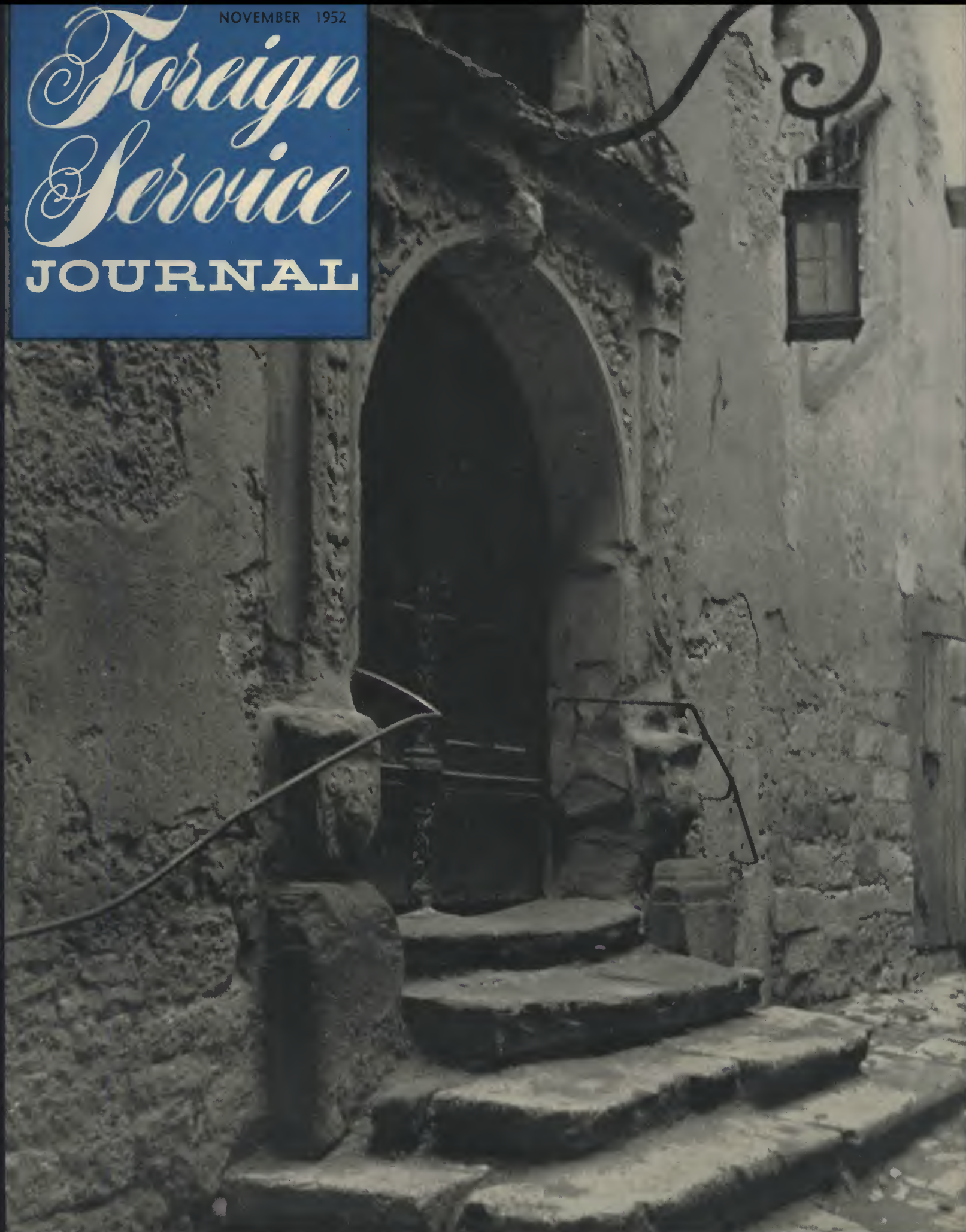


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Foreign Service

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The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

NOVEMBER 1952 Volume 29, Number 11

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COVER PICTURE: Steps of old Rathaus at Rothenberg, Germany, Easter Sunday, 1952. Photo by C. Heubeck.

When it's time to relax...



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Letters to the Editors

FROM THE RETIRING EDITOR

4737 36th Street, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.
October 8, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It seems strange after more than three years of receiving Letters to the Editors to be writing one. And this is really directed to the JOURNAL's readers, rather than its Editors. There is no need to tell the Editors that relinquishing my duties as Managing Editor of the JOURNAL does not mean that I have given up my interest in the people in the Foreign Service and the Department—their work, their problems, and their hopes. With their consent I am using this device to tell the readers.

In resigning from the JOURNAL I shall have more time for free lance writing. Like my recently published pamphlet, *Inside the State Department*, much of it will be about the problems to which I have devoted my thoughts and energy over the past few years. I hope the many friends I have among you will feel as free to "talk shop" with me as you did while I was editing the JOURNAL. Your letters, calls or visits will always be welcome.

JOAN DAVID

Far East Regional Production Center,
American Embassy, Manila,
September 25, 1952.

The Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Why is it that the United States government marks its diplomatic establishments abroad with painted tin signs of a quality reminiscent of a soft drink advertising sign? Any country court house or country bank in the United States can afford a bronze name plate. Why should the United States spend millions for beautiful and often historic buildings for its embassies and legations and then label them with cheap, dingy, usually weatherbeaten signs? I ask you????

Sincerely yours,

EGBERT WHITE
Director

Editor's Note: A good question. Perhaps to make Americans abroad feel more at home?

(Continued on page 7)

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A M E R I C A N L E G I O N P O S T

Paris, American Embassy

To the Editor,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As a veteran and reserve officer, I have noted with great interest Mr. L'Heureux's appeal in the April issue of the Foreign Service News Letter for the formation of an American Legion Post in the Foreign Service.

I have been struck in the past by instances where the American Legion has gone on record on certain foreign policy issues in a manner severely critical of the policy of the United States as then conducted by the Department. I do not say that the Legion was right or wrong in so doing. The fact, however, that the Legion occasionally takes strong public stands on foreign policy issues does suggest to me the following question:

Do you believe that the American Legion Post in the Foreign Service, if such a Post is established, will be able to take issue publicly with the American Legion in the event the latter takes a position on a foreign policy issue that the Post disagrees with?

Frankly, I am troubled by this appeal. If the reply to the above question is in the affirmative, don't you think members of the Foreign Service will become involved in public controversies over foreign policy? And if it is in the negative, do you believe that the interests of the Foreign Service, and of the Legion, will be served by an involuntary silence of that sort?

Sincerely yours,
MARTIN F. HERZ
Foreign Service Officer

Editor's Note: Mr. L'Heureux's letter to Mr. Herz pointed out that the reasons for which the State Department Post was organized was primarily to be of service to fellow veterans in addition to the purposes set forth in the preamble of the American Legion Constitution. "Obviously," said Mr. L'Heureux, "personnel of the State Department can not become involved in foreign policy issues, and there is no doubt in my mind that the public would understand our silence in the event the parent organization did express its opinion on foreign policy matters."



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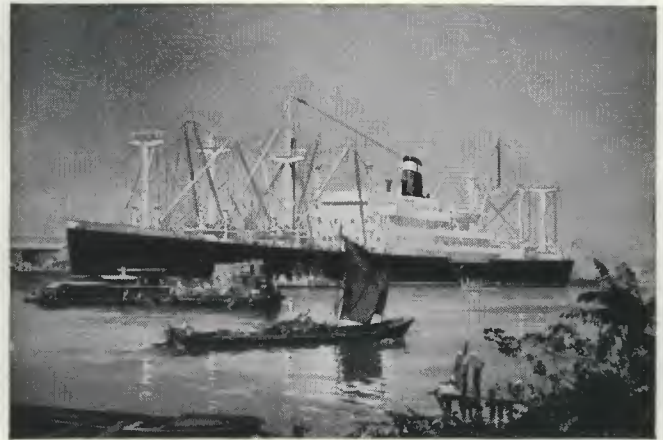
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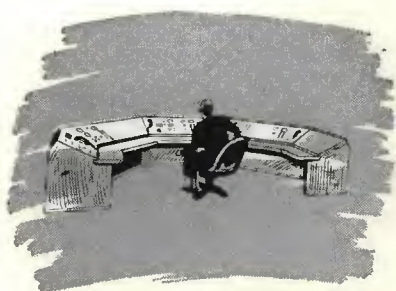
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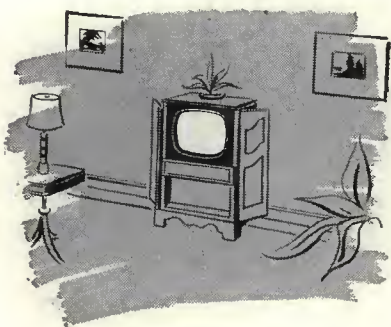
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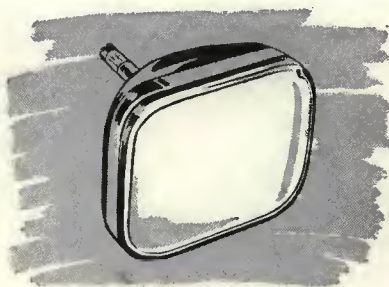
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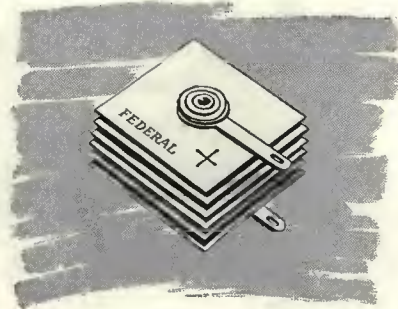
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Twenty-Five Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART

JUVENILIA: AUGUSTIN W. FERRIN, Consul, Madrid, was transferred to Tabriz and he hardly knew where to look for it on the map. But he reached there and wrote about the city in the JOURNAL: "Despite the hazy European idea that Tabriz was akin to and probably adjacent to Tibet, it has been almost the first port in the world, for it is only a few miles from Mount Ararat, where Noah disembarked after the deluge, and the animals in its area, ranging from rabbits to moufflon, but with burros, goats, and sheep predominating, trace their decent directly to those which went into the Ark by twos."

Gus, no doubt, has heard about some of Noah's other pets and pests i.e., the snakes that told him they could not go forth and multiply because they were adders and the centipede that drove the elephant mad by dropping its shoes one at a time on the deck over his head.

But there was still a worse pest—the other centipede! The poor animals were unable to sleep because of a succession of taps, ninety nine very light taps and then a very heavy one, repeated over and over again. You guessed it! That centipede had a wooden leg.

PASSED AND APPOINTED: GEORGE D. ANDREWS, PERRY W. JESTER, GERALD A. DREW, J. RANDOLPH ROBERTSON, MISS FRANCES E. WILLIS.

BRIEFS: CONSUL HOMER BRET unearthed a letter in the archives of the Bahia Consulate from the Department of Agriculture to CONSUL RICHARD A. EDES, thanking him for sending the first "navel" orange trees to the United States in the year 1871.

DWIGHT W. MORROW was appointed Ambassador to Mexico by PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

VICE CONSUL JOHN CARTER VINCENT was transferred from Changsha to Hankow because of hostilities in that part of China.

CONSUL and MRS. HAROLD D. FINLEY, Edinburg, entertained at dinner CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN, of Glasgow; and CONSUL and MRS. MAXWELL K. MOORHEAD, of Dundee. They attended the unveiling of a monument commemorating the part of Scoto-Americans in World War I.



VICE CONSUL KNOWLTON V. HICKS, on duty at the Consulate, Hamburg, was married on September 1, 1927, to MISS WINIFRED HOUGHTON COLE. Among the guests were CONSUL and MRS. T. H. BEVAN, CONSUL and MRS. E. TALBOT SMITH, VICE CONSUL WILLIAM E. BEITZ and VICE CONSUL GEORGE F. KENNAN.

(Continued on page 58)

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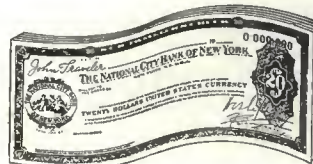
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THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Midcentury Journey**, by William L. Shirer, Farrar, Straus and Young, New York.....\$3.50

In his most penetrating book to date Mr. Shirer examines the forces which have produced the tyranny and confusion of Europe since 1914.

2. **We Chose the Islands**, Sir Arthur Grimble, William and Company, New York.....\$5.00

The instructive and amusing narrative of an English family's enthusiastic expousal of life in the Gilbert Islands.

3. **Beyond the High Himalayas**, William O. Douglas, Doubleday and Company, New York.....\$5.00

A series of absorbing portraits of persons and places seen by Justice Douglas in his trek along the Soviet periphery. Although not primarily concerned with power politics, Mr. Douglas is generous with his perhaps controversial but none the less stimulating views on ancient policy.

4. **Bill Mauldin in Korea**, by Bill Mauldin, W. W. Norton and Company, New York.....\$2.95

In a collection of letter from Joe to his old cartoon sidekick Willie, Mauldin gives an informative account of the G.I. in Korea, a G.I. who differs in notable respects from his forebearers of World War II.

Journey to the Far Pacific, by Thomas E. Dewey. *Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, 1952.* \$4.50.

Reviewed by RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

In these days of junketing Congressmen it is refreshing to find a prominent American politician who makes a well-planned trip on his own and can write an intelligent and readable account of it, with reasonable and convincing expressions of opinion of what he saw. Not only that, but he saw just about everything there was, thanks to the alert cooperation of our diplomatic and military missions along the way.

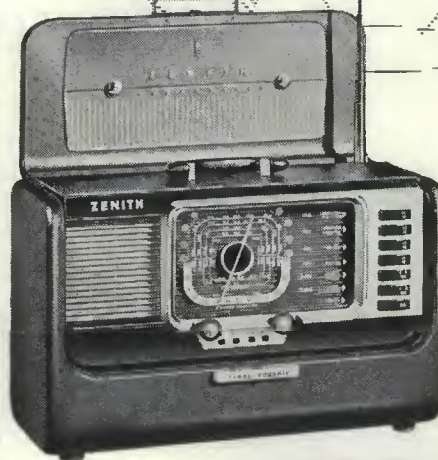
He visited Japan, Korea, Formosa, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Indo-China, Malaya and Indonesia. He talked to "emperors, students, military commanders, businessmen, laborers, doctors, shopkeepers, and farmers" as the jacket of the book notes.

The bits of local color are not news to old China Coast hands, but are brightly written for others. The book is important because the author is a potential contributor to future policy-making on foreign affairs. As a leading Republican politician it is comforting to observe that he found "the more I knew about the Pacific the less sure I became of any dogmatic conclusions." He is "deeply convinced that, if we had not sent troops to defend Korea, American and United Nations prestige in the whole Pacific would have collapsed." He noted "we have learned the hard lesson in Korea that air power alone does not win wars." He is con-

(Continued on page 13)

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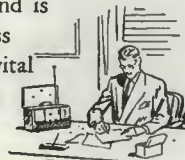
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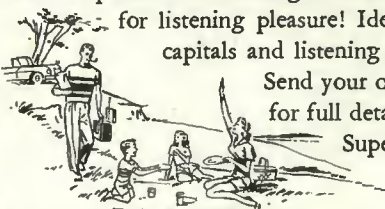
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THE BOOKSHELF (from page 11)

vinced that Americans and British and Frenchmen must unite to stem Communist aggression in Southeast Asia or the whole area will be lost to the free world. He touches upon all the leading problems.

To Foreign Service personnel his book is also interesting for the generous appreciation he has for our establishments in that area. He mentions by name all of the officers he met and has much praise particularly for Minister Karl Rankin, Minister Don Heath and Mrs. Heath and Minister Merle Cochran. He has some appropriate remarks for irresponsible Congressmen sounding off foolishly for world headlines to repeat; for crack-brained VIP missions who don't know what they are talking about; for people who insist upon trying to make Asia over into our own image; and ECA and USIS misfits.

Governor Dewey says his book "is just a report of what one American, who has spent twenty-one years in public life, saw and thought." I would unhesitatingly give him an "Excellent" under the circumstances.

Preparation for Retirement

Suggested Reading

Where to Retire and How—A Comprehensive Guide, Fessenden S. Blanchard. 1952. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. \$5.00.

Ways and Means to Successful Retirement, Evelyn Colby and John Forest. 1952. B. C. Forbes and Sons Pub. Co., Inc., New York. \$3.50.

Where to Retire on a Small Income, (14th Ed.) Norman D. Ford. 1952. Harian Publications, Greenlawn, New York. \$1.00.

Education for a Long and Useful Life, Bulletin 6: 1950. Office of Education. Superintendent of Documents, Wash., D. C. 20c.

How to Retire and Like It, Raymond P. Kaighn. 1951. Association Press, New York. \$2.50.

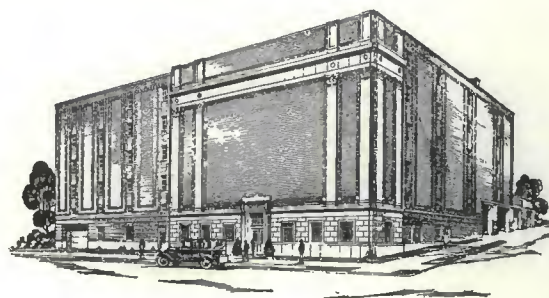
The Yenan Way, by Eudocio Ravines. *Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y., 1951. pp. 319, \$3.00.*

Reviewed by MILTON BARALL

Anyone who is interested in South America or who follows the tortured twistings and turnings of international communism will find this book rewarding. Ravines was a communist most of his adult life. Starting with his early experiences in Peru, he describes his progress through communist intrigue in Paris; Moscow, the holy city to which he made three pilgrimages; Spain during the Civil War; and Chile, where he played a major role in the foundation of the Popular Front Government. He writes frankly of his personal experiences in such a way as to expose the hoaxes, fallacies and cruel opportunism of communism. He names names and describes conversations with red "greats" where-in they reveal their duplicity or their obstinate refusal to recognize a world which does not fit into their preconceived, doctrinaire concept.

The book derives its title from the methods used to bring Mao Tse-Tung to power. The mediocre, ambitious and corrupt politician, overlooked by his own party, is selected as the non-communist dupe who helps bring the communists to power, "through greed, through fear, inferiority, vengeance, what have you!" The communists ask for nothing

(Continued on page 41)



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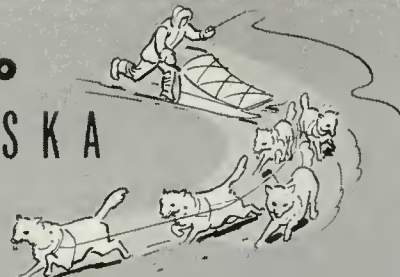
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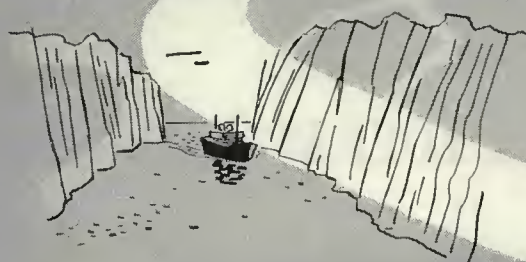
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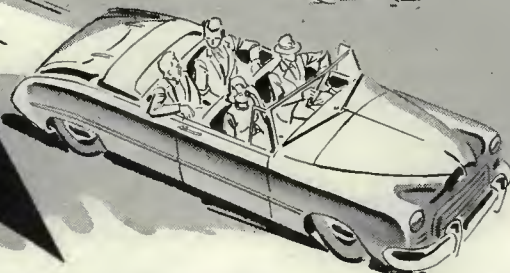
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the art and practice of diplomacy

By SIR CHARLES K. WEBSTER, K.C.M.G., M.A., Litt.D.,

The subject of diplomacy has of course been expounded by a long array of writers. They have, however, often considered it in the wider aspect of policy rather than in that of the method by which policy is implemented. But I intend to review the tactics of diplomacy not its strategy. There is, it is true, as in war, a vital connection between the two. The most magnificent conceptions of policy are useless unless there is a means of putting them into effect. In the last war immense devotion, skill and energy and a wealth of economic and statistical information and analysis were devoted to the elaboration of plans by which the war against Germany could be quickly won by a bombing offensive. Their only weakness was that it was impossible to carry them out. Similar situations often arise in the formation of foreign policy. For this reason even in this field a subordinate may be able at times to make a contribution to great events and no Foreign Minister has ever touched greatness unless he was himself fully aware of the minutiae of his business. On the other hand, of course, it is no use possessing to the highest degree the art of finding means to ends unless those ends are worth obtaining. But it is means not ends that I shall be considering.

On that part of their subject nearly all writers since Machiavelli, in spite of the reputation of the profession, insist on the employment in diplomacy of those virtues which we value most highly in our ordinary avocations. Trickery, subterfuge, lying, the appeal to the passions, to cupidity, lust or the desire for honours, are almost universally condemned. Only conduct of the highest moral character is allowable. One of the most distinguished men of letters of our time, Mr. Harold Nicolson, has summed them up, in his admirable study of the subject, as "truth, accuracy, calm, patience, good temper, modesty and loyalty," and to this list of virtues he adds the qualities of "intelligence, knowledge, discernment, prudence, hospitality, charm, industry, courage and even tact."¹

Far be it for me to cast any doubt on these highly commendable judgments. But these same writers invariably point out that many diplomats hardly live up to such high standards. And it is well to remember that the main object of diplomacy is to obtain what one wants without recourse to violence. It is the interests of his own country that a diplomat has to secure and defend. In his private life he may be prepared to sacrifice his own interests for the sake of others. But it is only very rarely that such a situation occurs in the relations between states. Where it does occur, as when Britain was prepared to make substantial sacrifices to abolish the Slave Trade, the world refuses to believe in the reality of the moral purpose. At any rate, you will probably agree that the art of diplomacy consists in obtaining the maximum national interest with a minimum of friction and resentment of others.

Of course national objectives can be obtained by some states by a mere exercise of power. But in most periods of history there has been a balance of forces in the world and for many centuries a community of nations has existed of which even the most powerful states must take account. Their diplomatic problems are often as difficult as those of their weaker neighbours. Moreover diplomacy has become to a very large extent not so much a relation between two states as a complex of relations inside groups of states and between different groups of states. No two governments negotiate without being acutely aware of the effect of their actions on other governments and very often the actual transactions, whether in formal or informal conference, must be multilateral.

Nor need I emphasize the fact that diplomacy sometimes attempts to obtain results by influencing the public opinion on which governments depend. In the cold war it is one of the principal weapons on either side. But this is

¹ Harold Nicolson, *Diplomacy* (Home University Library 2nd edn.), 126.

war not diplomacy. Among states whose relations are relatively peaceful, such activity is a two edged weapon. It is, after all, governments which decide and governments have more influence over those they govern than anyone else can possess. They react vigorously to any attempt to force their consent by an appeal to those whom they represent. Direct action on peoples is nearly always a failure unless it is done by the collaboration of governments who are anxious to obtain support for a common purpose.

Diplomacy, therefore, is a transaction between individuals or groups and successful diplomacy depends, in my opinion, mainly on three things; first on producing a climate of opinion in which the desired ends can be most easily obtained; secondly on devising the forms of agreement in which these ends can be translated into practical accomplishments; and thirdly on creating or perceiving the right moment at which the maximum effort can be applied. For these purposes it is, of course, necessary to possess skill in the presentation of argument and a complete knowledge of the facts. In the complicated world of to-day a minister may often possess the debating ability without the necessary

ferences in opinion or at least emphasis amongst members of the other side, for only rarely does an important negotiation take place solely between two individuals. In multilateral negotiations there will certainly be variety of opinion. He can then encourage and support those aspects which lead in the long run to conclusions which meet his own interests. It may well be that he should not reveal too clearly at the outset the whole of his own mind. This is well recognized in diplomacy. No one expects every thing to be immediately disclosed. "I had to proceed by influence and diplomacy" writes Mr. Churchill in his last volume, "in order to secure agreed and harmonious action with our cherished ally . . . I did not, therefore, open any of these alternatives at our meeting."²

It may also at times be advisable to go a long way up what you know to be a blind alley which someone else has suggested, in order that when the time comes to turn back you may on a second venture be accepted as the guide. It may on some occasions be wise to adopt a very circuitous route to the objective that you may not come up against insuperable obstacles at the outset. Much skill can be shown



The Messrs. Pavlov, Molotov, and Stettinius confer on a point of the United Nations Charter at the San Francisco Conference. In the background are Senator Harold Stassen and Sir Anthony Eden.

information and this is especially true of the greater states whose interests cover the widest range. The expert on a particular aspect on the other hand, may often be unable to appreciate the wider considerations which affect the whole character of the discussions. The creation of an organization in which at all points expertise and a broad outlook can be combined is thus one of the essentials of successful negotiation.

But to produce the right climate of opinion needs other qualities which depend on character as much as on intellect. It is a difficult subject upon which to generalize. Every problem has its own complex of circumstances and personalities and their relative significance and importance may well only gradually become apparent. A primary requisite is for the negotiator to show that he understands and appreciates the necessities of others and that he is ready, even anxious, to satisfy them so far as he is able. But even in bilateral negotiations he will often be able to ascertain dif-

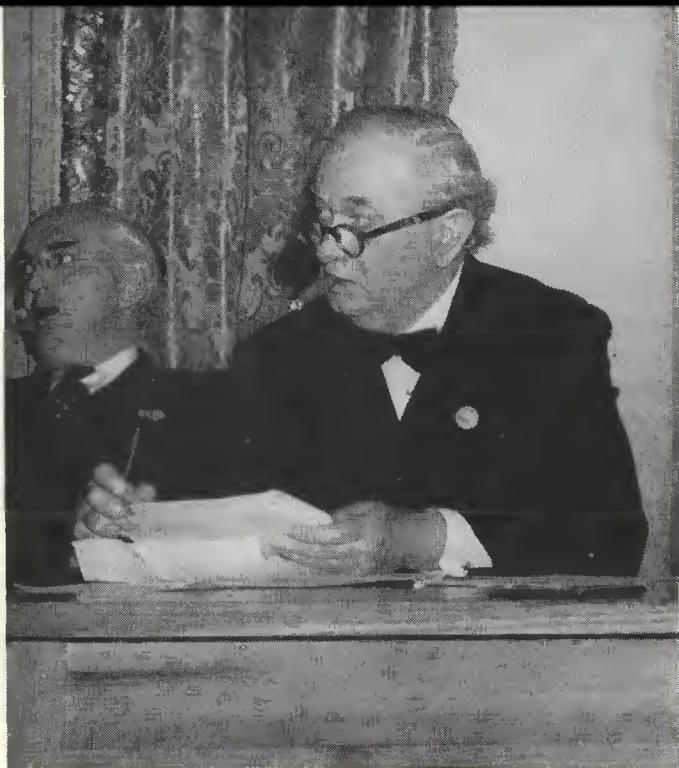
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² Winston S. Churchill, *The Second World War*, IV, 289-290.

the conviction that it is such that in the long run the interests of all concerned are best served by it. It is then the business of the negotiator to carry this conviction by every resource of argument and persuasion, to create the feeling that such a course is the natural, indeed, the inevitable result of the negotiation, to ward off the complications and irrelevances that either accident or design introduce into even the most carefully prepared discussions, and, if necessary, to defeat, expose, or neutralize opposition based on more sinister motives that cannot be avowed.

One of the best examples of such successful diplomacy is that by which Dr. Weizmann brought into existence the Jewish National Home, which I was able to observe closely in the later stages of the first world war. When that war began, his cause was hardly known to the principal statesmen of the victors and its administrative center was in Germany. It had many enemies and some of the most formidable were amongst the most highly placed of his own people. The task which Dr. Weizmann set himself of transferring the center of Zionism to London and obtaining the co-operation of Britain in Palestine was more difficult than that of any other statesman of the smaller powers, not excepting Masaryk or Venizelos. He once told me that 2,000 interviews had gone to the making of the Balfour Declaration. With unerring skill he adapted his arguments to the special circumstances of each statesman. To the British and Americans he could use biblical language and awake a deep emotional undertone; to other nationalities he more often talked in terms of interest. Mr. Lloyd George was told that Palestine was a little mountainous country not unlike Wales; with Lord Balfour the philosophical background of Zionism could be surveyed; for Lord Cecil the problem was placed in the setting of a new world organization; while to Lord Milner the extension of imperial power could be vividly portrayed. To me who dealt with these matters as a junior officer of the General Staff, he brought from many sources all the evidence that could be obtained of the importance of a Jewish National Home to the strategical position of the British Empire, but he always indicated by a hundred shades and inflections of the voice that he believed that I could also appreciate better than my superiors other more subtle and recondite arguments. This skilful presentation of facts would, however, have been useless, unless he had convinced all with whom he came into contact of the probity of his conduct and the reality of his trust in the will and strength of Britain. He was so careful never to give a handle to his enemies that I had a copy of every letter and telegram which he sent out of this country, and when he went to Palestine in 1918 even his wife sent to me her letters to him unsealed, until I told her not to. He was of course assisted by many ardent helpers, Jews and non-Jews. But some of these had also to be handled with delicate diplomacy lest they should say or do unwise things. It is often the tragedy of the diplomat to be most thwarted by those who most wish him to succeed, and the cause Dr. Weizmann had at heart often went so deep that it sometimes overcame the prudence or even the good manners of those that held it. These enthusiasms were muted, reconciled, diverted or transformed so that each could make its contribution to the final objective, a Jewish Home in Palestine under British protection. By the time the Peace Conference had begun, his cause had become so much a part of British policy that it was only a question



Senator Tom Connally at the San Francisco Conference. In the background is the late Senator Arthur Vandenberg.

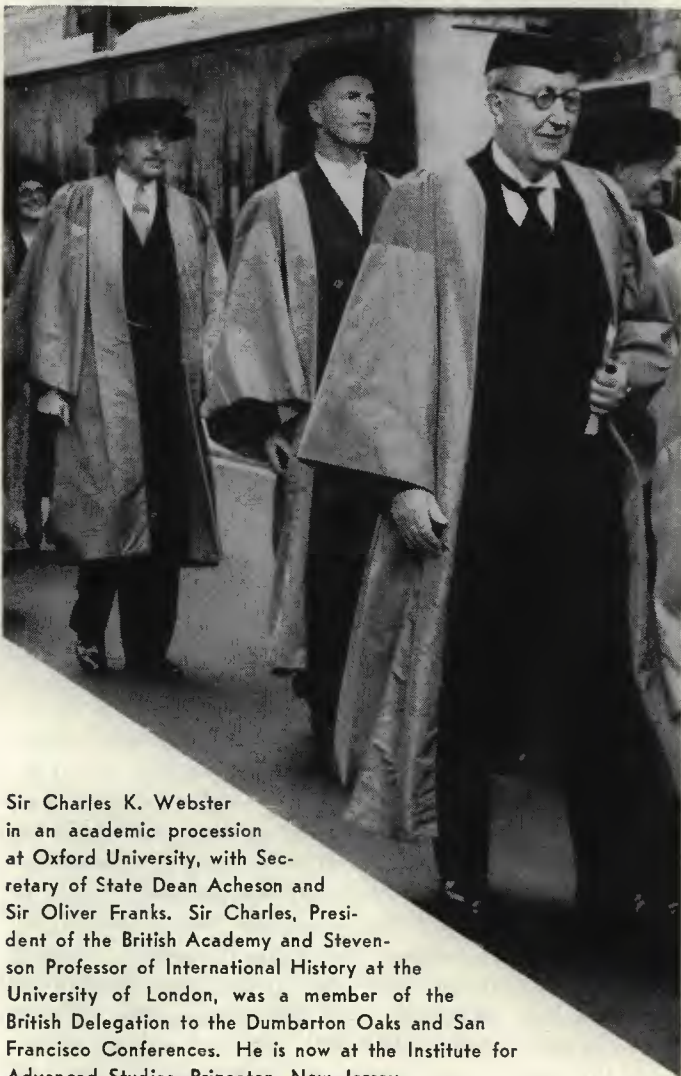
of how it could be best translated into practice with the consent and goodwill of the Arabs and the French.

Dr. Weizmann's work was largely done in intimate interviews in which he excelled. He was perhaps not equally skilful in creating the right atmosphere in more formal multilateral negotiations. In our age these often take place in public or semi-public discussions and important issues are sometimes determined or at least influenced by the counting of heads. The casting of such votes is, indeed, often decided more in the foyers and corridors than by public debate. The arrangements and compromises by which a result is obtained depend on a multitude of interests both national and personal, many of which may have no relation to the particular question under discussion. But it would be a mistake to underrate the importance of the presentation of the case at the council table and the creation there of the right atmosphere. Not only the extent but the intensity and depth of feeling for or against can often be revealed there as by no other method. The personal reputation or dignity of those taking part can be enhanced or diminished. A man who can be inflexible in private may be susceptible to public pressure or solicitation. Moreover in public forum relations between states can be displayed in such a manner as to influence the decision of others. Much depends, therefore, on the manner in which a delegate conducts himself.

For two months I sat between Mr. Gromyko and Senator Connally in the Committee at San Francisco in which the veto was at issue. They were of course both on the same side in the debate but how different in their approach! Mr. Gromyko spoke fairly frequently, sometimes in Russian but often in English, which with great courage and tenacity he had recently mastered. His arguments were clear, cogent, logical and well informed. But it always seemed when he had finished that the determination to resist his point of view had been increased rather than diminished. Senator Connally spoke more rarely and, when he did, he always made the same speech. But in the meanwhile in a hundred

ways he had been exerting influence on all around the table. The earnest attention at the right moment, the correct appreciation of a sally or thrust, the right kind of greeting, the mark of approval, the indication of displeasure or pain, the suggestion of favor, the hint of consequences, above all the recognition of the personal importance of all those who came in contact with him, all this seemed to me to be perfectly accomplished almost without effort by a master of diplomatic tactics. No doubt much of the effect was due to the fact that he was the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the United States. But without the diplomacy the power might well have had to be displayed in such a manner as to injure the interests of his country.

It is, however, no less important to sense and understand the climate of opinion than to be able to create it, and this I may perhaps illustrate by an incident which shows how much it can spring from the inherent qualities of a great personality. It took place during the election of the President of the First General Assembly of the United Nations, a choice on which much depended. The British government believed that M. Spaak, then Foreign Minister of Belgium, was much the best qualified of all the statesmen of the smaller powers from whom the choice had to be made. The Soviet Government, on the other hand, preferred Mr. Lie,



Sir Charles K. Webster in an academic procession at Oxford University, with Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Sir Oliver Franks. Sir Charles, President of the British Academy and Stevenson Professor of International History at the University of London, was a member of the British Delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco Conferences. He is now at the Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, New Jersey.

the Foreign Minister of Norway, a man, as he has since shown, of energy and address, but who had not at that time had the same experience as M. Spaak. The other three Great Powers for various reasons ranged themselves on the Soviet side. When such a choice has to be made in open forum, it is almost the invariable custom that only formal expressions of opinion are used. But on this occasion Mr. Gromyko thought it necessary to make a long speech in favor of Mr. Lie and other representatives on the same side followed his example in an atmosphere that grew more and more uncomfortable. The attitude of Great Britain was well known, and those sitting behind Mr. Bevin urged him in the circumstances to speak on behalf of M. Spaak. But Mr. Bevin refused. That, he growled, was not a proper way of conducting such business. One did not discuss personalities in public. He disapproved of the proceedings and would take no part in them. Let the delegates vote. And when they did vote, M. Spaak secured the majority to the great advantage of the future proceedings of the General Assembly. The smaller states had resented the attempt of the greater powers to force their consent and they had much appreciated Mr. Bevin's refusal to depart from established procedure. In the corridors British officials were congratulated on their unerring instinct, which, it was assumed, had advised the inexperience of the Secretary of State, and the more they refused the credit the less they were believed.

When the negotiation is moving in the right direction it is then indispensable to find the right words in which to register the result obtained. This art has always been part of the equipment of the successful diplomat, or at least, if he does not possess it himself, he must be quick to obtain the necessary action from subordinates or colleagues. "Never negotiate on the other fellow's draft," Mr. Lloyd George is reported to have said. But a draft depends not only on its contents but on who presents it and it may sometimes be wise to allow someone else to do so. On occasion, however, the finding of the formula, the clothing of what is often an uneasy equilibrium in the appropriate language, the avoidance of unnecessary emphasis of unpalatable truths, the approach through the recognition of common interests, these are sometimes as necessary as clarity of expression or logical process. I do not refer to the drafting stage of well understood agreements when it is indeed a pleasure to watch men like the late Sir William Malkin or M. Basdevant find precise and consistent wording for complicated arrangements, but rather to the moment when a result can only be secured by a text which records an engagement in which each side has mental reservations that perhaps only time and experience can remove. A classical case, reported with admiration by M. Jules Cambon, is the formula by which assent was obtained to the instruction of a United Command in the crisis of 1918. The British Parliament, said Mr. Lloyd George, one of its warmest supporters, would never agree to the appointment of a Commander in Chief, but he was able at once to accept General Mordacq's suggestion that Marshal Foch should be given "the strategic direction of the military operations."³

Here only a simple formula was needed, but more complicated adjustments are better done by subordinates than

³ Geneviève Tabouis, *Jules Cambon*, 316.

(Continued on page 42)

New York-U. N. Post Report

SECURITY: UNCLASSIFIED

TO: PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO NEW YORK,
U.S.A.

SUBJECT: POST REPORT—COMPLETE REVISION¹
PART I—CLIMATE

New York City lies in the temperate zone at approximately 41° north. It is located on the eastern seaboard of the United States and is approximately 1000 miles from Florida (considered ideal winter weather) by plane 5 hours, by train 24 hours, and by car 2 or 3 days on well paved but extremely crowded roads, through congested cities. Round trip train fare is approximately \$100.

New York is 3000 miles from California (an ideal year-round resort) 14 hours by plane, 4 days by train, and almost a week by car over roads which are usually reliable, through long stretches of wasteland where help is not certain in case of breakdown. Round trip train fare is approximately \$300. Personnel sent to New York should note that there have been in the last six months a series of unexplained air disasters in the environs of this city. If they travel by air they must do so at their own risk.

New York City is located on an island at the southernmost tip of New York State. The city is cold in winter and hot in summer, and when the winds are not from the proper direction personnel will note extremely unpleasant odors from the river, where a great deal of transport and commerce is carried on. The city is an industrial, as well as commercial and cultural center, and personnel unfortunate enough to have to live as well as work there will find the air dirty and unhealthy. It is wise to take with you an adequate supply of white linen handkerchiefs, since it is almost impossible to walk in New York without getting bits of soot and grime in your eyes.

New York has four distinct seasons: 1) *Winter*, which lasts from November until March or April. This is an extremely uncomfortable season, the temperature often going down to 10° and even lower in the outlying suburbs. Children will need several changes of snowsuits (waterproofed overalls with wool linings) gloves, boots and hats which cover the ears. Days which are not snowy or rainy are likely to be extremely windy and cold. Many New Yorkers find it

advisable to spend this season in Florida.

2) *Spring* is perhaps the only comfortable season in New York. It lasts from April until June. Days are sunny and balmy for sometimes a week at a time, then follows a succession of days when it rains perpetually. At this season summer clothing is much too cool, and winter clothing too warm. It is necessary for personnel assigned to New York to have adequate clothing for the two in-between seasons. A minimum of three light wool suits is necessary.

3) *Summer* is an extremely unpleasant season, starting in mid-June and lasting through most of September. The temperature often reaches 100° and the humidity is in the high 80's.



"prefer living in the city's canyons"

Almost no homes and very few offices are air-conditioned. In spite of the heat local custom requires men to wear coats and ties in the office the year round. Women wear rather fancy cotton dresses and children unfortunate enough to have to spend the summer in New York will find one-piece sunsuits a must. Ceiling fans are largely unknown in Amer-

¹Editor's Note: Purloined from the desk of a Ceylindostanithaianesian delegate to the U.N.

ica and though electric table fans can be bought in the shops, they are expensive.

Those who can afford it send their families to resorts in New England for the summer season. Working members of the family join them on weekends, after long and grueling plane and train rides, since everyone leaves the city heat during summer weekends, and all travel facilities are jammed.

A cottage in the hills or at the shore, containing two bedrooms, will usually rent for \$1000 (Rs 5000) the season.



"services of a young person called a baby-sitter"

4) *Autumn*, like spring, is a pleasant season in New York but it is disappointingly short. Days are warm and balmy but become increasingly colder and more rainy towards the end of the season. The leaves on the trees (such as there are in New York) die and fall, foreshadowing the bleakness of the winter. For this season the light winter clothing worn in the spring is suitable.

PART II—RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE

New York's social life will not be the sort you are used to. Since most people have no servants it is not at all unusual to be invited to small dinner parties at which the hostess herself has prepared and served the food! Dinner is customarily served quite early—anywhere from 6:30 to 8:30—since the Americans do not take tea.

There are theatres and cinemas in New York, as well as an opera house (called the Metropolitan). American films are very short, and very few of them are excellent. Tickets to the cinemas are usually obtainable, at a price of 80c to \$1.20. Good seats at theatres and the opera cost at least \$5 each, and in addition to having to wait for months, one may have to pay up to \$7.00 for a musical.

PART III—HOUSING

Good housing is not available in New York. People with flats rarely give them up, so that there is little turnover in suitable flats. Those who have found flats pay from \$150

to \$400 a month for a living-room, dining-room, kitchen, two bed-rooms and bath. Of course there is no garden space, nor entertaining space in these flats, and personnel with children will find that there is no play space available. Such apartment houses face directly on busy streets filled with teeming traffic. One has to walk or taxi to nearby parks.

There are almost no houses available on the rental market in the city, although one occasionally finds a house in one of the other four boroughs of New York City, far from your work and friends.

The alternative to an apartment in the city is a small house in a suburban area, anywhere from 45 minutes to an hour and a half from the office by commuter train. Such houses have small gardens, and sometimes face on quiet streets, but they are extremely close together, and there is practically no privacy. Personnel must decide whether they prefer living in the city's canyons, 20 minutes or so from the office, or whether they prefer living in a pleasanter area much farther from work.

Most personnel live in New York hotels for several months before finding housing. The prices of hotel rooms vary with the social reputation of the establishment. Single rooms with bath attached rent from a minimum of \$5 a day and a double for \$8 up. Rooms at this price are not always easy to find, however, and personnel find that they frequently must live in much more expensive rooms for a period of several days.

The room rent does not, of course, pay for the cost of food, tips, extras, etc. Two people cannot eat for less than



"packed into small areas with tired, sticky Americans"

\$4 a day in New York, and tips are at a minimum of 25c going up to \$1.00 depending upon the service performed. One is expected to tip separately for each service, including messengers bearing chits, waiters with glasses and ice, door-men, etc. and it is usual to tip dining room and restaurant

(Continued on page 56)



Makaritare family at La Culebra on the Cunucunuma. Males and females have the same haircut.

A JOURNEY to the CUNUCUNUMA

By JAMES H. KEMPTON

(The first part of this article was carried in the October issue.)

Charged with the double duty of delivering sporting rifles and admonitions to an expedition of biologists making its slow and difficult way up the Cunucunuma River, one of the tributaries of the Orinoco in the southern part of the Venezuelan Territory of Amazonas, I reached the settlement of a group of Makaritare Indians at a spot called La Culebra (the snake).

The territory of this tribe of friendly Indians borders that of the less than friendly Guahibos into whose domain the intrepid biologists were to penetrate in their insatiable search for living things new to science.

The Makaritares and Guahibos maintain a sporting warfare in which the losers die and the winners, if lucky, may grab females as prizes. As the more sedentary of the two tribes the Makaritares are at a disadvantage, compensated somewhat by their closer contact with Western civilization from which they have acquired machetes and knives but not the art of thievery. They are still a bow and arrow, blow gun people though they do not run about naked. Short in stature, troubled in visage and inclined to taciturnity, they are nevertheless a fearless, healthy, pleasant people with childlike curiosity. They can be stubbornly non-cooperative or cheerfully helpful.

About the only sporting event open to the Makaritares is sneak raids on the Guahibos of whom they live in real fear but to whose captured women they point with the same pride as African game hunters exhibit their stuffed lions' heads. There were two Guahibo squaws at La Culebra, who were trotted out for our inspection and to give their captors a chance to relive, and especially retell with embellishments

how they vanquished their enemies and stole the women. This account was rendered with gestures and sound effects. We gathered that Makaritare women were also part of the loot held by the Guahibos. Evidently neither tribe ever plans to rescue its captured women. Although under the language handicap one cannot be too certain, it is likely that in raids only women of the opposite tribe are taken. They make obvious trophies. The women themselves do not seem to care and enjoy the same freedom as the women of their captors, also the same work. The women of both tribes associate with one another on terms of amity and evidently soon learn a common language. Obviously to the Indian women all men are alike, and they neither expect to escape or to be rescued. The two Guahibo women at La Culebra were young, comely, and pregnant.

The section of the tribe with which we were in contact had a dual organization. It had a leader appointed by the Governor of the Territory Amazonas. This man was a half-breed who spoke Spanish. He was away with his three wives and children visiting his farm downriver when we arrived. The Indians accorded him a certain measure of respect, but did not regard him as their true leader. The real leader was an Indian whose position was inherited from his father. This fellow obviously was highly respected and consulted. We judged him to be the man who gave counsel when the Guahibos were being raided. Naturally the Governor's man could hardly engage in such ventures openly, and anyway he already had three women, all young.

The Indian arsenal consisted of blowguns and bows. In demonstrations of their skills with these weapons, they were

not impressive. Nothing like the Sunday supplement stuff of putting a dart through a parrot at a hundred yards, or driving an arrow through a six-inch tree at the same distance. In fact, they missed their birds more often than they hit and at not more than fifty yards either.

After watching them at their daily living for some time, it was evident their real skill lay in their ability to observe and mentally inventory every edible living creature. They knew within a few square yards where everything was in their territory and knew also the degree of maturity of the birds, beasts and fruits. It is their ability to spot nests and dens, recognize when young are to be born that leads them to reduce the game within their hunting area to the point where they have to move. On the trail at the fringes of their area, or in regions not catalogued weekly in their hunts, they are little better in spotting game than the white man. They do pick up signs quicker but are more likely than not to miss the shot by trying to work up close enough to make it a sure thing. Their sense of taste, as might be expected from their cassava diet, is rudimentary, if existent, or rather to be more accurate, they prefer their foods tasteless. When the expedition had moved on and I found myself alone with these Indians, I amused myself by testing their reactions to the varied and excellent foods in our Army packs.

The Indians could not master eating utensils, so had to be spoon-fed. They were willing subjects but no sooner did a spoonful of corned beef hash touch their tongues than out it came in an explosive blast. The only things packed by the U. S. Army these people would tolerate were crackers, sugar and jam. All else was trash to them, though one or two of the children learned to like chocolate.

For those few who are not already too familiar with U. S. Army food, it should be stated that in each day's ration is a little can of jam, the shape of, and somewhat smaller than, a box of shoe polish. To get into this jam pot, the quartermaster thoughtfully provides a clever little can opener which leaves a slight edge, razor sharp. Under this edge a modicum of jam can hide and before the tests were over, every band-aid in the author's kit had been used to repair finger damage. Every member of the tribe present cut at

This stockade in the community house separates the women with children from the bachelor boys and girls. The "wall" is only a token though, being breached by the open gate to say nothing of the "cracks."



least one finger, some cut two, and some of the real jam fanciers had more than two cuts. Either they did not learn from the first experience, or else in their jam hunger, they were indifferent to such slight wounds. They would ring a finger half off, then come up diffidently for a bandage. The quartermaster really has something in that jam but the can opener could be redesigned for the finger trade.

Up the Cunucunuma

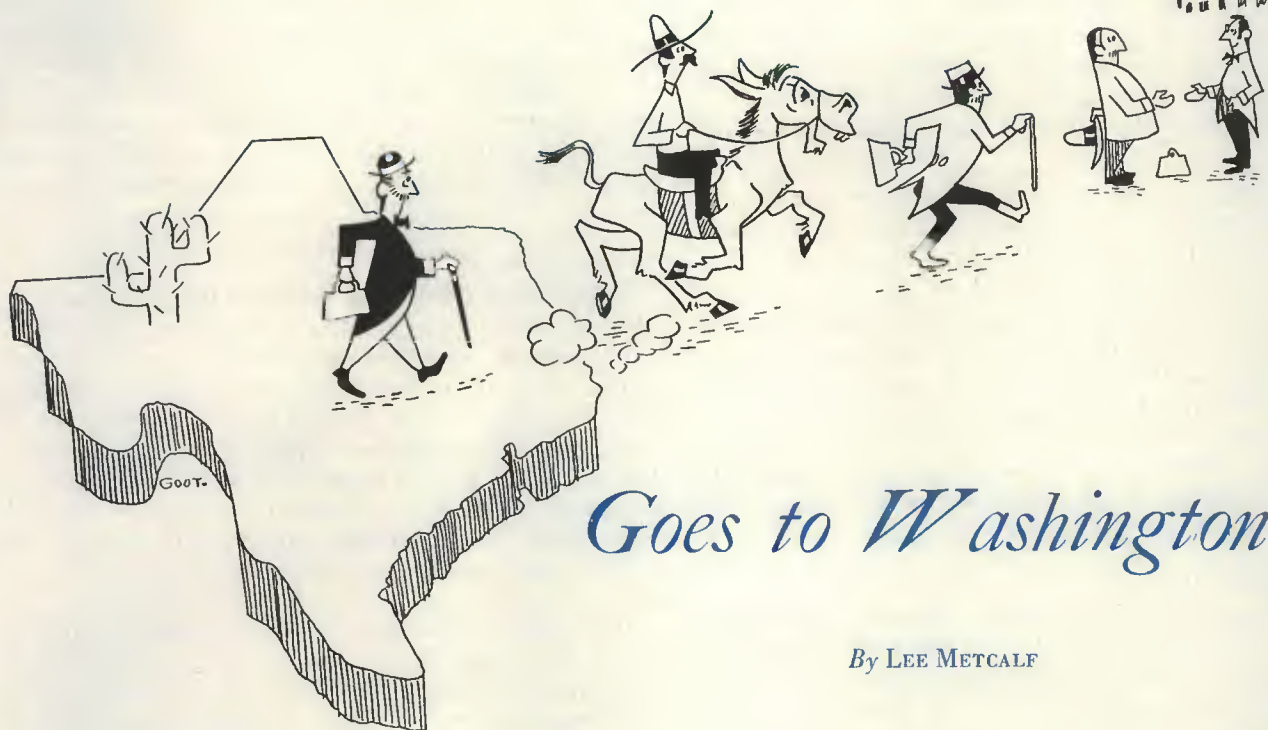
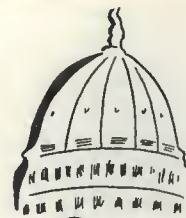
All in due time, the day came to start upriver to deliver the rifles and ammunition. The usual confusion and delays in getting under way gave us a late send-off. There were two dugouts, both heavily loaded and each had four paddlers. Three paddlers sat in the bow, and the fourth steered in the stern. The paddles were crude affairs, short in the shank, and, although at one time the blades had been symmetrically shovel-shaped, not one of the paddles had a complete blade. Trouble began in the beginning for us tenderfeet. It was explained that immediately above camp was a long rapid and, therefore, it would be better were we to walk to the head of this obstruction and meet the canoes there. The trail looked none too clear, so the chief gave us a guide who turned out to be a naked little fellow about eight years old, agile as a flea and elusive as a sunbeam. This little chap started out as though some great prize lay just ahead, and we booted, machete-laden burden bearers, encumbered with cameras and water canteens, tried to keep him in sight. The trail was lined with a viciously spined palm, and at times sections of spined trunks lay in the trail. Our barefoot guide blithely skipped along through and over these things, which perversely reached out for us.

It soon became apparent that the Indians cut trails for people of their own stature. If you looked down to see where your feet were going, an affectionate vine would catch under your chin and bring you up sharp. Whipspring branches caught your face and what with one thing and another, we kept losing our guide. This little portage proved to be an hour's stiff workout, and involved several stream crossings where the Indians had placed saplings designed to carry barefoot, lightweight Indians safely to the other shore. Our naked boy would dance across one of these and then turn expectantly back awaiting our clumsy efforts to get across. We did not always make it either, so by the time we reached our point of rendezvous, we were bedraggled and winded. We had an hour's wait too before the canoes came slowly up the rapids. Once in the canoes, we settled back on the cargo of bags and boxes, each one of which was to leave indelible marks on our backs before the day's journey ended. The canoes moved along together at a steady but slow pace, as the current was swift and there was a constant barrage of banter between the crews. The water was clear but blood-red and reflecting the deep jungle on either side and at times the peak of Huachamacari or the white thunder heads; the scene was peaceful, pleasant, and restful.

However, Indians are like women, you can never be certain of what they will do. Without warning, both crews began paddling like mad, rocking the boats whose freeboard was only a matter of a couple of inches until the water poured in. Suddenly, both shot toward the bank and almost

(Continued on page 50)

Hon. Minister of Texas



Goes to Washington

By LEE METCALF

(Author's note: Throwing protocol to the winds—they knew nothing about it anyhow in the 1830's—early Texas representatives to Washington were out to sell their new country to the American public and Congress, come hell or high water. The following sketch relates to the first year or so of Texas diplomatic relations with the "mother country." Quoted passages are from the diplomatic correspondence of the Republic of Texas, as published by the American Historical Association. Any resemblance between the problems of Texas diplomats 115 years ago and those of our present-day Foreign Service are downright disconcerting.)

The Honorable William H. Wharton, the first Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas to the Government of the United States, was getting the shaking of his life from the powerful, throbbing engines of the river boat *General Gaines* as it pitched and bucked up the Mississippi against wintry headwinds. It would take 30 to 40 days to get from New Orleans to Washington, where His Excellency was to present his credentials and set up shop. Wharton would have plenty of time enroute to ponder over his written instructions and credentials, which the Texas Secretary of State had presented to him in a tin box before his departure. The essence of these instructions was to plead first for United States recognition of the new republic and then for its annexation.

His nerves on edge after several days of listening to the pounding engines and trying to keep seated before his lurching writing table, Wharton felt constrained to pardon himself in advance, in a despatch to the Secretary, if he seemed

"dictatorial, blunt or uncourtly." As a further irritant, he discovered upon inventorying the tin box, that the Secretary had neglected to include part of his credentials. Well, he would write for them.

Meanwhile, the minister-designate talked to many people along the way about Texas to learn how they felt about the infant republic and its chances of recognition and annexation by Washington. Long before he arrived in Washington he correctly sensed a widespread sentiment, at least in the South, in behalf of Texas. He wrote to the Secretary that "in regard to the first (recognition), both friends and foes seem to unite in admitting it is a right justly due us. It is fair to conclude from all that I have seen and heard that our independence will be recognized by this government very shortly after my arrival in Washington with the Documents showing that we have an organized government in successful and harmonious operation."

But recognition was not to come so easily—and for the same reason that Wharton ascribed to his more accurate prophecy of hard sledding for annexation: the then developing agitation in the North for the abolition of slavery. "That question [annexation]," wrote Wharton, who was by then on an Ohio river boat near Maysville, Ky., "will agitate this Union more than did the attempt to restrict Missouri, nullification and abolitionism all combined. . . . If Texas is annexed at all, it will not be until after the question has convulsed this nation for several sessions of Congress." How right he was!

So, as Wharton approached Washington, advance agents

from Texas, duly accredited to the United States Government by an earlier provisional Government of Texas, were busy in Washington, Philadelphia and New York propagating the faith according to the gospel of Texas, and trying to raise a million-dollar loan. The tribulations of these multi-hatted diplomat-promotion agent-propagandists were not inconsiderable. But whatever the odds, they were cracking the ice around the State Department for a more formal Texan representation. Let's take a look at some of these embryo diplomats.

Messrs. Wharton, Archer and Austin were named by the head of the Provisional Government of Texas, Henry Smith, as "Agents on the part of the People of Texas to the United States of North America." It could only be "the People" of Texas for it was hardly more than an assemblage of people who decided in 1835 that they had had enough of rule by Santa Anna, the Mexican dictator. It is true that the Provisional Government was a rudimentary form of rule; but no declaration of independence had been issued. A small matter for enthusiastic colonists, perhaps, but a matter of some consequence in the considerations of foreign chancelleries.

Uninhibited Instructions

Uninhibited, therefore, by ancient principles of diplomatic practice, Governor Smith instructed this first delegation to "proceed to the Mother Country with all convenient speed, endeavoring at all points to enlist the sympathies of the free and enlightened people of the United States in our favor by explaining to them our true political situation and the causes which impel us to take up arms; and the critical situation in which we now stand." These agents were furthermore instructed to stop off in New Orleans on their way to Washington and try to lay hands on some armed vessels "calculated for the protection of our commerce and Sea Coast," and to see that the "necessary arrangements are made for the procurement of provisions, arms, and munitions of war and that they meet with safe despatch." Finally they were "to receive all moneys proffered as donations, and all contracted for as loans." Off they went.

It didn't take them long to swing a 250-thousand dollar loan in New Orleans, to purchase a second-hand revenue cutter, and to receive an offer from a Colonel Owings "to furnish one or more Regiments not to exceed 1500 men in Texas by March next, armed and equipped for the service of Texas, in the struggle in which she is at present engaged, with the Military and Unconstitutional Government of Mexico." But it was not as easy as it sounds. In submitting a summary of this mission some months later to the then President of Texas, Wharton wrote that "on reaching New Orleans, we found that the government of Texas was without funds or credit, and that the Quartermaster of the Army and other agents were wholly unable to procure the requisite supplies of arms, ammunition, provisions, etc. Under these circumstances we promptly exerted ourselves to make a flat loan at a fixed rate of interest. This, however, was wholly impracticable. Capitalists would not lend at any interest without obtaining lands in payment." The upshot of this situation was that the delegates negotiated a loan with private individuals at very advantageous terms to the latter.

Subsequently Wharton went ahead of his colleagues, but came down with a cold and a cough at Nashville. It was the dead of winter; he wrote to Governor Smith that he feared that his associates were "frozed up" in the river below. However, they finally joined him and politicked around Nashville waiting for better travel conditions. "The greatest enthusiasm and interest is felt in this city in favor of the cause of Texas—indeed it pervades the whole of this State, and all ranks of society. The Ladies of Nashville have offered to furnish the means of equipping a company from here. Such an act merits the highest grade of encomium—it belongs to history."

Qualms at Louisville

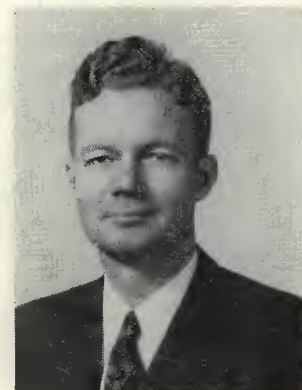
By the time the three commissioners had gotten to Louisville, Kentucky, they apparently began to have qualms, rather belatedly, about how they would be received in Washington. "It is almost useless for us to appear in Washington," one of them wrote back to the Texas Department of State, "until we receive instructions from the convention of Texas, to apply in form to the U. S. govt. to recognize our independence. If we go to Washington now, we cannot be recognized or received in any public capacity whatever, and a refusal to receive us as commissioners would have a bad effect."

They couldn't have known that the day before they committed their misgivings to writing, Texas had in fact declared its independence, that a provisional government was established, and that still other diplomatic delegations were to follow on their heels. This disconcerting practice by the very early Texas governments to send *ad hoc* missions to Washington without expressly recalling previous representatives was soon to bewilder the Secretary of State at Washington, not to speak of the representatives themselves.

At any rate one George C. Childress (originally a Tennessean, as so many early "Texans" were) was commissioned along with a Robert Hamilton, on March 19, 1836, to open negotiations "inviting on the part of the Cabinet at Washington, D. C., a recognition of the Sovereignty and Independence of Texas, and the establishment of such relations between the two Governments as may comport with the mutual interest, the common origin, and kindred ties of their constituents." This was all right with Childress until he read in the newspapers that three other commissioners were ahead of him in Washington. "I see from the newspapers," he wrote to the President of Texas, "that Messrs. Wharton, Austin and Archer are supposed to be now at the

(Continued on page 46)

Texan Lee Metcalf left the Lone Star State in 1940 to join the FS. Prior to his current assignment as Officer in Charge of Pakistan and Afghanistan Affairs, he was Second Secretary and Consul at the Embassy in Karachi.





Selection Boards

Serving on SELECTION BOARD A are AMBASSADOR CAVENDISH CANNON, AMBASSADOR PAUL C. DANIELS, AMBASSADOR WALDEMAR J. GALLMAN and Former AMBASSADOR HOWARD H. TEWKSBURY. Public members of BOARD A are PAUL EMERT MILLER, Director of Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota, and JAMES S. THOMPSON, retired, President of McGraw-Hill Company.

Serving on SELECTION BOARD B are CHARLES F. BALDWIN, FSO 1; JOHN BRUINS, FSO 1; CECIL B. LYON, FSO 1; and JOE D. WALSTROM, FSO 1. Public member on the BOARD will be THOMAS D. O'KEEFE, formerly Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, from 1948-1951. A second public member has yet to be chosen.

Serving on SELECTION BOARD C are NILES W. BOND, FSO 2; JAMES E. BROWN, JR., FSO 2; EVAN M. WILSON, FSO 2; and V. HARWOOD BLOCKER, FSO 3. ISIDORE BERGNER, formerly President of E. S. Ullman-Allied Co., Inc., N. Y., will serve as a public member of the Board, with a second public member yet to be chosen.

About People

New Ambassador to Pakistan is JOHN MOORS CABOT, FSO, who was most recently Minister to Finland. Ambassador Cabot succeeds AMBASSADOR AVRA MILVIN WARREN, FSO, who is returning to Washington for home leave and reassignment. Prior to his appointment as Minister to Finland, Ambassador Cabot served as Counselor of Embassy at Belgrade and at Shanghai.

The departure of AMBASSADOR JOHN JOSEPH MUCCIO, from the Embassy in Seoul was commented on with regret in the Korean press. Said the *Kukje Shimbo*, "His personal courage and determination were great contributing factors in the U. S. military commitment in Korea."

FSO CLAIBORNE PELL and SAMUEL K. C. KOPPER of NEA, both graduates of Princeton, resigned from the Foreign Service and the State Department respectively to participate actively in ADLAI STEVENSON's campaign. Mr. Pell carried out his activities from his Newport, Rhode Island, home. Mr. Kopper, formerly Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern Affairs, worked in Chicago as Executive Assistant of National Publicity for the Volunteers for Stevenson.

MRS. RUTH C. SLOAN, IFI/N, returned last month from a real busman's holiday to Tunisia, Morocco, and other African posts. Not content with the official trips she makes to Africa, she and her husband decided Africa was vacationland for them this year.

FSO EDMUND A. GULLION, former chairman of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL, has returned from Saigon, where he was Counselor of Embassy, and is now assigned to the Policy Planning Staff.

JOURNAL Contest Editors, now reading manuscripts for the Foreign Affairs Contest which ended July 31, are WALTER A. RADIUS, of Management Staff; FSO EDWARD PAGE, now serving as an Instructor at the War College; FSO GERALD A. DREW, Administration; FSO EDWARD T. WAILES, of the Foreign Service Inspection Corps. Only in case of a tie will the Editorial Board participate in the decision.



Lois Perry Jones

With this issue of the JOURNAL, Mrs. LOIS PERRY JONES has taken over the managing editorship which has been relinquished by Mrs. JOAN DAVID. Mrs. David, who became Managing Editor in July, 1949, is known personally to many of our readers and by artistic and editorial skill to many who have not met her. Her pamphlet, "Inside the State Department," mentioned in the October issue, is now available through the Foreign Service Association book service.

Mrs. Jones was most recently editor of *The Record*, a weekly newspaper published in nearby Montgomery County, Maryland. Her other editorial experience includes monthly magazine work in New York City, free-lance writing for magazines and teaching journalism at Chevy Chase Junior College. Through her ten years' residence in the Washington area, she knows many Departmental and Foreign Service people. But they are only a small fraction of those she hopes to meet via the mail and in person as the JOURNAL's Managing Editor.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY JOHN M. ALLISON is on an extended official visit to Manila, Hong Kong, Saigon, Bangkok, Singapore and Djakarta. He will return to Manila before setting out for Taipei and Tokyo enroute back to the U. S.

ALFRED HAMMOND MORTON became head of Voice of America October 1. He succeeded FSO FOY D. KOHLER, who has been assigned to the Policy Planning Staff. Mr. Morton has had thirty years experience in radio and has been active in television since that industry's inception.

BEN C. CROSBY of the Division of Public Liaison was elected Commander of the Department of State American Legion Post No. 68 recently. Officers serving with him are CARLISLE H. HUMMELSINE, 1st Vice-Commander; GEORGE H. BUTLER, 2nd Vice-Commander; JAMES W. MORGAN, Adjutant; JAMES B. SPROLES, Finance Officer; WILLIAM A. STELCH, Historian; DR. DANIEL C. BUCHANAN, Chaplain; BILLY WILSON, Service Officer, and WILLIAM MISFELDT, Sergeant-at-Arms. The new Executive Committee of the Post consists of WILLIAM H. DODDERIDGE, ALLYN C. DONALDSON, CHARLES D. HARDIN, JR., JOHN E. JACKSON, EVERARD K. MEADE, and RAYMOND J. QUEENIN.

Dr. NICHOLAS C. BODMAN, Assistant Professor of Linguistics in the Foreign Service Institute, has recently returned from a 14 month assignment in Malaya, teaching a little-known dialect of Chinese, Amoy, to government officials of the Federation of Malaya.

JOHN S. DICKEY, formerly of the Department and now President of Dartmouth College, is on the Ford Foundation Board on Overseas Training and Research which recently awarded 83 college graduates fellowships to study problems concerning Asia and the Middle and Near East.

FSO HAROLD SHANTZ, who has been serving as Counselor of Embassy at Copenhagen, was appointed Minister to Rumania, a post left vacant 18 months ago when FSO RUDOLPH E. SCHOENFELD was withdrawn in protest against Rumanian restrictions against American diplomats. FSO JAMES W. GANTENBEIN, who had been serving as Charge d'Affaires in Belgrade, will be reassigned.

E. TALBOT SMITH writes: "Mrs. Smith and I have settled down here at Worthing (England) only one and a half hours train ride from London. Should any of my old associates find themselves in this vicinity, I should be glad to have them drop in." His address is: Muthiaiga, Fourth Avenue, Worthing.

MRS. RALPH MILLER, whose husband is associate director of FSI, reports that her committee of desk volunteers at the Washington International Center is busy week in and week out finding "home hospitality" for the visitors from abroad during their week's intensive course on the U. S. given at the Center. Also busy at the Center are the wives of the men studying at the Institute. They and their husbands act as hosts and hostesses for the open house sessions on Tuesday nights. Between 5,000 and 6,000 visitors are expected at the Center this fiscal year.

More Tertiary Flaps

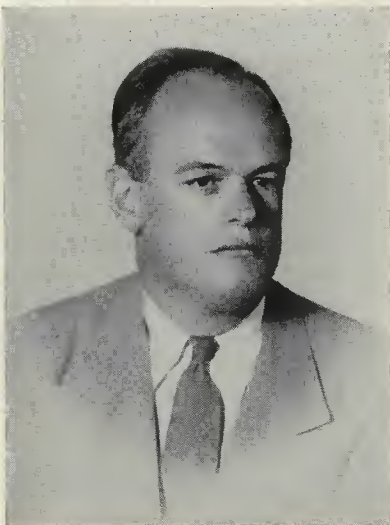
Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, reports the UP, is in favor of tertiary flaps. According to the report, Mr. Lovett scales flaps in the following manner:

Primary flap, he said, is when the head of a department storms out of the Secretary's office with loud protests that Lovett can't do that to him, then reads the law and discovers that he can, too.

Secondary flap is characterized by opposite numbers in two departments conducting a sizzling telephone feud, punctuated by "drop dead" and other salutations.

Tertiary flap occurs, for example, when disagreeing officials submit data for a consolidated report, then sit down and hammer out their differences—pulling an end run and

a mixed metaphor on the other fellow in the process. Mr. Lovett said tertiary flap was normal and healthy and voiced hope there would be a lot of it in the coming months.



John K. Emmerson

Latest reassignment among the members of the JOURNAL'S Editorial Board is that of John K. Emmerson, FSO, who is enroute to Karachi as Counselor of Embassy. His successor on the Board has not yet been chosen.

Here and There

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably on Senate Bill 3413, which provides for grants or loans not exceeding \$100 per month to any widow of a FSO who died prior to the effective date of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. At present, the Senate Report states, there are about 50 widows of FSO's, most of them over 60 years of age, who would be covered by this legislation. It is expected that action on the Bill will be taken in the next session of Congress.



Winners of the Diplomatic Tennis Tournament this year were Assistant Secretary Howland Sargeant (left) and his partner, Kiyoshi Sumiya, attaché at the Japanese Embassy. Presenting the trophy is Miss Iris Anne Fitch, Miss Washington of 1952, and formerly of the department. Runners up were C. Robert Lacy-Thompson, assistant to the Director of British Information Services, Washington Office, and Louis C. Boochever, of the Department's Office of European Regional Affairs. The Sargeant-Sumiya partnership won 6-2, 6-8, 6-4. Over 20 nations and international organizations entered, and 34 teams participated.

Of Many Things

Plans are afoot to remove the fog from Foggy Bottom, if recent newspaper accounts are to be believed. A syndicate in New York has taken a six-months option on the ten-acre Foggy Bottom site owned by the gas company. The syndicate plans a multimillion-dollar residential and commercial development on the site, "one of the largest ever undertaken in Washington."

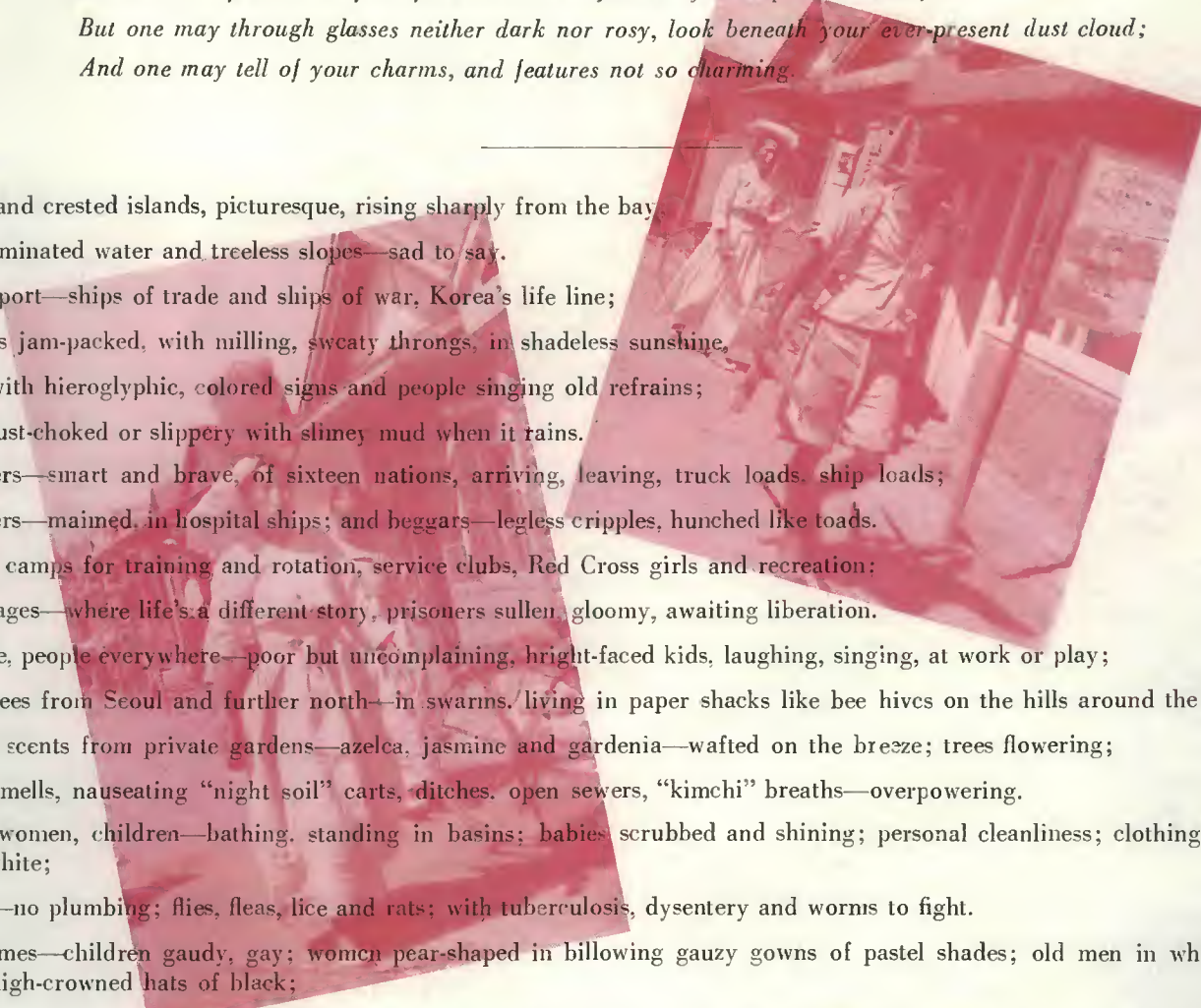
One of our readers has written us to suggest that some among you might want to make gift subscriptions to the JOURNAL available to retired local employees who might want to keep in touch with the Service in that way. He has started it off with a subscription. What do you think?

Here at Home

Most lawns are cleared of leaves, most storm windows installed. Children have brought home their first report cards, lost their first pair of mittens. Car pools are talking about what the Presidential campaign proves, the new fall dress has taken its initial trip to the cleaners. Christmas card lists are being combed and expanded, tentative Thanksgiving plans made. The first wave of fall virus infections has been survived. The air is crisp—in the early morning the grass crunches underfoot.

Pusan, I Drink To You

*I raise my glass to pungent Pusan, of bridgehead fame, temporary capital of the ROK.
You are not often the subject of a toast nor are you likely to inspire the Muse,
But one may through glasses neither dark nor rosy, look beneath your ever-present dust cloud;
And one may tell of your charms, and features not so charming.*



Hills and crested islands, picturesque, rising sharply from the bay
Contaminated water and treeless slopes—sad to say.
Busy port—ships of trade and ships of war, Korea's life line;
Streets jam-packed, with milling, sweaty throngs, in shadeless sunshine,
Gay with hieroglyphic, colored signs and people singing old refrains;
But dust-choked or slippery with slimey mud when it rains.
Soldiers—smart and brave, of sixteen nations, arriving, leaving, truck loads, ship loads;
Soldiers—mained, in hospital ships; and beggars—legless cripples, hunched like toads.
Army camps for training and rotation, service clubs, Red Cross girls and recreation;
PW cages—where life's a different story, prisoners sullen, gloomy, awaiting liberation.
People, people everywhere—poor but uncomplaining, bright-faced kids, laughing, singing, at work or play;
Refugees from Seoul and further north—in swarms, living in paper shacks like bee hives on the hills around the bay.
Sweet scents from private gardens—azalea, jasmine and gardenia—wafted on the breeze; trees flowering;
Vile smells, nauseating “night soil” carts, ditches, open sewers, “kimchi” breaths—overpowering.
Men, women, children—bathing, standing in basins; babies scrubbed and shining; personal cleanliness; clothing freshly white;
Filth—no plumbing; flies, fleas, lice and rats; with tuberculosis, dysentery and worms to fight.
Costumes—children gaudy, gay; women pear-shaped in billowing gauzy gowns of pastel shades; old men in white with high-crowned hats of black;
The very poor, the refugees who left their things behind—in rags and tatters, patched, repatched; most everything they lack.
Food for some—exotic, varied, dishes of every kind, Chinese-like but not Chinese, and rice wine, hot;
Food for most—rice and rice and rice again; some greens and roots, but not a lot.
Music, dancing—favored arts; folk songs handed down the centuries, good voices, people singing every place;
Dancers—Kesang girls and amateurs, stately, stylized, enchantingly swaying to weird music, like figures on a classic vase.
Officials—friendly, pro-American by and large, and very anti-Red, trying to make a go;
Officials—underpaid, underfed, under-experienced, underfoot, undermined in corruption's undertow.
Outside the city—rice paddies, wet, green, gracefully terraced, up and up; no spot is left unplowed;
Peasants—picturesque, bearded, white-clad, brownskinned men; women—prolific, burdened but unbowed.
The country gentry—the Yangban—inept, proud relics of the feudal past, die-hards opposing time's advance;
Their wives—self-effacing, quietly efficient, seemingly dominated, but they often wear the pants.
Peasants' cottages—overcrowded now, standing as they have for years, primitive, of mud and thatch, but with heated floors.
Ancient Buddhist temples—graceful, colorful, tucked away among the hills so far surviving all the wars.
Not much different from other lands; just life, mixed up, now good now bad.

E. A. L.

(Photos courtesy of Captain Albert K. Jones)

EDITORIALS

PREPARING FOR RETIREMENT

At the present time there are hundreds of persons living in retirement from the Foreign Service after many years of faithful service. Their immediate sentiments may be similar to those of Washington who, in a letter to Governor Clinton written only three days after his arrival at Mt. Vernon, said, "The scene is at length closed. I feel myself eased of a load of public care, and hope to spend the remainder of my days in cultivating the affections of good men, and in the practise of the domestic virtues." Or, as he wrote his friend Lafayette, "At length . . . I am solacing myself with those tranquil enjoyments, of which the soldier who is ever in pursuit of fame—the statesman whose watchful days and sleepless nights are spent in devising schemes to promote the welfare of his own—perhaps the ruin of other countries, as if this globe was insufficient for us all—and the courtier who is always watching the countenance of his prince in the hope of catching a gracious smile—can have little conception."

Not all men, unfortunately, possess the serene spirit that enabled Washington to view retirement with such equanimity. It is no secret, as evidenced from communications to the JOURNAL, that many retired Foreign Service personnel feel adrift, and sometimes depressed, at being separated from those lively and important interests which previously occupied their efforts. In part this may be owing to the unusual experience of Service life; having recently been the center of considerable official attention in foreign lands they now find themselves very much on the sidelines in their own country; many are experiencing difficulty in adjusting themselves to American community environments which, owing to long residence abroad, no longer appear entirely familiar; some feel that the nature of their Service activities was so specialized that they have no experience to call upon for a secondary occupation.

While the specific problems of retired Service personnel are real, including in some cases financial problems, there is considerable reason to believe that complaints are oftentimes symptomatic of a fundamental disquietude brought on by the psychological shock of retirement itself. Such experience, according to expert opinion, is common to most persons who suddenly find themselves divorced from an active career. There is no easy solution to such a fundamental problem, but it is generally considered that one answer is to plan intelligently for retirement well in advance of the event so that the transition will be less difficult.

Fortunately, there are available a number of books by competent observers which can be of some help in planning for retirement, help to those who have already retired, and especially to those expecting to retire (a brief bibliography in this regard will be found in the Bookshelf section of this issue of the JOURNAL). For those who will retire during the next ten years, the time to start planning is *now*. Extra savings should be laid aside (yes, it can be done if there is determination!). One or more hobbies should be developed, including one which could be turned to advantage in case of financial need. Hospitalization and health insurance programs, if not already obtained, should be investigated to

provide for cushioning the cost of those physical repairs that are sometimes needed later in life. Much attention, including some part of home leave, should be used in investigating communities which offer a congenial and practicable atmosphere for retirement, especially where civic activities will provide an outlet for those talents for public service which have been developed by life in the Service. While all problems cannot be anticipated, careful planning will go a long way in conditioning one psychologically for success at the post of Retirement in the Country of Home, and make that post a happy and successful one.

HERVE L'HEUREUX

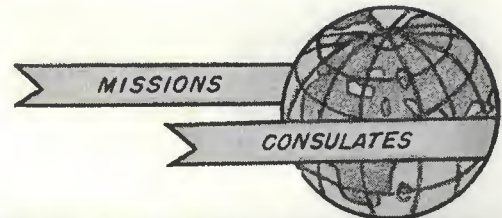
Now that Hervé L'Heureux has departed for his new responsibilities as Supervisory Consul General in West Germany, it is appropriate to put on record the debt which every Association member owes to the former Chairman of its Board and predecessor Executive Committee. In the three years that Hervé has headed our organization and in 1947-48 when he was Vice-Chairman, he gave freely of his thought, time and effort. He combined eagerness to the initiation of new ventures with a depth of experience which gave these ventures stability. Easy and straightforward in speech, the warmth of his personality permeated gatherings of Foreign Service people young and old.

As head of the executive body at the time of the death of the former full-time Director of the Association, the late Frank Lockhart, Hervé stepped into the breach as a labor of love. He was the driving force behind the idea, now realized, of the Protective Association's ownership of its own quarters and the establishment of the Foreign Service Club. His work as Chief of the Visa Division so impressed Congress that special legislation was passed to permit him to stay on in Washington an extra year, over and above the four-year period. This extra grant of time permitted him to guide the Association through potentially dangerous waters in determining its policy regarding amalgamation, drafting its new corporate charter and acquiring its new quarters.

Anyone would think such a load of outside activities would surfeit the most industrious—but not Hervé. Four years ago, addressing the American Legion in New Hampshire, he introduced his Prayer for Peace movement, which has since received the support of 6000 organizations and has come into the daily lives of hundreds of thousands of persons. And more: when the American Legion began passing resolutions derogatory to the Department of State and the Foreign Service, Hervé pointed out the need for a post comprised of those who knew the entities being criticized and could offer rebuttal. He recently relinquished the position of Commander, Department of State American Legion Post.

A few words will not discharge the Association's debt to Hervé L'Heureux, but will let him know its members appreciate his devotion to the Service.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LIBRARY

By R. SMITH SIMPSON, FSO

Across our lives there fall at times expressions of international friendship so voluntary, so genuine and so cordial they are like warming rays of sunlight. Such was the Mexican response to the tenth anniversary of the Benjamin Franklin Library here. Spontaneity both official and unofficial, attested to the very real contribution which the Mexicans feel this institution has made to the friendship of the two countries during the decade of its existence.

In an unprecedented move, the Mexican Government requested the privilege of sponsoring the celebration. It organized a ceremony in the portico of the Library. Following this, was one in the Castle of Chapultepec, in itself a testimonial of some distinction. Finally, the authorities held an exhibition of historical tomes of the National Library in the Palace of Fine Arts. To these unusual marks of official esteem was added a warmth of editorial expression by Mexico City newspapers which—had he been able to observe it—could not have failed to stir the heart of the democratic philosopher diplomat after whom this Library was named.

The Benjamin Franklin Library was founded by the United States Government under the sponsorship of the American Library Association as an expression of our country's desire to promote understanding between the two countries. It began modestly with a collection of 5,000 volumes selected and catalogued by the New York Public Library. Over the years this collection has more than quadrupled. It forms the nucleus of the Library's holdings and services. As is customary in the United States, these volumes are on open shelves and so have been freely accessible to all. Along with the books are some 530 periodicals and newspapers, including current affairs weeklies, trade journals, government periodicals, literary monthlies and popular magazines. With the addition of more than 11,000 pamphlets and government documents, and some 1,700 college catalogs, the library affords a good cross-section of American thinking, scientific and business activity and cultural development.

Such resources in materials do not delimit the Library's facilities, however. If there is a need for material not at hand, it is obtained from the United States on inter-library loan. Microfilm and photostatic copies of publications are procured from the States when needed. In these ways, the Library forms a living conduit of understanding across the border.

Indications of the widening popularity of the Library are found over the decade in the methods to which it has successively resorted to make its materials available to Mexican readers, old and young. As any public library, the Benjamin Franklin prides itself on the fact that it is accessible to all who wish to use it. But it has not stood passively available. Circumstances have encouraged it to ex-



In the Children's Room of the Benjamin Franklin Library two Mexican children read the historical background of our national hymn. The Library has a Children's Room in which children's books from the US are available on open shelves.

tend its services in ever-widening circles.

It has established two branches in the capital and three in the cities of Guadalajara, Monterrey and Puebla. It has used the mails to extend its loan services to still other parts of the Republic. It has employed a bookmobile to bring ten remote villages within the orbit of its Mexico City services. Finally, it has enlisted the cooperation of block leaders of labor unions in a working class district in the capital to distribute boxes of books, a unique experiment which promises to circulate 1000 different titles to people who ordinarily might consider themselves beyond the services of the Library.

A further gauge of the Library's popularity may be found in its reference service. Questions concerning the United States are put to the staff now at the rate of sixty a day, sometimes in person, other times by telephone and still other times by mail. Answers not immediately available are produced by research, with investigation sometimes terminating only when a source of information within the United States is tapped. Indeed, it is the Library's reputation as a source of straight factual information which explains much of the esteem, official and unofficial, in which the institution is held.

A special reading room makes available children's books from the United States. An interesting development is the growing use of this department of the Library as a means by which school children in the United States present books to their Mexican schoolmates.

Thus, over the years, the Library has served not only countless individuals but the larger cause of friendship and understanding and so contributed to the democratic aspira-

(Continued on page 32)

S e r v G l i m



Erich Griendl, local employee at the U. S. Embassy in Austria, said farewell to Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly at the Ambassador's office. Mr. Griendl, who is 70 years of age, is being retired. He started his employment with the American Embassy in Berlin in 1922.



New president of the Joint Brazil-United States Economic Development Commission (and Director for Technical Cooperation) is Merwin Bohan, Foreign Service veteran, here shown with Brazilian Foreign Minister Neves da Fontoura and J. Burke Knapp, his predecessor in Brazil. Mr. Knapp was recently appointed Director of the Western Hemisphere activities of the International Bank. Mr. Bohan is on leave of absence from his regular position of U. S. Representative on IA ECOSOC.



Uncle Sam himself, impersonated by programs for the children gathered at the... In spite of threatening rain, more than... The children, with some assistance from... and soft drinks.



Walton C. Ferris, F. S. Inspector, conversed with Sergei M. Koudryavtsey, Minister of the USSR in Austria, during the reception given in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Dean Acheson by Ambassador and Mrs. Donnelly.



i c e p s e s



William I. Graham, Central Files supervisor, autographed pro-
 nouncement of July reception at the American Embassy in Manila.
 8,000 persons showed up for this record breaking affair.
 The adults, put away vast quantities of hot dogs, popsicles,



Ambassador Nufer leaving the Casa Rosada after presenting his credentials to President Peron of Argentina on August 14, 1952. Because of the period of mourning following the death of Mrs. Peron the ceremony was devoid of all the usual pomp.



Little Miss Kristen Haroldson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley C. Haroldson, served as Maid of Honor and cut the traditional ribbon opening a new factory in Trieste.



Marcus J. Gordon, U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Ethiopia, returned from Washington to Addis Ababa accompanied by Mrs. Gordon and their three sons, Paul, Andy, and Jeffy. The Gordons were met at the airport by other members of the Point 4 staff in Ethiopia: Miss Darinka Trbovitch, Mrs. Martha Laney and Mr. N. A. Luongo.



Miss Margaret Truman and Mrs. John Horton, the former Miss Drucie Snyder, were the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Francis P. Mathews during Miss Truman's visit to Dublin. Here, left to right, are Garland C. Routt, FSR; Cloyce K. Huston, FSO; Robert Caldwell, FSS; Mrs. Horton; Ambassador Mathews; Bruce Lockling, FSO; Miss Margaret Truman; William Christensen, FSO and James Lee, FSS.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 29)

tions of the peoples of the United States and Mexico. Its open doors have framed an expression of "democracy's belief in the right of free and equal access of knowledge." It has developed in the finest traditions of the public library which provides, perhaps, the oldest continuing example of technical assistance in the world, keeping alive the fires of freedom for the humble and privileged alike wherever it has existed.

CIUDAD JUAREZ

Following a year of few staff changes except for the comings and goings of RELIEF OFFICER JOSEPH WALKER, the Consulate at Ciudad Juarez is once more experiencing its share of departures, if few new arrivals. The JOURNAL has already noted the transfer of ERNIE GUTIERREZ to Puerto la Cruz and his attendant promotion to Consul. Now CONSUL KEN POTTER has departed for Sydney, and his family are preparing to join him. (A picture of the staff's *despedida* for the Potters appears nearby.) In November CONSUL GENERAL STEPHEN AGUIRRE will retire after a full ten years at this post.

Aside from a personal feeling of loss, the remainder of the staff sorely miss the services of those who have left the office. While VICE CONSUL LEO ROMERO arrived from Panama in time to assume an ever-increasing burden of visa work, the newest assignment to the staff, EDWARD A. LATOUR, was last reported still in Santiago de Cuba. Meanwhile, following the death of her husband, MRS. BLANCHE LYONS, the Consulate's senior American employee and an erstwhile correspondent of the JOURNAL, has unfortunately had to go on extended leave. Consequently, the other beleaguered personnel are praying that the end of the tourist season will bring some reduction in the workload.

It was something of a personal affront to learn that one of the Department's new recruits had declined to come to Ciudad Juarez. While it's understandable that most people join the Foreign Service expecting to see the world's capitals, not a frontier city five minutes from downtown El Paso, Texas, oldtimers show their appreciation of this post in their reluctance to depart. The climate, if warm, is salubrious (free literature courtesy of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce); and after a few years abroad there's much to be said for a life of frozen orange juice and drive-in movies.

However, despite the lack of a differential allowance, let no one think that Ciudad Juarez is not a foreign post. In the Consulate's work a knowledge of the local language is more essential than in many a European capital. For exotic ways it is difficult to beat the Tarahumara Indians, often seen in the city streets wearing a weird combination of handspun loin cloth and newly-acquired felt hat. For those who miss the fabled pasts of the Old World cities a little inquiry will reveal that four centuries ago some of the first Europeans in North America passed the site of Ciudad Juarez. Only a few decades ago it was the scene of Pancho Villa's bloody escapades.

Even today the Consulate has its share of excitement. Had anyone arrived early for work one day a few months ago, he would have stumbled on six bandits looting the *Banco de Mexico*, just below the Consulate's offices. Next day, with two bandits dead, business was interrupted to watch the police haul back two captives and most of the missing 1,500,000 pesos. What happened to the rest has

never been discovered, and so far the staff has claimed diplomatic immunity and refused to be questioned.

Most recently the Consulate provided material for a real-life version of the recent film, "We're Not Married." A routine request for authentication of a marriage document led to the discovery that the "judge" in a little Rio Grande village had never bothered to obtain a commission. Apparently the Mexicans were never fooled, but dozens of overly anxious Americans now appear to have been victimized. While "his honor" languishes in jail, the Consulate has written many a Mrs. Smith a letter commencing, "Dear Miss Jones."

Even if we return prosaically to requesting visa clearances, visiting wayward Americans in the local jail, and registering the births of squalling infants, the interplay of two cultures at this frontier post never fails to make it an interesting assignment. At the moment we only wish there were more Foreign Service personnel to share it with us.

C. Melvin Sonne, Jr.

Consul and Mrs. Kennett F. Potter received a silver platter from Consul General Stephen E. Aguirre on the occasion of their transfer from Ciudad Juarez to Sydney. The gift from the staff was presented at a garden party.



K A B U L

The five-day celebration of Afghan National Independence was highlighted for members of the Embassy in Kabul by a lawn party on August 31 given by H.R.H. SHAH MAHMUD GHAZI, Prime Minister, in honor of the foreign athletes—American and Indian—who had competed against Afghan teams.

The independence celebration, or "Jeshn" as it is called, commemorates the successful culmination of Afghanistan's various struggles to free itself of outside domination. It is a holiday throughout the country but activities center on the "Jeshn" grounds, stadium and exhibition hall in Kabul.

For the five-day festivities, held this year from August 24 through August 29, thousands of Afghans from all parts of the country throng into the city. In the exhibition hall are displayed the year's best examples of arts and crafts—pottery, textiles, furniture, needlework, painting, traditional items of clothing and footwear, and samples from heavier industries.

The sports and spectacles draw large crowds into the stadium to cheer the soccer, field hockey, wrestling, bicycle racing and track events. Less familiar to Western eyes are the ram fights, the stylized stick-fencing, and the Atan, or National Dance.

To further vary the program, a softball and a basketball team were recruited from among Americans of the Embassy and United Nations staff. The Americans' enjoyment of the party in the Prime Minister's handsome garden was only a little dampened by the defeats they suffered in the national stadium. Habibia College turned them back 36 to 26 in

basketball and 12 to 11 in the last inning of the softball game.

There was some mumbling about advancing age and Kabul's 6000 foot altitude and even a suggestion that more stress be put on the athletic ability of Foreign Service appointments. The Prime Minister was, however, greatly pleased with the performance of his teams and the rest of the crowd seemed to feel that the Americans had simply been outplayed in their national sports.

Both games, innovations in a country devoted to soccer, were closely followed by the crowd. The opening minutes of the basketball game were played in heavy silence as the Americans scored the first four points. The first and subsequent Afghan baskets were greeted with a roar.

Members of the starting basketball team were GEORGE HOFFMAN, Embassy; A. J. KASPERSKI, Embassy; W/O WALTER NICHOLSON, USARMA; DAVID NALLE, USIS; and MICHAEL SPENCE, son of UN-FAO mission chief.

David Nalle

SINGAPORE



Consulate staff members and wives took part in the play "Petrified Forest" over Radio Malaya in Singapore recently. From left to right are: Consul Seymour I. Nadler, FSS, two British radio actors, Vice Consul Ralph J. McGuide, FSO; Mrs. Ruthanne Nadler, Frederick E. Eichhorn III, FSS, Consul Joseph H. Rogatnich, FSS; Gordon Canada, and Mrs. W. W. H. Terrell, wife of a University of Malaya professor from the United States.

DURBAN

With the departure of VICE CONSUL VIRGIL E. PRICHARD and Clerk MARTHA BONHAM several months ago, and the arrival of VICE CONSUL ROY P. M. CARLSON, the Consulate at Durban completed a hundred percent turnover of its American personnel in an eight-month period.

Winter time in Natal was also vacation time for VICE CONSUL and MRS. ARNE T. FLIFLET and their son, WOOLSEY, who spent a couple weeks fishing on the "Wild Coast" of Pondoland. Arne's luck there was as good as it is in Durban's blue lagoon; he caught nothing.

More recently CONSUL and MRS. PAUL C. SEDDICUM, in quest of a change from the cosmopolitan bustle of Durban, rented a rondavel (South African for "tourist cabin") in northern Zululand's Hluhluwe Game Reserve where the only distractions are provided by prowling baboons and rhinoceroses.

Durban's winter social season was climaxed by the call of the *U.S.S. Valcour*, a seaplane tender, which was the first United States Navy vessel to visit the Natal coast since 1948. In the three hours that the ship was open to the public an

estimated 4,000 people crowded on board and more were lining up when it was necessary to close the gangway. The local interest shown led one sailor to ask if this were the first time Durbanites had ever seen an American ship.

Roy P. M. Carlson

ZURICH

New arrivals in Zurich include: MISS VIRGINIA HOLLIS, from Naples by way of the United States and home leave; and CONSUL FRED M. WREN, with his charming wife and daughter HELEN, from Montreal.

Summer came to Zürich a trifle early this year, but not too early to be greeted in proper style by all of us "hoe down" Zürchers, who donned our cleanest blue jeans and frilliest calicoes to "dig for the oyster" and "doe si doe" at the Annual Barn Dance given by the American Women's Club. The sets were called loud and clear by SHELDON (SHELLY) PUTTERMAN, a GI Medical student, and there were hundreds of lottery prizes for lucky winners, plus a shooting gallery. The AWC did a superb job, and we're already looking forward to next year's Barn Dance.

CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. C. PORTER KUYKENDALL celebrated their twenty-second wedding anniversary on June 28. Many of their friends from all over Switzerland gathered at a cocktail party at the consular residence to wish them many happy returns.

The Fourth of July was observed this year by a cruise on the Lake of Zürich aboard the Motor Ship LINTH, the gleaming white pride of the Lake fleet, which was reserved from 8 to 11 o'clock on Independence Day evening. Coming as it did after more than a week of sweltering heat, the excursion was a welcome treat to the over six hundred guests, and provided as well a surprise for hundreds of Zürchers who happened to be on hand to watch the half-hour long fireworks display from vantage points along the lake shore.



The motor ship "Linth" with the Fourth of July crowd aboard, casts off for the Independence Day cruise around the Lake of Zurich.

The following Monday evening the Smith College Chamber Singers gave a concert at the Casino in Lucerne. Singing a one hour non-stop program ranging from 17th century madrigals to tunes from *South Pacific*, the girls from Smith scored an outstanding artistic success, delighting a small but enthusiastic audience, and drawing rave notices from the usually hard-to-please Lucerne music critics.

Charles M. Hanson, Jr.



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Washington 8, D. C.

Abell, Miss A. Edith
c/o Consular Section
American Embassy
Rome, Italy

Ackerman, Hon. Ralph H.
Walterboro, South Carolina

Adams, Philip
c/o Harvard Club
27 West 44th St.
New York, N. Y.

Adams, Walter A.
Old Orchard, Pelham Rd.
Greenville, So. Carolina

Alcxander, Knox
2570 Hilgard Avenue
Berkeley 5, Calif.

Alfscn, Fritz A. M.
15219 12th Rd.
White Stone, L. I., New York

Allen, Charles W.
Rt. 1, Box 1313A
Grant's Pass, Oregon

Anderson, Charles W.
c/o Washington Loan & Trust Co.
9th and F Sts.
Washington, D. C.

Armour, Hon. Norman
Gladstone, N. J.

Armstrong, George A.
6 Boud Ave.
Farmingdale, N. J.

Armstrong, Mrs. Jane P.
Biographic Information Div.
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Atherton, Hon. Ray
3017 O St., N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Bailey, Waldo E.
512 High Street
Jackson, Miss.

Balch, Henry H.
441 Eustis St.
Huntsville, Ala.

Ballantine, Joseph W.
Route 1
Silver Spring, Md.

Bankhead, Henry M.
c/o Adae & Hooper
1500 Alton Rd.
Miami Beach, Fla.

Bankhead, John L.
Box 5630, Friendship Sta.
Washington 16, D. C.

Barnes, Maynard B.
1061 31st St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Barry, John R.
General Delivery
Laguna Beach, Calif.

Bay, Charles A.
Lahaska
Bucks County, Pa.

Beaumont, Adam
Castine, Maine

Beck, William H.
4966 Allan Rd., N. W.
Yorktown Village
Washington 16, D. C.

Benton, Russell W.
175 Woodward Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Bickers, William A.
312 W. Asher St.
Culpeper, Va.

Bigelow, Donald F.
Windspillen
Gstaad, Switzerland

Blake, Gilson G.
15 Busbee Rd.
Biltmore, N. C.

Blake, Maxwell
S. Twin Oakes Apt.
5050 Oakes St.
Kansas City, Mo.

Bliss, Hon. Robert Woods
1537 28th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Blohm, Lee R.
Carlsbad, New Mexico

Boal, Hon. Pierre de L.
La Ferme de Chignens
Les Allinges
Haute-Savoie, France

Bohr, Frank
409 Pauline
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Bouchal, John L., B242956
7712 EC1 & MPS
APO 172, c/o PM
New York, N. Y.

Boucher, Hiram A.
Rt. 1
Mechanisville, Md.

Bowcock, James M.
2504 Montumet Ave.
Richmond, Va.

Bowman, Thomas D.
32 Wall St.
Wellesley, Mass.

Boyce, Richard F.
Box 284, RFD 1
Alexandria, Va.

Boyle, Walter F.
P.O. Box 287
McLean, Va.

Bradford, Robert R.
c/o Trust Dept.
Omaha National Bank
Omaha, Nebraska

Brady, Anstin C.
Cathedral Apts.
1201 California St.
San Francisco 9, Calif.

Brandt, George L.
Larch Drive
Avalon Shores
Shady Side, Md.

Brett, Homer
1100 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Md.

Briggs, Lawrence P.
1656 Sixth St.
Muskegon, Mich.

Brookhart, Charles E.
3204 Klinge Rd., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Brooks, Russell M.
c/o Riggs National Bank
Washington, D. C.

Broy, Cecil Norton
524 N. Monroe St.
Arlington, Va.

Bucklin, George A.
230 N. Barrington Ave.
Los Angeles 24, Calif.

Buell, Robert L.
Harvard Club
27 West 44th St.
New York, N. Y.

Buhrman, Parker W.
University Club
1135 16th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Burke, Gordon L.
26 Ferndel Lane
West Hartford, Conn.

Burri, Alfred T.
232 E. Padre St.
Santa Barbara, Calif.

Busser, Ralph C.
1421 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Butler, Hon. George H.
2311 Connecticut Ave., N. W.
Apt. 206
Washington 8, D. C.

Byington, Homer M., Sr.
East Trail, Tokeneke
Darien, Conn.

Byrd, Miss Mayelle
407 Cooper St.
Palo Alto, Calif.

Caffery, Edward
806 West Beach
Biloxi, Miss.

Calder, A. Bland
Box TT
Carmel, Calif.

Caldwell, Hon. John K.
P. O. Box 12
Robles del Rio, Calif.

Calvert, John S.
Warrenton, N. C.

Canty, George R.
570 Park Ave.
New York 21, N. Y.

Carlson, Harry E.
Jug End Rd., R.F.D. 1
Sheffield, Mass.

Castleman, Reginald S.
c/o American Embassy
Consular Section
Lisbon, Portugal

Chamberlin, George E.
The Hermitage
2138 Rivermont Ave.
Lynchburg, Va.

Chapman, J. Holbrook
Spring Willow Farm
Wittman, Talbot Co., Md.

Christea, James
351 West 53rd St.
New York, N. Y.

Christopherson, Carl E.
Bank Village
New Ipswich, N. H.

Clark, Reed Paige
Londenderry, N. H.

Clubb, O. Edmund
Hancock, N. H.

Clum, Harold D.
Hilltop, P.O. Box 93
Malden-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Cookingham, Harris N.
RD 1
Red Hook on Hudson, N. Y.

Coe, Robert D.
2848 McGill Terrace, N. W.
Washington 8, D. C.

Cooper, Charles A.
Humboldt, Nebraska

Corcoran, William W.
1850 Soledad Ave.
La Jolla, Calif.

Corrigan, Miss Doris H.
961 St. Joseph Blvd. East
Apt. 2
Montreal, Canada

Corrigan, Joh.
c/o African Red Cross Soc.
Natal Branch, P.O. Box 1680
Durban, Natal, U. of So. Africa

Goudray, Robert C.
No. 331, Hunting Towers West
Mt. Vernon Boulevard
Alexandria, Va.

Cowan, Robert T.
c/o Riggs National Bank
Washington, D. C.

Cox, Raymond E.
2346 S Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Crommett, Archiles M.
c/o Security Bank
N. E. Corner 9th & G Sts.
Washington, D. C.

Cross, Cecil M.P.
95 Devoe St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cunningham, Edwin S.
306 Cunningham St.
Maryville, Tenn.

Curtis, Charles B.
Litchfield, Conn.

Cussans, Frank
Villa "Les Sablines"
Allee des Sablines
Arcachon (Gironde), France

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2635 Palmerston Ave.
West Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Davis, Leslie A.
P.O. Box 266
Stockbridge, Mass. } Summer

484 Chase Ave. }
Winter Park, Fla. } Winter

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10 Lincoln Ave.
Glens Falls, N. Y.

Davis, Thomas D.
333 Franklin St.
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Dawson, Claude I.
802 Calhoun St.
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Dawson, Leonard G.
821 High St.
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Dawson, Owen L.
3910 Yuma St., N.W.
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Dawson, Hon. William
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North, Matthews Co., Va.

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Dutchess County, N. Y.

DeCourcy, Hon. William E.
321 Webster Ave.
Winter Park, Fla.

Denby, James O.
1520 33rd St., N. W.
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DeVault, Charles L.
Landra Dr., Route 1
Carmel, Calif.

Dick, Hassell
York, South Carolina

Dickerson, Charles E., Jr.
c/o 1st National Bank & Trust Co.
Greenfield, Mass.

Dickinson, Horace J.
Vereda Nueva, Habana, Cuba

Dickover, Erle R.
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Doolittle, Hooker A.
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Dooman, Eugene H.
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66 Marshide Rd.
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Douglass, William B.
Sullivan's Island
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Dreyfus, Hon. Louis G., Jr.
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Santa Barbara, Calif.

du Bois, Coert
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Stonington, Conn.

DuCote, Charles H.
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Dunlap, Maurice P.
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Dunn, Dr. William E.
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Tryon, N. C.

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11 La Vereda Rd.
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Eberhardt, Hon. Charles C.
Metropolitan Club
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Ebling, Samuel G.
% Institute of Fine Arts
17 East 80th St.
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Embry, John A.
303 Bougainvillea Ave.
Dade City, Fla.

Engert, Hon. Cornelius van H.
2717 36th Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Enlow, Charles R.
305 Main Street
Fowler, Indiana

English, Robert
King Street Farm
Hancock, N. Y.

Evans, Ernest E.
Saint Alvere
(Dordogne), France

Everett, Curtis T.
9711 Bellevue Dr.
Locust Hill Estates
Bethesda 14, Md.

Farrell, William S.
Address Unknown

Faust, John B.
1212 Cortez St.
Coral Gables, Fla.

Fernald, Robert F.
18 Nathan Hale Dr.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.

Ferrin, Augustin W.
Bowlers Wharf
Essex County, Va.

Fisher, Fred D.
2732 N. E. 18th St.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Fisher, T. Monroe
1405 North St.
Beaufort, S. C.

Flack, Thomas
1042 Second St.
Santa Monica, Calif.

Fletcher, C. Paul
357½ Coast Blvd.
La Jolla, Calif.

Fletcher, Samuel J.
P.O. Box 180
Kittery Point, Me.

Flexer, Fayette J.
Army-Navy Club
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Flood, Peter H. A.
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Frost, Arthur C.
875 Partridge Ave.
Menlo Park, Calif.

Frost, Hon. Wesley
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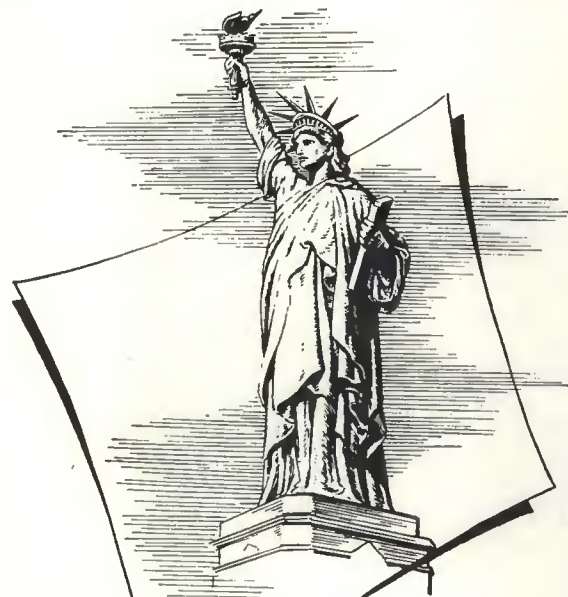
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THE BOOKSHELF (from page 13)

in exchange at the early stage but use their positions in government to win converts and sympathizers among intellectuals, students, idealists, politicians, and labor unions, by offering to help them with their problems. However, behind the pretense of cooperation, the communist is enjoined to "remember that these progressive radical bourgeois and their leftist cliques pass, while the party remains. We are the eternal, they the ephemeral." Ravines explains step by step, in great detail, how this "way" worked in Chile to bring the communists success in the Popular Front. It is important to understand the techniques employed for they are still in use in Latin America where opportunities for the "conversion" of free countries by force of arms do not exist.

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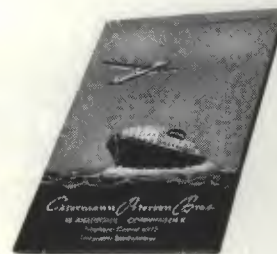
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THE ART AND PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY (from page 18)

principals, who can rarely give the necessary concentration and effort. They work of course on general directions given by their superiors, but it must be remembered that the whole character of an agreement is often profoundly affected when the details are fully considered. It was in such a manner that the first draft of the Charter of the United Nations was constructed. When the Formulation Committee of 7 members met to draw it up they had only the vaguest of instructions based on papers which had dealt largely in generalities of whose implications their Governments were only dimly conscious. None of these got exactly what they wanted. The British had to give up their desire for flexibility, the Americans theirs for logical completeness, the Russians theirs for control of the Agenda of the Council and General Assembly. But in all these governments were wise men who perceived that their national interests were better served by the creation of an organization rather than the insistence on a point of view. They accepted almost all that had been done.

Lastly I need hardly dwell on the importance of timing in diplomacy. It is the essence of it. It is often the determining factor between success and failure. A negotiation may be so planned as to produce a situation in which the arguments in favor of one side reach a maximum effect at a particular time or such a situation may occur without design and a decision be obtained by a rapid concentration of all the favorable forces. It is of course always far easier to delay than to accelerate action. Men of middle or more advanced age nearly always respond to the suggestion to

postpone a decision and wait on events. This is especially true when they sit in committee on a doubtful issue. It is quite another thing so to hasten the proceedings that the right decision is made before the opportunity slips by. A spell of fine weather, a successful party, a momentary failure or disagreement amongst opponents, an opportune illness or a fit of bad temper may help to create favorable conditions. Above all it is essential to be able to seize the initiative, when others are uncertain or hesitating to act, and so obtain a result by sheer lack of any obvious alternative. I could give many instances of this in the history of the making of the Charter. If, for example, when the United States suddenly proposed that all the United Nations should sign the vague declaration of the Moscow Conference, we had not immediately reminded Mr. Hull of a promise, made in very different circumstances, that it should be first elaborated, and followed that step within 24 hours with concrete proposals on which a further exchange of views could be conveniently based, it is quite probable that nothing definite would have been agreed upon before the peace came. Or again, had not two or three of the smaller states in the Preparatory Commission sensed that an opportunity had come to get a vote on placing the seat of the United Nations in the East rather than the West of the United States, it might have ultimately gone to San Francisco rather than to New York.

Finally, I may perhaps illustrate how a timely draft can have influence, if those at the top are men of broad and generous views, by an incident which throws some light on a diplomat who was also a statesman and, more than that, a

(Continued on page 44)



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THE ART AND PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY (from page 42)

great and good man, General Smuts. It concerns the first draft of the Preamble of the Charter. At Dumbarton Oaks this essential introduction was not even considered. The fate of the document was too uncertain. Some weeks later I made a draft which was intended to be truthful as well as concise i.e. not to promise more than the instrument which followed it could perform. I failed, however, to get the Foreign Office much interested in it. They had many other things to do and the jacket in which the draft was circulated was eventually lost, a not uncommon phenomenon in Whitehall in those days. But when the Commonwealth Ministers met in London before the San Francisco Conference to consider the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, General Smuts one afternoon unexpectedly laid before his colleagues a draft of a Preamble. It was a long document expressing the deeply felt and noble ideas of its author, but hardly, perhaps, quite consistent in style and contents with the rest of the Charter. My superiors were a little puzzled as to what to do, but one remembered that he had somewhere seen a draft of a Preamble in the Foreign Office and, on the existence of such a document being confirmed by me, who was sitting behind him, whispered to the Minister in charge, who informed the meeting that the Foreign Office had also given some attention to this subject and had a draft prepared which General Smuts might like to consider before his own document was discussed on the following day. I hastily sent, therefore, for the copies in my office and after the meeting saw General Smuts, and, indicating that I had something to do with the preparation of the United Kingdom draft, said that I was at his disposal if I could in any way be of service to him. With his usual complete lack of *amour propre* he proposed that I should also consider the two documents and if I had any suggestions to make should see him at his hotel next morning at 9 o'clock before the meeting on the following day.

Preamble Draft

There was much else to do that evening and it was very late when I got home with the task still not even begun. I then made a conflation of the two drafts which much shortened and simplified the document of General Smuts while I embedded nearly the whole of the other in the appropriate place. I was careful, however, never to substitute a word of my own for one of his, for in my experience authors prefer omission to correction. This delicate operation took much time and it was 1 o'clock in the night before the draft was completed. My wife had long since gone to bed and was fast asleep, but she now at my request made copies on the typewriter taking care to get the document onto one folio sheet and using every device of capitalization and paragraphing to make the fair copy look as fair as a copy can be.

Next morning at 9 o'clock I waited on General Smuts and found him pleased with his night's work. "I sat up late," he said, "and have prepared a new draft which took into account that of the Foreign Office; my own was certainly too long." I therefore said nothing about my own work. He then pressed the bell and asked for his draft which he had left to be typed. But he had only secretaries to help him. The work had not yet even been begun. After he had turned to me with a charming apology, I then intimated

(Continued on page 59)

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HON. MINISTER OF TEXAS GOES TO WASHINGTON
(from page 24)

City of Washington acting as Commissioners under the authority conferred upon them by the late provisional Government." He suggested that to have two delegations in Washington would make it awkward for both of them.

Before President Burnett received that letter, he had proceeded to commission still another representative to Washington, none other than the Secretary of State, Samuel P. Carson, who wanted a change of climate for his health and accepted an assignment to Washington. His instructions were to seek diplomatic recognition for Texas and "aid of all sorts—fiscal aid is all important at this crisis." (Indeed these were standing instructions for all such representatives.) Thus the Texas gang-up against Washington gained momentum.

It soon developed that the new Texas government was justified after all for despatching fresh representation to Washington, for on April 6 the three original Commissioners wrote to their principals saying that unless they, the Commissioners, had an authorized document attesting to the new republic's declaration of independence, their mission must necessarily remain fruitless. Later, Wharton was to write again that "nothing of great moment can be done here without there is a minister from the new government of Texas with plenipotentiary powers. On this subject I have written to the government a dozen times but have not received one line since the 20th of February last." This was on April 23d. It was apparently characteristic of these successive governments of Texas not to answer mail, to the extreme

annoyance of their representatives abroad, who were generally in complete ignorance of developments in their fledgling country. Texas' motto seemed to be: "Don't write—send another delegation."

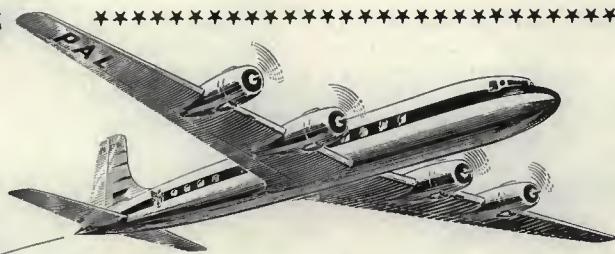
And so it was that while Childress and Hamilton were still on their way to Washington, with Carson just leaving Texas, the President of the Republic named yet two more men to Washington. The Texas Secretary of State, addressing a letter to the three original representatives in Washington on May 27, 1836, declared that "inasmuch as important changes have recently occurred, it has been deemed necessary to despatch to Washington two commissioners for the purpose of representing this Government. . . In recalling you, the President and Cabinet are not unmindful of your disinterested effort in the Service of your country, but have acted on the conviction that at this crisis of affairs, commissioners fresh from Texas would from their more intimate knowledge of her present wants and policy be able to represent her more efficiently at Washington."

The aforementioned "important changes" included not only the declaration of independence on March 2nd, but the defeat of General Santa Anna and his Mexican troops on the San Jacinto battle field on April 21st, both red-letter days in Texas history. The new Delegation, composed of Messrs. Grayson and Collingsworth, was to supersede all others, and was instructed to obtain "access to the Executive and Cabinet of the United States Government, and to present itself as duly empowered and instructed by the Executive and Cabinet of the Government ad interim of Texas to solicit the friendly

(Continued on page 48)



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HON. MINISTER OF TEXAS GOES TO WASHINGTON (from page 46)

mediation of the former to produce a cessation of the war between Texas and Mexico upon terms just and honorable to both parties to the end of procuring the recognition of the Independence of Texas by Mexico . . . and by the Government of the United States."

Meanwhile, no sooner had Carson, Childress and Hamilton reached Washington than they too began to besiege their principals in Texas to keep them informed. Thus Carson wrote to Texas one evening soon after his arrival in Washington and after dining with President Andrew Jackson that "I am at fault how to act and indeed frequently subjected to mortification because of my inability to answer questions put by our best friends here." Nor were the interests of Texas served by the delayed appearance of the one mission that had the most recent power to represent Texas. Grayson and Collingsworth arrived in Washington too late to catch United States law-makers in town, Congress having adjourned but not before it passed by a large majority a resolution favorable to Texas. Worse yet, the credentials of these representatives had been faultily drawn up, and the Secretary of State told them so, adding that he would also like to be appraised of the status of the other Texas representatives in Washington. In Grayson's words, "Secretary Forsythe politely gave us to understand that he would be happy to see us at any time we might desire to converse with him; but left us to infer pretty plainly that we were not in strictness accredited Agents on account of the informality of the papers conferring our authority. He intimated, moreover, that some advice from our Government addressed to this, was at least of formal necessity in regard to the persons previously here in our character, whose functions have ceased by our appointment."

Faulty Commissions

As for the faulty commissions, let Grayson and Collingsworth tell the awful truth: "Should it be desired that we should longer represent our government here, it will be necessary to make out new commissions . . . as those we have have been deemed inadmissible in consequence of having no seal. . . . There is a further omission on the part of the address to the President and Secretary of State in omitting to state even the country they are from. I know the difficulty of recollecting all these things without forms and merely mention them to prevent the possibility of their being overlooked."

This letter was written on July 15th and was acknowledged two months later by President Burnet who informed the tandem delegation that elections had been held in Texas, that Sam Houston was elected president, that the first session of Congress was about to convene, and that Grayson and Collingsworth needn't worry about their defective commissions—a brand new diplomatic representative to Washington would be appointed very soon. It was this government of Sam Houston's that appointed Wharton as the first honest-to-goodness Minister Plenipotentiary. With his tin box of credentials and a bad case of sniffles he arrived in Washington on December 19, 1836.

It didn't take Wharton long to sense that he was getting a brush-off on the question of recognition and annexation. It was plain that President Jackson feared that his support

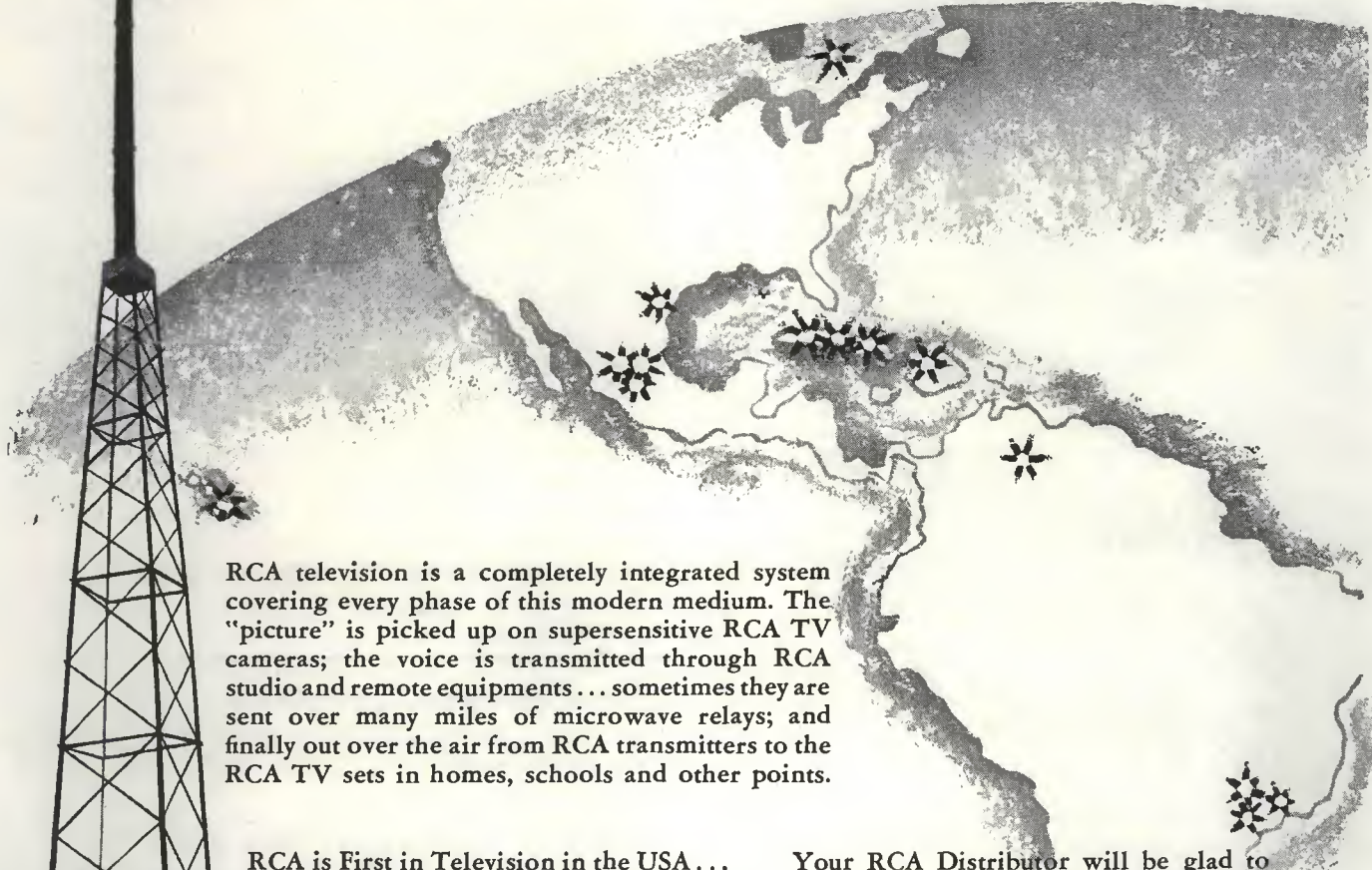

(Continued on page 52)

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JOURNEY TO THE CUNUCUNUMA (from page 22)

simultaneously the men rose and clutched wildly at a few yellow beans hanging from a bank-side tree. It was touch and go whether or not both canoes, baggage, and all would go to the bottom. The Indians were completely indifferent to our protestations, or to the fate of the equipment. Their sense of value for goods, of course, is non-existent, and a ducking is nothing to get excited about if a few sweet beans are at stake. The beans gone, we settled down to our staid pace until they neared another tree. They knew where these trees were and would begin trying to pull ahead of one another before we had rounded the bend where the trees could be seen.

At nightfall, we made camp. The Indians started out on a search for a species of worm which burrows along the river banks. These worms in their burrowing leave telltale humps in the sand and are caught without difficulty. They are a deep blood-red, about a finger in diameter, and six or eight inches long. They are a great delicacy "as is" according to the Indians. They saw we were inclined to make fun of them for eating worms, but soon it was our turn to open our canned foods, and what should turn up but a can of frankfurters. The Indians almost had hysterics at our eating worms out of cans, and they were still discussing the matter hilariously when we turned in. Despite a day's hard paddling upstream, they were full of energy and horseplay. The Indians also eat the large hunting spiders that live in burrows. They fish for them with a stalk of grass or fine reed and haul them up to eat also "as is". This comestible looks a little strange to us, but should not upset the lovers of soft shelled crabs. After all, the spiders and crabs are not too distantly related, and a small soft shell crab bears a remarkable resemblance to a large hunting spider,

During the night there was a deluge but we came through dry enough under the palm thatch that had been quickly put together by the Indians before we hung our hammocks. The following day we were off before dawn. This day's run proved to be one portage after another. By 1:00 P.M. we had made six portages and the journey began to be classed not as a canoe trip, but an overland freighting job. Our destination was reached at four in the afternoon where the expedition had established its headwater camp for the portage from the Cunucunuma to the Rio Negro, itself a three-day portage.

The camp was on a sand bar fifteen feet above the stream,

(Continued on page 54)

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HON. MINISTER OF TEXAS GOES TO WASHINGTON
(from page 48)

of the Texas cause, particularly annexation, might split the Democratic Party so badly on the larger issue of slavery and abolition that it would make it virtually impossible for Martin Van Buren, Jackson's choice, to be nominated as presidential candidate. He was also fearful of goading Mexico into war by what might seem to be the precipitate annexation of the lusty young republic. (As it so happened, it was not until the last day of his administration and several months after Van Buren had been elected that Jackson recognized the independence of Texas.)

One of the main arguments of Texas in behalf of its early recognition was its *de facto* control of the situation *vis-a-vis* the Mexicans. However, repeated reports circulating through Washington of a new invasion of Texas by Mexico served to call into question the capacity of Texas to maintain its independence and to delay recognition. Wharton, like his predecessors, was dismayed over the seeming procrastination of his government in keeping him informed on current developments. Only three days after his arrival in Washington he complained in a communication to his Secretary of State of "never hearing from the Government of Texas. Do put an immediate end to this. . . . Send an express by land every week if you only have to say 'all is well.' I will pay the expense of the express." A week later he wrote that he was "suffering Crucifixion for want of any information from our Government. I have not as yet received a single letter from Texas." A few days later he explained "how embarrassing it is to be asked fifty times a day what news from

Texas and to be compelled to reply I have had no despatches."

This complaint was beginning to have particular pertinence since the aforementioned defeated Santa Anna of Mexico was coming to Washington to discuss the three-way relationship of Texas, the United States and Mexico, and Mr. Wharton had no position paper. In despatch No. 4 to the Texas State Department, Wharton had worked himself up to exclamation points: "Not a line from home up to this date! How long must this continue to be the beginning, middle and end of my communications!"

After about two months' residence in Washington, Wharton asked for authorization to be absent from his post for a few months to be with his wife who was ordered to White Sulphur Springs for treatment. He was eventually to receive permission, but he stayed in Washington long enough to see the recognition of his government. "I have at length the happiness to inform you that President Jackson has closed his political career by admitting our country into the great family of nations." So wrote Wharton on March 5, 1837.

The United States recognized the republic, but it could not see its way clear at the same time to annex it. In those intervening years before annexation, Texas, in a feeling of frustration, launched upon an independent and often dangerous course involving the establishment of relations with Great Britain, France and the Netherlands, and simultaneously staving off further Mexican attacks from across the Rio Grande. As the American historian, Thomas A. Bailey, put it, "The United States put off the willing bride for nine long years—surely a decent wait between the beginning of the courtship and the consummation of the marriage."

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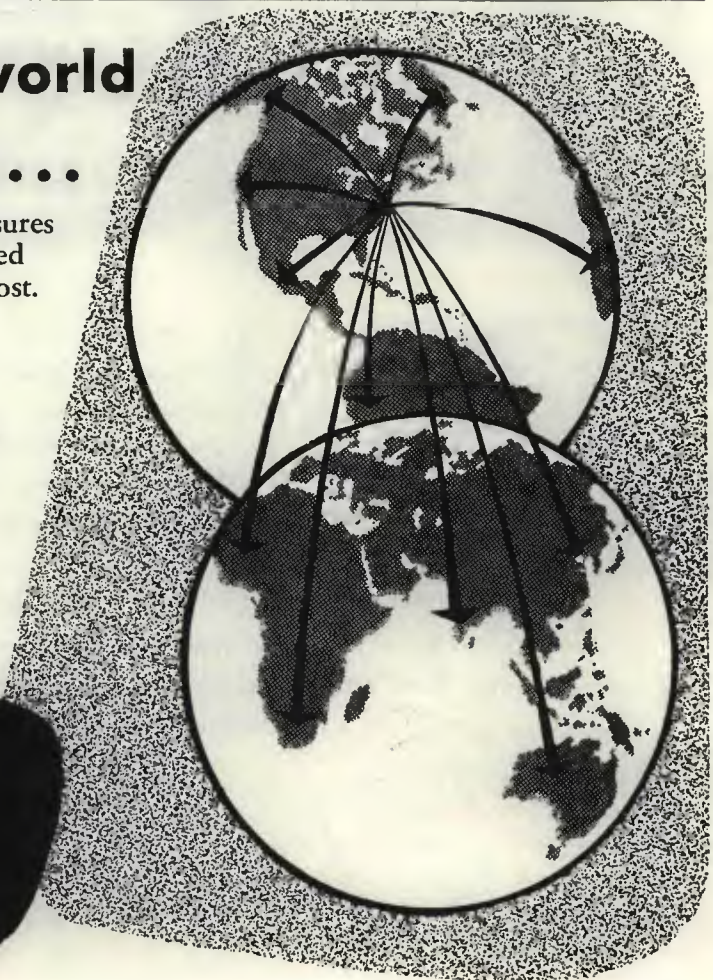
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JOURNEY TO THE CUNUCUNUMA (from page 50)

but a few days after our visit was washed out by a flood that rose suddenly after a shower on the mountain behind. No sooner had we swung the hammocks than we saw a coral snake cross the sand floor. The poor fellow landed in the bottle of the herpetologist; he had picked an unlucky day to show. This little snake was the only reptile seen during our stay, a fact mentioned here as most people visualize the jungle as crawling with snakes. Actually they are seldom seen.

The rifles were delivered and during the evening the admonition was iterated and reiterated. As it turned out, no Indians were shot by anyone, and in fact, the expedition did not sight a Guahibo. It was too big a party for a normal band of Indians to molest.

Down the Cunucunuma

After a very pleasant night and a refreshing bath in the cold stream, the Indians and I started downstream in the now almost empty canoes. The Indians were to pick up the rest of the party and supplies, and I was to await the uncertain plane. The trip down was a dream. First, there were no portages, we shot all the rapids; second, the pace was faster, and there was more room in the canoe for body adjustment. In less than a day we covered what had taken us two days on the way up.

Among the group of Indians was a young boy about twelve years old, and all the way downstream the paddlers, now having little to do, gave their full attention to the education of this youth. Everything was pointed out to him. We pulled ashore so he could be shown animal trails, and evidently told all about the animals. One thing, though, we never freely rounded a bend in the river. When a bend appeared, the canoes would work over to the outside curve, hugging the banks under the overhanging vegetation until they could get a clear view of the next stretch. During this period of caution, no one spoke, and our pace slowed to a crawl. Then, once the river was judged to be free of hostiles, chatter would break forth as a nervous release. On one of these bends, our canoes came to a long stop while the far shore was scanned with meticulous care. I could see nothing, but we began very cautiously to move downstream until even I could make out the outlines of an unoccupied canoe under the trees on the far shore. When we were opposite, our men stealthily paddled across and pulled alongside. This canoe had the usual stuff, a basket of cassava flour, a few gourds, its paddles, and some sugar cane stalks. All this stuff was carefully handled by our men. The paddles were inspected and finally they decided they knew the owner. Nothing was molested, the census was a matter of identification. Having satisfied themselves on ownership, we again took off downstream and reached La Culebra by four in the afternoon. The plane had not returned, and each evening it rained a little more.

Back to Caracas

The following day, all the remaining members of the expedition, together with the supplies, started upriver, and I settled down to await the promised plane. The radio, of course, had gone upstream long before, so all communication with Caracas from La Culebra was stopped. Unbeknown to me, though, Caracas was informed each day of

my dire plight, and the presumption that starvation was closing in.

Actually there was ample food even without the excellent "C" rations, and, after all, everyone should have known that the colony of fifty or so Indians were continuing to eat just as though no foreign expeditions were in the country. However, as is so often the case in these matters, the excited spoken word supersedes judgment, and it was really believed I was starving.

Meanwhile, it rained all the following day, and even the nearby mountains were invisible. The Cunucunuma was rising steadily, and there was no danger of becoming stranded until the next dry season. The Indians had canoes and we could, if necessary, drift down to the Orinoco and on to San Fernando de Atabapo, where there is radio telegraph service with Caracas. From San Fernando de Atabapo, it is only a long day's canoe trip to Sanariapo, and an hour or so overland to Puerto Ayacucho which enjoys regular air service, no more than a two week trip with the rising rivers and a light load. La Culebra, in the meantime, was quite comfortable except for the hitting gnats. It was cool enough to require blankets at night, but the Indians have no coverings. Even their clothes are a handicap in the rainy season, as they go about their daily activities rain or shine. Their clothes soon are sodden and remain that way all day. They can actually be seen to shiver, but never stand around fires to dry. The naked ones fare a little better, they dry off faster. I would wait there one week, and then, if the rains continued, take the water route home with a clear conscience.

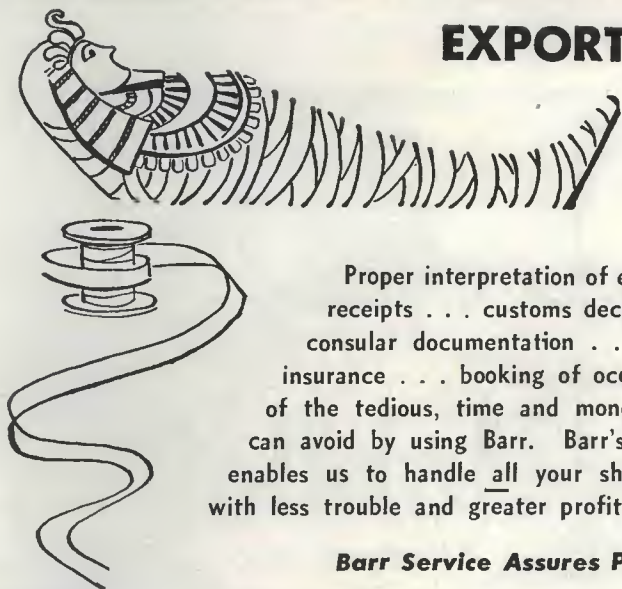
Meanwhile, with the aid of the Indians, great bundles of

grass were cut and piled at the sides of the so-called air strip under parting instructions from the pilot. These were to be fired as soon as the plane was heard to help him fix the location through the low-hanging clouds. On the third day, with the whole sky wrapped in clouds, the Indians came running about ten in the morning to indicate they heard the plane.

I listened intently and heard nothing, but a half hour later, there was a faint drone which I was none too sure was anything more than an aural mirage brought on by desire. Nevertheless, I packed the gear and the grass fires were lighted. It began to rain gently and the plane was unmistakably above—circling and circling about. I could only hope the mountain peaks were above the clouds where they would be visible to the pilot. The smoke rose lazily through the drizzle and flattened out under the cloud. Not much help as guide marks, but it was all that could be done. After the plane had circled about half an hour, it left and, as the drone of the engines died away in the distance, hope was abandoned for a landing that day, but within a half hour it was back, and this time came right through the thinning mist to a perfect landing.

I was soon overwhelmed in foods. Some of the rescue party hastily made for the stream bank with fishing equipment, and to the vast astonishment of the Indians had caught four large fish in ten minutes. The Indians had never seen fishing rods, and as their line-fishing had never produced such results, one and all asked for the parties' rods and reels. They received instead a plentiful supply of fish hooks.

(Continued on page 58)



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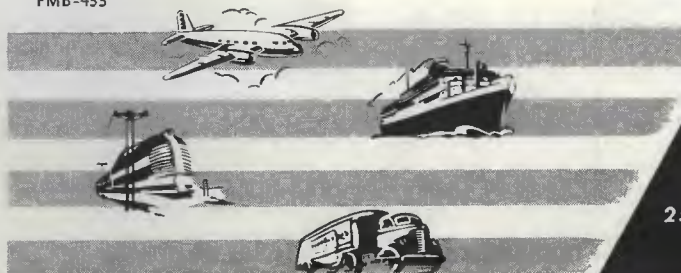
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NEW YORK-U.N. POST REPORT (from page 20)

waiters 10 to 15% of the bill at each meal.

American houses and hotels have extremely small rooms by our standards. An average room is 10' x 15', and has a ceiling 9 or 10 feet high. Very few rooms have fireplaces. Bathrooms are extremely cramped. One almost never finds entrance halls, adequate storage space, butler's pantries, dressing rooms and verandas in American houses near New York. In the winter the houses are overheated and stuffy on account of the dry air of coal and oil furnaces.

PART IV—FOOD

Since New York is a metropolis all of its food is imported, and food costs are fantastically high. During the winter many fruits and vegetables are unavailable in New York except at high prices, having been shipped hundreds, sometimes thousands of miles before reaching your grocery store.

Meats are available throughout the year, but at prices which make it virtually impossible to afford meat more than a few times a week. Pork is plentiful, but sells for 60c to 90c per pound. Chickens cost \$1 to \$2 in New York, depending upon their size. Beef costs at least \$1.25 a pound in the United States.

Eggs sell for 60c to \$1.00 per dozen, depending upon their size and the season, and milk is 25c per quart.

Papayas and mangoes are unknown in New York. Oranges are extremely expensive, selling for 60c or more a dozen. Fried delicacies and pastries common at home are not known here, and hotels serve American food almost exclusively. Personnel will have to become accustomed to accepting with tolerance the bland foods generally served by

Americans. Imported items are extremely expensive in local stores. Such items are more inexpensively shipped from home.

Local taxes on liquor and cigarettes make them very costly. Such familiar cigarettes as Players are very hard to buy in New York, and when available cost 30c.

PART V—CLOTHING

Due to the extreme dirtiness and smokiness of New York, both men and women will find it necessary to have many changes of clothing. Dry cleaners usually keep clothes a week, and washable clothes sent to the large commercial laundries run in the United States rarely come back in less than five days. Such laundries give washables—especially bedlinens—extremely hard wear, and personnel in New York report that ironing of shirts and dresses is not satisfactory. Such large commercial firms seem to take very little pride in their work, unlike our personal service at home.

Men wear suits and hats to the office the year round, in winter a topcoat, gloves, scarf, and sometimes rain boots as well. Leather shoes get badly scuffed in New York, and the cost of having them cleaned and polished is 10c. This service is not provided by the hotels. In the summer men wear lightweight suits. Sandals and sport shirts are never worn in the city. Tuxedos are worn in the evening at formal occasions, and at large official functions men wear tails.

Women will find it necessary to have warm winter clothing, boots, scarves, woolen dresses and suits, coats, hats. Fur coats are worn in New York. During the spring and summer lighter weight wool, nylon, and cotton clothes may be worn. Sport clothes and sun dresses are rarely seen in

(Continued on page 57)

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the city. Nylon stockings are usually worn winter and summer, and gloves and hats are considered proper in all seasons. Almost all kinds of clothing are available in New York, with the exception of the lovely hand work, embroidery, and lace which is so readily available at home.

The cost of clothing is incredibly high. A man's shirt, for instance, sells for \$4 up, leather shoes for \$10 a pair. Women's gloves are at least \$2 a pair, and fancy hats anywhere from \$5 to \$50. It is desirable to have shoes, gloves, handbag, and hat in matching colors, and different color combination to go with different costumes. Cotton by the yard costs at least 80c per 36" width, and fancy prints and weaves cost at least double. Silk is at least \$2 a yard. It is recommended that personnel take with them silk and other materials for clothing, since the selection of silks is limited, and prices on all fabrics are sky-high.

PART VI—SERVANTS

One can rarely find good servants in the United States. Personnel will find that their American acquaintances do much menial work themselves, and it is important that families in this position be treated with tact and consideration.

The most usual kind of servant is the maid-of-all-work, for which we have no equivalent. This person does cooking, heavy cleaning, laundry, and serving. For all this she receives from \$150 to \$200 a month, and sometimes room and board. Such servants, if you are fortunate enough to have one, also double as nursemaids. They do not often, however, develop any affection for their employers, and it is to be expected that they will frequently ask for more money, or leave without notice to take another position.

In addition to the maid-of-all-work one will need the services of a young person, called a 'babysitter', to stay with children in the evenings. Often school children perform this service, staying with the children until you return at a charge of 50c an hour, and expecting to be taken home if they live any distance away.

Should you be unable to find servants or to afford them, it will be necessary to use a commercial laundry (bills run about \$20 a month for families with two children) a babysitter, a cleaning woman to do the heavy work at \$5 a working day (7 hours) plus lunch and transportation money. You yourself will have to do the cooking, light housework, mending, light laundry, as well as care for the children.

PART VII—SCHOOLS

Good public schools are located all over New York, but classes are extremely large, and your children will not learn to speak the best English there. All American schools except a few run by religious orders are shockingly undisciplined, the children spend too little time on fundamentals and are encouraged to go their own way.

Private schools are available, both in the city on a day basis and outside of New York on a boarding arrangement. If carefully chosen, such schools provide an adequate education. They do not use a standard examination system. Average tuition and board at a college preparatory school amounts to \$1000 to \$1500 a year, and one should expect to have to spend at least \$500 on incidentals.

(Continued on page 58)

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NEW YORK-U.N. POST REPORT (from page 57)

PART VIII—TRANSPORTATION

It is most difficult to keep an automobile in New York, and very difficult to be without one when one wishes to leave the city. Parking facilities within New York are unavailable except after waiting periods of 6 months to a year, and then the renting price is approximately \$20 a month.

The subway is the most rapid means of transportation, but also the most unpleasant. The fare is presently 10c. It has recently been raised from 5c, and there is constant agitation to raise the fare again. The underground stations are grimy with soot and the noise is deafening. One must be prepared, if he chooses to travel by subway, to be pushed and shoved on and off the cars, packed into small areas with scores of tired, sticky Americans, through which one literally has to fight one's way to the door when one's station is reached.

There are many bus routes in New York, but the buses do not run very regularly, are crowded at rush hours, and are constantly in danger of being held up by New York traffic, which is notorious for its frequent snarls and many hazards. One also has the added disadvantage of having to wait in the weather.

Taxis are unquestionably the most pleasant mode of transportation, although if you are a nervous passenger you may doubt this! Fares amount to 45c for the first mile, and 25c for every mile thereafter. In addition to this, the drivers expect tips of at least 15% and even these are often accepted with the poorest grace! Taxis are of course difficult to obtain. One must often wait ten or fifteen minutes for one, and then they too are always prey to traffic snarls.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 9)

LIVELY SUMMER IN PARIS: The American aviators, the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation, and the visit of the American Legion to France gave the Paris Embassy a lively summer. All callers were questioned by the police before being admitted to the block containing the Embassy and Chancery Buildings. For several weeks the guards numbered 500 to 1500 men, some of whom were mounted.



A son, WILLIAM EDWARD WICKERSHAM, was born at Leghorn, Italy, on September 4, 1927, to VICE CONSUL and MRS. FRANKLIN C. GOWAN. Mr. Gowan is Vice Consul

at Rome.

A son, PETER HAYES, was born at Quebec, Canada, on September 10, 1927, to CONSUL and MRS. WILLIAM PERRY GEORGE, Riviere-du-Loup.

JOURNEY TO THE CUNUCUNUMA (from page 55)

Meantine, the sun had broken through the clouds, and the pilot was anxious to get away. Hasty farewells were made, a certain number of pocket knives, and other gadgets were distributed, the Indians were once more shown through the plane, and then we were off almost vertically until the altimeter registered 9,000 feet, when we leveled off, in certainty there was nothing that high around us. In a half hour or so we had crossed the Orinoco and were over the Venezuelan llanos. Altitude was lowered to 5,000 feet and the flight was made non-stop to the La Carlota airfield of Caracas. The rains had begun in the llanos and the journey back was over the cloud-covered country. This was the final plane landing at La Culebra for the year, and the expedition came back some months later by boat.

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF DIPLOMACY (from page 44)

that I also had made an attempt at conflation on which he might care to cast his eye while we waited for his document to be completed, and pulled my copy from my portfolio. The General read it carefully and after a moment or two said, "I believe this will do very well." And suggesting two small alterations, to which, of course, I immediately agreed, he even proposed that it should be placed before the meeting as our joint production. I had to explain that such a proceeding would be contrary to the protocol, but offered, if he would be good enough to accept the responsibility for it, to hasten to Great George Street and have it multiplied in time for the meeting which began at 10 o'clock. That was accordingly done and I may add that when the paper was discussed the General with his usual generosity of mind rather shocked some of those round the table by revealing my participation in its construction. Not all those present had the same view of it that he had, but the discussion ensured that when the first Committee met to draft the Preamble at San Francisco, that document was the only one that was then laid before it.

Editor's Note: This article was reprinted with the permission of the London School of Economics, where it was originally delivered as a lecture.

BIRTHS

BAKKER. A daughter, Dola Madelon, born to Mr. and Mrs. Dirk Bakker on July 21, 1952, in Copenhagen, Denmark.

BOYLAN. A daughter, Ann, was born September 17, 1952, to Consul and Mrs. Robert J. Boylan in Singapore. Mr. Boylan is Deputy Director of the United States Information Service for Singapore and Malaya.

BRADY. A son, Paul Daniel, was born to FSS and Mrs. Tom Brady on July 25, 1952, in San Jose, Costa Rica.

FOWLER. A daughter, Carol Anne, born to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Fowler, on September 4, 1952, in Washington, D. C.

GANNETT. A son, Lewis Alan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Gannett, on September 24, 1952, in Washington, D. C.

MCCARTHY. A son, Peter Arnold, born to Mr. and Mrs. William P. McCarthy on May 10, 1952, in Tokyo.

MILLET. A son, George Howard, born to FSO and Mrs. Charles S. Millet on October 7, 1952, in Melbourne, Australia.

MONTELLOR. A daughter, Clytia Bambace, born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph John Montellor on August 22, 1952, in Rhinebeck, New York.

RHODES. A son, Bruce Robeson, born to M/Sgt. and Mrs. "Dusty" Rhodes, on September 21, 1952, in San Jose, Costa Rica. Bruce's mother is FSS Elizabeth Taylor Rhodes.

STEDMAN. A son, Lawrence Christopher, was born to FSO and Mrs. William P. Stedman on May 27, 1952, in San Jose, Costa Rica.

MARRIAGES

CONWAY-DECAMPS. Miss Clair Decamps married FSO John A. Conway on June 28, 1952, in Frankfurt, Germany.

FLECK-COOPER. Miss Marjorie Cooper married Benjamin A. Fleck on August 17, 1952, in Portland, Oregon. The couple is enroute to New Delhi, where Mr. Fleck will be Second Secretary.

GARNER-MONTEMAYOR. FSS Maria Luisa Montemayor and M/Sergeant Oscar L. Garner, NCO in charge of the Marine detachment at the Embassy in Costa Rica were married on September 14, 1952, at the Cathedral of San Jose. The bride and groom were attended by VC and Mrs. Paul Carr.

TOWART-CURREN. Marlese Curren, daughter of Ralph B. Curren, Civil Air Attache, American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt, and Mrs. Curren, was married to Richard D. Towart, on September 14, 1952, in Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Towart is with the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company in New York.

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GEORGE H. BUTLER,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1952.

HARRY L. DOWNEY,
Notary Public, D. C.

(My commission expires Sept. 30, 1955.)

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AMENDMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

Abbey, Merrill W.	Bogota cancelled, now transferred to Dept. as FSR
Abbott, George M.	Warsaw cancelled, to remain in Budapest as FSO
Allard, Wilfred P.	Mexico cancelled, now transferred to Buenos Aires as FSS
Dean, Jesse D.	Paris cancelled, resigning
Fleck, Benjamin A.	Calcutta cancelled, now transferred to New Delhi as FSO
Foley, Arthur D.	Assigned to Bremen instead of Bonn as FSO
Forcey, Robert M.	Naples cancelled, to remain in Frankfurt as FSO
Fredman, Herman B.	Singapore cancelled, resigning
Kane, John M.	Luanda cancelled, now transferred to Geneva as FSO
Livornese, Joseph A.	Assigned to Stuttgart instead of Bonn as FSS
Phelps, William W.	Rangoon cancelled, now transferred to Belgrade as FSS
Pitts, Donald N.	Bombay cancelled, now transferred to Dakar as FSS
Randall, Edwin C.	Tokyo cancelled, now transferred to Dept. as FSO
Rucht, James R.	Assigned to Berlin instead of Bonn as FSO
Sacksteder, Frederick, Jr.	Tananarive cancelled, now transferred to Lyon as FSO
Sappington, James C.	Lagos cancelled, now transferred to Pretoria as FSO
Seely, Talcott W.	Cairo cancelled, now transferred to Amman as FSO
Segall, Edwin E.	London cancelled, now transferred to Stockholm as FSO
Selby, Richard R., Jr.	Assigned to Stuttgart instead of Freiburg as FSO
Stranger, Ernest L.	Saigon cancelled, now transferred to Dept. as FSO

NOTE: Wells, Bradford—Transfer effective in April to Monrovia was cancelled but its been reinstated to show post as Monrovia.

OFFICER RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Baker, Frances H. (FSR)	Lord, John H. (FSO)
Bolton, Kenyon (FSR)	Norman, Walter S. (FSO)
Caldwell, Robert G. (FSR)	Rozier, John W. (FSO)
Clark, Ralph G. (FSO)	Singer, Richard T. (FSO)
Cowles, Carroll W. (FSO)	Snyder, Wayne E. (FSO)
Dawson, Owen L. (FSO)	Wilson, Eva B. (FSS)
Doyle, William L. (FSR)	Wise, Murray M. (FSR)

IN MEMORIAM

McNEIR. Mr. William McNeir, retired chief of the Bureau of Accounts, died on September 30th, 1952, in Manassas, Va. Mr. McNeir retired in 1937, after fifty-six years in the Department.

MYERS. Mr. David J. D. Myers, retired FSO, died on September 30, 1952 at Delray Beach, Florida.

SPENDER. Mr. William Spender died at Newport, Rhode Island. Mr. Spender entered the diplomatic corps in 1910, serving at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Madrid, and Buenos Aires until 1925.

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