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MARCH 1958

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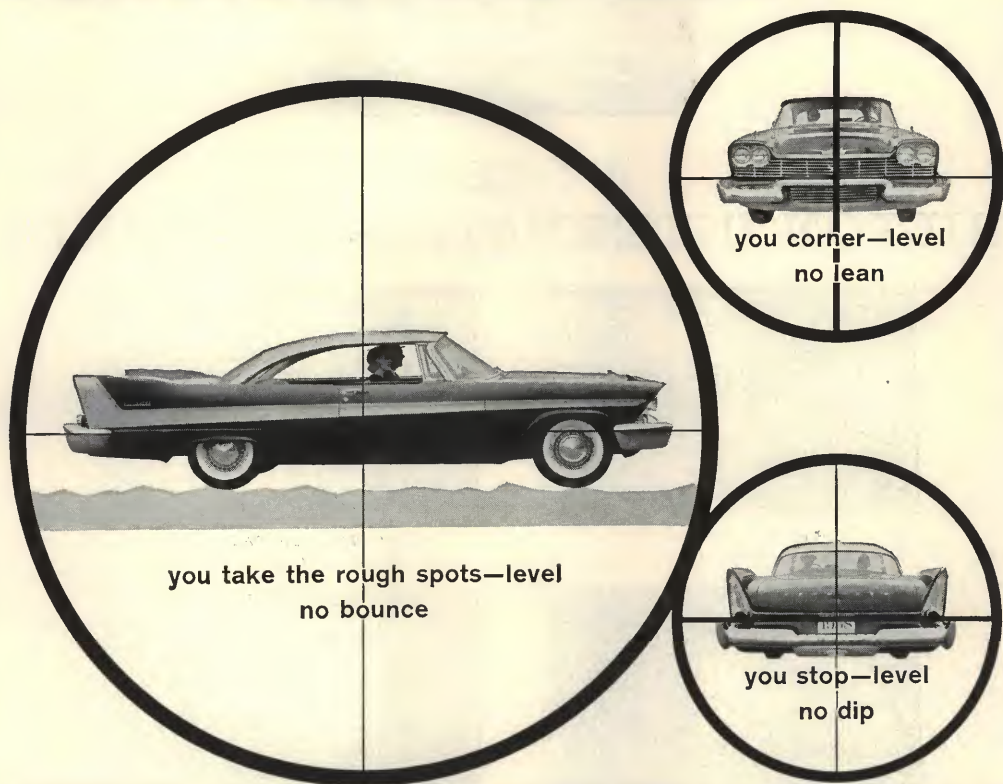
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The Editors of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL will consider all articles submitted. If accepted, the author will be paid one cent a word at time of publication. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Five dollars is paid for cover and full page pictures.

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Issued monthly at the rate of \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1905 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Printed in U.S.A. by Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore.

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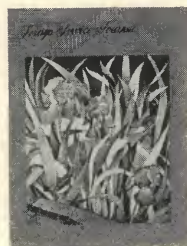
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# SPRING

Painting by Paul Child

"Then comes in the  
sweet o' the year"

—Shakespeare



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| Jones, Howard P.    | Indonesia |
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| Wharton, Clifton R. | Rumania   |

### BIRTHS

- CROSWELL. A daughter, Katherine Anne, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Crosswell, December 25, 1957, in San Salvador.
- CUNNINGHAM. A daughter, Anne Sloan, born to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Cunningham, February 2, 1958, in Taipei.
- DUNHAM. A daughter, Camilla, born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester G. Dunham, January 29, 1958, in Prague.
- EILTS. A son, Frederick Lowell, born to Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Frederick Eilts, January 11, 1958, in Washington, D. C.
- HOPKINS. A son, John Waring, born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hopkins Jr., November 11, 1957, in Trieste. Mr. Hopkins is stationed in Zagreb.
- JENKINS. A daughter, Susan Gayle, born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Jenkins, December 24, 1957, in Tokyo.
- JOHNSTON. A son, Thomas Nasmith, born to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Johnston, December 20, 1957, in Izmir.
- SCHMERTZ. A daughter, Cordelia Christine, born to Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy B. Schmertz, November 11, 1957, in Baghdad.
- SPIGLER. A son, Richard Andrew, born to Mr. and Mrs. Donald S. Spigler, December 27, 1957, in Vienna.
- WASKA. A son, Robert E., born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Waska, January 24, 1958, in Naples.
- WATHEN. A daughter, Kathleen Cecilia, born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Wathen, December 19, 1957, in Naples.

### MARRIAGES

- COLLINS-SNYDER. Margaret Carol Snyder and Robert D. Collins were married November 22, 1957 in Georgetown. Mr. Collins is assigned to the Department.
- ESTES-GRAHAM. Ruth Graham and Thomas S. Estes, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations, were married February 15, 1958, in Quincy, Massachusetts.

### IN MEMORIAM

- BOWERS. Claude G. Bowers, historian, biographer and diplomat, died January 22, 1958 in New York City. Mr. Bowers served as Ambassador to Spain and Chile.
- CHRISTENSON. Mrs. Caroline Christenson, mother of Ethel Christenson who served in the Far Eastern Bureau for thirty-eight years, died November 2, 1957 in Washington. Mrs. Christenson was 97.
- CRAIN. Mrs. Thelma Crain, mother of Earl Thomas Crain, Foreign Service Officer, died December 25, 1957 in Arlington, Virginia.
- STEWART. Glenn Stewart, for many years a career diplomat who served in Vienna during World War I and was also stationed in South America, Guatemala and Cuba, died recently in Palm Beach, Florida.



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## AFSA

### Cinerama Scholarships

AFSA's share of the net proceeds of the AFSA-DACOR benefit performance of Cinerama's "Search for Paradise" on January 15, derived from the sale of tickets, programs, etc., amounted to \$3,493.66. An equal sum was received by DACOR.

Additionally, \$775 was received from donors to the American Foreign Service Scholarship Fund, thus making a grand total of \$4,168.50 available to the Association for its scholarship program.

It has been decided to use the \$4,268.66 as follows: 1) Invest \$1000 in a corporate bond to be added to the Scholarship Fund portfolio; 2) Disburse the remaining \$3,268.66 in equal parts to the 1958-59 and 1959-60 scholarship programs. It is expected that at least six, and perhaps as many as eight, additional Foreign Service Association scholarships may thus be awarded during the next two scholastic years.—D. McK. K.

### AFSA Standing Committees, 1957-58

The Association recently announced its standing committees for 1957-1958. Some of these committees were appointed immediately after the annual meeting last fall and have been working since then:

#### Education:

|                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Forman, Douglas N., Jr., Chrmn. | Lister, Ernest A.          |
| Barber, Mrs. Willard F.         | O'Neill, Mrs. W. Paul, Jr. |
| Bernbaum, Mrs. Maurice M.       | Service, Richard M.        |
| Courtney, Mrs. Raymond F.       | Kerrigan, William M.       |

#### Entertainment:

|                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Clark, Edward W., Chrmn. | Nadelman, E. Jan            |
| Aylward, Robert A.       | Schute, Norman V.           |
| Brogan, John A., III     | Stearns, Monteagle          |
| Chapin, Frederic L.      | Stedman, William P.         |
| Kellogg, Mary A.         | Thompson, Herbert B.        |
| King, Bayard             | van Oss, Hendrik            |
| Laingen, L. Bruce        | Wile, Frank S.              |
| Lakeland, William C.     | McBride, Robert H., Liaison |

#### Personal Purchases:

|                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dickinson, Dwight, Chrmn. | Newsom, David D.            |
| Anderson, Robert          | Whitfield, Bernadine L.     |
| Axelrod, Philip           | Zerbel, Harry R.            |
| Finn, Richard B.          | Tibbetts, Margaret, Liaison |

#### Retired Foreign Service Personnel:

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bursley, Herbert S., Chrmn. | Riggs, Benjamin (DACOR)   |
| Brown, Aaron S.             | Woodward, Stanley (DACOR) |
| Kileoin, William L.         | Kidder, Randolph, Liaison |

#### Welfare:

|                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Mein, J. Gordon, Chrmn.     | Pringle, Sandy M.      |
| Anderson, Edick A., Jr.     | Silberstein, Joseph A. |
| Bird, H. Reid               | Smith, Rufus Z.        |
| Esterline, John H.          | Solana, J. Ramon       |
| Ford, William J.            | Warner, Percy deF.     |
| Cleveland, Stanley, Liaison | Wollam, Park F.        |
| McClelland, Walter M.       | Krebs, Max V., Liaison |
| Norland, Donald R.          |                        |

#### Foreign Service Club:

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| DuVivier, Paul F., Chrmn. | White, Robert E.         |
| Constable, Peter D.       | E. Jan Nadelman, Liaison |
| Rosenthal, James D.       |                          |

#### Finance:

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Estes, Thomas S., Chrmn. | Krebs, Max V.   |
| Burns, Findley, Jr.      | Key, David McK. |

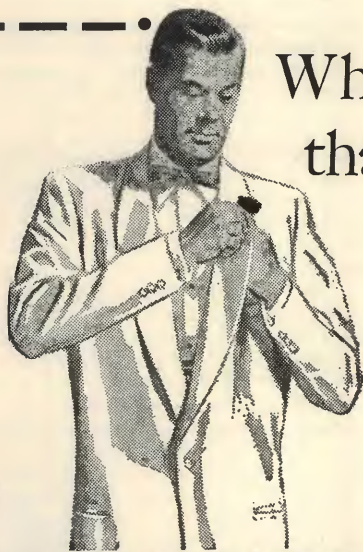
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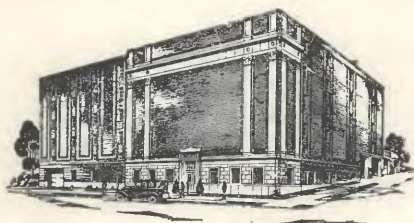
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Director of International Services.

## ANZUS: Seven Years After

by James O'SULLIVAN

THE FALL of Singapore was in many ways the cause which ultimately produced the security arrangements formalized in the Security Treaty of 1951 between Australia, New Zealand and the United States. From the time they were first settled in the early years of the 19th Century, the colonies, which ultimately became the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand, had grown and prospered under the covering protection supplied by the Royal Navy. Through one World War and part of another the sea power of England appeared as an invincible shield behind which Australia and New Zealand would be protected indefinitely. But when the "Repulse" and the "Renown" were sunk off Malaya in December 1941 and the fall of Singapore followed, the Japanese invasion forces swept through the Indies. They were checked at the battle of the Coral Sea in May 1942, but were not thrown back decisively from the area for almost another year. During the anxious 18 months which followed the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Australia and New Zealand began to re-think their national security problems. The first fruit of these deliberations was the "ANZAC Pact" of January 1944 which provided, inter alia, that Australia and New Zealand "would act together in matters relating to defense. . . ." The Pact further suggested "a regional system of defense for the Southwest and South Pacific areas should be established, based on Australia and New Zealand . . ." and rather tartly stated: "Occupation of wartime bases in any territory did not afford grounds for territorial claims or sovereign rights after the end of hostilities." This agreement was described in Australia at the time as a sort of Monroe Doctrine of the South Pacific.

In the turbulent years which followed the surrender of the Japanese on September 2, 1945, the United States military establishment contracted sharply, particularly in the Southwest Pacific. During this phase there occurred the disagree-

James O'Sullivan, deputy director of the Office of Southwest Pacific Affairs, has had a wide variety of posts in EUR and FE during his sixteen years in the Service.

(Continued on page 10)



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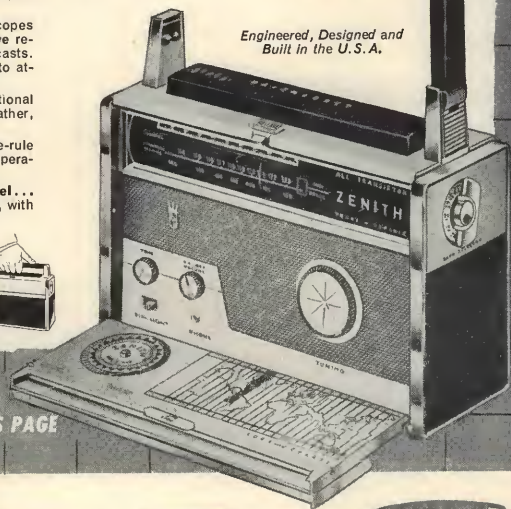
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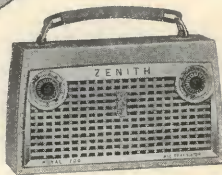
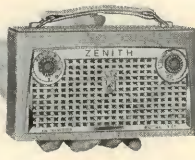


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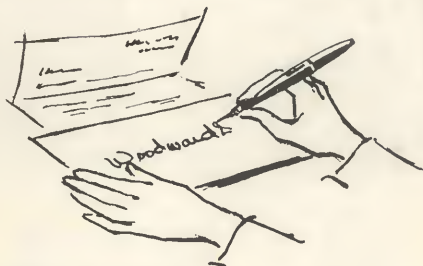
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## Anzus (from page 8)

ment between Australia and the United States regarding the proposed peacetime use of Manus, an Australian island, as a U. S. naval base. The result of the dispute was a loss of interest in Manus and a rather abrupt withdrawal from the base area.

When, however, the Communist attack of June 1950 came in Korea, Australia and New Zealand were among the first nations to recognize the threat to their security by furnishing troops for the United Nations Command in Korea. Another product of the Communist aggression in Korea was a renewed effort on the part of the United States to arrive at a peace treaty with Japan. The first effort by the United States in 1947 had proved abortive. Under the direction of the present Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, a renewed effort was now made.

In support of his representations to achieve a peace settlement with Japan, Mr. Dulles led a mission around the world to consult with various nations who had been at war with Japan. When the mission visited Australia and New Zealand in February of 1951, the governments of those countries made known to him their desires for a formal security arrangement with the United States. In the course of the next several months the language of the treaty was agreed upon and the initialing took place on July 12, 1951, although formal signature was postponed until September 1, 1951, the day after 48 nations signed the Japanese Peace Treaty in San Francisco.

ANZUS was only one of the complex of treaties that marked the first stage of ending the occupation of Japan and establishing the framework of peace in the Pacific. The Japanese Peace Treaty and ANZUS, together with the Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines (signed on August 30, 1951) and the Security Treaty between the United States and Japan (signed September 8, 1951), completed the U. S. security arrangements for the time being.

It was naturally enough the Japanese Peace Treaty which occupied the major share of Congressional attention in the months prior to Senate ratification in early 1952. Indeed, the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations devotes only two of thirty pages to ANZUS.

The report called Article IV "the heart of the treaty." This article provides that,

"Each party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the parties would be dangerous to their own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common dangers in accordance with its constitutional processes.

"Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations. Such measures will be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security."

The wording differs considerably from the comparable paragraph (Article 5) of the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 under which "the parties agree (in the event of attack) each of them . . . will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith . . . such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic Area." This difference of

(Continued on page 12)



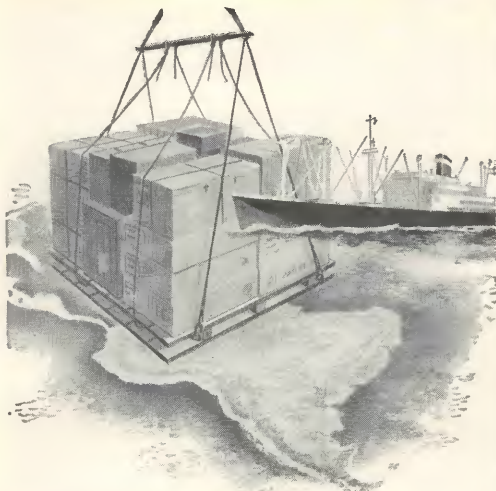
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## Anzus (from page 10)

language between ANZUS and the North Atlantic Treaty led to one of the few references to ANZUS in the four days of hearings before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator H. Alexander Smith (R, New Jersey) noted that the language is "not quite as binding a statement as we have in the North Atlantic Pact. It is different in the sense of being the Monroe Doctrine warning, so to speak, rather than a commitment to do anything specific." Mr. Dulles, to whom the remark was addressed, replied that "the language is precisely taken from President Monroe's where he says that interference in the affairs of South America would be regarded as 'dangerous to the peace and security of the United States.' " He added that as the ANZUS language "was acceptable to the other governments concerned," he believed we should use "that language rather than this language that was used in the North Atlantic Treaty." It is not impossible, of course, that Congressional uneasiness, as expressed in the hearing, the Committee report, and the Senatorial debates which preceded ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty, had led the Administration to search for a less controversial formula. The value of the "ANZUS" formula is indicated by the fact that it was used verbatim in the Manila Pact of 1954 and in the China-U. S. Mutual Defense Treaty of that same year.

While Article IV is the "heart" of the Treaty, it is by no means the only operative provision. Article VII establishes a Council consisting of the Foreign Ministers or their deputies to consider matters concerning the implementation of the Treaty. The Treaty by Article X "shall remain in force indefinitely" and (Article VIII) "pending the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area," the Council is permissively "authorized to maintain a consultative relationship with States, regional organizations, associations of States or other authorities in the Pacific area" to further the purposes of the Treaty. The Treaty in its preamble notes the U. S. security arrangements in the Pacific and recognizes that "Australia and New Zealand as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations have military obligations outside as well as within the Pacific area." The Treaty is set of course within the framework of the United Nations Charter.

### Meetings

The Treaty was ratified unanimously by the U. S. Senate on March 20, 1952, and entered into force on April 29, 1952, the same day that the U. S. Government deposited its ratification at Canberra. The first Council meeting attended by the respective Foreign Ministers took place in Honolulu in early August, 1952.

Although the Treaty itself says nothing of military advisers, the Council at its first meeting took measures to provide itself with adequate military counsel. According to the communique of the first meeting, which also established that the Council would meet once a year, "the Council will have the advice of appropriate military officers of the three governments." The communique stated that Admiral Arthur W. Radford, USN, was designated as the U. S. military rep-

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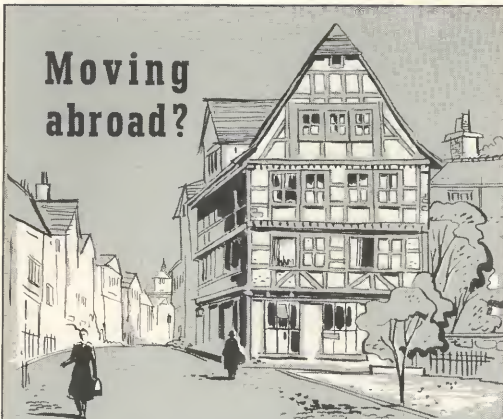
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## Anzus (from page 12)

representative and accredited to the Council. Australian and New Zealand military representatives were designated shortly thereafter. This first communique also stated that the annual meetings which it established would meet one year in the United States and the alternative year in Australia or New Zealand, which has been observed in its breach rather than in its implementation. Usually, as a matter of mutual convenience, the meetings take place in the fall when the Australian and New Zealand Foreign Ministers are in the United States for at least a part of the General Assembly proceedings. However, the Council is so organized as to be able to meet at any time.

Since its inception there have been a total of eight formal Council meetings. The first of these took place at Hawaii in 1952. All the rest save one have taken place in Washington. The exception was the meeting on May 2, 1954 at Geneva, where the great powers had gathered to attempt to settle the Indochina situation which, at that moment, was approaching a crisis with the denouement to take place five days later in the formal surrender by the French of their forces at Dien Bien Phu.

There has been no recent move to enlarge the membership of ANZUS. However, in its early years there is reason to believe, according to press reports, that the three member nations may have been under considerable pressure from the United Kingdom to permit its adherence to the Treaty. It was during this period that there were reports of strong words passing between Prime Minister Churchill and the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, at the annual Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting. The reshaping of American security arrangements in the fall of 1954 with the development of the SEATO Treaty appears to have caused the subsidence of all pressures for the admittance of other members.

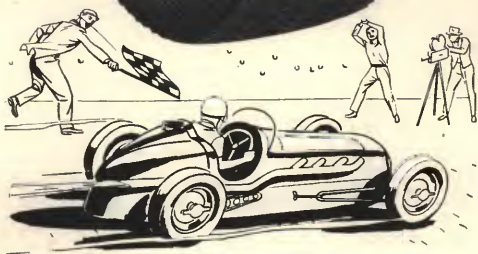
### Achievements

Nothing in the seven year old history of ANZUS could be called spectacular. There are no economic aid programs or assistance stemming from the Treaty. But there have been changes. The Treaty was originally intended to assure formally Australia and New Zealand that they need not fear a resurgent Japan. Two years after the signature of the Treaty, Mr. R. G. Casey, Australian Minister of External Affairs, in reporting to the House on the second meeting of the ANZUS Council, said: "The real threat to the peace of Asia and the Pacific today does not come from Japan but from Communist imperialism based on the mainland of China."

The public communiques and statements of the Ministers participating in the Council meetings reflect a very frank exchange of views in the Council deliberations which are "private" as Mr. Casey has told the Australian parliament. There is little public knowledge of what the ANZUS military representatives are concerting even though Secretary of State Dean Acheson told a press conference, after the first ANZUS meeting in Honolulu, that "military machinery" was to be established. Whatever the nature of this "machinery" is, it seems to be working smoothly as military representa-

(Continued on page 38)

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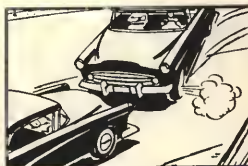
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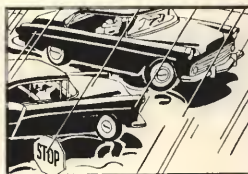
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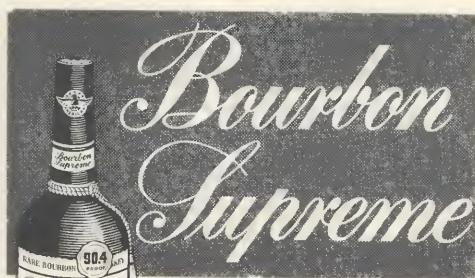


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### **The Original "Dennis"**

Many years ago when Homer M. Byington was Consul General at Naples, there were six young Byingtons. One was James, thirteen, who was without doubt the original "Dennis the Menace." Take this sample exploit: "Dennis" got hold of some exploding cigarettes, took them home and put them in a cigarette box. The next morning his Dad filled his cigarette case with them as he was leaving for the office. It so happened that the first caller was an excited New York detective who had been sent to Naples to pick up a "Mafia" criminal. The criminal had threatened to kill the detective on sight and so the detective asked for aid in obtaining police protection. Consul General Byington, wishing to calm the nerves of his visitor, offered him a cigarette. BANG! went the cigarette. RED went the face of the father of "Dennis" as he exploded with, "Oh! If I could only lay hands on that blankety blank kid."

Recalling the prank recently, FSO Jim Byington said: "Fortunately, Perce Travers, then a Consul on Father's staff tipped me off as to what had happened and so for three days I kept well out of harm's way. By that time the affair had become a joke instead of mayhem."

### **No Wonder He Had to Slow Down!**

Minister Charles C. Hart at Teheran, Persia, had made a number of urgently-needed repairs to the Legation building, repairing the roof, etc. at his own expense. In reporting to the Department what he had done, Mr. Hart wrote: "It had been my intention to put the bathroom, which is the shabbiest feature of the house, in good order but the withdrawal of my annual representation allowance and an unsolicited vacation without pay compelled me to slow down."—JOURNAL

### **Prohibition Days Are Over**

"On February 20, (1933) the House of Representatives adopted the Senate Resolution repealing the 18th Amendment. . . . A Senate clerk delivered the amendment to the State Department and a corps of stenographers set to work preparing 48 certified copies and a covering letter to the Governors of the 48 states. These were signed by the Secretary of State the following day and mailed."—JOURNAL

**Briefs:** The providential escape of the President-elect from an assassin's bullet at Miami on February 15, (1933) is a matter for devout thankfulness.

► The President-elect has announced his selection of Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee for the office of Secretary of State.

**Quip:** "How do you *know* I am a diplomat?  
By the skillful way you hide your claws."

—Edmond Rostand



A daughter, Marjorie Moors, was born on January 26, 1933 at Rio de Janeiro to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cabot. A son, David Lewis, born on January 25 at Nice to Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Childs. A son, Henry Allen, born on January 31 at Bucharest to Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Holmes.

### From Field to School

|                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Theodore Achilles—Habana  | Homer Byington, Jr.—Habana    |
| Patrick Mallon—Nassau     | H. Bartlett Wells—Mexico City |
| Halleck L. Rose—Vera Cruz | Francis Spalding—Panama       |
| Tyler Thompson—Cherbourg  |                               |

### Tendentious or Something?

Arthur Frost, Consul General in Calcutta, in a letter to the JOURNAL wrote in 1933: "I enjoyed colleague du Bois' contribution of 'Wild Ones' in the November issue . . . but isn't the use in the JOURNAL of the word 'damn,' albeit under the title 'Wild Ones' and protected vicariously by quotation marks, a bit tendentious or something? Perhaps not more so than was the swearing of Henry Ward Beecher. A parishioner meeting him one day said, 'Damn fine day, Doctor,' to which the noted divine replied, 'Yes, it is.'"

And now, 25 years later, on the chance that Arthur Frost and Coert du Bois have not heard the late Senator Barkley's story about the country parson, here it is:

"A Kentucky backwoodsman came to town and went to the little church for the first time in several years. After the service he said to the Preacher, 'That was a damn fine sermon, Parson.' The Preacher thanked him and suggested that he try to be a little more careful of his language. But the old boy continued, 'In fact, it was such a hell of a fine sermon that I put a hundred dollar bill in the plate.' 'The hell you did!' shouted the Parson."

### The Anecdote Age

The late career diplomat, Hugh Gibson, and President Hoover liked exchanging anecdotes. Example: "An American," said Hugh, "who had just been released from jail in a certain country met its ex-President and his wife at tea in our Embassy. 'What kind of irons did you wear?' asked the ex-President. 'Forty pounders' replied the American. 'That's the kind I had,' remarked the ex-President. Whereupon his wife spoke up and said, 'No, my dear, you had sixty pound irons the first time and forty pounders the time before.'" From the book, "Hugh Gibson," by Hugh Gibson.

### And More Recently:

**Department's Intuition:** At 11 a.m. December 3, 1947, a group of 400 university students, showing their displeasure at the UNO vote for the partition of Palestine, demonstrated in front of the Consulate, Alexandria. They climbed up the grill work and bent the Consular shield in two. At 11:15 a.m. a courier arrived with pouch and word that the Department had shipped a new shield on November 17—from Consul Robert Buell.

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## DEAR, DEAD DAYS RECALLED . . .

by Robert W. RINDEN

PEOPLE used to ask me: "How did you get in the Foreign Service?"

It wasn't their tone of astonishment or indignation that distressed me; it was that I couldn't answer the question. (Maybe that's why they stopped asking.) But anyway I thought about it a lot and one day it came to me: it was reading all those diplomatic memoirs. It was those enchanting annals of when our diplomacy was in flower—in its first, fine, careless rapture, so to speak.

Indeed, those were the days—days of gracious living and unhurried working. Office hours were reasonable: eleven in the morning to one and four to six in the afternoon. Representational duties, naturally, were heavy. However, days, weeks, months, even years flowed by and the chancery door was never once darkened by an itinerant VIP or a fact-finding zealot. Literary despatches, composed in genteel leisure, were devoted only to high-level subjects: court intrigues, *protocolaire* strife in the diplomatic corps, the rise and fall of cabinets. There was no need to deal with the inelegant: labor unions, trade associations, newspaper reporters.

Robert W. Rinden was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1938. He is a spare-time artist and essayist and several of his satirical essays have appeared in the JOURNAL. The "Memo of Conversation" was his most recent contribution.

One met only the right people. And by "right" I mean *right*: right socially, politically—right down the line. (Nowadays it's so easy—but then why go into that!) Moreover, best of all, everyone in the diplomatic service knew everyone else, which was all very amusing because everyone was known as "Buzzie" or "Dizzie" or by some other clever nickname that aptly reflected his personality.

And when eventually a change in the administration at Washington, the onset of old age or some other Act of God enforced well-deserved retirement, the ex-diplomat could agreeably spend his leisure in compiling, and editing, his memoirs—in remembering and forgetting. What confidences had been shared in the chancery or foreign office, what calculated indiscretions took place at the whist table or at the opera, what was whispered behind the fans—all at long last was reassuringly revealed by one who was there. (Today Drew Pearson, Marguerite Higgins or the Alsop Brothers make such disclosures, shortly before or after the event, and they are seldom reassuring.)

It was a glorious era in United States diplomacy, a time when foreign policies were infallibly conceived and perfectly executed—at least, so it seems from published recollections.

(There were consuls in those days but no one ever mentioned them and, in any event, they didn't write diplomatic memoirs.)

Only a few decades ago success stories of the impeccable heroes of Horatio Alger used to fire young men with desire to work hard, lead clean lives and make money (or, at least, marry the boss's daughter). So these chronicles of the diplomatic life triumphant stirred me with ambition to be a diplomatist and, in the fullness of years, to write my memoirs. In fact, only the visualization of such glories ahead sustained me in my struggle to work my way through college. (I blew trumpet in a burlesque house—those long, "blue" notes when the lights go down low.)

In all this welter of reading, one incident at the very outset of the distinguished career of the late Ambassador Fotheringham stood out for me as a beacon light of inspiration. Summarized, the incident was as follows:

No sooner had Third Secretary of Embassy Fotheringham arrived at his first post, a Western European capital, than he was invited to dinner by his ambassador. It was a magnificent affair: champagne and chandeliers, wit and beauty, precedence and protocol—a true *embarras de richesse*. In the midst of this lively splendor something dammed the flow of conversation for an awkward silence fell upon the entire company. Seeking to retrieve the situation, the ambassador looked down the long festive board to where the new arrival was seated (seated as far below the salt as it was possible to be seated and still be at the table). With a merry twinkle in his eye, he said: "Fotheringham, you are quite good at languages, I hear. Tell me, what is the word in both German and French for corkscrew and monkeywrench?"

At this clever sally by the ambassador, everyone, of course, broke into delighted laughter.

Without twitching an eyelid or pulling a muscle, Fotheringham forthwith, in faultless accents, gave the correct French and German equivalents and in Urdu, Bantu and Gaelic. At this veritable *tour de force* the entire company fell into another, even deeper silence; it had been struck dumb by this dazzling display of linguistic brilliance.

(The awed quietness that ensued may be compared, historically, to that recorded in the case of the young man without a teacher: "They laughed when I sat down to the piano but as I broke into the stirring refrain of Beethoven's *Moonlight Sonata* . . .")

I loved to read this episode over and over and to dream of the day when I would be the hero of a similar exploit. Unfortunately, I studied Chinese for almost two years before I learned that there is no word in the Chinese language for either corkscrew or monkeywrench. The Chinese just say "corkscrew" or "monkeywrench"—as they say "Parker 51" or "carburetor." It's much simpler.

No, the diplomatic life isn't what it used to be and, for that matter, neither is the writing of memoirs. What with the Department's ban on keeping diaries and everything of any interest being either classified or controversial, dip-

lomats can hardly look forward to much public reminiscing either before or after retirement.

On the other hand, the climate for diplomatic memoirs improved considerably last April, when the Department asked Foreign Service personnel to send in true stories of their experiences abroad for use in a series of television programs. "The programs were designed to give the American public a better understanding of the quality of people serving in the Foreign Service and the kind of life they lead."

Regrettably, however, in late September the Department had to describe its harvest of TV material as "slightly disappointing." Of the too few stories gathered in, quite a number were not the right sort. It appears to have been a case of lurid writing—more confessing than recollecting. At least, such seems to be the implication of the admonitory note in the Department's second call to memoir-writing:

"IN ORDER NOT TO GIVE A DISTORTED IMPRESSION OF LIFE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE, IT WILL BE NECESSARY THAT MORE OF THE STORIES TELEVIEWED SHOULD DEAL WITH SOME OF THE MORE NORMAL ASPECTS OF FOREIGN SERVICE LIFE."

In consideration of the Department's renewed appeal, not to mention the facts just presented on the inspirational and educational value of diplomatic memoirs, we in the Foreign Service must surely bestir ourselves.

But before we take pen in hand and try *hard* to remember (after all, we're not Bridey Murphy, are we?) may I quote—as something of a model—a passage from a standard work on diplomacy's golden age:

"News," said the Envoy Extraordinary. "News. Well, we've generally got quite a lot going on."

"But is there no news about the war?"

"No, I don't think so. Can't remember anything particularly. I leave all that to Walsh, you know, and he's down with the fever at the moment. I daresay when he comes back we shall hear something. He keeps in touch with all those local affairs. . . . There were some cables the other day, now I come to think of it. Was there anything about the war in them, Williams, d'you know?"

"I can't really say, sir. The truth is we've lost the cypher book again."

"Awful fellow, Williams, he's always losing things."

"Well as soon as it turns up, get them decyphered, will you. There might be something wanting an answer."

—*Black Mischief*, Evelyn Waugh

If only *we* could write like that about the Foreign Service . . .



## Corporal LeBlond Comes Home

by Saxton BRADFORD

CORPORAL LEBLOND reached for another cigarette. "Didn't get these in the prison camp," he apologized.

"But by and large how did they treat you?"

He leaned forward. "Look, as well as they treated themselves. They don't have much."

He was thin but hard and healthy, and immensely happy to be back on the Rue Catinat. Even with the news from Dien Bien Phu trickling through, all bad.

"Let's get down to business," I said. "What I want to know is how do they do it? How do they carry on a jungle war against one of the world's great powers on a shoestring so to speak?"

"You mean the funds and the equipment, where do they come from?"

"No, I mean how do they get the Annamese to fight for them? How do you persuade people to sacrifice, even die, for a cause in which their own real interests are not at stake?"

"Don't use the word Annamese," he started to say, then: "Oh, I'm sorry. We were taught in the prison camp not to call them Annamese. Solitary confinement trained it out of me. Annamese is a colonial word."

"Well, you are already beginning to answer the question." He laughed.

"Don't misunderstand me. I was poor material. That's why I was exchanged. They only kept the . . . what would you call them?"

"Those susceptible of persuasion."

"That's right. The good communist material. They can tell us knotheads. They disgorge us."

"All right, we have a good start. You say the first thing they did was to train you which words you could use and which were taboo. Primitive method, solitary confinement."

"No. Solitary was seldom used. Usually it was only a

threat. Most of their methods were slick, not primitive. Like the confessional."

"The what?"

"Once a week we gathered in a room and blurted out our personal errors."

"Like what?"

"Reactionary thoughts. Frivolous thoughts. Like wondering if the French army had stopped the allotment to my wife."

"What was the penalty?"

"Oh, no penalty. After discussion by the group, a statement of self-criticism and then the determination to improve. To do better. To think only along constructive lines. Not for fear of punishment but just to make one a better citizen. You know, dedicated to his fellow man, to group effort, to the struggle."

"Corporal, you are speaking with tongue in cheek, as we say."

"No. Well, maybe for myself. I told you I was a knothead. I tried to get by confessing trivial faults. I didn't get away with it."

"You mean to sit there and tell me some French soldiers are taken in by that stuff?"

"Not just French, but Senegalese, Moroccans, Vietnamese—the Foreign Legion Germans, you know and the others."

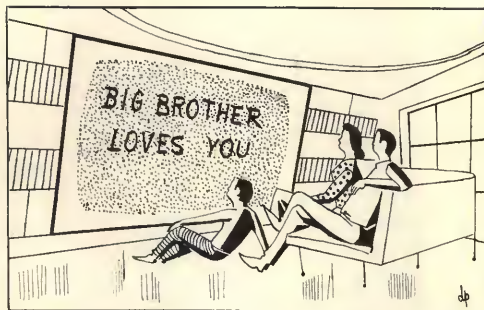
"You said it didn't work on you. Why not?"

"Did you ever watch a vaudeville hypnotist ask for volunteers from the audience and make them lie down and roll over and bark like a dog? Well, you can let yourself get hypnotized or you can resist it, as you will." He shrugged.

"Don't tell me they used hypnosis."

"Of course not. They used the best practical applied psychology known in the world today. And don't ask me how these men in the jungle had access to these techniques; I don't know. But I do know they created in the willing ones, and some only half willing, a sense of identity with the aims

Saxton Bradford is currently a Deputy Director of USIA. He interviewed "Corporal LeBlond" during one of his many trips to Saigon while he was Far Eastern Director, USIA.



**News Item:** Maryland's State Del. Blair Lee III last month said that political thought control on tv should be prohibited. Lee termed subliminal projection "insidious inasmuch as its purpose is to influence the viewer without his being aware of such influence."

of the Party, with the Viet Minh military and political objectives, converted normal, sane individual people into easily manipulated human units."

"Let's go back to the beginning. We are talking about the Annamese. How do they get the Annamese to come along?"

"You'd have to see it as I did on the edge of the village of Quang Loc. You know in that country they walk to market once a week with their small produce on their backs. If they didn't trade they couldn't live. I don't suppose a copper coin passes back and forth once a month. It is barter. Maybe three skinny dead birds for a cup of rice.

"Beside the path to the village a teacher set up a blackboard and he had written on it three words: ENEMY, FRIEND, FATHERLAND. He stopped every jungle family and questioned all of them. Those who could not identify France as the enemy, China as the friend and Viet Minh as the Fatherland were turned back."

"Turned back?"

"They couldn't go to market. They walked a few yards to the school house where every hour a class was held. When they had the answers firmly in their minds they appeared triumphantly before the blackboard and got their passes. Next month the questions became more complicated. They had to identify the colonial exploiters, the Wall Street capitalists, the communist defenders, the struggle of the people."

"Didn't anybody object?"

"Object? You mean did they sneak around the turnstile and try to get to the market without answering the questions? Some, at first. They found out it was easier to answer the questions."

"No. I mean were there any intellectual dissenters?"

The corporal looked at me as if I must know better.

"Look," he said. "Anybody capable of intellectual dissent, as you call it, would be seized and carried away and fed like a queen bee. Intellect is hard to come by outside the big metropolitan centers of this world. He would be

cherished, saved for higher purposes. We are talking about a small thing here, the indoctrination of peasants."

"This is the adult education process you are describing, or rather the crude beginnings of the process. But let's go back one more step. The children. How do they make sure of the next and safer generation?"

"That's where they are thorough. After all, they can't get at all the old folks. And old folks are expendable. There is a lot of waste. Have to shoot a lot of them. Some get away, some drag their feet. But the children. How much do you know about their teaching methods?"

"Let's say I'm starting from scratch."

"Good. First you get the sense of group participation good and solid in their minds. No man can be alone, they learn. He must learn to work together with his fellows. You teach the child this. Then you implant the key words, the mottoes, what would you say?"

"You mean the symbols."

"Yes, the words like *struggle, people, proletariat, capitalist, peace*, all the words that can be packed full of special meaning so that when heard or seen all their lives flash on the desired emotions like light on a screen. Symbols. That's right. They take the place of thinking, in time. One of them said that learning them was like learning to walk. After you have learned to walk you don't have to think out each step: now I'm going to put down my left foot, now I'm going to put down my right foot. You just walk. With these words you don't have to think, it's just like walking. They learn by rote, until the reaction becomes automatic."

"All right. They have been taught how to react to symbols. Now what?"

"Look, I'm just a corporal."

"You're not taking me in, corporal. Now go on."

"Then they learn to report other children's errors, even their parents' errors."

"You mean snitch on Papa and Mama?"

"Well, let's put it that they inform on the enemies of the state. It's too bad if it's Papa or Mama. That is purely coincidental. What they are working for is the perfect society. There must be some personal sacrifice. If for a principle they have given up a parent, their stake in the perfect state is that much greater. Sense of having contributed."

"Sounds like a cartoonist we have. Charles Addams. You wouldn't know. But you have them already working for the perfect state; they already have a sense of sacrifice. How did we get along so far so fast?"

"True. I have condensed it. They have gone through a long process by this time. Some children have shown the old bourgeoisie rottenness. Some have written nostalgic poems, or even love letters, or have been absent from school which is the worst of all. Self criticism irons out all these errors in most of them in time, in all but the most depraved. I don't know what they do with these but there aren't enough to fret about. Children are conformists; they love to be right in the eyes of the others. I think while in the formative stage they are under constant direction, you begin to understand, don't you? While still young and impressionable they get the word of authority. They absorb it. It

(Continued on page 24)

# Service Glimpses

1. **Hamilton.** Sidney K. Lafoon, Consul General in Bermuda, is shown with his wife and daughters on the grounds at "Donaghmore," the official residence.

2. **Hong Kong.** 132 American officers and 204 local employees—the largest post between Tokyo and Rome—are now housed in the new building of the American Consulate General in Hong Kong. FBO's George Callahan points out the fine view of the harbor to Lord and Lady Grantham and Consul General and Mrs. Everett Drumright.

3. **Mogadiscio.** Chief of Cabinet Dr. Carlo Fettaarappa and Consul John McGrath walk out to meet the plane bringing Assistant Secretary Julius Holmes to Somaliland. Homer Gaync, Walter Young, W. E. Corfitzen, and John Monioudis are also shown.

4. **Paris.** Charles W. Yost, newly-named Ambassador to Syria, taking the oath from Acting Consul General John R. Wood. The Senate in January confirmed Mr. Yost's appointment to Syria, which has subsequently combined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic.

5. **Beirut.** Prior to his presentation of credentials to President Chamoun, Ambassador Robert McClintock examines carefully the sword of Toufic Hitti who has been *kawass* of the American mission in Beirut for thirty-three years.

6. **Jerusalem.** The historic occasion is the enthronement of the first Arab Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem. Front row, left to right: The Mufti of Jerusalem; Hasan el Katib, Muhafez of Jerusalem, Protector of the Holy Places, and Military Governor for the districts of Jerusalem and Hebron; Suleyman Touqan, Minister of State and Representative of the King; Bishop Kubain; Archbishop MacInnes of Jerusalem, the representative of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Second row: Consuls General Franklin, Stewart, and Kentli of the United States, Great Britain, and Turkey, respectively. Consul General Kentli is Dean of the Consular Corps.

7. **Madras.** American women, in cooperation with Indian merchants, recently produced a handloom fashion parade in which 25 women modeled 75 western-style gowns. Bombay Governor Sri Prakasa, formerly Governor of Madras, accepted a gift of 10,000 rupees for the Madras School of Social Service.

Among the 1400 guests at the fashion show were, left to right: K. N. Sreenivasan, Mrs. Mary Clubwalla Jadhav, K. Kamaraj, G. Subramaniam, Thomas W. Simons, and Honorable P. V. Rajaman-nar.



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becomes part of them. The bright ones become leaders even in their teens. Leaders with implacable purpose."

I wasn't quite satisfied, and I told Corporal Leblond so. But he had opened my eyes to the possibilities of making human character from the ground up, making it in the desired image so that the people, as Ho Chi Minh put it, "the people become the water; the Communists are the fish."

The method is simply stated. You apply method with infinite patience over a long period of time. It's monotonous and it's thorough. The percentage results are predictable, and they are very high. Those who finish are "solid." This is an achievement in applied science which represents greater danger to our generation than earth satellites.

This method imposed on whole populations makes military victory very small potatoes indeed.

Fortunately, there is no way it can be imposed on people from a distance, not yet. In the north of Indochina, as in China itself, the practitioners had physical control of their raw materials.

THERE is a widespread belief that since the results are brutal the method must be brutal or at least there is coercion. Actually the "re-education" process can be quite patient and gentle, and for unresistant people of calm disposition something like taking euphoria pills. Most of them brainwash themselves with a little encouragement, only the few "knot-heads" declining to do so.

It is psychologically sound theory that people like to belong. To participate, to be "a member of the wedding" is satisfying to most, particularly to the conformist and most of us are conformists. The basis of communist coercion of whole populations as in China since 1950 is the establishment of norms to which people can conform and earn the approbation of their fellows, even self-approbation. The few cynics are carefully weeded out so that not a sneer can be heard through the hall. Cynics are easy to identify; they love to talk.

The key is the careful establishing of the norm. This is the heart of the agitprop work and it is done by endless hours upon endless hours of persistent, endless argument, persuasion, conversation, talk by the keymen, those entrusted with leading. The spontaneous, natural dissent that develops falls by the wayside in the wee hours of the morning. Maybe even the dissenter falls asleep, the leader never. Fatigue is a part of the method. This is the result of hard discipline. But this is what does it, not mirror tricks.

The question is: Could you sell any idea, no matter how absurd by endless, patient hammering on the mind? The answer probably is: Yes, you could sell almost any quack medical cure, almost any unsound economic theory, almost any new religious movement, almost any political method. At least for a while, perhaps until it had a chance to fall on its face in practice. You might even get it to last a long time just on the basis of the habit of support, even after the facts had demonstrated its absurdity.

Once you have become so exhausted at a meeting as to lose your mental initiative, once you have seemed to accept even for the moment that there is meaning and logic to the presentation of the subject matter by the group leader, you

are on the current; and it is hard to swim back. Once you are on the current things begin to take on a new meaning, even against what once was your better judgment. This is the reason why the mouthings of some indoctrinated returned American prisoners of war, the so-called "progressives" seem to us like the talk of men under some kind of spell. That is exactly what they are under, a most profound spell that is deeper than drugs. That is why Chinese business men "volunteer" to give up their property, and their "capitalistic ways" and throw in their lot with "the people." We are too often suspicious that these changes of heart are not real or that they are forced by torture. I am afraid that this is not often so. Some at least seem to have arrived at this condition in the belief that it is their own free will.

Recent outside observers in Red China express confused horror at the sight of former shopkeepers assiduously waiting on the Party hacks who kicked them out and took over their businesses. Also they are taken aback by the sight of prisoners loudly praising the judges who condemned them and the jailers who made their daily lives miserable. They are inclined at first to think this is a rigged public trick. But apparently a lot of it is real, just as real as the belief of the neurotic that he is being followed or that somebody is persecuting him.

All of it comes out of the "re-orientation" process, the "re-education" process, the "self-criticism" process and the other techniques by which minds are made over according to a preconceived pattern.

The crowning achievement of this process is the final, reluctant surrender of the individual to the group wish. Long ago he has lost the ability to question what the wish of the group really is, because long ago it has passed from the mind of the leader to the people who make up the group. It really is the group wish by this time, no matter how it started. When the individual has surrendered, he begins to think of his personal desires as potentially "contrary to the general good." He begins to think of personal opinion as potentially "dissent from the common belief." He interprets any difference of opinion he might have with the group as something for which he, not the group is to blame. The group must be right. He is the one who must mend his ways because he is out of line.

When this stage is reached, the State has added another human unit.

The shrewd reader will ask himself: doesn't this education and mental guidance require a lot of people, a big bureaucratic super-structure that eats up the product of the people's labor, and won't this voracious parasite bring down the whole system in time? That is an interesting speculation. Even in a primitive area like northern Indochina the Viet Minh regime required elaborate headquarters cadres that herded people around to political meetings, elections, discussions, confessions, seminars, lectures and a bewildering variety of group activities. Hard working peasants and townspeople were under guidance and instruction and surveillance.

Propaganda centers conveyed to them precise news selected to lend credibility to the theoretical instruction, so that even the outside world seemed to echo back to them the truth of

what they had learned.

Village and ward leaders marched them up and down with banners: *Break That Record! Build That Fort! Grow That Rice!* in simple, endlessly repeated slogans. Streamers carried the day's messages across the village street, they were painted on walls, and even private letters and telegraph messages arrived with the current sales themes stamped across their faces.

Mass minutes of silence were called. The standard tricks for keeping people constantly preoccupied and busy with the work of the Party State were rigged and performed over and over again.

When at the end of day the subject finally fell asleep it was a deep sleep without room for the appearance of a single doubt. And at the moment of the next cock crow he was up and occupied again to the full.

AND YET those harassed people sustained a bitter, poverty-pinched jungle war against the power of France, a war that lasted longer than World War II, a war in which heroism was commonplace and in which entire Viet Minh head-

quarters staffs moved for weeks through the hostile jungle sometimes with only a sack of salt on their backs as legal tender with which to meet the problem of supply.

I have wondered what was in their minds. Thoughts of their names ringing grandly through the pages of some subsequent communist-written history? Probably not. Probably only these words: the struggle, the people, the capitalists, the warmongers—words long since drained of their real meaning and re-filled with the messages of their indoctrination.

And behind them a jungle full of new recruits, a steady flow of reliable, dedicated fighting men; a constant source of food and equipment; a communication system; in sum: a dependable machine made up of human units under complete if invisible control. And no doubt at some point passing out of the human into the ant realm, the worker bee realm wherein thought has disappeared to become instinct.

It was no wonder to me that from time to time the eyes of Corporal LeBlond strayed from mine and seemed to cloud with a speculative, almost apprehensive film—as if he had seen something he would rather not talk about.

## Coordination for Action

by Roy M. MELBOURNE

ABOUT 2 P.M. of a Wednesday a group of men leave a small private dining room on the fifth floor of the State Department, where for an hour they have informally discussed various matters between sandwiches, fruit and coffee, and walk down the corridor a few yards to one of the conference rooms where their assistants are waiting. The Under Secretary of State, who presides, and his colleagues take their places, the Executive Officer highlights the first item of business, Governor Herter turns to the chairman (here a State area office director) of the interagency working group which has prepared and staffed the item, and a session of the Operations Coordinating Board is underway.

Around the table as Board members, in addition to the Under Secretary, are the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Director of the United States Information Agency (USIA), the Director of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), the President's Special Assistant for National Security Affairs (NSA), the President's Special Assistant for Security Operations Coordination (SOC), Mr. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr., who is vice chairman. The Under Secretary of the Treasury is there as a standing request member. The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) has the same status and attended the lunch, but he is now represented by his alternate. The Budget Bureau, as a standing request member and as its practice, has a senior official sitting with the members'

Although Roy Melbourne entered the Foreign Service with Spanish as his language, he says, in his more than twenty years of duty, he has served in every geographic area except Latin America.

Assistants. Across the table from Governor Herter is the Executive Officer, responsible for organizing the Board's business and for its staff of forty.

Before going further it is worth inquiring how this Board mechanism came into being and what it is trying to accomplish. It might be said that its membership and scope of operations are today the result of the unprecedented changes since World War II in American overseas activities and in national security problems. It is the contemporary legacy of the serious search since the war for ways to relate and integrate our national security actions in a complex and new environment.

Everyone knows the concept of the National Security Council (NSC) stemming from the National Security Act of 1947 and the use of the Council by the President as a "corporate body" of top officials from whom he expects the best judgment and advice on national security matters. Too often, however, the agencies dealt with such policies as each thought best, and there was no way systematically to see how a policy answered its operations test. Operating difficulties had to be mutually defined and resolved, but officials in one agency, pressed by daily work, were uncertain with whom to coordinate in others. If from operations a clear policy question arose, a way was needed to seek a government decision without a hampering delay.

By direction of the President the coordination overseas of U. S. official activities is done by the State Department. Expanding and diversified overseas activities, public and

(Continued on page 28)

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private, of our energetic nation mean today that one percent of all Americans are living in foreign countries and that all government agencies have interests and responsibilities in this microcosm. However, with the national security budget expanding until it is 60-70% of our total federal expenditures, this impels a better ordered basis for use overseas of our available resources. In this radically changed postwar environment State cannot, although admittedly with prime responsibility in the foreign field, singly muster the cohesive pull upon its various peers in Washington.

Related to the coordination of overseas matters is the need to act in time, since the great and intangible element of timing can make or break operations, and even policies.<sup>1</sup> Early in the cold war it became clear that the authoritarian Soviet Union could take rapid tactical action which, if not countered immediately or better, anticipated, might result in successive actions difficult to counter which could undermine or adversely affect a free world position. In turn, the difficulties of a democracy in coordinating its own actions for maximum effect impelled a search for a remedy. This was a rationale for the Psychological Strategy Board established in early 1951, which from its worthwhile experience showed that "psywar" implications could not be separated from every phase of national security operations.

Given the situation described, the President set up the Operations Coordinating Board on September 2, 1953, and several years later, effective July 1, 1957, placed the Board formally within the structure of the National Security Council.<sup>2</sup> The Executive Order states that this unique Board, without directing or statutory authority which remains with the agencies themselves, should be an advisory forum to coordinate, follow and report on activities overseas in behalf of national security policies, expedite action on urgent matters affecting policy, and propose actions within the scope of such policies. A hypothetical Board meeting may show in part how this is done.

THE INITIAL item at the day's meeting is double barreled: a semi-annual OCB Report to the NSC on operations under our policy toward Ruritania and a revised interagency Operations Plan, which includes all major planned and programmed activities with respect to that policy. Both of these papers were prepared by the working group backstopping the policy and include requested field contributions.

The Report marks a significant policy defect uncovered in operations and a review of this policy sector is recommended. The Report further gives briefly the major present and future operating difficulties confronting us, together with indications of efforts to meet them.

After an explanation by the working group chairman in behalf of his associates of the need for limited policy review and a highlight discussion of the Report, joined in by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for the area, who is

there as an adviser, it is agreed for transmittal to the NSC. The President's Special Assistant for NSA indicates when, after NSC formal approval, such a review can be effected. Since one major operating difficulty of an interagency character in the Report needs prompt study, the Board requests the working group to do this and to submit recommendations.

Next comes the revised Operations Plan, which is proposed to meet current and anticipated conditions. The Board Assistants, as immediate aides for their principals and serving as OCB focal points within their agencies, at one of their own weekly meetings clarified two alternative proposals on an aspect of the Plan's operating guidance, which had similar effects on several of the Plan's listed courses of action. State, Treasury, and Budget have one proposal, while the other agencies and the President's Special Assistants support another. This is in keeping with the Board's instructions to express and not to bury substantive differences so that it can come to grips with relevant issues.

AN IMPARTIAL presentation of the proposed revisions is made by the Executive Officer and the working group chairman, in an informal give-and-take exchange the talk centers on the differences, and an agreed interim guidance emerges. While its every action is expressed, not as approval, but in terms of concurrence or agreement, what the Board seeks is a practical solution and, as required, "reasonable accommodation, not soft compromise." Hence, if there had been continued disagreement, the members concerned could have presented the subject to higher authority.

Without interruption comes the second agenda item, prepared by a working group established by the Board, not for a particular national security policy, but to handle a special subject within the general scope of such policies. This type of working group can be either of an *ad hoc* or standing nature; here it is the latter and is designed to give continuing guidance with respect to the impact overseas of a technical matter for which the Defense Department is responsible. The working group chairman, from Defense, gives the reasons for revision of the guidance. ICA, USIA and the Board vice chairman explain their reservations, the guidance is strengthened to meet these and is then agreed.

At the request of the ICA and the Labor Department the Board next considers an urgent "spot" matter involving an important overseas country project where there is a built-in time limit. Whether introduced by a member or non-member agency, the Board sees it the responsibility of all to press for a decision with the timing impact in mind, and a ranking Labor official joins the meeting for this item, as does our country Ambassador, who is home on consultation.

In the national security field there is no comparable inter-agency process more adapted through tried machinery to handle such matters and to define those elements for decision by top officials. The members know their mechanism and of instances when working groups have in the morning prior to the Board lunch and meeting prepared staff papers and cleared them at operating levels in the agencies. In this instance an *ad hoc* working group, composed of designees from member agencies concerned and Labor, had begun the

<sup>1</sup>In The Threefold Nature of Diplomacy, *Foreign Service Journal*, November 1954, Mr. William P. Cochran, Jr. described it as in three dimensions. In this context timing might be termed the fourth.

<sup>2</sup>See "What is OCB?", by Brig. Gen. Dale O. Smith, USAF, *Foreign Service Journal*, November 1955.

staff paper a week before. The Board Assistants with a senior Labor official had discussed it at their regular Friday meeting.

While encouraging the presentation of urgent interagency matters and expanding this more undeveloped area of their activity, the members appreciate that continuous personal interest within their own agencies is needed to achieve this. The Board recognizes the essential interests of the agencies mainly concerned, respects the good will prompting such requests, and thus within practical limits tries to be helpful. Everyone accepts that there is nothing inexorable in submitting a matter to the Board since, if developments warrant, it can be withdrawn or routed into other government channels.

On the topic before it the Board is able, based on the comments of our Ambassador and on the recommendations of its working group, to help the important project go forward within the deadline. Thus, in the foreign field it gives another example, which those interested in this facet of the OCB think must become a steady stream of evidence that a democracy can act in timely fashion in integrated operations.

OF COURSE there are limitations on what the Board can do and one of these develops in discussion of the fourth agenda item. USIA, supported by State, is requesting partial financial help for a technical exhibit overseas, but while a working group paper locates possible sources of funds for the project, the OCB is limited in helping the agency obtain funds. To help tap such flexible appropriations as the sorely taxed and priority-ridden President's Emergency Fund the Board may be useful, but frequently the bulk of so-called "flexible funds" are earmarked for specific operations before the first dollar is expended. Nevertheless a project involving funds which are not already available to an agency or agencies requesting Board consideration, may be evaluated there for its desirability and those pushing it may use a favorable Board consensus as justification to approach member or non-member agencies and institutions for financial assistance. This is particularly applicable to State which, because of its general and policy activities, frequently must persuade other "program agencies," perhaps already settled on fund uses, to divert them for newly arisen purposes.

Before the Board reaches that unusual document, the Weekly Activity Report, a digression is in order on the subject of interagency committees. Those with treasured memories of this aftermath of World War II can recall the foggy terms of reference, *ad hoc* conditions which never clearly ended, and shifting circumstances and personnel. Since no committee presumably abolished itself and no one else troubled to, they simply marred the bureaucratic landscape. When projects on analogous subjects were attempted, because of the moribund nature of the old and to provide vehicles for initiators of the new, fresh committees were organized which followed the same trail and left ever more traps to avoid. Even today there is a lingering tendency to form new, overlapping committees, and for the White House offices, where a master file of formally organized interagency committees is maintained, it is not an easy task to screen these and gently to prod the agencies to examine the utility of those which have been inactive a year or more.

In number the forty-odd working groups and committees which are the heart of the OCB structure are impressive, yet

when viewed in the light of the conditions described this gives a better perspective. Also, paraphrasing the Board Chairman, if there is a national security policy for coordination or a project related to those policies which does not require general working group consultation at least once a month, the policy or project presumably is not needed.

Every working group, most of which are State chaired, must have an active assignment. In addition to a periodic operations survey of a national security policy and a review of its operations plan, which may be standing assignments, a group meets regularly to discuss developments and operational matters of mutual concern, and to prepare action recommendations to problems raised by individual agencies or by the Board. This makes for easier personal relationships which help the participants in handling the bulk of daily operations that are outside of regular OCB consideration.

The Activity Report, a weekly roundup of what is going on throughout the mechanism that is prepared by the OCB staff, gives the Board the opportunity continually to survey all of its operations. Based on the activities of the working groups, it outlines the status of member or Board requested actions and matters in which they are interested together with activities of general interagency concern.

To a new Board member it is a bit startling in mulling over the Report and in following remarks and queries on its entries to realize the scope of OCB operations and the diverse topics that can require its consultation at some stage. Here are new or revised programs or actions for areas or countries; disaster relief and refugee measures; trade fairs, U. S. symphony orchestras and individual artists appearing overseas; the progress on an action survey which could affect all U. S. personnel abroad; technical and scientific matters over a wide range, even affecting the International Geophysical Year; advice requested by agencies, including a request by State in connection with some significant impending negotiations; and matters or actions having an overseas opinion impact. Throughout there is reflected the Board's concern with the essential element of timing.

AS THE previous week's minutes are approved it is nearing four o'clock when the meeting breaks up after a normally busy agenda. However, there are further actions to be taken by the participants in their own agencies and, while the Board was meeting, three of its working groups were also. The machinery keeps turning over.

The OCB mechanism has its faults, but it is improving. It continues to acquire a fund of techniques whose bent is increasingly practical, and its purpose is becoming better known. It is on top of its job of informing the National Security Council of operational developments in behalf of national security policies. Likewise it is becoming more useful to the participants in focusing upon the operational implications of those policies. However, if it is not fully availed of, if interagency operating problems and misunderstandings are buried or unclarified until they arise in more disturbing and perhaps broader form, if projects of opportunity in the cold war pass with a glancing effort or a belated marshalling of our full potential, then to that extent the agencies and the OCB itself will have been laggard in developing the most promising instrument now on the horizon to cope with the new diplomatic era of interagency operations timed for maximum impact.

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## The Future of the Promotion System

THE ANNUAL Foreign Service Officer promotion lists were published in last month's JOURNAL. We extend warm congratulations to all those who find their names among the 710 chosen and best wishes for the future to those who missed it this time.

Granted that no system which tries to grade human beings can be perfect, yet we believe that the Selection Board method set up by the Act of 1946, has by now firmly established itself in the confidence of the Service and the public.

A promotion system must, however, prove itself able to deal with changing situations. The integration of Department personnel into the Foreign Service has confronted the system with some important tests.

The first of these tests, we believe, has been successfully met. The new FSOs are obviously beginning to find themselves. Their impact on the Service is being increasingly documented in personnel files. When we examine the progress not merely of the "Wristonees," but of *all* those who came into the Service by any lateral route, the record is quite encouraging. No one can contemplate the successful rise of the many graduates of the 1946 Man Power Act, of Section 517, and of that earlier integration of 1939 and retain doubts about the hospitality of the Foreign Service to "new blood."

Integration has highlighted some problems which have already been foreseen. For example, there is the problem of providing adequate promotional opportunities to certain categories of specialists. Various ideas have been suggested. Overcrowded specialties might be "thinned out" and versatile officers might be encouraged to transfer into lines which seem to have more future. This can be and is being done to a degree—but too much of it risks setting up invidious distinctions among Service jobs and touching off a game of musical chairs. In any case, such measures must be based upon an accurate inventory of the jobs that really need doing in the Service and the kinds of officers needed to do them. It is understood that such an inventory is virtually completed.

It has also been suggested that specialists compete only with specialists in the same category—a so-called promotion "ladder." Here again there may be some merit in the idea, together with a real danger of fragmenting the Service into many small ones. We are not ready to abandon the

central concept of a world-wide but homogeneous Service in which a man is assigned to a rank, not a particular job, and is available for transfer anywhere.

Other possibilities include revising the Staff Corps so that some of the skills and specialties now in the FSO province would be administered within the Staff, with more appropriate rules for selection-out. There is logic in this, provided such a reorganization is used for necessary adjustments and not to undo integration.

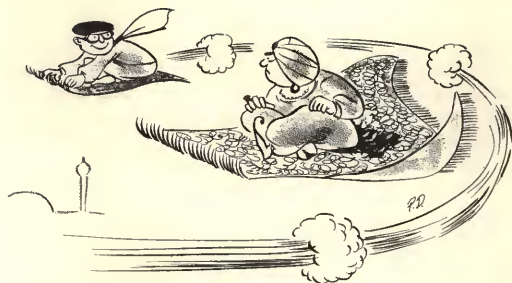
Another idea might be to restore the plan, originally thought of when the 1946 Act was framed, of a special category of officers to be retained in service, beyond the normal maximum period in class, at the appropriate levels. Assuming satisfactory performance, this group could serve an additional prescribed period of time without promotion before being liable to selection-out.

So long as selection-out itself is not taking too heavy a toll, this problem will not be acute. But the time may well come when the promotion lists will shrink. By then we trust that our system will have demonstrated its flexibility to meet new conditions.

The prospects for the junior officer are of as much concern to the Foreign Service as those of the integrated officer and the specialist. Those who have recently come into the Service at the bottom seem to have done all right. There were no less than 338 promotions from classes 6, 7, and 8, or a total of 26.6% of the officers in those classes, and 48.8% of all promotions in this year's list. The effect of the promotions from classes 5 and 4 adjusts the initial imbalance which accompanied last year's cleavage of class 4.

It might also be noted that, in the upper classes particularly, the different Boards seem to have applied somewhat different criteria as to age and length of time in service and in class. The standards need not necessarily be the same for each class, but it is important that the eligibility requirements be based on theoretically sound and factually accurate projections of the needs of the Service. In our opinion this might best be brought about by appropriate precepts to the Boards meeting next fall.

All in all, we believe the list was generous, and—if your name was on it—a good one. If not, one need not repine too much. The one thing eleven sets of annual lists really seem to prove is that you cannot keep a good man down.



## Auto Fashions for '58

by Henry S. VILLARD

**B**IGGER and costlier than ever, the American motor car of 1958 has reached what may well prove to be a summit—in size at least. The continued trend toward longer, wider, lower, more powerful models has brought with it, one may hope, the realization that the limit of convenience and practicability has at last been reached. Murmurs of discontent are beginning to be heard in the land—to which the salesmen of economy-size foreign cars are lending an eager chorus of encouragement.

Caught in the vicious circle of cut-throat competition, manufacturers seem determined to outdo their rivals every year by increasing the length, speed and power of their respective products. Regardless of the traffic problems created by modern automobile design, they have again expanded the wheelbase, built engines with higher compression ratios and greater piston displacement, pursued the fetish of flaring fins, and added elaborate gadgetry for overall effect. In short, they have surpassed themselves in a direction that may come to be reversed sooner than they think.

A recent survey showed that the average length of the four-door sedan, which represents about 80 percent of the current American motorcade, increased from 193 inches in 1938 to 212 inches in 1958. In the same period the width of the same type of car increased from 71 inches to 78 inches. That, remember, is only for the average model. The new Mercury Park Lane series is 220.2 inches long and 81 inches wide. The overall length of the Chrysler Imperial today is 225.8 inches; of the new Buick Limited, 227.1 inches; and of the Continental Mark III, 229 inches. When a car more than 19 feet long tries to park in the conventional 20-foot metered space, it should be clear that the point of no return has been reached.

Illustrative of what may be the handwriting on the wall,

F.S.O. Henry S. Villard, our first Ambassador to Libya, has been reporting on the new cars for the JOURNAL for almost a decade. Currently he is Special Assistant to the Under Secretary.

Mayor Wagner of New York a short time ago addressed a ringing letter to the industry on the need for shorter and narrower vehicles if his city and the nearby regions of New Jersey and Connecticut are to survive in the motor age. Mr. Wagner pointed out that in the past ten years the average parking lot had lost 15 percent of its usable space and pre-World War II garages had lost 40 percent of theirs; he urged that manufacturers take into account "the tremendous burdens placed upon local traffic facilities by larger automobiles." The cry is being taken up in the press. The question is: will the ruling circles of Detroit take heed?

Not long ago, the writer had occasion to mention this problem to former Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, of General Motors fame. Mr. Wilson said that in his opinion the industry would continue to build larger cars as long as the public demanded them. Evidently the popular taste as of 1958 still runs in the direction of more and better dreamboats, for with very few exceptions the new models are monsters as well as masters of the road.

But a contrary trend has also set in. Rising sales in the U.S. market for small imported cars have given pause to manufacturers; so much so in fact that General Motors, Ford, Studebaker-Packard and American Motors have taken to importing foreign-made vehicles for sale in this country. Chrysler, it is rumored, may soon join them. In 1957, according to one estimate, there was an increase of 68 percent in the sales of imported cars over 1956. Exact figures are not available, but some 200,000 units are believed to have been sold last year. In 1958, the confident expectation is that sales will double and that we shall have at least 400,000 more strangers in our midst.

While these statistics are not particularly impressive compared with the six million or more units which Detroit plans for the current twelve months, the battle of the bugs and the leviathans is undeniably on. As the American product takes on more and more the appearance of a speed boat or cabin cruiser, the exasperated owner who can't get into a garage

begins to cast a covetous eye at the nimble numbers darting around our congested highways. With the consumer price index for the United States at an all-time high, a car that is 25 percent less expensive to purchase and costs only half as much to operate has an appeal all its own.

Leading all others in the U.S. market is the German Volkswagen, but judging from the impression made at Washington's Automobile Salon this year it will soon have a competitor in General Motors' German-built Opel. Making its debut in this country, the de luxe Opel Olympia Rekord is characterized by German precision manufacture, ease of handling, and economical maintenance. On a wheelbase of 100.04 inches, the Rekord and its station wagon counterpart, the Caravan, have an overall length of 174 inches and a width of 63.6 inches. Sold and serviced through Buick dealers, the promoters believe that the Opel is destined to have a definite place in the American way of life.

Another German contender for the open road is the Porsche speedster, especially likely to find favor with the younger generation. In a class by itself is the Mercedes-Benz, whose reputation needs no embellishment. Sold in the United States through Studebaker-Packard, this line of precision-built sedans, coupes, convertibles, sports roadsters and luxury limousines runs into the American price category, but is nevertheless certain to be seen here with increasing frequency.

Despite Germany's lead, we have it on the authority of the trade that the British are coming. Austin-Healey is making a strong bid for attention with several distinguished models, as is the English Ford. Delivered price in Arlington, Virginia, of the latter's Consul is \$2018. The Vauxhall Victor, sold through Pontiac, is still another entry in the U.S. competition for foreign brands and so is the newly-arrived Triumph. In addition, there is the Rover and a new line of Hillmans and Jaguars, with the famous Hillman Minx priced here at \$1699. Besides the Austin-Healey, such other products of the British Motor Corporation, Ltd. as MG's, Morris, and Magnettes are on display. Worth noting is the fact that many of these makes include convertible and station wagon types. Typical of the \$1000 to \$2000 class is the Triumph sedan at \$1,699 and the estate wagon at \$1,899, delivered in Washington.

American Motors, not content with producing the highly successful and compact Rambler—which seeks to combine European economy with American comfort—has had the Metropolitan built for it in England and imported for domestic consumption. At roughly 40 miles to the gallon, these German and British offerings are the epitome of economy.

Likewise, such French productions as the Renault, the Simca and the Citroen. The last named, they say, is good for 55 miles to the gallon; Simca claims 40 miles on a gallon at 88 miles per hour. Italy's Fiat also performs among the best at 49 miles to a gallon. More Italian cars, like the Alfa-Romeo, are making an appearance, and even Sweden has entered the lists with the Volvo.

To revert to the made-in-America line for 1958: there is little radically new in the contours or the chassis of the various models, though much emphasis is given to styling by individual companies. For some reason, possibly because the hyperbole of yesteryear has seemed oddly out of place with a sputnik sailing over our heads, the claims of

the ad men seem relatively restrained. Buick's "Air Borne B-58" is "a car built more on aviation principles than any car you've ever seen before"; Pontiac's new Bonneville line celebrating GM's golden jubilee is the "Boldest advance in 50 years"; and Cadillac is "Motordom's Masterpiece." But in general the merits of the new crop are very simply summed up, as in De Soto's "more beauty per dollar, more engine per dollar, more ride per dollar, more room per dollar," and Mercury's "more beauty, more comfort, more power, more response, more features, more value." In short, more of everything.

ONE FINDS beauty on every hand, as in the Dodge Swept-Wing—"very low, very daring, beautifully proportioned," in the "flared silhouette" of Studebaker and in the new grille designs of Buick. Engines are, on the average, 10 percent more powerful than in 1957, with Lincoln and Continental stepped up 25 percent to 375 horsepower and Mercury pushing the first mass produced motor of 400 horsepower. For the ride, "air suspension" systems are provided, though at extra cost except on the Cadillac Brougham where this is standard equipment. Roominess is emphasized in many models by including in the specifications precise "hip-room" and "leg-room" measurements. Luxury and comfort are traditional in cars like the Imperial and the Lincoln.

When it comes to value, by which one means price, some close scrutiny is in order. Only one line—Ford, which recently produced its 25 millionth V-8 engine—claims a drop in price this year. All others show a uniform increase, despite Mercury's disingenuous assertion that "it costs a lot less than it looks." Jokers are wild in most deals too. Standard equipment of course includes wheels, tires, steering wheels and windshields, but then there is so much "optional" that seems essential these days. For example, a local dealer is offering the Mercury four-door 6 passenger Commuter Station Wagon at \$3,604; listed as accessories are Mercromatic drive at \$226, radio at \$91, heater at \$100, power steering at \$108, power brakes at \$38, power seat at \$70, power windows at \$108, and all sorts of additional items from back-up lights at \$8 to tinted glass at \$34.

One completely new car is in the showrooms for 1958—the impatiently awaited and extensively advertised Edsel. This medium priced effort of Ford is distinguished from the ordinary run of today's "sculptured" cars by its vertical radiator grille, exclusive Teletouch Drive with buttons on the hub of the steering wheel, and self-adjusting hydraulic brakes. It comes in a complete line of 18 models, priced "from just above the lowest to just below the highest," with a number of refinements designed to attract the buyer who searches for details.

Prices generally vary according to dealer's discounts, trade-in allowances, and overhead costs passed on to the consumer, so that it is impossible to quote exactly what a given car will take out of one's pocketbook. But for rule of thumb purposes, the following range of approximate U.S. retail prices\* at the factory (standard equipment only) may be of interest: Ford, \$1,800 to \$4,500; Edsel, \$2,300 to \$3,500; Mercury, \$2,500 to \$4,000; Lincoln, \$4,500 to \$5,200; Continental, \$5,300 to \$5,800; Chevrolet, \$1,900

(Continued on page 34)

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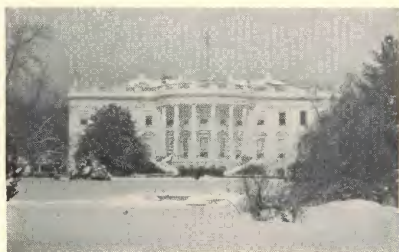
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## Auto Fashions for '58

to \$2,600; Pontiac \$2,400 to \$3,300; Oldsmobile, \$2,600 to \$4,000; Buick, \$2,400 to \$4,700; Cadillac, \$4,500 to \$7,000; Plymouth, \$2,000 to \$2,800; Dodge, \$2,300 to \$3,100; De Soto, \$2,600 to \$3,900; Chrysler, \$2,900 to \$5,500; Imperial, \$4,600 to \$5,500; Studebaker, \$1,700 to \$3,000; Packard, above \$3,000; Rambler, \$1,900 to \$2,900. For the information of those to whom price is no object, a Cadillac Brougham may be had for something over \$13,000 and, to top the lists, an Imperial Limousine for somewhat more than \$15,000.

**A**LTHOUGH much stress is laid on comfort, it is questionable whether entry or exit in the new lower-than-ever models is any easier. A definite technique is required, especially of long-limbed persons, to approach or leave the driver's seat, an area which in some cases resembles the cockpit of a jet fighter. To adjust the line of vision over the hood it has become necessary to raise or lower the seats in addition to pushing them forward or back. For the same reason the rear view mirror must now be mounted on the cowl over the dashboard instead of just below the roof. Lowering of the floorboards to unprecedented levels has, of course, been accomplished at the cost of less floor space between the passengers; for the tunnel through which the drive shaft operates must be correspondingly higher and is rapidly becoming an ungainly and inconvenient impediment.

The desire for comfort being second only to eye-appeal, "air suspension" is the most widely touted automotive development of the year. It is available for the first time on all General Motors and Ford cars at an extra cost from \$125 to \$215 according to the car. This innovation in shock absorbers involves four dome-shaped chambers attached to the frame with pistons connected to the wheels; an air compressor supplies the required pressure to these "air springs," which take up each jounce in the road through action of the piston. Since the system operates to keep the car level at all times, even when passengers or baggage are loaded or unloaded, there are apt to be unexpected complications when the car is jacked up to change a tire, or when the end is raised to tow the car or balance the wheels. Buyer resistance is reported strong to paying extra for this kind of luxury.

\*Compiled from *WORLD'S BUSINESS*.

Other features this year include dual headlamps for practically all models and makes, and adjustable anti-glare rear view mirrors for added safety at night; roll-down rear windows on station wagons, either manually or power operated; new "safeguard" speedometers, which act in one way or another to prevent a set speed from being exceeded; and removable radios. So many cars have adopted tubeless tires, with their margin of a hundred miles of travel to the nearest service station, that some have eliminated the ubiquitous spare altogether.

Fuel injection seems increasingly popular and may be had, optionally, on Chevrolet, Pontiac, Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto, and Chrysler. The Studebaker Golden Hawk is alone in featuring a supercharger. A conscious effort to get more miles to the gallon is evident in many respects, from the introduction of new engine-transmission combinations to automatic chokes. But only Oldsmobile has seen fit to drop the power output of its engine for the sake of fuel economy, achieving this aim through a more efficient two-barrel carburetor. For those who think not so much of the initial cost as of the upkeep, the savings obtained by lowering the horsepower will seem like a novel step indeed for an American auto builder to take.

Economy in the American auto mart seems in general to be a secondary consideration. Yet Studebaker's Scotsman Series brings the cost and maintenance of a car within reasonable range, and the sales record of the Rambler line indicates a growing preference for economical transportation and maneuverability—especially when it becomes a question of to park or not to park.

Power, however, plays more and more of a role in the car of today. Besides enabling a driver to flash his tail fins and bank of rear lights to slow pokes on the turnpikes, power is needed for braking to a sudden stop from cruising speeds of sixty miles an hour or more. Power is needed for steering into and out of tight parking places and for operating seats and windows in what Plymouth calls "the push-button world of effortless driving." Power is exemplified in the boast of Buick's B-12000 engine: "12,000 pounds of thrust behind every piston's stroke"—enough, one would think, to put a rocket into space.

All in all, as the nice old lady in the *New Yorker* cartoon observed, "It's been a good year for everybody. The Russians got the ICBM and we got the Edsel."

## Roadhogs

**B**ECAUSE automobiles are getting longer and wider, there won't be as many parking spaces as planned in the new Senate Office Building, Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.) declared.

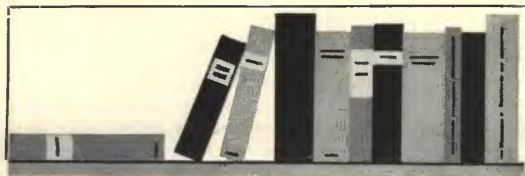
In a speech sharply critical of "the apparent determination of the American automobile industry to force down the throats of the buying public wider, longer, more expensive models each year," Bush praised New York area officials for focusing attention on the resulting shrinkage of parking space. . . .

"This is a problem which comes close to home for the Congress," he declared, "because parking facilities in the Capitol area are becoming more and more inadequate."

Bush said he feared the trend toward bigger cars would price American vehicles out of the market, with a resulting chain reaction of harm to suppliers and workers. . . .

Later, Bush said he drove to work yesterday in a Cadillac. But the 6-foot-4 Senator said he much prefers to use another smaller car Mrs. Bush was using yesterday—one made in England.

—Jack Eisen in the *Washington Post-Times Herald*



## From Our Bookshelf

**The Age of Revolution**, by Winston S. Churchill, Dodd Mead & Co., New York, 1957. 385 pages, 18 maps and index. \$6.00.

Reviewed by E. J. BEIGEL

Churchill, who is 83, has completed his four-volume History of the English-Speaking Peoples. The original manuscript, written before the war, has been rewritten and expanded over the past several years "in the light of subsequent advances in historical knowledge" and whatever changes may have occurred in Churchillian perspectives. The first two volumes were published in 1956 and covered the history of the British people up to 1688. *The Age of Revolution* covers Books VII-IX of the History and takes the reader through England's Advance to World Power, The First British Empire, and Napoleon. The final volume, to be called *The Great Democracies*, is scheduled for publication March 13.

The History is probably the last ambitious project of a half century of serious biographical and historical writing, a body of work whose notable quality was recognized by the Nobel Prize for Literature, awarded to Churchill in 1953. The present volume is no exception, either in readability as narrative writing or interest as history. The first book of this volume coincides with the period of Marlborough and is the most difficult, not only because of the intricacies of European war and politics during this generation but also perhaps because Churchill has telescoped into half a dozen chapters material that he earlier covered in the four-volume biography of the first great Churchill.

The narrative becomes more fascinating for the American reader in the second book, which emphasizes the period of troubles with the colonies and sketches the major events and engagements of the War of Independence. It does not excuse the blundering by the English military leaders during the war. The third book is most noteworthy in its portrayal of the origins of the French Revolution and the course of the Napoleonic wars, particularly the campaigns of Wellington. There are also two excellent chapters on Anglo-American relations through the war of 1812, that "futile and unnecessary conflict."

This is a political and military history. It does not pretend to cover the arts or social behavior. In encompassing 127 years in such limited space, Churchill has had to con-

centrate on main events and leading personalities. His thumbnail characterizations and commentaries are pungent and revealing. The reader frequently regrets that the commentary is kept so succinct in order to make room for the facts. The maps of principal battles and campaigns are especially useful in supplementing the text. The index and typography are excellent.

**Democracy versus Communism**, by Kenneth Colegrove, published by the Institute of Fiscal and Political Education, printed by the D. Van Nostrand and Company, Inc., Princeton, New Jersey, 1957, 424 pages, \$4.95.

Reviewed by Robert L. BUELL

The Institute of Fiscal and Political Education, 225 East 46th Street, New York, a non-profit organization which contains a number of distinguished retired Foreign Service Officers on its Board of Trustees, has, after four years of preparation and an expenditure of about \$150,000, finally produced a textbook on the above subject for use in the secondary schools of the United States. It is also suitable for use in the educational training program of our armed forces. It is the only textbook on this subject ever published in our country. It will shortly be accompanied by a training manual for teachers.

The book is beautifully printed and amply illustrated with about 150 photographs and maps. It is divided into nineteen chapters describing the evolution and nature of democracy in the United States and contrasting it with the evolution and nature of communism in the U.S.S.R. and its satellites.

It would be difficult to conceive of a book that is more objective and factual and, at the same time, not to be regarded as mere propaganda.

It has appeared at a most opportune moment, for there has probably never been a time in our history when there was more soul searching as to the efficacy of our present educational system in inculcating in our youth fundamental knowledge that will make good intelligent citizens.

The author, Kenneth Colegrove, is an eminent professor emeritus in history from Northwestern University. The editor, Hall Bartlett, a professor at Teachers College, Columbia University, is one of the ablest authors of textbooks in the country.

The book has already been highly praised by Vice President Nixon, J. Edgar Hoover, Admiral Lewis Strauss, and many other distinguished Americans.

Foreign Service Officers and their families will be rendering a real service to our country if they will commend this book to any school superintendents or members of boards of education whom they know. It is not easy to get a new course included in the curriculum of any school. The impact of this book will obviously be in direct ratio to the extent that it is incorporated into our educational institutions.

Robert Buell (FSO-Ret'd.) was a member of the first Foreign Service class (1925). As deputy chairman of the Alumni committee, he is currently occupied with the People to People program.

E. J. Beigel (EUR) for the past several years has edited and published the papers of the Institute of Iberian Studies.

## The Book Shelf (from page 35)

Klee, by G. di San Lazzaro, translated from the Italian by Stuart Hood, Frederick A. Praeger, New York, 304 pages with Appendix, price \$5.75.

Reviewed by Lyle K. BUSH, Professor of Art

There is a note of coincidental and felicitous resonance in the appearance of this penetrative appraisal of the artist-philosopher, Paul Klee, and the recent declaration of confidence in the Western German people by the distinguished educator-diplomat, James Bryant Conant. Gualtieri di San Lazzaro as editor of "XXe Siecle," the outstanding international review of modern art published in Paris, has dealt with the Swiss-born German artist with a scholarly deftness and sensitiveness that increase the reverence of the aesthete for the particular artist, and at the same time revive our affection for the spirit of Goethe. San Lazzaro's monograph is a testament of faith both in the creative individual and his people.

In this study of Klee it is suggested that Picasso with his immediate reactions is at one pole of modern art and Paul Klee represents the other pole, and that we must wait patiently for years before we discover the musical, mathematical, poetic, and architectural senses in Klee that have enabled him to resolve human realities into tragi-comic truths at a time when mankind is confronted by necessities not only to rediscover and assess self, but to seek new sites on which to build from primitivistic blueprints in stellar areas. Klee emerges from the pages of this volume with its prodigal illustration in color not as the versatile and accomplished craftsman alone, but as a Leonardo of his time whose every flower within its botanical verity enjoys the air it breathes, queries the agonies of a transient world, hopes, despairs, and still reaches for communion with the stars beyond the stars. Klee is Emerson, Lao-tze, and the orient in the evocation of his symbols, the attunement of time and movement in space, and in the words from his diary now inscribed on his tomb at Berne:

*"I cannot be grasped in this world, for I am as much at home with the dead as with those yet unborn—a little nearer to the heart of creation than is normal but still too far away."*

A book so persuasive of Klee's thesis, that "Art does not reproduce the visible; it renders visible," should be read by all Philistines. A book about a painter who writes in his "Creative Confessions" that "Evil will be neither triumphant nor a pitiful enemy, but a force which totality will absorb," should be read by all cynics. All others who read it may expect to experience the pathos and the delight of our only remaining ecstasy—a sense of wonder.

The Mexican Government Today, William P. Tucker, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1957, 484 pages.

Reviewed by Mrs. Lucy Lythe KILLEA

"The Mexican Government Today" explains the Mexican Government in detail from four viewpoints: its historical and constitutional basis, its legal or formal aspects, how it actually works, and how it could be improved. Basically a textbook in manner of treatment and material presented, it nevertheless achieves the author's objective to prepare a general treatise on the governmental structure of Mexico.

The serious student of Latin American political affairs will detect a lack of first-hand familiarity with the area, the

people and the political institutions about which the author is writing. Nevertheless, the sincerity of approach, as exemplified by the author's concern with the manifestation of democracy in Mexico and the prospects for improvement, makes for an effective and convincing exposition of the strengths and weaknesses of the Mexican system of government as it has evolved today.

The roles of labor and the army in the evolution of the Mexican government as presented in the book reveal an interesting contrast to the situation in most other Latin American countries. Army factions had controlled the presidency and hence the country for many years, but since 1920 no regime has been established by military revolt, the last two serious attempts, in 1929 and 1938, having failed. Labor is effectively organized, and during the 1930's the unions were able to exert influence on government policy to gain for organized labor a privileged economic and political position. Democratization within the major political party has been effective in bringing the political power of labor and the military into better balance with the interests of the other groups of the population.

The tenor of the author's research and the conclusion he reaches are clearly stated in the last chapter in which he sums up the results of his research:

"Mexico can be regarded as a developing democracy because of its representative governmental structure and its recent progress in the direction of responsibility is still largely the presidency, the representativeness of the government is increasing through such developments as the increasing representativeness within the official party; the growth of substantial opposition parties; a decreasing dependence on the army as a political instrument; less frequent federal intervention in the affairs of state governments; a tendency toward improvement in the quality of officials and congressmen; and probably some decrease in personalism as the means of governmental leadership as representative political institutions develop. . . .

"If the trend toward honesty and integrity in government continues, Mexico can go a long way, even with her limited natural resources, toward becoming an important modern country."

When the author is dealing with a management problem or a question of healthy state-federal relationships, he writes with authority. When he touches on subjects outside of what appears to be his field of greatest interest, public administration, he falls back entirely on other sources. This does not necessarily detract from his work as a textbook in the field of public administration, but it does cause some reservations on the reader's part regarding the author's judgment on the influence of history and environment on the Mexican character and the Mexican government's present strengths and weaknesses.

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# WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS

## Information in a Changing World

One of our ablest Ambassadors took a long look, first into the background and then the future of the U. S. Information Agency, at the January luncheon of the American Foreign Service Association at Ft. Lesley McNair.

George V. Allen, recently appointed director of USIA, sketched the need in our changing world for a government information program overseas. Where once contacts between government officials had been considered sufficient, since OWI days in World War II it has been recognized that the people of foreign countries must be informed, not merely its officials, if there are to be any lasting effects. And this is a proper function of government, Mr. Allen said, even if communism didn't exist. Communism adds urgency to the program.

Granted that the function of the Information Agency is both proper and necessary, what of its personnel? And what of the future of personnel in an Agency where worldwide cuts seem biennial, and the drastic cuts of fiscal '58 are a vivid reminder?

It is the Ambassador's opinion—in his capacity as director of the Information program—that because of the very nature of the work, the USIA officer's contacts with peoples in foreign countries are wider than those of any other government official, and it is quite possible in the new world we live in that USIA officers can become the outstanding body of American officials overseas. Not, however, by wishing—but by working and being willing to serve wherever the need is. Mr. Allen said that in this session of Congress USIA is seeking career legislation. If it is obtained, he thought appointments to it should be on a selective basis and that perhaps 200 officers would be converted into the career service each year.

## Foreign Service at Home

Various tales have emerged from Washington's Blizzard of '58: How the Mardi Gras dance at the Spanish Embassy went on, nothing daunted, until dawn, while guests struggled knee deep in snow after being dug out of five foot snow drifts; how Senator Green, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Joe Martin all turned up for work on the Monday decreed as a day of leave; how occupied New State's offices were; how—but the one we liked was the epic flight of our new Ambassador to Libya, John Wesley Jones.

On the day before sailing from New York "Kitty" Jones was packed and ready to go, but her young daughters were still completely snowbound at her parents' place in the country, with no possibility of getting out of the house to any transportation, public or private. Her friends were sympathizing, were sad she couldn't make that trip. But once again, and at home, the Service hurdled the impossible, and with the co-operation of the police, the rescue oper-

ation was accomplished. A bull dozer mushed to within two hundred yards of the house of General and Mrs. del Valle, Tina and Frances came out smiling, Siamese cat and luggage in hand, and the voyage of the "Constitution" was made considerably more interesting by the presence of John and Kitty and the girls. Peter is staying in Washington to attend school.

## Is Reading Outdated?

When we've talked with librarians from time to time, we've been staggered at the housing problems the future holds for libraries. Dr. Harold Lancour, director of the University of Illinois Library School has outlined vividly some of these problems to us: Where library shelves often occupy part of a city block now, in the future the same library will need acres if books continue to be written, published and acquired by libraries at the same rate. And we're not referring merely to "And Some Came Running."

There's another angle of the situation of even greater significance, however: How many adults are currently using their library's books and services? This question is worrying many and the National Book Committee, a non-profit citizen's organization, is this month sponsoring the first National Library Week ever held in the U.S.A., in cooperation with the American Library Association, from March 16 to March 22.

It is no secret that our reading habits have deteriorated in recent years, and that America lags far behind the rest of the educated world as book readers. Book publication in Russia is over three times (in terms of titles alone) what it is in America. In fact, Japan, the United Kingdom, India and West Germany all publish considerably more book titles annually than the U.S.A. where presumably a higher standard of living and shorter work week give more leisure time and books available than ever before.

(Continued on page 38)



And this one I got for testifying before two Congressional committees.

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## Washington Letter (from page 37)

It is estimated that half of the adult population in the U.S.A. live within a mile of a public library yet only one-fifth ever avail themselves of the services offered (Washington is one of the few cities of its size in the U.S.A. which is not well equipped with libraries).

With too many TV programs geared to the l.c.d. (lowest common denominator) and many of the million-sized circulation magazines edited and published for effortless "reading," libraries and book stores remain among the few escapes from mass-moulded mentalities, and we wish the National Book Committee a resounding success in its library program.

## Anzus (from page 14)

tives of high station participate in most Council meetings. As one communique noted: "The overriding objective of the ANZUS partners is to strengthen the relationships between their governments and to seek effective means of providing for their mutual security." Such an objective requires continuous effort on the part of all parties; a view which has been steadfastly maintained by the Antipodes members. They consider this Treaty, in the words of Sir Carl Berendsen at the time of its signature, as "a common undertaking to regard a danger to one as a danger to all, a common assumption of a formal duty—the same identical duty—by each of the three partners." Obviously, ANZUS provides readily available machinery for high level consultations on matters of importance to the participants.

## Conclusions:

Despite its relatively quiet existence, ANZUS seems to have prospered. There is no reason to believe that it will not continue to do so. Seldom in a multilateral organization do the partners have so much in common. All three countries enjoy high standards of living. In addition to a common language, the partners share a legal, social, and economic structure derived largely from a common stock. In two world wars and in the Korean conflict they fought side by side to protect their mutual interests. The fact that they share so many of their goals should be enough to assure that reasonably satisfactory solutions will be found for the areas in which there are disagreements. Most of these areas lie in the economic field where certain U. S. practices—in the disposal of surplus agricultural goods and in the protection of some U. S. extractive industries—receive less than wholehearted approval of its ANZAC partners. As long as these common goals are retained, despite other differences, ANZUS seems likely to prosper.

## Warning Voices

Warning voices sometimes tell me that Pakistan is not ready for the democratic process. I can only reply that then Pakistan is not ready at all; for there is no alternative way of bringing about rapport between authority and people, no other avenue to national fulfillment . . . Dictatorship would not combat corruption; it would erect corruption into principle . . . Politics is essential for the cohesion of the state and . . . the politicians are its servitors.—Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, Premier of Pakistan.

# ECE: A Joint Effort

by Stanley C. ALLYN

THERE IS very little known in this country about our membership in the Economic Commission for Europe, or its present worth to us, or about its potential value.

In fact, if one of our opinion-polling agencies were to ask, "What do you think about the ECE?" the question would probably draw pretty much of a blank, even among otherwise well-informed persons.

This is not too difficult to understand. The Commission's meetings do not contribute many flashy headlines. Its work is a patient—almost a "plodding" type of activity whose results are not easily capsuled.

And yet, after serving for two years as head of the United States delegation to the ECE, it is my opinion that "we have something here." I believe that in the years to come, we will be glad that we have had a hand in shaping the direction of this unusual organization. And "unusual" is certainly the word for it.

Many readers of the *FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL* will, of course, be familiar with the structure of the ECE, but for the record, I should like to put down my own conception of its purpose.

The Economic Commission for Europe represents a joint effort on the part of the member nations to develop the economy and raise the living standards of the European nations. It is an arm of the United Nations with a membership of 29 countries, including the Soviet Union and all of its satellites.

The work of the ECE is carried out by a number of committees and a permanent secretariat. There is, for example, a committee on agriculture, one on transport, one on trade, electric power, manpower—and so on. One might say that the committee structure runs the gamut of economics. Once each year, the Commission has a plenary session at which reports are received from the committees, general progress is reviewed and broad policies are established for the year to come.

Each member nation is represented at the plenary sessions by a delegation which consists of a principal representative and a group of advisers. Except in the case of the United States—during my experience—the heads of the delegations to the plenary sessions have been men in government service. Some were cabinet ministers; several were ambassadors. I have been the only businessman serving as a principal representative, and as such, my position has been somewhat unique. My advisers, of course, have been drawn from the Department of State, each of whom is a specialist in some particular area of international relations.

Considering the fact that America once was more interested in her domestic rather than international affairs, it is

interesting enough that the United States should be a member of the Economic Commission for Europe, but it is even more interesting that the ECE is the only non-political body where representatives of the communist "east" and the democratic "west" get together.

There is naturally a terrific diversity of interests, resources, economic background and degree of development within the member countries, and these differences often sharply collide at the plenary sessions.

Challenging questions are shot back and forth, and this is one of the big advantages of United States participation in ECE, intangible though it may be. There is an old saying that you can learn almost as much about the other fellow by the questions he asks as you can from what he says, and in large degree this has applied in the plenary sessions of both 1956 and 1957 in the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

Personally, I have listened to every question with a feeling that the questions may reveal more than the formal statements of the representatives.

It is the custom for each speaker before the annual economic survey meetings of the plenary sessions to give a brief picture of economic conditions in his own country. The Soviet delegation, naturally, was very much on the job

*(Continued on page 49)*



Stanley C. Allyn, chairman of the Board of the National Cash Register Company and United States delegate to E.C.E., is shown here with Robert S. Oelmann, president of N.C.R.



## Volcanoes . . . and Live Sacrifices

by Otto McCLARRIN

MANY YEARS AGO after reading detailed descriptions about Vesuvius and the ancient city of Pompeii, I became intensely interested in volcanoes—both active and dormant. I spent days roaming about Yellowstone National Park studying the eruptive freaks of nature there. I visited extinct volcanoes in western United States. I watched Mauna Loa in the Hawaiian Islands, which still discharges more lava than any of the world's other 400 active volcanoes. While in Japan I observed Fujiyama, and during the past twenty months I have visited many of the 125 volcanic centers in Indonesia.

My fascination in such natural phenomena stems, I think, from a respect for the power and mystery they represent. Man, with all his scientific knowledge and inventions, still cannot control the mighty mountain when it speaks in anger.

It was rather natural, on being assigned to open a new USIS center in Jogjakarta, Indonesia, therefore, that I should be charmed by the city's proximity to the volcano Merapi.

Merapi's presence added a touch of adventure to my assignment. It was dangerous, and therefore fascinating, like the allure of a pretty woman. I watched with wonder its daily outburst as it boiled heavenward in a vast cumulus—like an evil flower in the sky. I remembered the statement "When the mighty mountain speaks, even in a whisper, the whole world sits up and listens."

The housing situation in Jogjakarta was critical. Months

of searching for a residence for my family resulted only in frustration. The only houses available for rent within twenty five miles of Jogjakarta were in Kaliurang, a village located some 3000 feet up Merapi's side.

For months after the family's settling in Kaliurang, we thrilled at living on the side of an active volcano. We wrote descriptions of its weird beauty to friends in the States, and laughed at their concern that Merapi might shower us some day with a heart-breaking hour . . . marking the passing of things loved and cherished.

Driving between Jogjakarta and Kaliurang each day over rough roads was not a pleasant task. Living without many modern conveniences presented hardships. But there were compensations. Merapi was magnificent at sunset and by moonlight. The view was created especially for the imaginative appreciation of poets and artists. The beauty of the nights, the serene expanse of sky punctuated by occasional glimpses of the Indian Ocean 34 miles away, lifted our spirits with the limitless joy of living.

Then suddenly one day Merapi began to speak. Living hardships diminished from our mental screens into nothingness, for real trouble was imminent.

Merapi displayed small eruptions as many as fifteen times a day, and Indonesian newspapers printed warning headlines "Killer Merapi Active Again."

The seismograph at Babadan was in continual unrest, recording heavy tremors. Local authorities prepared for the immediate evacuation of towns and villages on the volcano's slopes the moment the danger signal was given.

Otto McClarrin has left Jogjakarta and the slopes of Merapi for duty in Medan, his third Indonesian post.

My family and I, located in the number two danger zone, heard thunder-like rumblings and watched fireballs burning along the slopes. As the volume of smoke from the volcano increased, we became tense with fear and trepidation, and for good reason. Merapi had erupted in 1954, causing havoc and destruction in many parts of Central Java. Furthermore official reports state that more than 4,000 people, and innumerable livestock, have been killed by hot gasses and lava which Merapi has released into the atmosphere since official records have been kept of its toll.

I rushed to the Office of Geodetic Survey in Jogjakarta and learned that we didn't have to fear being killed by lava. Its movement is so slow, a man can walk fast enough to escape its destructive power.

"The real danger," an official warned, "is the glowing clouds of hot gasses and steam. They race down the side of the mountain at ground level, killing and demolishing everything in their path. These clouds are over 2,000°F. You can imagine what happens to people enveloped by the clouds by visualizing what happens to a chicken in an oven heated merely to 300°F."

\* \* \*

He said our stone house would offer no protection.

"The glass in windows will melt away, and even if the glass didn't melt, the heat would be too intense for survival."

He showed me pictures of villages wiped out by glowing clouds; scenes of men, women, children and cattle killed in villages and fields.

"The main danger we fear at the present time," he added,

"is the possibility of an avalanche. The lava crust formed in 1954 is inclining seriously to the western side of the slope, and the 1948 incrustation is crumbling. This presents a dangerous situation if new lava should come and force the collapse of this outer wall of igneous rock."

He noticed symptoms of tension mounting within me.

"Don't worry about it," he said quietly. "We have a look-out tower, and men stationed there night and day. We shall notify all inhabitants of the various danger zones in sufficient time for them to evacuate."

A diagram of the look-out tower showed tunnels dug deep into the mountain for the protection of workers should glowing clouds or an avalanche develop before the men were able to escape. There were no such underground tunnels in Kaliurang. Only a few homes in the village were equipped with telephones. We had been unable to get a telephone for our house.

Night and day we watched the volcano with mixed emotions. Eyewitnesses to the 1954 eruption added to our anxiety by painting vivid pictures of the fear and hysteria which reigned supreme at that time. They talked about the spectacular display it presented at night. How glowing cinders made brilliant orange streaks as they whizzed into the sky. How clouds of steam and smoke shone in the yellow and orange light of glowing lava which flowed down the slopes of the mountain like rivers of vari-colored fire. They talked about the clouds' awesome march over villages, leaving paths of utter devastation behind. Their talk was filled with respect, reverence . . . and fear.

(Continued on page 42)



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## Volcanoes

(from page 41)

Our sleep was a restless sleep.

Finally . . . happily . . . Geodetic Office officials said the danger was over. Merapi was again behaving normally. We relaxed, but our relaxation was short-lived. Within a week, the mountain began to speak again in loud, vulgar tones, and the whole community sat up and listened.

\* \* \* \* \*

We couldn't bear going through the unimaginable tensions again, so we moved to the one place we could find room: the Garuda Hotel in Jogjakarta. Even though residence there could be only on a temporary basis, the comparative safety of the place gave us the first real peace of mind we had experienced in months.

Instead of diminishing my interest in active volcanoes, however, that experience served only as a stimulus. Within a short time I was in an airplane flying around Merapi's crater watching the outward manifestations of tremendous tensions and stresses accumulated miles down millions of years ago. Later I visited Krakatau, the volcanic island off the coast of Sumatra, which had erupted with such violence in 1883 that over 36,000 people lost their lives in resultant tidal waves.

Finally, a group of Indonesian friends invited me to join them in making an annual pilgrimage to the volcano Bromo in East Java. I accepted with keen anticipation.

It turned out to be an unforgettable experience. There we beheld a vivid panorama of antiquity; a bewitching spectacle of live sacrifices to the god of the volcano.

We began this adventure by driving from the City of Surabaya to the highest point possible to drive a standard passenger-type car, in safety, on Mount Bromo. We parked the car, and about 4:00 p.m., with packs of winter clothing, food and water, we joined thousands of barefooted pilgrims on a fourteen-mile hike up the sides of this mountain.

At about 8:30 p.m., weary with fatigue, we stopped, ate dinner, rested and slept on the ground for slightly over an hour; then, refreshed, we continued on our journey.

We were never alone.

Thousands of men, women and children—even cripples, and women with babies tied to their backs—bearing pole-slung baskets of chickens and ducks, rice and tea. Some were leading goats and sheep. All teetered along, step by step, grunt by grunt, onward and upward . . . to worship their god.

There were no defined roads or pathways, no electric lights to show us the way; just the moon . . . and a sea of torches flickering like fireflies.

We traveled along dangerous ravines; along the sides of cliffs, where any false step, a slip, might mean serious injury . . . or an earlier appointment with Gabriel than anticipated.

Despite being in good physical condition, I was puffing and blowing like a steam engine—in strong contrast to the pilgrims, who, grim-faced and solemn, trudged along at a steady, outwardly-effortless pace.

It began to rain. It became muddy. But nothing deterred them.

Muddy, cold and tired, we finally arrived at the top of a mountain, more than a mile above sea level. And there, in the moonlight, unfolded one of those unforgettable scenes which has endeared this section of the world to me. The top of this mountain was actually the edge of a crater some ten miles wide. Between where we stood and the Volcano Bromo was a large desert of sand, lava and volcanic ash. Being above the clouds, the optical illusion viewed gave the valley the effect of a gigantic lake, given an aura of mystery by the moving interplay of pale pastel clouds.

IN THE distance, rising above the desert like a sentinel, was Bromo. Its smoke appeared to be motionless, as if a person were viewing a still picture. The air was crisp, cold and damp. One could hear teeth chattering; shaking in sudden bursts of chills. We could see the glow of many lights in the desert about half-way to Bromo. Even though fatigued, I followed the pilgrims on the tiresome descent into the desert.

It took us some two hours to cross the sandy plain. As we approached the camp fires, music and voices created a murmur which sounded like the rushing of distant waters. The crash of gamelan gongs and wail of oriental flutes and string instruments permeated the atmosphere. Staggering with weariness, we dropped onto the sand. But this was a happy oasis. Hundreds of men, women and children sat on mats on the cold, damp sand, selling food, drink, and live offerings for the God of Bromo. A festival atmosphere prevailed. Thousands of pilgrims ate, drank, rested and slept on the ground. Hundreds accompanied drums and orchestras in song. The hustle and bustle of hectic activity was reminiscent of carnivals at home. Everyone was joyfully building up morale, strength and determination for the final assault on the Bromo peak itself.

I wrapped up in a blanket and stretched out to sleep, but I was too excited. Everything was too soul-stirring. The cast of the drama was so vast identities had become meaningless. Everyone seemed to be brothers. The singleness of purpose had merged their spirits into one tremendous wave of fellowship.

It was near 2 o'clock when we started out again for the final push up Bromo's cone to the apex . . . and the sacrifices. Only two miles to go . . . but the steepest, most hazardous stretch of our journey. None of the pilgrims had more than bamboo sticks as mountain-climbing equipment. Other than shoes and winter clothing, we were no better equipped than most pilgrims. When we arrived at the base of the cone, I was shocked to learn that we were expected to climb such steep terrain in the dark of night. "To hell with what members of my party may think," I said to myself. "I'll sit this one out right here!" I had just about justified my attitude to myself, when I noticed women with babies tied to their backs, and little children climbing on hands and knees, all making their way up that mountain. My weary body cried out in pain, but I continued. With sticks in each hand, I dug into the sand and pulled myself upward . . . pushing with my legs . . . crawling . . . wiggling. I inched along like an inch worm. Determination alone sustained me. On reaching the top I lay limp with fatigue for at least

a half hour before I had the strength and courage to rise and look into the inferno of Bromo's crater.

Thousands of people were lined along the crater's edge like flies around a honeycomb; standing on the narrow ledge like weary seagulls fighting for footroom on a shipwreck. I stood up, coughed in an effort to expel smoke from my lungs; stepped forward and looked over the heads of the row of people circling the crater. Then I saw the mass of intense fire that is the heart of an active volcano!

The thrill . . . the intense exhilaration . . . is difficult to describe. It was as though you had dug a pit several city blocks wide, filled it with automobile tires, soaked them in gasoline and set off this pyre with tons of dynamite. The volcano spoke with a voice of authority that comes only after centuries of experience.

To thousands of Indonesians standing around the edge of that crater, it was the voice of their god. They could see his power. They could feel his strength. The reflection of the flames dancing across their faces illuminated the intensity of their faith. Many had risked their lives to pay tribute

*(Continued on page 44)*



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## **Volcanoes**

*(from page 43)*



to a power stronger than themselves. These people, silhouetted against the glow, outlined against the unfurling of intense clouds of smoke, were ready and waiting . . . to make sacrifices on the volcano's altar.

My watch indicated that it was 3:38 a.m. Out of the desert to our rear, illuminated by moonlight, one could see thousands of human ants moving in a series of continuous streams up the mountain. The darkness of the mountain-side was punctuated here and there by Morse-code flashes of torch lights . . . moving torches . . . flickering in the breeze. Barefoot people, accustomed to the warmth of the tropics, shivered in the rarefied morning air. The sound of many people coughing from newly acquired colds added staccato chords to the atmosphere. A loud laugh followed a slip here . . . a muffled scream during a fall there . . . moans from injuries and physical exhaustion here and there. But everywhere, one felt an uncanny determination to reach the top.

The god of the volcano must have sprinkled a protective veil over his people, for they climbed impossible terrain in the black of night with the sure-footedness of the mountain goat.

I was seized with admiration for these people.

Whatever the merits of the religious beliefs, or superstitions, of the Tengerese people, I admired them for the strength of their convictions, and the way they translated that strength into physical power. Young boys and girls tackled that mountain with the ease of American youngsters climbing the steps of a sliding board. The crippled and the deformed struggled up pathless terrain like American men and women walking through the doorways of their churches on Sunday morning. It was an amazing spectacle; a moving experience.

**I**T WAS after four a.m. when the sacrifices began. Tengerese priests chanted the rituals of ancient invocations that had been handed down for hundreds of years. My heart pounded painfully as I watched men and boys climbing down into the crater nearer and nearer to the wallowing sea of fire.

The sacrifices were made on a wholesale scale. Live sheep, goats, chickens, and ducks were tossed into the crater along with vegetables, fruit, and flowers. Then I discovered the

## ... and Live Sacrifices

reason why the men and boys had descended down the side of the crater. They were risking their lives to retrieve some animals before they reached the flames! The force of a goat falling pell mell could catapult a man into the fire. But some of these dare-devils were so poor that they were willing to risk all for plunder.

Watching them was like a weird nightmare. I told myself that none of this was real. I wanted to wake up. Finally the pounding within me was too overpowering. The tension, too great. My fear for their lives, too strong. I turned my head, walked to the back of the crowd, looked down upon the desert . . . and tried to match my heart with the peace and tranquillity I saw below.

I was stirred from my meditation only occasionally by the loud cheers of the crowd spread like a vari-colored patchwork quilt along the edge of the crater. Cheers probably stimulated by a daring catch by some man or boy flirting with death. I never went to see what happened. In fact, I didn't look again into Bromo.

This ceremony, which goes back to time immemorial, is closely knit with the history and religious beliefs of the Tenggerese people who live in the Tengger Highlands of East Java. These people, numbering some 50,000, profess the Buddhist faith, with, however, traceable influences of Hinduism. They have no temples dedicated to the Lord Buddha, nor do they believe in reincarnation. On the other hand, they have a similar calendar and caste system to that found in Bali, which is the only island of the Indonesian archipelago where Hinduism remains intact.

When Islam was introduced into the Madjapahit Empire in the 15th century, the Tenggerese refused to convert to Islam, and withdrew into the Tengger Highlands. Throughout the ages, they have succeeded in preserving the heritage of bygone days—a language, faith, customs and traditions of their own.

I watched the dawn pointing its colorful elongated finger above the saw-toothed edge of a distant mountain range. It rose slowly and steadily, growing in beauty as it came. The sun hailed the end of the Kasodo ceremony as if to a crescendo of triumphant golden trumpets. It gave me strength, and maybe courage, to begin the fourteen-mile descent which I feared.

When finally, hunch-backed with weariness, we arrived at a point from which the safety of the return trip was assured, I stopped for breath and looked back at Bromo. I watched its vast heaven-soaring banners of smoke, turned by the sun into billowing creamy white pillows against the blue, and my face broke into a silly but triumphant grin.

"You were a tough customer, old boy," I said. "But you weren't too tough for me!"

I started walking again, stopped, turned again.

"I'll be back to see you again one of these days, fellow . . . and the next time I'll bring my son!"

It was many hours later before I realized that this spirit represented that peculiar insanity for adventure that stimulates people all over the world to risk their lives climbing mountains.

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## Assignment: ICA

by John O. BELL

**"B**UT I'M not an economist — I don't like economic work."

"It doesn't matter — you know something about ECA; the Foreign Service doesn't have enough trained economic officers — now you are going to be one."

This exchange, which took place in the late fall of 1951, started me on a course on which I entered with hesitancy and trepidation. My assignment was to be a dual one—Economic Officer in the Embassy and Deputy Chief of the MSA (formerly ECA, later FOA and ICA) Mission in Copenhagen. Three years later, I was to be assigned as Chief of the ICA Mission in Karachi; and, at present, I am on assignment to ICA in Washington.

The hesitancy and trepidation with which I embarked on this series of assignments was not due entirely to my lack of economic training. I had serious doubts as to the value of ICA work in terms both of its content and the effect of such an assignment on my chances for advancement in the Foreign Service.

I was all too familiar with the frictions which had characterized relationships between Embassy and ECA Mission personnel in many places, leading to a series of actions, extending to the issuance of Executive Orders which sought to define responsibilities and smooth these conflicts. I had heard all too often the criticisms of ECA and its personnel expressed by both Foreign Service and Departmental personnel in scathing, and frequently bitter, terms. I was well aware of the determination of many to see these Missions and their staffs "brought under control," subordinated to Embassy direction, and trimmed down to size in terms of what were generally regarded as excessive salaries and privileges.

I had a completely inadequate appreciation as to what was actually involved in the operation of a Mission; in a sense, I was a victim of the sort of loose thinking which assumes that there is a clear and readily definable line of demarcation between policy and operations and which envisaged "operations" in a Mission as vaguely a sort of semi-clerical function characterized by long hours of detailed, monotonous routine paper-work far removed from the more interesting equally vaguely conceived area of "policy" where one made exciting contacts, momentous decisions, and did "basic thinking." This naïveté, I hasten to add, has been thoroughly dispelled on both counts.

Today, I look back on the decision which set me on this course as one which was truly a blessing in disguise. I can perceive no damage whatsoever having been done to my career aspirations, and I have had an experience in these assignments which I would not readily exchange for any combination of duties abroad that I can imagine. An assignment to ICA such as I have had is one to be sought and valued rather than being resisted and scorned.

I am convinced that there are many such opportunities which are going begging today and at least in part due to either a misconception of the nature and value of this type of duty or ignorance of it on the part of both the assign-

FSO John O. Bell has been in Government service since 1929, and in the Foreign Service since 1951.

ment boards and individual Foreign Service Officers. The number of FSO's high and low who regard ICA assignment as an opportunity is still unfortunately a minority.

Why do I regard ICA assignments as opportunities? Let me make clear that it is not because of any additional monetary compensation or greater privileges that may be involved, although this is present in some instances. Nor is it because of any lesser demand on one's energies. The one thing characteristic of almost all ICA assignments is that they involve work and a great deal of it.

It is true that much of this work does involve detail and administrative operational duties which lack glamor and require concentration on specifics of no overwhelming importance per se. But to assume that this is the major part of one's duty is to be greatly mistaken.

An ICA Mission (USOM) is characteristically organized into certain basic elements with additional components which vary with the kind of operations being conducted. These basic elements are

- (1) the Office of the Director of the Mission,
- (2) the Economic and Program Staff,
- (3) the Executive Office,
- (4) the Controller's Office.

There may also be a Legal Officer, and sometimes a Procurement and Supply Office is set up separately, rather than as a part of the Executive Office. The variable components are generally grouped under "Technical Services Offices" and include such units as Agriculture, Industry, Education, Health, Water Resources, etc., as the particular program may require.

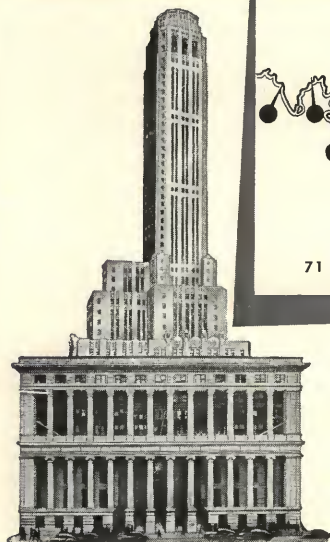
Obviously, many of these units require specialists, and

the requirement for such specialists is frequently temporary. These are assignments for which FSO's are usually neither qualified nor desired. To some degree, the same is true of some assignments in the basic units (certain types of procurement specialists, for example). However, in most of the basic units, and especially in the Economic and Program Staff and the Director's Office, there is real opportunity for the well trained generalist Foreign Service Officer. It is precisely also in these areas where there is the greatest excess of demand over supply; many challenging vacancies exist and need badly to be filled.

Assignment to duty in such units both requires and provides the opportunity to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of the country in which the Mission is located. There is virtually no aspect of the country's geography, history, social, political, and economic organization and structure with which familiarity and extensive knowledge is not either necessary or desirable. The ICA Mission must not only know what the country thinks it needs to develop its economy and satisfy the demands of its people, but have a basis for judgment as to the validity of such requirements and be prepared to defend that judgment not only vis-à-vis the officials of the country but also to the Budget Bureau and the U. S. Congress. Not only must the Mission be able to determine, validate, and defend requirements; it must also know how to translate these ideas into action through the bureaucratic processes of two governments; it must not only initiate such action but in many cases must direct and guide it; always it must monitor and evaluate it. The range

(Continued on page 48)

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(Page 255 "My Own Story" published by Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1957).

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## **Assignment: ICA** (from page 47)

of activity is extensive both horizontally and vertically—the Mission deals with almost all branches of government, and it deals at many levels. The Mission in Pakistan dealt with every department of the Federal Government and with every department of the provincial governments; it dealt with levels ranging from penniless peasant to Prime Minister and President.

No assignment in an Embassy can possibly provide comparable opportunity to acquire a knowledge and understanding of the country and its people and government. No Embassy assignment can offer a comparable opportunity to make contacts and exchange ideas. No assignment offers a greater opportunity to assess the political life and thought of the country and to express the American philosophy and viewpoint.

A Foreign Service Officer in such an assignment as was mine has an unparalleled opportunity to practice and develop just those skills which are his main reliance for Foreign Service duty. Study, analysis, evaluation, negotiation, are constant and daily functions, more detailed and more intensive than are required in the vast majority of diplomatic assignments. A single year's operations in Pakistan required, for example, the negotiation of over 75 intergovernmental agreements; the great majority of these required negotiation with both federal and provincial governments at not less than three levels of decision in each and involved at least a dozen different branches of government. The negotiation of those agreements was but one phase of a total activity which absorbed the time, interest, energy, and skill of nearly three hundred Americans.

An assignment to ICA also offers to the generalist FSO an unusual opportunity to broaden and to deepen his general knowledge. Daily contact and cooperation in the planning and execution of activities in the many substantive fields gives one an opportunity not only to meet specialists, many of whom are of real stature in their fields, but to learn a great deal about these fields. While, obviously, one does not in this way become expert, one does gain a greater understanding and appreciation of such fundamental and important fields as agriculture, industry, education, etc. The intellectual stimulus received in having to deal with such varied problems as the establishment of agricultural credit, the organization of community development, the eradication of malaria, the construction of large irrigation works, the revision of university curricula—to name but a fraction of those confronted in Pakistan—is both real and rewarding.

What I have said above has emphasized the practical values to the Foreign Service Officer of an ICA assignment, particularly in terms of the opportunity to practice and thus to strengthen the skills which should make him a more capable officer in future. Perhaps, however, the greatest value in an ICA assignment lies in the self-development which it involves. The range of problems confronted, the contacts with an infinite variety of human beings, the involvement in actual operations—the translation of ideas into actions—all combine to teach the FSO not only more of the problems and people; they teach him more of himself, of his strengths and his weaknesses, his capacities and his needs, and particularly they teach understanding and humility.

## ECE: A Joint Effort (from page 39)

in taking advantage of this opportunity to air the economic accomplishments of the U.S.S.R. in glowing terms.

The United States, however, has never had to stand back in such discussions. The high standard of living achieved in this country speaks for itself if only given the opportunity.

In 1957, our delegation agreed that one of the best things we could do was to present a picture of American life before this highly critical, curious and challenging audience. In doing so, every effort was made to steer away from cold statistics and to discuss our economy in terms of the average American family's living pattern.

The means of doing this was an invitation extended to the delegates . . . an invitation to go with me, figuratively speaking . . . on a visit to the home of an average American working man . . . a factory worker for example. Such a man, it was pointed out, probably owned his own home; which was equipped with modern conveniences and innumerable electrical appliances, such as a refrigerator, a washing machine, a vacuum cleaner, a television set and a mixing machine. And, of course, it was made clear that all of these, as well as an abundance of clothing and foodstuffs, were purchased with a moderate expenditure of working time.

In view of the prevailing conditions in some of the countries represented, the fact that an American is free to listen to any television or radio program he wishes—and to read what he pleases—seemed distinctly pertinent. I referred to our fringe benefits which we accept so casually, such as health insurance, social security, paid vacations and paid holidays. America, we said, was a "nation on wheels," with the average worker using his car both for transportation to and from work and for recreation.

Judging by the way it was received, our statement served to provide an enlightening picture of the advantages enjoyed by our people and of the meaning of free enterprise in terms of everyday living. No exaggeration of any kind went into the accounting. It was purely a recital of the simple truths which we see around us every day. It seemed to make its point with the delegates. Many of them commented about it to me after the meeting, and it reached an even wider audience through the press services.

Is this worthwhile?

Very much so, it seems to me.

It would seem to me that there is never anything to be lost and usually something to be gained by taking advantage of a ready-made sounding board to present the United States in an accurate light, and the ECE is definitely such a sounding board.

Other nations seem to think so. Why shouldn't we?

But it was not all talk in Geneva. Many hours of work preceded and followed the Plenary Sessions. A typical day for the United States delegation would begin about 8:30 a.m. We would get together and shape our plans for the day. This would be followed by a caucus at which the points scheduled to come up at the following session would be discussed. The plenary sessions began at 10 a.m. and ran until 1 p.m. They resumed at 3 p.m., and continued until 6 p.m. or later. At the 1957 session, we had one meeting which ran until 1 a.m.

(Continued on page 51)

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## First Minister to Mexico

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Joel Poinsett, the Charlestonian you refer to in your December issue who was our first Minister to Mexico, had on the surface all the qualities of a good diplomat: cultured, widely-traveled, a knowledge of the language of the area to which he was assigned, etc. He had, however, one fatal fault for the profession—an excessive amount of zeal. Finding upon arrival at his post that the British were supporting a political faction associated with the Scottish Rite of the Masonic Lodge, Poinsett immediately set about organizing lodges of the York Rite. All of Mexico was soon divided into *Escoseses* and *Yorkinos*, civil war broke out, and Poinsett was called home under a cloud. But as the JOURNAL and others have intimated, the cloud had a crimson lining: the *Poinsettia Pulcherrima*.

In addition to the other Spanish names (*flor del pastor* and *flor de noche buena*) given in the JOURNAL for this beautiful flower of the Christmas season, I have also heard people along the Texas-Mexican border call it *hoja del fuego* (leaf of flame or fire).

A. Dane Bowen, Jr.

Bern

## Perry J. Stevenson

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Perry J. Stevenson, Foreign Service Operations Officer of the Department of Commerce retired on January 10, 1958 after forty-two years service in four government departments. The majority of Foreign Service Officers who have been active in commercial affairs at any time during the last twenty-five years have had pleasant working associations with Perry. They all realize intimately how lively his interest was in the individual officer and in the Foreign Service as a whole. With his withdrawal from active duties in the foreign affairs field, the Service and its officers will lose a good and an understanding friend.

His activities for the federal government commenced in 1908 when he worked during the summer in the Treasury Department. Since 1935 he has been in the Department of Commerce without interruption. This latter service always had an international flavor which was capped when he became Foreign Service Operations Officer.

We wish him an enjoyable retirement interrupted by frequent contacts with old Foreign Service friends.

Donald B. Calder

Washington

## "The Great Red Dragon"

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It has been called to my attention that the water color, "The Great Red Dragon and the Woman Clothed With the Sun" by William Blake, reproduced in the December issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, had a mistake in the cap-

tion. It was not lent by Queen Elizabeth II, but was from the National Gallery of Art, Rosenwald Collection. The Queen did, however, lend four pictures to the Exhibition, which was one of the largest ever held in the United States of the work of William Blake, and was the chief special event of the fall season at the National Gallery of Art.

Perry B. Cott,  
Chief Curator, National Gallery

Washington

## To Donors of the "Horner Fund"

To the Editor,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

While this letter is not the type you generally publish from the readers of the JOURNAL, I hope that you can make an exception in this case because I have no other way of reaching the anonymous donors at Christmastime of the "Horner Fund."

To your readers who helped raise more than \$5600 to help take care of my family during my hospitalization, we owe a very great debt of gratitude. I knew that there were many friends and colleagues in the Department, USIA, and the Foreign Service who were interested and concerned with the six-year battle I have been waging against cancer. However, it never dawned on me that this concern could or would take such concrete form!

It gives all of us, large and small, new heart for the battle ahead for we are fighting not only on the physical front but on the ideological front as well. While we were in Germany, and at the same time that the doctors discovered the first signs of cancer, we had decided to live according to a new pattern of life based on absolute moral standards under the guidance of God. It is this new pattern of life, together with the moral support of each of you, which supplies and has supplied the courage necessary during the past six years and for the months to come. Our heartfelt appreciation to each of you and may God bless each one!

Dwight B. Horner

Bethesda

## Animalia

Below we are publishing the third in our "Conversations in Animalia" cartoon series by Ed Fischer. The JOURNAL will publish in the June issue the caption for the cartoon below chosen by the Editorial Board as most apt, and a year's free subscription to the JOURNAL will be sent to the winner.



## ECE: A Joint Effort (from page 49)

On the ordinary day, however, 6 p.m. does not mean that the day is done. It is customary for each member country to give a reception, so there was at least one reception every evening and sometimes two. These were often followed by official dinners.

To the casual observer, it might seem that the social side of ECE is over-emphasized, but it would be a mistake to think so. Both in 1956 and 1957, the social gatherings at Geneva provided an opportunity to meet other delegates and to talk things over on an informal, give-and-take basis.

While participating fully in the reception procedure, the United States delegation went a step further. In 1956, we established a practice of entertaining the different delegations at luncheons. These were small affairs which we held in private rooms in restaurants, and, perhaps it should be added, not at government expense.

At such a luncheon, not more than eight or nine persons were likely to be present. It is obvious that the discussion in these little groupings was upon an entirely different basis than in the main conference.

As a matter of fact, if it had not been for the various receptions and such luncheons as we gave, any one representative could have been present all through the scheduled proceedings without actually meeting more than a handful of his fellow delegates.

We gave luncheons for the delegates of 22 countries, and at our reception entertained approximately 400 persons. There is no question that considerable good-will was created, and at a time when a world power, such as the United States, is constantly subjected to the gold-fish bowl treatment, anything which engenders a measure of good-will is worthwhile.

But in addition to that, there are other reasons why our membership in ECE is immediately important to us and potentially even more so.

This membership gives us an opportunity to meet regularly *on their home grounds* with leading representatives of all the European countries, both western and eastern. There is an opportunity to learn at first hand what Europeans are thinking about. There is a chance to note changes in the attitudes of the various countries which may not always be apparent from their official pronouncements. There is an opportunity to check on the changing factors in the relations between various European nations.

Our continued and regular presence at plenary sessions of the ECE is an indication of our basic interest in the United Nations, because the ECE is a wing of the United Nations which is based *abroad*. It could be said of us that our prevailing interest in the U.N. stems from the fact that it headquarters in New York, and the United States, in a manner of speaking, is the "host." In the case of the ECE, we are not the host. We are "just another delegation."

Our participation in ECE is a tangible demonstration of the United States joining with Western Europeans to seek amicable solutions to east-west economic problems. There is an opportunity to safeguard United States and western interests through direct participation in the plenary sessions and to join actively in projects which will genuinely promote European interests. At the same time, we can often assist in eliminating or modifying consideration of projects which—in our view—are not in the general interest.

Nor must one forget the advantages of the highly skilled international secretariat employed by the ECE. This body

casts light on a number of highly complicated European economic problems which could not be examined in any other way. This kind of activity benefits various European nations which do not have the resources to undertake a similar kind of research on their own, and although perhaps less directly, it benefits the economy of the United States.

It is well to bear in mind that information about economic conditions, however fleeting it may seem at the moment, however random it may appear, is actually a "commodity" of essential value—and that certainly goes for this country as well as the European nations, because our foreign trade is at least the frosting on our cake—and in some respects a layer of the cake.

Our long-range future as a trading nation—which we are—has been very much on our mind although of course, immediate matters would occasionally rather overwhelm us at the plenary sessions.

On our part, I must say that the western countries do not believe that we sincerely favor east-west trade of non-strategic items. They think the strategic list of items could be liberalized without jeopardizing our national interests. Trade routes which have been in existence many years are not easily severed. The action which the British took in regard to trade with China is typical of the feeling many western countries have toward resumption of trade with the east. Countries which have depended for years on their exports are not likely to overlook or forget the possibilities of trade which exist with eastern European nations.

As stated at the outset of this comment, I believe our membership in ECE has great potential worth to the United States economy, but that potential worth can be realized only if we exert a more positive leadership in ECE affairs. Time is fast running out on our ability to defeat definite suggestions, however outrageous, with negativism. I believe that, within reasonable limits of course, our government should give its delegation to the ECE more latitude in adjusting its position *while on the ground*. This in itself would help us give the impression of taking a more positive approach to ECE.

It has been said that ECE is a bridge between the western and eastern nations of Europe. But I suggest that unless we can find ways to provide more positive leadership and devise our procedure to be less of a "holding operation," this bridge could be more accurately described as a "footpath."

It is obvious that the United States economy will benefit—later, if not immediately—from a more thriving and more prosperous Europe. European industrialization may compete with us in some respects, but in larger measure it is a supplement to ours. The bulk of our foreign trade has always been with the more prosperous nations. And thus it will be—always.

If I was able to be of any service by representing the United States at the ECE sessions, I am grateful for a chance to be useful to a country that has been very good to me. It has been a personal experience quite unlike any other, and it is one that I shall never forget.

One of the chairmen at a certain meeting in Geneva said, after an acrimonious debate, that "The weapons of life are patience, tolerance and good will." We can all agree, I think, that if everybody in the world would step up his patience, tolerance and good will, we would probably see what we want most of all . . . the insurance of an enduring peace.

## Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. All letters are subject to condensation. The opinions of the writers are not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

### "Is Old State Coming Down?"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have just read with dismay Mr. Beigel's article in the December, 1957 issue, entitled "Is Old State Coming Down?" I had been aware for some time that there had been desultory talk of doing away with Old State—demoted long ago in favor of a newer and larger building to group together and house a formidably enlarged Foreign Service. Centralization is always a good thing and it seemed eminently reasonable that if Old State's facilities proved inadequate to cope with the mushrooming activities nominally associated with the Department of State in these days it would be best to try, at least, to put them all under the same roof. But actually to destroy Old State is an entirely different matter. Eccentric as its architecture may seem in the light of the present day, it is a traditional edifice from which our foreign relations were more or less successfully conducted for some seventy-five years. It was described in the article I mention as a "monumental example of French Second Architecture"—but, more kindly, as one of the "unusual and memorable buildings in Washington!" The latter it certainly is and in my rather extensive travels I have never seen one like it. We have gone in for pseudo-Colonial, neo-Gothic and Roman and some of the results have not been bad. Some oldtimers feel that New State has, from the front at least, the aspect of an overgrown Egyptian tomb, but we have mostly been quiet about it and, furthermore, there hasn't been much we could do.

I hasten to say that I should not advocate a reproduction elsewhere of Old State. It could not be accomplished, anyway, at five times the price in these days. But certainly it should not be destroyed or its original architecture ingloriously tampered with. Its former usefulness is engulfed and gone, but its structure is still a part of our heritage.

Hugh S. Fullerton  
Career Minister, Ret'd.

Paris

### Welcomed at Calgary

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Former United States Consul Charles W. Allen and his wife recently visited Calgary, Alberta, Canada, after an absence of nine years. It is of interest to present-day Foreign Service Officers to note that Mr. Allen was assigned to the Consulate at Calgary for a period of nineteen years prior to his retirement.

The reception afforded Mr. and Mrs. Allen is something that will long be remembered in Calgary. Americans and Canadians alike turned out on numerous occasions to pay their respects to these two people who had spent almost a quarter of a century in the Canadian west.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen have now returned to Grants Pass, Oregon (Box 1313A, Route 1), where Charlie tends his orchards and Luffie devotes a great deal of time to her painting, but their many kindnesses to countless people of Southern Alberta and the spontaneous welcome they received will be cherished through the years by the Allens and the Albertans alike.

Edwin J. Madill  
United States Consul

Calgary, Alberta

### "Rib-Cracking Potentiality"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As a retiree, from executive post in farflung branch system of international banking organization (and also superannuated Army Reserve officer) the two Parkinson letters you cribbed from the London "Economist" were for me of rib-cracking potentiality. Indeed, I've suggested "our bank" should run them in its Quarterly Staff magazine for a couple of thousand of old pensioners (as well as up-coming smart whipper-snaps); to obtain suggested improvements for such a noble and effective system! Who was it (Osler?) who recommended—a half-century ago—that, at sixty years, chloroform was proper disposition—(method)?

R. A. Clark

Winter Haven, Fla.

### "What a Pity!"

To the Editor,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In his interesting article, "Is Old State Coming Down?" (FSJ, December 1957), Mr. E. J. Beigel says that Old State's builders "were especially proud that it was fireproof" and adds that President Grant remarked: "What a pity!"

For the sake of that historical accuracy which often resembles annoying pedantry, let the record show at least while Old State stands that the remark was made by General William Tecumseh Sherman.

Source: E. Plischke, *Conduct of American Diplomacy*, p. 91.

Andor Klay

Washington

(Continued on page 50)



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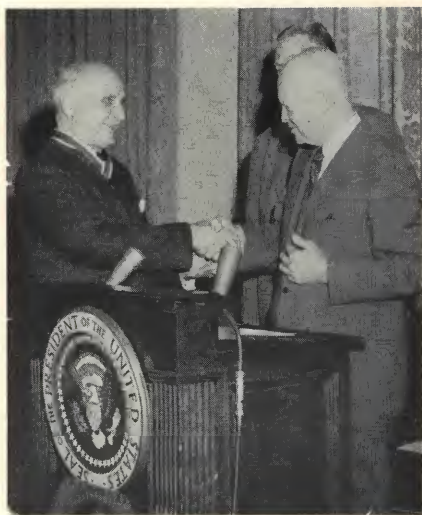
## The Foreign Service at Home

1. Washington. Stateside winners in the World-Wide golf tournament, front row, left to right: Esther Rice, Adolph Dubs (Ottawa), Vernon Merrill (accepting on behalf of Foreign Service winners), Robert Early, Georgia Mae McKeever, and Francis Niland. Back row, left to right: Kenneth Atkinson, Francis Thompson, James R. Warren, Bart Fugler, Katherine Gessley, Margaret Geibel, Gloria Schulz, Edward W. Clark, Ralph Bierman, and Edward Garro.

2. Washington. President Eisenhower on January 17, presented the President's Award for Distinguished Civilian Service, the highest honor the United States can bestow upon career civilian employees, to Ambassador Loy W. Henderson. The citation said he has "served with distinction" in ambassadorial assignments and in his present post as Undersecretary of State for Administration.

3. Ithaca. Following an eight-months intensive language course at FSI, these FSO Southeast Asian language and area trainees are spending the academic year at Cornell University: front row, left to right: Theodore Heavenr, John Lloyd III, W. Marshall Wright, Edward Ingraham. Back row: John Reed, Wilbur Hitchcock, James Freeman. S. Paul Miller, Jr. is attending the University of California.

4. Washington. Ambassador Robert D. Murphy lends an ear as Joseph Walsh, chief, Office of Security, USIA, presents the award for the women's low gross championship in the fourth annual World-Wide Golf tournament. Vernon Merrill accepted the trophy for the winner, Roberta McKay, Beirut. ambassadorial assignments and in his present post as Under Secretary of Early, USIA, men's low gross champion. Robert Newbegin presented other trophies. Mrs. John Henderson announced the winners in the first World-Wide bridge tournament and presented trophies to the Washington area winners: Howard Furnas and John Meadows; Frank Garner and James Parker.



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