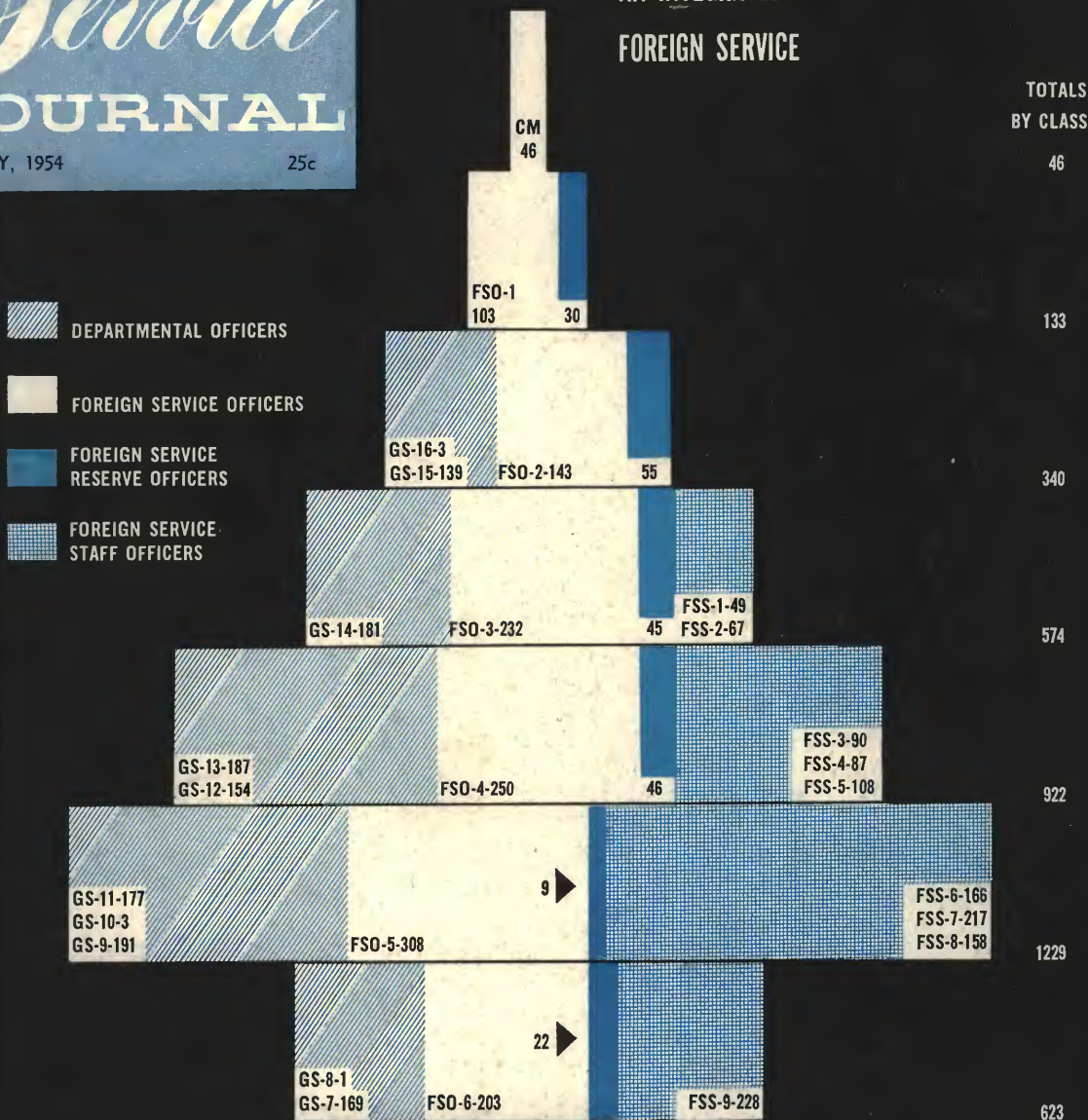


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JULY, 1954

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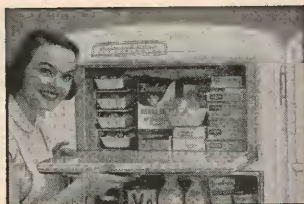
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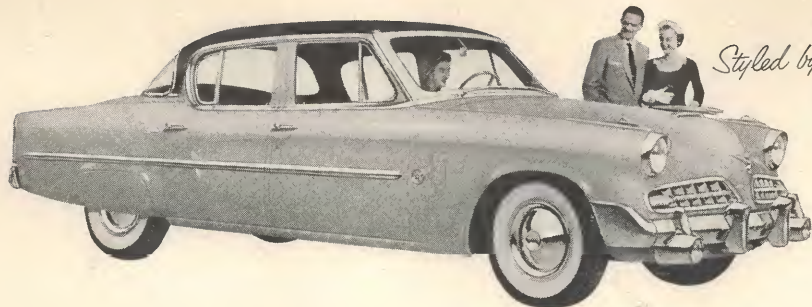
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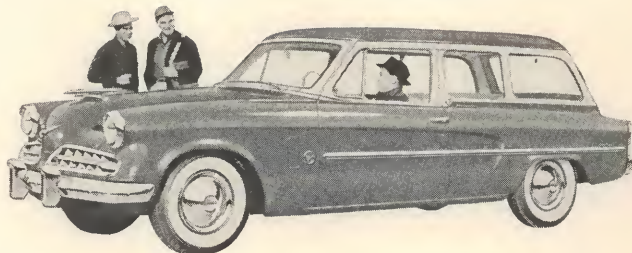
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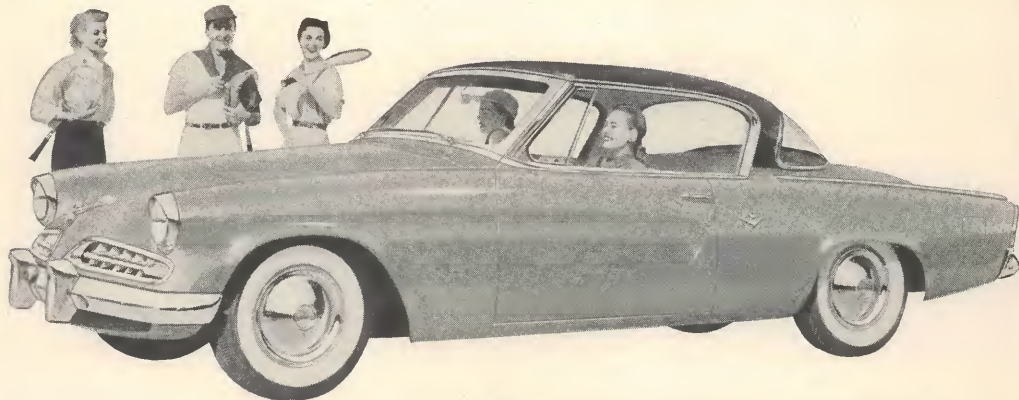
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JULY 1954 Volume 31, Number 7

## CONTENTS

page

- 18 JEFFERSON'S NATO by Carl Chorlick
- 22 SCIENCE IN FOREIGN RELATIONS by Wolter M. Rudolph
- 26 THE CRUSADER CITY by Edward J. Thrasher
- 28 FRIENDS AT WORK by Charles E. Hulick
- 33 SECRETARY DULLES ACCEPTS WRISTON COMMITTEE REPORT
- 34 CONGRESS AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE by Hon. Alvin M. Bentley
- 36 INTERNATIONAL TRADE ARBITRATION by Martin Domke
- 38 PROCEEDINGS AT FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON, June 9, 1954

## departments

- 4 LETTERS TO THE EDITORS
- 12 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO by James B. Stewart
- 17 NEWS TO THE FIELD by Lois Perry Jones
- 30 SERVICE GLIMPSES
- 32 EDITORIALS  
THE PATH AHEAD—*Essay Contest Manuscripts*
- 40 BIRTHS
- 42 THE BOOKSHELF—Francis C. DeWolf, Review Editor  
Joseph Roso, Albert W. Sherer, Jr.  
William L. Smyser, A. Lebel
- 44 NEWS FROM THE FIELD
- 52 AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS
- 52 MARRIAGES
- 60 FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES
- 60 IN MEMORIAM
- 60 INDEX TO ADVERTISERS



COVER PICTURE: An approximation based upon the assumption that all present Departmental officers holding proposed "Foreign Service" positions together with all reserve and certain staff officers (above Class 10) are integrated into the Foreign Service Officer Corps at existing salary levels. The chart, which appeared in the report of the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel released to the public in June, is based on present personnel strength and does not necessarily reflect present positions. Departmental officers in "Schedule C" positions are excluded. From Department of State Publication 5458.



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## Letters to the Editors

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### ON WRISTON'S COMMENTS

Haifa, Israel  
June 1, 1954

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Chairman Henry Wriston's "informal comments" of March 30 on the Foreign Service have just reached us here in Haifa. As a Brown man who used to look forward to compulsory chapel when Wriston was the speaker, I am glad to see that his facility of speech and ability to get down to cases haven't deteriorated any in the last few years.

It was encouraging to note that the Committee had "not reached conclusions" on March 30. Most of what Dr. Wriston said on that date is certainly very much to the point, but some of his comments carry implications that make me wonder if the conclusions that *are* reached will take into account a number of rather important factors.

Dr. Wriston quotes with approval a 1946 Committee's remark that "any service which overdevelops self-sufficiency and evaluates its performance by criteria peculiar to itself belies its name." The United States has two venerable career services—the Army and the Navy—which have, I believe, always used criteria peculiar to themselves in evaluating performance. I don't think the analogy is very far fetched. If the career concept is valid at all for the Foreign Service, surely the career men in that service are the best judge of its performance requirements, just as a Navy or Army career officer is the likely authority on naval and military needs. It may be that we are picking the wrong people for the Foreign Service in the first place. But if we chose proper men to start with they should, in all logic, be the ones to ask when looking for flaws in the organization. A Foreign Service—or a Navy—may bear some resemblance to a business or a University but it's not exactly the same, just as life in Washington is not precisely the same as life in Israel. As James Kearney of the Trenton *State* remarked following some sad experiences on a special mission to Paris in World War I, "There's a hell of a difference between Paris and Trenton and you notice it more in Paris than you do in Trenton."

Dr. Wriston rightly thinks something is wrong with a system that spends so much money choosing a handful of men only to select many of them out in the lowest class. It was my understanding that the small number of entering FSO-6's and high incidence of selection out in that class was chiefly the result of budgetary restrictions rather than service policy. He also says there is "no evidence" that one year's 77 successful candidates were the best of 1141 examined. Is there any convincing evidence that they were *not* the best? The FSO exam I took was possibly not the best that could be devised, but it certainly covered a lot of ground and was far tougher than anything Brown ever threw at me. I don't know all the reasons for the heavy FSO-6 selection out rate, but I do know several FSO-6's.

*(Continued on page 6)*



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### LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)

who received their commissions in 1950, have consistently received "very good" and "superior" efficiency reports and are now trembling at the prospect of imminent selection out.

Dr. Wriston believes it hard to find a worse selection principle than the readiness of a man to wait two years for an appointment. Speaking only for myself, I was willing to wait a year and a half simply because I wanted very badly to be a Foreign Service Officer rather than something else.

We can assume that the committee will recommend rapid expansion of the FSO category. Dr. Wriston feels, with justice, that there has been a lot of passive and some not so passive resistance from the FSO corps toward lateral entry. I agree that if the President and Secretary issue a personnel directive it should be obeyed. But please let not have this directive without full consideration of its probable effect on present FSO's! There is no reason at all why a competent Department officer who is willing to accept *any and all foreign assignments* shouldn't be permitted lateral entry at an appropriate level. On the other hand, there is no reason why a Junior FSO of equivalent age and education and four or five years foreign experience shouldn't be allowed to compete for the same lateral entry slot.

A high percentage of entering FSO-6's spend the first few years of their service issuing visas and doing other necessary but toilsome tasks to "get a good foundation" in the service. A man who entered the Department at the same time in what used to be called a "professional" category might now have a higher "rank" than his FSO colleague. Should he be allowed lateral entry as an FSO-4 if promotion freezes plus ordinary time in grade requirements make a present FSO-5 "ineligible" for the same job?

I'm willing to take my chances in an expanded Service and I think most FSO's are. If the Department wants to assign us numbers and let us compete incognito in any sort of examination or selection process that might be devised, that's o.k. too. But any "amalgamation" or lateral entry scheme that ignores the sorry FSO personnel history of the last few years and equates present rank with ability or value to the service is going to put the finishing touches on what is left of Junior FSO morale.

*Harry I. Odell*

### HOSPITALIZATION PAYMENTS

May 14, 1954

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

If there is anything that is better designed to irritate an FSO than the Department's ruling about reimbursement for privately-incurred medical expenses, I have failed to find it. Not only will the Department undertake to pay only a token sum toward such expenses, but before it pays a nickel it levies against any private insurance carried by the patient.

When for any reason an FSO is hospitalized in a private hospital, the Medical Branch of the Department will allow

*(Continued on page 8)*

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### LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

per diem reimbursement in the amount of \$14.75, provided however that the patient carries no hospitalization insurance. If he is a foresighted sort of fellow who carries insurance, he will get no assistance from the department regardless of the size of his hospital bill, except in the remote contingency that he collects less from the insurance company than the amount of per diem that he might claim from the Government. The Department's attitude seems to be that all outside relief should be pocketed by the Government, without taking into account the amount of the patient's bill, or the costs of the insurance to the patient over perhaps many years of premium payments.

To add injury to irritation, even in case the hospitalization takes place in a Government hospital, and even if the Medical Branch has ordered the hospitalization for routine observation purposes, the Department demands that the insurance company foot the bill. In consequence, the insurance companies are complaining that they will have to raise the premium rates on FSOs, and this of course means that again we will carry the bag.

The Department would explain, of course, that its attitude is based on a GAO ruling. The reply to this is that the Foreign Service needs someone who will push the matter until an obvious injustice is removed.

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### HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS INSURANCE

Lisbon, Portugal  
March 31, 1954

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read much of insurance and wish to add my own experiences which may be of benefit to the Foreign Service.

For many years I have insured with an Association connected with Lloyd's of London at a premium of 1 3/4%. If the premium is paid in dollars, claims, if any, are credited in dollars. The form of policy covers "all risks of whatsoever nature and loss and/or damage howsoever and where-soever arising including Strikes, Riots, excluding Mechanical Derangement." The coverage includes all personal household effects, no matter where they are located. They may be in transit, partly with a traveller, etc., so long as they are in the possession of a normal member of the household. No extra premiums are chargeable for transit shipments between posts or on special trips such as vacations.

It will be noted that the policy covers breakage which is, so far as I am aware, an innovation at this low rate of premium. I should add that in one unfortunate case in which I have had to enter a claim, the reimbursement on the basis of the local Lloyd's certification was promptly and most satisfactorily settled.

I understand that the insurance is limited to permanent members of the American Foreign Service and probably to all military attachés. I will be glad to furnish the name of the association issuing this insurance upon application.

Charles Gilbert

(Continued on page 10)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

### NOTES ON CUSHING MISSION

Washington, D. C.

April 9, 1954

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Mr. Paul Miller's "Cushing Mission to China" (FSJ, April 1954) prompts me to submit a few remarks of possible interest to some who have read that very enjoyable and informative article.

According to the author, when Caleb Cushing, designated both Commissioner and Minister of the United States to the Court of China, set out on his mission, he was "given the title of Count" together with the uniform of a major general. One should like to know a little more about this intriguing bit of information which sounds as though our own Government had raised Cushing to aristocratic rank—clearly an absurdity. Perhaps what Mr. Miller had in mind was a sort of "assimilated rank" such as existed for practical purposes during World War II. If so, it would be interesting to learn of his sources. Or did he have reference to some honorary title perhaps eventually conferred upon Mr. Cushing by the Emperor Tao Kwang?

Concerning Cushing's extraordinary linguistic talents mentioned by the author, it seems worth pointing out that the American diplomat had mastered the Manchu language so completely as to be able to dispense with the services of interpreters in the course of his personal negotiations of the Treaty of Wang Hsia. He could converse fluently in French, Spanish, Italian, German, and had a good reading knowledge of Russian, Swedish and Dutch. Acting as counsel before the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal (1871-72), he shifted from English to French and to Italian without the slightest hesitation or sign of mental exhaustion.

As for Cushing's determination of maintaining to the fullest the dignity of the United States before the "face-conscious" peoples of Asia, here is an amusing illustration. During the treaty negotiations the Chinese Commissioner, Ch'i-Ying, sent the American a communication with the title of the United States a line lower than that of the Chinese Empire. Cushing indignantly protested—and his opposite number offered one thousand apologies, Oriental style.

One of the three units of the naval squadron that carried Cushing and his entourage from America to Gibraltar in 1843 was the same sloop-of-war *U.S.S. St. Louis* which ten years later played a dominant role in the Ingraham-Koztza incident in the harbor of Smyrna, Turkey. The affair threatened to lead to an outbreak of hostilities between the United States and the Austrian Empire. A few weeks ago a dramatization of it, based on an article ("Quarterdeck Diplomacy") by the undersigned in the July 1953 issue of FSJ, was televised on the "Cavalcade of America" program of the ABC network. Mr. Miller and I have thus met between the Middle East and the Far East, at the friendly portals of the JOURNAL.

*Andor Klay*

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STEWART**

**FUN IN A PATIO:** The State Department Club held its closing party of the season in the ball room and patio of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The program consisted of original skits written by members of the Department and opened with a song entitled "Consuls Will Be Picked by Complexion."

Next came MR. JOHN D. HICKERSON who, in a serio-comic prologue, lifted the veil of secrecy from an interview between Captain Vandal of "The Very Lonely" and Captain Squall of the Rum Guard Cutter. MR. ROBERT D. MURPHY and MR. FRANCIS C. DE WOLF played these two parts very cleverly.

The chef d'oeuvre, however, was the scene entitled "The Old Soak Makes Whoopee." MR. PAUL TRAUGER CULBERTSON, disguised in red coat, topboots and moustache, posed as the Secretary of State, and was ably supported by Captain Rees Barkalow as his aide "Captain Lettit Rain." MR. EDWARD C. WYNNE, resplendent in a parrot's costume of green feathers, was delightful as "The Old Soak." The conversation ranged from reorganization of the Department to questions of social precedence.

Refreshments were served in the patio and dancing was enjoyed to a late hour. SECRETARY STIMSON was the guest of honor.

**THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY:** CORNELIUS VAN H. ENGERT, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Caracas, when reporting to the JOURNAL the birth of his daughter Sheila, on March 6, said, as their first child was born in New York, their second in Central America, and now their third in South America. Mrs. Engert and he feel they have "done about as much for Pan-Americanism as can reasonably be expected."



A daughter, Aida Reid Schoenfeld, was born on April 2, 1929, at Mexico City, to MINISTER and MRS. H. F. ARTHUR SCHOENFELD.

**BRIEFS:** JOSEPH P. COTTON, of New York, succeeded J. REUBEN CLARK as Under Secretary of State. Officials say that Mr. Cotton, with a lucrative legal practice, which perhaps netted him \$100,000 annually, made a heavy sacrifice in accepting the Under Secretaryship at \$10,000.

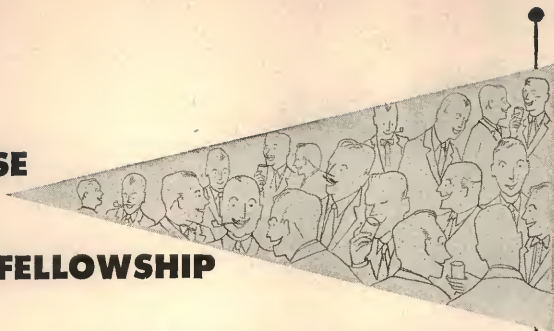
. . . MINISTER CHARLES C. EBERHARDT received "for distinguished service to his country in the special field of diplomacy" the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the Kansas-Wesleyan University.

. . . VICE CONSUL SHELDON T. MILLS completed his course of instruction in the Foreign Service School and sailed for La Paz.

. . . The Electoral College met and elected the following officers for the Association: MINISTER GEORGE T. SUMMER-

(Continued on page 14)

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## Friends

Muhammad ibn Jawad's main interest at the moment seems to be his donkey "Yash." Muhammad lives in a small village in the Qatif oasis area of eastern Saudi Arabia and has grown up close to the hustle and bustle of oil operations. Thousands of Saudi Arabs have oil jobs with the Arabian American Oil Company. They have been trained for their jobs and many came from villages like Al Awamiyah where Muhammad lives.

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**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 12)**

LAND, president; CONSUL GENERAL EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM, vice-president; and MESSRS. MUNRO, THURSTON, BOAL, SIMMONS and ERHARDT were elected members of the Executive Committee.

**BULLITT WAS YELLING:** "When I had finished a three-year tour in Shanghai, early in 1934, I was granted home leave, but since there were no funds to pay for official transportation, I bought passage on a cheap but slow freighter. For six weeks I was out of communication with Washington. When I finally arrived at the Department and dutifully presented myself at the office of TOM WILSON, Chief of Personnel, he looked up in surprise and said, 'Where the devil have you been?' I said I'd been on a freighter via Panama. He said 'It's too bad, but you've missed a good chance. AMBASSADOR BULLITT has been yelling for personnel and six weeks ago I ordered your transfer to Moscow. The Consul General said you had just left for home and there was no way to get in touch with you. So I sent a vice consul from Bucharest named DURBROW.'

"So I was sent as vice consul to Patras and have been in the Near Eastern area during practically all of my service since then. I thought the fates had played me a bad trick at the time but have never had cause to regret it."

Ambassador George Allen.

**HOW TIMES HAVE CHANGED:** The Secretary's very heavy daily schedule reminds CORNELIA BASSEL of former days in the Department and the difference in the amount of work which falls to the lot of a Secretary of State. For instance when PHILANDER C. KNOX held that office (1909-13) he never went back to the Department after lunch. And yet no one could accuse the initiator of "dollar diplomacy" of being lazy. There simply was not enough work at 17th and The Avenue to occupy the Secretary's entire day. Incidentally, Miss Bassel remembers her father telling her that a very young Philander, when a student at the University of West Virginia, was expelled for going to see "East Lynn."

**A SERVICE STORY:** A marriage ceremony in an American Consulate was witnessed by a very new Vice Consul. At its conclusion the equally new and very young Padre proclaimed, in the most impressive voice at his command: "And now, in the presence of Almighty God and VICE CONSUL WILLIAM ALEXIS SMITH, I declare you man and wife."

(F. S. Bulletin)

**MEMORY LANE:** On September 8, 1948, the day that GEORGE ALLEN attended his first meeting of the Foreign Service Personnel Board, as Assistant Secretary of State, he wrote ". . . I remember well the day in April, 1930 when HOMER BYINGTON and you told me of my first appointment to Kingston, Jamaica. I was so excited I was not certain after I left your office whether you had said Jamaica or Bermuda, and was embarrassed to have to turn and ask again what you had said."

Recently I heard from George again, this time from New Delhi: "Yours is a sprightly column, especially for the old timers. Having passed fifty, I begin to put myself at least on the fringes of that group."

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# The Arabian Peninsula

By RICHARD H. SANGER

Public Affairs Adviser of the Bureau of Near Eastern,  
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Charge of Arabian Peninsula Affairs, Dept. of State

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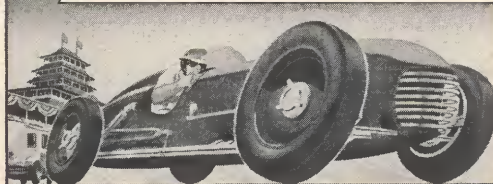
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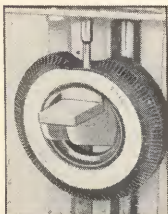
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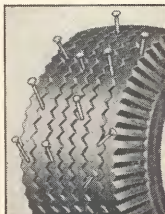
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## New Appointments

The President sent to the Senate on May 17 the following nominations for appointments as Foreign Service Officers with designations as indicated:

For reappointment as Class I Officer, a Consul General and Secretary, LAMPTON BERRY.

For appointment to Class VI, and also to be Vice Consuls of Career and Secretaries: JAMES E. AKINS, GEORGE M. BARBIS, ROBERT T. BURNS, ROY O. CARLSON, JOSEPH H. CUNNINGHAM, HAROLD L. DAVEY, JOHN L. DE ORNELLAS, JOHN T. DREYFUSS, JAMES D. FARRELL, SAMUEL R. GAMMON, III, H. KKNT GOODSPEED, CHADWICK JOHNSON, C. DIRCK KEYSER, MISS PAULINA C. KREGER, P. WESLEY KRIEBEL, SAMUEL W. LEWIS.

Also JOE LILL, ALAN W. LUKENS, MISS RUTH A. MC-LONDON, JULIAN F. MACDONALD, JR., H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS, JR., PHILIP C. NARTEN, JOSEPH B. NORBURY, JR., FRANK V. ORTIZ, JR., RAYMOND L. PERKINS, JR., BIRNEY A. STOKES, RICHARD D. VINE, WILLIAM MARSHALL WRIGHT, and CHARLES T. YORK.

Nominated for appointment to Class III and also to be Consuls and Secretaries under Section 517 were JOHN CRAWFORD BROOKS, JACK M. FLEISCHER, JOHN HAY, and RICHARD N. MEYER.

Nominated for appointment to Class IV and also to be Consuls and Secretaries under Section 517 were STEPHEN J. CAMPBELL, RUPERT PROHME, and ALBERT A. RABDA.

## CIO Committee Statement

A portion of the Statement on Foreign Policy drawn up by the CIO Executive Committee this past spring read:

"One of the pet targets of the neo-isolationists and their hate-mongering fellow travelers has been the Foreign Service of the United States.

"The Foreign Service is made up of men and women who have done the yeomen work of American diplomacy—unheralded and often at tremendous personal sacrifice. Yet in recent years, they have been subjected to vilification and abuse, their patriotism questioned, and their role as the Nation's observers abroad placed in jeopardy.

"Eminent persons in public life, including former high officials of the Foreign Service, have testified that these attacks have shattered morale and resulted in a tendency toward conformity in reporting more suitable to a totalitarian civil service than to that of a democratic state.

"The Administration must realize that the success of American foreign policy depends in large part upon the people who are asked to conduct it.

"The Foreign Service should be actively protected against these vicious attacks if it is to remain a strong instrumentality of the national interest abroad."

## Isaac Edwards

ISAAC EDWARDS, who served under every President since Theodore Roosevelt and every Secretary of State since John Hay retired May 5 after fifty-four and one-half years in the Federal Service. For more than half a century (fifty-one

years and nine months) he served in the Department of State. He is believed to have attained the longest record of any employee in the Federal Service.

At the age of 17 Mr. Edwards took a position as laborer with the War Department in 1899. He remained in the War Department until 1902 when he was transferred to the Department of State and assigned as a messenger in the Office of ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ALVEY ADEE.

He remained in Mr. Adee's office for over 20 years until the death of Mr. Adee. Stories are legion of the diplomatic finesse attained by Mr. Edwards under the tutelage of Mr. Adee, particularly in the delicate handling of diplomatic representatives unfriendly to each other whose visits to the Department happened to coincide.



Isaac Edwards (left) and E. J. Kerrigan, Deputy Director, Office of Foreign Buildings Operations, pictured during Mr. Edwards' retirement ceremony.

Mr. Edwards received two silver loving cups presented to him in 1936 by the Eastern European Division and in 1952 by the Office of Foreign Buildings Operations for his long and faithful service. He holds the distinction of being one of the first persons to receive a length-of-service gold pin at the initial ceremony in 1949. In October, 1952, he received a gold and diamond pin in recognition of his fifty years of service in the Department.

## Consular Offices in Mexico

Additional personnel are being assigned to the consular offices in Mexico City, Ciudad Juarez, Tijuana, Guadalajara, and Matamoros. Offices at Mexicali, Nogales, Piedras Negras, Nuevo Laredo, Tampico, Monterrey, Veracruz, and Merida will remain in their present status, while those at Reynosa, Chihuahua, San Louis Potosí and Mazatlán will be closed.

(Continued on page 50)

# Jefferson's NATO

By CARL CHARLICK

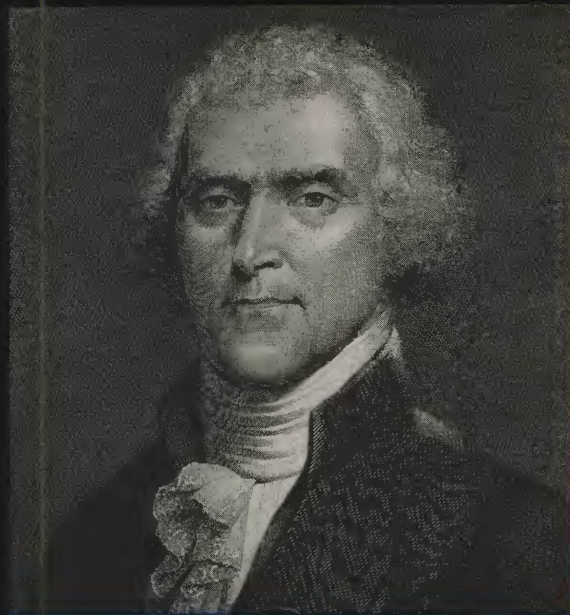
In 1949, impelled by mounting tensions in a divided world, the United States joined with eleven other Western nations in the North Atlantic Pact, solemnly agreeing that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently . . . each of them . . . will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith . . . such action as it deems necessary, including

the use of armed force. . .

In subscribing to this treaty, which soon after was invested with a permanent military and administrative superstructure, or NATO proper, the American people had to overcome their traditional aversion to outright political alliances. So strong had this aversion been in the past that the United States had insisted on being known merely as an "associated power" during the first World War, had remained



A map showing the area in which the Barbary pirates were active.



up a master treaty plan to guide its diplomatic representatives in their efforts. The plan contained a standard text of desired treaty provisions, and had appended to it a list of foreign countries which were considered likely treaty partners. The major role in such negotiations could logically be expected to fall upon the American mission to the French capital, since Paris was the diplomatic hub where almost all civilized nations were represented.

Soon after his arrival in the French capital, Jefferson took part in circularizing the diplomatic missions of the various states with proposals for treaty negotiations. The first to evince interest were the smaller states like Prussia, Hamburg, Denmark, Sweden, while other powers, like Portugal, and Austria—which then controlled Belgium—, and even inscrutable Spain at least showed themselves not unresponsive. With France the United States still had its military alliance and commercial treaty. In London, however, the British government barely accorded bluff, honest John Adams a minimum of diplomatic civility and studiously disdained any negotiations.

The gravest problem faced by the two American diplomats, however, concerned the Barbary states of North Africa. All

aloof from the League of Nations, had deflected Aristide Briand's overtures for an alliance into a generalized formality and had fought the Second World War under the loosely-drawn Declaration of the United Nations.

From the historical viewpoint, however, the step which the American people took into NATO in 1949 is no breach of tradition; for such a course had been charted in an analogous situation over 160 years ago by no other than Thomas Jefferson.

Our clearest image of Jefferson is perhaps that of a restless intellect engrossed in constitutional or economic problems in the domestic scene. But he labored just as effectively to build a sound foundation for the fledgling republic's external relations, as one of the United States treaty commissioners and later, minister-plenipotentiary to France during a crucial five-year period.

Jefferson reached France in the summer of 1784, less than a year after the United States had won formal recognition as an independent nation, to take up his post at the side of the venerable Franklin. The other member of the American mission was energetic John Adams who shortly after became our first minister to Great Britain. Whereas Franklin had earlier had legendary success in winning friends for the embattled colonies, the present task of American diplomacy was to develop the sinews of peace through commercial intercourse. Although separated by an expanse of ocean, the United States was eminently part of the Atlantic-European community. The country's center of gravity was on its Eastern seaboard and its hopes and interests were in promoting overseas trade and in keeping its flag flying along the principal sea routes. In a time of lingering mercantilist thought, however, trade could go only under the shield of treaties of friendship, commerce and navigation. The American Congress, tenuously presiding over the foreign affairs of the thirteen States, had for this purpose drawn



An attack by pirates upon a naval vessel.

four of these—Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli—were nominally vassals of the Ottoman Porte, but actually quite independent under native despots. Their principal contact with the outside world consisted in preying on merchant shipping, a form of state-sponsored piracy for which their geographic location along the narrow Mediterranean Sea was admirably suited. For years, a system of heavy and humiliating tribute had been extorted from various maritime nations to obtain safe passage of their ships plying the Mediterranean route. The small states of Italy had been particularly despoiled, but even mighty Spain had seen fit to pay a huge sum to Algiers in order that its flag not be molested. Without such tribute—and sometimes even in spite of it—the swift, lightly-built Barbary frigates and

*xebecs* would swarm out from their lairs, overwhelm the merchantman and hold passengers and crewmen for ransom. There were even fixed schedules of required ransom, according to the nationality of the victim. If no ransom was paid, however, the unfortunate captive faced being sold into slavery, thus disappearing forever from civilized ken.

Great Britain, despite its commanding maritime position, was no exception to this system of tribute. In return, British vessels were furnished with so-called "British passes," and in former years these had protected also the ships of British colonists. When independence came to America, Great Britain disclaimed any further responsibility for the safety of American ships in the Mediterranean. Shortly after Jefferson had entered upon his post at Paris, two American ships were seized by the infidels and their crews imprisoned. Most of these victims were destined to languish nearly ten years in captivity, from time to time joined in their unenviable state by fresh captives.

Adams and Jefferson, acting under their general authority, had dispatched negotiators to Morocco and Algiers in 1785. In Morocco, negotiations prospered under the skillful hand of Thomas Barclay, aided also by the good offices of the Spanish court. In Algiers, however, there was nothing but failure. The American agent—a person of doubtful capacity at that—simply did not have sufficient funds at his disposal to satisfy his rapacious opposites. Congress early in 1785 had appropriated \$80,000—no inconsiderable sum—to finance negotiations with the Barbary states; but it wasn't very long before some members realized that "the ideas touching the sums necessary would have to be far more extensive." In Paris, Jefferson still hoped that this sum, divided equally over the four Barbary states, would somehow be sufficient. The whole practice of tribute went against his nature. "My faculties are absolutely suspended between indignation and impatience," is the way he expressed it to General Greene in a letter dated January 12, 1786. In America, opinion was divided on how to deal with the Barbary problem, even after the Dey of Algiers had formalized his depredations by "declaring war" on the United States. Congressman Grayson wrote his fellow-Virginian James Madison in a bitter vein that

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs [John Jay] is for war with these pirates; but I cannot see the policy of this, and think we had better follow the scandalous example of the European Powers.

His colleague Richard Henry Lee, however, roundly flayed the "shame of Europe which had become in almost its entirety a tributary to these infidel pirates." John Jay thought that a state of war "may become a nursery for seamen and eventually prove more beneficial than otherwise." The state of war brought not the slightest change in the situation, due to the woeful lack of American naval armament, and American efforts at negotiation went on as before.

More than one astute observer suspected that the entire system of tribute was kept alive by the commercial jealousy of certain European states, and the finger was more often than not pointed accusingly at Great Britain. No better resumé of American feeling in the matter can be had than the words of George Washington, eloquent in their very restraint:

By me, who perhaps do not understand the policy by which the Maritime powers are activated, it has ever been considered as reflecting the highest disgrace on them to become tributary to such banditti.

Jefferson and Adams still felt that they must exhaust every opportunity for a peaceful settlement of the Barbary trouble. A Tripolitanian emissary told them in London—Jefferson had crossed over on temporary business—that the United States could purchase immunity for its ships by paying 60,000 guineas to his country, plus a like sum to Algiers. Jefferson quickly estimated that double this amount would therefore cover all four Barbary states, a price "which would be felt by every man in his settlement with the tax gatherer." From then on, the two American diplomats ex-



A fight between the pirates and an English merchant vessel.

perienced all the difficulties of weighing appeasement against forceful resistance. Jefferson set no great value on a peace extorted under such ignominious conditions; it would at best hold only as long as the *dey* or ruler with whom it had been negotiated lived; beyond this, there were only two alternatives—abandon the lucrative Mediterranean trade, or seek a decision by arms. Jefferson eagerly discussed with Vergennes, the French Foreign Minister and himself a veteran expert on Muslim affairs, the practicality of a naval blockade against the pirate coast, and obtained a written opinion on this from the famous naval hero, Comte d'Estaing, which he transmitted home. Adams, bred in the commercial atmosphere of New England, felt that it might be cheaper in the end to pay tribute. "We are sacrificing a million annually to save one gift of 200,000 pounds," he wrote to Jefferson on July 3, 1786. "We might at this hour have 200 ships in the Mediterranean, whose freights would be worth that sum." But Adams was not for appeasement at any price. Jefferson, with his nimble mathematical mind, already had sent Adams figures on the estimated cost of a naval action, skillfully pointing out that only half this sum ought to be chargeable to the project at hand since, in any event, "it is proper and necessary that we establish a small marine force." In London John Adams was not insensitive to the prospect of an American navy. "If the Southern States could be made to support it," he

wrote back, "I will go all lengths with you in promoting a navy."

Jefferson had based his figures of July 11, 1786 on the extreme assumption that "the whole weight of this war would rest on us," but he also weighed the likelihood that other states whose interests were bound up with the safety of shipping in the Mediterranean would join the United States in a concerted effort. Satisfied that the repression of the Barbary pirates was a relatively long-term problem, Jefferson logically was led to consider the novel scheme of an enduring convention between a number of states, and open to any further accessions, by which "the burthen of the war might be quoaded on them" according to their respective resources. Such a convention would not only maximize direct military operations, but would also exert strength by barring any member from making a separate arrangement with the common enemy.

The plan which Jefferson describes in his *Autobiography* written down thirty years later is a complete blueprint for international collective security action. Jefferson records that he "prepared and proposed articles of a special confederation" and elaborates its provisions under eleven heads. The convention was to fix the quotas of naval armament to be contributed by each member to a special permanent naval command which would maintain a blockade of the Barbary coast. Those states so desiring could convert their naval quotas into cash contributions which would be employed toward "fitting out and keeping on duty a single fleet." Of greatest interest to the modern reader is Jefferson's draft of Art. 7 in which he takes a bold step toward supra-national collective organization:

The difficulties and delays which will attend the management of these operations if conducted by the parties

in all questions within the view of this convention.

Thus Jefferson went far beyond a mere military alliance. With rare vision he conceived of an integrated armed force operating under a unified permanent international authority.

Of no less interest is Art. 9 of the proposal, to the effect that the Convention would remain in full force and binding even upon members who were at war with each other. The obvious intent was to immunize this special-purpose confederacy against the frequent and sudden shifts of general international politics.

Jefferson states that he showed his plan to Vergennes who gave it his blessing, and that he found a number of the lesser powers "favorably disposed to such an association,"—Portugal, Naples, Venice, Malta, Denmark and Sweden; yet when he communicated the plan to his home government, calling for an American contribution of one frigate-of-war, Congress felt in no position to undertake even this small commitment. "And so," Jefferson concludes autobiographically, "the scheme fell through."

This draft of an 18th-century Mediterranean Treaty Organization would be of even greater interest today if it could be definitely established that the plan was actually put forward as Jefferson claims it was. There is in the available American archives no trace of a response or reaction from any European quarter, nor even any record that the plan was formally transmitted to or received by the American government. Some scholars have even inclined to the view that the whole scheme was the imaginative product of advancing years—Jefferson was 74 when he began his *Autobiography*—who in retrospect confused historical fact with "what might have been." Against this view, however, there exist a number of pieces of isolated but persuasive evidence.

The collection of Jefferson papers in the Library of Congress in Washington contains copies of a *Proposal for Concerted Operation Among the Powers at War with the Pyrratical States*, written in the hand of William Short who was Jefferson's secretary, and also French and Italian translations of the same. This would indicate that the plan at one time had been made ready for presentation to other powers, although there is a total lack of any explanatory notations or endorsements on these papers. Then there is Jefferson's letter of August 11, 1786 to his close friend and confidant James Monroe, mentioning that "if only the United States could furnish a *couple of frigates*," a convention directed against the pirates could be made with such states as Naples, Portugal, possibly even Russia—for a Russian ship had recently been taken by the pirates, according to a report from Madrid.

Then there are a number of clues in the correspondence of Lafayette. The ardent young volunteer, a good friend of Jefferson from the days of the Revolutionary War, wanted nothing better than to be of service to the country which had made him an honorary citizen. He threw himself into the task of improving trade between the two countries—a labor of love, since he manifestly had little taste for commerce. With his social and political *entrée*, he was able to be useful to the American minister in Paris. It was he, for example, who obtained for Jefferson the figures of annual tribute paid by various countries to the piratical states. Nothing could be more natural than that Jefferson should

(Continued on page 58)



Algiers in 1700, from a map in the British Museum.

themselves separately suggest whether it will not be better for them to give full powers for that purpose to their ambassadors at some court of Europe [his logical choice was Paris], who shall form a Committee or Council for carrying this convention into effect; wherein the vote of each member shall be in proportion to the quota of his sovereign and the majority shall prevail

# SCIENCE . . . in Foreign Relations

By WALTER M. RUDOLPH

While the science program of the Department of State, formally established in 1951 in the Office of the Science Adviser, is flexible and its activities penetrate those of other programs, a discussion of this program and how its functions might be usefully prefaced with an indication of what the boundaries of the program are.

It is not, for example, a "scientific intelligence" program, although it would be untrue to say that information reported by science attachés is of no value to our national security. The essential reporting role of the science attaché, however, is the promotion and facilitation of international interchange of unclassified scientific information.

It is not an exclusive reporting service. The program is not intended to supply foreign scientific information to a particular research program, to particular research organizations, to a particular information program, or to an exchange-of-persons program. It serves all these and others in their relation to foreign policy, but it is not subservient to them exclusively.

It is not an exchange-of-persons program or a travel service. It does, however, try to facilitate Government and private programs for the international exchange of scientific persons, and it cooperates with officers of the Department concerned with visas and passports in helping scientists to travel to and from this country.

It is not a grants program. It has no authority and no funds for granting scholarships, fellowships, research stipends, or travel funds for scientific research abroad. It does, however, to the best of its abilities, attempt to help American scientists who inquire about these matters to seek appropriate sources of funds.

It is not itself a research program. It does not send scientists abroad to collaborate with foreign scientists in research projects. Science attachés do, of course, visit laboratories of foreign scientists and promote, when appropriate, international collaboration in research.

What the Office of the Science Adviser does attempt to do through its science program is to carry out three main functions. These are as follows: (1) It brings scientific matters

to bear on foreign relations; (2) it helps conduct foreign relations for the advancement of science in the United States; (3) it carries out coordinating functions with Government research agencies and other agencies.

To carry out these functions, a small staff of foreign affairs officers composed mainly of scientists helps the Science Adviser discharge his responsibilities. As circumstances warrant, special science consultants may be called upon to give counsel on particular questions or to carry out particular specialized assignments.

#### *Assisted by Other Scientists*

In addition, the Science Adviser is assisted by other scientists in this country. Through the facilities of the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific Research and Development, the Adviser's Office is in direct communication with scientists and technical experts in other Government agencies. And, through the National Research Council, formal and continuing communications have been set up with scientists in various universities and laboratories over the country. Appropriate members of the National Academy of Sciences also stand ready to furnish counsel on top-level scientific policy questions when requested to do so.

Finally, the Science Adviser is assisted by science attachés in important diplomatic missions abroad who report on foreign scientific developments, advise missions on matters relating to science, and represent American scientific interests abroad.

Since the Office of the Science Adviser functions in a facilitating and advisory capacity, responsibility for actions on scientific and technological issues in foreign affairs remains with existing units. In his advisory capacity, the Science Adviser, with his staff, operates as part of the corps of foreign-affairs officers of the Department. They participate side by side with these officers in problems having scientific or technological facets. Comprehending the breadth and complexities of foreign-affairs problems and appreciating the relative importance of the different aspects of particular issues, they have to be sensitive to approaches

to problems from directions other than their own. By such equal participation, the import of scientific and technological implications in certain foreign affairs problems is brought out and is taken into account on an equal footing with other pertinent elements in developing solutions.

Sometimes the Office, taking the initiative, calls upon other units of the Department to collaborate in arriving at a rounded-out position. On other occasions, the Office is requested by other units to collaborate toward this end. Whenever these issues are predominantly scientific or technical in nature and require high-level consideration, the Science Adviser brings them to the attention of the Under-Secretary.

In carrying out the second function of helping to conduct foreign relations for the advancement of science in the United States, the close associations formed between the Adviser's Office and government and private scientists has proved invaluable. Government units engaged in scientific activities and private scientific organizations now have more direct access to the Department through the Office of the Science Adviser, and can bring their problems and their requirements to a central spot. The Office itself, charged with the responsibility for helping such organizations, conscientiously attempts to develop understanding of these matters, for they often are clues on how our foreign relations can be carried on for the benefit of science here.

Accordingly, assistance by the Office of the Science Adviser has sometimes been given in such activities as exchange of persons, scientific conferences, and visas and passports.

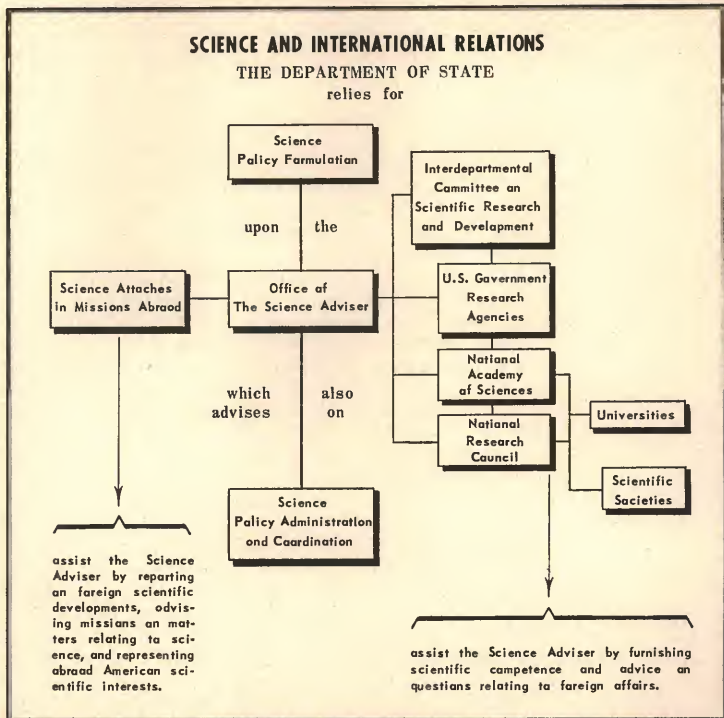
The Adviser's Office has a special relationship with the National Science Foundation. The Foundation, which is responsible for developing a National policy for promoting basic scientific research, for increasing the scientific manpower potential and for other objectives, is also empowered by law to engage in specific foreign activities. These activities involve financing the travel of particular American scientists to international conferences abroad and entering into contracts abroad for scientific research. The law provided that such activities be exercised in a manner consistent with the foreign policy objectives of the United States. All such matters, therefore, are channeled through the Office of the Science Adviser which clears them by conferring with appropriate Department officers having an interest in these affairs.

#### Science Attachés

The work of the Science Adviser's Office is carried out overseas by science attachés in London, Stockholm, Paris and Bonn. While in the past each science staff has been composed of two scientists appointed as Foreign Service Reserve Officers, at present each staff has been reduced to one scientist.

Candidates for the position of science attaché are drawn from universities and laboratories for periods ranging from fifteen months to three years. Representing various fields in the natural sciences and engineering, the men selected for these posts are usually mature men, producing scientists eminent in their fields, with linguistic abilities and experience in foreign countries. Following their assignment

The chart at the right presents visually the purposes and organization of the Office of the Science Adviser.



abroad, they resume their regular work at the university or laboratory.

Although the science program is a regular and continuing activity of the Foreign Service, and the science staffs are an integral and permanent element of our missions, membership on these staffs is temporary and rotating. This arrangement facilitates obtaining the services of high-caliber men and also provides a means for covering over a period of time a wider range of scientific disciplines.

In helping the Science Adviser to carry out his responsibilities, science attachés perform three main functions. They report, they advise, and they represent.

Much technological information is reported by other Foreign Service officers and by the military attachés. Consequently, the special province of science attachés consists chiefly of reporting on developments of basic research in the natural sciences; of evaluating the direction of effort and the potential of foreign scientific activities; and of supplying information on basic scientific thinking on important incipient developments and on research organizations, personnel and facilities.

#### *Different in Substance*

The reporting of a science attaché is, to be sure, different in substance, but is not different in principle from the reporting of a commercial attaché, for example. The latter provides the Department with a wide range of pertinent foreign items relating to commerce and trade. In carrying out his function, he keeps uppermost in his mind the objectives of this government and the economic progress of the nation. Similarly, the science attaché provides the Department with a wide range of pertinent foreign items relating to science and technology. In carrying out his function, he keeps uppermost in his mind the objectives of this government and the scientific progress of the nation.

Since other Government agencies participate in the formulation of foreign policy, the Department of State provides interested agencies with information copies of certain reports. Other government agencies, however, often also find further uses for communications from our science attachés.

It is clear that the substance of certain unclassified communications from science attachés may be helpful to particular scientists outside the government. Accordingly, through arrangements with the National Research Council and the National Science Foundation, the factual scientific content of reports that are likely to further our over-all programs of research and development, both civil and military, may be circulated to lists of American scientists. The Council may make available the substance of certain unclassified reports to scientists in our universities. These arrangements for distribution further stimulate the interests of our scientists in overseas developments and in opening new private channels of communications between American and foreign men of science.

The reported information and evaluations of the Science attachés are made possible by observation and analysis and by association with others, mainly foreign scientists in their laboratories and officers of the mission. Consequently, reporting is in large measure connected with the other functions of advising and representing. Because of their professional standing, the science attachés' access to their foreign scientific colleagues is facilitated.

In these relations with foreign colleagues, a science attaché is at once a fellow scientist and a representative of his Government. As the former, he develops with foreign scientists associations that are open, candid, and honest in the true tradition of scientific freedom. As the latter, representing the American scientific community as well as his Government, he develops with foreign scientists and with fellow officers of the mission professional associations that are not less open, candid and honest. In all these associations, the science attaché must enjoy the confidence and command the respect of others. He must preserve his own personal and professional integrity. He must hold in high esteem the trust placed in him by those with whom he associates. He must be guided soberly by his own conscience in carrying out the responsibilities of his public post.

This position in which the science attaché finds himself is not by any means a difficult one. He is not an intelligence agent. He is not a "front man." His functions are not undercover. He follows the practice of forwarding pre-published scientific materials only with the permission of the authors. He is genuinely interested, as are his foreign acquaintances, in furthering a two-way flow of scientific thought and in promoting international good-will and understanding. He is convinced that this interchange is vital for the survival of the nations of the free world.

It may develop that the needs of a particular U. S. Government agency will require additional activities, such as reporting in a specialized field of science or technology, and hence a larger staff than is normally assigned to a mission. In such event, that agency would be requested, in accordance with the Hoover Commission's recommendation (1947), to provide funds to the Department for such special functions. For carrying out this work, the agency would usually designate the men who, with Department approval, would be assigned to the science staff.

Like the Science Adviser, the science attaché cannot be thought of merely as a dispenser of advice as it is requested. It is true, of course, that often a science attaché is asked for advice on matters relating only to science. More often, however, advising is not an isolated function. It is usually mixed with the job of reporting or helping others to report and with the job of representing.

Sometimes a question will arise when the advice needed is purely scientific or mostly so. A foreign scientist, for example, may bring untried scientific proposals to the mission, and these proposals are usually referred to the attaché for his advice on the position the mission should take concerning the matter.

#### *Context of Collaboration*

More frequently, however, advice is sought or given in the context of collaboration. A particular foreign scientific development may be analyzed by the attaché and other officers of the mission to estimate its possible implications on foreign relations. Sometimes the initiative for this mutual exchange of ideas is taken by the attaché; sometimes by other mission officers.

Like the Science Adviser, the science attaché's interest is mission-wide. He attempts to integrate his activities as far as possible with those of the political, economic, consular and public affairs officers of the mission. He may, for ex-

ample, explore with political and economic officers a particular foreign-affairs question, and bring his scientific background and training to bear on a sound recommendation. A consular officer may ask the science attaché to collaborate with him in connection with the processing of a visa application of a certain foreign scientist. Similarly, the science attaché may find it almost inescapable to work side by side with the public affairs and cultural officers in the mission. Because of his associations with American and foreign scientists in universities and private research foundations and organizations, he is able to advise on matters relating to certain foreign applications for grants and other aids under the programs being administered abroad by the public affairs and cultural officers.

In carrying out the function of representation, the science attaché represents the United States Government. He is immediately responsible to the Chief of Mission.

Many occasions arise for the exercise of this function. In his associations with foreign scientists when he visits their laboratories, when he delivers lectures as a guest of foreign scientific societies, when he interviews foreign scientists and others in the confines of his office, and even frequently in his social relations with them, he is regarded abroad as a representative of the United States.

#### *Participates in Meetings*

Representation is often exercised when the science attaché participates in meetings abroad. On some occasions he may be appointed as an official delegate of the United States Government to an international scientific conference or congress. In such event, for the particular purpose of the meeting, he is given explicit functions to carry out as are the other official delegates. On other occasions he may attend simply as an observer. In this capacity he may unofficially represent the United States Government or he may, if approved, be designated as a representative of a particular American scientific organization of which he is an official or member.

Again, he may be requested to participate in a local informal meeting of foreign scientists. In such event he may be regarded as a representative of the United States Government, or simply as a fellow scientist representing his own personal views, depending upon the nature of the meeting.

On occasions he may participate in government-to-government meetings called for negotiations or transactions relating to science. He may collaborate officially with foreign scientists and others as a U. S. representative on the board preparing a country program for one of our exchange-of-persons programs. Or he may act as the official U. S. representative on occasions when formal presentation or acceptance is made abroad of a scientific honor. On any official occasion when scientific representation is called for, the science attaché usually carries out this function.

The immediate effects of representation are indicated by the warmth in the welcome given our attachés abroad. Foreign government officers and scientists express gratification that the United States recognizes science to be a significant element in foreign relations. Face-to-face communication on scientific matters is infinitely more effective than a more remote type of communication. As may be inferred, the assignment to our missions abroad of science attachés, with their unique training and experience, improves for us the

quality of our missions and raises our prestige in the minds of foreign diplomats and scientists.

The long-term effects may be even more important. What scientific developments may evolve from the cross-fertilization of ideas brought about by science attachés cannot be calculated. What friendships in scientific and other circles may be generated by them, and what events may grow out of such amicable relations cannot be foreseen.

In general, it is important to remember that the science attaché and his assistants are established in each mission as a staff arm to the Chief of Mission. That is to say, the science staffs are not operating units in the sense that they carry out particular projects; they are staff units in the sense that they are responsible for advising on the science and engineering aspects of issues arising in all the units of the mission.

As indicated before, science staffs have thus far been assigned to four missions in Western Europe. Each is limited primarily to activities within its particular country of assignment. However, a science attaché at London who is outstanding in biochemistry may, for example, occasionally be requested to undertake duties which require activities on biochemical matters in Belgium, the Netherlands, or Spain. A science attaché at Bonn, whose interests lie primarily in a particular branch of biology, may find it advisable and profitable to attend a meeting at Vienna to participate in scientific discussions on these matters. With appropriate authorization to travel outside its country of assignment, each science staff is thus in a position to cover a wider area than the particular country to which it is assigned.

This arrangement also permits an economical utilization of existing scientific competences. Our missions in western Europe can draw upon the different experiences and proficiencies of these science attachés whenever they are needed to assist on matters relating to science and technology.

When the report on which the science program was based (*Science and Foreign Relations*, prepared under the direction of Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner and issued in May 1950) was issued there was good reason for believing that the science program could accomplish the constructive ends envisioned. At the present time, there is good reason to believe the program has achieved a satisfactory measure of success in the directions recommended in the report. Whether the further execution of the program will completely fulfill the hopes and meet the expectations of the authors of the report depends upon several factors.

#### *Trend Toward Science*

One factor consists on the reality and the acceptance of the trend toward science in government. Participation of scientists in developing public policies and programs is consistent with the trend of the times. This development finds expression in the establishment of such agencies as the Research and Development Board, the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation and others. The science program of the Department of State represents one facet of this large organization for national science.

Another factor lies in the need for international cooperation. Besides the need for political, economic and military cooperation among free nations, there is a need for international cooperation in science. This need stems from the

(Continued on page 58)



The mosque of Ahmed Pasha el Jazar, completed in 1781.

Acre bakes in the sun, waiting for the next spin in her wheel of fortune. Yesterday a city of wealth and power, today she is neglected by commerce, industry, politics, and even by the tourist. There's no hotel, but you'll find ample accommodations in Haifa, fifteen miles to the south, and when you visit Acre you'll see the most oriental town in Israel.

You'll also see the birthplace of the consular service. According to one authority, the first consuls in history (in the modern usage of the word) were Genoese accredited to Acre in 1180 A.D. After Baldwin I conquered the city in 1104 he awarded the Genoese one-third of its revenues for their help in capturing it, and later Pisa, Venice and other city states obtained comparable privileges. Each had its own quarters, court-house, warehouses, mills, bakery and butchery, and each foreign community was administered by its own representative. In time this representative became an official who presided over courts, witnessed contracts, notarized wills and deeds, settled disputes among his own nationals, and in general performed duties like those of nineteenth century consuls in eastern lands. There are still traces in Acre of these early consular quarters.

To reach Acre you drive from Haifa, a fishing village in the days of Acre's greatness but now Israel's largest port, around the horse-shoe of Haifa Bay to the little River Na'amín (ancient Greek Belus), traditional site of the discovery of glassmaking. From the bridge over this river you get your first close-hand view of Acre's skyline, the towers and minarets and the eastern wall, some of whose stones stood siege from the galleys of Richard the Lionhearted.

Acre was still ringed by walls as late as 1799 when Na-

The

## CRUSADER CITY

BY EDWARD J. THRASHER

poleon attacked it, but today the town spreads beyond the walls' ruins. The old land gate and the tower over it (Kapu Burj) that was the only entry point from the landward side in Napoleon's day are still there, but the auto road swings around and approaches from the northeast. Five minutes' drive brings you to the western waterfront, and you parallel the Turkish seaward defenses until you reach Acre's southwest point, now capped by a small lighthouse.

Strolling through the narrow, smelly, sombre streets you come to an open terrace which used to be the sea gate for ships' passengers but today is a restaurant where you can get a passable seafood meal. Looking eastward over the harbor you see the remains of a wall, at perhaps 100 yards, a ruined tower jutting out of the water. Here stood the Tower of Flies, built under Ibn Tulun of Egypt (868-884) and taken over by the Crusaders when they occupied the city. At one section in this old wall a chain was stretched each evening to guard the ships in the harbor. The harbor is now so clogged with sand it can be used only by small fishing boats.

Close by the sea gate is the Khan el Umdan. Inn of Columns, a rest house used in the nineteenth century by traders. This inn is a square court surrounded by stone galleries built on granite pillars. In the old days travellers tethered their camels in the court and occupied the rooms in the galleries, but nowadays the court is choked with rubbish, impoverished families live in the rooms, washing is strung along the galleries, and the clock in the grandiose tower is smashed. Under the tower is an arch that leads to a square

The square tower at the left (Burj-es-Sultan) is the only one in Acre remaining intact from Crusader days.



before the old customs house where Arab fishermen mend their nets.

There are an estimated 3,500 Arabs in Acre today. Before the 1948 Arab-Jewish War Acre's population was approximately 8,000, mostly Moslems. Although there was comparatively little fighting in the town, many Arabs went to Lebanon after the Jews occupied Acre on May 14, 1948. In recent years Jews have settled in increasing numbers so that the total present population of the town is said to be 18,000.

At the southern corner of the next great inn as you walk along the waterfront, the Khan-esh-Shawarda, bulks a square tower that has withstood wars and sieges since the earliest time of Saladin. Of the many towers that stood in Acre in the Thirteenth Century this is the only one that remains practically intact.

Not that other towers are lacking, but they date from the Turkish period, most a mere 200 years old. The most conspicuous is the Citadel, attributed to Suleiman Pasha (about 1810). A military headquarters under the Turks, it was turned into a prison by the British during the Mandate period. It was from this prison that the Jewish terrorist group, Irgun Zvi Leumi, liberated 200 Jewish prisoners in 1947. Three of the Irgun who took part in the raid were caught by the British and hanged, and in retaliation the Irgun hanged two British sergeants whom they had captured. Today the Israeli Government uses the Citadel as a mental institution.

The Inn of Columns was built in the time of el Jazar, but the tall clock tower was added in 1906.



The suq or main shopping street.

Close by the grim old fortress is the mosque built by Ahmad Pasha el Jazzar (the Butcher), and alongside it is a hut that houses two marble tombs. In one lies the remains of Ahmad Pasha, one of the least courteous individuals who ever slit a throat. To escape punishment for a crime he sold himself into slavery and by a combination of luck and audacity rose to become governor of Sidon under the Turks. Gradually he extended his power southward to embrace Tyre and Acre, and about the time that the United States adopted the Constitution he made himself despot over the entire stretch of coast even below Mt. Carmel.

Although the Butcher acknowledged the authority of Turkey, he actually did as he pleased. He built up an army and navy, and he fortified Acre by compulsory labor. The city had lain in ruins since Crusader days but the Butcher brought it once again, after a lapse of four centuries, to a position of commercial importance. But in establishing the town as a center of trade he also established himself as one of the tyrants of history. He buried laborers alive for sport, he executed criminals by impaling, and he burned his thirty-seven wives and concubines on the suspicion that one was unfaithful.

Yet when Napoleon attacked Acre in 1799 el Jazzar, with the help of a British fleet, fought off the man who later was to crush all Europe. Napoleon intended to drive on to Constantinople, but because of the Butcher his Middle East campaign was a failure. East of Acre is a hill (Tel-el Fukh-Khar) which legend says Napoleon built as a mount for his cannon. Actually this hill was occupied by the inhabitants of Acre as early as 1,000 B.C., but it is true that the hill is partly artificial and it may be that Napoleon built part of it. El Jazzar died in 1804, only a few years after defeating Napoleon. He who had tortured and murdered so many passed away peacefully in his bed, and now you may look at the placid flowers atop the narrow marble slab that marks his resting place. Even today, 150 years later, Arab mothers use his name as a bogey.

In Jazzar's day the main suq or shopping street ran from the land gate to the mosque. It still stands, an alley about two blocks long lined with shops, the whole covered with a vaulted roof of wood, but today business has shifted to an uncovered street that winds for five blocks to the neighbor-

(Continued on page 54)

# FRIENDS AT WORK

By CHARLES E. HULICK

In August 1953, for the second consecutive year, the American Friends Service (Quaker) Committee carried on its experiment of conducting a ten-day conference, at which representatives from 15 to 20 different Foreign Offices at the middle level of responsibility could discuss in a friendly, completely informal, and relaxed atmosphere the problems which cause international tension today. These conferences, which have received the support of the Foreign Offices which permitted representatives to attend, are held on the condition and understanding that their substance is unofficial, unreported and completely confidential. Without going into the substance of our discussions, what follows is an attempt, without violating confidence, to describe the nature of the conference and some of the lasting values to be derived therefrom.

The location of the conference, where we lived, ate, conferred and had our recreation together, was the St. George's Boarding School, located on a hillside of Clarens, a suburb of Montreux, Switzerland, overlooking beautiful Lake Geneva.

## *Central Theme*

The central theme of the conference was "The Changing Role of Diplomacy in an Interdependent World." To give an idea of the high plane and inspiring nature of our discussions, one need only cite the names of the Co-Chairmen and the speakers or, more correctly expressed, consultants. Both participated freely in our discussions and, in keeping with the informality and confidential nature of our meetings, submitted themselves to a withering and merciless fire of challenging questions from the participating delegates.

As Co-Chairmen we were privileged to have Ralph J. Bunche, Principal Director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, and Gilbert F. White, President of Haverford College and Chairman of the Foreign Service Advisory Committee of the American Friends Service Committee. I have used the word privileged advisedly. Ralph Bunche and Gilbert White were not presiding chairmen in the sense that we normally associate with the role of chairing an international conference. They were members of our group. This means they ate with us, discussed with us, took excursions with us and sat out on the veranda overlooking Lake Geneva at night singing or participating in a good American "bull session" until the wee hours of the morning. At the end of our ten-day conference we knew one another quite intimately. We had become friends—friends who,

upon parting, desired to and will, I am certain, avail themselves of future opportunities to look each other up and exchange views on the same open and friendly basis that we did at Clarens. This is one of the many lasting values to be gained from this type of conference.

Our conference was opened by an informal address from Kenneth Younger, M.P., former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs under the Labour Government. He spoke to us on "The Shifting Balance of Power with Special Emphasis on Europe's Position in the World of Today." As a result we were provoked immediately into a warm exchange of views on the subject of colonialism, the relationships between the administering Colonial Powers and the Colonies whose people aspire to independence. Due to the origin of our second speaker-consultant, the Indonesian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, Dr. Raden Mas Subandrio, it was inevitable that our discussions on colonialism continued on a lively, at times heated, but always friendly and open basis. A more open-hearted, sincere and frank participant in our discussion than Ambassador Subandrio would be difficult to find. The subject of his initial address was "The Shifting Balance of Power with Special Emphasis on the Role and Objectives of the New Countries of Asia."

In our subsequent discussions with these first two speaker-consultants, for which the delegates broke up into two smaller groups and later met as a whole, we discussed with Mr. Younger (a) some problems affecting the unification of Europe, and (b) the role of the diplomat today. With Dr. Subandrio we examined (a) Asia's attitude toward Communism and (b) the problems of Western help for Asia.

Our third speaker and consultant was a Swede, Gunnar Myrdal, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. Mr. Myrdal spoke to us on the organization and objectives of his Commission. It was inevitable, with Mr. Myrdal at hand, that we subsequently got into a discussion of East-West trade, the origin, purposes and results of trade restrictions growing out of the "Cold War" developments and what the ECE had been able to accomplish in the way of promoting constructive, mutually profitable bilateral or multilateral trade.

## *Council of Europe*

Mr. Myrdal was followed by Mr. A. Struycken of the Netherlands, Political Director of the Council of Europe. He spoke to us on the organization and objectives of the Council of Europe and its Relations to other Movements

toward the integration of Europe. In our discussions with Mr. Struycken we examined the problem of creating popular support for European integration, the role of the Council of Europe as a "third force," the functional versus the constitutional approach to federation, the role of the United States, and the relation of the Council of Europe to other regional European agencies and to overseas territories of its member nations.

By the time Paul Henri Spaak, President of the Council of Europe and formerly Prime Minister of Belgium, had joined our group and addressed us in his delightfully humorous but at the same time passionately serious manner on "The Changing Role of the Diplomat in the Twentieth Century," we had formed three smaller study groups to examine and report back to the whole group in general session on three major problems which had seemed to evoke our major interest and attention.

The first group studied the problem of "Europe and the Soviet Union." Attention was focused on whether co-existence with Communist states implies compromise on fundamental values or whether it is merely a question of finding a *modus vivendi*.

The second group examined the problem of "Europe and the United States." Here attention was directed to the question of whether current tensions between Europe and the United States reveal differences in fundamentals, or whether they are more superficial?

The third group directed its attention to the "Problem of

Europe in its Inter-Relations." Special consideration was given to the relationship between France and Germany as these related to the integration of Western Europe and the creation of a common European defense organization.

Following the reports by the rapporteurs of these three groups to the group as a whole and a general discussion in which Mr. Spaak joined, our conference was terminated and summed up by an address from G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Mr. Goedhart spoke to us, among other things, on the importance of idealism in international affairs and the responsibility of the individual official to be loyal to his ideals and to work for their achievement.

The quality and calibre of the conference speakers needs no elaboration. One can only add that in the informal atmosphere of our conference, where they not only addressed us but stayed on for several days to participate in our discussions, one could not help being impressed with the deep sincerity and conviction with which these individuals believe in the ineffectuality of national as opposed to international solutions of today's complex problems. However, they are not blinded by a naive idealism or unaware of the manifold practical problems and very real hindrances which must be taken into account and overcome before the goals for which they have dedicated their energies can be attained.

If the quality of the Co-Chairmen and speakers was high,

(Continued on page 54)

St. George's School in Clarens, Switzerland, site of the Conference described in the article.





## SERVICE



1. Taipei—Like other wives in the Embassy, Mary Alice Kearney, wife of Disbursing Officer Ralph M. Kearney, is active in the Taipei International Women's Club. This photograph shows Mary Alice in one of her more active moments on the occasion of the Club's visit to the ex-POWs from Korea at Freedom Village, near Taipei. Some of the Club members provided an entertainment program, which included an exhibition of square dancing.

2. Copenhagen—Shown at a recent meeting of Ambassadors held in Copenhagen are (from left to right): Hayden Raynor, BNA; Ambassador Robert Coe (to Denmark); Minister Edward Lawson (to Iceland, and Ambassador designate to Israel); Ambassador Frances Willis (to Switzerland); those standing (in the same order) are: George Abbott (at the time Charge d'Affaires in Sweden); Ambassador John Cabot (to Sweden); Ambassador John Hughes

(NATO); Ambassador L. Corrin Strong (to Norway); Minister Jack McFall (to Finland); and Minister-Counselor Walton Butterworth (London).

3. Bremen—The U. S. destroyers *Meredith* and *Johnston* paid an official visit to the old German naval base of Wilhelmshaven from March 23 to March 30, 1954. Returning Commander Ben W. Blee's official courtesy call, Edward D. McLaughlin, American Consulate General in Bremen, received the official honors as he boards the *U.S.S. Meredith*. Shown with Mr. McLaughlin is Consul Ernest E. Ramsaur, American Consulate General, Bremen.

4. Curacao—Consul General and Mrs. Austin R. Preston are shown receiving a farewell gift from Consul A. E. Hanney. Mr. Preston is retiring from the Foreign Service on May 31, 1954, after



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## GLIMPSSES



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thirty-one years of service. The Prestons departed for Australia in late April, where they plan to spend a year before returning to the United States.

5. Moscow—The Honorable Charles E. Bohlen and Mrs. Bohlen (on the left) gave a reception at Spaso House for Mr. and Mrs. Dillard Duncan following their marriage ceremony. In the picture above are Ambassador and Mrs. Bohlen, Mrs. Dillard Duncan, Mr. Duncan, and Father Georges Bissonette, who performed the religious ceremony. Later that day it was necessary for the couple to appear at ZAGS (Division of Civil Status Records), the Soviet Government bureau which marries people and registers other vital statistics.

6. Southampton—Consul and Mrs. John C. Pool partake of the Wayfarer's dole at St. Cross Almshouse in Winchester, England's

ancient capital. The dole of bread and ale has been a continuous custom since the founding of the institution for poor men by Henri de Blois in 1130. Left to right: Canon Carlisle, Master of St. Cross; the Mayoress of Winchester, Mrs. R. J. Dutton; Jack Pool; Mr. John Dutton; the Dispenser of the Dole; the Mayor of Winchester; and Jane Pool. The silver decorated cup held by Mrs. Pool was that used by Edward VII on his visit to St. Cross.

7. Tegucigalpa—The Honorable Whiting Willauer and Mrs. Willauer were photographed when they arrived at Toncontin Airport. From left to right above are: Mrs. Wymberley DeR. Coerr; Mrs. Whiting Willauer; Ambassador Whiting Willauer; Honduran Chief of Protocol Benito Cerrato Flores; First Secretary of Embassy Wymberley DeR. Coerr; Col. Charles F. Sawyer, U. S. Army Attaché.

# EDITORIALS

## THE PATH AHEAD

Just as the JOURNAL went to press, the report of the Secretary's Public Committee on Personnel, better known as the Wriston Committee, was made public, together with an endorsement by the Secretary of the two key recommendations made by the Committee. Time precludes the expression now of any considered or extensive comment by the Foreign Service Association and the JOURNAL on the recommendations of the Committee. The report itself will, we understand, be circulated expeditiously throughout the Service. It is a stimulating study of many of the principal problems facing the Service and deserves most careful reading by all persons interested in the professional arm of American diplomacy. The pages of the JOURNAL are open to Service-wide discussion of the report. There will inevitably be differences of opinion over some of the Committee's recommendations but there are two matters on which we believe the Service will be unanimous. One is the Service's appreciation for the determination shown by the Secretary and General Smith to strengthen the Service. The other is the whole-hearted support which will be given by the Service to whatever program the Secretary decides to carry out.

The recommendation of the greatest immediate interest is that which calls for the integration of the personnel of the Department and the Foreign Service "where their functions and responsibilities converge." Secretary Dulles has endorsed this recommendation and has signed specific orders with the objective of putting into effect as quickly as possible the proposed program. For many years the Association has been in favor of such a broadening of the Foreign Service, but it has felt and continues to feel that careful consideration must be given to the administrative means of achieving this objective in order that the machinery of American foreign affairs continues to operate at a high level of smoothness and efficiency.

The Board of Directors of the Association and the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL believe that careful consideration should be given to the standards to be applied to determine the qualifications of those who are to be brought into the enlarged Foreign Service. In this connection the following excerpt from the Wriston report itself is worth pondering:

"The work of diplomacy requires intimate knowledge of the political customs, governmental forms and cultural patterns of people who may work, think and worship in a manner quite different from our own. Understanding in these complex matters cannot be acquired over night. It must be the product not alone of special training but of continuous and disciplined growth through experience, study, social contact and perceptive observation. Diplomacy has become serious, urgent and arduous business." Furthermore Departmental officers whose long experience and specialized skills are now making a valuable contribution to the advancement of American national interests should not be peremptorily cast out of their present positions simply because they feel impelled for personal reasons to

continue their residence in the United States. We do not believe that the skills of such persons are really "immobilized" or "locked up" merely because they are applied within the framework of the Department rather than in a field post abroad.

In applying fair standards for lateral entry into the Service and avoiding wasteful displacement of Departmental personnel the administrators of the new program will not only be helping to minimize disruption of our foreign affairs machinery at this critical time; they will also be thereby assuring the long-term success and endurance of the program itself.

The Wriston recommendations cover a much wider field than that of an integrated Foreign Service. The plan for wider and more intensive recruitment and the establishment of scholarships is to be welcomed. The emphasis on the need for revitalizing the Foreign Service Institute and placing it on a level with the various War Colleges has, we are delighted to see, received the full support of Secretary Dulles. We hope that early action will be taken to carry out the important recommendations regarding educational allowances, medical assistance for dependents, and operations expenses. It is also gratifying to know that the carrying out of the new program will be in the hands of such a capable and experienced officer as the new Under Secretary of State for Administration, Mr. Charles E. Saltzman. To him will go the full support of the Association, which hopes it can be of assistance to him as he begins his new tasks.

We are glad to read that the Wriston Committee found the *esprit de corps* of the Foreign Service strong despite successive buffetings and was impressed by the vitality of the Service. We believe that this condition and the "high state of self-confidence" also referred to by the Committee are the result of a widespread belief by the Foreign Service in the enduring validity of certain principles which have been the foundation and inspiration of the Service for many years. These principles were expressed, perhaps inadequately, in the October JOURNAL. Of transcendent importance among them is the detachment of the Service from partisan politics and partisan political tests and the corresponding requirement that the Service be impartially administered. Observance of this principle will more than anything else serve to evoke that "full and spirited cooperation on the part of the Foreign Service and Departmental officers" which the Wriston report states is essential to the success of the new plan. On this basis we are confident that a larger and more effective Foreign Service can be built to meet the demands of the national interest in the Mid-Twentieth Century.

## ESSAY CONTEST MANUSCRIPTS

The broad scope of the Wriston Committee recommendations is but one indication that the character and organization of American representation abroad is in a state of flux.

There are other indications of this: it is expected that a bill establishing a Department of Agriculture Foreign Service will be passed soon, and establishment of separate For-

(Continued on page 53)

## Secretary Dulles Accepts Wriston Committee Report

Following is the text of a letter from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to Dr. Henry M. Wriston, Chairman of the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel:

June 15, 1954

Dear Dr. Wriston:

I have received and carefully studied the report of the Public Committee on Personnel transmitted by your letter of May 18. At my instruction, the report has been printed and is being released today.

I should like to commend the Committee for the thorough and penetrating manner in which its public-spirited members, under your able chairmanship, have dealt with the very difficult personnel and administrative problems of the Department of State. It was the complexity and vital importance of these problems, most of which have been recognized—but left unsolved—for some years, that persuaded me to seek appropriate corrective recommendations from this group of outstanding private citizens.

I felt that this study could not be attempted while the Department and Foreign Service were undergoing the dislocations of the reduction-in-force necessitated by budgetary restrictions. With that obstacle passed, we could proceed. Accordingly, I share the view of the Committee that now is the time for action.

I have been particularly concerned that the professional service, which bears the responsibility for carrying out the vastly intricate business of foreign affairs, has not expanded and broadened to meet the growing demands of today in the manner envisioned by the Congress when it passed the Foreign Service Act of 1946. I am, therefore, particularly pleased that the Committee's recommendations not only embody an immediate program for strengthening this service, but also provide a long-range method of maintaining that essential strength.

As a first and fundamental step, I have today recommended, and the President has agreed to, the nomination of Mr. Charles E. Saltzman as Under Secretary of State for Administration. Mr. Saltzman, who served as one of the members of the Public Committee, is also a former Assistant Secretary of State. He will have the duty of initiating and directing the execution of this new program. Under my supervision he will also be in complete charge of the administrative offices and operations of the Department, and will, of course, have my full support in carrying out his mission.

Mr. Thruston Morton, with exceptional ability and devotion to public service, has been carrying the additional job of Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Administration. Mr. Saltzman's appointment will enable Mr. Morton once again to devote full time to his duties as Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations. I am grateful to him for the administrative leadership he has provided during the interim period while the Committee was formulating its recommendations.

Mr. Saltzman believes, and I concur, that this new program can be fully launched and well underway by December 31, 1954, at which time the statutory authority for the position of Under Secretary of State for Administration

expires, and at which time Mr. Saltzman intends to return to his business, from which he is taking a leave of absence.

I heartily endorse the two key recommendations made by the Committee:

- A. Integration of the personnel of the Departmental home service and the Foreign Service where their functions and responsibilities converge.
- B. The bold and imaginative recruitment and scholarship program whereby the Foreign Service would obtain a constant and adequate flow of qualified young men and women representing the best cross section of American life. Under this program, members of Congress would in the future have a part in selecting the candidates for the Foreign Service corps, much as they now do for West Point and Annapolis.

I have issued instructions to initiate these forward-looking recommendations. Specifically, I have taken the following actions:

1. By signing certain orders, I have accepted as valid your central recommendation that those officers of the Departmental home service and the Foreign Service who perform similar and related functions should be integrated into one personnel system. Such a system, as you point out, can fortunately be built, in large part, on the excellent existing statutory foundation of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.
2. I believe, with the Committee, that the national interest dictates the creation of a Foreign Service Officer Corps (FSO) that is more flexible and broadly versatile than at present. We must take into particular account the need for specialized skills in the solution of the vastly complex problems of today. I have directed that this be done.
3. I have accepted the Committee's recommendation that a substantial number of Departmental positions, probably about 1450, be designated for staffing by the FSO Corps, and that the present incumbents of those positions be encouraged to enter the new Foreign Service to serve at home or abroad, as the Department's needs require.
4. I also agree that all officer positions abroad under the Chiefs of Mission should be similarly designated, and members of the Foreign Service Reserve (FSR) Corps and such of the Foreign Service Staff (FSS) Corps as presently hold those positions should likewise be encouraged to enter the FSO group.
5. I have endorsed the Committee's recommendations that a revised and liberalized examination process should be instituted to effect these transfers, which I expect will raise the strength of the FSO Corps from about 1300 to nearly 4000.
6. I have issued instructions to consult with appropriate members of the Congress regarding the Committee's report and its recommendations with the objective of putting into effect as quickly as possible the fundamental recommendations of the Committee related to the proposed integration program. I understand

(Continued on page 46)

# CONGRESS AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

By  
HON. ALVIN M. BENTLEY



As a former member of the Foreign Service and now occupying the unique (for an ex-FSO) position of a Member of Congress, I have had many occasions to come into contact with my former colleagues during the past year of congressional service. Membership on the House Foreign Affairs Committee and its sub-committee on State Department Organizations and Personnel has perhaps given me more opportunity for such contacts than the average congressman possesses, to say nothing of the advantages offered by a trip to Western Europe last October with the Merrow study mission.

On the other side of the fence I have discussed problems of the State Department and the Foreign Service with a large number of my congressional colleagues as well as others prominent in the Eisenhower Administration. As evidence of my continuing interest in the Service, I cite my introduction, during the last session of Congress, of H. R. 4538, a bill to make certain increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system.

As far as the American public is concerned in the last few years, the Foreign Service has received an extremely bad press, due perhaps more to ignorance than any other single reason. The uncovering of the presence of a relatively small number of undesirables, both from loyalty and security standpoints, within the Service and the widespread publicity which has consequently resulted has also been a contributing factor. It is a very real pity that steps cannot be taken to bring the Service and its splendid record of achievements more into direct public focus, such as, for example, is done with the armed services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation or even the agents of the Treasury Department.

When American diplomatic or consular officers are characterized in any form of entertainment media, whether radio, television, films or the legitimate stage, or even newspaper comic strips, the overwhelming impressions are, at best, those of cautious and timid individuals. Such persons always give the appearance of being hopelessly ensnared in "red tape" and are usually attempting to hinder and frustrate others in the same way.

This public impression of the Foreign Service is most important for the Service itself to realize. As in so many other examples, public impression is transmitted from the people to their elected representatives in Washington. In other words, if the average voter or constituent has a fixed opinion of our diplomats and consuls, there are few Congressmen who are willing to take the time, trouble, and risk to correct this stereotyped opinion. The best way to influence the Congress in a favorable manner is to work on the "folks back home."

Continuing to speak frankly, there is another matter which should be brought to the attention of the Service, especially those in the field. There is a very definite impression among some members of the present Administration, and concurred in by many members of the majority party in Congress, that officers and employees of the Service are by and large sympathetic to the programs and aims of the previous Administration. There is no thought of criticizing any officer or employee for his personal political beliefs and this is not a subject for my discussion. But if any officer or employee should permit these personal beliefs or opinions to influence his own work, it is another matter. He should also remember that, when he is representing his government abroad and when he discusses the American political scene with foreigners, even in private conversation, his words are given much more weight than he might generally believe.

It might only seem natural to criticize investigative individuals and methods of the Congress, especially where they have touched upon the Service. But in doing so, the Foreign Service Officer runs the risk of committing two grave errors. In the first place, he is leaving the impression with his foreign listener that the American people as a whole are condemnatory of such individuals and methods which is not at all the case. In the second place, he is merely building a case for those persons of extreme partisan nature who attempt to make a spoils system out of the entire Service and who would like to replace many of our trained diplomats and consuls with faithful party workers.

This is a matter of real concern to me since I have heard the matter discussed in high circles within our government

*(Continued on page 59)*



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Attending a hearing of the American Arbitration Association, left to right, seated: George H. Colin, Arbitrator; Kotaro Tanaka, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan; Robert S. Linden, arbitrator. Standing: I. Seki, Japanese business man; Clarence Fried, arbitrator; Y. Tanaka, interpreter; Tsuyoshi Mano, Associate Justice of the Japanese Supreme Court, and James P. Parker, of the International Educational Association, Washington, the group's guide. Photo by Jack Frank (New York Herald Tribune).

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE ARBITRATION

By MARTIN DOMKE

One of the impediments to the development of good foreign trade relations is the unsettled state of commercial controversies between businessmen of various countries. The possibility of misunderstanding is inherent in any transaction of international trade; such disputes are often complicated by differences in language, traditions and legal systems. Unfavorable experience in the adjustment of trade complaints sometimes endangers not only the continuance of business relations of the parties concerned, but may also reflect badly on the general standing of the American trader abroad. For that reason, officers of the Foreign Service should be interested in knowing about the use of international commercial arbitration as a means of settling trade disputes in a fair and expeditious way.

Recent treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of the United States with Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy and Japan implement our foreign economic policy by encouraging the use of commercial arbitration. They provide for the reciprocal enforcement of arbitration agreements and of arbitral awards rendered in disputes between nationals and corporations of the respective countries. Under these recent treaty provisions it is agreed that enforcement is not to be denied merely on the grounds that the

place of the arbitration proceedings is outside the domain of one of the countries, or that arbitrators were not nationals of the country where the execution of the award was sought.

Within the United States, the settlement of commercial disputes is achieved very often outside of courts through expert arbitrators who generally serve without fees on panels of trade associations, chambers of commerce or in the nation-wide system of the American Arbitration Association. The latter organization, privately organized in New York in 1926 for the purpose of advancing the use and knowledge of voluntary arbitration, maintains a panel of more than 13,000 arbitrators, among them many nationals of foreign countries. In 1953, nationals of thirty-five countries of the free world resorted to these tribunals in the United States. Foreign governments too used these private arbitration facilities for controversies arising out of trade contracts with American firms.

In foreign trade, settlement of disputes of American businessmen is not always possible within the borders of the United States. Sometimes arbitration is feasible only abroad, for instance, when goods, documents or witnesses

*(Continued on page 56)*

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# Proceedings At Association Luncheon June 9, 1954

MR. ANDREW B. FOSTER: Members of the Foreign Service Association. First of all we want to apologize here at the head table to the people over here on our left. It is very gratifying and a typical tribute to our guest of honor, Tom Wailes, but the fault really is with them. Two hundred people called the Association or sent in the notice and said they would come to this luncheon. Twenty-two people failed to do so. Hence, the slight inconvenience. Two hundred and twenty-two paid guests, according to the official record, and one unpaid guest.

(Laughter)

It is a very special and real pleasure to me personally today to introduce Tom Wailes, our guest of honor and our Vice President. I know I speak for every one of you when I say there is nobody in the Service today who is more truly entitled to our grateful appreciation. Feeling as we do about the man himself and about the job he has tried to do for the Service, we feel a very special satisfaction, I am sure all of us, in this opportunity to do him honor.

It was in these terms that the Board of Directors some weeks ago decided on your behalf that they would like to have Tom here as your guest of honor, and in these terms we put the invitation to him.

It won't surprise you a bit to be told that his modesty at once posed a considerable problem to the Board. He insisted that rather than have this occasion one in which we honored him that we might, for example, try to give you an exposition of the Wriston Committee Report, which we then thought was going to be out before this. The issuance of that report, as most of you know, has been delayed, and we are not quite sure now just when it will be issued. But this has removed the barrier between Tom's modesty and what I know is a desire of all of you to concentrate today on him.

It is customary on these occasions for the introducer to try to describe the guest of honor to the audience. On this occasion I am going to turn that procedure upside down, as I think you would like me to do, and try to describe your feelings to Tom. It will be an impertinence in any case if I try to tell you about a man who is such a close friend of so many of you, but apart from that it seemed much more appropriate that I should try to say a word on your behalf telling him how we feel about him.

I have mentioned his great modesty. I think you would like me to say something, to add to that list, about his un-failing thoughtfulness and his very generous heart. I myself know of no Foreign Service Officer who has inspired more widespread affection among his colleagues in the Service.

There have been a great many attempts, as you will all agree, to define the ideal Foreign Service Officer, and my recollection is that integrity is normally put pretty close to the top of the list. I think we would all agree here that Tom has that quality in the fullest and most shining measure.

That is why we were so proud and so reassured when Tom took his present job awhile back, a job involving the responsibility for the management of the Service. Most of

you know, at least in a very general way, what a tough and heartbreaking job it has been, how Tom has put his heart into it and what a good soldier he has been.

Whatever the future may hold for him, Tom has gained one possession that he will have with him the rest of his life, and I am talking about the affection and admiration that I know everyone in this room and others in the Foreign Service throughout the world all have for him. Members of the Association, Mr. Wailes.

MR. WAILES: Mr. Chairman, colleagues. I am very deeply touched indeed to be invited here today, and particularly to see so many old friends. As far as the very kind words of our Chairman, I would like to just say two things. One is we all know that he is a very skilled diplomat. The second, that some of you may not know, is that last year Mr. Foster and I went to a public speaking class. He passed and I flunked.

I wish I could give you the low-down on a number of vital issues that are affecting the future of the Foreign Service. Most of the points which could be covered in such a round-up unfortunately are not ripe at the moment for discussion. Nevertheless, let me give you at least a progress report on where we stand on some of the issues.

First of all, the report of the Secretary's Public Committee on Personnel, the Wriston Committee.

I think you all heard Dr. Wriston, or many of you did, speak here some several months ago. As you know, they have finished their work and the Secretary has the report now under consideration. He has sought the recommendations of his principal advisers in the Department and is carefully weighing their reactions. I understand he will probably announce shortly his decisions as to which of the recommendations he is going to approve and which will be given further study.

Until then, unfortunately, I am not in a position to discuss the content of the report. I can, however, give my own reaction to the way the Wriston Committee did their work and tackled the big problem which they had before them.

Personally, I had the privilege, as did Mr. Foster, of sitting with the Committee in most of their meetings, and I can certainly vouch for their sincere interest in improving our personnel program, their genuine desire to help, and the diligence of their energetic efforts to probe the real fundamental issues before them.

Taking everything in balance, I can state my personal belief that the basic outlines of their proposals would, in fact, strengthen the Foreign Service in the long run. Of course, this does not imply that these recommendations, if approved and when approved by the Secretary, will mean a perpetuation of the Foreign Service exactly as we know it at the present time. There are going to be adjustments. But the Foreign Service in the past has shown that it is not an inflexible, hide-bound body incapable of adjusting to current changes.

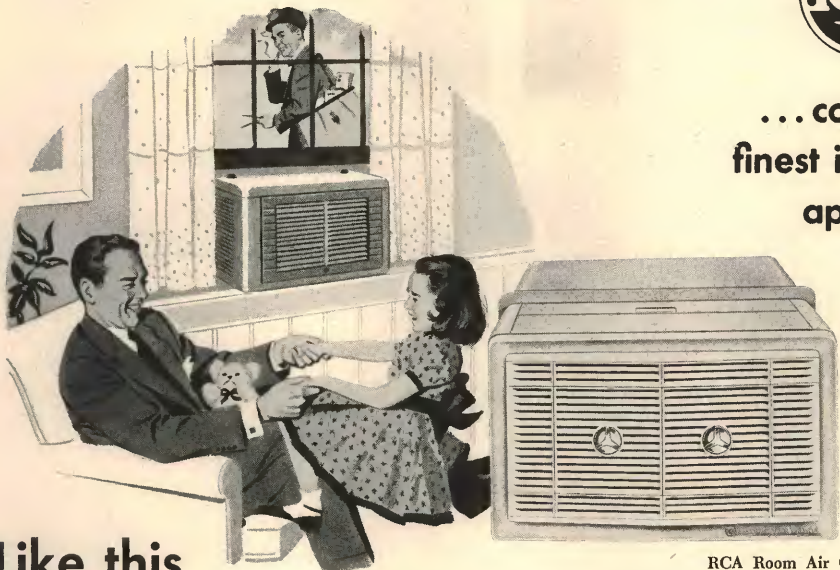
I am confident that the Foreign Service will recognize that any changes coming in the immediate future are changes

(Continued on page 40)

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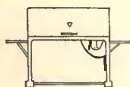
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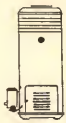
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which will result in a stronger and more capable Foreign Service. This is going to require the fullest spirit of co-operation on behalf of those carrying out the Secretary's decision as well as the members of the Foreign Service and the Department itself.

With the proper attitude on the part of everyone concerned, I am personally willing to predict—I know predictions are dangerous, but at any rate I feel personally that in five years we will all be looking back to the era of the Wriston Committee as marking a real step forward in the development of the Foreign Service.

Another item of current interest is our budgetary situation for the year ahead. Here, too, I can't give any final indications of what is coming out because it's a bit too early.

Within five minutes of the time I left the Department, however, we had a phone call from the Hill saying the Senate report is out and that they had restored the House cut of \$6 million in the exchange program, the House cut of \$1.2 million in salaries and expenses—they restored \$500,000 of that—and they restored \$50,000 of the House cut in representation.

That, I think, is progress. The bill will go on the Senate floor probably tomorrow, and I hope then the conferees, and we should have word of it in the very near future.

I might mention also, in connection with the hearings up there this year, that they were very sympathetic in general in the House, and that the Secretary particularly had very warm welcome in the Senate. In fact, there are indications that they at last had realized they cut us too far last year and are going to see us on the road up. I think, and I certainly hope, we have hit the bottom budgetwise.

Another development which is still too fluid to talk about very much in detail is the Foreign Agricultural Service. Representative Hope has submitted a bill pointing in the direction of a separate Foreign Service for agriculture. The exact outcome is still in the air, and there is not only one bill—in fact, there are seven others up there all looking toward the same thing.

It looks, therefore, as though we may be confronted with the need for some adjustment in the way of Foreign Service handling of our agricultural overseas work.

This is a subject of great interest to all of us but it will be some weeks, probably, before Congress passes anything so that we know where we are going from there.

On the personnel front, it certainly has been a very slow process of getting promotions up to the Hill because of the necessary inquiries under Executive Order 10450. However, the balance of the list is now down to a very manageable size, and I think they will probably get them up very shortly.

Significant progress is also being made in processing pending Staff Corps promotions. While there was an unfortunate delay in convening the Foreign Service Selection Boards, the three boards working on the Foreign Service Officer category have about finished up their work. Next week the Promotion Review Panels for the Staff Corps commence theirs, so I think there again we are getting close to what we hope will be another promotion list without delays.

Substantial progress is also being made in the backlog of the eligible Class 6 candidates, and the names are now going forward to the Senate for confirmation.

Despite the delay in announcing the 1954 written examination for Class 6 entrance, it has been very encouraging to

see the flow of applications coming into BEX, and it is not unreasonable to forecast that a very substantial number will take the examination next September. It may be a little less than last year but it still is up to where we want it to be.

So much for this brief round-up of the news. Before sitting down, I would like to mention briefly some personal views of my own regarding the long term ahead for the Foreign Service.

As a Foreign Service Officer, I am naturally looking forward to serving in the field again. In taking inventory of my convictions regarding the business we are in, it strikes me as particularly significant that each time I end up with a net balance, which leads me to feel definitely encouraged, rather than discouraged, about what lies ahead.

I am encouraged by the essential integrity of the people who make up our Foreign Service, by the professional capacity of this group to perform a highly creditable job under difficult circumstances, and by the constant vitality that enables the Service, especially overseas, to bring fresh enthusiasm to a task that always offers new challenges and new opportunities.

Whenever I catch the ear of someone who should hear more about the Service, I shall do my utmost to convey my own conviction that the Foreign Service is made up of some of the finest individuals in the world. It is an organization founded on certain unbending principles of honesty, loyalty, merit, and dedication to real public service. It is a group which has a tremendous role to play in these troubled times. And, if these principles are firmly adhered to, it will continue to grow in its capacity to do the job ahead.

Whenever I take inventory this way and start to count our many blessings, I come to one inescapable conclusion: The future of the Foreign Service is a promising one and I, for one, propose to stick with it.

(Applause)

MR. FOSTER: The meeting is adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 1:45 o'clock p.m., the meeting was adjourned.)

## BIRTHS

BARNARD. A son, Steven Cutler, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Barnard on November 17, 1953, at Calcutta.

GATCH. A daughter, June Gerrans, born to Mr. and Mrs. John N. Gatch, Jr., on March 23, 1954, at the USAF Hospital, Wheelus Field, Tripoli.

HARING. A son, Philip Erwin, born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Haring on May 2, 1954, in Washington, D. C.

HINTON. A daughter, Deborah Ann, born to Mr. and Mrs. Deane R. Hinton on March 26, 1954, at Paris.

KETSINGER. A son, Ralph Conover, born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman W. Ketsinger, II, on March 8, at Alexandria, Virginia.

KING. A son, George Gordon, born to Mr. and Mrs. Bayard King, on March 2, 1954, at Mexico City.

KRAUSSE. A daughter, Maria Theresa, born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Krausse, Jr., on March 25, 1954, at Calexico, California.

SCHWAB. A son, Charles Martin, born to Lieutenant and Mrs. John Joseph Schwab, Jr., on April 11, 1954, at Corpus Christi, Texas. Charles Martin is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Hervé J. L'Heureux.

STEPHENS. A son, Robert Dana Hunter, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Stephens on March 18, 1954, at Tokyo.

# 3

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Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

## THE BOOKSHELF

### NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **The Reason Why** by Cecil Woodham-Smith, published by McGraw-Hill .....\$4.00  
"Their's not to reason why . . ." The full story, assembled from the original documents, of the famous blunder which sent the Light Brigade at Balaklava into a hopeless and glorious assault on the Russians.
2. **In Sara's Tents** by Walter Starkie, published by Dutton .....\$6.00  
Legends of the origins of the gypsies, described by a veteran authority on the wandering Romany, with excursions into Gypsy music and Spanish scenery.
3. **Forty Plus and Fancy Free** by Emily Kimbrough, published by Harpers .....\$3.00  
The record of the author's most recent trip with three friends (like herself forty plus and grandmothers too) from Italy to England and the Coronation. A light entertaining volume, full of small incidents and patter about her companions, all told with characteristic humor.
4. **Madame De Pompadour** by Nancy Mitford, published by Random House .....\$4.75  
A new look at an always interesting slice of French history, the reign of Louis XV and the French Revolution, told with the author's flair for period color and conversation.

**Survey of United States International Finance 1952**, by Gardner Patterson and John M. Gunn, Jr., Assisted by Jack N. Behrman, Mary B. Fernholz and Frances C. Hunter. Princeton University Press, 1953. 311 pages. \$2.75.  
Reviewed by JOSEPH ROSA

For anyone who might still harbor thoughts of United States international finance in the sense that this subject used to be thought of even as recently as the 1930's, a perusal of this *Survey of United States International Finance* would be a revealing experience. It could not fail to impress him with the greatly altered role which the United States has come to play in the economic affairs of the world. A mere reading of the list of contents which includes such topics as the various grant-aid programs, "International Financial Resources," and "European Economic Integration," would thrust upon him some idea of this change. The last two of these topics deal with such post World War II institutions as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the European Payments Union, the European Coal and Steel Community, and others, some of which are only in the dis-

ussion stage. To varying degrees, the United States is playing either a direct or an indirect role in all of these organizations.

Of the major changes, however, he would probably find most striking the importance which United States grant assistance has assumed as a peace time source of international payments. During 1952 the United States provided some \$4,750 million to other countries, which, except for such assistance, could not have paid for most of our surplus of exports of goods and services over our imports. This surplus, amounting close to \$5 billion, represented almost one fourth of our total exports during that year. Indicative also perhaps of the significance that grant-aid has come to assume in the international financial transactions of the United States is the allocation of about one-third of some 300 pages in the *Survey* to this aspect of the subject. In contrast, less than a half of the discussion is devoted to the traditional topics like loans and investment, the balance of payments, trade agreements and commercial policy.

This volume is the fourth of a series of annual surveys which the International Finance Section of Princeton University initiated in 1949 with a view of presenting an "accurate and orderly record" of the international economic and financial policies and activities of the United States. It is evident that great efforts have been made by the authors towards meeting this objective. Probably the most useful of the contributions which this survey makes to the reference literature on United States international finance is in bringing out such issues, conflicts and inconsistencies, as appeared to the acute observer in the formulation and implementation of United States policies. Although there are a few instances where the omission of some detail or an undue emphasis of a point leads the reader to erroneous conclusions, it is a valuable reference document. It can be especially useful to economic officers and others abroad who may need, but have only limited opportunity, to keep abreast of overall developments in United States international finance and the issues influencing these developments. Like all annual reference books, however, it can be most useful when it forms a part of an accessible set of the entire series, for although enough background material is included to make the record presented in each survey intelligible, frequent references are made to the previous volumes for information on the earlier years.

**Civil Rights in Immigration**, by Milton R. Konvitz; Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 1953. 216 pages. \$3.50.  
Reviewed by WILLIAM L. SMYER

It is significant of the speed with which our concepts of fair treatment to the alien are developing that Professor Milton R. Konvitz should be obliged, seven years after the appearance of his then definitive study of *The Alien and the Asiatic in American Law* (Cornell, 1946), to revise several chapters of that work and to publish an entirely new study embracing all aliens and examining their status under two major new laws, the Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act) and the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (McCarran-Walter Act). Such are the large demands made upon scholarship in a democracy, and a democracy is fortunate to have the scholars ready for the task. With even-handed justice Professor Konvitz approves certain details in the new dispensations, such as the removal of disabilities *in re* immigration and citizenship for certain Asians, but it

is evident that he regards these liberal features of the regime as more than offset by measures prejudicial to the Alien's interest, his freedom of movement, his possibilities of sojourn, and even eventually his tenure of American nationality. Considering the two Acts in their bearing upon our current preoccupation with the Cold War against Communism, Professor Konvitz implies that many of our practices result in the exclusion or humiliation of valuable allies, and that in this field excess of zeal is self defeating.

Not content to analyze, Professor Konvitz proposes definite improvements, such as a recognition of the right of an American citizen to notice, a hearing and judicial review in regard to his petition requesting the immigration of his wife or parents, such as he would normally receive if the object of his concern was the importation of household furniture or other property. Similarly, the author proposes that we reconsider our present attitude toward deportation, which places it definitely in the category of a punishment, not only for offenses against the Immigration Act itself but also for offenses not connected with immigration. Almost unique in our code, he points out that it is a punishment without cover of statutes of limitation, without appeal, and procedurally linked with denaturalization. In these proposals Professor Konvitz may not be cutting absolutely new ground, but he does go farther than the recommendations of the Commission on Immigration and Naturalization set up by President Truman, and he sets himself definitely upon the side of those demanding revisions in the law and in the practice of applying our law to aliens.

The book is well documented, concise, and in the profusion of its material from hardship cases and from the courts it offers substantial evidence to document the author's case. Finally Konvitz pictures the conflict between the State Department which first conducts investigations and then dispenses visas, and the Justice Department, which afterwards passes independently upon the right of the alien to be admitted, and may and often does keep out someone equipped with visa and thus with the State Department's approval. This conflict leads this reviewer to wonder whether it wouldn't be simpler to give one department or the other complete jurisdiction over the incoming alien. Foreign affairs officers, who are notoriously unwilling to divest themselves of powers, might ultimately be glad to give up this power of the visa which means nothing, since, as Konvitz points out, "possession of a visa does not entitle the alien to entry if at the port of entry he is found to be inadmissible by the Attorney General."

**Diplomacy in a Whirlpool, Hungary between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia**, by Stephen D. Kertesz. *University of Notre Dame Press, 1953. 273 pages. \$4.75.*  
Reviewed by ALBERT W. SHERER, JR.

Dr. Kertesz has written a detailed study of recent Hungarian history with the major portion of his account devoted to the Nazi and Soviet occupations of that unfortunate country. He is at his best when describing the systematic communist takeover of Hungary. He writes from personal knowledge and although we should have no reason to doubt his facts, his explanations and conclusions are another matter.

The author, like most of his contemporaries in Central and Eastern Europe, cannot retain his objectivity when he attempts to explain away his country's contributions to Nazi war aims. He concludes one chapter dealing with

events in 1939 with the statement that Hungary and her pro-Nazi neighbors were mere "puppets of fate" who had little freedom of choice in their foreign policy. There is little doubt that Hungary during this period was under great Nazi pressure, but there are many students of recent history who have accused Hungary of participating not reluctantly but enthusiastically in certain Nazi schemes. The invasion of Ruthenia by Hungarian forces has been cited by Czech writers as one example and Hungary's role in the invasion of Yugoslavia in 1941 has been cited as another, to mention only a few of the events between 1939 and 1944 which alienated Hungary from the western democracies.

Although Dr. Kertesz is inclined to shelter most of Hungary's foreign policy mistakes since World War I behind the actions or omissions of the great powers, his book deserves the attention of any student of Hungarian history.

**Flying Saucers Have Landed**, by Desmond Leslie and George Adamski. *The British Book Centre, London. \$3.50.*  
Reviewed by A. LEBEL

One reviewer has called this "one of the most startling books ever published". To the uninhibited, searching mind, it is exactly that.

It is one thing to remain cautiously skeptical to popular accounts of flying saucer sightings, but it is quite another, and a much more difficult proposition to ignore systematically all the clear and detailed accounts gleaned from very ancient records found in different parts of the world on these same topics: air transportation of tremendous capacity and marvellous maneuverability; power plants of practically unlimited potential; detailed descriptions of the physical appearance of devices obviously designed to control and make use of radiation and vibration.

This book gives very brief accounts of flying object sightings through the years, starting in 1290 (this one was written in Latin). Most of the volume, however, deals with those ancient records.

One gets the impression that all this is truly astounding and that if even only a part of it is authentic, it is mighty important indeed. Also, on reading some current, temperate and categorical denials in this connection, one is subconsciously brought back to Galileo's mumbled protest after he was forced to retract his theory that the earth turns on its axis as being fantastic (also): "E pur si muove!" (And yet it does turn).

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# NEWS FROM THE FIELD



## IZMIR

Correspondents reporting from the field have, in recent issues of the JOURNAL, pointed out the attractions of some of the small posts they represented and have implied that such posts have as much to offer to Foreign Service people and their families as the larger and traditionally more "glamorous" posts. We in Izmir believe that these correspondents are on the right track. Imagine, if you will, such a small post located on the shores of the Eastern Aegean with a climate much like that of southern California, surround it with a setting of timeless natural beauty plus matchless reminders of the distant and not so distant past, add for good measure a bustling modern city and a genuinely hospitable environment—and you have what makes Izmir, in our opinion, a choice post indeed.

Izmir (known generally to the world by its Greek name Smyrna) dates back to at least 3000 B.C. and has been, in turn, an important Aeolian, Ionian, Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk, Genoese, Ottoman and, now, modern Turkish city. As the port for a rich agricultural region it played a significant role in Mediterranean trade throughout this period. Because of its commercial importance (Smyrna figs, tobacco and rugs) one of the first American Consulates was opened in Izmir, according to local tradition in 1815 some fifteen years before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Ottoman Porte. Again because of Izmir's commercial importance there developed during the 1800's a small but influential American community including missionaries, educators and merchants. The size of the community remained more or less stable until the late 1940's when it expanded considerably with the arrival of US military advisors attached to the Joint American Military Mission for Aid to Turkey. The recent establishment of the NATO Headquarters Allied Land Forces Southeastern Europe and of the Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force Headquarters increased the number of Americans in Izmir proper from around sixty to more than one thousand. In addition to the military, the present community includes the staff of the American Girls College, representatives of American tobacco companies and other American firms, independent tobacco merchants and official Americans representing the Consulate, the Bureau of Public Roads, FOA, etc. With the arrival of a large US military group we have been treated to such luxuries as a school for American children, a Navy Commissary, a Navy Clinic, etc., to supplement already adequate local facilities.

Izmir has shared fully in the tremendous economic progress and development which are characteristic of all of Turkey during the thirty years since the founding of the Republic. Together with the increased responsibilities incident to a mushrooming American community, the Consulate has assumed a heavy but varied and interesting reporting schedule. With a small staff required to perform every kind of Consular service and to report on a dynamic economic and political situation, this has meant a wide experience for all personnel.

Current old-timer at Izmir is Secretary MARGARET POSTMA with more than two years to her credit. CONSUL PHIL DIBBLE has been here just a year and your correspondent arrived to take over from TED RIVINUS eleven months ago. VICE CONSUL BILL HELSETH and family are the newcomers with just a month to their credit. We all regretted particularly the departure of VICE CONSUL ART PURCELL who had served three years in Izmir and who is now on his way to Rotterdam via temporary duty at Palermo and home leave. Old Izmir hands will be interested to know that the mainstays of the local staff—Zeki Bey, Sait Bey and Mr. Balladur—are still with us and that the Consulate expects to move in the very near future to beautiful new quarters on the sea.

Although Izmir has little to offer in the way of public entertainment—no opera, no professional theatre and no concerts to speak of—we are not at a loss for interesting and pleasant ways to spend our free time. Members of the staff and their wives are busy in a variety of community activities including the dance and drive for the benefit of the Admiral Bristol Hospital, Navy Canteens set up for the frequent visits of units of the US Mediterranean Fleet, little theater group, etc. For those so inclined there is excellent hunting (game birds and wild boar) in the hills and mountains around the city. Izmir Bay and the coastal waters are famous fishing grounds and sailing among the near-by Greek islands is as fine as can be found anywhere. The entire Aegean area is an archaeologist's paradise with Ephesus and Pergamum in the immediate vicinity of Izmir and a score of other great classical cities—Miletus, Priene, Didymus, Sardis, etc.—within a day's drive. These ruins, which are off the beaten track, largely untouched by archaeologists and completely unspoiled by any commercial exploitation, have a rare charm which appeals even to those uninterested in their archaeological and historical significance.

To reiterate, this all adds up to interesting work and a pleasant personal life. Anyone fortunate enough to receive an assignment to Izmir should rest assured that its attractions and interests offer a full measure of compensation for the lack of the bright lights of London, Paris and Rio.

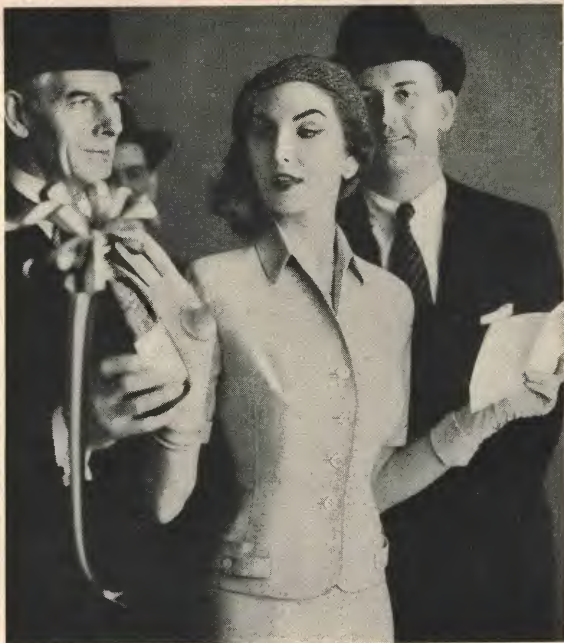
*Edward L. Waggoner*

## TAIPEI

Once again Taipei has enjoyed a bit of American theatre as staged by the Taipei Drama Group. This group, started in the beginning of 1953, has progressed and flourished with the enthusiasm of its members who have joined together from the various U. S. Government agencies and foreign missions in a common cultural pursuit.

The group met originally monthly for play reading productions, ranging in choice from Jean Paul Sartre's *Les Mains Sales* to *The Seven Year Itch*, the recent Broadway hit of George Axelrod. By autumn it had become confident enough to try a "live production." *Death Takes a Holiday* was presented in December, and received gratifying response.

Embassy stars, BILL BUELL, who had the lead, and his



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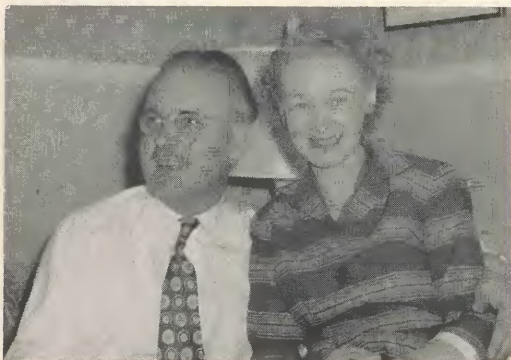
wife, JEANNE, brought a fine touch of Broadway to the community—oriental as well as occidental. Other members of the Embassy who gave much time and effort to its success were LEE ELWOOD and WALT JENKINS as ticket chairman and stage manager respectively. Two thousand dollars U. S. was netted for the Taipei American School, which has approximately 400 students, a sizable portion of whom are Chinese and children from other foreign missions.

Now the second full-fledged production, Fay Kanin's *Goodbye My Fancy* has just finished its three night run. From the Embassy JEANNE and BILL BUELL (our Lunt-Fontaine team) were once more in the leads, LAURA JENKINS in a bit part, JACQUE EWING in charge of Front of the House and LEE and BOB ELWOOD as ushers shared in the fun and work. The profits are as yet unascertained, but we are sure that the group has now established itself firmly in the community, as the most frequent comment is "When will the next production be?"

Laura Jenkins

### EDMONTON

VICE CONSUL and MRS. ARTHUR B. CORCORAN departed from Edmonton May 17 for home leave and transfer to Fukuoka, Japan. Mr. Corcoran had served at the Consulate in Edmonton since May 10, 1927, slightly over 27 years, and consequently was widely known here.



Vice-Consul and Mrs. Arthur B. Corcoran photographed at a farewell party before they left for Fukuoka, Japan.

As an example of the esteem in which Mr. Corcoran was held in Edmonton, the Edmonton Country Club (golf) this year extended to Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran honorary memberships, an honor never previously bestowed, while the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce on April 2 wrote Mr. Corcoran in part as follows:

"Very mixed feelings on our part accompanied the newspaper announcement of your transfer—feelings of regret that we would no longer be able to call you up and make a request on you for information and assistance—and feelings of good-will because of the recognition which you received."

As a token of their regard and good wishes for the future the Consulate's staff presented to Mr. Corcoran on the eve of his departure a purse and leather toilet kit bearing his initials.

C. O. Hawthorne

(Continued on page 48)

### DULLES ACCEPTS REPORT (from page 33)

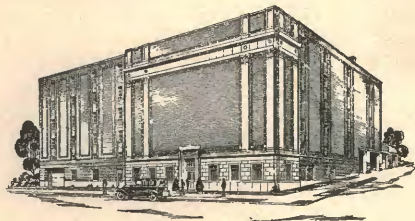
from your report that certain minor amendments to existing legislation will be necessary to carry out this program.

7. I have also directed that action be taken to seek legislative authority for the scholarship program proposed by the Committee. This program, providing for two-year scholarship awards to outstanding young men and women after competitive examinations, would insure the constant renewal of the Foreign Service from colleges in all parts of the country. It seems to me that the scholarship program is a most important and unique feature of the Committee's recommendations.
8. I agree with the Committee that Congressional appointment to the competitions for the majority of these scholarships is desirable, with the Executive Branch having an appropriate share.
9. Since the scholarship training will require legislative sanction and, in any case, will take time to initiate, there is need for immediate and interim action. I am particularly gratified that the Committee considered this factor, and I have adopted the recommendations to modernize and speed up the examining and appointment procedures for Foreign Service officers of the beginning grade.
10. I have endorsed your recommended steps to insure that entering officers will be truly representative young men and women, from all sections of our country.
11. I agree with the Committee's analysis of the importance of the training function of the Foreign Service Institute in preparing our diplomatic officers for their tasks, and for inculcating in them the skills and knowledge so necessary in the practice of present day foreign affairs. To this end, I have accepted your recommendations for strengthening the Institute so that it will have a status more nearly equivalent to that of our war colleges, as envisioned by the Congress when it enacted the Foreign Service Act of 1946.
12. I am completely in agreement with the Committee's views on the importance of establishing a true career development system, especially as reflected in the training and assignment of the Department's personnel. Only through the existence of such a system can the Department attract and hold the highly qualified and dedicated body of men and women who must make up our professional service.

These, it seems to me, are the basic recommendations of the Committee, and they will be put into effect as rapidly as possible. There are, of course, a few other detailed recommendations dealing with personnel administration which require further study by myself and the other senior officers of the Department. I have in mind such suggestions as those concerning the inspection function, allowances and retirement benefits, and leave and salary adjustments. I shall see that this study is vigorously carried forward.

I am glad to have the Committee's endorsement of the Department's present effort to complete its security screening program as quickly as possible. We shall continue that effort, and shall equally, of course, continue to insure that this program is administered with the most careful fairness and objectivity.

(Continued on page 52)



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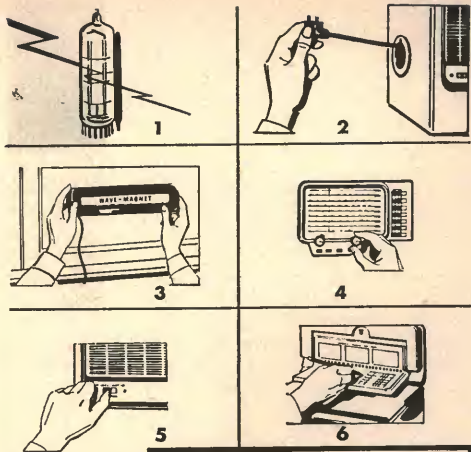
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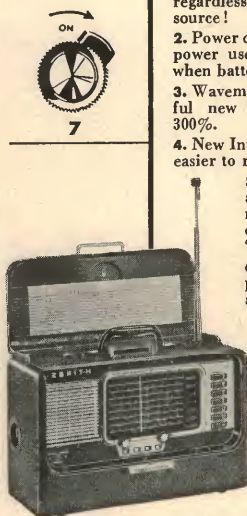
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## SYDNEY

From Sydney to San Francisco it is 7543 miles. Today Pan American Airways flies the distance in thirty air hours, but ships still take nineteen days. The daily newspapers list the days when overseas mail arrives and departs. Reading the dates or f.o. (first opportunity) for Outward Surface Mails to the New Hebrides, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Island, Portuguese Timor, Rarotonga, Samoa, and Tahiti impresses on one Australia's geographic position and her isolation from Western civilization. It is this isolation that has allowed the evolution of her unique animals, left over from earlier ages, as the emu and the kangaroo which are featured on the Australian Coat-of-Arms, the koala, also a marsupial, which children's teddy bears resemble, and the strange platypus which lays eggs, but suckles its young, and can swim like a fish. The remoteness of Australia is felt, too, in her many place names of aboriginal origin, such as Woolloomooloo, so near King's Cross, Woollongong, and Ulladulla.



Captain W. O. Burch, Jr., Fleet Admiral W. F. Halsey and Consul General and Mrs. Donald Smith pose during the reception held on the *USS Tarawa* at Sydney.

Each year early in May the celebrations begin commemorating the Battle of the Coral Sea, May 4-11, 1942, which turned back the Japanese and staved off the threat of invasion of the Australian mainland. These celebrations reveal the bonds that exist between Australia and the United States despite geographic differences. They also indicate Australia's appreciation of what the U. S. did in the battle of the Pacific. The observance of Coral Sea Week was started in 1946 by the Australian-American Association and has increased in importance each year.

This year Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey was the official guest of honor of the Commonwealth government and the Australian-American Association for the Coral Sea festivities. One Sydney newspaper in an article devoted to him referred to "Halsey's real place in Australian history as a maker of victory in the Solomons," explaining that his influence on the Battle of the Coral Sea was an indirect one. It is

significant for Americans to realize that Australians consider that Halsey has a place in their history. The aircraft carrier, *U.S.S. Tarawa*, with its destroyer escort, *U.S.S. O'Bannon*, also visited Australia for Coral Sea observances. New Zealand sent *H.M.N.Z.S. Black Prince*, the ship that in New Zealand waters escorted the *Gothic* carrying Queen Elizabeth on her recent Commonwealth tour. These ships in the beautiful Sydney Harbor with its many bays and finger-like promontories symbolized the cooperation that exists between their countries. As Admiral Halsey said the Anzus Treaty was only putting into words what already existed.

CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. DONALD W. SMITH gave a reception honoring Fleet Admiral Halsey and the Captain and officers of the *U.S.S. Tarawa* and the *U.S.S. O'Bannon* at the consular residence on Darling Point overlooking the Sydney Harbor. They were also the guests of honor at a reception given by the Lord Mayor of Sydney at the Town Hall and one given by the Premier of New South Wales. Other events of this very social week were a Coral Sea Luncheon, a Victory Ball, and a Gala Performance at the Tivoli Theater under the patronage of AMBASSADOR AMOS J. PEASLEE. Particularly important to Americans was the opportunity to visit the *Tarawa* when the Captain and officers gave a reception on board on Sunday afternoon. Thousands of Australians crowded the two ships when they were open to the public.

The Coral Sea festivities are held successively in the various state capitals so that the guest of honor may attend all of them. The HARRIS HUNGERFORDS left Sydney for home leave and Stockholm the day Admiral Halsey arrived in Brisbane. At the Coral Sea Ball the NORTH BURNS had the opportunity to say good-bye before departing for home leave and Manila. ROBERT and MARY CLEVELAND, new arrivals here, after crossing Australia by train to attend the Associated Chambers of Commerce meeting in Perth, arrived there in time to celebrate Coral Sea Week again, while BOLARD MORE, Sydney's new executive officer, has just returned from a temporary assignment in Perth and missed the festivities in both cities.

Seeing the novel aspects of Australia should include the Barrier Reef which is washed by the Coral Sea, but unfortunately there were no official celebrations there for anyone from the Consulate to attend. However, the reef provides a fascinating possibility for those vacations advocated by the Department to use accumulated leave.

Anne L. Dorr

## LOURENCO MARQUES

One of the outstanding items at this post is that the wild animal population in this part of Africa can relax a bit these days, what with the transfer and home leave of VICE CONSUL RICHARD V. FISCHER and his family. Vic developed quite a local reputation as a big game hunter during his three years here. Since the Fischers have been transferred to Accra, Vic should be able to continue his hobby.

On March 15 your correspondent, replacement for Vic, arrived from Lisbon with wife and infant. Thus the current post complement is: CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. DONALD LAMM and their three children; the Richardsons; and, MISS JOYCE SHIRLEY, who arrived at the post on January 22.

MR. ROBERT NEWBEGIN and MR. LOUIS WIDMER, Foreign Service Inspectors, have just completed a two weeks inspection of the post.

Ralph W. Richardson

## In a More Serious Vein

### Let's Talk About

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**Designations**

WALWORTH BARBOUR was designated Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, and RAY L. THURSTON, JOURNAL Board Chairman, was designated Director of the Office of Eastern European Affairs, the position formerly held by Mr. Barbour.

OLCOTT H. DEMING, whose last post was Tokyo, was designated Deputy for Public Affairs of UNA. Transferred to other offices in the Bureau of United Nations Affairs were ROGER S. TYLER, from Jerusalem, to UNP as Foreign Affairs Officer; CHARLES D. WITHERS from Karachi to UND as Foreign Affairs Officer; HERBERT D. SPIVACK, from Paris, to UNE.

WILLIAM R. TYLER was designated Deputy Director of the Office of Western European Affairs in replacement of RIDGWAY B. KNIGHT.

Because of her recent marriage, MISS MIRIAM CAMP resigned as Officer in Charge of Economic Organization Affairs in the Office of European Regional Affairs.

EVRON M. KIRKPATRICK was designated Deputy Director for Psychological Intelligence in the Office of Intelligence Research.

WINTHROP M. SOUTHWORTH, JR., was designated Special Projects Officer to the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

JOHN C. FRENCH became Acting Executive Director to the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs on April 21.

WILLIAM P. HUGHES was designated Acting Director, Office of Foreign Buildings Operations.

ARTHUR G. JONES was designated to direct the activities of the Special Projects Staff established in the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Personnel. The Staff will be responsible for general project planning, legislative analysis, special studies, and liaison with inter-agency groups on problems relative to overseas personnel administration.

**Personals**

PAUL G. HOFFMAN, board chairman of the Studebaker Corporation and former administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration was named "Father of the Year" by the National Father's Day Committee. The committee said Mr. Hoffman, who had seven children, was chosen for the honor because of his "rare statesmanship." Chosen as Literary Father of the Year was former Ambassador CHESTER BOWLES, who recently wrote *Ambassador's Report*.

MOREHEAD PATTERSON, a member of the Wriston Committee for Personnel and Chairman of the United States Committee for United Nations Day was nominated Deputy Representative of the United States on the United Nations Disarmament Commission. Mr. Patterson graduated from Yale, studied economics at Christ Church, Oxford, and received an LL.B in 1924 from Harvard Law School.

MARGARET HAYS, of the personnel operations office for the Far East, was honored at a farewell cocktail party given at the Foreign Service Association Club on June 4. She has been transferred to Manila.

Following two days of hearings, the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board announced publicly that they had decided that there was "no doubt as to the loyalty of DR. [RALPH] BUNCHE to the Government of the

United States." The Loyalty Board was created by President Eisenhower to look into the loyalty of all United States citizens working for the United Nations and its agencies.

An indictment charging VAL R. LORWIN, a former State Department official, with lying to a loyalty board about his alleged Communist affiliations was dismissed in Federal District Court in Washington at the request of the Department of Justice. Mr. Lorwin was No. 64 on a list of 81 State Department employes accused of communism by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy in a speech to the Senate on February 20, 1950. He is the only one on the McCarthy list who has been indicted and he is now free of charges.

RICHARD FORD and W. PERRY GEORGE, retired Foreign Service Officers, were elected to offices in the American Chamber of Commerce in Spain. Richard Ford was elected to the presidency, and W. Perry George to the first vice-presidency of the largest foreign affiliate of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Both Mr. Ford and Mr. George were assigned to posts in Spain during their Service career and returned to Spain after retirement.

**Foreign Service Wives**

MRS. ALAN G. KIRK, wife of ADMIRAL KIRK, former Ambassador to Belgium and the Soviet Union, spoke informally at the spring luncheon of the Foreign Service Wives held at the Chevy Chase Country Club.

If she had her life to live over again, said Mrs. Kirk, she believed that she would "start it in the same way, with the same man, in the same work."

She recalled some of the instances of her life as the wife of a junior Naval Officer, and mentioned a method of packing which she evolved: cretonne curtains packed flat in the first trunk to be opened, a silver tea set and a cocktail shaker in a hat box. Given an hour to lengthen or shorten the curtains, remarked Mrs. Kirk, and she had found she could be reasonably at home anywhere.

Commenting generally upon the lives of Foreign Service wives, she remarked that it was helpful to "keep your point of view elastic and to cherish a sense of curiosity."

Before she concluded her talk, she put in a plea for an understanding on the part of wives of junior officers for the special difficulties which a senior officer's wife faces.

"To be the wife of a Chief of Mission," she commented, "carries with it great personal responsibilities. Many live lonely lives, separated from their children."

She herself, she said, had frequently felt like an actress, changing for several performances a day and spending the rest of the time "all by myself" in the dressing room.

She concluded her talk by commenting that Foreign Service wives have an opportunity to be real helpmeets to their husbands, and to share more of their husbands' lives than wives of business husbands.

MRS. GERALD DREW, chairman of the wives' group for the past year, presided at the luncheon and announced the committee chairmen for next year.

MRS. DAVID KEY will be chairman, and Mrs. JACOB BEAM secretary-treasurer. Mrs. WALTER McCONAUGHY will be chairman of the small luncheons and Mrs. ANDREW FOSTER chairman of the teas. Mrs. CECIL LYON, Mrs. BURKE ELBRICK, and Mrs. TYLER THOMPSON will serve as hostesses, and Mrs. LIVINGSTON MERCHANT and Mrs. PHILIP CHALMERS will continue on the committee.



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## AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

CARL CHARLICK, who wrote "Jefferson's NATO", was born in Austria and has lived in the United States since 1920. In World War II, he served overseas three years with the U. S. Army, and subsequently was with the foreign service of the United States in the Allied administration of Germany. He came to Washington in 1951 to complete his formal education and to engage in free-lance research work and writing.

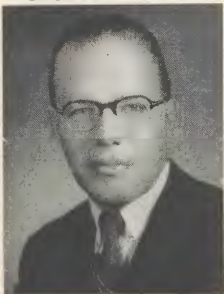


Carl Charlick

WALTER M. RUDOLPH, assistant to the Science Adviser and author of "Science in Foreign Relations" has degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and University of Southern California. He entered the State Department in 1944, and his early assignments were in the Commodities Division and the Division of International Resources.

EDWARD THRASHER became a Foreign Service Officer following a tour of duty with the Navy and work as an administrator and copywriter with an advertising agency. His first assignment was at Bern, Switzerland, his second at Haifa. His article "The Crusader City" is the second published in the JOURNAL, the first being "Reflections of a Visa Officer" published last year.

CHARLES E. HULICK, a graduate of Amherst College, entered the Service as a clerk in the American consulate at Leipzig in 1938. He has since served in Bucharest, London,



Alvin M. Bentley

Panama, Egypt, Berlin and the Department.

ALVIN M. BENTLEY, member of congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Michigan and author of "Congress and the Foreign Service," was a Foreign Service Officer from 1941 to 1950, during which period he served in Mexico City, Bogota, Budapest and Rome. He is a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House.

MARTIN DOMKE, author of "International Trade Arbitration", is International Vice President of the American Arbitration Association and a Lecturer on International Trade Arbitration at New York School of Law. He is a frequent contributor to legal periodicals on the various aspects of settlement of international disputes. He also gave addresses on international commercial arbitration in in-service training and intermediate courses at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, D. C.



Martin Domke

## DULLES ACCEPTS REPORT (from page 46)

Please allow me to express to you, and to the other members of the Committee, my appreciation of your efforts and my conviction that you have made a substantial contribution to the strength and future of the Department of State and its career service.

Sincerely yours,  
(Sgd.) John Foster Dulles

Following is the text of a message from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to personnel of the Department and Foreign Service concerning the Public Committee on Personnel's report:

To my colleagues in the Department of State and the Foreign Service:

The Public Committee on Personnel, which I appointed last March, has now completed its study and made its report. My purpose in appointing the Committee was to seek recommendations concerning the measures necessary to strengthen the effectiveness of the Department and its personnel at home and abroad in carrying out our responsibilities to the American people.

I have reviewed the Committee's findings, and I feel that the Committee's mission has been admirably fulfilled. I have, therefore, today approved its basic recommendations, and have decided to proceed at once to put them into effect. This program has my unqualified support and will be carried out as rapidly as possible.

In order that we may go forward without delay, I have today recommended, and the President has agreed to, the nomination of Mr. Charles E. Saltzman as Under Secretary of State for Administration. Mr. Saltzman, who served as one of the members of the Public Committee, is also a former Assistant Secretary of State. He will have the duty of initiating and supervising the execution of this new program. Under my supervision, he will also be in complete charge of the administrative offices and operations of the Department, and will, of course, have my full support in carrying out his mission.

Mr. Thruston Morton with exceptional ability and devotion to the public service, has been carrying the additional job of Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Administration. Mr. Saltzman's appointment will enable Mr. Morton once again to devote full time to his duties as Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations. I am grateful to him for the administrative leadership he has provided during the interim period while the Committee was formulating its recommendations.

Mr. Saltzman believes, and I concur, that this new program can be fully launched and well under way by December 31, 1954, at which time the statutory authority for the position of Under Secretary of State for Administration expires, and at which time Mr. Saltzman intends to return to his business, from which he is taking a leave of absence.

I am deeply convinced that the results of this new program will be a major contribution to the betterment of the Department of State and the career employees who are its strength and its future.

## MARRIAGES

FITZSIMMONS-WALSH. Miss Dorothe June Walsh and Mr. Zane R. Fitzsimmons were married on May 8, 1954, at Trieste. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons are members of the staff of the United States Political Adviser at Trieste.

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#### ESSAY CONTEST (from page 32)

Foreign Services for the Departments of Commerce and Labor is not impossible.

Employees of the United States Information Agency and the Foreign Operations Agency continue to represent the United States abroad under separate personnel systems. And meanwhile, the government-wide study now being carried out with a view to establishing a single overseas personnel system for all departments maintaining personnel abroad is expected to be completed sometime during the fall of 1954.

All of this brings us to the subject of the prize essay contest now being conducted by the JOURNAL on "The Organization of American Representation Abroad." Several persons have asked us whether Secretary Dulles' acceptance of the Wriston Committee's recommendations has not made

(Continued on page 54)

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#### ESSAY CONTEST (from page 53)

essay contributions from active officers and employees unnecessary. On the contrary, the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL believes that essay contributions from active officers and employees is necessary as a vital major element in the broad stream of thought and action which is shaping the future, now, of our representation abroad.

Despite the broadness of the Wriston Committee recommendations, these recommendations do not deal with many problems which may be usefully examined in the essays. As stated in the Prize Contest Announcement, some of the problems discussed in the essays might be "basic concepts . . . legislative requirements, and practical working relationships of the foreign service to the rest of our government." The Wriston recommendations give some of these problems a new urgency and bearing.

A contestant, continues the announcement, might also examine such questions as: "What significance for American representation abroad may there be in changes that have occurred in modern times in the theory and practice of international intercourse? Have past and continuing efforts to solve the main problems of American representation gone far enough, or too far, or in the wrong direction?"

The JOURNAL has received much evidence that persons in the Service are deeply interested in the Contest. In scores of posts contest brochures have been distributed to anyone who might be interested in contributing an essay.

The contest announcement has also been distributed to Fulbright scholars and teachers, to overseas chambers of commerce, through the USIA newsletter, to every Labor Attaché, to interested personnel in the FOA and to the armed forces.

Manuscripts have already been received from college students, employees of other government agencies, and persons who have a "recognized interest and competence in foreign affairs."

Unless active officers and employees maintain their interest in submitting contest contributions it seems to us that everyone will have had his say on the question of "The Organization of American Representation Abroad" except those who are, perhaps, most experienced and most vitally concerned—active officers and employees of the Department of State.

#### THE CRUSADER CITY (from page 27)

hood of the customs house. With austerity in Israel the shops have little to offer, but you can enjoy walking the cobblestone lane with its gutter in the center, watching the shopkeepers watching you and life pass them by, and wrinkling your nose whenever the smell dictates. For Acre is the East.

And Acre is the Sinister East. Although you can cross the old city at a leisurely walk in fifteen minutes, you can find yourself terribly alone at the turn of a corner. When you remember the blood that has been spilled here, the Phonicians, Jews, Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, Muslims, Crusaders, Turks, French, British, and now again Arabs and Jews who have died to hold this little town, it is not hard to picture an assassin lurking in the shadow with naked scimitar.

To leave the old city you pass through the land gate. Although it is no longer closed nights, the two heavy portals still hang, nail-studded. As you drive under the gate-tower you recall that it was used by the Turks for executions. Haifa and your hotel are thirty minutes away.

#### FRIENDS AT WORK (from page 29)

so was that of the professional diplomats. A few had attained the rank of First Secretary, although the majority of us were of Second Secretary level, ranging in age from 32 to 45. There were two representatives from the State Department, both selected from posts in Europe, one from Canada and the rest—we were 28 in all—came from England and Western European nations from Finland to Portugal, including Yugoslavia, and countries as far east as Turkey and Greece, but not those behind the Iron Curtain.

The interesting fact—and this is one of the secrets to the success of the conference—is that we were not selected or designated by our respective Governments or Foreign Offices. The Director of the Conference, acting on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee, but not a Friend herself, spent six months traveling throughout Europe, first obtaining the consent and support of the respective Foreign Offices and then interviewing prospective candidates from whom she finally selected the actual participants. The fact that we were extended invitations to attend in this manner and not designated or appointed by our Governments helped us not to feel automatically bound to the official views of our respective governments. It encouraged us to give expressions to personal opinions. By this I do not wish to imply that official national policies were not defended by the various delegates. They certainly were and most vigorously, too. However, this brings me to the second of the many lasting values derived from the conference. It is the realization, once you break away from the formal approach of official representative to official representative, that in defending one's national policies in foreign affairs, you find there is much more room for accommodating the views of others, without harm to one's own legitimate national self-interest. It was an amazing and illuminating experience to see how we had all come with set views on the many problems we discussed; how in the beginning we instinctively were on the defensive when the policies or viewpoints of our respective governments came under question; and how in the end, following ten days of community living, free exchange of views publicly and privately, some of the chips had fallen off our shoulders. This was directly attributable to the experience of seeing problems from many different approaches, to some of which we had never before been exposed in our more narrowly defined official areas of assignment, and the broader understanding derived from this experience. We suddenly realized, when the conference was over, that there were other defensible positions than those with which we came to the conference; and that following a softening and rounding of the edges of a given position by each side over a contentious issue it was possible to find a modified but mutually acceptable position. It is true, of course, that we were not under public scrutiny. We had no official responsibility to discharge and were under no obligation to reach conclusions or to resolve differences without loss of face or compromising a minimum position. And, of course, all of these factors do obtain today when the Great Powers attempt to resolve the current issues giving rise to international tension.

Allied to this valuable and lasting experience is the additional factor that within these 10 short days friendships were established. Before we left many of us were on a first name basis. In the future, when some of us find our-

(Continued on page 56)



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In spite of losses in membership due to resignations from the Service last year, the Protective Association had another successful year. Membership again is growing and is approaching the 1600 mark.

There will be attached to the annual report a section regarding several administrative matters that will help members understand the Group Plan. Please read both the annual report and the explanatory material.

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#### FRIENDS AT WORK (from page 54)

selves at the same post, one perhaps in the Foreign Office of his country, the other an accredited representative of his country, there will already exist a bond, an easy entree and broad basis of understanding to facilitate the official transaction of business relating to the interests of our respective countries. This is one of the truly constructive and lasting values to come out of the conference. Having no official responsibility to discharge at the conference and under no compulsion to arrive at conclusions or to resolve differences, it was easier for us to achieve a broader area of understanding on some of the troublesome international problems which our governments in official negotiations have not yet succeeded in doing. The full effect of this will not, in my estimation, be lost, should two or three of us at some future date be in the position of negotiating together in an official capacity toward the solution of some knotty problem of diplomacy at issue between our governments.

The Quaker representatives remained in the background. They performed the many administrative functions to make the conference possible in the first place and, once started, to insure that it went smoothly. They saw to it that we had pleasant quarters, good food and good company. They participated in the discussions, but not frequently or at any length. There was no effort whatsoever to use the conference to put forward a purely Quaker point of view or to try to convert the participants to the Quaker way of life. Quite on the contrary, they were most careful not to do this. They were content to do the work of bringing about the conference in the hope that something constructive would eventually come of it. The participants left with the conviction that something had been achieved. There was a genuine feeling of appreciation on the part of all for the thought and effort which the Friends Service had given to this endeavor. The two American participants were particularly impressed with how much the ten days had accomplished in bringing about a better understanding on the part of the other participants for the United States, its foreign and domestic policies and the motivations behind these policies.

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE ARBITRATION (from page 36)

are located in foreign countries. Parties can not always know at the time when contractual relations are established where arbitrations later are to be held. Since the choice of arbitrators is also dependent on the place of the arbitration hearings, further disagreement may result between the parties already in dispute and this would in all probability delay the speedy processing of arbitration. For that reason the American Arbitration Association recommends in its Standard International Trade Arbitration Clause that the settlement of all disputes under the respective contract take place under the rules of the Association "or such other rules as it may designate." In this way arbitration machinery in other countries, under established rules of practice and procedure, becomes available to the American trader. Such machinery has been in existence through many chambers of commerce, commodity exchanges and other bodies administering not only domestic but also international trade arbitration. Foremost among them are groups in countries of the British Commonwealth, such as the London Court of Arbitration, under well-established arbitration rules of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British

Empire. Other international arbitration facilities are available through the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, which has National Committees in many parts of the world, and the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission with headquarters in New York City, which serves the interests of the businessmen in the twenty-one American Republics of the Western Hemisphere. Special arrangements of the American Arbitration Association exist not only with these commercial organizations, but also with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Montreal, with the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association in Tokyo, and with the Netherlands Arbitration Institute at The Hague. Negotiations with commercial organizations in other parts of the world are in progress for the mutual use of arbitration facilities by traders of the respective countries. This worldwide system of available arbitration services, if properly promoted and used by the business community, will make it possible to implement the foreign economic policy of the United States by facilitating the adjustment of commercial disputes which only too often in their unsettled state disturb good trade relations.

Parties to a controversy who did not agree in advance to settle the controversy by arbitration may do so in a submission after a dispute has arisen. They may select an arbitrator or agree on the method of selection and determine the rules under which they will proceed with the arbitration. The machinery for adjustment of trade disputes which commercial organizations in many countries maintain, with panels of arbitrators of different nationalities, will offer the possibility for an impartial and prompt determination of controversies. Rules of practice and procedure of those organizations provide for the initiation of arbitration by filing a demand and notifying the other party, time limits for answering statements and measures to be taken successively. Moreover, the private character of those arbitration proceedings prevents the disclosure of methods of handling business transactions, credit standing, defective products and liabilities, which facts, if publicly known, would be disadvantageous to the parties.

Reference to rules, in the arbitration agreement, is therefore recommended in order to facilitate arbitration proceedings. Agencies administering arbitration also make certain that the award is rendered by the arbitrator in correct form and in compliance with the procedural law of the country. Though most arbitration cases terminate in an award which is accepted by both parties, court enforcement in another country may sometimes be necessary. Generally, courts will not review arbitration awards rendered in fair hearings which are usually well-controlled by the arbitration agencies. Moreover, the enforcement of foreign awards is greatly facilitated by the new commercial treaties of the United States mentioned above. A further movement is under way in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which resolved unanimously on April 6, 1954 to consider a Draft-Convention on the Enforcement of International Arbitral Awards, submitted by the International Chamber of Commerce.

International traders increasingly know and apply arbitration as a means to develop stable business contacts. By effective removal of controversies from trade channels, arbitration makes a contribution towards the establishment of good will which is in the best interest of democratic self-regulation in international business transactions.

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mention his scheme for an anti-piratical confederacy to the youthful marquis whose imagination was at once fired by the idea. There is a short letter from him in the Jefferson papers, in which his enthusiasm races at full speed ahead with the details of the plan. He already visualizes himself as the chief of the enterprise and proposes to ask monetary contributions.

from Naples, Portugal, Rome, Venice and some German towns, naval stores and sea men from America, a treaty with Malta, a harbor in Sicily, in order to fit out six large brigs and some smaller vessels, including marines for boarding purposes. Moreover, "should a land opportunity offer, the King of Naples will land some regiments." Here, then, in broad outline are sketched "combined operations" involving not only combat forces, but also bases and logistics!

While there is not one further word from Jefferson on the subject, young Lafayette refused to drop the idea. To his idol George Washington he wrote on October 26, 1786 and again on January 18, 1787, strongly urging the advantages of a common armament which would be jointly financed but operate under a unified command. To Secretary of Foreign Affairs John Jay he penned a similar argument on October 23, 1786, adding the further political point that

a confederacy of six or seven powers . . . would guard against the breaking of a peace which the powers mutually guarantee to each other . . .

and also including an item which strongly suggests modern mutual security procedures:

I would like at the same time the armament so managed as to use American flour, fish and naval stores . . .

Secretary Jay, under date of February 16, 1787, returned a polite but noncommittal answer. This, however, did not end the matter. Jefferson, as often was his wont, may have preferred to remain in the background and work his ideas through trusted intermediaries. Also, there is known to be a substantial gap in the preserved correspondence of this period. In the opinion of Mr. Donald Mugridge, Research Fellow in American History of the Library of Congress and author of a special study on this subject in 1945, there is every reason to believe that Jefferson had found a way to place his project before the proper persons in the United States.

Any further doubts about this can be dispelled by a glance at the resolution introduced into Congress on July 27, 1787 by William Grayson of Virginia and adopted by 9 States against 1, instructing the American minister to France to form a confederacy of the powers warring against the piratical states of North Africa, under a convention fixing the quotas to be contributed by each signatory, also stipulating that no member may withdraw by making a separate peace, and "fixing the general command in such a manner as may best secure the desired object." The similarity of this language to the previously cited ideas of Jefferson leaves little doubt as to the pedigree of the congressional resolution.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs to whom the resolution had been referred for study returned it a few days later with a crushingly adverse report. Not that John Jay refused to face the issue of the Barbary pirates; on the contrary, he often had advocated a vigorous course, if at all possible. But he was an ardent believer in a strong and

efficient government for the United States, and he chose this opportunity to drive home his point to an argument which at that time was being debated by the Philadelphia Convention. "Due to the inefficiency of the national government," wrote Jay with acrid candor, "the public revenue had become inadequate to meet the ordinary exigencies of the Union." He therefore was regretfully obliged to term the resolution impractical, since the expected American contribution of one frigate-of-war would exceed the resources of the United States; and he advised Congress to eschew any commitments "until the Means of executing them appear clearly to be within reach."

There is no record of any further action being taken on this resolution, and Jefferson's bold scheme expired of inanition. The Barbary coast dragged on as a very sore spot of American foreign relations, only partly relieved when a favorable treaty was concluded with one of these states, Morocco, in 1787. Further eastward, American ships continued to fall victim to the pirates and American captives saw their ordeal lengthen into years. The bitter facts of American weakness, as stated by John Jay, ruled out any more positive action and even Jefferson admitted the wisdom of not provoking the pirates "until we are rich enough to arm in that sea." About all that the United States could do was to appropriate small sums of money to relieve the worst hardships of their captive citizens, and these funds were administered by the French, British and Spanish consuls in Algiers. In the end, the United States came to terms with the Dey of Algiers in a treaty signed in 1795, providing for "presents" and cash contributions of \$1,100,000; this was nearly as much as the cost of building the six frigates which had been laid down under the belated Naval Armament Act of 1794. Jefferson also proved to be right about the worthlessness of a purchased peace. Within a few years, while he himself was at the helm of the nation, the country was forced to go to war with the Barbary states. This time the issue was settled by arms. It might have been done much sooner, and with much less sacrifice of lives, honor and treasure, if Jefferson's early prototype plan for collective security had become a reality.

#### SCIENCE IN FOREIGN RELATIONS (from page 25)

needs of the navigators, no matter what their nationality, accurately to reckon distance and time and space. It flows from the sheer common sense that chemical terms should mean the same thing in Germany that they do in France and other countries. International scientific organizations often constitute an essential link between science and government, for the development of these international standards and rules devolves chiefly upon these groups.

Impressive new developments in such spheres as transport, communications, commercial commodities, and public health and safety have created new problems of international intercourse that must be solved multilaterally. It is certain that science and technology will bring further changes in these and other areas of culture and will create additional problems of international relations. The results of scientific progress are likely to require ever closer relations between the activities of international scientific organizations and the conduct of government affairs.

Finally, the success of the science program depends in part on the responsiveness of scientists and engineers in actively participating in the undertaking. As suggested at

the outset, this program is the foreign-relations segment of a larger program for integrating science and technology into government policies and programs. Considerations going into a scientist's decision to join the Department's program are similar to those he takes into account in deciding to participate in any public program. Among these are the matters of whether participation will jeopardize his freedom of thought, whether it will hinder his professional career, and whether indeed he can make a contribution to foreign policies and programs. These factors require much soul-searching on his part.

Scientists and engineers, however, have firmly insisted that they should be given a more prominent part than heretofore in formulating government policies and in executing government programs. They have steadfastly maintained that they should be assigned that role in the foreign aspects of such formulation and execution as well as in other aspects. Their demand has been logical and consonant with modern trends.

On its part, the Department has adapted its organization in accordance with this proposal. It has seriously accepted the challenge of meeting changing complexities of international affairs brought about by modern scientific and technological developments. It has set to motion the science program. In doing so, it has provided the opportunity for scientists and engineers to assume precisely the role they have asked for.

Activities of the science program represent a satisfactory measure of success. The program can give further promise. Its future will depend in large part, however, upon the acceptance of social responsibility on the part of scientists and engineers themselves.

#### CONGRESS (from page 34)

and by individuals who are truly objective in their thinking. The Administration is not demanding the votes of the Foreign Service but it is demanding its complete and unquestioning loyalty. For this reason, officers and their families should be extremely careful when discussing political developments in this country, especially, for obvious reasons, at social gatherings.

One more word of caution to my former colleagues who are in the field. You have been and will be visited by many congressional committees and study missions in your posts. Social functions are pleasant and sometimes have a certain value but they are often fatiguing to a person who is honestly trying to acquire a large amount of varied information within a short space of time. A Congressman worth his salt is trying to meet and talk with as large a number of people as possible, and not just those on a certain social level. I am now talking about the average hard-working, sincere Representative or Senator and not those misplaced individuals who give the word "junket" the unfortunate connotation it has today.

I sincerely trust that my former colleagues will take these suggestions in the same frank spirit with which they have been offered. There are many of us who really want to reinforce and improve the Service but who are constantly forced to battle its critics. To the extent that your own conduct will assist us to meet this criticism, to that extent will we be able to help you in turn. We are all of us interested in upholding the prestige and maintaining the security of the United States. The more that Congress and the Service can cooperate toward these objectives, the more certain they will be of continued fulfillment.

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## CHANGES OF STATION FOR APRIL

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO
Ackerson, Garret G., Jr.	Dept.	Prague
Adams, Alton G.	New Appt.	Addis Ababa
Barnes, Elizabeth P.	Hamburg	Mexico
Boston, Bertha W.	New Appt.	Rome
Biggs, Helen	Amsterdam	Rotterdam
Birlevs, Merrill M.	Bern	New Delhi
Burnet Frank N.	Manila	Paris
Cabot, John M.	Dept.	Stockholm
Cadeaux, Ralph H.	New Appt.	Genoa
Cahn, Rudolph E.	Rio de Janeiro	Dept.
Cansler, Norman L.	New Appt.	Salonika
Chase, Augustus S.	Dept.	Manila
Christiano, Joseph	New Appt.	Genoa
Church, Harold A.	Caracas	Munich
Cohen, Alex A.	San Jose	Manila
Cook, Charles B., III	Tabris	Tehran
Daplis, Alex B.	New Appt.	Karachi
Delis, Theresa V.	Naples	Tel Aviv
Deming, Olcott H.	Tokyo	Dept.
Devierno, Vincent F.	New Appt.	Genoa
Duvivier, Paul F.	Stockholm	Bonn
Fagan, Dorothy N.	Casablanca	Kobe
Fosse, Helen F.	Saigon	Paris
Gentry, Wayne B.	Jidda	London
Goldsmith, Howard C.	Zagreb	Auckland
Gould, David F.	New Appt.	Paris
Graham, Pierre R.	Tangier	Beirut
Hohenthal, Theodore	Manila	Montrerey
Holmes, Edward W.	Dept.	Johannesburg
Holt, Mildred O.	Saigon	Brussels
Howley, John E.	Acre	Bonn
Hungerford, Harris	Sydney	Stockholm
Hvoslef, Inger	Dept.	Kuwait
Ingram, George M.	New Appt.	Vienna
Jenkins, Kempton B.	Hamburg	Bangkok
Johnson, Paxton B.	New Appt.	Genoa
Kelly, F. Patrick	Paris	Dept.
King, Nat B.	Praha	Tehran
Krason, William S.	Vienna	Birmingham
Kriebel, F. Wesley	New Appt.	Vienna
Lamb, Norman E.	Windsor	Rome
Mag, Edward A.	Tokyo	Vienna
McAuliffe, Eugene V.	Berlin	Dept.
McLaughlin, Gerald	Mexico DF	Okinawa
Meeks, Nelson P.	Vancouver	Windsor
Murrell, Franklin H.	Paramaribo	Genoa
Frederick C. Oechsner	Dept.	Warsaw
Oakley, R. Kenneth	Geneva	St. John NB
Pallis, Joseph J.	New Appt.	Genoa
Parolini, Arthur	Paris	Bangkok
Perry, John M.	Hamburg	Gusquail
Pics, Anthony	New Appt.	Naples
Popple, Paul M.	Saigon	Oslo
Provencher, Roger A.	New Appt.	Genoa
Radston, Donald M.	New Delhi	Athens
Rigas, James G.	New Appt.	Salonika
Royt, Frederick L.	San Salvador	Lima
Rush, James T.	Melbourne	Tokyo
Russell, John P.	New Appt.	Naples
Selbert, Elvin	Panama	Amsterdam
Simonelli, Bruno	New Appt.	Genoa
Sonne, C. Melvin, Jr.	Ciudad Juarez	Vienna
Sprides, James D.	New Appt.	Salonika
Stephan, Charles H.	Yokohama	Vancouver
Swierczek, Walter L.	Paris	London
Talbot, Jack V.	Manila	Dept.
Thompson, Blanche E.	Tehran	Vienna
Tharson, Lloyd W.	New Appt.	Palermo
Thurgood, Harriet C.	London	Salon
Turkel, Harry R.	Athens	Bonn
Warner, Carlos J.	Rome	Managua
Wells, Alfred W.	Rangoon	Vienna
Wolle, William D.	Baghdad	Glasgow
Wright, William D.	New Appt.	Manila
Zagorski, Steven D.	Tel Aviv	Vienna

## OFFICERS RETIREMENTS & RESIGNATIONS

CAREER MINISTER	Thompson, John M., Jr.
Wiley, John C.—Retirement	FSR
FSO	Meyer, Richard N.
Bates, William M.	Tyler, William R.
Busser, William	FSS
Clark, DuWayne G.—Retirement	Blind, G. Edith—Retirement
Donner, Joseph W.	Bradford, Leonard G.—Retirement
Friedman, William H.	Camp, Helen
Millard, Hugh—Retirement	Elliott, Richard W.
Mirick, Susannah	Fitch, John M.
Moore, Horatio J.—Retirement	Fulton, Richard G.
Nyhus, Paul—Retirement	Hall, Harold E.
Paddock, Arthur L.	Hawkins, Mack, Jr.
Preston, Austin R.—Retirement	O'Neal, Birch D.

## IN MEMORIAM

**HIGGINS.** Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins Higgins, wife of Colonel Lawrence Higgins, former Foreign Service Officer, died on May 14, 1954, in Washington, D. C.

## CANCELLATIONS & AMENDMENTS

Collins, Ralph S.	Belgium cancelled, to remain in Bad Homburg
Corrigan, Robert F.	Seville cancelled, now transferred to Santiago
Crosby, Oliver S.	Bonn cancelled, now transferred to Berlin
Freeman, James B.	Bonn cancelled, now transferred to Frankfurt
Gentry, Wayne B.	London cancelled, now transferred to Vienna
Green, A. Ruth	Belgrade cancelled, now transferred to Tokyo
Green, Casper D.	Sao Paulo cancelled, now resignation
Hulley, Benjamin M.	Amsterdam cancelled, to remain in London
Lessing, Roy F.	Vienna cancelled, now resignation
Mak, Dayton S.	Cairo cancelled, now transferred to London
Prince, Edward P.	Additionally assigned to Auckland
Rockey, Lucian L., Jr.	Mansu cancelled, now transferred to Saigon
Sora, Dewitt L.	Naples cancelled, now transferred to Paramaribo
Thomas, Edward J.	Salon cancelled, now transferred to Taipei
Todd, James R.	Vienna cancelled, now transferred to Salzburg
Valliere, Raymond A.	Lisbon cancelled, now transferred to Seville
Wolle, William D.	Glasgow cancelled, now transferred to Manchester

## CORRECTION

A pleasant note from James M. McFarland, who wrote "They Will Return," published in the May issue, called our attention to the fact that apparently we had mixed him up with another person in the Foreign Service. "I am," his note states, "not a Yale man but am a Princeton and NYU man. And I have been with HICOG a little less than a year, having joined the Foreign Service upon my discharge from the Army in 1945 and having served as Vice Consul in Montreal, Information Officer in Istanbul and Ankara, Consul and Public Affairs officer in Geneva and since July, 1953, Senior Information Officer in Frankfurt."

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Express Company	11
American Foreign Service Protective Association	55
American Security & Trust Company	37
Arabian American Oil Company	14
Booksmelter, The	48
Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation	13
Calvert School	12
Celanese Corporation of America	45
Chase National Bank	12
Circle Florists	53
Cornell University Press	15
DACOR	6
Dillard Realty Company	10
Educational Consulting Service	53
Federal Storage Company	47
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	16
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	59
General Electric International	9
General Electronics, Inc.	59
General Foods Corporation	41
Coodman, Henry J. & Co.	10
Government Services Insurance Underwriters	57
Grace Line	4
Guild Shoppers, The	12
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation	5
Larchmont Realty Inc.	8
Maphis, J. Alan	14
Mayflower Hotel	10
Merchants Transfer & Storage Company	57
National Distillers Products Corporation	7, 51
Neuert, Wilton & Associates, Inc.	53
Neil's Shopping Service	15
Philco International Corporation	1
Powell, Mrs. Paulus P.	59
Radio Corporation of America	49
Riverside Liquors	53
Schenley International Corporation	II & III Covers
Seagram's V. O.	35
Security Storage Company	37
Service Investment Corporation	10
Sinclair Refining Company	55
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	6
State Department Federal Credit Union	2
Studebaker Corporation	49
Swartz, Walter H. Co.	8
United Fruit Company	8
United States Lines	15
Waldorf-Astoria, Carl M. J.	59
Webster-Chicago Corporation	IV Cover
Woodward & Lothrop	8
Zenith Radio Corporation	47

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