

Foreign Service

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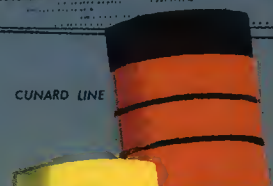
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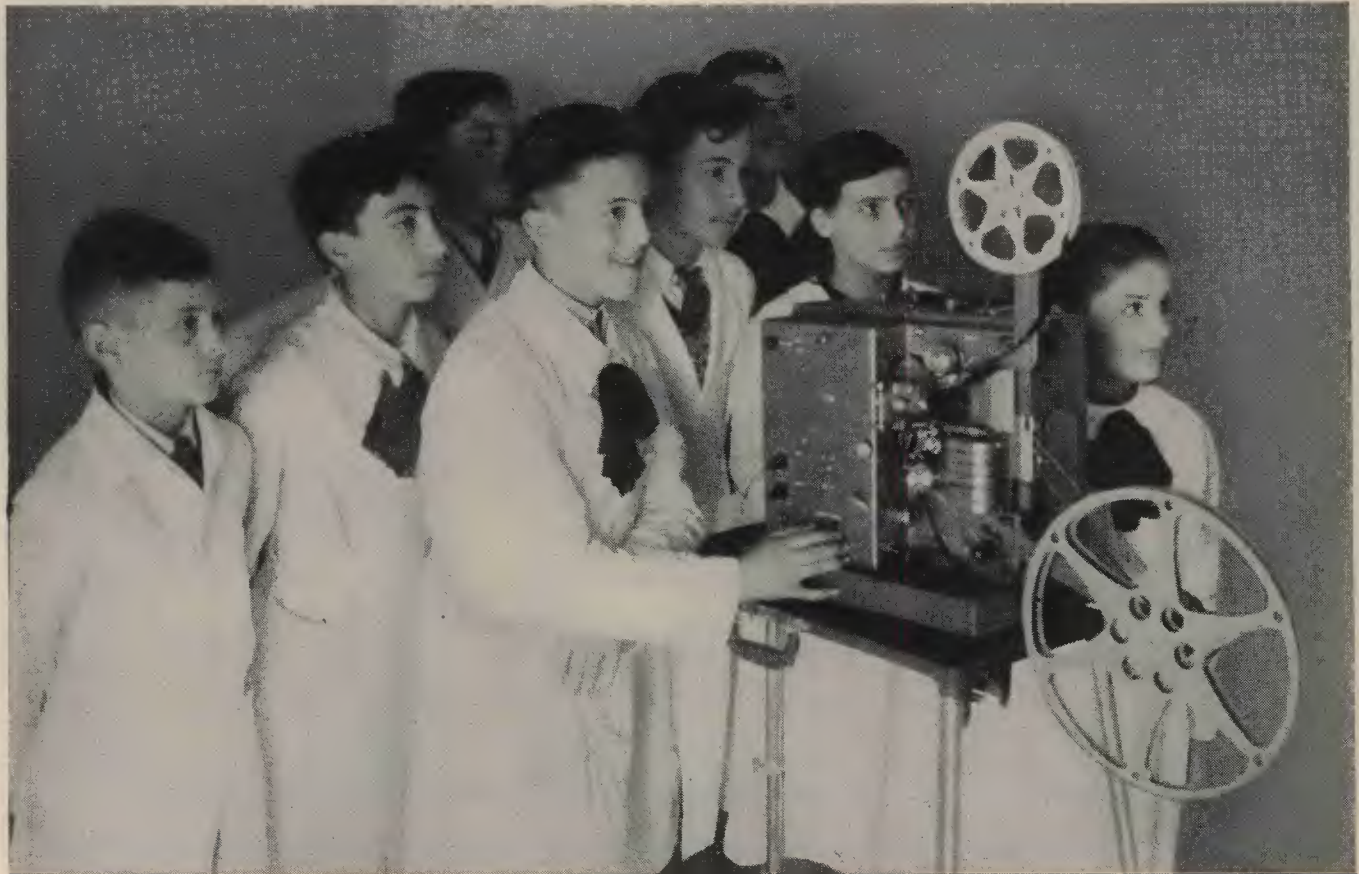
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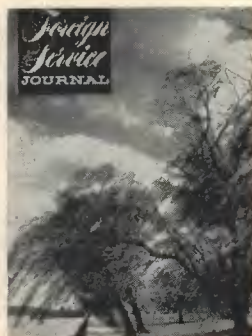
CONTENTS

page

- 20** THE MIND OF THOMAS JEFFERSON *by Stuart L. Hannon*
- 22** THE HERITAGE OF AMERICAN LABOR *by John C. Fuess*
- 25** FBO—1910 *by Leo Doloff*
- 26** THE POST SERVICE YEARS
Thoughts About Retirement *by Harold S. Tewell*
DACOR Solutions *by George Gregg Fuller*
- 30** EMBASSY PROJECT ON RAG PICKERS' ROW
by Mary Jane Hazelip
- 39** H.R. 2097—A BILL FOR ANNUITANTS
- 43** ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES
- 55** APPOINTMENTS TO FSO CORPS

departments

- 4** LETTERS TO THE EDITORS
- 14** TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO *by James B. Stewart*
- 19** NEWS TO THE FIELD *by Lois Perry Jones*
- 28** SERVICE GLIMPSES
- 32** EDITORIALS
June Examinations Upon Retirement
- 34** NEWS FROM THE FIELD
Story of the Month: Border Posts *by Agnes S. Crume*
- 40** THE BOOKSHELF—Francis C. DeWolf, Editor
William L. S. Williams *Orsen N. Nielsen*
Theodore S. Streibert *John W. Auchincloss*
- 41** AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS
- 42** IN MEMORIAM
- 55** BIRTHS
- 55** FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES
- 56** CHANGES OF STATION FOR DECEMBER



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Letters to the Editors

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RECRUITMENT OF FSO'S

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To the Editors,
Foreign Service Journal:

Partly as an outgrowth of the Wriston Report, there have been a number of proposals to promote recruitment for the Foreign Service by offering scholarships to worthy and interested university students in their last two years, against a commitment to enter the Foreign Service for a period of four years, and other proposals to establish a Foreign Service Academy. While the failure to recruit more FSO-6's in the last few years seems to me to have resulted from penny-wise budget limitations rather than from any serious shortage of candidates, there is probably no harm in encouraging more persons to apply. Perhaps the increased competition will give an even better selection.

I would question, however, the wisdom of recruiting *all* candidates for the Foreign Service in this way. It might mean that at some future date all members of the Service would have gone through roughly the same discipline; that is, from the university or Foreign Service Academy directly to the Foreign Service. I think that in this way much of the variety of experience which has been brought in by people who have spent some years in military service and/or business would be lost and the type of officer might become too stereotyped. I would, therefore, suggest that candidates taken in directly from the university (or from any Foreign Service Academy that might be established) initially be given the rank of "FSO Unclassified" for a trial period of two to four years, after which they could qualify as FSO-6's. These should form part of the group of new officers recruited each year. The rest should be slightly older candidates who may have spent 3 to 10 years in other government service or in business and who could qualify directly for the grade of FSO-6, perhaps by examination. This would be a continuation of the lateral entry principle, which has undeniably brought the Foreign Service many skilled and competent persons with diversified experience, though not always at the correct grade and salary. However, there would certainly be less objection among present FSO's to lateral entry at Class 6 than at Class 1 or 2, once the present integration program has been completed.

Seymour M. Finger

CHISELED BITS OF HISTORY

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

You may recall the explanation, attributed to Phidias (5th cent., B.C.), of the secret of creating masterly sculptures:

(Continued on page 6)

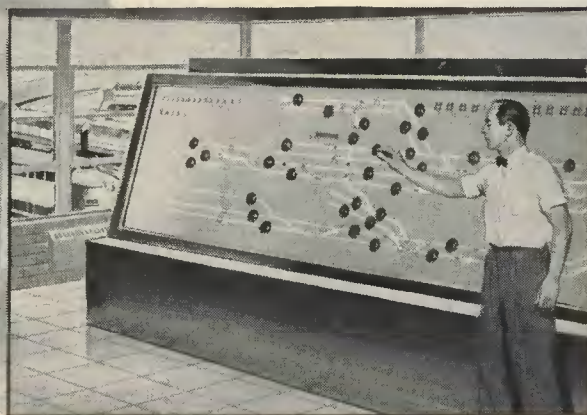
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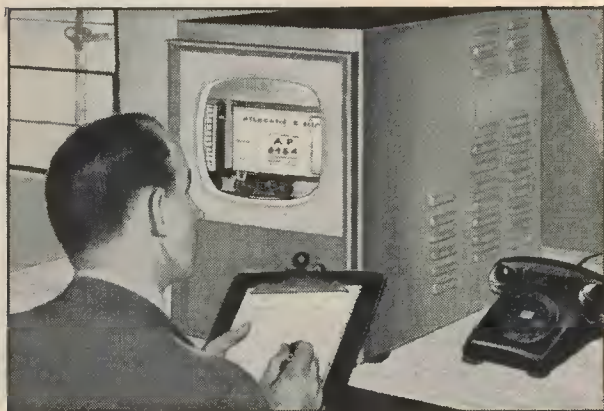


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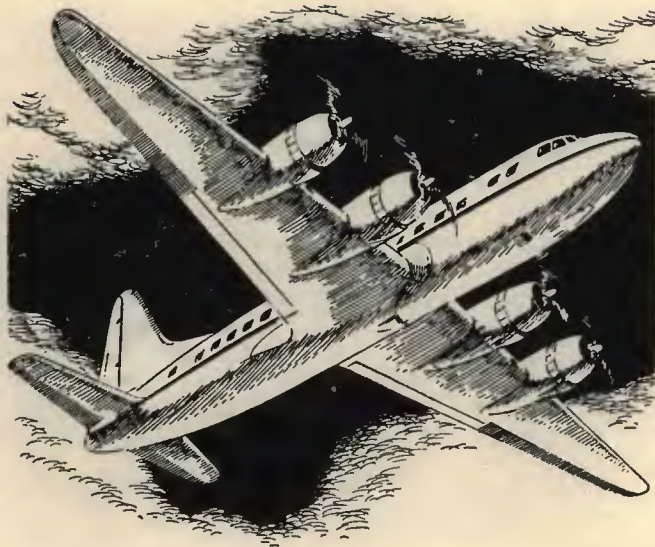
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)

"Take a big hunk of marble and simply chisel off all portions which seem unnecessary." The method appears to be applicable to historical research too, with the significant difference that here the "unnecessary portions" which fall by the wayside are often of value in themselves even if not within the scope of the specific objective in mind. In this way and sense I have just come across a few bits of past history concerning the Department, small items fitting in nowhere in particular but perhaps interesting enough to escape the waste basket.

1. John C. Calhoun (1782-1850), Vice President of the United States, apparently did not know the first name of the Secretary of State to whom he submitted his resignation on December 28, 1832. At least, he did not know it at the moment of writing his letter of resignation. He addressed the letter to "Hon. H. Livingston." (See Dept. of State MSS, Misc. Letters, 1932.) The Secretary's first name was Edward.

2. The first American consul, William Palfrey, appointed by the Continental Congress on November 4, 1780, given a salary of \$1,500 a year, and stationed in France, was a splendid violinist who turned down several tempting offers to concertize in Europe. (Source: Diary of Major Johann de Szilagy, a Hungarian serving as an officer of the Imperial Guards at the Court of Vienna, who met Palfrey in France.)

3. James Monroe personally signed 872 passports; John Quincy Adams, 1,204. Up to 1911, the highest number of passports issued by any Secretary of State was 108,404 (by John Hay). Incidentally, the Passport Bureau's name was changed in 1907 to Bureau of Citizenship.

4. Here is a list of the Department's locations from the earliest times to the present:

1781-1783: No. 13 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1783-1788: Fraunce's Tavern in New York City (more specifically, the so-called Long Room of the Tavern).

1788-1800: In Philadelphia, successively at the following locations: Market Street; Arch & Sixth Streets; North Alley; north-east corner of Fifth & Chestnut Streets.

1798, August-November: A private residence in Trenton, N. J. (During the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia.)

1800, June-August: Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

1800-1801: Pennsylvania Avenue & 20th Street, Washington, D. C.

1801-1819: 17th & G Streets, War Office Building, Washington, D. C. (In a private residence from September, 1814, to April, 1816, while the former building, damaged by invading British troops, was being repaired.)

1820-1866: Pennsylvania Avenue & 15th Street, on the site of the present Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

1866-1875: 14th & S Streets, Washington, D. C.

1875-1947: State-War-Navy Building, Pennsylvania Avenue & 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

1947-date: "N.S."

Andor Klay

(Continued on page 8)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

REBUTTAL—ESPERANTO

Cali, Colombia

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Some time ago an issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL contained an article on universal languages. Much scholarly research was evidenced in the preparation of this article and it is quite obvious that the author delved into numerous encyclopedias and reference works for his material. It is also evident that he allowed himself to reach the same conclusion to be found in these books—i.e., a universal language is a fine thing, but with the exception of Esperanto, nothing much has really happened to solve the problem and even Esperanto is practically dead.

True, universal languages—to be more specific—projects hoping to fill this aim, have come and gone. The majority of them have been fiascoes, remaining "paper projects." But when discussing Esperanto, things are not always what the reference works, and consequently the mesmerized researching author, say they are. Ergo, yours truly, in the interests of factual reporting based on more than 19 years of close study of and association with this fascinating problem, bids that would-be authorities on the subject descend from the ivory tower of theory and invites a look at the record—the facts ma'am, just the facts.

Since Esperanto is the only really successful language to prove itself over a prolonged period of time, let's deal with that language. What showeth the record concerning Esperanto?

Esperanto is now in its sixty-seventh year of existence. It is in world-wide use, admittedly on a small scale, but world-wide nevertheless. And when one considers that most esperantists are custom-made, people who made an effort to learn the language (though it is a fact that there are many families in whose homes Esperanto is used as the family tongue and in which the children speak Esperanto as easily and fluently as any national language—I have visited such homes) then it is all the more remarkable that so many persons have learned this world auxiliary language. Also noteworthy is the fact that a large percentage of those speaking Esperanto are self-taught, greater perhaps, than any other language.

It is of course quite difficult to say with certainty just how many persons have a knowledge of Esperanto. Some years ago the *New York Times* gave a figure of two billion, basing it in part on the fact that records show some ten million text books in many languages have been sold. But we'll be more conservative. Reliable figures compiled in the past few years show that several hundred thousand persons pay dues to either their local, regional, national or international groups. Also, every year an approximate 10,000 persons attend Esperanto congresses throughout the world. The Universal Congress which took place in Haarlem, Holland last summer had at least 2,000 persons in attendance.

There have been hundreds of attempts to create a universal language, but only Esperanto, kindly note, has taken root and is still around, none the worse for wear and tear of two world wars and a little civil war of its own. Indeed

(Continued on page 10)

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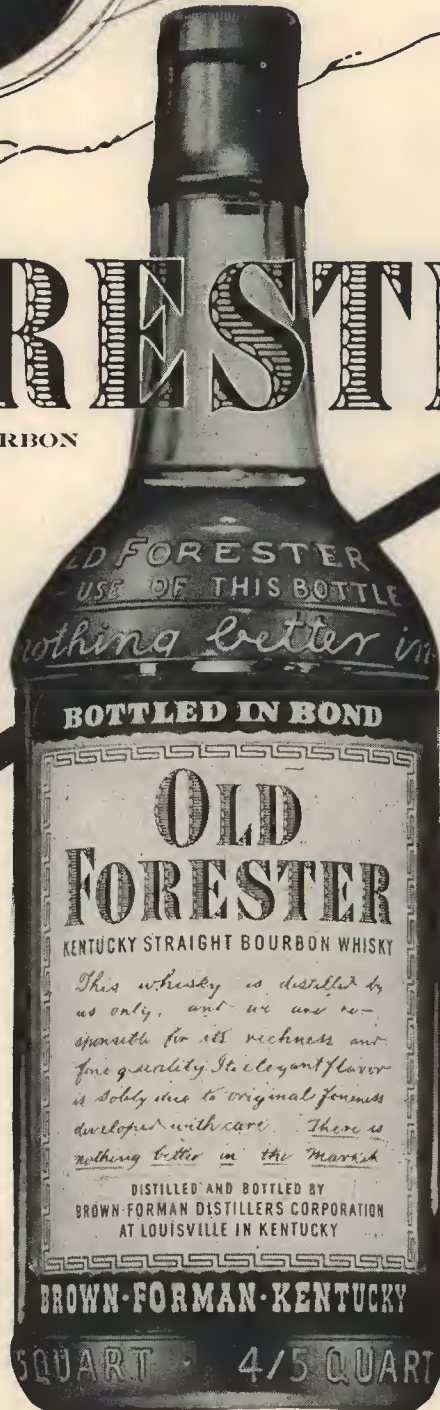
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

the word itself is synonymous with universal language. Many attempts were made to "reform" Esperanto, none of which have ever succeeded. Ido made the headlines for a short time for the simple reason that several influential men with considerable financial means supported it. A bit of over-emphasis was placed on this short-lived internal strife. What happened? Well, it seemed that the original reformers had to fight off persons who wanted to "reform" Ido—striving for a scientific or perfect language, or something quite as nebulous. As a result, Ido and all others of its ilk are long since gone with the wind. Esperanto, still basically the same language as when it appeared over six decades ago, goes rolling along, its grammatical destinies in the capable hands of a Language Academy.

In short, Esperanto has no competition. Could anyone honestly compare the football team of Siwash College with that of Notre Dame? Yet that is precisely the analogous linguistic hoax perpetrated, perhaps unknowingly, by starry-eyed scholars fresh from the domain of research encyclopedias. Why the accent on reference works? Because that is the only place where evidence can be found as to even the names of the hundreds of abortive universal language projects.

Of interest is the fact that Esperanto was considered by the League of Nations during the twenties, with the subsequent recommendation by the League that it be taught in the schools of the world. Now, almost thirty years later, it was on the agenda of the Eighth Session of the General Conference of Unesco which took place last year in Montevideo. Certainly persistent, and rather an eloquent rebuff to those who have been burying it all these years.

To list Esperanto's achievements would take many pages, and I promised the editor I'd keep this short. For instance, the French Academy called it "a masterpiece of logic and simplicity." For more than thirty years it has been recognized as a "clear language" for use in telegraphic parlance. There is a literature, original and translated, of thousands of works (the author's personal library consists of five hundred). Numerous radio programs are presented in the language; businessmen certainly would not advertise in Esperanto if results were not forthcoming.

But to get back to our sheep—what else is said against universal languages, i.e., Esperanto? Lack of realism; failed to prevent war. Of necessity, every inventor is an idealist. The so-called realists look with a suspicious eye upon anyone who ventures on stage with something new. Alexander Graham Bell was tossed out of businessmen's offices because they didn't want to be bothered with his creation of a telephone. But don't *you* wish you had a hundred shares of AT&T in your portfolio right now? Concerning war it is too much to expect that any language *per se* can prevent war. In ancient days Greek and Latin both served for a time as universal languages and wars still occurred. Even Christianity, after more than nineteen centuries, has not succeeded in this ideal. Matter of fact, some rather good-sized wars were fought in its name.

(Continued on page 12)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 10)

Another misconception made by the armchair researcher with book in lap is, granting that there is some merit in Esperanto, the fact that it is based on Romance languages gives an unfair advantage to Occidentals as opposed to Orientals who might wish to learn it.

The answer to that is, don't worry about the Easterners, they'll make out all right. The author had no trouble conversing with Chinese speaking Esperanto—he even taught several youngsters the language. He also spent three weeks in Japan (a totally inadequate length of time for such an interesting country) during which time he visited a dozen cities and met many Japanese esperantists, most of whom speak better Esperanto than do American esperantists in New York City. Worthy of note is the fact that he used Esperanto exclusively during that time; there was always someone around who was able to converse in the common tongue. Tokyo University alone has a half-dozen Esperanto-speaking professors. The author spent an afternoon chatting with them during a visit there. Again facts—not theories.

Finally, there comes the all-triumphant and damaging forensic point against Esperanto. It's artificial! Gosh, how awful! Of course persons making such accusations daily make use of such artificial contraptions as electric lights, instead of candles; automobiles, instead of horses; etc. Yes, Esperanto is artificial, like English which in recent years acquired such new words as "television" and "cardiograph" by creating them from words of other languages. Esperanto is based on the same principle precisely—or is the pot calling the kettle black?

William P. Oathis

DOWN PAYMENT ON HOMES

Far Rockaway, N. Y.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Now that the Wriston Report has been approved and is being implemented, many Foreign Service Officers may look forward to frequent assignments in Washington. The first problem that an FSO assigned to Washington must face is that of finding a house.

The last Congress enacted housing legislation under which the Federal Housing Administration finances the purchase of a home in the states. Under this legislation (Public Law 560, 83rd Congress), special terms are authorized military and coast guard personnel in the matter of down payments by virtue of their transient status. For example, personnel in the above category may purchase an \$18,000 house with a down payment of only \$900 whereas other persons (FSO's included) must put \$2,700 down.

I believe the Association should take active steps to obtain congressional action in the present session of Congress to secure the same liberal treatment for Foreign Service Personnel assigned to the Department.

Many Foreign Service people—whether they like it or not—must anticipate more frequent assignments to the Department. This is one way in which the financial hardship that goes with a states-side assignment can be relieved.

Robert Tepper

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BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

ON THE LINE WITH CONSIDINE

Robert H. Considine, sports writer and columnist of the *Washington Post* takes on the sports department in the *JOURNAL* with a column headed "SPORTS." Herewith Bob lays it on the line: "The quest for a good five cent cigar having been cut short by a change in administration, the next in line is a search for information concerning the sports activities and proclivities of that body of men led by SECRETARY STIMSON and perhaps best calliope'd by Mister Edward Savoy.

"The field is open. From polo up to and including beanbag is news acceptable to this page. All holds permitted and hitting in the clinches encouraged.

"At least State, thoroughly ensconced in last place in the Departmental Tennis League, has something to be proud of. It has eradicated Veterans' Bureau from the position that team has held for many years.

"Baseball suffered a better fate. The team battled forty times during the summer and came off first twenty five times.

"At golf we seem to have made our best showing. However, prospects for 1930 are not especially bright. We have lost GEORGE WADSWORTH—newly crowned open golf champion of Egypt—but still have MIL SHIPLEY, JACK SIMMONS and BOB SCOTTEN.

"Speaking of Consul Simmons, he played No. 1 on the tennis team; pitched a few times for the nine; and played in many golf matches. Add that to his duties as Chief of the Visa Office and it's difficult to visualize how he had the time and temerity to hole out in one on the ninth at Chevy Chase. A mere 230 yards!

"Washington's weather has caused most sports to run for cover. BOB KELLEY, MAX HAMILTON, EARL PACKER, JIM STEWART, ORSEN NIELSON keep the waistlines under partial submission by bowling twice a week. ARTHUR LANE, SAM REBER and LIVINGSTON HARTLEY choose squash racquets."

GREEK VERSE FOR THE PRINCESS

"In the Legation at Belgrade, MINISTER and MRS. (JOHN D.) PRINCE celebrated their fortieth wedding anniversary." (JOURNAL)

Dr. Prince enjoyed a reputation as a linguist and in a recent letter from Madrid, retired FSO WILLIAM PERRY GEORGE wrote me about that as follows: "The Minister used fluently at least thirty languages and dialects including all Latin, Germanic, Slavoc and Turanian languages and many odd ones like Esquimau and tribal languages of Africa and the American Indians. Needless to say he knew Romany, the Gypsy tongue. However, strangely enough, he did not know Greek. I gave him a lesson every morning and in six months the Doctor was writing Greek verse for Princess Olga!"

(Continued on page 16)

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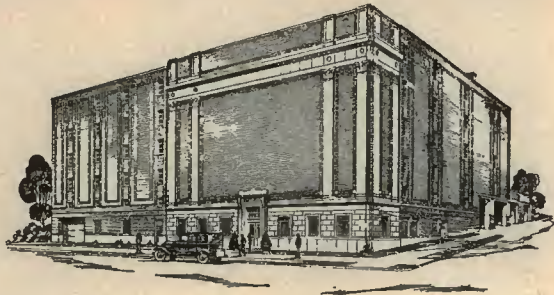
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 14)

ON ITINERARY: "During the past few years many consular officers have had the experience of returning from their post to the United States and going 'on itinerary.' To the uninitiated it might be explained that they journey through the country telling the American business man about their consular districts and his sales opportunities there."

The following were recently "on itinerary:" GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH (Buenos Aires); ALFRED W. DONEGAN (Munich); U. GRANT-SMITH (Minister to Uruguay); THOMAS H. BEVAN (Oslo); RALPH A. BOERNSTEIN (Malmo); NORTH WINSHIP (Copenhagen); WALTER A. FOOTE (Medan); CLAUDE I. DAWSON.

YES, WE HAVE NO TOMATOES

Margaret Munro, wife of Secretary of Legation, DANA MUNRO, writes about her companions in their garden near Managua and her three attempts to grow tomatoes. There were iguanas, tremendous toads with onion eyes, harmless boas and lizards, leaf cutting ants, poisonous little snakes and, last but not least, "a lovely mama oxen."

"... First of all," writes Mrs. Munro, "I set out tomato vines and they did very well until a hungry cow broke through the fence and devoured every one. Our daughter Peggy called me early that morning to say that a lovely mama oxen with her baby oxen was right out in our garden eating something." "... I forgot to say that one thing did flourish. The fence posts grew up into fine shade trees."

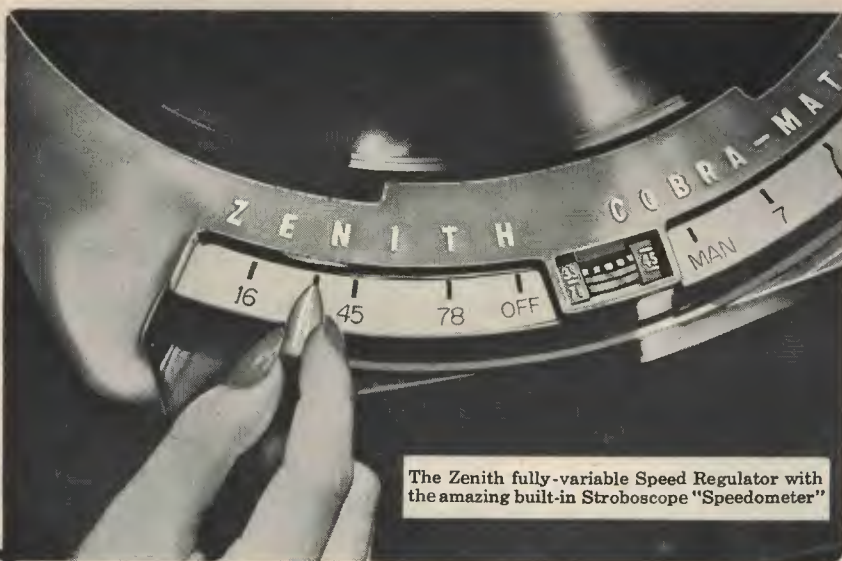
BOTTLED BAGGAGE: Some years ago a rumor circulated along Embassy Row that a certain Chargé had arrived at a Central American capital, by air, accompanied by his baggage which consisted of two large wardrobe trunks. They were entirely filled with Scotch.

Now Pat, upon his arrival at a construction camp, was not as fortunate as the diplomat when he arrived at his new post. The straw boss at once asked Pat about his baggage whereupon he replied, between hiccups, "Sure an' oi had me baggage when oi left Pittsburgh but the cork must have got loose on the train."

CORAF A ANECDOTES: Herewith the last of the Constantine M. Corafa anecdotes as told by CONSUL GENERAL GEORGE HORTON: "His chef d'oeuvre, a story that would have immortalized him could it have been faithfully set down, was an account of his wanderings, chiefly in the mountains of Greece with an American girl in search of a fugitive Greek husband, who was finally captured, quite by chance in the Square of the Constitution, Athens. I have had him repeat it to me several times, and have tried to set it down, but the phraseology was so elusive, that I was unable to record it. I long cherished a secret scheme of concealing a receiver in a room and catching the tale for a phonograph record, but it is now eternally too late, for the Great Silence has swallowed up Corafa. Perhaps CONSUL (JACK) ERHARDT can repeat the tale. He was obliged to hear it in two installments, as his ribs became so sore from laughing when Corafa was half through, that he asked the narrator to desist and finish in a second dose.

PS—Old friends are generous: HUGH CUMMING (Djakarta): "How nostalgic your column makes me feel for those cheerful poker parties we used to have." HARRY McBRIDE (Washington): "I cannot tell you how much we enjoy your column. It is always the first thing that Ruth and I read."

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record speed
gives perfect
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No matter how excellent your records may be, unless they're played at the exact speed they were recorded, you can't be sure of getting perfect reproduction. Many people aren't aware of this. They wonder why their records sound distorted and unlikelike, not realizing that even a *slight* inaccuracy in turntable speed may be to blame. Such inaccuracy is quite common. Even if turntable speed is precise to start with, it often varies with fluctuations in electrical power. What's more, it may actually *change* as the stiffness of the new motor wears off.

Such changes and fluctuations are no problem with a Zenith Cobra-Matic*. This famous record player has now added another to its long list of exclusive features — the *fully-variable Speed Regulator with the built-in Stroboscope "Speedometer"*. "Fully-variable" means you can set turntable for any speed desired, between 10 and 85 RPM. The Stroboscope "Speedometer" is an ingenious device that *shows* — by means of a ribbon of light which becomes a row of dots — when the proper speed for perfect tempo, timbre and pitch has been achieved, on 33½, 45 or 78 RPM.

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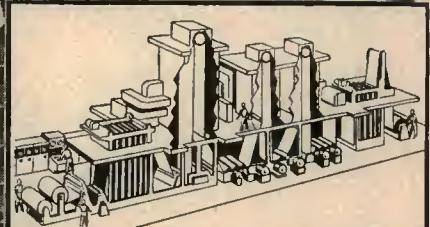
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You can order your 1955 car with Firestone De Luxe Champion Tubeless Tires, or you can equip your present car—at the same price as with conventional tires and tubes. Available also for use with tube if desired.

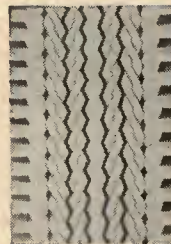


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Butyl Safety-Liner guards against blowouts and punctures.



*T.M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Caffery Honored

The HONORABLE JEFFERSON CAFFERY, former Ambassador to Egypt, was honored at a luncheon given by the Association in February.

Approximately 210 members and guests present at the luncheon heard RAYMOND A. HARE, Director General of the Foreign Service, comment on Ambassador Caffery's length of service and achievements. Ambassador Caffery had served for 44 years, 29 of them as Chief of Mission, a record for the Foreign Service, Mr. Hare pointed out. During this time he served under 14 Secretaries of State and one Secretary of State Ad Interim. As to his achievements, Mr. Hare pointed out he had been associated with the elaboration of the Good Neighbor policy in South America, the Marshall Plan in Europe, and most recently the settlement of the Suez question in Egypt.

Reminiscing about his years of service, Ambassador Caffery remembered that when he entered the Service there were less than 100 Secretaries in the Diplomatic branch, and that when the Rogers Act was passed, those Secretaries thought they would be swamped by the amalgamation of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps. "It didn't work out that way," he commented.

Other reforms had been instigated in the intervening years, he recalled, but he continued, "In all those years no reform has ever kept the really good men from coming to the top. I'm sure that's true today, for good men make themselves felt." Over twenty-five men who served with him became Ambassadors, he added.

Later on in his informal comments, Ambassador Caffery spoke of the vast changes in the minds of the American people towards foreign policy since he entered the Service in March, 1911, and of the continuing need in the Service for dedicated, loyal and practical Officers.

THE HONORABLE LOY W. HENDERSON, recently confirmed as Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Foreign Service Association in mid-January. At the luncheon Mr. Henderson made some extemporaneous remarks about current Foreign Service problems in a spirit which greatly heartened all those present.

Appointments

Former Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER was nominated Ambassador to India. Commenting editorially on the nomination, the *New York Times* said: "He has the qualifications to do a splendid job in a difficult post at a difficult time. He does not have experience in the Far East, but he does have extensive experience in the United Nations. More than that, he has shown the personal attributes in winning friends and earning respect that must be the backbone of a sound ambassadorial career."

A native of Kentucky, he graduated from Yale University and attended the Harvard Law School. Defeated by Alben W. Barkley in 1954, Ambassador Cooper was elected to the Senate twice to fill the unexpired terms of Albert B. Chandler and Virgil Chapman.

He was United States Delegate to the Fourth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, and Alternate Delegates to the Fifth and Sixth Assemblies. He also served as Adviser to the Secretary of State at the London and Brussels Conferences in 1950.

THE HONORABLE JAMES C. H. BONBRIGHT, formerly Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, was nominated Ambassador to Portugal. A career officer, Ambassador Bonbright graduated from Harvard University and was appointed to the Service in 1927. After service at Ottawa, Brussels and Belgrade, he served as Consul in Budapest until Hungary entered World War II. From 1942 to 1946 he was assigned to the Department, and in 1946 he became Counselor of Embassy at Paris with the personal rank of Minister.

THE HONORABLE JULIUS C. HOLMES was nominated Ambassador to Iran succeeding Loy W. Henderson. Appointed a vice consul of career in 1925, Ambassador Holmes served in Marseille, Smyrna, Tirana, Bucharest and the Department before resigning in 1937. Following his reappointment in 1949 he became a Career Minister and was appointed Minister at London in 1950.

THE HONORABLE DONALD R. HEATH, formerly Ambassador to Viet Nam and Cambodia and Minister to Laos, was nominated Ambassador to Lebanon. A Career Minister, he entered the Service in 1920 and served in Bucharest, War-

(Continued on page 38)



Ambassador Cooper



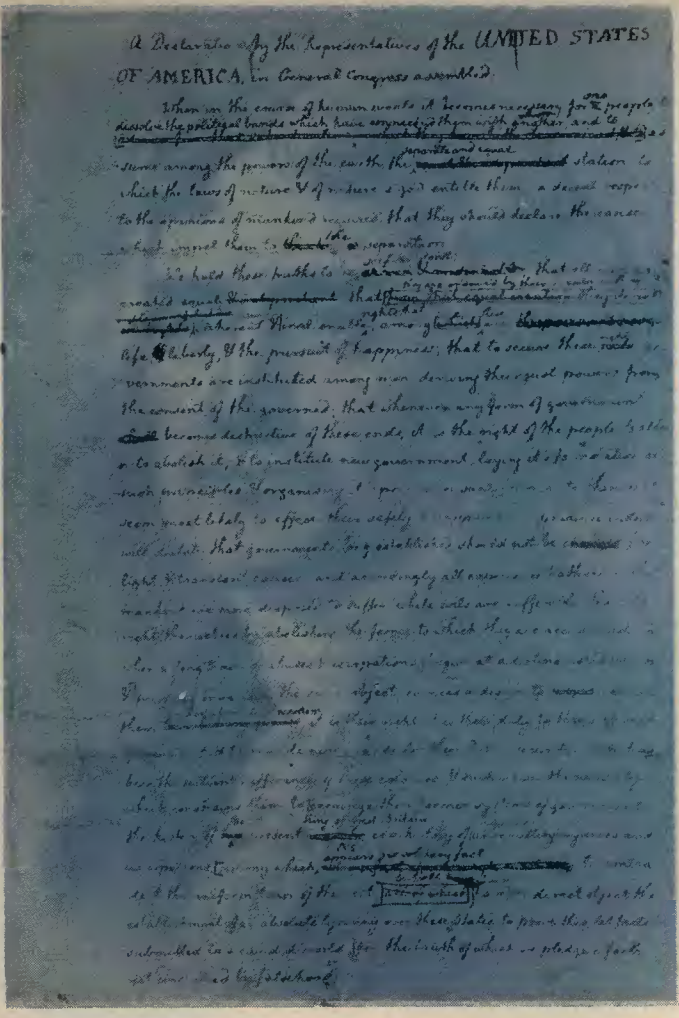
Ambassador Heath



Ambassador Holmes



Ambassador Bonbright



The Mind of Thomas Jefferson

By STUART L. HANNON

Throughout the world today men face the hard dilemma of preserving the old forms and heritages of democracy, and at the same time avoiding those means to achievement which contradict the spirit and soil the quality of the end. We deplore the world of George Orwell's 1984, yet know well that the title is most discouragingly retrospective. The secularization of thought which, as Lecky pointed out long ago, began with Machiavelli, and which has brought us so much trouble, seems to have reached its climax in our day when it is increasingly difficult (and even dangerous) to distinguish truth from falsehood, innocence from guilt, the progressive from the reactionary—even democracy from conservatism). Words have lost much of their original meaning through abuse in so many countries, and great resolves or good intentions have wandered almost aimlessly in a labyrinth of semantics, searching for finality, for practicality of purpose.

What, therefore, let us ask, can we expect to derive from looking back at Thomas Jefferson, even though he has been considered by many superior minds of the 20th century—including Alfred Whitehead—one of the few great men of all ages. De Tocqueville considered him the most powerful advocate democracy ever had. Can he bring us anything today, any more than Montesquieu or Leibnitz or Locke? Is he in any way part of what has been vividly termed "the insistent present" or is he merely parcel of a colorful past of intermingled societies and towering personalities, relevant only to their own time and place? What do we of the atomic,



The "Declaration Committee" discussing the proposed draft of the Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson. The committee comprised Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston.

industrial 20th century have to do with the agrarian democracy of 18th century America, and does Cincinnatus have anything to say to the jet bombardier or mass planner of today? The answer is of course an emphatic yes, for modern man's technique stretches pathetically beyond his conscience, understanding and his human feeling, like the child prodigy who plays a perfect Beethoven concert and then rushes off to play with dolls, destroy something intentionally, sulk for

hours or cry hysterically.

Yet the very temper of our time, to begin with, reminds us often of Jefferson's day when the French Minister to the United States wrote to Paris: "Jefferson is an American, and as such he cannot sincerely be our friend. An American is the enemy of all the peoples of Europe." (One might say that in some ways a few of us on either side of the Atlantic have not much altered our 18th century opinions.)

The name of Thomas Jefferson is associated with many things in the history of his country and in the history of man's struggle for democracy. The great liberal, the social economist and fiery advocate of natural rights, lived a long



The colonnades of the University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson and considered by him to be one of his major achievements.

life which became influential at an early age. Without having a common touch, he appealed nevertheless to the common people; although not a fighter, he aroused fighters for freedom, and although an intellectual, his views found the hearts of frontiersmen. At 23 he was practicing law, at 26 in the Virginia State Assembly, Governor of Virginia at 36, Ambassador to France at 40, George Washington's Secretary of State at 46 and finally, at 57, President of the U. S. At 33 he wrote the Declaration of Independence, for which he wished to be best remembered, along with his founding of the University of Virginia in the later years of his life. These two achievements, in fact, characterize and symbolize his two most passionate interests—maximum freedom for the individual and maximum education for the individual.

From his early years when he vowed eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man, as he expressed it, until maturity when he advised a friend to "preach a campaign against ignorance and educate the common man. . ." during all his years, Jefferson's philosophy and action were devoted to the expansion and protection of the individual's freedom and education. Yet he was an intellectual, preferring intellectual solutions to demagogic solutions; he was an ardent liberal, preferring reform through careful and human processes of law rather than by legal inquisition, in which the method is often as repugnant as the evil to be expunged. In his old age he was still alert to such recurring threats to democracy and he wrote: "Although we are free by law, we are not so in practice; public opinion erects itself into an inquisition, and exercises its offices with as much fanaticism as fans the flames of an

auto-da-fé." Jefferson was an individualist, preferring minimum to maximum government, preferring even a strong free press to a strong government. Spinoza would have found Jefferson a kindred spirit for his simple credo "Government is best when it governs the least." From time to time, he feared and protested against potential or actual domination in any one of the three branches of government. Particularly did he dislike the Supreme Court and the decisions of John Marshall, in which he felt the triumph of property and privilege over his cherished agrarian democratic principles. Jefferson felt also that such opinions were not the concern of civil government, and that what he con-



Monticello, Jefferson's home in Charlottesville. In the creation of Monticello, the range of Jefferson's mind as inventor, architect, and philosopher was realized.

ceived to be clearly defined natural rights were not dependent upon opinions. Legal concepts, justice in the abstract and canonization of law conflicted with his sense of natural law and liberality of mind. "Blackstone and Hume," he declared sharply, "have done more toward suppression of the liberties of man than all the millions of men-in-arms of Napoleon."

Jefferson was a unique combination of the "Enlightenment" and revolutionary principle, but with liberty under law as his great and ultimate objective. He did not regard with awe any man-made law, but respected the law of the land until it could be changed. He sought always what he liked to call eternal principles.

When Jefferson returned to the U. S. in 1789, he was due for some surprises and mortifications. He found a strong Federalism, supported by men whom he disdainfully called "Anglomen" and "monocrats," and to combat them he organized a republican party. (This party, of course, had nothing to do with today's party, for later, in Jackson's day, the party developed by Jefferson came to be called the Democratic party.) As you doubtless know, the old Federalist party in America was primarily concerned with the creation of the Federation of individual states, giving the greater power to the central government. On the other hand, the Anti-Federalists or Republican party of those days wanted as much sovereignty for the individual states as possible.

In Europe, Jefferson had deplored the tyranny, the insolence of privilege and universal poverty, and against this

(Continued on page 44)



The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in 1909. Left to right, front row, are John B. Lennon, James Duncan, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison. Left to right, back row, are Dennis Hayes, John R. Alpine, William D. Huber, James O'Connell, Max Morris, and Joseph L. Valentine.

The Heritage of . . . american labor

By JOHN C. FUESS

When visitors from abroad come to the United States to look at the American labor scene, they are more often puzzled than not at what they see. Labor and labor-management relations in the United States have evolved in quite a different way, both ideologically and organizationally, from their development in many other areas of the world, and it is of some importance for these guests to explore the variegated impacts which historical influences have exerted upon current institutions. For American institutions are a product of America's heritage and environment, just as institutions in other nations have evolved from their own individual heritages and environments.

These visitors concerned with the field of labor frequently seek to find simplified guides, designed for the layman, on the background of such similarities and differences, as an introduction to the numerous scholarly treatises already available on virtually all aspects of American labor. Such is the purpose in selecting for brief examination here three of the many influences which have had a significant bearing upon the moulding of American labor over the years. At the same time, perhaps such a brief review of the development of American labor will be helpful to Officers in the field in explaining our type of labor to those persons with whom they deal who will not be able to visit the United States and "see for themselves."

One significant influence upon the development of the American labor movement, as well as the nation as a whole,

has been the origin of the very population itself, the fact that immigration initially—and throughout the greater part of the country's history—consisted primarily of those who were refugees from the consequences of various types of uncontrolled authority.

Some were fortune-seekers, it is true, but most, although they differed widely in origin and immediate personal motivation, were energetic men of positive ideals in search of dignity, freedom and opportunity. Whether driven by religious persecution (such as that which faced the Puritans and other groups in the 1600s), or by political or racial tyranny (such as that which exiled Schurz, Kossuth and Einstein), these immigrants brought with them a common determination to guard and preserve human dignity and freedom from uncontrolled authority and privilege.

Chary of Centralized Authority

The American people have long been chary of centralized authority. The founding fathers in the Constitution preserved the fundamental authority of the States, to offset that of the Federal government, and they set up a wholly unique system of "checks and balances" to assure that dictatorship or tyranny would never stain the land. The first ten amendments to that Constitution, the famous "Bill of Rights," have stood as a bulwark of civil liberties and freedom since the nation was founded.

This fear of abuses and limitations upon freedom which



A drawing of the first Labor Day Parade, held in New York City, September 5, 1882, taken from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of September 16, 1882.

might arise from uncontrolled centralization of power early became ingrained in the national character, and in the American labor movement. In particular, it has contributed to reinforcing a wide-spread conviction that the degree of centralization involved in such panaceas as socialism or nationalism is incompatible with the ideals and philosophy which form the country's heritage. The immigrant founders of the modern American labor movement set their sights early upon a decentralized, practical and evolutionary path.

In recent decades labor and other groups in the United States have indeed been obliged to consolidate and extend their organizations in the face of the widening impact of political, economic and social forces. But while the question of desirable limits of centralization is still a living issue in the country today, acceptance of extreme views is discour-

aged by this heritage of the past.

The national labor federations in the United States—the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations—still largely remain loosely organized bodies composed of autonomous affiliated international unions, jealous of their independence. While the Federations exert great influence in determining unified strategy and policy, coordinating the activities of their affiliates and servicing their membership, they exercise no strict centralized control.

Such current trends toward greater centralization as do currently exist in the American labor movement are most commonly found in certain International Unions affiliated to the Federations. This move toward greater centralization, however, has evolved pragmatically, under pressures stemming from the changing character of the American industrial structure. As firms in certain industries, such as steel and chemicals and automobiles, have grown nationwide in operations and interests, and as competitive markets have broadened in character, so have unions involved been obliged to consolidate their organizations and activities on a national basis. Yet the locals of most of these Internationals still retain much autonomy, the parent bodies concentrating largely, apart from basic contract negotiations, upon providing services and coordination. The brake exerted by the country's heritage continues to retard such a trend.

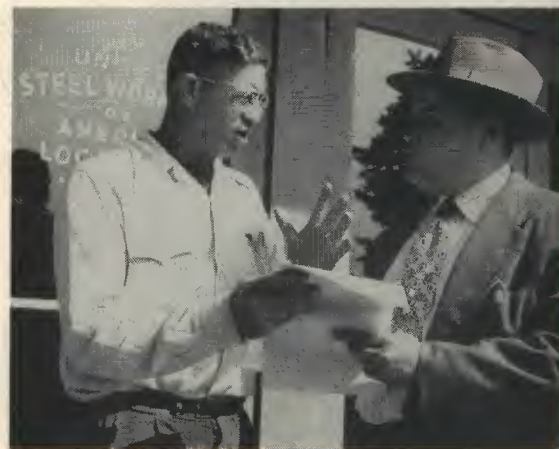
Minimal Governmental Interference

Mistrust of centralization is apparent, too, in the American philosophy of minimal governmental interference and regulation in private relationships. Government is considered to be the servant, not the master or even the director of the people. While the role of government in the field of labor has expanded in the United States as elsewhere in recent years with the increasing complexities of modern life, the limitations imposed by this philosophy of non-interference are very real. Apart from such functions as social security, safety standards, workmen's compensation, the

(Continued on page 53)

▼ At the Eagle Clothes, Inc., plant in Brooklyn, N. Y., representatives of the union and plant foremen are discussing a pay-rate problem with company vice president and plant manager Thomas F. Tillona (center, seated). The company is noted for its harmonious management-labor relations.

Two members of the United Steel Workers of America talk over a problem. ▼





Bangkok, Siam



Peking, China



Constantinople, Turkey



Tokyo, Japan



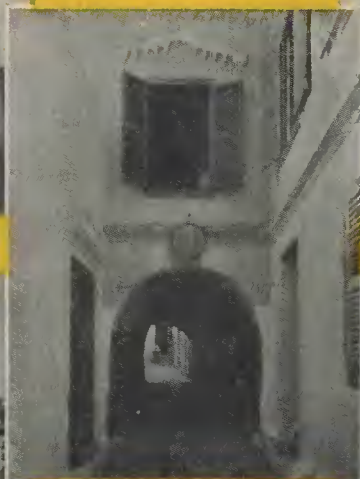
Amoy, China



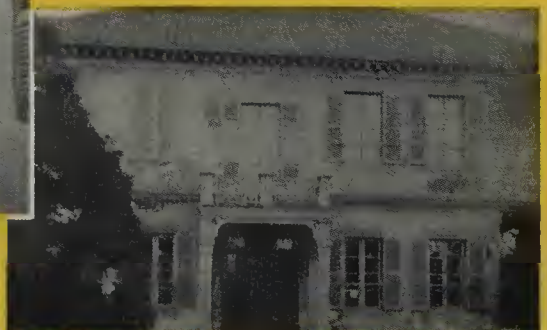
Tahiti, Society Islands



Seoul, Korea



Tangier, Morocco



Yokohama, Japan



FBO - 1910

By LEO DOLOFF

Forty-five years ago the American Government owned only nine residences used for Embassy and Consular purposes. At that time the European and Asian countries maintained and owned expensive diplomatic embassies throughout the world and the United States representation seemed very meager in comparison. The yearly requests for building funds to the Appropriation Committees were not approved and our diplomatic agents were compelled to conduct our affairs from apartments and offices that lacked the necessary prestige.

On April 30, 1909 an American Embassy Association consisting of American businessmen was formed to promote and encourage the acquisition by the United States of permanent homes for its Ambassadors in foreign capitals. The officers of this group were E. Clarence Jones, President, who was a banker in New York; Frederick Townsend Martin, Vice-President, who was the Director of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York; and Frank D. Pavey, Secretary, who was a lawyer. The Association in 1910 became very active and inserted many articles in newspapers and magazines to instill an interest in the Congress and general populace. In articles printed during this period, the Association stated:—

“This is a democratic movement. The idea existing in some quarters that this Association advocates the purchase of palaces abroad is erroneous; it opposes either the rental or ownership of palaces; it stands purely for the acquisition by our government of suitable buildings that will combine the office and the residence that an Ambassador can maintain on his pay, and in which all Ambassadors must reside, whether worth millions or dependent on their salaries. We believe that ‘all Ambassadors should look alike.’ This will help the poor man, will tend to restrict the extravagances of the rich, and will create a ‘standard of appearance’ that will be creditable to the nation. . . .

“We believe that embassies creditable to our nation and strictly American in design can be acquired at an average of not over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars each—a total of only Three Million Dollars for all the countries to which

we send an Ambassador, and that they will enhance in value. . . .

“We believe that the President should not be limited in his choice of Ambassadors for important posts to men of great wealth, and, to prove that he is, we quote from President Taft’s speech of January 26th, 1910, before the National Board of Trade at Washington, when he said:

“‘We boast ourselves a democratic country. We say that there is no place within the gift of the people to which we may not select the most humble inhabitant, providing he be fit to discharge its duty, and yet we have an arrangement which makes it absolutely impossible for anybody but a millionaire to occupy the highest diplomatic post.’

“We believe that no representative of our government abroad should be called upon to make expenditures from his private fortune, or that it should be necessary for him to have one in order to enable him to accept the appointment and to maintain our dignity in foreign countries. Refusal to provide residences for our representatives precludes the nation from obtaining the services of many eminent citizens. The American democratic spirit and the American national pride demand that such a condition of affairs be terminated.

“The American Embassy Association appeals to this democratic spirit and national pride to secure action by Congress to favor the acquisition by the United States of American embassies in foreign countries.”

One of the incidents which occurred during this period indicated the plight of our diplomatic representatives. The Hon. Joseph H. Choate informed the Department in 1910 of his being approached one dark, wet, winter night on one of the lonely thoroughfares of London by a policeman. “I say, old chap,” called the officer, “what are you doing walking about in this beastly weather? Better go home.” “I have no home,” replied Mr. Choate, “I am the American Ambassador.”

That such an organization as the American Embassy Asso-

(Continued on page 51)

Thoughts About Retirement

By HAROLD S. TEWELL

Retirement is an occupation. It is a career to be prepared for like any other, and as a last career it needs more preparation than many seem to give it. While there are available textbooks and correspondence courses offering pointers on numerous subjects ranging from accounting to zoology, there are few blueprints concerning retirement. What follows on this subject represents brief coverage of the results of personal experience as well as the experiences of others who are no longer active in occupations in which they spent many years of their lives, including the Foreign Service.

Since retirement is an occupation, only those who prepare for it are likely to be the most successful at it. Those who really fear retirement therefore are generally those who are unprepared; and there are, unfortunately, many examples of those who are unhappy in retirement. The FSO who plans voluntary retirement soon, or who can count on his fingers the number of years remaining until statutory provisions automatically remove him from the payroll, accordingly should devote serious thought right now to qualifying himself for the new occupation that faces him.

What Preparations?

It is a fact that the success of retirement depends in no small degree upon the mental attitude adopted toward retirement before one enters upon that career. The best mental attitude, of course, is stimulated by being so prepared that one looks forward eagerly to such a life. But if downright eagerness is lacking, at least a reasonable amount of careful preliminary planning will make the transition easier and more enjoyable as time passes. It should be emphasized, however, that whether one eagerly looks forward to retirement or shudders at the thought now, thoughtful preparation for the activities of retirement does much to develop that proper mental attitude that is one of the important ingredients of successful and happy years in a new environment.

In contemplating retirement and making preparation for it, one should make an honest, restrained, self-appraisal of his own characteristics, favorable and otherwise; his abilities and his shortcomings, using as a rough outline the topics suggested in Foreign Service efficiency reports. It is a wise man that recognizes his own limitations as well as his

actual ability at any given age. This self-appraisal should serve as a guide in seeking voluntary retirement and in choosing the principal activities of retirement. For barring complete incapacity, retirement is a period of activity, though at a slower pace than one has been accustomed to. Activity—mental, physical, or both—is also one of the essential ingredients of successful retirement. And by all means such activities should be directed toward constructive objectives that produce primarily personal satisfaction and happiness, and also financial gain if increased income is desired. Anyone contemplating years of retirement at nothing more productive than fishing is likely eventually to encounter rapid deterioration and unhappiness. While there may be more time and opportunity for fishing, the vital spark in a life of successful retirement, as in a successful more active life, is found in the accomplishment of several worthwhile objectives.

Such objectives may be substantially less stupendous, less exciting, and less glamorous than the accomplishments of previous years, but they can be just as absorbing, stimulating, and rewarding. For the average man in retirement must become reconciled to the fact that he probably will make less of a splash in the public eye and among associates than during his more vigorous years—and that is as it should be, since the average man at the age of retirement finds that Mother Nature has imposed certain (and sometimes unsuspected) physical handicaps that make it wise to discontinue the exertions involved in meeting incessant deadlines and recurring emergency pressures.

Any FSO contemplating retirement should give serious consideration now to cultivating, for the first time if necessary, a lively interest in a variety of activities within his capability. By most, more than one activity will be found essential as variety is the "spice of life" in retirement as at other times. One must have more incentive than the morning newspaper or the next meal to stimulate that interest in and eagerness for the events of the following day that is so essential to successful retirement. A lively interest in the next day and the days to follow cannot be handed out by others on a silver platter, nor can it be obtained from a slot machine. For many, stimulation of that interest comes from a lively imagination and careful study. Fortunate

(Continued on page 48)

Service Years



DACOR Solutions

By GEORGE GREGG FULLER

As Mr. Tewell's article suggests, retirement always creates problems of achieving financial security, and finding a home, friends, and employment. In order to help solve these, the retired and resigned officers formed a non-profit association almost five years ago called Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired, or DACOR for short. If the retiring officer is far-sighted enough to visualize the problems and join DACOR before retirement or termination of service, the experiences acquired by the many retired officers who are working enthusiastically for DACOR will be of great help to him.

For example, DACOR can save its members months of valuable time in locating a home. Our members are scattered through 44 states and 30 foreign countries, and they are glad to advise fellow Dacorians still in the active service, as to the advantages and disadvantages of living in their areas. Thus an FSO can, by correspondence several years before retiring, gather such important information as climate, taxation, wages, a complete "Post Report." The inquirer can be put in touch with a reliable real estate agent, and thus save time in his search.

After selecting a home, Dacorians in the vicinity will be glad to help retiring FSOs by giving information regarding stores, servants, and particularly clubs and associations. Often a desirable country club has a waiting list. If the FSO makes his decision before retirement, a Dacorican can usually get him proposed and admitted so he will not lose any time waiting to polish up that game of golf, or to find congenial bridge cronies. Dacorians will often be able to introduce the new members to service and community clubs and to church organizations. Thus the newcomer will feel at home as soon as he arrives and will be better able to find employment.

DACOR's Employment Activities

DACOR maintains a Placement Register which currently contains the names of some 40 members who would like to keep gainfully employed, either full or part time. Although this activity is just developing, some members have already been placed in lucrative jobs. While the most successful method of finding work is looking for it and using one's own connections, yet it is easier to sell a friend's qualifications than one's own, and easier to gain an interview if one represents a well-known and reputable group. Hence DACOR plans

to have the biographies and qualifications of those on its Placement Register printed, and copies supplied to each person registered. Thus a member can present himself and his friends together, knowing that his friends are at the same time presenting his qualifications. Dacorians in various parts of the country have volunteered to help others find positions in their areas.

Another project which is receiving much thought is the launching of a periodical which would give briefly the international events affecting American business. Some 20 Dacorians have indicated an interest in this, each to be responsible for covering the countries he knows best. A lecture bureau may develop out of this pool of writers. Already DACOR has received requests for speakers, and our members have found that speaking can be quite profitable.

Dacorians are now teaching in several universities, lecturing, translating, running newspapers, active in politics, heading foundations, running hotels, apartments, hospitals, and automobile agencies, discount companies, utilities, farms and cattle ranches; and they are selling real estate, insurance, stationery, bar equipment and export-import merchandise.

Financial Security

Fewer FSOs have independent means to supplement their pensions than was the case when Foreign Service pay and allowances were smaller, and it is very difficult for them to save while representing the government abroad. Thus most officers retire on no more than a third of their incomes and then have to buy the kind of house which departmental officers had bought and paid for many years before.

Plans are under way to solve such financial problems of Foreign Service personnel. As now contemplated, they include a voluntary savings plan which will keep the officer's bank account at any predetermined level, then overflow into such investments as he may direct—stocks, bonds, mortgages, insurance, mutual funds, etc. By regular saving and the prompt reinvestment of interest, a surprisingly large nest-egg will accumulate in a few years, available to purchase a home or meet the other costs of retirement. In addition to the savings-investment plan, the proposed organization would act in a fiduciary capacity to relieve him of all

(Continued on page 50)



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3



4

1. SYDNEY—The Davis Cup matches held in Sydney during the holiday season were eagerly followed by the American colony. Above is the American Davis Cup Team with H. Richardson, V. Seixas, M. Green, W. Talbert, and T. Trabert with Prime Minister Menzies, Ambassador Peaslee, and Sir Norman Prookes, Chairman of the Lawn Tennis Association, and members of the Australian Davis Cup Team. It was taken at the draw held on December 25, 1954.

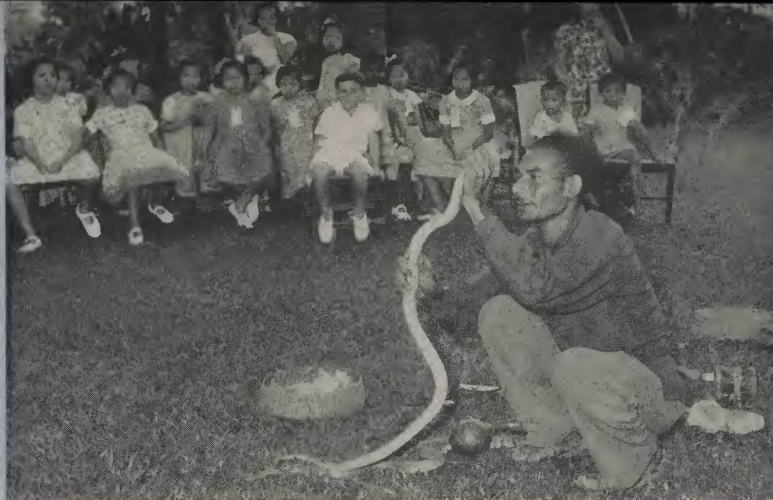
2. KUALA LUMPUR—A snake-charmer fascinates young guests at a Christmas party given at the Consul's residence in Kuala Lumpur

by Consul and Mrs. Eric Kocher and the Malayan-American Society.

3. TUNIS—Consul General Morris N. Hughes reads a citation of the U. S. Eighth Army to the widow and two of the sons of Captain Jean M. Fievet, French Army, to whom the Bronze Star medal was awarded posthumously for gallantry in action on July 13, 1953, near Chungassan, Korea. Consul General Hughes pinned the medal on Jean-Yves Fievet, 7. Captain Fievet was killed in Indochina after his transfer there from Korea.

4. STOCKHOLM—George F. Williams was honored for his thirty-

Service Glimpses



2



5



6

five years of service in a brief ceremony held on December 24. The Honorable John M. Cabot is shown handing to Mr. Williams a letter of congratulation and thanks from Robert J. Ryan, chief of the personnel operations division.

5. BEIRUT—In the garden of the Embassy at Beirut, young Bill Barnes, the son of Procurement Officer and Mrs. Gerald D. Barnes, goes for a walk with Toufic Hitti, the Embassy Kawass. Both Bill and Toufic are wearing the traditional Kawass uniform.

6. SEOUL—At the Embassy's annual Christmas party for children

of Korean employees, Hong Woo Shik, age 4, is shown being presented his gift by Santa Claus, in the person of Lee Hai Chong, USIS employee. The party, attended by approximately 300 children ranging in ages from several months to 10 years, was thoroughly enjoyed not only by the participants, but by all the Americans who wandered in from time to time to check on the party's progress. Refreshments were served, a cartoon movie was furnished by USIS, and the look of repletion and exhaustion on the faces of the children (and mothers who accompanied them) when they departed was ample testimony of the party's success.



Adults in the picture above, taken in the nursery school sponsored by the Embassy Wives' Club, are Mrs. Richard Snyder, Teacher Mochizuki, Mrs. Arthur Wortzel, and Mr. Ogata, unofficial "Mayor" of the community. The children are the beaming younger citizens of the community.

Embassy Project on

Rag Pickers' Row

By MARY JANE HAZELIP

Many of the cities of the Orient are teeming with under-clothed, under-fed millions. Tokyo, though the largest and most heavily populated of all these cities, is an exception. It is a clean and progressive city, and though many houses in it are modest, even poor, there are few beggars and one seldom sees actual starvation.

Tucked away in an otherwise prosperous-looking district called Korakuen, however, is a real slum. This is the street where the ragpickers live, where dope addicts and unregistered aliens hide out, and conditions exist of which probably the average Japanese is ignorant.

In looking for a worthy welfare project last year, the welfare committee of the Tokyo Embassy Wives Club stumbled on a little nursery school in this community, and decided that here, surely, lay the best possible chance to help someone in real need. For over a year now the club has assumed a moral and financial responsibility towards the school. Familiarity has bred concern, and a deep interest in the children and their environment.

Their physical environment is roughly this: a succession of one-room shacks where whole families live together. These shacks are thrown together out of ill-assorted pieces of old packing boxes and waste lumber. Inside them even the simple appurtenances of Oriental style living seem to be lacking. There are no toilet or water facilities; instead, two pumps along the road supply the entire community with water for cooking, bathing and laundry.

Their moral environment is no better. Under the influence of addiction and drunkenness, the men often take to fighting in the street, some of them with knives. The fighting is not very spirited, however, and at the first intervention the men drift off again, some walking aimlessly down the street, others sitting on their haunches—staring at nothing. The women are slovenly and idle. There seems little for them to do, housekeeping and food preparation being at such a minimum. It is strange to see idleness in Japan, where everyone seems to bustle about day and night. It is also unusual to see people who are ragged, unshaven and

filthy. But one sees it here, and among these people are the parents of the children in the school.

The school itself is located at a middle point along the road and is small and unprepossessing, little more than a shack itself. It has, however, a stove, windows, a small pedal organ, a few school supplies, little chairs and a desk, all supplied by the club, and—most important of all—a teacher.

The teacher, Miss Mochizuki, is a gay, brisk, and thoroughly capable young woman who seems to have not only an interest in the children, but in the whole community and its problems. She handles the children beautifully, allowing them periods of unrestrained play, then calling them to order for a song or a story. Instruction consists only of singing, drawing, game-playing and story-telling, as in any nursery school. But the children are given individual and kindly attention, and are kept occupied and happy for a part of the day at least.

They are bright adorable children, remarkably red-

cheeked and plump, most of them dressed in layers of shabby, but apparently warm clothing. Because of the water situation, however, they are dirty and uncombed. Some of them are scabrous with skin infections. One is conscious mostly, however, of their bright shining eyes, their strong piping voices, and their enthusiasm in their very own school.

The Embassy Wives Club, in conjunction with a missionary couple who are the original founders, sponsors the school. The club pays part of the teacher's salary and out of another fund buys crayons, paper, scissors and other school supplies. Because of the muddy road, the children need rubber boots badly and, therefore, each child has been fitted with a warm pair lined with flannel. Wool mittens, caps and socks are knitted by the members, and the club also donates medical supplies and a few toys. There is a fund for buying breakfast for children who come to school hungry. All needs of the school are reported to the club by the welfare chairman, who makes at least one weekly visit, sometimes two or three, to the community. The children and the teacher look forward to her visits, always singing a few songs of welcome on her arrival, then launching into great conversation about their activities of the past week. Usually during these visits the door slides open to admit a small man who stands quietly just inside the room. He is one-legged and ragged—an old man who seldom says very much. Mr. Ogata is a leader of the community. He is proud of this school and is a great help to the teacher in her dealings with the community and the parents of the children. Through conversations with him and the teacher the welfare chairman is able to keep close watch on the conditions of the community and inform the club in case any emergency should arise.

One of these took place in the fall of last year when a raging skin epidemic broke out, affecting almost the entire community. Risking infection themselves, several Embassy wives immediately started to work with antiseptics and bandages, treating not only the children but the adults as well. There were so many cases, however, and the treatment required was of such a meticulous nature that the task became too great for our amateur nurses and it became apparent that technical help was needed. A full-time professional nurse was hired who stayed at the school until the epidemic was brought under control. The teacher, through close observance, has learned the technique of treating such infections and is now able to give daily care to the children.

The help given to this project and others of course takes

(Continued on page 47)

Reiko-San and younger brother inside their home. Because their father is irresponsible, Reiko-San must care for brother and cannot attend school.

A section of Ragpickers' Alley, showing construction of homes and littered condition of streets.

Although epidemic is over, some children still bear signs of skin infection.



EDITORIALS

JUNE EXAMINATIONS

We have learned that plans are under way to hold the regular Foreign Service examinations next June 24 and that it is hoped the Foreign Service will be able to recruit several hundred new FSO-6's through these examinations. At a time when many of us have experienced concern at the necessary emphasis on the lateral entry into the higher grades embodied in the Wriston recommendations, it is encouraging to know that the Department is giving high priority attention to the need for bringing into Service at the bottom, through competitive examinations, young men and women interested in a life-time career in the Foreign Service.

We also understand that the Department is going to make an all-out effort to encourage students in colleges and universities throughout the country to have a try at these written examinations. We think it particularly important that this be done and that highly qualified Departmental and Foreign Service officers be selected for this task. There has been an unfortunate tendency in some circles, both inside and outside the Service, to picture the Foreign Service of today as a crumbling institution racked with doubts about its own future and composed almost exclusively of officers and employees shaking in their boots for fear of dismissal on security and other grounds. At least one distinguished retired Officer has been quoted in the press as saying that he could not encourage young men and women to enter the Foreign Service of today. While feeling free to express considered and responsible comment on specific cases where the JOURNAL and the Association feel that injustices have been done or that clarification is required, we definitely reject assertions or insinuations that the Foreign Service no longer offers attractive and rewarding careers to men and women of high character and intellect. We are confident that the Service will continue to be characterized by high professional standards, and we should not let momentary discouragements and vicissitudes cause us to lose sight of the need of continuing to shore up the human foundations on which the conduct of our foreign relations must rest a generation from now. The world of the mid-Twentieth Century calls for the qualities of individual courage and integrity for which the Service has always stood, and we know that in our colleges and universities there are many thousands of young Americans who have these qualities in abundance. We call upon them in good faith to enter into the competitive examinations and hope that during the next few years many hundreds of them will be entering the ranks of the Service.

At the same time, we feel that it would be a mistake were radical changes made in the high qualitative standards of the written examinations. We do need, perhaps even desperately need, young blood in the bottom ranks of our Service. It is, therefore, quite tempting to consider the revision of the written examinations in order presumably to increase the number who can qualify for entry as FSO-6's. It seems to us that undue relaxation of this kind would raise a fundamental question as to whether it is even worthwhile

to recruit officers at the bottom. It might well be said that if the standards set are appreciably lowered, it would be far safer to bring into the Service by lateral entry men and women of proven ability in Governmental and other work and, in effect, to drop the entire present system of stiff competitive written and oral examinations. Granted that consideration should be given from time to time to whether the written examinations are in accord with modern pedagogical and educational techniques, we do not believe that there are defensible grounds for a lowering of the standards *per se*.

In conclusion, then, we would like to see an all-out effort made to encourage the largest possible of numbers of men and women to take the Foreign Service examinations this June. This will require *inter alia* that the erroneous picture of a demoralized Service be corrected. Along with this all-out campaign, we hope that those who are in charge of preparing the examinations will adhere to the high standards which have prevailed in the recruitment of officers in the bottom ranks of the Service for several decades.

UPON RETIREMENT

"At length, my dear Marquis, I have become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac; and under the shadow of my own vine, and my own fig tree, free from the bustle of a camp, and the busy scenes of public life, I am solacing myself with those tranquil enjoyments, of which the soldier who is ever in pursuit of fame—the statesman whose watchful days and sleepless nights are spent in devising schemes to promote the welfare of his own—perhaps the ruin of other countries, as if this globe was insufficient for us all—and the courtier who is always watching the countenance of his prince in the hope of catching a gracious smile, can have very little conception. I have not only retired from all public employment, but am retiring within myself, and shall be able to view the solitary walk, and tread the paths of private life, with heartfelt satisfaction. Envious of none, I am determined to be pleased with all; and this, my dear friend, being the order of my march, I will move gently down the stream of life, until I sleep with my fathers."

George Washington to Lafayette.

The articles on retirement in this issue of the JOURNAL, written by Harold S. Tewell and George G. Fuller, contain thoughtful suggestions as to various ways of approaching the solution of a problem which all Foreign Service employees must eventually face.

Not touched upon in either article is the initial shock of the act of retirement itself, or the feeling that the Department's current attitude is oftentimes something less than gracious when that occasion arrives. There has come to the attention of the JOURNAL several recent instances of officers with distinguished records who have not received even the civility of a letter showing honorable retirement, let alone one of appreciation or commendation. The officers so treated have either expressed resentment, or displayed cynical in-

(Continued on page 42)

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BORDER POSTS

By AGNES S. CRUME

An illusion that deserves shattering in 1955 is that of the cartoon-classic Mexican town, happily recumbent at midday under its collective sombrero.

If it exists at all, it is not on the U. S.-Mexican border, where visa applicants are on hand to greet the duty officer arriving with the door key. The seven remaining border Consulates (others have been closed and "absorbed" in recent years) are working overtime and under pressure to cope with problems of immigration, citizenship, and the protection and welfare of American citizens across the Rio Grande. For siestas, you have to go farther south!

Several of the border Consulates have seen nearly a century of service. Their hashmarks are often the bullet-holes of revolutions. Consuls, at intervals, were forced to flee with the Consulate archives to the safety of the U. S. side until order was restored, and Pancho Villa posed a serious threat to the efficient operation of the border Consulates in the years immediately preceding World War I.

The Consulates' official Miscellaneous Record Books, now secure in the National Archives, are a reader's delight, not only to the academic historian. They recall such misadventures as that of Consul Alonzo Garrett, attacked (in 1913) on a street of Nuevo Laredo by a saloon-keeper who made a practice of robbing Americans and resented the Consul's interference in his "business."

And lest the diplomatic halo should fit too tightly, there is the ancient but authenticated case of another frontier Consul with an eye for the main chance: observing the growing influx of tourists at his post, he proceeded to operate a hotel in the Consulate—until removed for "unauthorized activities"!

Life is tame and businesslike along the border these days. The Old Border Hands, once as proud a clan as the Old Balkan and Old China Hands, are going the way of the buffalo. Of the 40-odd American officers and clerks who currently man the string of Consulates, only 8 have had previous border training, and many are opening Spanish textbooks for the first time. In compensation, they have brought to their desks a fresh, flexible perspective born of experience at Foreign Service posts around the globe.

It is perhaps significant that almost 97 per cent of the U. S. staffs at Mexican border posts are living on the American side. Mexican border towns frequently run to extremes—a few mansions against acres of adobe tenements—and it is difficult to resist the contrasting temptation of clean, modern, middle-income housing north of the border.

At one larger post, staff members, virtually without exception, have been compelled to buy or build homes. The U. S. border "cities," forming a chain from California to the Gulf coast of Texas, are, more exactly, old, firmly-settled towns, unequipped to cope with transient inhabitants and offering few rental properties adequate to Foreign Service

needs. It is a rare officer or clerk who does not exceed his quarters allowance at these posts.

For the Foreign Service wife whose prior assignments were far afield, border posts present the obvious but still-impressive superabundance that spells America. The border-post wife may find herself wearing an unaccustomed apron, and considering twice before accepting an invitation because of the high price of baby-sitters. But in exchange for the white-coated minions of yesterday, her labors are eased by scores of ingenious gadgets, by frozen and precooked foods, by dependable public utilities.

Most families stationed on the border find it economically possible to have a part-time maid for ironing and heavy cleaning. If wages seem scandalously high, against the memory of Hindu cooks who were contented at \$15 a month, they are at least lower than prevailing rates throughout the U. S. And the occasional help of a cheerful Mexicana is a good bridge between the domestic leisure one once enjoyed and solo housekeeping in the Washington apartment that may be in prospect!

Since the Department does not bear the expense of travel on home leave from border posts, the dream of a family reunion usually boils down to plotting how far one can get on simple leave. At this writing, less than one-third of American personnel in the seven Consulates have their parental or other permanent homes in the Southwest. For the rest, a trip home to Minneapolis or Boston is little more feasible now than it was with Hamburg as a starting-point. But there is all of the majestic West—and technicolored Mexico—to be explored at will.

The foreign "diplomatic colony" does not exist at the border posts, and social calendars may be blank for weeks on end—although American and Mexican residents freely show the informal friendliness characteristic of both nations. The few official functions, mostly engendered by national holidays, are obligatory only for principal officers. At the same time, however, principal officers are expected to entertain in a style commensurate with their high prestige, and will admit—if pressed!—that the representation allowance is only a drop in the bucket.

Although similar in character, each of the seven Mexican consular towns has its unique facet. Outstanding are the divorce mart in Ciudad Juárez, which sometimes brings vice-consuls face-to-face with Hollywood celebrities; the certifying of marriages and divorces by proxy at Tijuana; the information desk for sports fishermen and hunters at Mexicali.

No one who has crossed the high seas will pretend that a border post is exotic or strategic. But it is a relief to dispense for the moment with anxieties about schooling, about health conditions, about hostile environments. And where else can one be geographically at home in the Foreign Service?

(Continued on page 36)



ROME

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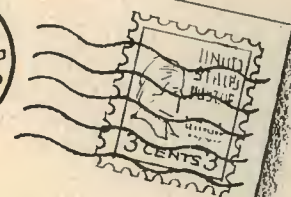
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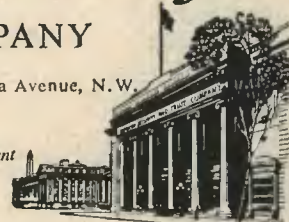
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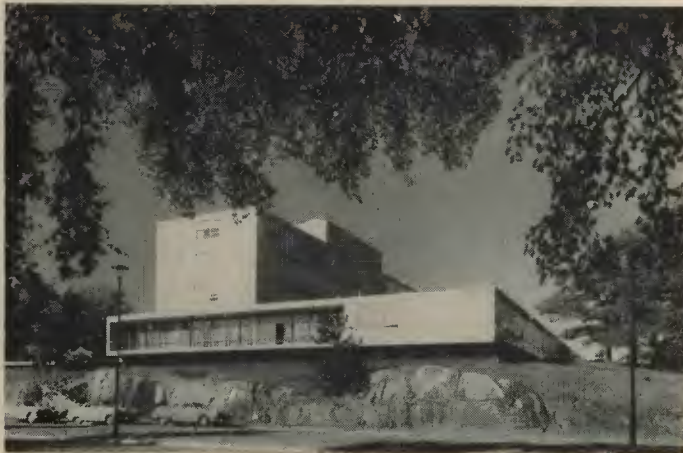
L U A N D A

For such a little-known but rapidly expanding city as Luanda in Portuguese West Africa, there have been several changes at the Consulate. CONSUL ALBERT A. RABIDA returned from home-leave on November 27 to be followed on November 29 by the arrival of VICE-CONSUL HUGH D. KESSLER and his family. Mr. Kessler replaced VICE-CONSUL JEROME M. KUHL who departed from this post for Texas last December 21.

To welcome the return of Tony Rabida and arrival of Denny Kessler, Jerry Kuhl arranged a fishing trip in the harbor the following Saturday, departing at 4 a.m. and returning at noon. Jerry landed a 60 pound cobia and Tony a 50 pound barracuda plus numerous smaller fish caught by everyone. After a careful discussion it was decided not to send photos of these fish to the JOURNAL as they were considered far below the average size usually taken in Angolan waters. The writer promises to forward a print to the JOURNAL as soon as a big one is landed.

The usual routine life in Luanda was brightened by the arrival of the French cruiser, *Joan d'Arc*, during the holiday season. An elaborate reception was held on board which the Governor General of Angola, Jose Agapito da Silva Carvalho, members of his cabinet, the foreign community and Consular Corps attended.

Hugh D. Kessler



The new Chancery at Stockholm

L E O P O L D V I L L E

On a recent Friday, with work finished and a long weekend ahead, BYRON E. BYRON loaded his car full of attractive young ladies (MISSSES JOAN MACMANUS and JOYCE PHILLIPS of the Consulate General and MILDRED MASON and SHIRLEY SMITH of USIS—and you're very welcome!) and headed for the "bush." This is what Leopoldville people call any place in the Congo outside of Leopoldville. Object of the trip: to see the country between Leopoldville and its seaport of Matadi, with time out to show some USIS movies at the big educational center for natives operated by a group of American, British and Swedish missions at Kimpese.

All went well to Matadi, but luck soon left the travelers on the homeward stretch. In spite of Byron's calm reassurances ("No, I don't smell anything burning"), it finally became warmly evident that one of the wheel bearings had burned

out and in doing so had let the fluid out of the hydraulic brake system. They were then in the midst of the Crystal Mountains, where brakes are difficult to dispense with, so it was decided to leave the car and catch the next day's train from the Lufu station for home. A nearby mission was surprised to find itself providing hospitality for the night.

To let the home front know that the little band was still alive and battling its way back to civilization, the following telegram was dispatched to the Consulate:

"Snafu at Lufu. Abandoned Car. Rain, Train, No Plane. Primus and Bully Beef Holding Out. Courage. Safari."

(For the uninitiated, Primus is a delightful golden brew produced locally and in much demand among both the white and native populations of the Colony.)

On Tuesday evening, the ragged, rugged crew came tumbling off the Great White Express, loaded with drums, pots and other impedimenta collected en route and apparently none the worse for a harrowing experience in the wilds of Central Africa.

Robert L. Yost

L I V E R P O O L

Liverpool's woman of the year award went to MISS ELIZABETH PRICE who completed thirty years' continuous service in July. Service-wise Miss Price is still a mere debutante compared with other old timers who mustered to watch CONSUL SHELDON THOMAS award the gold lapel button. These included MR. GEORGE HEUSTON, 37 years at Liverpool, and Consuls CARL BIRKELAND and VERNON B. ZIRKLE, both of whom have 36 years' service to their credit. Another witness was local staff member MR. JAMES PICKENS, head of the immigrant visa unit, who received an honor award at the same ceremony.

Miss Price came to the Consulate in July, 1924, and has served here continuously since then. For much of that time she has been head of the citizenship section. She can still recall, with some nostalgia, the days before the influx of U.S.A.F. troops, when ten reports of birth during the year represented a large figure. In more recent years she has wished that the Department would allow us to provide nursery facilities to accommodate babies who do not appreciate the necessity of reports of birth, passports, etc.

Sheldon Thomas

S Y D N E Y

The Christmas holiday season of 1954 was typical of Australia with bright sunshine and several important sporting events occurring. The twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth were official holidays and all the shops were closed for four days while most of the people sun bathed and surfed. On Christmas day the typical Australian family goes to the beach in the morning and then despite the hot climate eats a traditional Christmas dinner.

A week before Christmas Australian and English cricket teams had played in Sydney their second Test Match in their battle for The Ashes, and, of course, over the holidays there were various big races, as Australians are devotees of horse racing and the betting that goes with it. But the athletic event of most interest to Americans was the Davis Cup Match which occurred December 27, 28, and 29 with America winning the Davis Cup. Not only did most of

(Continued on page 37)

the Americans with the Consulate General in Sydney cheer for Trabert and Seixas, but AMBASSADOR and MRS. AMOS J. PEASLEE, MR. AVERY PETERSON, MR. and MRS. DONALD LEWIS, and MISS LOUISE HOWARD came from Canberra, and MR. and MRS. GIVON PARSON, COL. and MRS JOHN SULLIVAN, and LT. and MRS. ROBERT BRUMSTED came from Melbourne. Before the Match a red-coated band with white English policeman type helmets played. The umpires and ball boys marched onto the field in formation and the Governor General was formally escorted to his seat. The flags of all the countries that had participated in the preliminary games flew from the grandstands. The pageantry as well as the tennis was brilliant.

Since the last report from Sydney the staff of the Consulate General has been increased by MR. and MRS. NICHOLAS ANDREWS from Berlin, MR. and MRS. NICHOLAS HARDY from the Department, MISS CHERRY STUBBS from Benghazi, and MISS GERTRUDE DRILLICH on her first assignment, while over the holidays MISS MARIAN ANDERSON who used to be stationed here came from Manila to visit CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. DONALD W. SMITH.

Anne L. Dorr

KUALA LUMPUR

On December 18, 1954, a Christmas party was given jointly by the Malayan-American Society and by CONSUL and MRS. ERIC KOCHER, at the Consulate residence. The guests of honor were forty orphans from the local Convent and from the Pure Life Society; also invited were members of the Consulate and USIS staffs and their children. The party started at four in the afternoon with games, followed by a magic show put on by an Indian snake-charmer who held his young audience completely enthralled. Ice cream, cakes and sandwiches were next on the program, and the high point and finale were the presentation of gifts by Santa Claus—a pair of shoes and a toy to each orphan. A casuarina tree had been donated to the Society for the occasion, and it made one of the most unusual and attractive Christmas trees in town.

The custom of a Malayan-American society Christmas party for orphans began last year, and now seems well on its way to becoming an institution. The Society had its beginnings three years ago under the initial sponsorship of USIS Kuala Lumpur, and has since grown and flourished in a most satisfying manner.

WILLIAM FORD has arrived from Rotterdam, JOHN KNOWLES from Tokyo, RITA WALSH from Brussels, and INGA TUFTE and EVA MANDERINO, both newcomers to the Service, from Washington. BLYTHA BECK left in November on transfer to Paris, RICHARD NELSON is leaving at the end of January for transfer to the Department, and OSCAR ARMSTRONG leaves in February, with Hong Kong as his next assignment. With the transfer of USIS headquarters in Malaya from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur and the anticipated growth of the Consulate itself, we are now faced with a critical housing shortage. Warning to all newcomers to K.L.: let us know your housing needs as far in advance as possible!

R. Nelson

(Continued on page 47)

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saw, Bern, and Port au Prince. During two tours of duty in the Department, he was Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, and Chief of the Division of North and West Coast Affairs of the Office of South American Affairs. He was appointed Minister to Bulgaria in 1947 and became Minister to Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in 1950.

THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON, former Senator from New Jersey, was nominated Ambassador to New Zealand succeeding AMBASSADOR ROBERT M. SCOTTEN who submitted his resignation. A lawyer by profession, Ambassador Hendrickson was first elected to public office in 1934, as State Senator. He was elected State Treasurer in 1942 and again in 1946, and became United States Senator in 1948.

THE HONORABLE PHILIP WILSON BONSAI, who has been assigned to the Department since 1952, was nominated Ambassador to Colombia. Ambassador Bonsai, a graduate of St. Paul's School and Yale University, entered the Service in 1938. First assigned to Havana, he spent several years in the Department in the Office of American Republics and was assigned to Madrid in 1944. Since then he has served in The Hague and was made Counselor of Embassy at Paris in 1950.

Bergus Receives Award

Donald C. Bergus, Officer-in-Charge, Israel-Jordan Affairs, was given an Arthur S. Fleming Award for outstanding administrative ability. His citation reads in part, ". . . In the sensitive area of diplomatic negotiation, he demonstrated unusual qualities of skill, tactfulness, knowledge, impartiality and understanding. . . . His most significant accomplishment took place during his assignment to the United States



Donald Bergus

Embassy at Beirut, Lebanon. Although a junior officer, he managed during the period of this entire assignment to Lebanon to coordinate successfully the complex relationship of the United States Government and its diplomatic missions in the Near East with the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees—which in its relief and rehabilitation activities, is concerned with development plans for Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt."

Mr. Bergus, who graduated from the University of Chicago in 1942, was appointed a clerk in the Foreign Service in 1942 and served at Baghdad, Athens and Patras before becoming an Officer in 1945. Since then he served at Athens, Beirut and Jidda, and was detailed to the University of Pennsylvania for Arabic language and area study in 1949. He returned to Beirut in 1950.

Pleasant Reading

Last month's mail seemed to bring an unusually large number of compliments to the Editors. Our readers wrote:

"The January issue arrived today and I find it chock full of interest. You and the staff are 'muy bravo' and more credit to you".

"We here at this Consulate want you to know that we

think you are doing a grand job in managing the JOURNAL. It is a greatly improved publication, one which is worthwhile reading from cover to cover."

"We feel that the JOURNAL is to be warmly congratulated for its excellent work which contributes so much to strengthening esprit de corps and in keeping us informed of matters of value and interest to the Service."

Equally pleasant is the fact that JOURNAL circulation is growing at the rate of about 100 subscriptions a month. For the last two months we have printed, and distributed, over 5,000 JOURNALS. Several of the newsstands which handle the JOURNAL report they were sold out last month.

Bills in the House

H. R. 2097, which increases the annuities of certain annuitants under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, was introduced by Alvin Bentley, and was drafted with the concurrence of Assistant Secretary of State Thurston B. Morton. The full text of the bill is carried on page 39 of this issue.

H. R. 2232, to create a U. S. Academy of Foreign Service, was introduced by Representative Younger and referred to the Foreign Affairs committee.

Legislation of Interest

Items of interest to Foreign Service Officers included in the legislation being sought by the Department this year would:

Permit payment of hardship post differentials to FSO's and FSR's;

Discontinue time and a half credit toward retirement for FSO service at unhealthful posts;

Authorize a home service transfer allowance for Foreign Service personnel upon assignment to the United States from a post abroad;

Authorize educational allowances for Foreign Service personnel with children of school age while assigned abroad;

Permit the Secretary to waive, in appropriate circumstances, the 4-year limitation on assignments to the U. S.;

Provide for physical examinations, vaccinations, and inoculations at Government expense for dependents of Foreign Service personnel who are citizens of the U. S.;

Extend selection-out to class FSO-1 and clarify the bases for administering selection-out;

Limit selection-out gratuities for officers selected-out in classes FSO-5 and FSO-4 so as not to exceed a total of one year's salary.

More Scholarships

The Office of Admissions and Freshman Scholarships at Yale University requested that we publish the following announcement:

"In addition to many hundreds of other general, competitive scholarships awarded by Yale University that institution offers annually four Eugene Meyer Public Service Fund Scholarships of \$1,000 each, to qualified young men 'whose parents are engaged in public service'. Provided through the generosity of Mr. Eugene Meyer, publisher of *The Washington Post*, these awards are available to sons of Foreign Service Officers. Inquiries should be addressed to The Office of Admissions and Freshmen Scholarships, Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut."

(Continued on page 42)

H. R. 2097—A BILL FOR ANNUITANTS

To make certain increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annuity of an annuitant under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system pursuant to the Act of May 24, 1924 (45 Stat. 140), as amended, or the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), shall be increased the first day of the second month following enactment of this Act in accordance with the following rules:

If the annuitant was formerly a participant in the system, the annuity to which he is entitled shall be increased—

(a) by 25 per centum if his retirement took place before July 1, 1945;

(b) by 22.5 per centum if his retirement took place on or after July 1, 1945, but before July 1, 1946;

(c) by 17.5 per centum if his retirement took place on or after July 1, 1946, but before July 1, 1947;

(d) by 11.25 per centum if his retirement took place on or after July 1, 1947, but before July 1, 1948; and

(e) by 5 per centum if his retirement took place on or after July 1, 1948, but before July 1, 1949.

Sec. 2. (a) The increase in the annuity of an annuitant who was formerly a participant in the system shall be computed on the annuity he was entitled to receive immediately prior to the effective date of Public Law 348, Eighty-second Congress; (b) in the case of an officer who elected a reduced annuity at time of retirement and who availed himself of the restoration clause in section 821 (b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, such officer's annuity shall be recomputed, in the event of his wife's prior death at any time after the effective date of Public Law 348, on the basis of the full annuity to which he would have been entitled had his wife died prior to July 1, 1948.

Sec. 3. If the annuitant receives an annuity as the survivor of a former participant in the system, the increase in the annuity shall be based on the amount by which the annuity of the former participant would be increased, pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of this Act, if he were still living. The increase in the annuity of such an annuitant shall bear the same ratio to the increase that would be received by the former participant as their respective annuities, computed as of a date immediately prior to the effective date of Public Law 348, Eighty-second Congress, bear to each other.

Sec. 4. If a wife of a Foreign Service officer who retired prior to July, 1949, becomes an annuitant subsequent to the effective date of this Act, as a result of the election made by the officer at time of retirement, such widow shall be entitled to the same increase as though she was an annuitant on the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 5. In no case shall an annuity increased under this Act exceed the maximum annuity payable under section 821 (a) or (b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended.

Sec. 6. No annuity currently payable to any annuitant under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system shall be reduced as a result of the provisions of this Act.

3 INVITATIONS

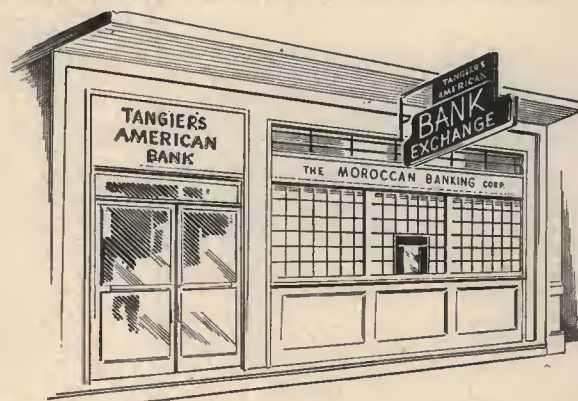
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DACOR (Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired, Inc.) is a non-profit association of the retired and resigned personnel of the Foreign Service. Send inquiries, reservations and checks to DACOR, 1718 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Phone Me 8-3893.



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THE BOOKSHELF

NEW AND INTERESTING
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1. **The Woman Who Would Be Queen** by Geoffrey Bocca, published by Rinehart\$4.00
The story of Wallace Warfield Simpson and the Duke of Windsor told sincerely and objectively. A very human document.
2. **The 20th Century Capitalist Revolution** by Adolph A. Berle, Jr., published by Harcourt ..\$3.00
The former Assistant Secretary of State writes a most penetrating and original study of the new American Revolution: the rise of the American Corporation and its beneficial role in our society. Highly recommended.
3. **Dogs and People** by George and Helen Papashvily, published by Lippincott\$3.95
This is a unique book on dogs: it tells you all about them, humorously, sensibly, intelligently. If you like dogs, you will enjoy this. If you don't—read this and learn to like them!

Danger in Kashmir, by Josef Korbel. Foreword by Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz. *Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. 1954. 351 pages. \$5.00.*

Reviewed by WILLIAM L. S. WILLIAMS

Dr. Korbel is a former Czech diplomat who was a member of the original United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan in 1948 after having served his country as Ambassador to Yugoslavia, and earlier in other official capacities in close association with E. Benes and Jan Masaryk. He is now a professor of international relations at the University of Denver. He brings to bear on the writing of *Danger in Kashmir* sophistication in political analysis, breadth of view, and competent scholarship, and draws on his own intense personal experience in U. N. efforts to help India and Pakistan find a settlement of the Kashmir dispute. The product is an authoritative analysis of the problem which, as far as this reader is concerned, is the best published study of this critically dangerous issue.

Some partisans may consider Dr. Korbel's treatment biased because it attributes to India the main responsibility for lack of progress toward a settlement. The book points out, however, that Pakistan's record is also replete with resistance to or rejections of proposals offered by both the Commission and its successors and the Security Council, and he records (for the first time, I believe) that in 1948 the Commission informed Pakistan that the movement of its

troops into Kashmir was a violation of international law, a position which was taken by Sir Owen Dixon later in September 1950 in his report to the Security Council. Korbel properly discusses at some length the matter of aggression which in more recent years India has argued lies at the heart of the dispute. He wonders why India did not ask the Security Council to deal with the dispute under Chapter VII of the Charter which is concerned with "Acts of Aggression" instead of under Chapter VI which is concerned with "Pacific Settlements of Disputes." He believes that the decisive consideration in dealing with India's latter-day claim that Pakistan was an aggressor is that India had already accepted as the basis for the solution of the dispute the Commission's resolutions which contained no direct condemnation of Pakistan, and that by doing so India "had forfeited the right to fall back on such arguments as Pakistani 'aggression'." He quotes Nehru: "It was clear it wouldn't help to call a country an aggressor when you intend having dealings with it in order to reach settlement by negotiation and the two approaches are directly opposed to each other." When Nehru said this, he was addressing himself to the matter of Chinese Communist aggression in Korea. Korbel believes the central issue in the Kashmir problem is the same complex of religious, racial and nationalistic forces which led to the partition of British India; this view is unexceptionable, for the Kashmir dispute is really part of the unfinished business of the British withdrawal from India.

The book is well and thoughtfully written, and should be read by every person who has a serious interest in the recent history and the present state of Indian-Pakistan relations. The concluding chapters of the book present a grim description of what Korbel terms the "systematic process of communization" to which Kashmir is being subjected, and a survey of Czarist and Soviet policy toward the Subcontinent, for Korbel believes that the full gravity of the conflict cannot be grasped unless it is analyzed against this broader background.

The Process and Effects of Mass Communication, edited by Wilbur Schramm. *University of Illinois Press. 586 pages with index. \$6.00.*

Reviewed by THEODORE C. STREIBERT

The present East-West struggle may be a cold war militarily, but politically and psychologically it is a hot battle for men's minds. And this battle, like its military counterpart, cannot be won without the closest attention to fire control—systematic methods for localizing targets, projecting missiles and evaluating impacts.

It is to the study of *Mass Communication* that USIA must turn for this indispensable guidance for its themes and operations. But mass communication is a new and complex subject and program operators are in no position to call time out to study its basic principles and methods. It is here that the academic and research professions can make a contribution, and it is here that Dr. Schramm has performed a service by collecting and integrating in conveniently digestible form some of the best recent thought on the process and effects of mass communications in the international arena.

This collection of essays and research papers opens with Dr. Schramm's own account of how communication works and concludes with Philip Selznick's penetrating analysis of

the problems of counteroffensive against International Communism. Intervening studies cover the elements of gaining attention to communications, the nature of mass audiences and mass media, and the difficulties of securing comprehension of messages and achieving impact on attitudes and behavior.

This book is ear-marked for an important place in USIA's training program and is useful reading for anyone who has to deal with the problem of informing and educating public opinion on an international scale.

The Complete Plain Words by Sir Ernest Gowers. *H. M. Stationery Office. 209 pages. 1954. 5 shillings.*

Reviewed by ORSEN N. NIELSEN.

With the clarity and succinctness for which he argues and pleads throughout this slender volume, Sir Ernest, a retired British civil servant, states in the first sentence of the Prologue his objective: "to help officials in their use of written English as a tool of their trade." This he does admirably.

Plain Words does not replace Fowler, nor do I believe that it is designed to do so. Yet it offers invaluable suggestions to anyone, whether within the Foreign Service or without, who aspires to write clear-cut English and who, as does Sir Ernest, detests muddy and ambiguous officialese.

But a thorough knowledge of the precise meanings of words is not alone sufficient. Clarity of thought and of presentation are equally necessary. As the author so neatly puts it: "Clear thinking is hard work. A great many people go through life without doing it to any noticeable extent." And he repeatedly urges the drafting officer not only to be simple and clear, but to be human.

Reading this volume, I was reminded of an article by the late Ted Marriner which was published in the *F. S. JOURNAL*—or perhaps it was then the *Consular Bulletin*—a good many years ago. Since I do not have a file of the publication I cannot quote the precise words, but I can give with exactness the substance of his advice, which was to think through what you have to say; say it in language which will be understood a hundred years from today; and having said it, stop! With this, Sir Ernest Gowers would be completely in accord.

The Scourge of the Swastika, by Lord Russell of Liverpool. *Philosophical Library, Inc., New York. 1954. 259 pages. \$4.50.*

Reviewed by JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS

This book is a catalogue of horror. Its purpose is to provide a factual account of the crimes committed by the Germans in connection with the second World War. The material is presented in an objective manner, with a minimum of comment and with evident reliance upon established sources of information, such as testimony and evidence produced at the various war crimes trials. The range of the subject is already well known—murder of hostages and prisoners of war, mistreatment of civilian populations, slave labor, concentration camps, and the attempted extermination of the Jews—and the author's intention has evidently been not to shed new light on these atrocities, but to remind the world that they occurred and to keep them from being forgotten.

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS


Stuart L. Hannon, whose "The Mind of Jefferson" serves as lead article in this issue, also wrote "Portrait of Lincoln" which appeared in the February issue of last year. Now with Radio Free Europe in New York City, Mr. Hannon became a staff officer in 1949 and served as public affairs officer in Stuttgart and Bern.

John C. Fuess, now stationed in Santiago as labor attaché, has a Harvard University A.B. and M.A. and studied at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Following assignments in Mexico City, Belfast, Auckland, Capetown and Milan, he was assigned to the States for advanced study in labor and an inter-service assignment.

Harold S. Tewell, now retired, was appointed a vice-consul at Winnipeg in 1920. Most of his Service years were spent in the western hemisphere, where he was Consul General at Rio de Janeiro and Counselor of Embassy at Havana. In the Department he was assistant chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

George Gregg Fuller, executive director of DACOR, entered the Service as a vice-consul in Christiana in 1920. Prior to his retirement, he served at 13 posts overseas, ranging from Trondhjem to Jerusalem, from Winnipeg to Tunis and Calgary.

Mary Jane Hazelip, author of "Embassy Project on Rag Pickers' Row" and a former newspaper girl, is the wife of William Courtney Sherman, now stationed at Tokyo.

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On the Woman's Page

Career officers and their wives were complimented by Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn and Miss DOROTHY FOSDICK in comments reported in the women's section of *The Washington Post and Times Herald*.

Said Mrs. Hahn at a press conference following a four-month observation tour of Middle and Far Eastern countries, "The wives of American diplomats are among this country's finest representatives abroad. You know how American women are. They can't bear just to sit by and do nothing in the face of want, or misery. They have to get out and do something about it—and they do". Mrs. Hahn is United States delegate to the U. S. Commission on the Status of Women.

Speaking before a gathering of Smith College Alumnae, Miss Fosdick, formerly of the Policy Planning Staff, said she felt the career FSO who has moved to the top of the service will make a better Chief of Mission than a political appointee. She gave as her reasons for this the fact that: "He has made his mistakes as a subordinate. He is apt to be a better team worker. He has learned how to evaluate statistics and how to interpret trends. He is not interested in running for office and unlike the brash newcomer as chief of mission is not unduly fired by the urge to be bold and get things done."

Miss Fosdick recently published a book entitled *Common Sense and World Affairs*.

IN MEMORIAM

BLAKE. Mr. Monroe Williams Blake, Foreign Service Officer, died in Washington at the Mount Alto Veterans Hospital on February 6, 1955. Mr. Blake entered the Service in 1935 and served in Warsaw immediately prior to and just after World War II. He also served as Chief of the Consular Section at the Embassy in Rome and as principal officer at Dakar and Manchester.

LEONARD. Mr. Walter A. Leonard, Foreign Service Officer, retired, died at his home in Washington on January 31, 1955. Mr. Leonard had entered the Foreign Service in 1907 as vice consul at Freiburg and before his retirement in 1941 had served in Colombo, Stockholm, Warsaw, Bremen and as Consul General in Tallinn, Estonia.

LINNELL. Mr. Irving N. Linnell, Foreign Service Officer, retired, whose career covered a span of forty years, died on December 18, 1954, in San Mateo, California, his home for the past four years.

MCDUGAL. Mr. D. Arch McDougal, a legal advisor to the State Department from 1930 to 1943, died at his home in Coral Gables, Florida.

NASMITH. Mr. Charles R. Nasmith, Foreign Service Officer, retired, died on December 5, 1954, in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he had resided since his retirement in 1946.

RANDOLPH. Mr. John Randolph, Foreign Service Officer, retired, died on November 16, 1954, in St. Petersburg, Florida. At the time of Mr. Randolph's retirement in 1943, he was Consul General at Edmonton. He had also served at Moscow, Constantinople, Baghdad, Bucharest, Quebec and Belfast.

difference—and we submit that the latter is the far more dangerous reaction from the viewpoint of Foreign Service morale.

However, both Mr. Tewell and Mr. Fuller are perhaps correct in ignoring specific incidents affecting the transition from active service to retirement. The problems facing the retired person cannot be solved by mulling over past hurts, real or fancied. With, or without, a "thank you and good luck" from the Department, the task is to prepare for retirement, to face the shortened future with resolution, to make the years ahead no less useful and satisfying than those that have passed.

Among officers already retired it is generally recognized that the primary reaction, which may last for a year or so, is a feeling of release, a sense of freedom from the confines and responsibilities of an exacting career which bore heavily on mind and body; this phase is a happy one which involves no particular worry. This is usually followed by a secondary reaction, bringing with it a profound realization that the officer is now apart from the main stream of his life's preoccupation, that his efforts and opinions are now neither sought nor valued, that he is dependent on his own inner resources to sustain his interest in a new kind of life.

As Mr. Tewell implies it is this secondary reaction which must be faced and levelled off before the officer can achieve equanimity in retirement. It is not always an easy adjustment and usually requires a definite effort to reorient oneself in the home scene after years of absence. We know of one officer who faced the doldrums of this secondary reaction in a manner which may hold suggestion for others. Finding himself retired and restless in a small American town he decided to apply the Service technique he had used when arriving at a new "foreign" post. With cards in hand he made his calls on the Mayor, on the Sheriff, the Commonwealth Attorney, the Minister of his church, the editor of the local newspaper, and other community leaders, introducing himself and volunteering his free time and experience in any civic capacity, no matter how humble. His offer was received with surprise and appreciation. Within a matter of weeks he was importuned to take part in numerous civic activities that are both worthwhile and personally gratifying, and today he is a busy and well known member of his community.

While the problem of retirement is very largely a matter of personal adjustment, there is, as Mr. Fuller points out, a community of interest among retired Foreign Service personnel, with certain problems common to the majority and susceptible to group action for possible solution. In this connection DACOR has enlisted the support of many retired officers who see in DACOR not only the strength of unity but also the advantage of an independent organization to bring certain mutual problems directly and effectively to the attention of both government and the public with a view to legislative redress.

The JOURNAL considers that both approaches to the problem of retirement are essentially sound. Most retired Foreign Service personnel who were members of the Foreign Service Association continue their membership after retirement. The Association welcomes this continued affiliation, and the JOURNAL will continue to lend the good offices of our pages to those suggestions and projects considered to be in the best interest of retired personnel, individually or in groups.

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background he had eagerly followed the creation of the Constitution. He did not participate directly in this work because of his diplomatic mission to France. In all his letters he expressed implicit faith in the people. "The people," he wrote, "are the only censors of their governors; and even their errors will tend to keep these to the true principles of their institution. To punish these errors too severely would be to suppress the only safeguard of the public liberty." Another time, he asked, impatiently: "If the people cannot be allowed to govern themselves, who can?" And Jefferson suggested repeatedly the need for a Bill of Rights, "to guard the people against the Federal government," as he specified. He did not want Voltaire's hammer and anvil in America.

No friend of kings, Jefferson became convinced during his years in Europe that Napoleon's later successes were due simply to the mental degeneration of monarchy. In one letter he recalled in detail that the monarchs of the time were mentally retarded if not actually feeble-minded. Hereditary bodies had but one purpose in his opinion: self-aggrandizement. Biologically considered, he thought the methods of royal preservation contradictory to intelligent breeding.

Checks and Balances

When President Washington appointed Jefferson and Hamilton as his main cabinet officers, he demonstrated his wise belief in governmental "checks and balances." However, he also entrenched two conflicting ideologies which widened and gathered force and contributed considerably to the divisions and dissensions leading up to the Civil War. In popular opinion, Hamilton, the aristocrat, represented the capitalistic North; and Jefferson, the democrat, the agrarian South. Hamilton complained that his opponent was "too much in earnest with his democracy." Jefferson, on the other hand, called his opponent "an offense to liberty," and believed that every act of Hamilton's was shrewdly calculated to establish a government for the privileged. Hamilton called the people "a great heast," and had not much better to say for Jefferson himself, except that he was incorruptible. The Secretary of the Treasury was the delight of conservative Europeans, particularly the British Minister, with whom he undermined Jefferson's position and reputation whenever possible. However, Hamilton, with his economic genius was as important to American development as the political genius of Jefferson. (And shortly after Hamilton's tragic death, any visitor to Jefferson's home would have seen there a marble bust of this vigorous opponent.) Talleyrand praised Hamilton as lavishly as Herder had praised Franklin, and von Humboldt, Jefferson, considering him along with Napoleon and Fox the trinity of contemporary brilliance. While Hamilton attacked Jefferson in the press under the pseudonym "No Jacobin," Madison defended Jefferson under the interesting *nom de plume*, "Helvidius." Thus, the new American world, although revelling in its independence, was in constant ideological association, both good and bad, with the old world.

Always on guard against the least violation of civil liberties, Jefferson's obsession over apparent Federalist iniquity was rarely without stimuli. During Washington's second administration, the famous Whiskey Rebellion took place. (This was a rebellion of a comparatively small number of citizens of Pennsylvania in 1794 against a whiskey tax which

was levied primarily at Hamilton's instigation. It was suppressed by the excessive resort to 15,000 troops. Actually, the force was employed to establish State authority.) Jefferson was immediately up in arms against the methods used to restore order. Again, a few years later, the Alien and Sedition Acts were passed, providing executive power to deport "dangerous people," and penalizing those inciting "sedition" or writing anything "false, scandalous or malicious" against the government. There was an uproar among Republicans especially, and Jefferson wrote an indictment of the Acts. The blows suffered by the Federalists in this constitutional battle helped smooth the way for Jefferson's assumption of the Presidency in 1801. This development was what Churchill in our day might call "the long arm of coincidence."

We will not take up time here to discuss Jefferson's two terms in office. The broad outlines of his Presidential career are well known. If not, they are easily within reach of all. He won the first election despite a veritable catalogue of Machiavellian tricks employed against him by the Federalists. But he worked sincerely for reconciliation to eradicate intolerance, and won over many Federalists to the Republican side. With a favorable Congress, with Madison as Secretary of State and the Swiss expert Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury, Jefferson enjoyed a remarkably successful first term. The three worked together as one. Jefferson continued the foreign policies of Washington, maintaining neutrality in the face of severe French and British offenses committed against American shipping. Yet, despite the unpopularity of his foreign affairs during the second term, he might easily have had a third. He had been reelected to office in 1804 by every state in the union except three. But Jefferson chose to advance the election of his able Secretary of State, and, equally important, to maintain the example of a restrictive period for the chief executive in office.

Deplored Force

The third president of the U. S. all his life deplored force in the affairs of men, all force, that is, except the Greek persuasion of Logos, the word. But his words, indeed, released forces that resounded around the world. It was the Declaration of Independence, the dramatic enunciation of an American independent mentality, that secured his early and universal fame. "Its triumph," observed Acton, "was the most memorable thing that had been seen by men." Jefferson's inspired yet practical formulation, assisted here and there by Franklin and Mason, expressed the popular will for "unalienable rights," insisting that the State was a contract freely joined by citizens. Fearful of too much government, and determined to preserve, like some supreme authority quite above mere mortals, the revolutionary principle of democracy, Jefferson raised the following thought like a sword against the corruption or abuse of "unalienable rights": . . . "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government. . ." Later on, President Washington echoed those words of the Declaration when he stated: "The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to alter their constitutions," but, he added, only by "an explicit and authentic act of the whole people." Many years later Lincoln propounded this same

(Continued on page 45)

argument of revolutionary revision, and pleaded his own Jeffersonian sentiment, "Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?"

Thomas Jefferson was an idealist but no utopian. His view of democracy was an unshakable faith in personal and civil liberty, and with both feet squarely on the ground he harnessed all of his tremendous talents for this realization. His liberalism was often attributed to French influence but this was not his true descent. That which was derivative in his thought derived essentially from John Locke and Newton. But detractors tried to associate him with atheism, Jacobinism and the worst elements of the French Revolution. The facts annihilate such charges. And in fact, writing to a French friend he refers to the French Revolutionary period as a "mournful period in the history of man," and to Napoleon as Attila.

Already as a very young man, Jefferson had claimed for himself complete intellectual and religious freedom. He was fortunately in a climate to do so because Calvinism, the dominant 18th century religious belief in America, aided democracy. Righteousness in America was strong, stronger than benevolence, sometimes overbearing, and so Jefferson was criticized for his anti-clerical attitude. He was, like Lincoln, a man of humane morality. He disliked constant interpretations of the Bible, just as he disliked "judicial review" of the Constitution. To Jefferson, in his own words, "the teachings of Jesus were the purest system of morals ever preached to man." But he had little use for ecclesiastical authority and traditional theology, with the abuses and human suffering they had countenanced or tolerated.

Richly Talented

Jefferson was a man for his age, which was an age of great men, and he was one of the most richly talented. The Marquis de Chastellux, a member of the French Academy and general in Rochambeau's army, visited Jefferson at Monticello and wrote, "No object has escaped this extraordinary man. It seemed as if from his youth he had placed his mind, like his house, on an elevated situation, from which he might contemplate the universe." Quite apart from his public world of law, government and statesmanship, the sage of Monticello was known to various trades and vocations as an artist, musician, architect, geometrician, inventor, philosopher, astronomer, historian, geographer, anthropologist, designer of furniture and metal worker. He found time also for travel and an enormous correspondence. The English writer Brogan, in an excellent little essay on Jefferson, explains much with few words when he terms Monticello a combination of Ferney, Abbotsford and Weimar.

There was no separation, in Jefferson's mind, of good government from democracy, or from education. None of these things were chattels of Caesar or an elite. "I do not believe with the Rochefoucaulds and Montaignes that 14 out of 15 men are rogues," he wrote a friend. It is interesting to note that many of his ideas and intellectual assurance came not from history, but from literature, including literature from the public forum of ancient Greece. In his teens and early twenties he was surrounded by Livy, Sallust, Tacitus and Cicero, also Homer and Euripides. To student friends he recommended all these, along with Shakespeare, Moliere and Chaucer. History he found unimaginative and

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uninstructive as an emotional experience from which virtues or reforms might emerge.

He would have agreed more with the eclectic educational ideas of Bertrand Russell and much less with those of Whitehead, T. S. Eliot and others who have lamented the secularization and superabundance of education. "Educate and inform the whole mass of people," he wrote. Jefferson wanted broad education, with opportunity for depth as well, for the majority, rather than strongholds of profound learning here and there, protected by class and encircled by a cultural halo for untutored mobs to envy or stare at with irrelevant dullness. He was proud of the literacy and political sagacity of the average American farmer, above all of his common sense. Then as now, there was a broad nexus between intellectual attitudes and the body social.

Exclusiveness Offensive

Jefferson once asked, academically, if peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government or information to the people. As a cure for the evils of democracy he only asked for more democracy. Free education was a part of this extension. The exclusive element of elite government, with its secret councils, secret diplomacy, class rivalry, restriction of suffrage—all the trappings of oligarchy, however enlightened, or monarchy, however constitutional—this exclusiveness offended him as much as the conceit.

Above all, Jefferson believed in the free mind, and was opposed to all who would limit, punish or corrupt it. But he never doubted the power of enlightened public opinion to correct false reasoning, to react against propriety.

(Continued on page 46)

Among his many crusades, Jefferson struggled against the evil institution of slavery. One of the first of more than 1000 law cases which he handled was in defense of a Negro's right to freedom. Jefferson was then 27, and presaged the conviction he was to write down six years later, reminding the court "we are all born free." In later years, he tried to make slavery illegal in Virginia. And as an old man he was shocked into action when he learned that Missouri had petitioned to enter the Union as a slave state.

Although Jefferson's great principles have lived on, his concept of agrarian democracy did not long survive its opponent, Hamiltonian Federalism. It was revived in Jackson's day, with greater social emphasis, and again for a brief period after the Civil War. But it could not last in a country so large, on whose shores rolled waves of immigration daily, and in a world where nations would soon rise or fall by the new uses of industry and science in peace or war. Furthermore, Jefferson himself literally closed the book on his agrarian Arcadia when, after much moral strain and consultation with advisors, he purchased without constitutional authority the massive area of Louisiana. Here he chose property on a political basis, a most anti-Jefferson philosophy. But, more important, he chose the security and welfare of the United States over his own strict credo of principle. But the U. S. agents in Paris who closed the negotiation, Monroe and Livingston, considered the purchase the "noblest work of our lives."

Navigator of Democracy

Perhaps the most that can be said of Jefferson is that he, more than any other of the founding fathers, was the navigator of American democracy. When he finally brought the new ship of state into port, the crew believed in her. And the least to be said of this man was said by John Quincy Adams, who found Jefferson a man of burning ambition, epicurean morals and inconsistency towards friends. But even Adams, bitter in his age, found Jefferson's impassioned principle of freedom most sincere. John Marshall made no such concessions in his animosities.

It may serve us well at this point to quote from the inaugural address of 1801, in which Jefferson's character and credo are succinctly expressed. He said, in part:

"I humble myself before the magnitude of the undertaking. I shall often go wrong through defect of judgment; I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional." Referring to the Constitution, and asking guidance and support from the legislature, he went on to say: "All will hear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail . . . the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression. I believe this is the strongest government on earth, because I believe it is the only one where every man, at the call of the laws, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern."

Jefferson's ideal was in sympathy with the classic definition of Aristotle's "A community ruled by laws," not by hard and enforced legislation and legal insistence, "but living in the behavior of the citizens." This is a prevalent qualification of democracy in America, as opposed to blind faith in

any legal system, and has been eloquently expressed by such men as Jefferson, Emerson, Lincoln and Holmes.

Concluding his first inaugural, Jefferson called for a continued observance and guardianship of the following principles and purposes: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority; the supremacy of civil over the military authority; the honest payment of all our debts; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under protection of habeas corpus; . . . should we wander from these principles in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

Unbounded Exercise of Reason

In a last letter before his death, declining an invitation to be the honored guest at a July 4th celebration, 1826, in the nation's capital, Jefferson wrote proudly of American democracy as having restored "the free right to the unbounded exercise of reason and freedom of opinion." In other times or in tribal society, much would have been made of the coincidence of his significant death day, July 4, the date which his own actions and writings had left to posterity as one of the most inspiring in the long and tragic calendar of man's struggle to be free. And since he requested a mention of the Declaration of Independence in his own epitaph, we might recall appropriately the words of those first principles which he laid down for his countrymen:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal and endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Originally, Jefferson had written, "We hold these truths to be sacred and undeniable." The sober editing for a public document was Franklin's, but Jefferson's passion for human liberty continued to glow throughout the Declaration.

Let us now for a moment suppose that Thomas Jefferson were alive today or awakened from his long rest to look upon the men of today, not only Americans, and their custody of all our freedoms. Would he find the "rule of law" too much in conflict with the revolutionary rights demanded and cherished by him and his colleagues? How would he interpret the embattled phrase "clear and present danger"? What would he have to say of academic freedom, of the United Nations, of party faction which in some countries is tearing democracy to shreds, of demands for self-government around the world? Would he still repeat with conviction today his rule of conduct which he himself observed almost, if not quite, to perfection: "Lay down eternal principles and adhere to them inflexibly!" How would he regard the independence of international bodies from the national laws of constituents? Would he be able to keep sacred things away from Caesars? On whom would he place "the burden of proof"? And since he would be unable to make a declaration of independence from Communism, how would he oppose it? And, finally, would he concur, today, with the famous dictum of Justice Holmes some year ago? "Real freedom of speech is freedom for the speech you hate."

Here is where the argument begins to be most interesting, most serious and pertinent for us all in the human family, for our present and perhaps for our future.

RAG PICKERS' ROW (from page 31)

money. The club has no dues and its members are not asked for financial donations to further our welfare projects. Instead, members donate their time, interest and used articles to the club's main fund-raising activities.

1. *The Shopper's Bazaar.*

On the third floor of the Embassy Annex a small room houses our Shopper's Bazaar. From the ridiculous (a garden party variety hat with drooping roses) to the sublime (an almost new wool snowsuit, size six, from Saks) the wares are many. Everything is donated and anything is accepted. Nearly everything is sold—eventually. The buyers, for the most part, are local employees of the Embassy, and the shop does a good business. American clothing, toys, magazines and books—even occasionally items of furniture, since they seldom appear on the local market, are quite desirable here in Japan. This merchandise is priced quite low, and the buyer is usually quite happy with the bargain his purchase represents.

Naturally, all this takes cooperation and a certain amount of work. Collecting and pricing the articles are two of the functions of the Monday Morning Workshop.

One morning a week, Mrs. John Allison, wife of our Ambassador, and a real guiding spirit in all activities of the club, arranges for Embassy wives to meet in the upstairs sitting rooms of the Embassy residence. There things take on the cozy atmosphere of an old-fashioned sewing-bee. Some patch, others knit, some make doll clothes to refurbish donated dolls. Then there are the sorters. Some things, warm, yet worn, cannot be sold, so are relegated to the basket for Korakuen school. Salable things are laundered, pressed, shined or repaired for removal to the Bazaar and eventual sale.

2. *The Christmas Tea*

The first tea of this kind was given in 1953 with enormous success. Again, through the generous cooperation of Ambassador and Mrs. Allison, the Embassy Residence was open to guests of the club. Decorated with traditional Christmas flowers and trees, it was a spacious and beautiful setting for the occasion. An all-Japanese a capella chorus from the American Cultural Center provided a background of carols. This group, composed of students and working people, took time off from their schools and offices to come and sing for us. This year tea was served to approximately 700 people, most of them residents of Tokyo and nearby cities. Tickets sold for 360 yen, equivalent to one dollar, so the welfare fund for this year has an encouraging start.

In addition to welfare activities for Japanese, we've not forgotten our own. "Charity at Home" includes hostessing at Red Cross parties for wounded United Nations soldiers at the Army hospital, sending cookies to Korca, and sponsoring a Christmas party for all children of Embassy employees.

Although Korakuen school is our main continuing project, and perhaps nearest and dearest to our hearts, the club has found itself able during the past year to help other institutions, some of them in outlying districts of Japan. Three wheelchairs were sent to the leprosarium in Okayama prefecture.

(Continued on page 48)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 37)

MELBOURNE

The Officers "down under" at Melbourne are up on top these days when it comes to entertaining visiting Americans.

CONSUL GIVON PARSONS, who was acting P.O. in between the departure of CONSUL GENERAL HENRY STEBBINS and the arrival of CONSUL GENERAL PATRICK MALLON from Bonn—had been hopping around like a kangaroo arranging programs for such Americans as Hopalong Cassidy, Eric Johnston, Pres. A.M.A.; General L. Shephard, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps; William O. Douglas, Supreme Court Justice; members of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee and the Davis Cup Team.

Mr. Stebbins returned to the Department to join the Inspection Corps.

JOE WIEDENMAYER, a new Consul, has just arrived with his wife Margaret and son Joe, III, after a Washington assignment.

VICE CONSUL JIM CRANE is busy doing research work in travel methods in anticipation of a new post and his replacement this spring. In spite of his three years with friendly Australians, he is still single. Desirable posts requiring eligible bachelors, please note.

CLARE THOMPSON, only American clerk, has already visited more of primitive Australia than most American personnel and has acquired a vast knowledge of fauna and flora.

Joseph E. Wiedenmayer

ture in central Japan, and a television set to a Yokohama sanatorium for adult tubercular patients. Here in Tokyo a Catholic orphanage was given 119 mattresses, and the Tokyo-to Infant Nursery received badly needed playground equipment from the club.

In helping these institutions we enjoy the great satisfaction of working together and getting something done. It is a wonderful way of getting to know one another, having fun together, and also feeling that in a small way we are helping toward a greater understanding between America and Japan. Surely the little children at Korakuen, when they jump to their feet to greet their visitors, express it when they cry, "Americajin! Doozo, Irasshai!" (Americans, Please, Come in!)

THOUGHTS ABOUT RETIREMENT (from page 26).

indeed is the man who contemplates retirement with a long list of worthwhile activities he is eager to undertake, and twice-fortunate is the one to whom such interests come naturally, for he is spared the stress and strain of finding out, perhaps by trial and error, "what to do with my time". Careful advance preparation will serve to iron out wrinkling perplexities on that point.

The mere word retirement is repugnant to many because it may connote an aged or infirm person cast aside by the onrushing current of life as unfit, useless, a has-been, and an object of pity and commiseration. Actually retirement is a change in occupation in which the bonds that bound one for many years to the grind and routine of a full-time job have been relaxed and one is free to accomplish many things, including the enjoyment of more leisure than ever before. To approach retirement from any other angle, defeats not only the purpose of retirement but it defeats the one who retires. In fact, retirement is a second career and if approached from that standpoint it represents not the end of the trail but the beginning of a broad highway to an era filled with the achievement of goals long dreamed of but seemingly out of reach.

Retirement Activities

In most American communities of any size it will be found that many non-remunerative but very interesting occupations are offered in connection with social welfare, educational, lodge, club, public service, civil defense, political, and religious activities. In fact, one may be surprised at the welcome given to those interested primarily in rendering service rather than receiving attention, and not a little personal satisfaction and pleasure can be derived from being in such a fortunate position. If service is the key word in the Foreign Service of the United States of America and its members live up to that standard while on active duty, it will be relatively easy to undertake public service in American communities when relieved of active official duties.

There are also self-created openings for whole or part time work in the realm of salesmanship, usually on a commission basis. Anyone who has prepared a comprehensive reply to a trade letter in a Foreign Service establishment abroad should find this field not so very mysterious and unrewarding. Generally it will be found that there is opportunity for those who are qualified, to make public addresses or informal talks on a wide variety of subjects,

if such activity is desired. College or high school lectures and participating in seminars are also possible, and so is tutoring in foreign languages and other subjects. Anyone who likes gardening or who would like to develop such an interest, can find ample outlet in many localities; and in the milder climates it will be found that this is an absorbing year-round activity. And almost anywhere one can indulge in stamp collecting, woodworking and carving, painting, writing for pleasure or profit, taking saleable pictures; and there are opportunities to go into business. Some may prefer and may be qualified to undertake positions in public or private spheres of as great or greater responsibility than the one they have just relinquished. In fact, with so many aliens seeking entry to the United States it would be strange indeed should those to whom such aliens apply for visas be the only ones who fear to find in that country lack of opportunity for interesting activities suitable to their ability and capacity.

The essence of successful retirement is the time and careful thought enthusiastically applied to a variety of activities—don't merely "sit in" on anything you can actively take part in. Set a few targets, and when they have been hit, set some more.

A New Home

Selecting a place of residence for retirement is very important because it will vitally affect future health, happiness and opportunity for activity. The salient points for consideration by many on that subject are cost of living, climate, opportunities for employment, entertainment and other diversion, and the enjoyment of other specific activities one may have in mind. It is obvious that, except in special circumstances, anyone wholly or chiefly dependent upon a modest annuity would do well to avoid choosing a place of residence in a locality where the cost of living is consistently higher than in most other desirable localities. These localities are easily ascertained. It is likely that places in which fuel for heating facilities and seasonal clothing are not consequential factors year after year are the least expensive. Also localities in which recurring taxes (on income, sales, property, and estates) are not as burdensome as elsewhere, are to be favored by the average annuitant. Available reference books will provide useful data on that point. And undoubtedly to be avoided are localities where the housing situation is such that rents or the cost of houses are consistently excessive for special prevailing reasons.

For reasons of health anyone reaching retirement age will doubtless find that a mild climate places less burden on vital organs than a climate characterized by violent changes in temperature. In severe climates respiratory troubles are common and deaths of heart disorders reach their peak in mid-winter. Also to be considered are adequate facilities for medical and hospital service and quick transportation to other parts of the country should need arise.

Those who enjoy music, art, good libraries, further education, or the opportunity to see and hear celebrities should choose a home in or near progressive communities that provide such facilities. The seat of a large college or university usually qualifies in those respects. Such localities also are likely to afford adequate facilities for outdoor recreation.

It is effort well spent to investigate personally likely places of residence when on home leave several years before retire-

(Continued on page 49)

ment. It is obvious that final decision on this point reached well in advance of retirement travel orders will invariably result in substantial saving financially. In fact, in many localities the purchase of a house well before retirement can be financially advantageous if the property is rented meanwhile and the income thus derived is applied on the purchase price. While rented, taxes, interest, and cost of upkeep may be deducted for income tax purposes.

What do you use for money with which to buy a home? To be prepared for this is precisely one of the purposes of planning well in advance of retirement. It will be necessary to plan to save enough for the initial payment at least, unless one has outside income or is sure of an opportune inheritance. How to save is an individual problem—for it is a problem. But it is well to bear in mind as the years tick by that since Uncle Sam sheds all responsibility for your shelter when you leave the payroll, he cannot object if you economize with prudence during the last few years of service in order to take care of that matter. A little advance scouting will disclose that in many communities desirable houses can be purchased with a smaller down payment than is customary in other cities. High income taxes often are an inducement to reduce and spread out annual cash intake from property sales.

Other Angles

Generally, after years abroad, one may be surprised to learn that he is a stranger in the old home town, because many are apt to find that in the intervening decades the interests of former friends and even relatives, are quite different from the interests one has developed. That is, many interests that once were held in common, have since become very restricted in number. It is not unlikely also that former friends—and probably most others—are quite disinterested in what posts and positions a retired FSO has occupied, or what distinguished service he may have rendered. In some instances one's remarks on such subjects may meet with such rejoinders as "so what?" or a thinly stifled yawn. Whether in the old home town or elsewhere one's likely acquaintances and friends are apt to be still actively engaged in making a living, with obvious attendant problems of their own. And, in any event, they are more likely to be interested in what you are, rather than what you were. This invites the suggestion that even though retired, don't harp upon your illustrious past—don't forget that past, but also don't try to relive it. Successful retirement depends just as much upon a lively interest in living today and looking forward to the future as did the successful career that preceded retirement.

While many FSOs during their years of service abroad may have maintained frequent contact with the old home town and its old time inhabitants, many have not; and many do not acknowledge an "old home town," or they have had experiences in several, to none of which have they become particularly attached. Those in the first category probably have good reasons for planning to retire in the surroundings of their youth, especially if they inherit the family homestead; but many of them and probably most of those in the second category have the world to choose from as a place of residence. Choosing a home in a strange place should not be difficult for a group of men and their wives who have spent at least a quarter of a century making themselves at home in foreign lands and there making

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friends, chiefly in circles that tended to facilitate the daily job rather than those who were merely personally congenial. Even those with the old home ties may find it advantageous in the long run to place more emphasis upon other factors, discussed above, that contribute very definitely to the success of the new career.

When transplanted in the environment of retirement, those who still fancy social life as an end rather than as a means to an end, will generally find entrée to such circles through the expenditure of no more effort than is required to engage in any other activities previously mentioned. Here again, the basic appraisal usually is what you are rather than what you were. But in general it is likely to be found that in the average American community social activities are not as numerous and they lack the "glitter" of those encountered in Foreign Service life. The pace in that respect is somewhat slower than in most world metropolises, which perhaps is fortunate for those upon whom Mother Nature may have imposed a few physical handicaps as a reminder to "be your age".

About Wives

How do wives fit into the retirement plan? While varying circumstances prevent brief generalization, wives usually find retirement as much a change as their husbands, and both favorable and unfavorable angles will keep bobbing up. With "household help" at \$1 an hour (when obtainable at all) in most American communities, it is obvious that many wives who have resided many years in foreign lands

(Continued on page 50)

THOUGHTS ABOUT RETIREMENT (from page 49)

where such assistance is plentiful (and often incompetent) will find it necessary to undertake personally most household duties. Plus the fact that most of her new friends are in a similar situation, the wife will not find that housekeeping is the hardship it once was, because of labor-and-time-saving equipment and gadgets now available. And once in the housekeeping groove, it will be appreciated what a hole was made in the family budget by expenditures for food, clothing, and "incidentals" for servants abroad.

The average wife with a retired husband will also find that, without the "official activities" that formerly absorbed much of her time, she not only has time for household duties but ample opportunity also to participate in local community activities: numerous clubs, civic and welfare organizations, literary, musical, educational, and religious programs, outdoor sports, bridge and canasta, and of course seeing the latest movies and TV shows. And she will have time to engage in more mutually enjoyable activities with her husband. The latter, if he is wise, will reciprocate by handling a few household chores within his capabilities. But the average retired husband, if he is wise, will also plan his own activities so that he is not "under foot" in the house, and thus cause his wife to wish more fervently each day that he was still slaving away in an office. After all, both husband and wife look out upon a new career in retirement.

All this adds up to the fact that retirement really is an occupation, and one that must be carefully planned in advance. Successful retirement does not "just happen". Don't let retirement sneak up on you—go out and meet it, well prepared, and your second career will be at least as successful and enjoyable as your first.

DACOR SOLUTIONS (from page 27)

other financial worries in the U.S. by such services as the rental or maintenance of real estate, payment of scheduled bills, the furnishing of credit whenever necessary, placing of insurance, filing of tax returns, etc.

Other DACOR Activities

Principal purposes of DACOR include the furthering of the best interests of the U. S. in its foreign relations, promoting a better understanding of the foreign relations of this country and fostering legislation beneficial to the Foreign Service and its members.

As to legislation, we worked successfully to obtain the passage of a bill which removed some of the inequities of the Foreign Service pension system, and another which grants tax relief to pensioners. We are continuing to support the Bentley Bill which would remove some further injustices and provide pensions for certain widows, and we have offered to support legislation sponsored by the Retired Civil Service Employees Association which will benefit our members who retire under Civil Service pension schemes. We appeared before the Kaplan Committee and presented a detailed argument against abolishing the Foreign Service pension plan and having the Foreign Service retire under Social Security.

Insurance Available

DACOR was fortunate in obtaining an insurance contract more favorable than has been obtained by any similar group, so far as can be determined. It provides hospital, surgical, and disability insurance for persons active in the

Foreign Service as well as those who have resigned or retired—thus supplementing the excellent insurance offered by the Protective Association. It covers wives, children and single women. No physical examination is necessary, the policies cannot be "ridered" or restricted, and once insured the individual can be protected as long as he or she lives, with no increase in rates. Protection is world wide. Life insurance of various types, suited to the needs of Foreign Service personnel, is also provided, including endowment policies to increase retirement incomes.

Welfare Activities

Dacorians are ready to help fellow members or their widows whenever possible. Mr. Acheson, while Secretary of State, started the DACOR Trust Fund to provide aid for needy members and their widows, or for the education of their children.

Friendships Maintained

One of the most useful facilities of DACOR is the means it offers of maintaining contacts with friends and colleagues. Upon retiring from the Service one leaves foreign friends behind, finds Service friends are scattered and lost, and childhood friends no longer interesting. Many retirees who settled down in the old home town soon found the life very boring.

DACOR's Bulletin, published monthly for the past four years keeps retired families in touch with each other by printing personals, letters and opinions, in addition to reporting our legislative and other activities. When they travel, members take copies of the annual issue which gives up-to-date addresses so they can locate friends throughout the country and abroad.

Dacor House

This renowned dwelling at 1718 H Street, a block from Old State, is the headquarters of DACOR and the town house of its members. Its library and memorabilia of historic and artistic values have been gathered from all over the world and its archives will contain letters and articles relating to our diplomatic history and our Foreign Service, which will be a source of material for future research. Its spacious drawing rooms provide an informal atmosphere for writing, radio, television and for private parties.

A special membership has been set up in Dacor House for officers on active service in Washington. Dues for a temporary member are \$6 a month, or \$50 a year. Thus, for a small fee, the officer acquires a home in which he and his wife can live and entertain comfortably.

Since Dacor House opened in January, receptions have been held for The Secretary of State and Mrs. Dulles, for Deputy Under Secretary Robert D. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy, and for Deputy Under Secretary Loy Henderson and Mrs. Henderson. Luncheons, cocktail parties and bridge parties are held every week.

Single and double bed-rooms are available for officers on temporary assignment or passing through Washington, as well as for their wives. Prices are six dollars for a single room, eight and ten dollars for a double room, including breakfast. Discounts are offered for weekly and monthly guests. Officers need not join DACOR or Dacor House to take advantage of these facilities, but should make reservations as far in advance as possible by writing DACOR, 1718 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. "Dacor House" can

(Continued on page 51)

ciation was needed will be readily seen in the brief description of the buildings we had "acquired" at that time. The nine Embassy and Consular buildings owned by the United States in 1910 were located at:—

Bangkok, Siam

The building was presented to the United States Government by the King of Siam in 1884, subject to annual ground rent of \$84. This building was reported in 1889 by Jacob S. Child, American Minister, as a "wreck dangerous for occupation, and shaking in a strong wind." (Senate Document 29, 51st Congress, 1st Session). In 1890 the Congress appropriated \$3,000 for repairs. In 1900 Congress appropriated another \$2,000 for repairs. It was reported as an "old barn" in Senate Document 251, 56th Congress, 1st Session.

Constantinople, Turkey

This building was purchased for \$150,000 by appropriation included in the Congressional "Diplomatic and Consular Bill" of June 16, 1906. It was reported at that time as the only ambassadorial building that did the nation credit.

Peking, China

The acquisition of a building was approved by Act of Congress March 22, 1906 which appropriated \$60,000 for crection of an Embassy.

Tokyo, Japan

At Tokyo, an Act of Congress February 26, 1896 appropriated \$16,000 for the purchase, subject to a ground rent of not exceeding \$200, per annum from the Japanese Government. It was later reported as being "unsuitable, undignified and not calculated to give us standing necessary in Japan," and "subject to much adverse criticism that we should own such a poor building at so important a place."

Amoy, China

On May 14, 1871, the Chinese government granted the land to the American Consul, a Mr. Legendre, on the condition that a hospital for sick and disabled seamen should be erected there. Mr. Legendre leased the building to a Mr. Manson, who established a hospital. In 1891 the American Consul took possession of the ground because conditions were not being fulfilled. In 1893 the Consulate was moved into the building, since which time the government paid an annual ground rent of \$25.50. The building was partially destroyed in 1904 by fire, and repaired at a cost of \$3,500 without the proper construction supervision or the services of an architect. The building was subject to floods and dampness, and was reported by Mr. Huntington Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of State, as being "in danger of being washed away by the annual typhoon, leaky when it rains and unhealthful." It was reported by others as "a disgrace to the government." Since the building was "reconstructed" in 1904 there had been expended from time to time on repairs, about \$2,000, so that its total cost as it stood in 1910 represented an expenditure on the part of the American government of only about \$5,000. The mortar for building was mixed with salt water, making it impossible to paint the walls and make a decent appearance. Each few years white ants destroyed a considerable amount of the timber. The building was described in one report as an "unsuitable shell."

(Continued on page 52)

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DACOR SOLUTIONS (from page 50)

also serve as the permanent address of FSOs like the London clubs of the British Services. (The State Department can not forward mail after retirement and it should *not* be given as a permanent address or you will lose contact with your friends.)

Membership and Officers

Operated by its active members who are retired officers of the Foreign Service (including Staff and Reserve Officers), DACOR's Associate Membership is made up of officers on active duty, American personnel now or previously in the Foreign Service, the wives of the foregoing and the widows of persons who would have been eligible for membership, as well as certain officers now or previously employed in the State Department or other agencies connected with our foreign relations. It should be emphasized that the incorporated name of DACOR is not an accurate description as membership is not restricted to officers nor to persons who have officially "retired." All former American personnel and their wives are eligible because the same problems are faced by non-officer personnel and by those who resign before accumulating credits for a pension. Many of those eligible have not been invited to join because they cannot be located, for the State Department does not keep the names and addresses of persons who served less than twenty years in the Foreign Service.

The officers of DACOR are: President, the Honorable Arthur Bliss Lane; Vice Presidents, James O. Denby and Carol H. Foster; Secretary, Richard F. Boyce; Treasurer, Edmund B. Montgomery; Executive Director, George Gregg Fuller. Other members of the Board of Governors are Hon. Norman Armour, Hon. Ray Atherton, Joseph W. Ballantine, Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, Homer Brett, Mrs. Wilbur Carr, Hon. Wm. Castle, Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Hon. Stanley Hornbeck, Thomas J. Hughes, James E. McKenna, Hon. Wallace Murray, Earl L. Packer, Hon. Jefferson Patterson, B. Reath Riggs, Hon. John Campbell White, Hon. Edwin C. Wilson, Hon. Orme Wilson, Hon. Stanley Woodward. Its headquarters are in Dacor House, which for fifty years has been the home-away-from-home for a group of diplomatic officers and other distinguished persons known as "The Family," which is consolidated with DACOR. The Family included such former well-known Ambassadors as William Phillips, F. Lamnot Belin, Pierre de L. Boal, diplomats Samuel Reber and Frederick Sterling, as well as the present Ambassadors to England, France, Spain, Mexico and Peru.

Tangier, Morocco

The Sultan of Morocco granted this property to John Mullooney, American Consul from 1820 to 1830. He, deeming it his personal property, sold one-half, and in 1841, one of his successors, Mr. Carr, sold another part to Shirqui Essouri, whose heirs claimed it. On May 24, 1891, Consul Mathews obtained from the pasha of the province a title showing the property to be transferred to the United States. The cost of obtaining title was about \$65. It was reported at that time that as a piece of government property it did not reflect credit upon us.

Seoul, Korea

At Seoul, a building was purchased in 1887 for \$4,400 under Congressional appropriation of July 1, 1886. It was stated that the grounds were spacious, but the living rooms were built so close to the ground as to be damp and unhealthful. The building was of poor character and in bad repair.

Yokohama, Japan

Consul-General Van Buren leased the land subject to an annual ground rent of \$87.35, on the condition that if it ceased to be used by our government it reverted back to the Japanese government. Mr. Van Buren subsequently erected a building at his own expense and rented it to his successors, Congress having failed to appropriate money for its purchase. When E. C. Bellous was Consul, the Van Buren heirs offered it for public sale and Bellous bought it personally rather than have the ground revert to the Japanese government. No appropriation being made by the United States to reimburse him, he sold the building to his successor, when he left, who rented it to the government for \$1,200 per annum. The value of the building when offered for sale was reported as less than \$5,000.

Tahiti, Society Islands

And now for a description of the ninth consular building, perhaps the most unusual of all.

In 1839 Pomare IV, Queen of Tahiti and Moorea, gave to the United States government a lot in Papeete, Tahiti, on which to erect a consular building. This gift was made on the request of Commodore Wilkes and Consul Blackler, who urged the queen to make it in order to place the United States on an equal footing with Great Britain, to which she already had given a large lot for a consular building. As there was no government fund available for the erection of a building, Consul Blackler had a small house built on the lot at his own expense. For a period of thirty years each succeeding Consul at Tahiti purchased this house from his predecessor until the year 1870, when the government bought the building from Consul Perkins at the expiration of his term of service. Although this house had been improved from time to time it was never of any considerable value, and hence there was only a slight loss when the cyclone of February 7-8, 1906, completely destroyed this old building, the archives and papers fortunately having been removed to a place of safety. William F. Doty, Esquire, who was at that time Consul at Tahiti, had plans drawn at once for a new building, which were forwarded to the Department of State with an appeal for \$5,000 for the rebuilding of the Consulate. The matter having been brought to the attention of

Congress that august body manifested its sympathy by promptly appropriating the amount asked for.

On the next incumbent, who arrived at his post on October 29, 1906, was imposed the difficult task of rebuilding the Consulate with an appropriation made just before the partial destruction of San Francisco, which caused a sharp advance in the price of building material and especially in that of lumber. As the appropriation was not sufficient to admit of letting the job to contract or of purchasing building material in Tahiti, almost everything had to be ordered from San Francisco, 3,658 miles away, with a ship arriving regularly only once every 36 days. The work of constructing the building was begun early in June and completed the last of October, 1907. Much of the credit for successfully executing the modified plans of the building was due to Mr. Almah Elkins, a competent young architect and builder of Salt Lake City, who had the immediate charge of the work. The building contained eight large and five small rooms, one of the latter being an American bathroom with hot and cold water. The house was conveniently arranged to answer the double purpose of a residence and an office, the latter occupying one-half of the first story and consisting of an office room, a library and a lavatory. Wide verandas in front and on each side of the house afforded protection from the heat of the tropical sun. It was the generally expressed opinion that the Consulate was the best residence in Tahiti.

It remains to be added that, although the utmost economy was practiced throughout, it was impossible with expensive material and chiefly native labor to construct a respectable Consulate within the limit of the appropriation. The entire cost, including the laying of a six-inch drain pipe to the bay was \$5,665, of which a little more than one thousand dollars had to be paid for freight and customs duties. The deficit was provided for by an additional appropriation.

In the last four decades Congress has looked for benignly upon the requests for funds which were submitted by the Department of State for foreign buildings than they did in 1910. In 1926 the Congress passed the Foreign Service Buildings Act which authorized the acquisition of buildings and property in foreign countries for the use of the Government of the United States. It appropriated \$10,000,000 to start this program, and provided for a Foreign Buildings Commission, and gave the Department authority to acquire property by long-term lease. In 1935 two amendments authorized additional appropriations of \$1,625,000. In 1938 a further appropriation of \$5,000,000 was authorized. In 1946 there was an additional appropriation of \$15,000,000 in U. S. dollars and \$110,000,000 in foreign credits.

The Congress had now untied the hands of our Foreign Buildings Operations and the Department was able to get in high gear and provide adequate Embassies, Consulates, and residences for our diplomats in other countries. In 1953 more than 50 Embassies, Consulates, Information Centers and staff quarters were under construction or being completed in places as far apart as Madrid and Tokyo, Helsinki and Rio, Berlin and Athens.

The Embassy office buildings of today are not unlike the headquarters of a small corporation. In addition to a great deal of flexible and secure office space, Embassies must contain special departments open to the public, and occasionally,

(Continued on page 53)

some staff and community facilities like auditoriums and cafeterias. Security regulations and the fact that these buildings are on foreign soil have tended to make Embassies self-contained. The best U. S. architects are being sent abroad to construct these buildings and they are displaying to the world a colorful picture of U. S. architecture at its best. The cost of these buildings to the U. S. has been unusually low. Various foreign governments have paid for the buildings and sites to reduce their old debts to the United States. (From Lend Lease, Surplus Property and the Marshall Plan.) This method has enabled our allies to discharge some of their obligations and has allowed the State Department to acquire valuable property abroad. Up to 1953 the Foreign Buildings Operations had cost \$110 million—but over 95% of this cost had been met by our allies. Congress is constantly keeping an eye on these building costs and the Department is ever watchful in practicing economy.

Today the business of erecting Embassies and Consulates in foreign lands is highly specialized. In order to maintain the closest possible contact with the needs of the Foreign Service posts, the Foreign Buildings Office within the Department has assigned a liaison officer to work with each geographic bureau. In addition, it maintains regional offices and a technical staff in strategic parts of the world. From Washington a central staff plans and directs the over-all program. Close relations are maintained with the Bureau of the Budget and interested committees of Congress. Advisory assistance is rendered by the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, composed of top Cabinet officers and ranking and minority members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

At the present time the U. S. Government owns 64 Embassy and Legation residences. We have indeed travelled far from the days when our Ambassador in London said to the bobby, "I have no home."

HERITAGE OF LABOR (from page 23)

prevention of "unfair" practices on the part of both labor and management, and child labor laws, governmental activity in the United States tends to be limited to the development and enforcement of minimum standards and to the safe-guarding of labor, management and the general public against excesses which might undermine national security or public health. The government endeavors to stand apart from routine labor-management relationships, to rely upon both parties to resolve or compromise their differences privately through free collective bargaining.

Our Expanding Frontier

A second historical influence which has contributed to the present-day character of the American labor movement is the country's continuous and expanding frontier. The frontier acted forcibly to preserve and reinforce the rejection of uncontrolled authority and mistrust of dogma brought to the United States particularly by the early settlers. Faced with the rigors of nature, attempts at conquest from overseas and hostile Indians, the American people over a span of nearly two centuries became imbued with the necessity of practical adaptation to ever-changing conditions. In such an environment inflexible thinking and imported dogmas found barren ground. The political, economic and social

"rulebook" was of little value on a frontier. What "worked" was accepted, so long as it conformed to moral principle; what failed was discarded. And this philosophy of pragmatism within a framework of principle has permeated the American character.

At the same time, in addition to pragmatism, the frontier bred egalitarianism, opportunity for the able and community life. It was no place for either weaklings or those needing protection behind walls of privilege. One of the founding fathers' first steps was to write into the Constitution a prohibition against titles. Primogeniture was early abolished by the several States. None could long exist in a frontier land without the support of his neighbors, none could affect "superiority" of status in the face of constant threats from Indians, famine and drought. Egalitarianism and community cooperation, along with the independent self-reliance fostered by the frontier, are still major characteristics of American life today. Unlimited opportunity for self-betterment based upon ability is still a fundamental concept, as the scientific frontier has replaced the geographic frontier.

This frontier background has had a basic impact upon the present-day character of American labor. Interacting with the people's widespread mistrust of uncontrolled authority and rejection of dogma, the frontier exerted a major influence in suppressing any development of entrenched and privileged "classes" or groups. It provided an effective safety valve in offering a new life and opportunity for those who felt themselves frustrated in their search for self-betterment and who might otherwise have listened, as have so many in other lands, to those advocating the overthrow of the entire social and economic structure of society. Early importations of embryonic class distinctions and similar stirrings in post-frontier cities and towns were put down in the American Revolution and were thereafter constantly discouraged by the levelling influence and open opportunities of the frontier. Emphasis in the United States has thus from the beginning been upon ability over inheritance. Workers have been able to rise from the ranks or strike out on their own and thus have not been diverted from natural concerns with economic progress by the call of class warfare or temptations to radicalism or utopian "solutions."

In the political arena in particular, this heritage of egalitarianism and opportunity from frontier days has lessened temptations for American labor to diffuse its strength by experiments of "marriage" to a special-interest party, or the formation of a Labor Party. Suppression of class distinctions and of centralized authority, whether of groups or government, led to the development of heterogeneous rather than special-interest political parties. Under such circumstances American labor found no realistic prospects of success in third-party ideological detours and from the beginning turned instead to its historic philosophy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" regardless of party label. American unions have, to be sure, greatly extended their political interests and activities in recent years, but this "pressure group" approach to *both* major parties, rather than any formal alliance with one alone, persists. It was confirmed by the annual conventions of both the AFL and CIO in 1954.

Education and Universal Suffrage

The influence of the frontier led also to other important ramifications, among them free education and universal

(Continued on page 54)

suffrage. Free education came early in the United States, earlier than in many countries, and from it American labor has drawn great advantage. Widespread education provided American unions with a large reservoir of potential leaders from among the rank and file, and labor was not obliged to rely upon leadership by "outside" educated individuals who might be tempted to use its power in support of their personal ambitions, or upon "intellectuals" who, however well-meaning, are often far separated from their followers and frequently more intrigued by theoretical panaceas than by bread-and-butter evolutionary progress. American unions are today relying increasingly upon research and technical specialists, but their leaders have in the most part risen from the ranks.

The early attainment of universal suffrage in the United States, however, was of even more importance to American labor. For it meant that by the time labor came of age it had already achieved as individual workers an equal role in the political arena. No special "class" had developed entrenched privileges, to the exclusion of workers or any other group. In many other countries workers found that they became articulate as a group only after the political, economic and social structure had solidified centuries before without provision for their protection and welfare, but this was not the case in the United States. American labor has, to be sure, battled, on occasion bloodily, over the years for recognition of its unions, and the struggle continues in less violent form today. But with isolated and minor exceptions, the struggle has not been directed toward the overthrow of the existing political, economic and social structure.

The frontier concept of optimism and limitless opportunity for the able, finally, has also had its effect upon the progressive outlook of American labor today—in its general acceptance of technological progress as a source of higher productivity and living standards for all. American labor is very naturally interested in job security, as exemplified by its concern with such matters as seniority and pensions and the guaranteed wage. But although there are some important exceptions, this very human preoccupation with security has not led to rigid opposition to technological change which might upset traditional patterns of employment. The geographic frontier has indeed ended, but the scientific frontier has taken its place. Opportunities for the able continue to be found, as advancing science creates new products or even new industries to replace or reinforce the old.

A Socially-Responsible Capitalism

These two interesting basic heritages—mistrust of uncontrolled authority and the continuing frontier—have also themselves had a direct impact upon another important characteristic of American labor—its support of and determination to share in the benefits of an ever-progressing and socially-responsible "capitalism."

Here the obvious sorely needs restressing—American "capitalism" today, propaganda of communism notwithstanding, bears but the faintest resemblance to traditional capitalism as found in so many other areas of the world. In these areas, capitalism is still largely the restrictive type known in the United States some seventy years ago. And

seventy years is a long time, particularly in terms of the speed of the American "Capitalist Revolution."

In those days, seventy years past, American management threatened a reversion to social irresponsibility and restriction monopoly rule such as had been, and was largely to remain, the handicap of much of the rest of the world. It was this negative trend, so much in conflict with America's basic heritage, which brought a highly significant reaction in the form of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890. It was that heritage in fact which enabled the very taking of such a novel and momentous step, to the benefit of all.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law was the foundation—the sword of Damocles selectively applied—which facilitated the rise of the unique and revolutionary American capitalistic concept of competition and social responsibility.

This third heritage, in turn, laid the groundwork for a system of mass sales at low unit price and profit which has made the American worker management's primary customer. Here, then, together with safeguards against uncontrolled authority, egalitarianism, pragmatism within principle, and opportunity for the able, was another of the foundations upon which modern American labor has been able to build its redoubts, protecting its interests and supporting a new form of "capitalism" as the fount of progress and the stimulus of a steadily expanding economy.

Competition and social responsibility, unbound by the fetters of monopoly, meant that "capitalism" in America was brought to work for the benefit of all, instead of, as in so many other lands, primarily for the few. It meant that efficiency was the prize. It meant that quality, and prices within the reach of the multitude, brought the maximum reward. And it meant, perhaps most of all, that labor's welfare became synonymous with that of capital.

Modern American management found that under this system the purchasing power of labor was a major key to expanding sales. It found that recognition of the inherent dignity of workers, their treatment as human beings rather than as a mere commodity, was a vital element in competitive efficiency and consequent profit. American labor, in turn, discovered that management was the "goose that laid the golden eggs." Thus in the United States was the traditional but fallacious concept of inevitable eternal enmity between labor and capital laid to rest; thus was the "infallibility" of Marxism, and its bastard offspring communism, destroyed.

Under the American approach the prosperity of capital and labor is mutually inter-dependent. Capital in the United States is obviously no less self-interested than the rest of the human race, but in growing numbers it has recognized this dependence upon the constantly improving status of labor. And labor in turn has come to see that it can best progress in support of a system of expanding, competitive and socially-responsible modern "capitalism."

The facets of American labor are varied indeed. These three interacting heritages, however, account in considerable part for the unique status which the United States and American labor have acquired in the eyes of much of the rest of the world. From their first-hand view of the American labor scene foreign visitors may be able to evaluate, accept or reject those elements which they may feel suit or fail to suit their own heritages and lands.

APPOINTMENTS TO FSO CORPS

The persons named below were nominated for appointment as Foreign Service Officers by the President on February 4, 1955.

Class Two

Stephen P. Dorsey	Francis A. Linville
George Mason Ingram	Samuel T. Parelman
S. Houston Lay	

Class Three

Miss H. Alberta Colclaser	James A. McDevitt
Alton L. Gillikin	Adrian T. Middleton
John W. Halderman	John Patterson
Alton W. Hembra	Samuel E. Perkins, IV
Gilbert E. Larsen	William G. Vale

Class Four

Joseph B. Alexander	Dean B. Mahin
Arthur P. Biggs	Melville E. Osborne
William B. deGrace	Wendell A. Pike
Miss Nyal C. Dokken	Albert Post
Norman H. Grady	Henry W. Prentice
Carl O. Hawthorne	Robert M. Sayre
Milan W. Jerabek	Walter W. Sohl
Charles K. Johnson	George D. Tibbits
John A. Lacey	Miss Edith C. Wall
Miss Anita C. Lauve	

Class Five

Carl E. Forkel, Jr.	Monteagle Stearns
Robert F. Griggs	Roger Steinkolk
Donald C. Mansfield	Miss Cherry C. Stubbs
Earl R. Michalka	Harold C. Voorhees
Richard W. Ogle	Miss Julia L. Wooster

Class Six

Eugene H. Bird	J. Daniel Loubert
Carl A. Bischoff, Jr.	Robert E. Mangan, Jr.
Miss Jane A. Culpepper	Gerald F. Nollette
David R. Gottlieb	

BIRTHS

ACKERSON. A daughter, Helen Lydia, born to Lieutenant and Mrs. Garret G. Ackerson, 3rd, on January 14, 1955, at Corpus Christi, Texas. Lt. Ackerson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Garret G. Ackerson, Jr.

ALLARD. A son, Donald Charles, born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred P. Allard, on October 28, 1954, in Buenos Aires.

BEAMAN. A son, Bruce Tyler, born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester E. Beaman, on November 1, 1954, at Cardiff.

DIGGINS. A daughter, Theresa Harriet, born to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Diggins, Jr., on January 21, 1955, at Antwerp.

GUERRA. A daughter, Lynne Denise, born to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Guerra, on November 20, 1954, at Buenos Aires.

JONES. A daughter, Evangeline Carey, born to Mr. and Mrs. S. Shepard Jones, on January 24, 1955, in Amman.

RODMAN. A daughter, Joan Stewart, born to Mr. and Mrs. William Rodman, on December 31, 1954, at Buenos Aires.

MARCH, 1955

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Drew, Gerald A., from Dept. to La Paz	Tappin, John L., Dept. to Tripoli
Hare, Raymond A., Beirut to Dept.	Villard, Henry S., Tripoli to Dept.
Peurifoy, John E., Guatemala to Bangkok	Wailles, Edward T., Dept. to Pretoria
Sebald, William J., Rangoon to Dept.	Woodward, Robert F., Dept. to San Jose

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

RESIGNATIONS

Berry, Robert M.	Revell, James W.
Boulware, James H., now For. Agri. Service	Scharf, Arthur B.
Dobyns, Edward P., now Department	Smith, Louis M., Jr., now For. Agri. Service
Farringer, Dale E., now For. Agri. Service	Sundt, Olaf F.
Herrmann, Omer W., now For. Agri. Service	Tetro, Robert C., now For. Agri. Service
Irving, Frederick	Waller, Fred E.
Kempton, James H., now For. Agri. Service	Weinmann, Frances L., now Department
Lint, Henry C., now For. Agri. Service	Widney, George M.
Michellod, Patricia, now Department	Winberg, Carl O., now For. Agri. Service
Petersen, Dorothy	Young, W. Lawrence
Reese, Elmer A., now For. Agri. Service	

RETIREMENTS

Frank, Laurence	Shantz, Harold, retired as FSO-1;
Gibson, Raleigh A.	to continue as Ambassador
Sappington, James	

AMENDMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

Anderson, W. Stratton, Jr., now Oslo	Lobel, Robert, remain assigned Dept. of Commerce
Brown, Willard O., remain Seoul	Mallon, Patrick, now Dusseldorf
Chadbourne, Burton M., now Aden	Martin, Doyle V., additionally assigned to Districts of British Gambia, Portuguese Guinea, and French Togoland
Ferguson, C. Vaughn, additionally accredited to Districts of British Gambia, Portuguese Guinea, and French Togoland	May, James A., now Baghdad
Herz, Martin F., now Tokyo	Sabini, John A., now Jerusalem
Johnson, Paxton B., remain Genoa	Teller, Hugh H., now Copenhagen
Knowles, John F., now Kuala Lumpur	Williams, Jack S., now Oslo
Larue, Wallace G., additionally assigned to Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Wilson, David G., remain Helsinki

CHANGES OF STATION

NAME	FROM	TO
Abiouness, Gloria E.	New Appt.	Dept.
Aisley, Harold	New Appt.	Dept.
Albiser, Marian D.	New Appt.	Dept.
Allen, Arthur B.	Benghazi	Tripoli
Arzac, Daniel N., Jr.	Dept.	Phnom Penh
Baker, Harry K.	New Appt.	Dept.
Barbour, Robert E.	Vientiane	Dept.
Batson, Douglas N.	New Appt.	Dept.
Beach, Arthur E.	New Appt.	Dept.
Belcher, Taylor G.	Mexicali	Dept.
Benet, Edward S.	Dept.	Maracalbo
Benson, Mark T.	Berlin	Rangoon
Beyerly, Harold S.	Madrid	Asuncion
Black, Myron L.	Halifax	Ottawa
Bone, Charles Robert	Bangkok	Dept.
Bramble, Harlan P.	New Appt.	Edinburgh
Brogan, John A., 3rd	Dept.	Dept.
Cary, Raymond, Jr.	New Appt.	Taipei
Champeau, Harold C.	New Appt.	Dept.
Chapman, Raymond E.	New Appt.	Monrovia
Chase, Allan	New Appt.	Penang
Cheney, Edward R.	Dept.	Aden
Collier, Theodore M.	New Appt.	Dept.
Collins, Wesley H.	New Appt.	Dept.
Conroy, John J.	New Appt.	Paris
Cook, Eiler R.	New Appt.	Dept.
Creel, Robert C.	Berlin	Paris
Cunneen, Ann Marie	Rangoon	Paris
Cunniff, Ellen K.	Tokyo	Santiago, Chile
Cuomo, Anthony	Tehran	Port Said
Dahl, Phillip B.	Jidda	Baghdad
Davis, Bainbridge C.	New Appt.	Dept.
Davis, Robert D.	Tel Aviv	La Paz
Dejmal, Francis	New Appt.	Dept.
Desdunes, James S.	Ponta Delgada	Toronto
Devine, Frank J.	Dept.	Santiago, Chile
Drumright, Everett	Dept.	Hong Kong
Dyer, Evelyn L.	New Appt.	Dept.
Eluhow, Raymond	New Appt.	Paris
Englesby, Thomas H.	New Appt.	Mexico
Estes, Rose E.	New Appt.	Dept.
Fagan, Rosella J.	New Appt.	Copenhagen
Fales, Herbert P.	Frankfort	Djakarta
Feldman, Harvey J.	New Appt.	Taipei
Femminella, B. A.	Seoul	Mexico
Ferretti, James J.	Frankfort	Dept.
Fessenden, Russell	New Appt.	Dept.
Fleck, Benjamin A.	New Delhi	Madras
Flenner, Robert H.	New Appt.	Belem
Freund, Richard B.	New Appt.	Dept.
Class, William G.	New Appt.	Paris
Gustin, James R.	Ankara	Dept.
Harter, John J.	New Appt.	Port Elizabeth
Herron, Lorraine C.	Quito	Beirut
Hill, Heyward G.	Dept.	Manila
Hill, Willard R.	New Appt.	Mexico
Hitchcock, Wilbur W.	New Appt.	Monrovia
Holcombe, Priscilla	Frankfort	Paris
Houston, Robert B.	Edinburgh	Bangkok
Howison, John M.	Tehran	Dept.
Hoyt, Henry A.	Caracas	Dept.
Hunt, Mansfield L.	New Appt.	Dept.
Jackson, Murray E.	New Appt.	Djakarta
Jones, Betty Jane	New Appt.	Dept.
Keeler, Erwin P.	Lagos	Edinburgh
Kent, Robert W., Jr.	Palermo	Salzburg
Kessler, Earle A.	Madras	Trieste
Keyser, C. Dirck	Palermo	Salzburg
Kling, William	London	Wellington
Knauf, Kenneth W.	Manila	Mexico
Lafreniere, J. F.	Madras	Dept.
Larson, Helen H.	Vancouver	Taipei
Leonhardy, Terrance	Madrid	Seoul
Lloyd, Rupert A.	Budapest	Karachi
Lukens, Alan W.	New Appt.	Martinique
Lundy, Frederic, Jr.	New Appt.	Dept.
Magill, Robert N.	Oslo	Bangkok
Magliozzi, Francis	Martinique	Brussels
Maleady, Thomas J.	Quito	Sao Paulo
Mallon, Patrick	Bonn	Melbourne
Marlowe, Georgia F.	New Appt.	Dept.
McCarthy, Wm. P.	Hamburg	Dept.
McCausland, N.	New Appt.	Lahore
McClanahan, Grant V.	New Appt.	Dept.
Mchaffy, Delbert D.	New Appt.	Dept.
Mellen, Sydney L.	Seoul	Bonn
Michaelson, Ruth G.	Tehran	Tokyo
Mitchell, Kyle B.	New Appt.	Dept.
Monioudis, John	New Appt.	Athens
Moreland, Allen B.	New Appt.	Bonn
Munyer, George D.	New Appt.	Amman
Murnin, Thomas H.	Tokyo	Dept.
Nadelman, E. Jan	Palermo	Dept.
Neher, Leonardo	New Appt.	Ankara
Noe, Frank E.	New Appt.	New Delhi
Norbury, Joseph B.	Dept.	Quito
Nowakowski, A. G., Jr.	New Appt.	Reykjavik
Noziglia, Edward P.	New Appt.	Dept.
O'Connor, John G.	Dept.	Bangkok
Olsen, Glen S.	Goteborg	Caracas
Osborne, Melville E.	Mexico	Rio de Janeiro
Pappas, William J.	New Appt.	Salonika
Percival, L. F., Jr.	Dept.	Paris
Phillips, Regis P.	Dept.	Djakarta
Poole, Richard A.	Dept.	Bogota
Reed, Henry C.	Dept.	Hamilton, Bernuda
Rewinkel, Milton C.	Bilbao	Dept.
Rhodes, William C.	Casablanca	Tokyo
Robinson, Kenneth J.	Managua	Reykjavik

NAME	FROM	TO
Rosen, Arthur H.	Hong Kong	Dept.
Ross, Claude G.	Dept.	Beirut
Sabatini, Henry J.	New Appt.	Dept.
Schelp, Alfred	Rotterdam	The Hague
Schwinn, Walter K.	New Appt.	Kuala Lumpur
Shackleton, Robert G.	Dept.	Bern
Sherwood, Robert K.	Habana	Dept.
Shields, Robert H.	New Appt.	Asuncion
Sinderson, Paul G.	New Appt.	Dept.
Sloane, Justin	New Appt.	Bombay
Smith, H. Gerald	New Appt.	Rio de Janeiro
Snider, Fred	Paris	Manila
Soderstrom, Diane A.	New Appt.	Milan
Sparks, Joseph C.	Dept.	Tehran
Spencer, George O.	New Appt.	Dept.
Springs, L. Pittman	Rome	Reykjavik
Steeves, John M.	Djakarta	Tehran
Sturm, Paul J.	Hanoi	Dept.
Styles, Mitchell H.	New Appt.	Dept.
Summers, Lionel M.	Benghazi	Yokohama
Sweet, Paul R.	New Appt.	Dept.
Tanck, Margerite	Santiago, Chile	Dept.
Thomas, Charles Wm.	Tangier	Frankfort
Thompson, Herbert B.	Madrid	Dept.
Thoreson, Musedorah	New Appt.	Dept.
Tisinger, Joseph B.	New Appt.	Dept.
Thoreson, Musedorah	New Appt.	Dept.
Transtam, Orville	Vienna	Dept.
Triandafiou, Eyan	New Appt.	Salonika
Vanderlaan, Joseph	Copenhagen	Brussels
Vonlossberg, V. E.	Istanbul	Pretoria
Wallner, Woodruff	Belgrade	Paris
Walstrom, Joe D.	Buenos Aires	Paris
Ward, Genevieve E.	London	Managua
Washer, Frederick R.	Baghdad	Bonn
Wells, Elizabeth I.	New Appt.	Dept.
Weygand, Karl F.	Karachi	Madrid
Wharton, David B.	Djakarta	Rome
Wheeler, William M.	New Appt.	Madrid
Wight, William L., Jr.	New Appt.	Dept.
Wilson, Jackson W.	Maracibo	Toronto
Wilson, Orme, Jr.	Southampton	Dept.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Foreign Service Protective Association	7
American Security & Trust Company	35
Bookmailer, The	41
Brown-Formau Distillers Corporation	9
Brown, Madeira & Company	15
Calvert School	10
Chase National Bank	47
Circle Florists	10
Clements & Company	15
DACOR	39
Dillard Realty Company	6
Educational Consulting Service	4
Federal Storage Company	16
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	18
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	10
General Electronics Incorporated	12
General Foods Corporation	1
Goodman, Henry J. & Co.	10
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	33
Grace Line	14
J. Fuller Groom Realty Co.	10
L. E. Harris Agency	49
International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	5
Harry Kahn, Jr.	51
Maphis, J. Alan	45
Mayflower Hotel	15
Merchants Transfer & Storage Company	43
Moroccan Bank, The	39
Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association	III Cover
National City Bank of New York	4
National Distillers Products Corporation	13
Ncy's Shopping Service	7
Norris Furniture Corporation	41
Powell, Mrs. Paulus P.	49
Radio Corporation of America	2
Seagram's V.O.	II Cover
Security Storage Company of Washington	35
Service Investment Corporation	55
Sinclair Refining Company	6
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	37
State Department Federal Credit Union	8
Swartz, Walter H. Co.	11
United Fruit Company	12
United States Lines	7
Waldorf-Astoria, The	IV Cover
Woodward & Lothrop	8
Zenith Radio Corporation	17

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Daily Benefit for Room and Board up to Payable up to a maximum of	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Miscellaneous charges up to	14 days	14 days
Obstetrical Expenses Incurred-Normal Delivery \$75.00	\$300.00	\$300.00
Confinement in Government Hospital up to	In accordance with maximum daily charge set by the Government, but in aggregate not more than if confined to a private hospital.	
Blanket Medical Expense Benefits with maximum of	None	\$5,000.00
First \$500.00 of medical expense is deductible		

This group insurance plan for members and their families is one of the most liberal and comprehensive in the country. It is underwritten by:

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States (group life)

Indemnity Insurance Company of North America (accidental death)

Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Association (hospital-surgical)

A new booklet describing the plan in detail will be mailed to members shortly. Applications for membership in the Protective Association can be received from:

Foreign Services Officers, Department of State

Foreign Service Staff Officers, Department of State

Permanent American Employees of the Foreign Service of the Department of State

Address applications and inquiries for information to:

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
c/o Department of State, Washington 25, D. C., or
1908 G Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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