



Foreign Service

JOURNAL

AUGUST, 1953

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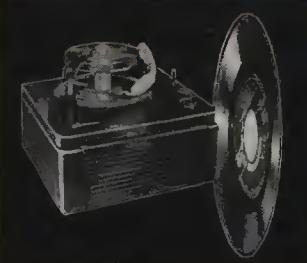


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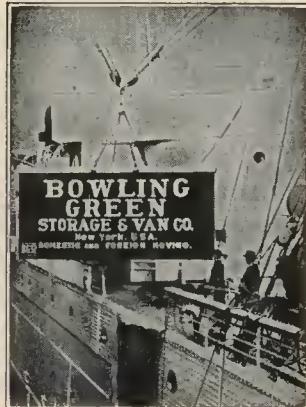
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COVER PICTURE: Pipeline to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.
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Letters to the Editors

SECURITY FOR STAFF OFFICERS

Washington, D. C.
July 3, 1953

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Having read with much interest your July editorial on "Reduction in Force," I should like to submit a few paragraphs on an aspect of this subject that you do not mention, but which must have caused much sober thought among survivors of the reduction, i.e., security of employment in the Foreign Service. Having no personal interest in the matter, so far as I know, I can speak without being suspected of special pleading; and I believe that someone should speak, especially concerning the Foreign Service Staff Corps.

It is the Staff Corps alone that has been affected so far, and its very newness and the lack of traditional rules for its administration have made it more vulnerable than the corps of Foreign Service Officers—vulnerable with respect to the tenure of individuals, and vulnerable in the general impression made on those who survive the reduction in force. Foreign Service Officers are probably equally vulnerable legally, since the President appears to have the legal power to withdraw the commission of any such officer; but the established nature and well understood characteristics of the Foreign Service Officers' Corps make it, in fact, less vulnerable than the Staff Corps.

I have a clear recollection of things said about the Staff Corps when the Foreign Service Act of 1946 came into effect, although I am not in a position to document what I say. It was described as offering a safe and honorable career to persons whose work properly placed them therein rather than among the Foreign Service Officers; and this included veteran "non career" personnel as well as former Auxiliary (temporary) officers and new recruits. Any interested person could also read the Foreign Service Act itself and observe nearly identical provisions for the separation from the Service of Foreign Service Officers or of Staff personnel for "unsatisfactory performance of duty," "misconduct," or "malfeasance," after hearings by the Board of the Foreign Service.

It was also to be noted that Staff personnel appeared to enjoy greater security than did Foreign Service Officers, since only the latter could be selected out for failure of promotion within specified periods.

It was stressed in the Department that the term "career service" should no longer be applied only to Foreign Service Officers, since both they and Staff personnel were henceforth to be "career" people.

It is true that anyone acquainted with government operations knew that appropriations might go up or down, and that anyone in the Executive Branch might be removed by the appointing authority (the President, in the case of Foreign Service Officers; the Secretary of State, in the case of

(Continued on page 6)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)

Staff personnel). But I never heard discussed the possibility that an appropriations change might lead suddenly to hundreds of terminations, with brief notice, not based on "unsatisfactory performance" or "misconduct" or "malfeasance." If that had been mentioned and stressed, many who welcomed opportunities to enter the Staff Corps would have gone elsewhere. In fact, I have heard, many people entered the Staff Corps instead of attempting the Foreign Service examinations, or refrained from efforts to change from Staff Corps to Foreign Service Officer status, because of the presumed greater security in the Staff Corps.

It is not my purpose to argue about the reduction in force. Nothing that I could say could affect what has been or may be done, and I have no present connection with the Department's personnel organization, except as a Deputy Examiner.

It does seem to me, however, that someone should invite attention to the need for some kind of security of tenure in the Staff Corps, if it is to recover from the grievous blow it is receiving. Granting that it was built to too high a level, and that it has been used for many purposes not contemplated by those who drafted and passed the Act of 1946, it is an existing and available instrument that must and will be used in the future and it should contain the ablest and most reliable people that we can get and keep. That will scarcely be possible in the absence of adequate assurance that any future reductions in force will be made in accordance with some formula that all would understand in advance and recognize as fair. These points suggest themselves to me as elements that might go into such a formula:

(1) It should be based solely on the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, in order to conform to the requirement stated in its Section 111(9), i.e., "to codify into one Act all provisions of law relating to the administration of the Foreign Service."

(2) Reductions in force should strike first and hardest at those with low efficiency records, as determined by promotion or selection panels.

(3) Staff personnel should have security of tenure equivalent to that of Foreign Service Officers with equivalent efficiency records.

It is true that reduction in force regulations are now included in the *Foreign Service Manual*, and can be read by anyone interested; but I, for one, find it hard to reconcile them in some respects with the separation provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. If, despite its Section 111(9), other legislation has had to be followed in devising those regulations, I believe that there is a case for clarifying legislation. It would appear that all that we do in this regard should be done under that Act, and under the Board of the Foreign Service as the sole and final authority, under the Secretary of State and the President.

It also occurs to me that the whole system would operate more smoothly and fairly if staff personnel were to be assigned only to positions earmarked for such personnel after an effective categories study—that is to say, after the personnel authorities of the Department have drawn up a series of rules concerning the types of positions to be filled by Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Staff personnel, and Foreign Service Reserve Officers, respectively. Such a study has recently been made by the Office of Personnel, but

(Continued on page 8)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

its conclusions have not been adopted as rules of action. By means of such a study, the Department could make up its mind as to the nature and utility of each of the three categories, and members of and candidates for membership in each would have more precise ideas than at present as to nature of the respective careers offered them.

Only one of the three categories (Foreign Service Officers) existed before World War II, and the other two have been devised since that war to meet emergency needs, without much effort to achieve consistency or to follow a pattern. It is arguable that the Staff Corps is in such trouble now because there was no effective effort to define it precisely or to build it into a device having internal structural consistency, and therefore a high survival value. Experience seems to have shown that it was expanded too rapidly; but, in my opinion, it has also shown that there is need for a Staff Corps, that it can accomplish many specialized functions better than the Foreign Service Officers' group can, and that its members should have a firm and secure position in the Foreign Service.

I may not have allowed sufficiently for all elements entering into this problem, and I am sure that it is one to which personnel officers have been giving mature thought; but our personnel generally have not been told what their thoughts are, and many in the Staff Corps may have reached the conclusion that they are working in an insecure blind alley. I suggest that all concerned be told what the score is, in order that the Staff Corps may become what it was advertised to be in 1946, just as much a part of the career service as is the group of Foreign Service Officers.

WALTON C. FERRIS
Foreign Service Officer

FIELD ASKS ABOUT "FIGURES"

American Embassy, Manila
June 10, 1953

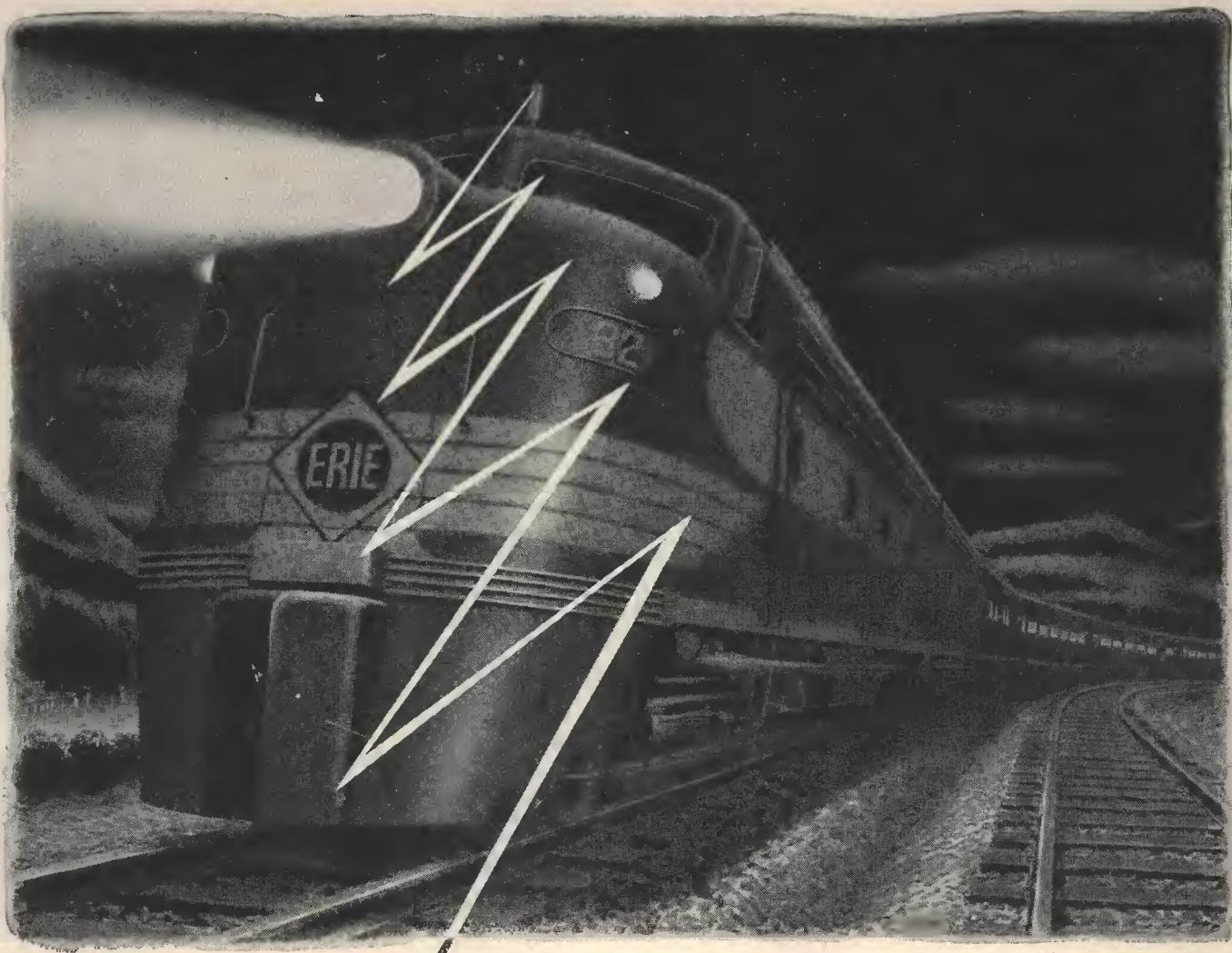
To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have just received my copy of the May issue of the JOURNAL, and it seems that after reading the editorial page, it is time for one of us still in the field to ask "What Goes On?"

In your editorial "Figures," you discuss at length a reckless statement in a letter transmitting a Congressional report. If that's what you want to discuss it's O.K. by me, but it seems there are other topics you might have chosen. The Congressman who wrote the letter was obviously talking through his hat. Hat-talking-through is the privilege of Congressmen and legislators the world over and, as a rule, is a matter of little consequence. All of us in the Foreign Service are perfectly familiar with the practice, and it is one of our jobs to separate this kind of chaff from the wheat of what Congressmen and legislators really mean.

But What Goes On when the JOURNAL comes out editorially and says "It did not initially occur to us that our defense effort was so importantly implicated in the recommended slash (of 100,000 government personnel overseas)." I simply cannot believe that the JOURNAL staff and Foreign Service Association have suddenly stumbled on the fact that

(Continued on page 10)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

the number of non-military government employees overseas is less than 100,000.

Would it not be proper to say that "Figures" is an anonymous article and not an editorial at all?

GEORGE E. TENER

Editor's Note: The editorial "Figures" was written to correct certain misconceptions created by the Congressman's words in the minds of the American public. His pronouncement made the front pages of many newspapers. The general impression created was that most of those 100,000 persons to be taken from Uncle Sam's overseas payroll were civilians abroad under the State Department.

JOURNAL'S CRITICAL ROLE

Geneva, Switzerland
May 27, 1953

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In general I agree with Mr. May's criticisms of the JOURNAL and the Association expressed in his letter to the editors of January 13, 1953 and published in the April 1953 issue of the JOURNAL. The Association's reply is thoughtful and offers hope. Nevertheless, I consider it inadequate.

Mr. Thompson says that loyalty precludes action by the Association counter to the decisions of the Secretary of State. I agree that this must be the basic philosophy of the Association. However, to retain a near-Victorian concept of this limitation would be a disservice to the Secretary. Surely every decision made in the Secretary's name is not sacrosanct.

Of course, each problem cannot be the prior subject of general consideration. Responsible officers must discharge their responsibilities promptly and decisively. Fundamental problems, however, whenever possible should be the subject of discussion before the decisions are made. Even these decisions must be reviewed from time to time. The pages of the JOURNAL can be useful to win full understanding and support for a new program, especially if the Service as a whole has had a chance to contribute its views.

I do not believe the Secretary or the Under Secretary for Administration, principally concerned with the problems needing airing in the JOURNAL, object to honest and constructive criticism of matters not directly connected with our foreign policy. I submit that the criticism most likely to be forthcoming would usually reflect not on those individuals but on the officers around them upon whom they must rely. Perhaps the crux of the problem is that the Association and JOURNAL are managed in great part by the men who make or participate in the decisions which the JOURNAL most might criticize. This is not intended even to imply intellectual dishonesty on their part.

A possible solution is to make the JOURNAL substantially autonomous of the Association Board and to deliver it into the hands of less senior personnel with more time for such activities.

Let us consider a prime subject for discussion. My prin-

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cipal objection to the personnel practices of the Foreign Service has been the secrecy all too often surrounding them.

A good example is the long consideration of the so-called Hoover recommendations. Foreign Service and Department personnel knew that decisions of deep consequence were imminent. Rumors floated around by the hundreds for many months. But not until the crisis was over and the decisions made was the matter brought into the open. Most of us still do not know how close we may have been to seeing the end of the Foreign Service as it has been conceived since 1924. This disastrous method of personnel policy has been felt over and over again in my almost fourteen years of service. We know or think we know that the new administration is considering the whole question anew. Very good. So would we if we were the new brooms. As a matter of fact, if we were given the opportunity, many of us might help with ideas consonant with those the administration is seeking to inculcate. On the other hand, we trust that we are not looked upon as unworthy of confidence, and objects of discipline. We should like a chance to understand the factors underlying any vital changes, and to add our bit to the improvements which unquestionably can be made.

This is not criticism. It is much too early for the new administration to be prepared to discuss basic changes. We have seen that the President and his colleagues are anxious not to act precipitately but carefully to study each situation before acting. When the time comes we beg only that the Secretary or Under Secretary tells us the full facts and invite suggestions. This invitation should not be limited to the ranking officers who make up most of the Association Board.

And official channels are hopelessly inhibited. The JOURNAL offers the best forum for discussion.

I am confident that the Service will accept the decisions loyally. Subsequent criticism, probably limited to certain aspects of the resulting program, should be considered a healthy sign.

R. KENNETH OAKLEY

EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICE

Rome, Italy
June 8, 1953

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

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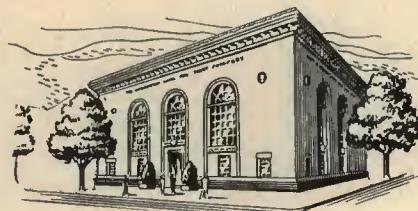
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By JAMES B. STEWART

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A daughter, RUTH FILER, was born at Mukden, China, on December 17, 1927, to CONSUL and MRS. WILLIAM RUSSELL LANGDON.

A son, DONALD MACGOWAN, was born at Winnipeg, on February 22, 1928, to CONSUL and MRS. ROLLIN R. WINSLOW.

A daughter, CAROLINE ELIZABETH, was born to DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY and MRS. EDWARD L. REED at Brussels, on June 21, 1928.

A daughter, KATHERINE, was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on March 4, 1928, to DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY and MRS. BENJAMIN MUSE.

HOOKER DOOLITTLE WAS AT TIFLIS: The war was over, the Treaty of Versailles had been signed and, in fact, it was autumn, 1919. The American High Commissioner at Constantinople, ADMIRAL MARK L. BRISTOL, sent the old Dewey flagship *Olimpis*, Captain Boyd commanding, to make an intelligence survey of certain Black Sea ports and the Caucasus. I went along as an interpreter.

After visiting towns along the southern shore of the Black Sea, we landed at Batum to board the train for Tiflis. But before doing so I had discovered that there was not an ounce of that "chief travel requisite" i.e. insect powder, on the "old battle wagon." When I expressed my alarm to Captain Boyd, that old tar merely gave me a good natured: "Ha! Ha!" But it was different with the Administrator of American Relief at Batum. He asked us if we had a good supply of powder for our trip and, on hearing the sad truth, he gave us a box as large as a modern "giant economy size" soap powder carton containing enough powder, it seemed, to kill all the blood sucking hemipterous insects in the Caucasus. With the box under my arm, off I went to the railroad station and had just finished laying a coat of white over the four berths in our compartment when the others arrived. To my chagrin they were indignant and accused me of playing a practical joke. But I stood my ground and when Lieut. Gregory, junior officer and fifth man in the party, left our compartment for his I begged him to take some powder with him. He pooh-poohed the idea and as a result he bolted into our compartment about midnight shouting: "My God, where in hell is that bug powder?" Apologizing, he exhibited his poor bitten, scratched and bleeding carcass.

(Continued on page 14)

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 12)

In the morning we called at once on Vice Consul Doolittle at Tiflis. We spent the day and in the evening after thanking him for his assistance, we started on the return trip to Batum with enough "travel comforter" to insure a good night's rest for all hands. # (HARTE M. JUDDSON, Col. USAF—Retired. A student interpreter in Turkey from 1912 to 1919.)



CATES-TURNER. MISS DECEA ISABEL ANNIE CATES was married to CONSUL MASON TURNER at Kandy, Ceylon, on April 7, 1928.

BRIEFS: CONSUL ROBERT D. MURPHY received the degree of Master of Law at George Washington University.

The American Minister at Vienna and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs signed a treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the two countries.

SECRETARY OF STATE KELLOG congratulated MR. COPESTAKE at Stoke-on-Trent on his having completed 55 years in the Foreign Service.



Mr. Southard at Addis Ababa—with the Foreign Minister and the Court Master of Ceremonies.

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Shimmy shakers, shingled heads, faggots and screams;
Queer expressions, sex repressions, morons and wops,
Chewing gum, cocaine, he-men and cops.
Celibates, reprobates, succotash and pork,
Pranky pandemonium—little old New York.

(The last of three "impressions" by Mary Harney Savage, American Consulate, Southampton.)

(Continued on page 51)

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NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



By Lois Perry Jones



Avery F. Peterson



Ray L. Thurston

Journal Changes

avery F. PETERSON, hardworking and devoted Chairman of the Editorial Board, resigned from the Chair and the Board in June. Pete, who has been Officer in Charge of Commonwealth Affairs in the Department, is due to leave for Canberra, where he will be Counselor of Embassy. During the three and a half years that Pete has been Board Chairman, the JOURNAL, our subscribers tell us, has improved tremendously. Furthermore, Pete's efforts to put the JOURNAL on a regular publication schedule finally succeeded. The July issue, despite last minute changes, reached the newsstand on July 1.

Chosen as Pete's successor as Chairman was RAY L. THURSTON, Deputy Director of the Office of Eastern European Affairs. Ray joined the JOURNAL Board in March of last year, when he was enrolled at the National War College. Prior to the War College assignment, he served as First Secretary and later as Counselor of Embassy in Moscow, and as Assistant Chief of the Division of Middle Eastern Affairs (now SOA).

At the same Board meeting at which Pete's resignation was regretfully accepted, the JOURNAL lost another Board member through resignation. J. GRAHAM PARSONS, on the Board since November, 1952, left in July for his new post as Counselor of Embassy, Tokyo. Jeff has been Deputy Director of the Office of European Regional Affairs in the Department. Prior to that assignment, he was detailed to the National War College and served as Counselor of Embassy, New Delhi.

The JOURNAL staff has changed, too, with the resignation of MRS. LEE CLARK as editorial assistant, and the appointment of MISS MARY MERCHANT to that position. Lee, who made valuable contributions to the JOURNAL during her tenure as editorial assistant, could not resist the prospect of spending the summer with her three children at the Clarks' home at River Club Estates, less than a stone's throw from the water's edge.

Miss Merchant, the daughter of LIVINGSTON MERCHANT, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, graduated from Bryn Mawr just a few days before she began work on the JOURNAL. Mary, who majored in English, started her job hunting during Easter vacation, looking over all possibilities from the JOURNAL to the *National Geographic* and back to the JOURNAL again.

Despite these changes, the Managing Editor is delighted

to report that the JOURNAL publication schedule is more advanced than ever before. September articles are in galley, include an article by Graham Stuart, an analysis of the 19th Party Congress in the U.S.S.R., a thought provoking article by William Cochran on a diplomat's "Moments of Truth," and a piece, à la Stephen Potter, called "Foreign Serviceman." With JOURNAL subscription rates reduced, now is the time to subscribe.

National War College

Assigned to the National War College for the coming year are: THE HONORABLE JOHN D. HICKERSON, who will be Deputy for Foreign Affairs; V. LANSING COLLINS, JR., JOHN GORDON MEIN, ALFRED T. WELLBORN, MURAT W. WILLIAMS, LEON L. COWLES, HAROLD SIMS, MAURICE S. RICE, FREDERICK P. BARTLETT, JOHN E. HORNER, GEORGE L. WEST, JR., J. RAYMOND YLITALO, CLARENCE E. BIRGFELD and JOHN M. MCSWEENEY.

THE HONORABLE EDWARD S. CROCKER will be Faculty Adviser at the Naval War College; WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR., is returning as Faculty Adviser at the Army War College; THEODORE J. HADRABA will be Faculty Adviser at the Air War College.

Personals

The colleges of the country welcomed, at commencement time, the usual quota of men in foreign affairs as commencement speakers and as recipients of Honorary Degrees.

Receiving the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on the fortieth anniversary of his own graduation from the College of Charleston at Charleston, South Carolina, was THE HONORABLE JOSEPH E. JACOBS, now Special Assistant for MDAP affairs in Rome. In his commencement address, he spoke of the life of the Foreign Service Officer.

THE HONORABLE WALTER S. GIFFORD, former Ambassador to England, delivered the commencement address at Johns

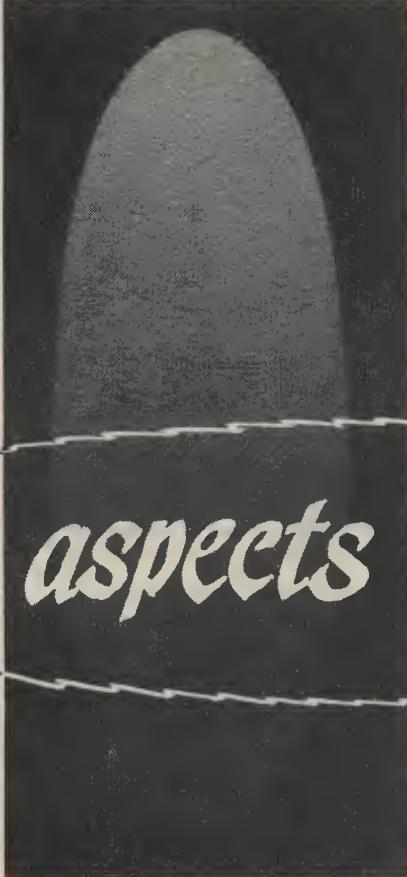
Hopkins University. Speaking on "Some Observations of a Former Ambassador," he said, "We believe in leadership based on the wisdom of the many, but for that wisdom to lead us to success, the many must participate in finding the correct solution to the problems involved in both our domestic and foreign affairs."

Honored by Harvard University with the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was John W. Davis, President of

West Virginia State College for more than 33 years and now Director of the Point 4 Program in Monrovia, Liberia.

DR. VICTOR J. FARRAR retired this summer after nearly 23 years of service in the Department. During that entire period, he was a member of the staff which prepared diplomatic correspondence for publication in *Foreign Relations of the United States*, a State Department publication which dates back to 1861. In his years on the staff of Foreign Re-

(Continued on page 44)



SOME *aspects* OF FOREIGN SERVICE

By CHESTER BOWLES

I have accepted your editor's invitation to express my views on the Foreign Service with considerable hesitancy.

Seventeen months' stay at one post is hardly an adequate experience on which to base sweeping judgments or even detailed comments on a service of such complexity and with such long traditions.

However, in my seventeen months in New Delhi, I have come to believe that our Foreign Service is the least understood and least appreciated organization in our entire government structure. Furthermore, I believe that the public's ignorance of our Foreign Service and the attitudes which have grown out of this ignorance gravely endangers the effectiveness of American foreign policy in a particularly explosive period of history.

Let me say in all honesty that when I was asked to become American Ambassador to India, in the spring of 1951, my own views on the Foreign Service were something less than accurate, and that as a result I felt a certain uneasiness about my new assignment. I had seen enough of Foreign Service officers over a period of years to reject the traditional charges of "striped pants" and "cookie pushing." But somehow the accumulated anti-Foreign Service propaganda of many years had had its subtle effect, and I must admit that I expected to meet a rather ingrown, inflexible, and unimaginative group of individuals.

From the day in early September, 1951, when I walked into the State Department offices to begin my briefing, until April 26th, 1953, when I said goodbye to Ambassador Robert Murphy and his associates in Tokyo on the last leg of my way home from New Delhi, my experience has been almost diametrically opposed to my expectations.

I can truthfully say that in my many years in business

and in public life, I have never had the privilege of working with a more able, or deeply devoted group of people. I speak not only of the men and women immediately associated with me in India, but of the scores of individuals in the eighteen missions which I visited throughout the course of my assignment, and of the many people in the Department in Washington with whom I worked so closely.

I earnestly hope that as the American people grow in understanding of the immense complexities of America's foreign relations, they will grow, too, in understanding and appreciation of the men and women who represent their country with such high competence, loyalty and devotion.

It is only out of deepest respect for the Service, its people, and its problems, therefore, that I have agreed to offer a few suggestions on its operations. I do so only in the belief that these few changes may make for smoother and more effective operation, and for greater personal satisfactions among career people.

Two Year Tour Reconsidered

First, it seems to me that the two year tour of duty should be seriously reconsidered. Two years seems far too brief a stay for effective service, particularly in Asia, which most foreign service officers know far less well than Europe and South America. Inevitably it takes the better part of the first year to become at ease with a new country, with its customs, culture, history, personalities, and the true climate of its political opinion.

While many of the skills developed in the Foreign Service can be readily transferred from post to post, the most valuable of all skills, intimate knowledge of the country of assignment, obviously cannot be transferred. To shift officers every two years, therefore, leads to a loss in effectiveness, which

would be considered excessive and wasteful in any business enterprise. Indeed, the major commercial firms operating large overseas branches usually require at least three and sometimes five or six years of service with an adequate provision at regular intervals for home leave.

With some officers and their families our present two year term results in a sense of impermanence, and discourages an effort at genuine adjustment and understanding of the country of assignment. This is particularly true in a country where living conditions are less agreeable. On a two year tour a family may decide, quite unconsciously perhaps, simply to "endure" the assignment, rather than to settle down and make a real effort to understand and adapt to it.

Most British overseas service officers now have three-year tours, broken in the middle by two or three months of home leave. This seems to me an excellent system. I think for most officers serving in Asia I would even favor four years with a generous home leave at the end of the first two year period, and a flexible enough approach to allow for the earlier transfer of those who are not able to adjust themselves successfully.

Overlapping Replacements

Moreover, as the tour of duty of any officer draws to a close, his replacement should arrive at least two weeks and preferably a month before he leaves. Under the Department's present replacement routines the new officer often does not arrive until weeks and even months after his predecessor has already departed, and I assume that under the pressure of budget cuts this situation may become even more difficult.

Overlapping replacements in key jobs, allowing time for "breaking the new man in," is standard practice in almost all private enterprise. It is one, I feel, that the Foreign Service must eventually adopt to help the flow of experienced seasoned reporting from the field.

I also believe that officers should be allowed the greatest possible latitude in choosing a post. Specifically I believe that no officer should be asked to take a post to which he definitely objects.

There will always be posts, which, because of poor climate or natural lack of interest, will be less preferred than others. The well-seasoned and well-adjusted officer realizes that in the course of his career he must accept cheerfully a certain number of such assignments.

To impose a particular assignment of this kind, or above all, to use assignments to hardship posts as disciplinary action against an officer who may have run into difficulties elsewhere, seems to me self-defeating and dangerous. At the very least, it will breed a sense of martyrdom and resentment that can only result in an ineffective performance. A resentful and unhappy officer can create serious ill-will, not only among his associates, but among the nationals with whom he comes in contact.

I believe that to some extent the development of the "hardship post" concept in itself tends to endanger morale and create unnecessary personal problems. Some "Post Reports" indicate an almost pathological obsession with diseases and difficulties which are often grossly exaggerated.

At many so-called "hardship posts" officers and their families can actually live in far greater comfort than at home on the same income. New Delhi, for instance, is extremely hot for three months of each year, and only a little

less hot for three months more. But many people would prefer the hot months of India broken by a few weeks vacation to the slush and shivers of a long New England winter. In the remaining months of the year the climate in New Delhi is very close to perfection.

In spite of their most conscientious efforts, some people simply cannot stand hot climates, and their cases should be sympathetically considered. They are usually easily distinguished from the chronic complainers and the luxury sated individuals, who, in my opinion, have no place in the service.

Understand the Culture

A third suggestion, which is closely related to the previous two, is that more of our foreign service people should make an even greater effort to understand the culture, people, and language of the country of their assignment. Some officers, of course, have devoted most of their careers to the study of a single country or area, and have become specialists in all its aspects. I believe that many others, who do not intend to specialize, may find both their day to day lives and their value as officers greatly enriched by a deeper study of the countries to which they are assigned.

Even though the languages of diplomacy may suffice for our immediate contacts among government officials, it is clear that if we are to establish genuine contacts with the people of another nation we must admit at least some knowledge of their own language. I do not mean fluency. But I do mean enough proficiency to carry on simple conversations, to find one's way about, and to establish a sense among the people of our willingness to go halfway to understand them.

This is especially true among the sensitive people of Asia, who often believe, and unhappily with considerable validity, that many Westerners still consider them "second class" citizens of the world.

Many embassies have made a special point of establishing language classes for employees. At New Delhi, where Hindi instruction was last year made available to all who wished, 110 people signed up for beginning classes.

I believe it is equally valuable for each major post to provide an orientation course for new officers and their wives, on the culture, history and economic and political background of the country. This seems to me of especial importance for posts in Asia and similar areas of which even well-educated Americans know so little.

The Department, through its Foreign Service Institute,
(Continued on page 56)

The most recent contribution of Chester Bowles to his country has been as Ambassador to India and Nepal during a difficult period. His training along lines of diplomacy however did not begin in 1951, for Mr. Bowles served during the war as Price Administrator and, just before his appointment, as Governor of Connecticut.





THE LIONS OF TANGIER



By HAROLD A. WHITE

"My soul is among lions," many Officers of the Foreign Service undoubtedly have cried when, like David in Psalm 57, they prayed for deliverance from cruel dilemmas.

In most instances, fortunately, such beasts are metaphorical. But not always.

It happened at Tangier where time has changed the scene very little since 1821 when Sultan Mulai Soliman gave Consul John Mullowny a house in the kasbah as a residence for American representatives at the diplomatic capital of Morocco. Although a few additions and improvements have been made, the present American Legation in Rue d'Amérique is much the same place it was in the days of the harrowing experiences that are described in early nineteenth century despatch books.

James R. Leib was the luckless Consul who arrived at Tangier in 1832 to live in this sinister residence. His predecessor, Samuel J. Carr, attempted to assassinate him on Christmas day. Other misfortunes soon followed.

When Leib journeyed to Fez to present his credentials to the Sultan, the custom of giving presents to the sovereign still prevailed. In fact the Consul's modest gifts pleased the monarch so much that he reciprocated with an embarrassing demonstration of his satisfaction.

Leib's despatch of November 7, 1833, describes his dilemma:

"* * * I proceed now to request the immediate attention of the Department to matters of present interest, especially to me, in a pecuniary point of view.

"The Emperor has presented me with an enormous lion

and two fine horses.

"The Department is aware that any such presents cannot be declined, without the grossest insult to an Eastern sovereign.

"These animals are now in the Consulate. They are attended with considerable expense, the lion especially, whose nourriture, keepers, etc., require about \$1 per day. They are here the property of the United States. I earnestly request instructions respecting them. If I sent him (the lion) home at this season he would, in all likelihood, die on our winter's coast. It will be necessary to await the spring. His transportation from Fez has cost much and before his arrival in Washington much more will have been expended. The Department will let me know its pleasure. I may venture to suggest that should this animal arrive in safety he might form one of a national menagerie, if such an establishment, in imitation of European nations, be deemed advisable by Congress.

"The presentation of a lion, which is held in high respect by the Moors as the king (or, according to their expression the 'Sultan') of animals, is the highest compliment the Emperor pays.

"I may add that the lion was presented as to my Government, the horses as to myself, but I am aware that such presents may not be retained by a diplomatic agent. I hold them, therefore, at the disposition of the Department."

Confident that he had been honored in a fashion that would please the Secretary of State, Leib impatiently waited for an answer to his despatch. Meanwhile, the bill for the

keep of the lion and the horses mounted at an alarming rate. His salary was only \$2,000 a year and he had no funds for maintaining a menagerie.

Eight months later Leib received a pouch with the Department's instructions for disposal of the Sultan's gifts.

"It is the direction of the President that you sell the lion presented to this Government by the Emperor of Morocco for the best price that can be given for him; and that you make the same disposition of the horses, as the property of the United States, unless they are of the best Arabian stock, in which case you will send them to this country by the first suitable opportunity."

Neither President Andrew Jackson or John Forsyth, Secretary of State, appreciated the plight of the Consul. Leib was left holding the bag containing a very live lion which, with the horses, now had cost him \$439.50. Exercising great restraint he reported to the Department that an attempt to sell the Sultan's presents locally would be a diplomatic disaster.

Leib finally found a practical solution to his dilemma when Captain James Riley, master of the American brig *William Tell* arrived at Tangier. Captain Riley agreed to pay \$300 for the horses and to transport the lion to New York for the same sum. The deal looked good to Leib until the Department decided that he had misinterpreted his instructions. Captain Riley also was disillusioned when the U. S. Marshal at New York seized the horses as the property of the United States Government. What happened to the lion remains a mystery.

Having learned his lesson regarding the danger of lions, Leib sent his vice consul to the Sultan's court when the time

came, in 1836, to renew the original treaty of 1786. He thought that he could avoid both making and receiving gifts until the Department settled his disputed accounts. Although this ruse worked, Leib soon broke under the strain of his experiences.

When Thomas N. Carr (no relation to Samuel J. Carr) was commissioned to replace Leib in 1838 he was instructed to proceed to his post as quickly as possible due to the state of consular affairs at Tangier.

Carr found the Consulate in a deplorable condition. Leib had departed with the keys. When the door was broken down it was discovered that a store of presents intended for the Sultan had been spoiled because of a leaking roof. Unpaid employees had eaten most of the rice.

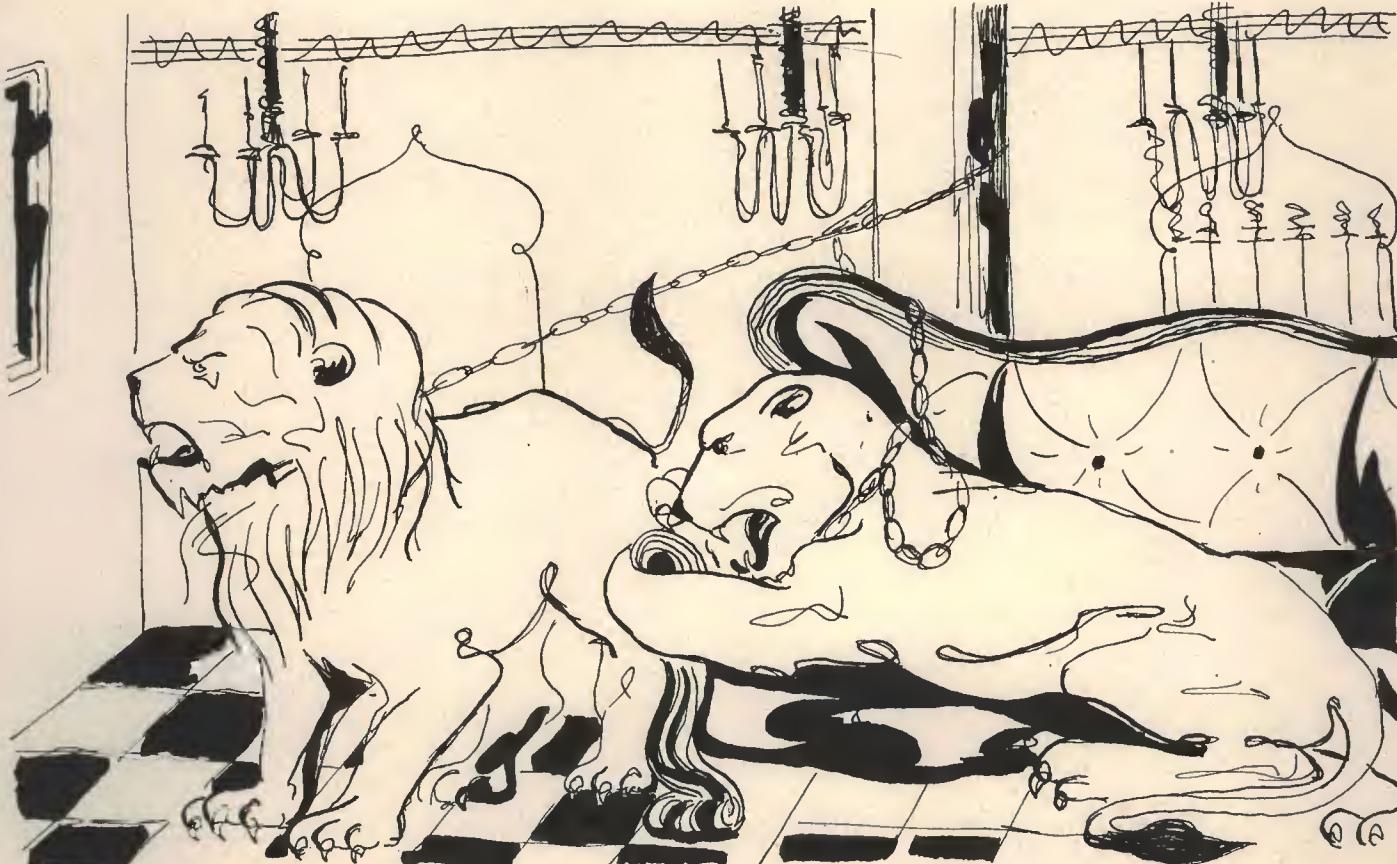
Having been instructed particularly by the Department to avoid gifts from the Sultan, Carr decided to send his vice consul with the new stock of presents he had accumulated. The vice consul was told to conduct this business as expeditiously as possible and to return to Tangier without delay. Under no circumstances was he to accept any gifts, particularly of live animals.

The results of these precautions are described in Carr's despatch of September 3, 1839.

"I am sorry to inform the Department that, although I have exerted myself to the utmost to prevent the presentation of any animals by the Emperor, and to convince his ministers of the impossibility of accepting a gift or presents of any kind, my exertions have not been attended with success. * * *

"It will be recalled that my instructions to my vice consul

(Continued on page 54)





A Visa Officer Reflects

By EDWARD J. THRASHER

The thing that amazed me, looking back over my first year of visa experience, was the increased demand for my signature. Formerly my name commanded respect only when I signed a check, and even then it sometimes aroused suspicion. But after I became a visa officer, people became astonishingly eager for my autograph.

That the multitude covets your written name may puff your self-esteem but it otherwise offers small compensation for the flurry and drudgery of operating a visa section. For it may be argued that visa work is the least rewarding of all the activities of the Foreign Service from any angle you consider, whether of actual work, personal development, or advancement in your career.

When you do visa work you're under constant pressure. Every applicant wants to see you personally, every one is positive his case is different from and more compelling than any other, and every one wants his visa NOW. And the work is endless. Clear your desk at the close of day and the morning mail stacks it up again. Take a week's leave and when you get back you have to put in a week's overtime to catch up.

You tend to forget, after you've been in visa work a while, to *learn*. Oh, you keep up with the regulations and the visa circulars and the depicgrams, but you stop assimilating from the outside. You become absorbed in routine, buried in detail and oblivious of the other sections of the mission. You feel you're in a rut and failing to grow in your job.

You doubt, too, that your work is recognized. Suppose

you streamline procedures in your section and materially ease the burden on your staff. Who's to know about it? But you know doggone well that if you make one mistake, if you admit one Gerhart Eisler, somebody will know about it, all right.

More fundamental is the doubt that you're performing a really useful function. Are you doing a job that benefits society, or are you just an obstacle? Personally I have tried to answer this question by assuming toward each applicant the attitude: How can I help this person? He is entitled to certain things under the law, and it's part of my job as visa officer to advise him of his privileges. This, it seems to me, is the intent of the immigration law, that any individual may enter the United States provided he complies with certain requirements. And by informing him of the requirements I can not only carry out the intent of the law but ease the load on my staff and myself. Nevertheless under the daily stream of applicants I often catch myself thinking: What trouble is *this* jerk going to make for me? Often I feel I'm not being constructive, but unhelpful.

I have noticed too a tendency to mistrust motives. Time was when I was charmed with my own personality; I thought I got invited out, whenever I did get invited out, because people liked having me around. Now when somebody invites me, I ask warily, "What visa applicant is *he* interested in?"

Photo Courtesy USIS Naples
The photograph above shows Vice-Consul Theron S. Henderson administering the oath of repatriation to an applicant.

You become weary of people who pull you to one side at clambakes and say from the confidential corner of their mouths, "By the way, I have a friend who has turned in all his documents and I just thought I'd ask . . ." You also become weary of the boys in the political and economic and administrative and all the other sections of the Embassy who ring you up with, "Say I had dinner with Joe Blemish last night . . . you know, he's a large wheel in the crossbow industry . . . and I told him I'd inquire about a friend of his who wants a visa. Just get out the file, will you? I'll hold the phone." You have to remind yourself every now and then that it's part of your job to contribute to the functioning of the mission as a whole.

Visa work makes you a heel. You're not proud of yourself when you tell a man he's entitled to preference status but the preference can't apply to his wife and kids. You don't feel so hot when you have to hold up an 80-year-old grandmother for screening procedures. You feel uncomfortable when you give a visa to one applicant immediately and make a second wait for years because the first was born on one side of a frontier line and the second on the opposite. It's no good telling yourself you're not being objective, that if people had any sense they would have got themselves born in the U. S. in the first place. You feel there's injustice all the same.

Wait a minute, now, let's look back. We've griped about the work, the people, the opportunities for development—everything but the plumbing. Are there no compensations for being in visa work?

You certainly get a cross-section of life. Hopes, fears, ideals, horrors pass over your desk every day. You talk to millionaires and paupers, business men and nuns, world travellers and people who have never been farther from

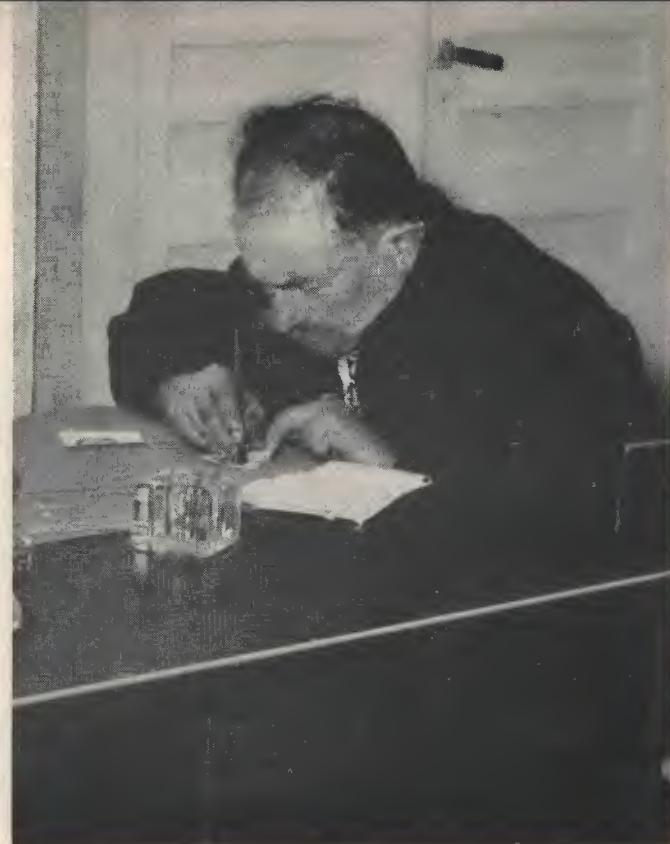


Photo Courtesy USIS Naples

An applicant fills out a form.

home than the corner grocery. You learn something about people whether you will or no. You confirm your belief that many of them are honest. And you realize that some are not.

You learn how to handle people. You develop your own way of dealing with the visiting American citizen who brags about the influence he has back home and insists on an immediate visa for his second cousin. You work out your own method of soothing the lady who weeps all over your desk, of telling the local Big Shot he has to wait for clearances, and of quieting the applicant who threatens suicide if you don't give him a visa. You do your best to build up a reputation for impartial, courteous treatment and to see that applicants, whether they get visas or not, do get service that does credit to the United States.

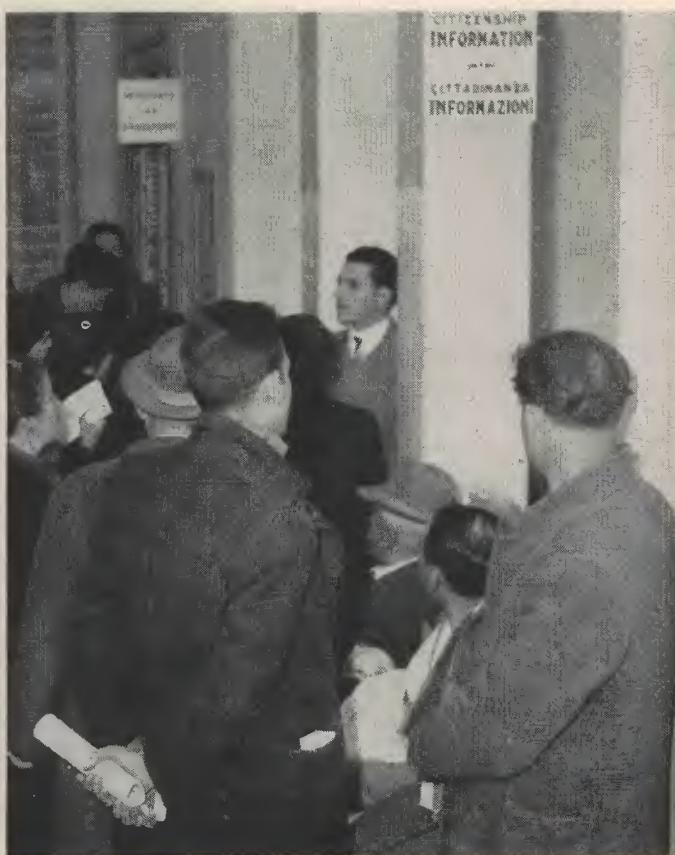
You learn to organize and analyze the work of your staff. In other words, you study management. You probe work procedures and staff capabilities, you devise means of coping with the ever-increasing registration when it's impossible to get more personnel, and you strive to increase the efficiency of your section. Not only do you receive training in handling the public, you receive training in supervising your own employees.

And while it is true that you can gripe about the unending pressure of visa work, you benefit in learning to work under pressure. If it is valuable training of one kind to sit in an ivory tower and enjoy unbroken concentration on your

(Continued on page 58)

Photo Courtesy USIS Naples

The waiting room outside the information office of the Citizenship Section of the Consulate General.



Before his appointment as FSO in 1949, Edward Thrasher was research analyst for the War Department, with the Navy and an administrator and copywriter with an advertising agency. Since 1949 he has been stationed in Bern, Haifa and Tel Aviv, where he served as visa officer.

By HAZEL TAYLOR

Most Americans do not know that they share ownership in a wondrous string of pearls and two lustrous ear drops, a gift from an Imam of Muscat. The string of 150 matched pearls has been valued at \$6,000, one ear drop at \$6,000, the other at \$22,000.

Pearls, gems sublime, are only gems so long as their "orient" lasts. Being composed of organic matter with a large water content, their exalted luster probably lasts no longer than 250 years while precious jewels composed of mineral matter, keep their fire and brilliance indefinitely. For the particular necklace and ear drops almost one half of their lifetime has passed. A pity that their female owners may not take turns wearing them before the loveliness has faded like the freshness of a rose, or the scintillating spirit of youth!

When the writer last saw the pearls in which she, along with all other citizens of the United States of America, holds a share, they reposed in a glass case in the section of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., reserved for the display of gems and precious stones. A card beneath the pearls bore the following legend,

"Presented to the United States Government by the Imam of Muscat, Arabia, 1840."

A Christmas Present

As a matter of fact the Imam of Muscat had intended them as a Christmas present to President Van Buren for the female members of his household. The Constitution of the United States forbids a President's acceptance of gifts from foreign powers so the gift went to those who ruled the land, the people themselves, and were placed in the U. S. Treasury. The Treasury later lent them to the National Museum for public display.

Along with the pearls and other gifts to His Excellency the President of the United States of America, the Imam sent the message,

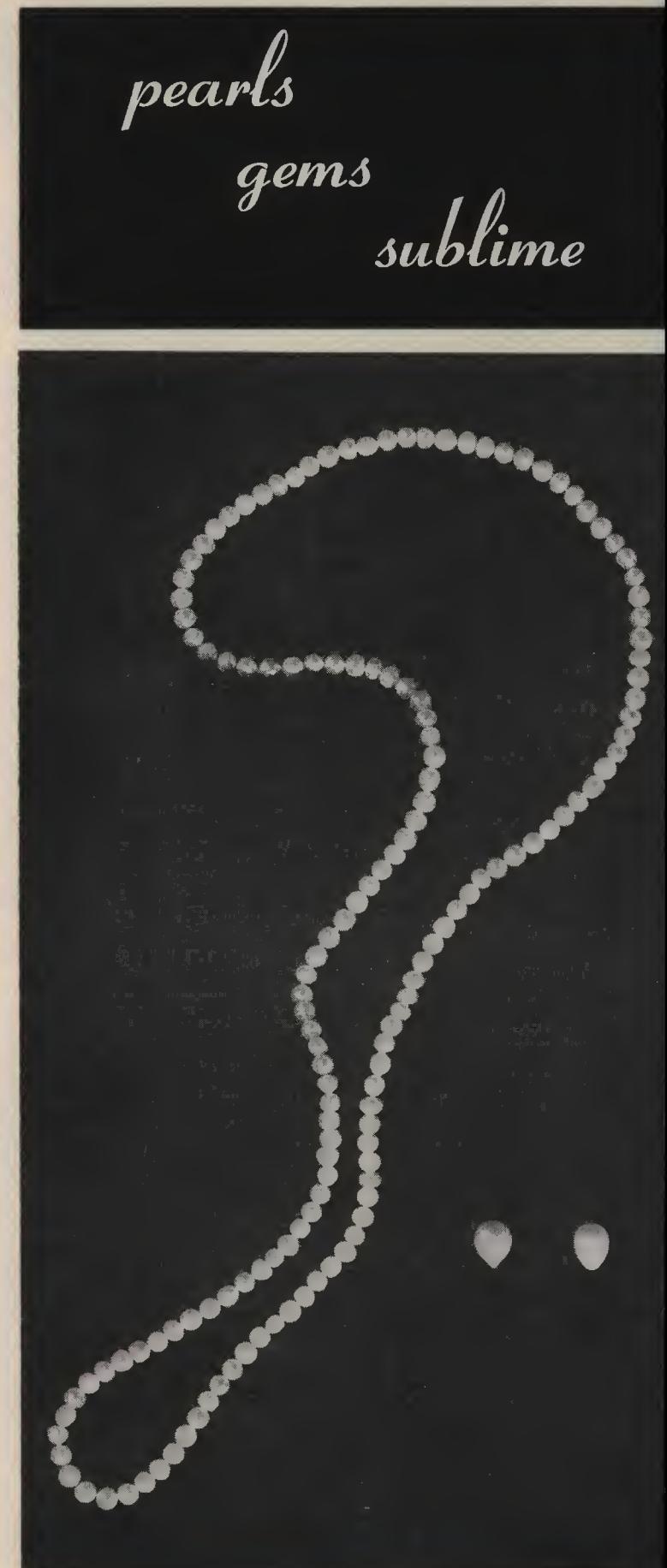
"Hope God Almighty will protect you and keep you in good health."

There was good reason why the Imam should have professed the gift of pearls along with Arabian horses, a gold mounted sword, oil of roses, a carpet and shawls. Muscat on the Gulf of Oman is situated where the gulf opens upon the Arabian Sea, and commands an entrance to the Persian Gulf. The Imam, Seyed Syed Bib, new in power, had lifted the small principality from years of dark depression. Only three years before the event of the gift, he had made a trade treaty with the new member of nations, the United States of America. By the treaty Muscat gave shelter to U. S. sailors wrecked there, provided them with food and raiment, and in addition guaranteed but five percent duty on U. S. merchantmen. For the cotton goods and manufactured articles brought to Muscat, our merchantmen accepted Muscat dates in payment. The Imam's councilors had reckoned that a year of such traffic had netted Muscat an average 40 thousand U. S. dollars. To have lost favor with our new nation would have been a disaster to Muscat.

Two incidents had made the Imam keenly conscious of

Photo Courtesy of Smithsonian Institute

On the right is a photograph of the pearls and ear drops presented to the United States by the Imam of Muscat.



his good reason for remaining in U. S. favor. Following ratification of our trade treaty with Muscat, a U. S. consulate had been established there. It was not an elaborately housed consulate with a numerous staff. A man named Syed Bin Calfaun, educated in Calcutta, had been named consul for the U. S., and a room of his own dwelling had become his office. According to our instructions and customary regulations, our consul had displayed the Stars and Stripes from his housetop. Now it happened that Syed Bin Calfaun lived in the neighborhood of a popular mosque. Our emblem fluttering proudly in the breeze distracted the devout of Muscat who were wont to pray before the mosque. During the Imam's absence, his son Syed Thunes, master of public affairs, ordered our consul to remove the disturbing banner.

Upon the Imam's return home, his nephew Mohammed Bin Salin brought the gravity of the situation to the royal attention, pointing out the consequences that might follow the affront of lowering our national emblem.

A second incident was the gesture made by a neighboring principality in order to court our favor. The Prince of Morocco had sent the ruler of the U.S.A. two royal lions. After much embarrassment to our consul in Morocco, the royal lions had been disposed of along the route to America, but their fate was a state secret securely guarded. Royal horses from Muscat of Kochlani race, bred true for two thousand years, each worth fifteen or twenty thousand U. S. dollars, would put to shame two royal lions from Morocco!

In a year of the eclipse, the fortunes of Muscat lay in the balance. One misguided incident might weigh them to misfortune. A gift to the ruler of the U. S. was decided upon, a gift to be sent on a high feast day. Because we were a Christian nation, Christmas Day was chosen as the auspicious date. Our Christmas also came during the three day feast of Muscat,—the nineteenth of the Moon of Shawal, and one thousand fifty-five of the Hegira. In the name of Mohammed the Prophet the gift was sent. Not only horses and a gold mounted sword for the ruler himself, but also, for his harem, one carpet, one bottle of oil of roses, four cashmere shawls, five demijohns of rose water, the pearl necklace and ear drops.

Persian Gulf Pearls

No pearls can surpass those from the Persian Gulf, and in 1840 they were brought up from seven fathoms at great peril to the divers attached to the pearl-fishing fleet. When evil winds did not bring cold water from the sea's depths, the best of divers could stay down one and one-half minutes, but in cold water only 40 seconds. Then there were menacing sharks that did not always respond to the chant of the shark charmers ensconced in the pilot boat, nor abandon the bay before the routing tactics of the great fin-back whale known as Muscat Tom. No less dangerous were the giant shells on the ocean bed ready to trap a diver's foot and hold it fast. No wonder the master of the fleet performed devotions to the sea which could yield or withhold him profit.

In spite of risk and hazards, men from the beginning of history, covetous potentates as well as rugged divers have met great trial in order to possess even for a fleeting moment, a fabulous pearl! Even man's efforts to develop the ancient industry of culture pearls, has been fraught with its dangers and disappointments as well as its modern success.

As the Banian pearl-fisherman would say,

"High and low we are all slaves to our master—PEARL."

What is this elusive gem so highly prized by men? Had the question been asked a diver in Muscat during Van Buren's day, or asked a merchant or prince the world over, some would have answered that a dew drop slipped down the length of a moonbeam into the depths of the sea in order to conceive the gem within an oyster shell. Later, others might have answered that the pearl's beginning was a grain of sand. Now it is known that the origin of the natural pearl is a tiny mite embedded within the mantle of the oyster or other mollusk. The mollusk, in order to protect itself from the irritation caused by the mite, covers this tiny speck with layer upon layer of the same coating that lines its shell. The mite thus inshrouded is the pearl.

Of the modern culture pearls of Japan, the mite is not the nucleus. Culture pearls result by man's persuasion through a process termed induction. A symmetrical piece of shell lining from a dead mollusk, the shape determining that of the resulting pearl, is inserted into a living oyster. The oyster is then corralled in a wire crate along with other oysters treated in the same manner, and dropped to the sea bottom where they are left to exude the substances of their own shell lining about the inserted shell nucleus.

Layer Upon Layer

Mite or piece of shell as a nucleus, the mollusk's exudation of that substance from which its shell lining is made forms the pearl, layer upon layer,—the more numerous the layers, the larger the pearl. The color and luster of the pearl, that combination called its "orient," depends upon the color and luster of the shell lining of the parent mollusk. White pearls come from a mollusk whose shell lining is white. Black pearls result from black shell linings, pink ones from pink linings. The two ear drops sent by the Imam of Muscat are admirably matched in color and size, but the luster of the one far surpasses the other. The linings of their parent shells probably compared in the same degree. Color may be a matter of personal choice and size is desirable if the gem is symmetrical, but the worth of the gem is measured by its luster.

Pearls sometimes found in the edible oyster are of no value because the shell lining of the edible oyster has no luster. The oyster known as the pearl oyster is rarely if ever eaten by man, because its fleshy parts are very bitter. They are tossed upon the beach for birds and other scavengers. It was not the heat of your oyster stew, as you may have feared, that ruined the pearl you may have found there, though boiling would certainly ruin a valuable pearl.

Not only heat, but also scratches and certain acids often ruin or mar the beauty of a pearl. If acid and scratches have not penetrated too many layers, the damaged layers may be peeled off by a delicate process, and the gem somewhat smaller in size, again glow with its original orient. According to historical account pearls, for one reason or another, were on occasion dissolved in vinegar; but unless the pearls so dissolved were very small, they were first broken into powder.

Court physicians and famous men like Frances Bacon had faith in the medicinal value of dissolved pearls. A court physician of France prescribed a pearl potion for the mad

(Continued on page 46)



HAZARDOUS DUTY

By ROBERT A. CLARK, JR.

Personnel in our Foreign Service are assigned to posts where living varies according to terminology as expensive, "lush," inexpensive or hardship. In every case, the Department's personnel policies are so established as to provide that hazardous duty at one post is seldom followed immediately by hazardous and/or hardship duty at another post. This policy appears to have worked out very well, and while we may complain about our posts because of sanitation, hospitals, medical facilities, harrassment by nationals of the host country, and proximity to actively engaged armed forces, most Foreign Service personnel can anticipate that their following assignments will be easier to take.

For the most part, the personnel in the diplomatic courier service are no more prone to taking chances with fate than the other fellows, but they find in the course of their work that there are times when sitting at a desk forty or more hours each week could be a blessing. Difficult to believe, they are often envied for their ability to move easily from country to country and see the "wonders of the world" at Government expense. Believe me, doing a job in an airplane seat may appear to be the "life of Riley," but you will

find very few old, experienced couriers in our service. The thrill is soon gone, the posterior becomes calloused and the rides are often hair-raising.

The purpose of this article is not to publicize the courier service, but to de-glamorize and correct an impression of a courier's life with accounts of two recent incidents which should make the envious think twice before their eyes assume an emerald glow. Courier William Bates recounts that on December 24, 1952, he left Templehof Airport at Berlin for what was intended to be a routine flight to Warsaw. He and the British Queen's Messenger were the only passengers, escorting diplomatic pouches and supplies for our respective Embassies in Poland. He narrates:

"As the wheels of the plane cleared the runway, a heavy fog was beginning its slow crawl over the city of Berlin. Climbing to the planned altitude, the pilot leveled off and proceeded in the direction of Warsaw, flying within the prescribed narrow air corridor.

"We were fully enjoying coffee when the co-pilot leisurely strolled back to where we were sitting and told us that we might have to return to Berlin as the plane's hydraulic system was being difficult. A few minutes later our return to Berlin was decided, and we made a 180-degree turn and radioed Berlin that we intended landing there. We then received word over the radio that Templehof was closed in by fog, and that our alternate landing field would be the RAF base at Buckeburg in the British Zone.

"The interim flight between Berlin and Buckeburg seemed to attract new gremlins, and the elements were opposed to serenity. There was no down-wind at this field—only the adverse cross-wind racing perpendicular to the single runway. On our approach, the hydraulic system completely failed, allowing one flap to drop and slight the landing gear. By 'stoking' the engines, the pilot tried to counteract this dangerous condition.

"By instinct or by experience I decided that this was not going to be a normal landing. I took a seat next to the forward bulkhead facing the rear, gave an extra hard tug on my safety belt, and probably said a quick prayer.

"The next few seconds were filled with a lightning descent, a weird racing of engines, tree tops glittering past. The skin of the plane was announcing its dislike for the abrasive touch of mother earth and the tail was suddenly pointed up instead of back: 'Switches off, abandon ship,' yelled the pilot. I released my safety belt, grabbed the pouch, and stumbled over a most untidy cabin littered with broken boxes and baggage, struggled with the escape hatch, and finally made it as the Queen's Messenger cried, 'I say, is that a bottle of brandy? Here, grab one!'

"A leap into ankle-deep mud and a few footsteps of slogging away from the wreck found us breathing heavily. We sat down, breathed deeply on the inevitable cigarette and waited for the crash crew. That plane will never fly again!"

This was Bill Bates' fourth airplane accident—two during World War II, and his second as a diplomatic courier. His official trip report stated only: "Departed Berlin, Germany, on December 24, 1952, at 0820 hours enroute to Warsaw,

(Continued on page 59)

Robert A. Clark speaks with authority of the Courier Service for he began working directly with it in 1944. Graduating from Davidson College in 1942, Mr. Clark may have received his taste for travel in the Army and in working for an airline, before becoming a courier. He has been assigned in Cairo, Bangkok, Manila and, more recently, Paris.



Couriers fly at such heights (frequently well over 20,000 feet) that oxygen is taken when it is available—which it often isn't. This is old-time ex-Courier Ted Pierce.

Couriers, who must turn in reports very soon after their trips, often work late into the night after a long, grueling trip. This is Herbert Lee, now an Assistant Courier Supervisor in the Manila Regional Office.



RESIDENT OFFICER IN GERMANY

Part II

By TALCOTT W. SEELYE

In addition to reporting his own activities in the reorientation field, the Resident Officer was expected to furnish substantive reports on developments in his Kreis in the political, economic, and sociological fields. There was no fixed periodicity of reporting and there were only occasional requests from headquarters for particular information. Thus the Resident Officer was on his own, aided by an assistant or two on his staff who attended political meetings and kept in touch with the pulse of opinion.

Two good examples of the kind of interpretive reporting done by the Resident Officer were an analysis of reaction to a proposed German defense contribution and a study of public sentiment toward a proposed Southwest State. The latter study uncovered for us some interesting undercurrents which developed after the Catholic Church issued instructions to its priests in the Mosbach area to speak out from their pulpits against its formation. The reason for these instructions was the location of the headquarters of the Archdiocese in Baden, the one Land in Baden which thought it stood to lose by the Southwest State. Almost all leading Catholic laymen in Mosbach favored the Southwest State and objected strenuously to the Church's mixing in politics, at least in this instance. On the Sunday the local priest first exhorted his congregation to vote in opposition, two influential Catholic laymen walked out of the service. Later a local Catholic businessman was threatened with boycott if he failed to come around to the Church's way of thinking. The curious upshot of the whole affair was that, after the Southwest State was eventually voted in and elections for a Constituent Assembly were ordered, the very priest who had attacked the establishment of the Southwest State was elected as the Mosbach Kreis delegate! (This resulted from his having been selected to run by the party with the strongest vote.)

The reporting function was more than merely informational, however. It often led to important actions by the Resident Officer. In the course of my reporting I often uncovered activities which led to my taking some kind of corrective action. In late 1950, at a large meeting of expellees addressed by a rabble-rousing *Bundestag* delegate, the first (jingoistic) verse of *Deutschland Über Alles* was sung and with great gusto. A day or two later, I made an official statement censuring this action, which appeared in the press. A year later when I learned that the same *Bundestag* delegate would return to address the same group, I decided to cushion the impact with some spadework. I called in the local leader of the expellee group and persuaded him to agree to the distribution at the meeting of copies of excerpts of a congressional report on expellees which I had had mimeographed. The excerpts effectively refuted the virulent lies about the U.S. and the Western powers with which this *Bundestag* delegate was in the habit of bewitching his audiences. On the day of the meeting the pamphlet was so well distributed it reached the speaker himself, who then proceeded to refer to the Resident Officer four times in his speech. He did so whenever he was about to launch forth into his usual tirade, starting off something like this, "If only the Resident Officer were here, I would tell him the truth about . . . etc."

On another occasion my reporter dug up information which implicated an employee of the Kreis administration in a Communist movement. At the time the Communists were promoting free trips for German youth to the East Zone, all expenses paid, with the secret purpose of coralling them for the East Berlin World Youth Festival. We discovered that this young, trusted official was one of their most active



In the photograph above, a group of men and women discuss a community problem.

promoters in Mosbach, camouflaging his Communist connections and "using" his official position. After further investigating the affair, I informed the Landrat of the man's subversion and in a matter of days he was relieved of duty. The parents of the youths who had been approached were informed by a member of my staff of the true nature and purpose of the free vacation offers and none of the youths actually went.

Some of our most important reporting was in the field of economics. Our attention was focused particularly on the impact of ERP aid—reflected in Mosbach in many housing and agricultural loans—and the extent of German adherence to the U. S. introduced freedom of trade law. The German cartel philosophy, which for long had permeated all levels of the economy, was not easily uprooted—even by law—and we had the task of reporting the law's violations. I threw my weight behind any new entrepreneur who was threatened with ostracism by old, entrenched operators fearful of a challenge to their secure, monopolistic grip on a particular handicraft, trade, or business.

Representation

"Each Resident Officer must acquire a position of real prestige, dignity and value in the community to which he is attached. There he stands as a representative of the U. S.

and I, the Buergermeister, and the Landrat formed ranks behind the local band and led a parade down the main mud street to the new schoolhouse. Other officials and the town populace fell in behind as we gingerly sloshed through the mud, avoiding puddles, dungpiles, and startled chickens. The first row was a bizarre sight—the Landrat as wide as he was tall, attired in spats and carrying a cane, the Resident Officer, tall, lean, and towering above everyone, his wife stylishly dressed in sharp contrast to the farm women, and the mustachioed buergermeister sporting a green Bavarian felt hat with feather and doing his best to keep up with longer legs. Once at the schoolhouse we sat shivering in the cold through a series of lengthy speeches, alternately stamping our feet and blowing at our hands. No one could enter into the warmth of the building, of course, until the completion of the ceremony and until the keys had been properly turned over.

Even on lighter occasions, such as summer *Fests* or sports celebrations, I was often invited to say a few words. I will never forget the final day of *Faschings*—the Mardi Gras of Germany—when I had to talk for five minutes on what New Yorkers would do if they were Soviet-occupied. *Faschings* was celebrated in Mosbach with great zest and scarcely a weekend passed during January and February without gay parties, most of which my wife and I attended. The grand



A group of boys and girls in Heidelberg, Germany, enjoy an outdoor display of books.

Government and of the American people and of those democratic principles and ways of life in which we all believe." These words, spoken by Mr. McCloy, indicated the importance of representation in the Resident Officer's work. Through personal contact and through speeches, at official functions and at social occasions, he represented America in his Kreis and strove to build good will and understanding. He followed the maxim that the better you know people and they you, the more you can influence them.

I made a point of accepting as many invitations to public functions as possible, which meant attending everything from the opening of a new schoolhouse to a rural festival. Just after I reached Mosbach there was a flurry of new schoolhouse dedications, which soon acclimated me to the German addiction to speech-making. The average German thinks nothing of sitting through a program of a dozen speeches lasting up to three hours. The most difficult ordeal was a schoolhouse opening in late November in a region known as "the winter's breath" because of its cold climate. After a brief ceremony in front of the town hall my wife

finale on the day before Ash Wednesday featured a special *Faschings* ceremony in the morning and an afternoon children's parade. At the former, attended only by leading citizens and officials, the Buergermeister turned the keys of the town over to the Prince of *Fasching*. He and his costumed Council of Eleven then proceeded to call upon each official in turn to enter the "pit" (a converted speakers' rostrum) to speak on a designated subject. During the speech officials were hooted and hissed by the Council. After having done my stint—fortunately without benefit of catcalls—I was good-naturedly commissioned Commander of Colonial Troops by the Prince.

An annual ceremony around Christmas in which I was invited to participate was the *Ratsherrenweckfeier*, a tradi-

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The first installment of Talcott Seelye's account of his experiences as Resident Officer in Germany appeared in the July issue of the JOURNAL. Born in Beirut of American parents, Mr. Seelye received his B.A. from Amherst College, served overseas with the armed forces, entered government service in 1948 and the Foreign Service in 1949. He is now stationed in Amman, Jordan.

SERVICE GLIMPSES



1



2



3

1. Ambassador to Austria Llewellyn E. Thompson, Mrs. Frederick Reinhardt and Frederick Reinhardt, Counselor to the American Embassy in Paris, on the slopes of the Kiergerhorn.

2. Ambassador to Italy Clare Booth Luce visiting rural housing in Taranto Province. Left to right: Prof. Nicola Tridente, President of the Fund For Southland entity, a workman, Mrs. Luce, and Robert Tetro, Embassy-MSA Commercial Attaché.

3. Ambassador to India George Allen guiding Rama and Shankar, children of Lederle employee J. B. Kakad, as they cut the ceremonial ribbon for the opening of Lederle's new aureomycin plant in Bulsar.

4



4. Shrews are tamed even in Belgium as this cast picture of the Embassy's atrical group's production of the Shpearean classic indicates. Seated, left to right, are Merial Bredeson, N Bell, Lucy Bergland, and Carol She Standing are Roy Akers, John C Mary Cannon, Joseph Novak, Jo Fazzi, Neil Thomas, Louise Willw William Frost and Lura Beth Wit The production was under the dire of Caroline Gibbs.

5. Secretary of State Dulles, during recent visit to Iraq, congratulated Ambassador Burton Y. Berry on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the latter's entrance into the Foreign Ser



5



6. Some 250 persons attended the gala housewarming staged recently by Counselor of Embassy Carlos Hall and Mrs. Hall. In this informal photo, from left to right, are Mrs. Hall, Sr. Arturo Oliveria, Ambassador Claude G. Bowers and Mr. Hall.

7. Pictured visiting a talc mine in Italy is John B. Georges, Commissioner of Labor of Wyoming, who visited Italy under the auspices of the Leaders and Specialists program. With him, on the left, is Kenneth R. Boyle, U. S. Consul at Turin, and, on Mr. Georges' right, Mr. Bruno-Lena, labor specialist at Turin, and William N. Fraleigh, Labor Information Officer at the U. S. Embassy in Rome.

6



7



EDITORIALS

SUITABLE AND SECURE

Since everybody is now debating what is involved in determining the "suitability" and "security" of those who serve the Federal government, we feel called on to say a few words of what seems to us mere common sense.

The discovery that human imperfection is universal was made a long time ago. The ancient doctrine of Original Sin is one expression of it. We are sinners all, no one excepted. As such, we are all engaged in the human struggle to overcome and transcend the evil within. The best of us have never achieved an absolute or a final success in this struggle.

If you take the most distinguished Americans, if you take the most distinguished statesmen of England, and if you subject them (retroactively) to a "full field investigation," you will find that they were sinners all. Some sowed intellectual wild oats, as well as the other kind. Some, God Knows, may in their youth, at least, have said or done things to make a policeman blush. Did they serve their countries well, or were they unfit to serve their countries?

The trouble with all human society and, especially, with governments, is that there just aren't enough perfect men available to go around. If you've got a man whose knowledge, character, and competence have been of unique service in preventing the continent of Whatever from slipping behind the Iron Curtain, you ought to hesitate before throwing him overboard on account of some trespass of his youth. The thing is that you may not be able to replace him with anyone who, however impeccable his past, can do as much to keep Whatever on our side.

Almost everything about a man whose reliability involves the interests of national security should be investigated. But when it comes to judging his "suitability," the only questions to be asked are: "Is this man, as we see him today, qualified? As he is, can we count on him—not absolutely, but as much as you can expect to count on so weak a creature as man?" God forbid that we should see the day when a man has to resign merely because someone who officially represents virtue threatens to use against him some information on how he sinned in 1907! That could happen only if the public were badly confused about what virtue is, who has it, and who hasn't.

YOUR JOURNAL

With the departure from Washington last month of Avery F. Peterson and J. Graham Parsons to become deputy chiefs of mission at Canberra and Tokyo, respectively, the JOURNAL loses a most competent and devoted chairman of the editorial board and another cherished board member at one blow. The calibre of these men is apparent from the nature of the field assignments which have been entrusted to them. We shall miss them very much.

Those of us who remain in charge of getting out each month a magazine worthy of our predecessors derive encouragement from the fact that despite the vicissitudes of frequently shifting management and editorial direction the JOURNAL has survived and has even thrived over the years since 1919 when it was born as the *Consular Bulletin*. We are the inheritors of a going concern with almost thirty-five years of honorable tradition behind it, a tradition to which many personalities—as strong, rich and diverse as those to be found in our heterogeneous Service—have contributed. Occasionally we hear from representatives of other governments that in their Foreign Service the JOURNAL is considered the model of a professional organ toward which they are striving. It is pleasant to hear such things.

We are primarily impressed, however, with the thought that the JOURNAL has continued to survive because it has somehow met a vital need of its readers, the vast majority of whom are scattered around the world as active workers in the Foreign Service of the United States. The unofficial but professional link which the JOURNAL provides between Washington and the field as well as among the far-flung missions and consular offices is its real *raison d'être*.

The very special relationship between the JOURNAL and its readers can be fully understood only in the light of the fact that the bulk of the material appearing in the magazine comes from the readers themselves. It is your letters, your articles, and your photographs that adorn these pages. We want to keep it that way. We shall rely heavily on our field contributors to keep the JOURNAL from becoming merely another reflection of the latest bureaucratic line from Washington.

In asserting that we want the JOURNAL to have a flavor which distinguishes it from an official publication, we wish to leave no misunderstanding. The JOURNAL is managed and edited by officers of the Foreign Service and the Department acting on behalf of the American Foreign Service Association. Proud of the deep-seated tradition of devotion and discipline which prevails in the American Foreign Service, we shall see to it that the JOURNAL does not in any way derogate from that high standard. We shall not react emotionally and irresponsibly to the many slings and arrows for which our Service provides the target these days. As trained observers of the political scene in many countries, we have learned a few lessons that should help us in these difficult times, particularly the advantages of forbearance and patience in the long-pull. This does not mean that our editorial comments will be restricted to the heat of the Washington summer or the relative merits of specialization versus varied assignments. When we have solid grounds on which to defend what we believe to be the enduring interests of the United States as they relate to our Foreign Service, to which we are devoting our lives, we shall speak out.

We hope our readers will do likewise. It is your JOURNAL.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD



EXPORT BISCUITS, IMPORT PILAFF

By REBECCA HAIGH LATIMER

Now that the traditional methods of interpreting the U. S. to other nations are being re-examined, it seems an appropriate time to disclose the fact that for the past four years in Ankara, Turkey, a purely unofficial and unorthodox experiment in this field has been taking place, an experiment which is not only extremely effective but costs absolutely nothing. It makes use of those hard-working but unpaid employees of the State Department—the wives of the men in the field. I hasten to add that, as I have been one of those wives for twenty-four years, I would be the last one to add another chore to their already heavy burden, but this isn't work, it's fun!

At this point, I see I have two arguments to present. I must persuade the girls that they would enjoy this job and I must persuade their husbands that it is worth doing.



Preparing for a cake sale, left to right, are Aysha Silay, Leyla Kipmen, Virginia Turner and Peggy Montgomery.

Let's begin with the girls. Which one of you wouldn't enjoy learning how to cook that beautiful fluffy pilaf, so different from our own rice, to see it done in a Turkish girl's kitchen and then lunch off it and Circassian chicken, ending with a dessert of *Lips of the Beauty*? Or would you prefer to assemble a Turkish costume, complete to the coins on the little cap which peeps out from under the sequined headveil. Does it sound difficult? A Turkish girl will take you shopping and show you where to get everything, even the gypsy jewelry which goes with it.

Would you like to learn from an expert the fine points of judging Turkish rugs, both old and new, or would you like to hear about Turkish poetry from a young Turkish poet? Perhaps you would be interested in seeing an archeological "dig" at work, with an archeologist to explain it all to you.

What do you have to do to get in on all this? If you

like to cook, you could show the Turks how to make hot biscuits. (We did that last year and one of our husbands turned out to be the real expert—a Navy commander who put on a chef's cap and didn't use a mix either!) As for the Turkish costume, that was part of a group which learned folk dances and they taught the Turks square dancing in return. Of course, our poetry tea was easy and as for the archeological excursion, that was truly bi-national because, though the dig was Turkish, (King Midas' city at Gordian), the archeologist was American.

Up to now I have assumed that you are being assigned to Turkey and want to take part in this new "job," but I feel sure that in every country such opportunities are available if you look for them and making *Arroz con Pollo* or *Pfeffer Kuchen* would be just as much fun as *Pilaf* or *Kadin Gobegi*.

Now I will go back to the men and explain to you both how we do this in Ankara. First, however, I must warn the men that though their part is almost entirely a passive one—except for being asked to take part in the square dancing—it may not always be easy. Here in Turkey there is a legendary character named Nasreddin Hoja about whom many stories are told and one of these stories is rather a by-word in our family since I began to get absorbed in these activities. It seems that one day a friend went to Nasreddin Hoja and said, "Hoja, your wife is getting to be the talk of the village. Morning, noon and night she is out, gossiping and drinking coffee with her friends. She goes from house to house, visiting with everybody." The Hoja answered, "My dear friend, I think you exaggerate. Surely she doesn't go to every house, because if she did, sometimes I would find her in mine!" And that is really the snag. We aren't always home for lunch!

Now perhaps is the time to break to you the rather pretentious name which covers these activities—The Turkish American Women's Cultural Society. It was founded four years ago by a group of Turkish women for the purpose of furthering friendship between Turks and Americans and to explain the cultures and customs of the two countries to its members. There is a bi-national administrative board elected annually, which has a Turkish president, an American vice-president and corresponding duplicate officers. At the present time, there are about 300 members, pretty evenly divided between Turks and Americans.

The society functions chiefly through small interest groups, of which we have about fifteen, including English and Turkish language courses. These groups usually meet in one another's houses, which contributes to the informal, friendly atmosphere. Once a month we have a luncheon for the whole society. An analysis of attendance shows that most of our members go to at least two meetings a month. Does that seem small potatoes? In May of this year the attendance at the group meetings and luncheon came to five hundred and the combined attendance during the pre-

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Foreign Service Scholarships

Scholarship Awards

Charles B. Hosmer and American Foreign Service Association Scholarship

William E. Beauchamp	\$550.00
William E. Beitz	550.00
Walter Alan Ray	550.00

Foreign Service Journal Scholarship

Miss Judith Grummon	500.00
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William Benton Scholarship

Miss Virgilia N. Dabell	500.00
Mulford Jay Colebrook	500.00

Wilbur-Franck Scholarship

Miss Lucy M. Cohen	500.00
Forrest S. Crawford	500.00

Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship

Miss Jimee Sue Seate	500.00
Nicholas B. Millet	500.00

Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship

Miss Mary Catharine Randolph	one half of trust
Julian H. Clark	income for each



Miss Mary Catharine Randolph receives, for the second year, one half of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship. She will enter her sophomore year at Grinnell College.



Miss Jimee Sue Seate, daughter of John H. Seate, will receive one-half of the Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship for the coming year. She will attend Georgetown University this fall and plans to make the Foreign Service her career.



Julian H. Clark, son of DuWayne G. Clark, received one half of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship. Mr. Clark has just finished his preparatory school training at Severn Academy and will enter Princeton as a freshman.



Miss Lucy M. Cohen, daughter of Alex Cohen, was awarded one-half of the Wilbur-Franck Scholarship. She is entering her sophomore year at Mount St. Mary's College in Los Angeles.



Mulford Jay Colebrook, son of Mulford A. Colebrook, receives one-half of the William Benton award. He is planning to enter Amherst College. Mr. Colebrook is particularly interested in languages and history and hopes to pursue a career in international affairs.



Nicholas B. Millet, son of Charles S. Millet, is the recipient of one-half of the Robert Woods Bliss award for the second time. His scholastic record at the University of Chicago has been excellent and he will enter his junior year in September. He plans to become an Egyptologist on finishing his academic work.

Miss Virgilia N. Dabell, daughter of Mrs. Frances M. Dabell, has been awarded one-half of the William Benton Scholarship. Miss Dabell will attend George Washington University this coming year and will major in Foreign Service and minor in elementary education.



William E. Beauchamp, son of William E. Beauchamp, Jr., was awarded one-third of the Charles B. Hosmer and American Foreign Service Association Scholarship. A junior at St. Louis University, Mr. Beauchamp has received many awards for his writing and is interested in writing as a profession.



William E. Beitz, son of the late William Edward Beitz, receives one-third of the Hosmer Association Scholarship. He will enter George Washington University this fall as a freshman and plans to become an industrial chemist.



Forrest S. Crawford, son of J. Forrest Crawford, Agricultural Attaché presently assigned to the Department of Agriculture, received one-half of the Wilbur-Franch Scholarship. He will enter his freshman year at the School of Electrical Engineering, Pennsylvania State College.



The recipient of the Foreign Service Journal Scholarship for the second year is Miss Judith Grummon, daughter of Stuart E. Grummon. Miss Grummon will enter her senior year at Oakwood School in Poughkeepsie, New York. She plans to work in international affairs after completion of her college work.



Walter Alan Ray, son of the late Guy W. Ray, also received one-third of the Hosmer-Association award. Mr. Ray will enter his freshman year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was elected a member of the National Honor Society while attending the American School Foundation in Mexico City, from which he was graduated this year.



Personal Purchases Through The Foreign Service Association

The American Foreign Service Association, at the request of the Department, has taken over the job of assisting the members of the Foreign Service in their personal purchases of automobiles, household equipment and other items needed at their posts abroad. The budget situation made it necessary for the Division of Foreign Service Personnel to close down completely the commissary unit, which has for years sent current catalogs, price lists and discount information to all posts, and has processed orders for American cars. Earlier this spring the luggage salesroom, where so many Foreign Service people have bought suitcases and trunks for their travels, was closed.

All manufacturers and distributors who have in the past provided special export services, courtesy discounts and other special purchasing arrangements for members of the Foreign Service have been informed of the transfer of Washington responsibility to the American Foreign Service Association. All of the companies have been urged to send their catalogues direct to the posts; it is hoped that the companies will cooperate and that all posts will continue to maintain the catalog files in a central location available to all American employees.

Current catalogs and price lists for all items available through special export or discount arrangements will be maintained by the Foreign Service Association in Washington, both for the information of members while in Washington on consultation prior to departure and for answering inquiries from members in the field. Since the cost of providing this reference service must be met from membership dues, the Association regrets that it will not be able to provide this service to Foreign Service personnel who are not members of the Association. All American citizen employees of the Foreign Service are of course eligible for active membership in the Association without any formality other than application and payment of the annual dues; each member receives a personal subscription to the **FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL** and other benefits in addition to the personal purchasing service.

The Association hopes to retain existing sources of supply for personal purchases and to develop new contacts and courtesy discounts for its members, both at home and overseas.

Automobile Purchases

The principal American automobile manufacturers have agreed to cooperate with the Association in continuing to make American cars available to members of the Foreign Service and other U. S. Government employees stationed at consular and diplomatic posts abroad. In order to assure the companies that the person ordering a car is entitled to purchase under these special arrangements, the Association has undertaken to process and endorse all such orders forwarded to it by individual employees.

Each employee desiring to purchase an automobile through the Association's special arrangements should submit an order in quadruplicate to the American Foreign Service Association, c/o Department of State, Washington 25, D. C., Attention: Personal Purchases Committee. The Association will confirm the individual's official status and forward the original order to the manufacturer, sending one copy to Howard Fyfe in New York and returning one copy as confirmation to the purchaser. The order will be acknowledged by the manufacturer direct to the purchaser; all subsequent correspondence regarding the order, including changes in address, delivery date, and adjustment of payment should be addressed to the manufacturer.

Additional information concerning the procedures for placing orders for automobiles has been published in the *Foreign Service News Letter* and has been provided by the Association to the administrative officer at each Foreign Service post. At Foreign Service posts, price data and catalogs are available in the Personal Purchases file maintained in the administrative section for the information of all American employees. Inquiries addressed to the Association will also be answered on the basis of the latest information provided by the manufacturers.

It is not possible to purchase a car for domestic delivery through these arrangements after arrival in the United States.

Domestic Deliveries

Employees who are physically located abroad and have served at least two years overseas prior to placing their order may order an automobile for domestic delivery at the factory through the Association's arrangements with the manufacturers. Since the manufacturers do not maintain stocks at the factory, but must schedule each car for production in accordance with the specifications to the individual order, employees should allow 60 to 90 days after placing a firm order before expecting delivery. In acknowledging the order, the manufacturer will cite an estimated date for delivery; all further correspondence should be addressed to the manufacturer direct.

Method of Payment

Normally the manufacturers will not schedule cars for production in response to individual orders without prior payment. Orders for cars for export delivery should be accompanied by check, draft, bank check or money order payable to the manufacturer for the full estimated purchase price. Orders for domestic delivery should be accompanied by a deposit of at least \$500 toward the estimated purchase price, and arrangements must be concluded for full payment in cash, certified check or other guaranteed instrument prior to accepting delivery. Checks and other negotiable instru-

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THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **7½ Cents**, by Richard Bissell. *Published by Atlantic, Little, Brown.* \$3.75

A most amusing piece of Americana: the doings and undoings in a "Junction City" Iowa pajama factory as told in the vernacular by its young superintendent, Sid Sorokin.

2. **The Course of Empire**, by Bernard de Voto. *Published by Houghton Mifflin.* \$6.00

The Conductor of Harper's "Easy Chair" gives us a superb recreation of the Winning of the American West ending with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. A magnificent contribution to American history.

3. **The Rommel Papers**, Edited by B. H. Liddell Hart. *Published by Harcourt, Brace and Company.* \$6.00

The story of the "Desert Fox" from official documents, diaries, letters—the final chapter by his son Manfred recounting his death by poison at Hitler's direction.

4. **The Wild Honey**, by Victoria Lincoln. *Published by Rinehart.* \$2.75

Short stories by the author of "February Hill": Some of these stories have appeared in *The New Yorker, Ladies' Home Journal, and Good Housekeeping.*

The Ukrainian Revolution, 1917-1920; A Study In Nationalism, by John S. Reshetar, Jr., *Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J., 1952, X, 363 pp., \$5.00.*

Reviewed by ARTHUR B. BERTHOLD

Mr. Reshetar's aim is to present as concretely as possible the Ukrainian effort at becoming an independent state during the fateful years of 1917-1920, and to indicate why this effort failed. In order to accomplish this aim, the author has taken unusual pains to get at the very bottom of the problem, to delve deeply into all available original documents, and to read exhaustively the memoirs and personalia of the participants. How extensive this search for truth has been is well attested by the thirteen pages of bibliography, most of the items consisting of little known Ukrainian and Russian works.

Although Ukrainian nationalism is of long standing, its exponents have been for the most part members of the middle class. The peasantry, illiterate and oppressed, had no clear concept of themselves as a nation; the landed gentry, on the other hand, thought of itself as either Russian or Polish. This was still further complicated by the Galician group with Austrian antecedents and Western habits of thought.

Unschooled in the fine art of free compromise among themselves, the various Ukrainian leaders did compromise under compulsion with external powers. Skoropadsky came to depend on the Germans and Petlura in time came to lean on the Poles. As for the Directory, it was rent with dissensions and could not make up its mind whether to hit out for complete independence or whether to continue negotiating with the authorities in Petrograd. In the meantime, the Soviet leaders had no such doubts to resolve. Their siren song of land reform readily captured the imagination of the peasants and as the White forces disintegrated, the Red Army took over.

Ukrainian nationalism as an effective unifying force for independence did not have a chance to develop under the hectic conditions of the time. It was stronger during World War II but was diverted into Soviet patriotism by Hitler's racial stupidity. It will yet blossom in maturity as the Free World advances.

Formosa Under Chinese Nationalist Rule, by Fred M. Riggs, *The Macmillan Company, New York, 195 pages, \$2.75.*

Reviewed by HERBERT CORKRAN, JR.

From the almost complete obscurity of fifty years as a docile colony of Japan, Formosa emerged from the war as a restored province of China and moved into the world spotlight as the seat of the Nationalist Government of China following the final defeat on the mainland in 1949. This book by Dr. Riggs, long a student of Chinese affairs, is an interesting study of the impact of the tremendous post-war events upon the life of the island.

Bound up with the complexities of formulating future policy toward the Pacific area will be our ultimate appraisal of the record of the Kuomintang regime in administering this tiny area left to its effective jurisdiction. Have the refugee Nationalists governed Formosa well enough to justify the free world's continued confidence in them as the leaders of the forces of Chinese freedom, or do corruption and reaction still so hopelessly manifest themselves on the island fortress that we should be led to seek a "third force" Chinese movement to inherit China?

Dr. Riggs' case study does not attempt to pass judgement on the Nationalist Government's stewardship in Formosa, but it does give a wealth of material on the political, economic, and social life of the island under the Nationalists, with comparisons, where meaningful, with the condition of Formosa under Japanese rule. My conclusion from the facts as given in the book is that from the high point, socially and economically, of Japanese rule in the middle thirties, the fortunes of the islanders descended through the war years to a low ebb in the post-war chaos. From this low point the Nationalists, despite the problems of ruling a land that had been alienated from China for half a century, have—with large amounts of American aid, to be sure—pushed the island's production and its social and economic standards up to a level at least as high, and in some categories, higher, than that ever achieved under Japanese rule.

The Major Foreign Powers—The Governments of Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and Germany, by Gwendolen M. Carter, John C. Ranney, John H. Herz. *Revised Edition, 1952. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 762 pages plus appendices. \$8.00.*

Reviewed by MICHAEL R. GANNETT

This is essentially a college general text on the governments of Britain, France, the Soviet Union and Germany, illustrated with charts and maps, with the constitution of each of these countries appended at the end of the volume. Each power is discussed in a series of chapters devoted to the more significant aspects of its political life, including its general political heritage, parties and elections, the legislative body, the executive, local and national administration, the legal system, social institutions and foreign relations.

For those familiar with the earlier edition published in 1949, the revisions, beyond the substitution of a section on Germany in place of China, the addition of John H. Herz as third co-author, and the replacement of Benjamin F. Wright by Earl Latham as general editor, do not appear to be great and consist primarily of improvements in the original version. In order more easily to handle within one volume a text of its length, the pages of the revised edition are printed in double columns.

While it is not likely that many of the Foreign Service will wish to acquire this rather costly book for their personal library, it is a handy reference to be kept in mind by those who wish a comprehensive but general text, and particularly by those desiring an initial introduction to the subject.

Hitler's Strategy, by F. H. Hinsley, 244 p., Cambridge University Press, N. Y., 1951. \$3.75.

Reviewed by HANS A. LAND

In this calm, revealing and readable analysis, Hitler appears as a sound military leader, once he had committed the initial mistake of starting the Second World War.

Mr. Hinsley, an authority on naval matters, relies almost exclusively on the German Naval Archives for his source materials. It is not too surprising, therefore, to find the author somewhat pre-occupied with naval matters. The very first sentence of his book—"When Hitler invaded Poland on 1 September 1939, Germany was not ready for a major war at sea"—and recurring allusions to Hitler's lack of understanding of the naval factor constitute the substance of Mr. Hinsley's thesis that the Fuehrer had already lost the war when he began it.

In pursuit of his thesis, the author does not give more than the most cursory attention to other aspects which would be of value in any complete appraisal of Hitler as strategist. The author does not, for example, give any helpful description of Hitler's views regarding air power. Other observations may, however, serve to compensate readers. Among these is an analysis of the distrust existing between the Axis Powers which prevented their close liaison and joint planning. Thus, Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor was a shock to Hitler who had tried conscientiously to keep the United States from entering the war openly and who now suddenly found himself plunged into a situation which he could no longer even pretend to control.

SMUGGLING IN SPAIN

Despatch to the Secretary of State, dated Madrid, February 6, 1878, from James Russell Lowell, U. S. Minister of Spain (Despatches, Spain, Volume 95, 1877-1878). Latter part of this despatch reads as follows:

"... M. F. established his storehouses in the suburbs, and then hiring all the leanest and least mammalian women that could be found, he made good all their physical defects with tin cases filled with petroleum thus giving them what Dr. Johnson would have called the pictorial proportions of Juno. Doubtless he blasphemed the unwise parsimony of Nature in denying to women in general the multitudinous breasts displayed by certain Hindu idols. For some time these seeming milky mothers passed without question into the unsuspecting city and supplied thousands of households with that cheap enlightenment which cynics say is worse than none. Meanwhile M. F.'s pockets swelled in exact proportion to the quaker breast-works of the improvised wetnurses. Could he only have bethought him in time of the ne quid nimis. But



one fatal day he sent in a damsel whose contours aroused in one of the guardians at the gates the same emotions as those of Maritornes in the bosom of the carrier. With the playful gallantry of a superior he tapped the object of his admiration and—it tinkled. He had "struck oil" unawares. Love shook his wings and fled; Duty entered frowning; and M. F.'s perambulating wells suddenly went dry.

With a gentleman so ingenious the Spanish Government is perhaps justified in being on its guard. Even charity has eyes and ears.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. R. LOWELL

Editor's Note: This lively despatch came into our hands through the good offices of James B. Stewart, of "Twenty-Five Years Ago."



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 33)

ceding nine months was 3,800—which may be small potatoes but it isn't peanuts! Think of that figure in terms of people. The average attendance at our groups being twenty, it means that Turks and Americans were together close to two hundred times, discussing the modern methods of child psychology, Ernest Hemingway, George Washington and Lincoln, Atatürk and Mevlâna, or the best way to help the local orphanage.

On another level the society serves a different function. It is not so many years that Turkey has been a democracy and although Turkish women have a legal status equal to men, they have not had a great deal of experience in organizations, democratic procedure, techniques of conducting meetings, etc. Through the society, the Turkish members gain experience which will serve them not only inside the society but in other spheres of action. Although its primary aim is to promote friendship and understanding between our two nations, it is also of benefit to the community in general.

I can hear some of my friends who were here during the last few years saying, "You make it sound so easy, but it wasn't." That is true. It hasn't always been easy. In the first years there were misunderstandings and differences of opinion which at one time even threatened the existence of the society but it takes only a couple of people who believe wholeheartedly in the enterprise to pull it through such crises and now that it is firmly on its feet, the difficulties are almost forgotten.

You may say that such an organization couldn't exist in other countries. I doubt that. Turkey is a wonderful place and no one could be nicer than the Turks, but any place is interesting if you get to know it and this is an easy way to learn about a country and do a job for your own at the same time. I do not mean to infer that this is a project for State Department people alone. Among the Americans in Ankara, the State Department representatives are in the minority. Almost all the Americans have taken part and it could not have succeeded if it had not been a joint enterprise. In fact, the society is a good example of mutual cooperation on all levels which never fails to bring constructive results and often, as in this case, fun as well.

WINDSOR

Departures and arrivals have kept the Consulate in the Canadian border city of Windsor, Ontario, in a distinctly turbulent state for the past month.

Leaving after 12 years in the Windsor office was CONSUL CHARLES C. SUNDELL, head of the visa section, transferred to Frankfurt, Germany. Mr. Sundell was accompanied by his wife and four daughters, 'teenagers, BARBARA and KAREN, and five-year-old twins, GLORIA and PATSY. Mr. Sundell's son, CHARLES, is stationed in Japan with the Army.

Prior to their departure, the Sundells were widely entertained and among the parties were a dinner given by CONSUL ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH, chief of the Windsor post, and MRS. CAVANAUGH for the consular officers and their wives at the residence; an evening affair given by the staff of the consulate, also at the residence, at which the Sundells were showered with gifts; and a tea for Mrs. Sundell given by MRS. LEVI P. SMITH, JR., wife of VICE-CONSUL SMITH, at their home.

Recent arrivals at the Windsor post are CONSUL AND MRS. F. WILLARD CALDER and their daughter, ROSEMARY, from Washington. Mr. Calder replaces Mr. Sundell. One of the first things the Calders did upon arrival was to announce the engagement of their daughter to Mr. Peter Christie of Nassau, the Bahamas. The wedding will take place this summer in Windsor.

Also just arrived are VICE-CONSUL NORMAN E. LAMB and MRS. LAMB and their infant son, RICHARD. Mr. Lamb was formerly on the Embassy staff in Ottawa. He is also assigned to the visa section.

Making news in Windsor, too, is PATRICIA CAVANAUGH, 16-year-old daughter of CONSUL and MRS. CAVANAUGH, whose first piece of sculpture, a statue of St. Patrick, was accepted by the judges for showing in the Essex County Art Exhibition. Presently visiting the Cavanaughs is Mrs. Cavanaugh's mother, Mrs. Alice Barry of Rock Island, Illinois.

Expected at the end of March is the new administrative assistant, VERNON D. MCANINCH, transferred from Ciudad Trujillo. He will drive to Windsor from Waco, Texas, with his wife.

Mrs. Levi P. Smith

BRADFORD



The staff of the Consulate at Bradford, England, which closed at the end of June after being in existence 91 years. Among the eight members of the staff are holders of one gold button, four silver, and one bronze. Seated, l. to r.: Miss E. A. Hulse (12 yrs.), V-C A. M. Sarratt (5 yrs.), Consul Walter Hoffman (22 yrs.), Chief Clerk Marjorie Park (33 yrs.). Standing, l. to r.: Miss S. M. Winn (1 yr.), Mr. C. V. Dermott (27 yrs.), Mr. A. W. Olding (29 yrs.), Mrs. A. Bennett (27 yrs.).

MEXICO CITY

It is difficult, not to say space consuming, to list all arrivals and departures at a post like Mexico City where it appears that someone either is coming or going daily. Anything less than a Counselor of Embassy (and this large Embassy now has five of these) is routine. Obviously, the most significant expected arrival is the new Ambassador, FRANCIS E. WHITE.

In this fertile valley of Mexico, D.F., new arrivals of a newer generation possibly have been the most noteworthy development in the past year. Those expecting babies include MRS. ARTHUR WEININGER (wife of Second Secretary), MRS. WILLIAM L. CARR (Assistant Attaché), MRS. SIDNEY WEINTRAUB (Second Secretary), MRS. WILLIAM L. SKAER (Air Attaché), and MRS. MILDRED TOMICH (resigned in order to care for the new American). Within past months

(Continued on page 42)

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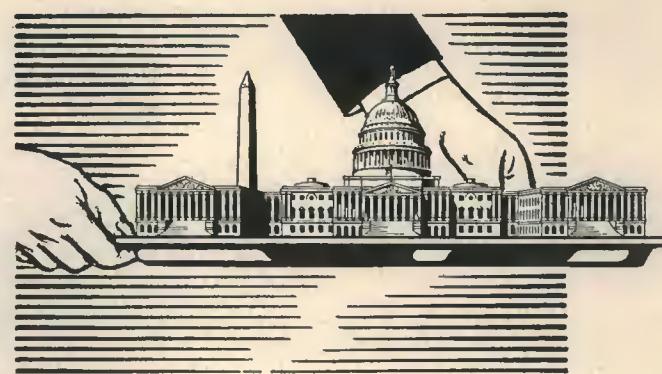
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 40)

children have been born to MRS. JOHN N. SPEAKES (Legal Attaché), MRS. HOWARD HUNT (Attaché), MRS. ROBERT REYNOLDS (Political Section), and MRS. HERSCIEL PEAK (USIS).

Early in 1953 a committee of Embassy wives under the chairmanship of MRS. PAUL CULBERTSON, wife of the Chargé d'Affaires, released a booklet entitled "Welcome to Mexico." The booklet, which runs some 160 pages, is intended for newcomers to the post and lists such things as available and recommended temporary housing, permanent housing, health practices to be followed at this post, what religious and educational facilities are available, recommended entertainment facilities, a list of many of the doctors who have been found to be satisfactory, etc.

In the interim between the resignation of former AMBASSADOR O'DWYER and the anticipated arrival of AMBASSADOR WIITE, the Embassy's extra-curricular activities have moved along at a normal and efficient pace. MRS. CULBERTSON continued to receive the Embassy wives for the monthly programs and teas, using her home for the meetings. The bowling league (really non-Embassy Mexican plus Embassy) is continuing its normal weekly competition, and the Embassy's softball team, in competition in a Mexican league, is following its losing ways.

Sidney Weintraub

HAMILTON

The closing of the Consulate at Hamilton, Ontario, terminates an interesting consular establishment. Following the conclusion of the Civil War many consular posts were established along the Canadian border, partly, it would seem, to give jobs to deserving GAR veterans. The old archives at Hamilton, when I took charge in 1924, included the records of at least half a dozen of those post-Civil War consulates that had subsequently been closed. I closed the last of the Consular agencies in that area—at Galt, if I remember rightly—which was still running under a GAR veteran, then in his eighties.

Many Canadians in the Hamilton District had joined the Union forces during the Civil War. (The Toronto Canadians mostly joined the Confederate forces). There was still an active GAR post in Hamilton when I arrived in 1924. Only three veterans were then living, but we held the usual services on Memorial Day at both the Protestant and Catholic cemeteries where the deceased veterans were buried. For fifty years after the Civil War the veterans paraded through the main street of Hamilton but the custom had ceased before I arrived.

Until 1915 the Consul and the Vice Consul at Hamilton were both GAR veterans—then in their eighties. The Vice Consul, then over 90 years old but no longer on the staff, called to welcome me on my arrival.

Once a month, until 1915, the veterans came in a body to the Consulate to pick up their pension checks. It was quite an occasion, I was told. One of the veterans, not a member of the Consular staff, sat on a high stool and recorded their names as they filed up the long s'airs to the Consulate, over the Royal Bank of Canada on Main Street. The Vice Consul handed out the checks. Everybody dropped a coin in a hat as a fee to the recorder. The Consul held conferences with

any who wished to see him. Then they filed out and all was quiet until the following month.

By 1924 Hamilton had already become a center of modern branch U. S. industrial activity and the Consulate had a heavy volume of invoice and immigration work. Though immigration and invoice work have been transferred to Toronto, the American community in the area must regret the closing of the office.

Richard F. Boyce

HELSINKI



David Klein, Second Secretary at Moscow, and his bride, the former Anne L. Cochrane of Washington, D. C., leaving the Catholic Church in Helsinki following their wedding ceremony on March 24, 1953. In the background, from left to right, are the Honorable Jack K. McFall, American Minister to Helsinki; and John E. Crawford and Miss Frances E. Willis, respectively Administrative Officer and Counselor of the American Legation, Helsinki. Minister McFall gave the bride away and a reception for the couple took place in the home of Miss Willis following the marriage service.

LA PAZ

News from Bolivia is as scarce as oxygen at this altitude. The only items that I can think of for the moment are:

AMBASSADOR IRVING FLORMAN has returned to the United States. THOMAS J. MALEADY is now Chargé d'Affaires.

DR. GRAYDON S. DELAND, professor of Spanish and Portuguese at Florida State University, has arrived in La Paz to assume the duties of Director of the Centro Boliviano-American. DR. DELAND is accompanied by his wife and daughter. MR. JACK VAUGHN, former Director of the Centro Boliviano-American is now Director of the Centro in San José, Costa Rica.

A new golf course located at Mallasilla on the road to Rio Abajo has proved attractive to several of the Embassy staff including SECOND SECRETARY JOHN C. AMOTT and THIRD SECRETARY CHARLES PAIN, as well as COL. JOHN BURNS, Air Attaché. This new golf course, located at an altitude of 12,500 feet, is one of the highest in the world. Unlike the two other golf courses in La Paz, the course at Mallasilla is able to boast of grass on *both* the fairways and the greens.

Gilbert A. Crandall

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GOOD  **YEAR**

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT (from page 17)

lations, Dr. Farrar has figuratively toured the world of American diplomacy, covering not only the Americas but also Europe, the Near East, Africa, and parts of the Far East. He has been head of the American Republics section in the Foreign Relations Branch of the Division of Historical Policy Research since December, 1946.

Recipients of Ford Foundation Foreign Study and Research Fellowships are MISS URMILA VAMAN KOKATNUR, information and foreign affairs specialist at the Department and GUY A. WIGGINS, Program Planning Officer at MSA. Miss Kokatnur plans to spend the next year at Poona, India, studying village and community life there.

Appointments and Resignations

ROBINSON MCILVAINE was sworn in as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs in the middle of June. Mr. McIlvaine will deal primarily with the domestic public affairs and information program of the Department. A native of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, Mr. McIlvaine is the editor-publisher of the *Downingtown Archive*, a country weekly newspaper. Mr. McIlvaine played a major part in President Eisenhower's pre-convention campaign, and served the Republican National Committee as assistant director of Organization after the nomination convention.

CHARLES M. NOONE, former special agent of the FBI, will serve as consultant on security matters to IIA. A graduate of Yale and a member of the Bar of New York and Michigan, Mr. Noone handled espionage, sabotage and related security matters as a supervisor both in the field and at the headquarters in Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM HARLAN HALE, Public Affairs Officer of the American Embassy in Austria, has resigned his post to return to private life. United States Ambassador to Austria, Llewellyn Thompson, commenting on Mr. Hale's resignation, said, "I regret very much that he is leaving the High Commission. I consider that he has done an outstanding job in Austria."

DR. LUTHER H. EVANS, Librarian of Congress, was elected to a six-year term as Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

JACOB D. BEAM, who has been Counselor of Embassy in Moscow, was chosen deputy director of the Policy Planning Staff, succeeding JOHN H. FERGUSON. Prior to his assignment in Moscow, Mr. Beam had served in Berlin, London, Batavia, Jakarta and Belgrade. During World War II he was assigned to the staff of the United States political adviser to General Eisenhower at Supreme Headquarters in Europe.

CLARENCE TALLEY, retired assistant superintendent of Metropolitan Police in Washington was sworn in as consultant to R. W. SCOTT MCLEOD, Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. Mr. Talley's responsibilities will include the furnishing of technical advice and assistance on matters relating to physical and personnel security.

Ambassadors

Ambassadors confirmed by the Senate during the past month include the following:

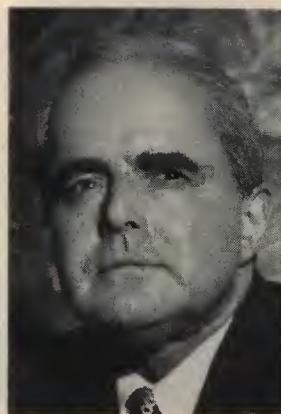
THE HONORABLE AMOS J. PEASLEE, of Clarksboro, New Jersey, who was confirmed as Ambassador to Australia succeeding THE HONORABLE PETE JARMAN of Alabama. Ambassador Peaslee, a graduate of Swarthmore College and Columbia University Law School, gained a world reputation



Horace A. Hildreth
Ambassador to Pakistan



Frederick W. Alger, Jr.
Ambassador to Belgium



William T. Pheiffer
Ambassador to Dominican
Republic



R. Douglas Stuart
Ambassador to Canada

as a lawyer in his work as secretary general of the International Bar Association.

THE HONORABLE L. CORRIN STRONG, a resident of the District of Columbia, was confirmed as Ambassador to Norway succeeding THE HONORABLE CHARLES U. BAY. Ambassador Strong was a leader of pre-convention Eisenhower forced in the District of Columbia. He heads the Hattie M. Strong Foundation set up by his mother for such philanthropic purposes as educational loans for students of all countries.

COL. M. ROBERT GUGGENHEIM, also of the District of Columbia, was confirmed as Ambassador to Portugal succeeding THE HONORABLE CAVENDISH W. CANNON. Ambassador Guggenheim is a former executive of the American Smelting and Refining Company, and former secretary and vice president of the United States Zinc Co.

THE HONORABLE JAMES S. KEMPER, of Chicago was confirmed as Ambassador to Brazil succeeding THE HONORABLE HERSHEL V. JOHNSON. Ambassador Kemper, former treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is now chairman of the Lumberman's Mutual and Casualty Co. of Chicago.

Paul H. Nitze

PAUL H. NITZE, former chief of the Policy Planning Staff, will not become Pentagon representative on the planning staff of the National Security Council, news stories in the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* state.

Mr. Nitze, who was to be deputy to Assistant Secretary Frank Nash, was told by the Defense Department several

(Continued on page 48)

WISE MEN NAME THEIR BRAND



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GEMS SUBLIME (from page 25)

king Henry VI. Legend has it that Cleopatra took the pearl drop from one of her shell-like ears, dissolved it in vinegar, (at that time brewed from a distillation of red ants), and drank it down in order to meet a wager with Mark Anthony. After her death, the pearl from her other ear was cut in twain and carried back to Rome to adorn the stone ears of a statue of Venus.

The inexorable and certain despoiler of the lovely gem is time itself. Bushels of pearls have been found in Indian graves of North and Central America from which the passage of time has taken all luster and beauty, and no doubt reduced in size. In order to delay the dehydration of the gem as the years pass, it is thought by some that a pearl should come in contact with the human skin. There is a story that a famous necklace of the French republic was periodically furnished with a fair wearer, under guard of course, in a regal carriage.

Not all pearls come from the oyster mollusk. The royal pearls of Great Britain guarded in the Tower of London by stalwart Beef-Eaters in crimson and gold were found in the river mollusk of Scotland. Those found in American Indian graves came from clams of the Mississippi River. The conch shell also yields valued pearls.

Pearls from the salt waters of Oriental seas, however, have been the most zealously sought, — those from the waters of the Persian Gulf, the Sulu Sea in the P. I., from the waters about India, China, Japan, and even Australia. Some of the most perfect pearls are found near Australia, but being a white white they are seldom used for necklaces, because few if any women are blond enough to wear them becomingly about their bare throats. Gems should enhance and not detract from the wearer's natural beauty. Australian pearls are more often used for rings and brooches.

Second to orient, a valued pearl must have symmetry. It often takes long and patient search for many years, to collect a string of natural pearls matched in color, luster and symmetry. Matched strings of culture pearls are an easier achievement. Even with culture pearls much is left to chance



Photo Courtesy Jack Felsenfeld

Jack Felsenfeld, noted pearl expert, shown drilling cultured pearls while at one of the pearl farms in Japan.

in the matter of symmetry. Pearls of irregular shape are called baroque pearls. For the most part they are of inferior value, yet some of the famous pearls have been baroque. A baroque pearl formed the torso of a likeness of Neptune done in gold craft by Benvenuto Cellini, master metal-worker and sculptor of the sixteenth century, and another such pearl formed the body of a dog contrived by the same Florentine artist. The famous Hope pearl is also a baroque. Seed pearls, so called, are small baroque pearls.

Valuable pearls are often associated with the silken turbans and golden girdles of Oriental princes and princesses. In 1670 an Imam of Muscat possessed a pearl surpassing in beauty all others in the world. Clear and lustrous, it appeared translucent. After an entertainment given by the Khan of Ormus, as related by a French jeweler named Taverier, the Imam drew it forth from a purse suspended from his neck and showed it to the Khan. Valuing it too highly to display it, the Imam had worn it beneath his tunic, next his heart! The Khan offered \$34,500 for it. Afterward, the Great Mogul of India offered \$45,000, but the Imam would not part with it. One wonders if in time the pearl was handed down to the Imam Seyed Syed Bib who sent the necklace to President Van Buren.

Some readers may wonder if the American government returned the courtesy of the Imam's gift with anything approaching the exotic glamour of pearls, to say nothing of the Arabian horses afterwards sold at public auction before the Capitol square, or of the oil of roses, the rose water, the shawl and the carpet! The records state that our government had a pair of fine mirrors made for the Imam (whether designed for his own use or for his harem's, it is not stated), and a fast row-boat fashioned on the most ap-

(Continued on page 48)



Photo Courtesy Jack Felsenfeld

The cage being lifted from the bed contains 3 year old oysters in which mother of pearl irritants have been inserted and suspended from rafts into the waters for pearl growth.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Each year the Board of Directors of the Protective Association makes an annual report to policy holders. These Directors are appointed by the Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association, since the latter organization sponsors the Group Insurance Program. The program is administered by the Protective Association, a separate corporation. About 60% of the policy holders are members of the American Foreign Service Association. The present Directors of the Protective Association are: Gerald A. Drew, President; Arthur L. Richards, Vice President; and Robert H. McBride, Secretary-Treasurer. The following paragraphs summarize their report for the insurance year March 1, 1952-February 28, 1953.

The Auditor's report for the past insurance year shows the net worth of the Protective Association as \$345,206.17, an increase of \$38,222.88 over the previous year.

Membership of the Protective Association increased from 1486 on March 1, 1952, to 1614 on March 1, 1953. Group life insurance carried by members increased during the same period from \$16,862,250.00 to \$21,235,650.00.

Life insurance claims amounting to \$51,250.00 were paid

to 4 beneficiaries during the insurance year. During the 24 years of the Protective Association's existence, claims amounting to \$633,250.00 have been paid to 92 beneficiaries.

Four hundred twenty (420) claims amounting to \$59,336.50 were paid during the insurance year ended February 28, 1953, on account of hospital-surgical benefits for members and their dependents. During the previous year, 286 claims amounting to \$38,127.02 were paid. From March 1, 1942 to March 1, 1953, a total of 2,433 claims amounting to \$264,913.02 were paid.

Reduction in force will mean a loss of members for the Protective Association. This loss must be compensated for by gaining new members from among the Foreign Service Officers, Foreign Service Staff Officers, and permanent American employees of the Foreign Service who are eligible for the group insurance. Where there is any doubt about these categories, it should be pointed out that Foreign Service Reserve Officers are not eligible, but that all American Foreign Service employees whose appointments are not limited to brief periods are eligible provided they are on the payroll of the Department of State. Potential membership is several times the present membership. A steady growth will serve the interests of all of us.

The record for the insurance year ended February 28, 1953, is a good one. There were substantial increases in membership, in insurance in force, and in net worth. Benefits extended to members of the Protective Association during the year under review include:

Increases in group life insurance equal to 20% of the basic policies, without additional premiums.

Additional amounts of Accidental Death and Dismemberment insurance made available at the low rate of \$3.00 per thousand.

Limited amounts of group life insurance made available to members after age 65.

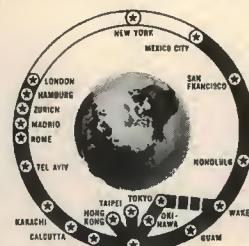
Retired members not yet 65 years of age now receive the hospital-surgical benefits at no cost until age 65; and also may include their dependents for hospital-surgical coverage at the same rates as for active members.

A liberalized plan for hospital-surgical benefits for dependents, paying up to a maximum of \$5,000.00 for any one cause, went into effect September 1, 1952, at the modest premium of \$32.40 per annum.

Administration of the Group Insurance Program has been efficient and economical. The Protective Association is in sound financial condition. The Board of Directors will appreciate the cooperation of all members and prospective members in the effort to continue this progress.



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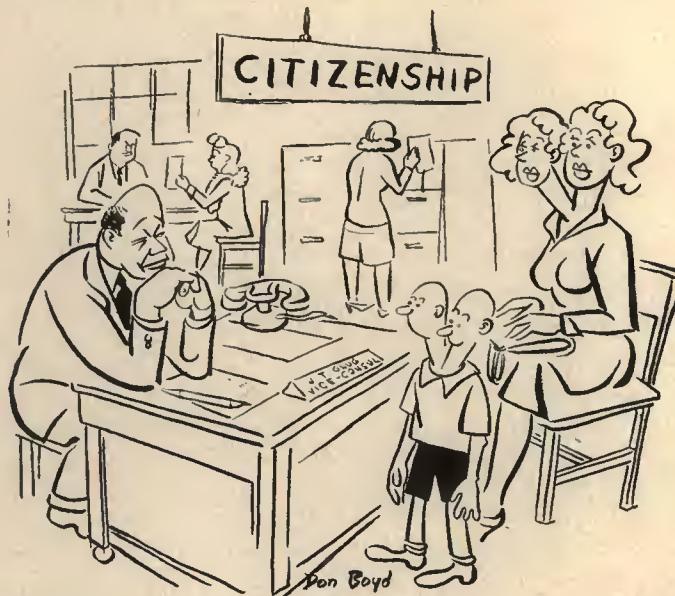
For information and reservations, consult your Travel Agent.

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NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT (from page 44)

days after he began work that his appointment to the post would run counter to "the majority point of view of the Senate," the *New York Times* said.

The *Washington Post* news story referred to a column written by Joseph and Stewart Alsop and said that they (the Alsops) attributed the pressure on the Defense Department to Senator Taft. This Senator Taft denied, stating he did not know Nitze, knew nothing about him nor about his appointment and had intervened in the matter in no way whatsoever. A later column of the Alsops credited the pressure from the Senate against Mr. Nitze's appointment as coming from Sen. McCarthy.



But don't you have any documentary evidence that he is your blood child?

When Mr. Nitze received word he would not get the appointment he had been promised, he asked Secretary Wilson to withdraw his name from consideration for the job and left for his farm near La Plata, Md.

Mr. Nitze, a Republican, was formerly vice-president of Dillon, Reid & Co., New York investment bankers. He entered Government service just before the war as a financial adviser to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and subsequently served with the Board of Economic Warfare and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Reorganization Plans 7 & 8

In a statement made by UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE for ADMINISTRATION DONALD B. LOURIE before the Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives, he told the Committee that under the Reorganization Plans the Department will have only about one-half the number of positions that exist today.

He stated that the number of American and local employees at home and abroad during the current fiscal year (1953) was 42,000. These included 13,000 engaged on the regular functions of the Department, 9,500 on German and Austrian Affairs, 3,500 on the TCA programs, 12,000 on foreign information and exchange programs, and 4,000 rendering administrative services to programs carried on by other agencies.

With the anticipated reduction in appropriations for the Department in the fiscal year 1954, he estimated that the number of positions allocated to the normal State Department functions will be smaller than the number in the fiscal year 1946.

"In fact," he continued, "my study shows clearly that the Department resources devoted to the traditional responsibilities and basic policy functions have actually declined during this (post-war) period."

GEMS SUBLIME (from page 46)

proved plan of the U. S. Navy, and "fitted up in a style of neatness and elegance worthy of its origin and destination."

The Imam's sturdy oarsmen almost capsized the boat the one and only time the Imam embarked in it. He afterwards gave it to the British consul who had admired it. The boat was as useful perhaps as the gilded coach sent the Imam by England's Queen. Her gift was never taken from its packing box to sink hub deep in the sands of Muscat.

It is also amusing to note that the Imam's gift sent to us at Christmas time, was not formally accepted by Congress until May. After weeks consumed in its transportation, it lay for many weeks more in our harbor in the Imam's ship the *Sultanna*, not only in the custody of Hamet Ben Kama, master of the ship, but also that of a shipping company. There was an international problem involving the responsibility for the feed consumed by the horses during the long wait!

Both Orient and Occident have spent more scientific research in the study of pearls, perhaps, than in the study of any other gem. But the art of bestowing a pearl, as in the bestowing of any gift, lies with the Orient. Some years before World War II, a scientist of the Smithsonian Institution visited the famous pearl establishment of Mikimoto in Japan, famous for culture pearls. While there, the American scientist was not presented with a huge pearl in a plush box, rather, he was asked as a favor to Mr. Mikimoto to draw up one of the crates from the oyster bed, and take for his own the pearls he should find within the oysters. He found four lovely pearls!

Pulling up crates is certainly an easier way of fishing for pearls than the procedure of plugging one's nose with horn, placing one's foot into a noose, and then diving off a slippery diving stone at the side of a shaky boat into the dangerous waters of the Oman Gulf or those of the Sulu Sea; safer than being dropped into the depths in a diving suit. But the culture of pearls has its trials, too. The oysters have to be fed and cleaned from time to time of pests and barnacles, and then kept for at least seven years before they will yield a goodly pearl rich in lustrous layers. And no matter how lovely the culture pearl, a lover of the gem will always pay a higher price for pearls formed naturally within the deep sea oyster without man's devices of induction.

There are matter-of-fact, insensible folk who scorn a regard for the natural pearl, even for the culture pearl.

"Why pay for the natural ones when the culture pearl is a real pearl, even the artificial ones look as good? Only an expert could tell the difference!"

Only a few of the earth's population can tell the difference, it is true. But for those few, pearls, real pearls, are like tears of the Heavenly hosts wept in compassion for the mundane sorrows of men.

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PERSONAL PURCHASES (from page 36)

ments must be made out in favor of the manufacturer; DO NOT send any money or checks payable to the American Foreign Service Association for the purchase price of automobiles.

In any case where the employee cannot send a check for the full purchase price with his order, he should state explicitly what arrangements he has made for payment of the balance. The Association will process such letters, leaving to the discretion of the manufacturer whether such arrangements are satisfactory. Credit, if desired, must be arranged independently of purchase, i.e., through a bank, credit union, or other lending institution; the manufacturer must be paid in full, prior to delivery and cannot accept applications for credit arrangements on export cars.

Auto Purchases for Employees of Other Agencies

The automobile manufacturers are willing to process orders for cars from U. S. Government personnel overseas who are not members of the Foreign Service under the same special arrangements developed for the Foreign Service if they are assured that such individuals are American citizens and Government employees serving abroad under circumstances similar to those prevailing for the Foreign Service. The Association has agreed to provide such assurance for employees who are not members of the Foreign Service (and therefore ineligible for membership in the Association), provided that their orders are endorsed by the nearest Foreign Service post to confirm that there is no objection to the purchase and importation of the car into the country of assignment. Such persons must also join the Foreign Service Discount Club as explained below.

Membership Requirements

In view of the considerable costs involved in maintaining contact with the various manufacturers, wholesalers and other suppliers who make preferential arrangements for overseas personnel, in addition to the clerical costs of processing automobile orders, the Association cannot provide these services except to members. All American citizen personnel in the Foreign Service, including those with FSR and FSS classifications assigned to MSA and USIS and those with TCA classifications assigned to Point Four activities, are eligible for active membership in the American Foreign Service Association. Employees in these categories who are not members of the association seeking purchase information, price data or endorsement of automobile orders should accompany their letters or orders with an application for membership and a check for the current year's dues payable to the *American Foreign Service Association*. Employees of other government agencies stationed abroad at consular or diplomatic posts (Army, Navy and Air Attachés and members of their staffs, and personnel assigned to MAAGs, joint U.S.-South American military missions, and missions for aid to Greece and Turkey) may obtain certification of their automobile purchases only if they join the "Foreign Service Discount Club." Letters regarding automobile purchases must be accompanied by a check for \$10.00 dues in favor of the *American Foreign Service Association*; these dues will be applied to the costs of maintaining contact with the automobile manufacturers and checking the status of such employees with the Washington headquarters.

Association Book Club Discounts

There will be no change in the handling of orders for books from Association members in connection with the assumption of responsibility for assisting in other personal purchases. Orders for trade books, that is, current fiction and popular non-fiction, should be identified by full title and name of author and publisher and should be accompanied by a remittance for the list price less 20% discount. If the list price is not known, send a deposit to the Association to cover the estimated cost. No discount can be offered on scientific, technical, reference and scholarly works, but orders will be processed and books sent postpaid anywhere in the world. This service is available to Association members only; JOURNAL subscribers who are not also members of the Association are not eligible to purchase books through the Association Book Club.

Information on Other Purchases

With the exception of book club purchases and orders for automobiles, the Association will not handle any orders or process any purchases direct with the manufacturers or suppliers. The Association will, however, attempt to maintain current information on source of supply, models and types of equipment, and prices for the purpose of assisting members while in Washington and answering inquiries from the field. Inquiries should be as specific as possible, citing all available details, such as type, size, preferred brands, electrical voltage and cycles, material, design, etc. The Association will provide the best information available from its records, but cannot assume any responsibility for changes in prices or models or for quality for the product or delivery dates. Members receiving such information will be advised to order direct from the manufacturer, as has been the practice in recent years, and to correspond with the manufacturer concerning any special problems. DO NOT SEND MONEY TO THE ASSOCIATION FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURCHASES; the Association can provide up-to-date information, but cannot place the orders with the manufacturers.

The Association cannot accept any financial liability for the processing of orders for automobiles or for the information provided regarding products and prices. The Association reserves the right to return any inquiry or order to the individual concerned.

Watch the JOURNAL columns for current information on new sources of supply and procedures for making your personal purchases through the American Foreign Service Association.

BIRTHS

BLOOMFIELD. A son, Thomas Boland, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Bloomfield, on May 26, 1953, at La Paz, Bolivia.

DUNNIGAN. A son, Ralph Christopher, born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Dunnigan on May 31, 1953, in London.

McFARLAND. A son, James Henry III, born to Mr. and Mrs. James H. McFarland, Jr., at Jersey City, N. J. The family is leaving shortly for assignment in Vienna.

MELBOURNE. A daughter, Janice Belle, born to Mr. and Mrs. Roy M. Melbourne on May 25, 1953, in Tehran, Iran.

MONTANAT. A daughter, Christine Lea, born to Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Montamat on May 5, 1953, in Hong Kong.

SCHNEIDER. A son, Anthony Robert, born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Schneider, on May 12, 1953, at The Hague.

SPIGLER. A son, Dennis Joseph, born to Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Spigler, on May 20, 1953, in Berlin, Germany.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 14)

LIKENESSES IN THE JOURNAL:

RUTH B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division
JEFFERSON CAFFERY, Minister to Colombia
WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON, Ambassador to Chile
CHARLES S. WILSON, Minister to Rumania
WILLIAM HENRY ROBERTSON, Retired June 25, 1928

TO WASHINGTON:

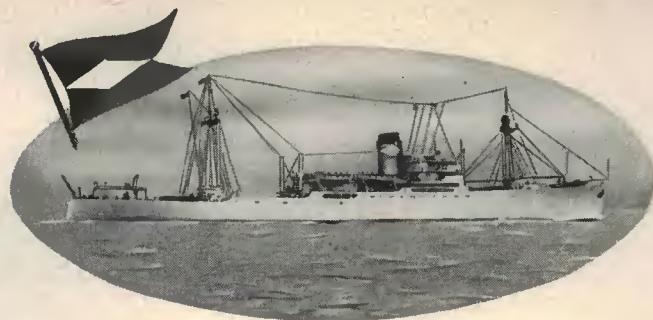
CONSUL GENERAL HORACE LEE WASHINGTON, from London
CONSUL JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE, from Tokyo
CONSUL ORSEN N. NIELSEN, from Teheran
CONSUL JAMES B. STEWART, from Inspection duty

TO FIELD:

CONSUL CAROL H. FOSTER, to Johannesburg
JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, Counselor of Embassy, Buenos Aires
GEORGE L. BRANDT, to Beirut as Consul in Charge
MAXWELL M. HAMILTON, detailed Consul, Kobe
PARKER W. BUHRMAN, detailed Consul, Berlin

NECROLOGY: HEATON W. HARRIS, former Consul General at Large of the European district and for 21 years a member of the consular service of the United States, died on July 11, 1928. Under the presidency of Mr. Roosevelt the Consular Service was reorganized and Mr. Harris was one of the five Consul Generals at Large appointed.

MR. BASIL MILES, formerly Diplomatic Secretary and later with the State Department in a number of capacities, died in Washington on June 14, 1928, at Emergency Hospital.



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RESIDENT OFFICER (*from page 29*)

tional commemoration of the family of Graf Otto of Pfals. The Graf had directed that after his death a candlelight mass attended by the Buergermeister and town councillors should be held in his family's memory once a year, followed by a meal featuring a specially baked bread roll. As was customary, the group first gathered at a small chapel at the edge of the town cemetery while the Catholic priest (who alternates each year with the Protestant pastor) conducted a simple service. We then repaired to the Rathaus where the solemn mood changed quickly into one of conviviality. A large bread roll and a bottle of wine was set before each place at a long, narrow table. By the time the Lumpenglocke started ringing many toasts had been drunk and wine was flowing freely.

My wife and I did a great deal of entertaining of our own at home. We gave innumerable dinner parties and several times we held large cocktail parties with from 50 to 80 people, which were a distinct novelty to the local scene. It took people a little while to catch on to the idea that they did not need to arrive punctually at 5:00 nor leave promptly at 7:00. We found very pleasant the German custom of always bringing flowers when invited to homes. Frequently our entertaining was reciprocated by invitations to German homes, where we tasted the best of local white wines and learned how to find room for a plethora of hors d'oeuvres, cakes and pastries.

In various other ways we assumed the role of leading citizens of the community. My wife obtained old clothes from the U. S. for distribution to the needy and over Easter prepared gift boxes of food, candies, and articles of clothing, which she distributed personally to indigent families in an especially impoverished community. We both joined the local tennis club and I occasionally participated with the tennis team in its Sunday competitions against clubs from out of town. In the Odenwald tennis tournament at the end of the summer my partner and I succeeded in reaching the doubles finals for Mosbach, only to lose in a close match to the champions of the previous year.

Army Liaison and Civil Administration

In Kreise where American troops were stationed, an important function of the Resident Officer was performing liaison between the Army and German authorities. It was our job to promote good German-American relations and to act as arbiter when problems arose. We helped to smooth over such things as the aftermath of serious troop incidents and disagreements over requisitioned property, and we insured that MP's and the German police worked hand in glove. In my several months in Ulm, where there was a large troop concentration, I observed that excellent relations between the German city administration and the Army paid off in a low incident rate. To keep a favorable press I promoted meetings of Army commanders and local editors; to minimize incidents (most of which occurred in Gasthauser) I sponsored meetings of Gasthaus owners and Army representatives; to cut down traffic accidents I brought together German police officials and the Provost Marshal.

Frequently our Army went out of its way to cement German-American relations. A battalion stationed not far from Mosbach became interested in a small home for orphans and children of impoverished parents run by a widow and

her two daughters. The soldiers of the battalion raised a fund of money and showered the home with gifts of much-needed clothing, food, and equipment. They invited the children to a Christmas party and one soldier became so enamored of a child that he adopted it. One of the children was a Negro girl, the daughter of an American colored officer long since returned to the U. S. Her presence caused a slightly embarrassing incident one day as I was showing the battalion chaplain around the home. When the impulsive widow in charge learned my consort was a chaplain she beamed happily and called over the little Negro girl, stating proudly, "Her father was a chaplain, too."

In the field of civil administration one of our most important activities was screening and signing interzonal passes for Germans traveling to the East Zone. Communists and fellow-travelers were usually refused passes but they managed to slip across the border anyway with the aid of East Zone accomplices. One time a figure well known in Germany in his special field came to my office with the request that I refuse to sign his pass which lay on my desk awaiting signature. He said that he had been invited by East Zone universities to hold a series of lectures and had been told he should apply for a pass. Rather than refuse the invitation himself, he wanted me to provide him with a perfect excuse—pass unavailable. Reinsurance? I certainly thought so.

The HICOG courts, which had jurisdiction over U. S. personnel, displaced persons, and Germans who violated Allied High Commission laws, relied on the Resident Officer to help out as committing magistrate. In this capacity we held initial hearings in areas, such as Mosbach, where no HICOG judge was present. Thus, when a DP was implicated in a crime, he was brought before the Resident Officer by the German police for determination as to whether charges warranted his being held for trial or whether he should be released from police custody. If there existed sufficient probability of his guilt, the Resident Officer ordered the man held for trial, releasing him on his own recognizance, admitting him to bail, or remanding him to custody. I generally found that DP's were extremely appreciative of the considerate treatment they received during the hearing. One DP, whom I had already ordered held in jail pending trial, said to me with tears in his eyes, "This is the first time that somebody has considered my side of the story."

Resident Officers located in Kreise with cemeteries having graves of Allied war dead were required to make inspections from time to time. In Mosbach there had been a concentration camp, and a dilapidated cemetery with mass graves of hundreds of French Jews was mute evidence of this tragic chapter of the German past. After a little urging the citizens in the adjacent village fixed it up enough so that it took on a presentable appearance. The biggest commotion in connection with Allied graves was aroused by the visit of a Soviet repatriation team, which spent a day inspecting cemeteries with Soviet dead. The team was, of course, no more interested in Soviet graves than were we, and was only taking advantage of a reciprocal agreement allowing U. S. repatriation teams to enter the East Zone. The sight of two Soviet officers caused quite a stir wherever we went, even though they were accompanied by an American officer

(Continued on page 54)

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RESIDENT OFFICER (*from page 52*)

(who spoke Russian) and myself. About the only time the Soviets took a real interest in their putative mission was when they discovered the grave of a long lost Soviet war hero. Later when they decided to stop for lunch about 4:00 in the afternoon, we were in a town which was Kreis headquarters for the Communist party. It took some fast talking to persuade them to lunch in the nearby town of Mosbach instead.

Miscellaneous

The host of visitors who came in to see the Resident Officer on everything under the sun offered him a diversified blend of miscellany. Many were under the misapprehension that we had a great deal of power, and our most regular customers were people complaining about inadequate housing. If the housing complaint was from former political persecutees, I had the matter investigated for evidence of discrimination and, if found or suspected, I persuaded German authorities to reverse their decision. Once I stuck my neck out for a former political persecutee who owned a small restaurant by talking town officials into allowing him to retain some space he would otherwise have lost. A year later I learned that his restaurant was the focus for Communists and that he was by no means an innocent observer.

Restitution was another grievance about which people kept coming to me. They resented having to pay again for former Jewish property in their possession inasmuch as they had already made payment at the time of acquisition in the 30's. All I could do was to remind them that the burden of proof rested with them to show before a restitution court that the first purchase price had been a fair one.

At least once in the course of a month the ubiquitous German inventor was at my door, offering various gadgets for the U. S. market. One was a man who claimed to have invented a substitute for coal composed of ingredients obtainable "off the streets," as he put it. The fact that the stuff was at that moment heating his house seemed proof of its efficacy, and the existence of a coal shortage invested it with a certain urgency. I summoned the representative of an American import-export firm, who was greatly impressed by the invention. However, the inventor's insistence that he receive a large down payment in return for turning over patent arrangements and sales in the U. S. queered the deal. The American representative wanted to operate on a royalty basis but the suspicious inventor was unwilling to make a move until he had cash in hand.

American citizens passing through Mosbach were always dropping by. A spry, 80-year-old grandmother from California who spoke English with a thick German accent burst in upon me one day "just to see the American flag again." She had returned from a trip to the East Zone to visit her ailing brother. Her description of how she got there—by bribing a Russian officer and duping East German officials—made a fantastic tale. When she arrived in Mosbach to visit her nephew her anxiety over whether or not she were once again under American protection led her nephew to bring her to me to see for herself. She promised me to write a story of her experience behind the Iron Curtain for her local hometown paper on her return.

Another time a middle-aged couple from New Jersey came to see me about one of their German relatives in Mos-

bach who, as a leading Nazi, had spent most of the post-war years under detention. The couple was extremely indignant at what they considered a miscarriage of justice. "After all," said the wife, "he was only a nominal Nazi and anyone of us would have done the same." I promised to check into the case and asked them to return in a week. When I delved into his records I discovered he had been a Class II Nazi, which meant an Offender—only one step below the top war criminals, who composed Class I. Among other things, as a high-ranking police official he had beaten to death several Germans suspected of being Communists. The New Jersey couple never did come back to my office to hear the results of my findings—maybe they knew all along; at any rate I could not help remembering that we had had our Nazis, too, and that their pivotal point had been New Jersey.

Departure from Mosbach

A few weeks before my wife, baby, and I left Mosbach we let our impending departure be known. The reaction of our German friends was heartwarming—as heartwarming as it had been after the birth of our baby some eight months previous when they had come to our home with flowers for my wife and gifts for the baby.

At my last gathering with the press I said my good-byes and expressed concern over the increasing support of the SRP that had become evident in the Kreis in the last six months. I warned of what I considered the most serious long-range threat to Germany: new-Nazism. The press assured me that the SRP development would assume no major proportions in the country, and, if in any place in Germany, certainly not in Kreis Mosbach.

The next day both newspapers had some nice things to say about us and we departed down the Neckar valley. A few weeks later, following elections for the Southwest State Constituent Assembly, I picked up a paper to read the returns by Kreis. I noted with pride that Kreis Mosbach had turned out the highest vote participation. Then I read a little further and saw why: Mosbach also had the highest SRP vote in the Land, an alarming 15 percent. I smiled ruefully. All I could think of was what a pessimistic German friend had once told me, "When you Americans leave Germany, they will be back in harness again."

THE LIONS OF TANGIER (*from page 21*)

were to state to the Bashaw the utter impossibility of accepting any present, and in case one was offered to give it an unqualified refusal. This order I have no doubt he fully executed, and I was in hope that I should hear nothing more of the subject. In a few days, however, it was rumored that a party were on their way from Fez with some animals for the American Consulate. I immediately communicated to the Governor my determination to refuse whatever might be sent, and begged his influence in preventing such an offer. He replied that it was perfectly out of his power to prevent it; that the present must be made; that he could not understand by what right or power I could undertake to interfere in such a case between the Emperor and my Government; that a Moorish agent who would refuse to convey a present to His Majesty would very justly have his head cut off; and that the refusal of whatever might be offered would be a decided insult.

"Finding I could get no assistance from any of the Emperor's officers, I resolved to write to the Emperor himself, but before a letter could be prepared, the sound of drums announced the arrival of the Bashaw's nephew at the head of a troop of soldiers with an enormous, magnificent *lion and lioness*."

"As my determination was well known, the commander of the troop had prepared himself with the most concise answers to all my objections. I told him that it was perfectly impossible to receive the animals as the laws of my country forbid it. He replied that they were not for me, but for my Government. I told him that the President, the head of the Government, was in the same predicament as myself and that he had not the power to receive them. He said that the Sultan knew this, but that they were not for the President, but for my Congress. I replied that Congress had resolved never to receive any more presents and that the law prohibiting public officers to receive presents was part of the Constitution and expressed the power of Congress itself. He wanted to know who made the Constitution. I replied, the people. He then said if Congress will not receive them the Emperor desires them to be presented to the people as a mark of his respect and esteem for the 'Sultan of America'."

"At last I told him that *I would not receive them* and that my mind was fully made up. Then said he, my determination is as strong as yours. I am ordered to deliver them to you. It will cost me my head if I disobey. I shall leave them in the street."

"The street upon which is the American Consulate is a narrow, short cul de sac, with half a dozen Jew houses in it beside my own. Preparations were made for placing a guard at the open end and turning the lions loose in the street."

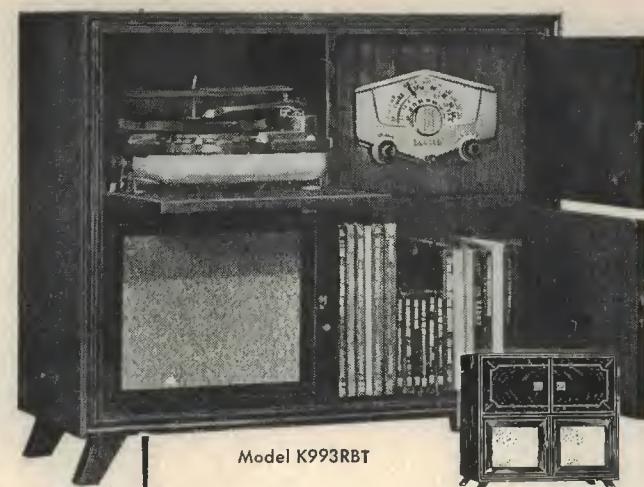
"Seeing further resistance hopeless and that to persist in the refusal would be to destroy the good feeling with which this consulate is at present regarded, I was compelled to surrender to their novel form of attack and to open one of my rooms for the reception of the animals where they now are."

"I have not dared to take the responsibility to send them to the United States or otherwise dispose of them. Upon this head I shall most anxiously wait instructions as they are to me a great cost and inconvenience. They are by far the finest animals of the kind I have ever seen and I have no doubt will sell for more than enough to pay their expenses and the cost of transporting them to America. It will be impossible to dispose of them in this neighborhood. At Gibraltar they will bring nothing and the sale of them so near would create much excitement. * * *"

Carr finally was authorized to ship the two lions to the United States at government expense. But he also failed to cope with his harrowing experiences. A few years later he resigned under questionable circumstances.

Perhaps the story of the lions of Tangier should be interpreted as a parable meaning: "Don't let your dilemmas devour you!"

In these days when the moral courage of Foreign Service Officers is being tested as never before they may find solace in David's cry: "My soul is among lions: and I lie even among them that are set on fire, even the sons of men, whose teeth are spears and arrows, and their tongue a sharp sword."—Psalm 57.4



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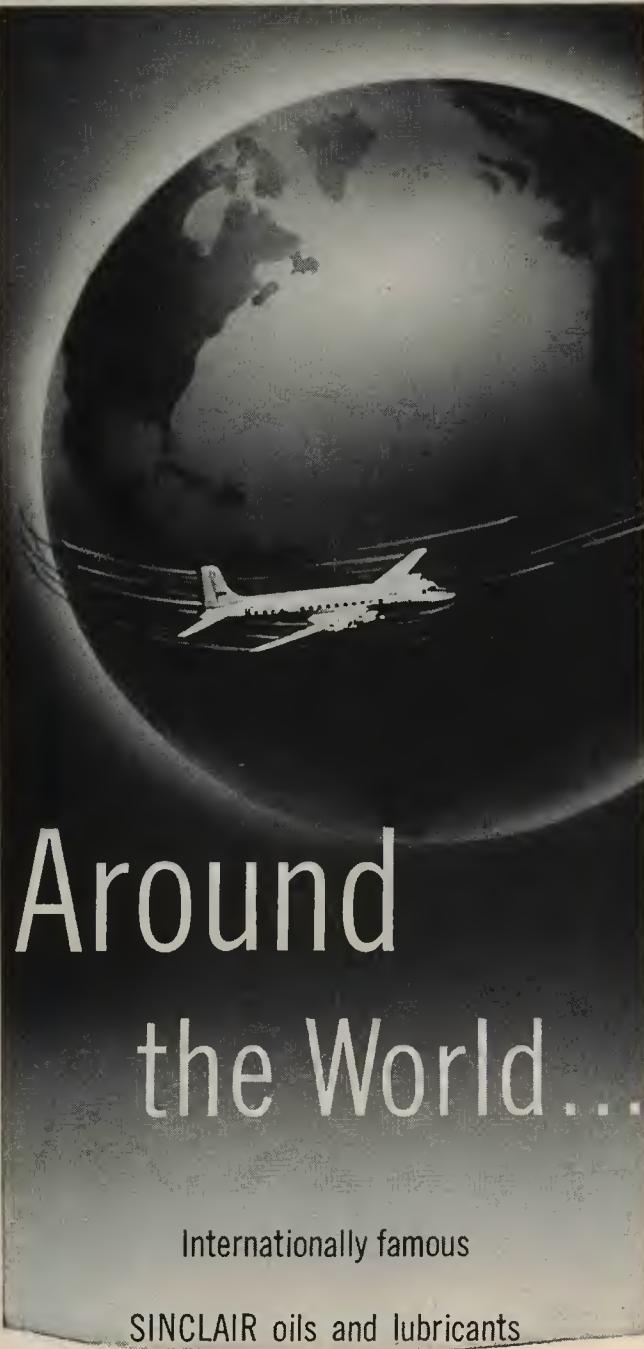


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ASPECTS OF FOREIGN SERVICE *(from page 19)*

makes every effort to brief its officers adequately as they leave for a new post. An orientation course given in the country itself, however, addressed by outstanding nationals, as well as by experienced Embassy personnel, can give the new arrival and his wife an immensely valuable "on location" briefing which is simply not possible in Washington.

Such an orientation course was set up in Delhi last fall for the first time. At the post all officers and their wives, who had arrived within the preceding four months, were requested to attend for a two week period. Speakers included Indian leaders in many cultural, economic and political fields, TCA and USIS officials outlining their specific programs, as well as counselors of the Embassy, and the head of mission. The course was so enthusiastically received as a helpful overall introduction to India and to our programs and policies in Asia, that it is now being regularly repeated.

During my relatively brief stay in the Foreign Service I have been deeply impressed by the exceptional importance and far-reaching impact of our personal relationships and contacts, as individuals, with the people of the country of assignment. I have seen again and again the tremendous potential of each officer and his wife and children to make (or lose) friends for America, to increase (or destroy) understanding of our country, its customs and its policies. This is, of course, overwhelmingly true in the countries of Asia and the Middle East where Americans are less well known, and hence peculiarly subject to misrepresentation.

I believe that each officer should conceive his job, not solely in terms of representation, reporting or administration, but also in terms of developing a little understanding of his country and its policies.

The future course of America's peaceful relationship with free nations, the very strength and solidarity of the free world depends not alone on diplomatic formalities, but ultimately on the genuine trust and friendship of other peoples toward America and its policies.

Happily, making friends for America is a task the foreign service is singularly well equipped to do, not only as officers, but as individuals. By selections, by education, by training and experience, the service consists of the very finest types of Americans.

As each Foreign Service Officer goes from post to post, he has an unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate in person some of the best qualities and characteristics of America, and to dispel those misconceptions, suspicions or distrust that can work so heavily against our nation and its policies.

An outstanding task, for instance, above all in former colonial areas, is to show in positive personal acts of friendliness our fundamental democratic approach toward people of all races and religions and ranks. Specifically, I believe it should be a solemn obligation for all officers in such sensitive areas to make a concerted effort to refute any suspicion of American color prejudice; to refuse, for instance, to join any clubs or groups which attempt in this revolutionary age to maintain a "white man only" mentality.

Equally, I agree with those enlightened officers who believe that, as representatives of a country which knows no fixed hierarchies of rank and privilege at home, service people abroad should make concerted efforts to mix freely with all levels of local people, informally and democratically and far outside tight diplomatic cocktail party circles exactly as

they once did and will someday do again in their own home towns in America.

My fourth suggestion is that our foreign service work should be more closely dovetailed with its sister branches, the USIS, TCA and other economic groups. These services seem relatively new to career men long in the service. Yet they have become critical, vital parts of the whole broadening pattern of American relationships with other nations.

As action programs, distinct from the representational or reporting functions of the service, they deal intimately with a country's economy as in the case of TCA or, as in the case of USIS, directly with the nation's people and public opinion.

In the relationships of these two new arms of American Foreign Service with the traditional Foreign Service corps, there has sometimes been insufficient understanding and cooperation. There have even been tensions, imaginary rivalries and jealousies, and too often a tendency to go separate ways without genuine interchange of experience and knowledge.

Part of this is undoubtedly due to lack of understanding on the part of each group of the other's functions, methods and modes of approach. Experienced foreign service officers have a tremendous contribution to make to the relative newcomers, a wealth of seasoned perspective, invaluable background, and skill in methods of approach, and in exercise of judgment. The technicians of TCA and the public relations specialists of USIS have also much to give from their respective fields.

The TCA groups' practical contacts with government workers in specialized fields at all levels, and with the everyday people of the host country should be extremely valuable to officers in the service. The USIS's intimate contact with the press, with libraries, universities, schools and so on, are also of the highest importance to any mission.

Whatever way these three arms of the service may be administered in the future from Washington, every possible effort must be made in the field to cooperate, exchange experience, and information, and fully to recognize the vital contribution each is rendering American policy in its own way.

Fifth and finally the policy making officers of the department should spend more time away from their desks, and particularly in Asia. So far as I know, Mr. Dulles is the first Secretary of State ever to visit India and Asia while in office. No Assistant Secretary of State has visited India in two years, and only one political officer.

We are talking and doing more about Asia and that is healthy, but too many high ranking officers still consider Asian countries remote and mysterious.

These then are some of the suggestions that have occurred to me as I experienced the great privilege of working with you, as colleagues and personal friends, and which with very real humility I now pass on through the pages of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

As I return to private life from my assignment in India, I shall devote much of my time to a continuing concern with America's foreign affairs, and the ways in which our country can, in its relations throughout the world, strengthen the cause of freedom, progress and peace.

I shall do so with confidence, based upon my own intimate experience, that America's Foreign Service is an extraordinarily able, loyal and devoted instrument of the American people and their government in the tasks that lie ahead.



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A VISA OFFICER REFLECTS (from page 23)

work, it is equally valuable training to put up with always having your train of thought broken. For visa work is one uninterrupted interruption. You never start anything but you have to put it down and resume it later, and this is unique training, in resignation to frustration if in nothing else.

The biggest compensation for visa work should be the sense that you are protecting the interests of the United States. Sometimes, however, you wonder if you actually are. When I say this I don't mean to question the immigration law. I am not one of those who find no good in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952—a greatly misjudged piece of legislation, in my opinion. The fact that it liberalizes many aspects of previous immigration laws has received comparatively little publicity. But I do question the adequacy of some of the regulations implementing the law. I refer particularly to the regulations that subject certain applicants to screening procedures and exempt others. Are our screening procedures adequate? Should we not screen all or none? Sometimes I feel a visa officer is effective only at preventing old charwomen from entering our country, whereas any enemy agent who really wants to infiltrate the United States can deceive the visa officer with the greatest of ease.

Visa work is not without its light moments. There are the applicants who reward the officer for the visa. One lady who received a non-immigration visa went home and baked me a cake. Another waited until the visa was in her passport and handed me a bunch of flowers. Three wine growers had their company send me a case of local wines which I distributed among the members of my section. Inevitably the visa officer also receives gifts that have to be returned.

Then there are the crackpots and the heartaches. These days we have a lady who stands at the Embassy entrance and cries about injustice and murder and sends us crimson letters which she claims are written in blood. "They" are murdering her, she asserts, by blowing bubbles into her veins. One chap, when told his quota was heavily oversubscribed, suggested blandly that I slip his name to the head of the list. "There are so many people, and I am only one," said he. "Nobody will mind if you move just one." After I had issued a visa to a lady of 70-odd I informed her she would need a certificate of vaccination against smallpox. "I have no intention whatever," she said acidly, "of being vaccinated." Here was one instance where the visa officer's system for handling recalcitrants was inadequate and he had to listen to a ten-minute tirade against vaccination.

An American citizen filed a petition for her aged mother and came overseas to bring her to the States. Documentation being complete, I scheduled an appointment for the mother to file formal application for a visa at the Consulate. The daughter asked me, however, whether I could not issue the visa in hospital as her mother had had a stroke and could not be moved. I made prints of the emaciated, paralyzed fingers and took the oath in hospital, although the shadow in the mother's face made me doubt that the visa would ever be used. Two days later the daughter brought the visa back to the office. "My mother will not need it now," she said.

It's six of one and half a dozen of the other, this visa business. You hate it while you're at it, but afterwards you're proud you survived. While it has drawbacks, it also has compensations. All the same, I'd hate to think I'll do nothing else throughout my Foreign Service career.

HAZARDOUS DUTY (from page 27)

Poland, aboard a . . . plane. Plane crashed at Buckeburg, Germany, British Zone, and being unable to obtain another flight to Warsaw, I returned Frankfurt via rail . . ." Request the Department and/or Regional Office send a formal note of thanks to the British Royal Air Force at Buckeburg for the assistance and help given me at the time of and after the air crash."

As the Department's Division of Communications and Records asked, "How nonchalant can you get?"

While fatalities in the courier service are rare (there have been only four in ten years), the high number of air crashes and near-misses could be documented by the Department. Just six weeks to the day after Bates' incident, Philip F. Vandivier, our Supervisor at Frankfurt, arrived at the Paris Embassy on February 4, 1953, with the following story:

"I got up at 4:00 this morning and went to Wiesbaden [airport near Frankfurt] with several pouches to board the daily courier flight to Paris and London. Our first stop was at Rhein-Main airport where I picked up additional pouches from the Army-Air Force Security Courier Service, and we then took off for Paris. There were eighteen passengers on board and I had seventeen pouches. As we were on our final approach to Orly Field, Paris, the flaps were dropped and the plane suddenly yawed to the right. Then it lost altitude, yawed to the left, and, still losing altitude, again yawed to the right. As the wing reached its lowest point, it smashed into the ground, folded like an accordion, and the whole plane suddenly started to spin horizontally. I think we made three complete turns, the plane still moving in the direction of the field, and we finally stopped in the mud some 200 yards from the runway.

"I was sitting in the single seat at the rear next to a plywood bulkhead which bore the full brunt of all baggage as it slammed forward. Fortunately for me, the baggage hit the side where two other passengers were sitting, and bulkhead and baggage came down on top of them.

"One engine was on fire as we stopped. The captain jumped out of the cockpit and yelled for the fire extinguisher. I grabbed it from the wall, threw it at him, and unloaded my pouches as fast as possible. Air Force military police arrived within seconds and posted guard over my pouches which were too numerous and heavy to watch by myself."

Some people are lucky. Vandivier suffered only a bruise and a scare, but he had been in several similar accidents. In the courier service there is no such thing as rest and relaxation after an incident of this sort. He returned to Frankfurt the same day, just as Bates had taken his next scheduled trip from Frankfurt, with possibly 48 hours off while awaiting transportation on a new trip.

Has this article succeeded in de-glamorizing the courier service? The next time you have misgivings about your differential post, please take comfort in the fact that the hazards you experience are seldom as hard to take as the hazards experienced by couriers. Moreover, if you are a staff employee, take heart that your hazards are being compensated according to the degree of hardship; the couriers are not compensated—it's their job.



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Williams, Randall S., Jr.	Cairo	Rome
Wolf, Franklin W.	Caracas	Dept.
Wright, William M.	Dept.	Port Said

CANCELLATIONS AND AMENDMENT June, 1953

Andrews, Richard B.
Beard, Kathleen R.
Blankfield, Samuel
Blodgett, John Q.
Cannon, Marie W.
Cassis, Henry J.
Dahl, Basil D.
Davis, Leonard
Kline, Steven
Krausse, Henry G., Jr.
Magistretti, William L.
Haifa cancelled, now transferred to Stuttgart.
Rangoon cancelled, now transferred to Dept.
Oslo cancelled, now transferred to Ankara.
Marseille cancelled, now transferred to Lisbon.
Rome cancelled, now transferred to Dept.
Ankara cancelled, now transferred to Taipei.
Bonn cancelled, now transferred to Vienna.
Lahore cancelled, resigning.
Barranguilla cancelled, to remain in Paris.
Antofagasta cancelled, now transferred to Mexicola.
Tokyo cancelled, now transferred to Hong Kong.

OFFICER RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

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FSSO
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Dubreuil, Clarisse
Fjelle, Ethel B.
Gross, Paul L. (Retirement)
Grunwell, Thomas A.
Just, William A.

Kock, Arne R.
Merrell, Jane Clay
Neighor, Williams M.
Nelson, Harold K.
Sarrett, Anthony M.
Sigmund, Frithjof (Retirement)
FSR
Crandall, Gilbert A.
Kuhn, Frederick A.



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THIS MAY AFFECT YOU—PLEASE NOTE

Notwithstanding the announcement in the second paragraph of the circular of June 16, 1953, the officers of the American Foreign Service Protective Association are now pleased to say that, in view of the reduction in force now being effected by the Department of State, arrangements have been made with the insurance carriers to permit the continuance of membership in the Association and the retention of insurance under the existing plan of insurance as long as the member is employed by the Government of the United States.

Please inform the Association promptly about resignations or cancellation of insurance for any other reason.

If additional information is needed, write:

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE
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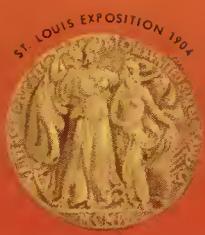
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