



Foreign Service Journal

JANUARY 1960

50c

Above all... it's light!



100% Scotch Whisky Distilled, Matured and Bottled in Scotland

*Blending the past with the present...
to create the smooth Scotch of today.*



LONG JOHN DISTILLERIES, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.



“Of course if you’re interested in a really lightweight suit . . .”

then please consult your swatch folder of Wash’n’Wear men’s tropical suits NOW! No one in the clothing industry makes a wash’n’wear suit in any price range that will perform as faithfully as SSS

We want to thank you all for sharing and making possible that hilarious article (on us) in the November 21 issue of the Saturday Evening Post. If you failed to read it you have definitely missed the BIG THING of the 1960’s. Reprints will shortly be available everywhere or please write at once.

NO “OUTLETS”
no “branches”
no “agents”
“ANYWHERE”

WALTER H. SWARTZ DIVISION

T. **SWARTZ** S
I. **SONS**

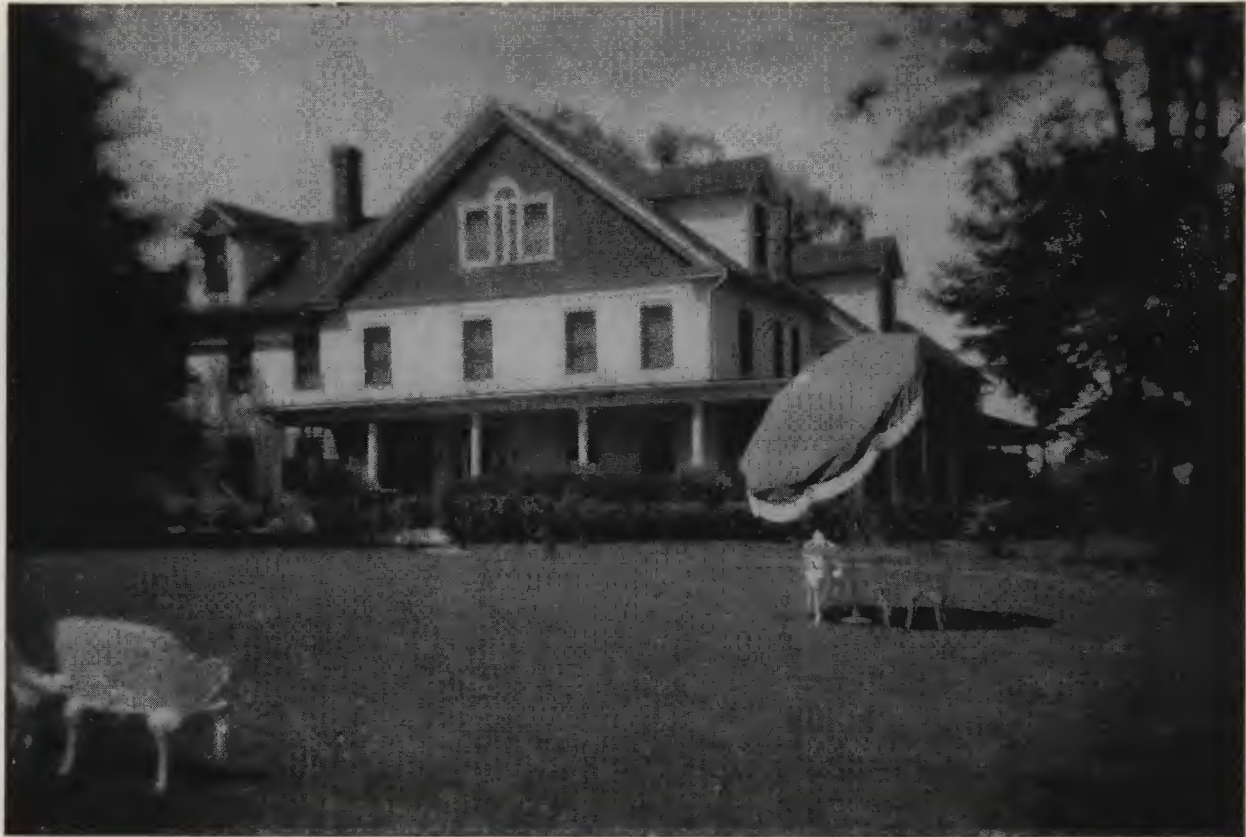
600 South Pulaski Street • BALTIMORE 23, Md.

Swatch folder available at your ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE—or write at once.

THE MARYLANDER

A DELIGHTFULLY DIFFERENT REST HOME; BEST BY ANY
STANDARD OF COMPARISON

*Complete Care Given Your Loved Ones While You Are Overseas
Relieving You of All Anxiety*



Protection from Fire Through an Automatic Sprinkler System

The quiet, peaceful serenity of the Marylander offers personal care and attention without the confinement of a hospital or the discipline of an institution. Acres of lawn and cultivated gardens provide residents with a picturesque view of the countryside. Well trained kindly nurses provide the type of care you wish you could give your loved ones in your own home. The care is excellent because it is given with affection and charity. At the Marylander, residents have retirement in dignity. Particular attention to relatives of those in Foreign Service.

THE MARYLANDER OFFERS

- House Physician on Call
- Private Rooms
- Semi-Private Rooms
- Fully Equipped Hospital Wing for Bed Patients
- 24 Hr. Excellent Nursing Care
- Special Diets
- Spacious Living Room with TV
- Beautiful Dining Room
- Verandas on All Floors
- Private Swimming Pool
- Eight Acres of Gardens
- Spacious Grounds for Walking
- Private Wing for the Senile
- Wing for Retired Desiring Comfort and Companionship

Soft relaxing music is piped throughout the house. Although the Marylander is not an institution, separate wings are provided for the senile as well as an equipped hospital wing. To meet the different wishes of residents, our home offers private and semi-private rooms, and for those desiring companionship as well as comfort, a special wing is available. In short, those closest to you receive the personal attention they so well deserve.

LEADING PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEIR
PATIENTS, RELATIVES, AND PARENTS TO THE MARYLANDER

MEMBER:

*Maryland State Federation of Nursing Homes
American Association of Nursing Homes*

For Additional Information
DIAL 301 WAVERLY 6-0399

or

Write: THE MARYLANDER, Germantown, Md.

*Approximately 30 minutes drive out
Wisconsin Avenue Extended from downtown Washington*

The *Foreign Service Journal* is the professional journal of the American Foreign Service and is published by the American Foreign Service Association, a non-profit private organization. Material appearing herein represents the opinions of the writers and is not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

G. FREDERICK REINHARDT, *President*
 J. GRAHAM PARSONS, *Vice President*
 DAVID McK. KEY, *General Manager*
 BARBARA P. CHALMERS, *Executive Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THOMAS S. ESTES, *Chairman*
 WILLIAM L. BLUE, *Vice Chairman*
 STEPHEN WINSHIP, *Secretary-Treasurer*
 MELISSA E. FOELSCH, *Ass't. Secretary-Treasurer*
 CHARLES W. ADAIR, JR.
 WALDEMAR J. GALLMAN
 SAMUEL R. GAMMON
 MAX V. KREBS
 DAVID H. McCABE
 JOHN H. STUTESMAN, JR.

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members, active and retired, of The Foreign Service of the United States and the Department of State. The Association was formed in order to foster an *esprit de corps* among members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD

W. T. M. BEALE, JR., *Chairman*
 JOHN H. BURNS
 CHARLES F. KNOX, JR.
 HENRY C. RAMSEY
 JAMES CARSON
 PHILIP H. CHADBOURN, JR.
 RICHARD T. DAVIES
 RICHARD FUNKHOUSER
 H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS, JR.
 JAMES F. O'CONNOR, JR.

GWEN BARROWS, *Managing Editor*
 DAVID McK. KEY, *General Manager*
 JANE D. FISHBURNE, *Editorial and Adv. Asst.*
 WINIFRED B. TURNER, *Circulation Manager*

The Editorial Board 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. Negatives and color transparencies are not acceptable. Photos should be black and white glossies, measuring approximately 7 x 9 inches, and should be mailed between extra heavy cardboard. No photos are returned.

Copyright, 1960, by the American Foreign Service Association. The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is issued monthly at the rate of \$4.00 a year, 50 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D. C.
 Printed in U.S.A. by Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore.

CONTENTS

JANUARY, 1960

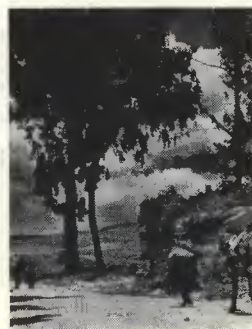
Volume 37, Number 1

page

- 19** SIDEWALKING: AN ART, A SCIENCE, OR A SPORT?
by J. C. Meredith
- 21** THE FOREIGN SERVICE AND THE JET AGE
by Albert W. Stoffel
- 24** CONFERENCE AT QUITO
by George Fleming Jones
- 32** MOSCOW IN WINTER
photos by Lynn Millar
- 33** THE DEPARTMENT'S NEW HOME—175 YEARS AGO
by Richard S. Patterson
- 44** END OF THE CONSULAR COURTS
by Edwin L. Smith

departments

- 4** USIA PROMOTIONS
- 14** TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
by James B. Stewart
- 26** WASHINGTON LETTER
by Gwen Barrows
- 28** EDITORIAL PAGE
- 36** SERVICE GLIMPSES
- 38** THE BOOKSHELF
- 50** LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



BOLIVIA

by FSR Frank Traiber

**Huatajata: Journey
 in the sun.**

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Please mention the Foreign Service Journal when writing to advertisers.

Alban Towers	12
American Foreign Service Protective Association	III Cover
American Motors Corporation	13
American Security and Trust Company	29
Arabian American Oil Company	9
Arista Trading Company	10
Arlington Realty Company	47
Begg, J. F., Incorporated	42
Bell, W., and Company	10
Calvert School, The	46
Chase Manhattan Bank, The	42
Chatel, Millicent—Realtor	46
Chrysler Corporation	5
Circle Florists	41
Copenhaver, Engravers and Stationers	42
DACOR	49
Diplomatic Appliance Corporation	41
Federal Storage Company	8
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company	7
First National City Bank of New York	12
Ford International	35
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	47
General Electronics Incorporated	46
Georgetown Properties, Incorporated	48
Grace Line	14
Greenbelt Pharmacy	49
Hilltop House, Incorporated	49
Kellogg, The M. W., Company	11
Marsh and McLennan, Incorporated	6
Marylander Home of Rest, The	2
Mayflower Hotel	49
McLachlen Banking Corporation	48
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company	30
Miller, R. William, Jr.	16
National Capital Storage and Moving Company, Inc.	47
Park Central Hotel	16
Paxton Van Lines	40
Radin, Rhea—Realtor	49
Reynolds Tobacco Company	15
Riggs National Bank, The	18
Schenley Industries—Overseas	II Cover
Security Storage Company	29
Service Investment Corporation	33
Simmons Properties	16
Smith, H. L., Company	12
Smith's Transfer and Storage Company	43
State Department Federal Credit Union	48
Studebaker-Packard Corporation	51
Swartz, Walter H., Company	1
Terry, Louise M.—Realtor	41
United Services Officers' Insurance Association	16
United States Lines	49
United States Steel	31
Waldorf-Astoria, The	IV Cover
Zenith Radio Corporation	17

PHOTO AND ART CREDITS FOR JANUARY

Frank Traiber, the Cover: "Hnatajata"
 Edward L. Fischer, illustrations, pp. 19, 44, 45
 Misch Kohn, wood engraving, "ProceSSIONAL," Weyhe Gallery, New York, p. 23
 George Fleming Jones, photographs, pp. 24, 25
 Robert E. Kuhn, "Lady with a Lute," p. 26
 Mary L. Stutesman, portrait of her daughter, p. 27
 Edgar Degas, "Avant la Course," exhibited at the National Gallery of Art, p. 27
 Lynn Millar, photographs, "Moscow in Winter," p. 32
 Vasilin, drawing from "Esprit de Corps," by Lawrence Durrell, E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, p. 39
 Wilbur W. Hitchcock, photograph, p. 52

CHANGES IN ADDRESS

Please help us keep our mailing list up to date by indicating to the Circulation Manager of the JOURNAL changes in address, in advance when possible. APO or FPO address should be mentioned if applicable. It is no longer possible to replace copies undelivered because of their having been sent to the old address.



USIA Foreign Service Promotion Panels: L. to R.: Harold Dickinson, Dwight B. Herrick, Robert J. Boylan, Frank H. Welsh, Joseph A. Kitchin, Charles E. Harner, Graham Henry Stuart, Edward V. Roberts, F. Bowen Evans, George V. Allen, Albert C. Sims, Nathaniel P. Davis, David G. Briggs, Everett Chapman, Francis R. Kerr, John P. McKnight, Earl J. Wilson, John Mowinckel, Richard McCarthy, James Hoofnagle, L. K. Little.

USIA F.S. PROMOTION LIST

To FSR-1

COPELAND, William W.
 MANSHARDT, Clifford
 McDERMOTT, Jack C.
 McGOWAN, John E.
 SCHMIDT, G. Lewis
 WEATHERSBY, William H.

POLAKOFF, Joseph
 SIEMER, Heinrich
 STUART, John M., Jr.
 SWAN, Marshall S.
 WARE, Hoyt, N.
 WILSON, Donald E.

To FSR-2

ANSPACHER, John M. (and Conv.)
 AUMAN, William R. (and Conv.)
 BENNETT, William F. (and Conv.)
 BISHOP, BARRY L. (and Conv.)
 CLARKE, Robert J. (and Conv.)
 DENNIS, Earle A.
 ESTERLINE, John H.
 GARNISH, J. Howard
 HALL, Lawrence J. (and Conv.)
 HALSEMA, James J. (and Conv.)
 NOON, John A. (and Conv.)
 PHIPPS, William, Jr. (and Conv.)
 SCHERBACHER, Marcus (and Conv.)
 STANSBURY, Edward (and Conv.)
 SUTHERLAND, Hugh B. (and Conv.)
 WILSON, Earl J. (and Conv.)

To FSS-2

ALLEN, Eleanor W.
 BENNETT, Howard V.
 BLOSSER, Charles S.
 BROOKS, Phillips
 CALKINS, Howard W.
 DAVIS, Henry L.
 FORSTER, Clifton
 GARTH, David
 GOODMAN, Robert C.
 HANEY, Robert C.
 HEDGES, John L.
 HENRY, George D.
 HOWES, Lawrence
 JACOBY, Rolf
 JOYCE, James V.
 LAND, Ernest C. (and Conv.)
 LANUM, John B.
 LOVEGROVE, William
 MacFARLANE, William E.
 MCGILLIVRAY, James
 MCGONIGAL, Virginia
 MORANG, Frank L.
 OTWELL, Harold M.
 PICON, Leon
 SAILER, William J.
 SAWYER, Eugene D.
 SEMMERLING, Helen
 SMITH, William H.
 TAYLOR, Ellen
 VOGT, Juana A.
 WEIHRAGH, Dorothy
 WIENER, Ernest, Jr. (and Conv.)

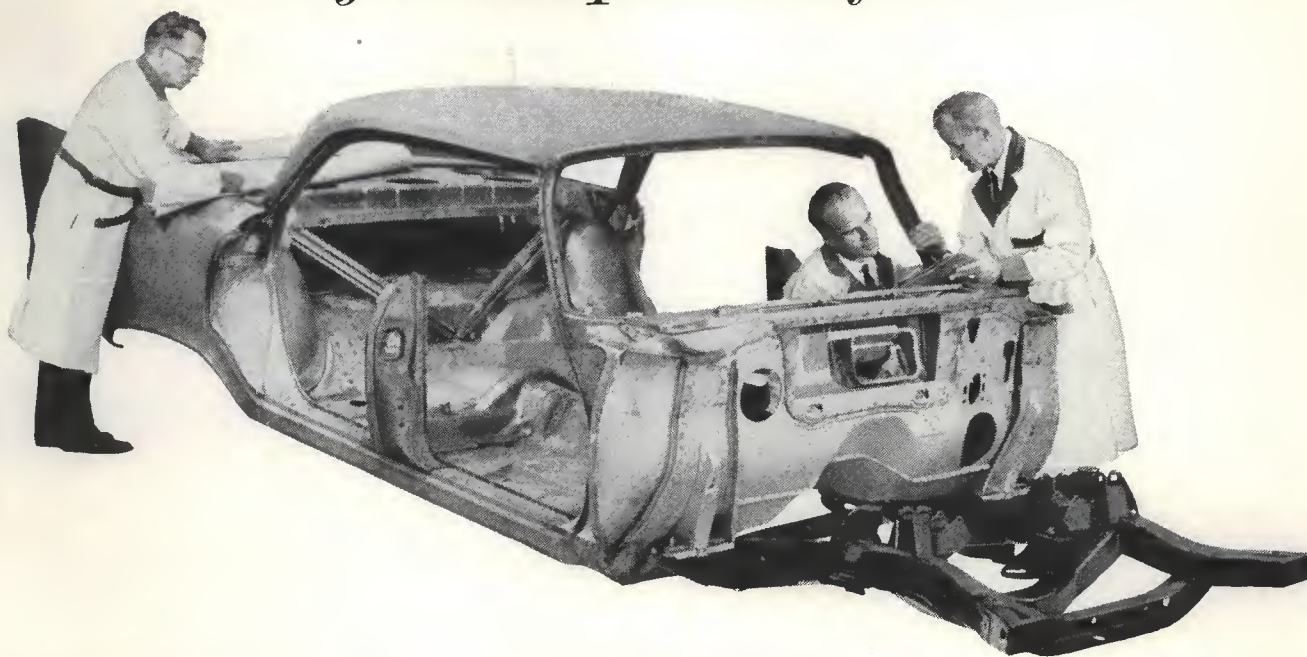
To FSS-1

ACKERMAN, Marlin
 BOYLE, Kenneth R.
 BRUCE, John R.
 DUKE, Donald W.
 DUNLAP, Henry A.
 GAYNE, Homer G.
 JOYCE, Edward J.
 KALISH, Stanley
 KRAUSS, William A.
 LINCOLN, Robert A.
 MOCERI, James

The above promotions and conversions (Conv.) were approved effective December 13, 1959.

Pure Automobile

*the all-new ones from
Chrysler Corporation for 1960*



Surrounds you with silent strength

*Unibody Construction gives twice the torsional strength
and 40% more beam strength*

Here is a family of cars built a whole new way—the 1960 cars from Chrysler Corporation. We call this new construction *Unibody*, because body and frame become a single, solid unit.

In *Unibody*, nuts and bolts are replaced by welds, which help give it twice the torsional strength and 40% more beam strength than the old construction. And gone with the nuts and bolts are a surprising number of squeaks and rattles. These cars ride so quietly you think you're going 10 miles an hour slower than you are.

Pure Automobile—built stronger to last longer, with quietly tasteful styling that will live longer,


too. A drive will bring out the difference great engineering makes.

UNUSUAL SAVINGS FOR YOU

Chrysler Corporation makes special provision for Foreign Service personnel serving abroad or about to return to the U. S. You'll get an important reduction in price on the car you want, plus delivery when and where you want it. For full information on car specifications and prices, check the Personal Purchase File of the Administrative Officer at your Embassy or Consulate.

Chrysler Corporation, OVERSEAS DIVISION

Special Sales Department, P.O. Box 1688, Detroit 31, Michigan

Cable: "Chedco" Detroit 

VALIANT • PLYMOUTH • DODGE DART • DODGE • DE SOTO • CHRYSLER • IMPERIAL

WORLD—WIDE
“ALL RISKS” INSURANCE

FOR
FOREIGN SERVICE
EMPLOYEES

ON
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
PERSONAL EFFECTS
INCLUDING
JEWELRY AND FURS

*Continuous Coverage Including
Transportation To and From
All Overseas Stations*

Descriptive Brochure Including Rates
Available At All Foreign Service Posts Or At

MARSH & McLENNAN
Incorporated

INSURANCE BROKERS

70 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

Telephone
Whitehall 3-2000

Cable Address
MARSHCLENN

To FSS-3

AMERSON, Robert C.
ANTHONY, William
ASTILL, William
BARDOS, Arthur A.
CAVANAUGH, Frederick
CHASE, Milton Max
CONGLETON, John D.
DAVIS, Anne M.
DELANEY, Robert F.
DICKENS, Fred W.
DIENELT, Richard F.
DICCLE, Arthur
DOWNS, Hunton L.
EFIMENCO, N. Marbury
FOURT, Maynard H.
FRANKLIN, Robert F.
GEBUHR, Carl L.
GETCHELL, John S.
HAMILTON, Richard
HOPMAN, Abraham N.
HURST, Vincent R.
JAMES, Jerry R.
LAVIN, Bernard J.
MASEY, Jack
MASON, Francis S.
NOVICK, Jerome F.
RODDA, Thomas, Jr.
RYLANCE, George A.
SORENSEN, Thomas C.
STEPHENS, Bart N.
TENNY, Francis B.
THORNE, Myrtle E.

To FSS-4

ALPERN, Stanley
BASKIN, Myron A.
BEECHAM, Charles R.
BURLINCHAM, Lloyd
CARROLL, Martin G.
CARTER, Alan
CARTER, Darrell D.
CASPER, Bernard
CURTISS, Richard H.
DITOMASSO, Philip
DODDS, Alan H.
DRECHSLER, Gerhard
ENTRIKIN, Isabelle
EWING, John J.
GARCIA, Daniel
GREEN, William L.
GRESHAM, William
HUNTLEY, James R.
JAFFIE, Robert
JELLISON, Robert A. (and Conv.)
KUHLE, Nevin E.
KUNKE, Laverne J.
LOTSBERG, Roman L.
MAYS, James O.
McCULLOUGH, Ellen
MELZER, Leo
MILROY, Nicholas R.
MORALES, Herbert
MORGAN, Raleigh, Jr.

MRAVINTZ, Theresa
NALLE, David
PTAK, Milos Ondrey
ROCHLEN, Donald H.
ROTHMAN, Phifer P.
SEARLES, Charles D.
SHARPE, Laurence
SNOOK, Donald Lewis
STEIN, Herman

To FSS-5

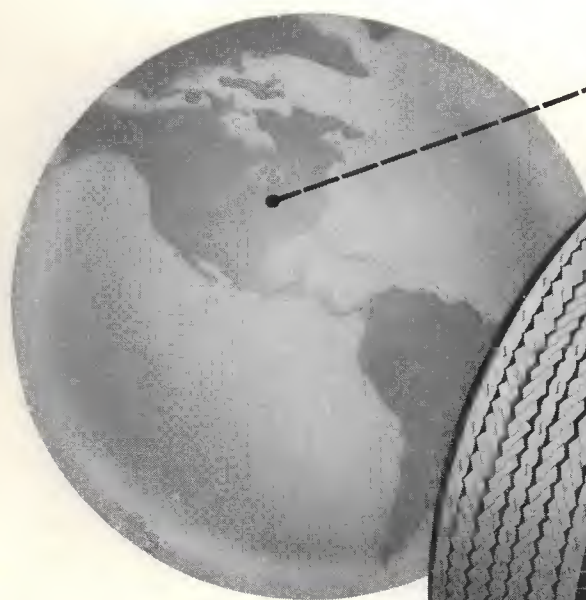
ADERTON, M. Aileen
DeNOIA, John
DICKENS, Joy A.
EAKIN, Frank, Jr.
FAIRWEATHER, Jane
FRIEDMANN, Eugene
HEINECKE, Roy E.
HIETALA, A. Stanley
HOYT, James
JUE, Stanton
KARPPI, William J.
KENT, Donald J.
KEOCH, William H.
KIRCHWEHM, Howard E.
KIRK, William C., Jr.
LEEPER, Robert H.
LIPPER, William
MADDUX, John L.
MADISON, Herbert C.
MATEER, William C.
McCUSKER, Honor C.
McINTOSH, James C.
MEDD, Charles L.
METCALF, Gabriella
MONSON, Reuben M.
MUELLER, Alfred
NEUMANN, Edwin J.
PAYEFF, William K.
POTTS, Bertha C.
SABLOSKY, Irving L.
SIMS, Sanders S.
STONE, Constance E.
TELFORD, Vernon R.
THOMSON, Eugene J.
TOMASINO, Angelo
VAUGHAN, Hal W.

To FSS-6

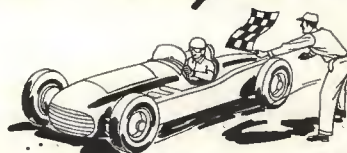
ASHFORD, Theophilus E.
BIELAK, Peter P.
BLUESTEIN, Jerome
BRITTON, Harry P.
BROKENSHIRE, Melvin R.
BROWN, Michael D.
CHARTRAND, Stanley R.
COHEN, Edward
COLVIN, Claude R.
COOPER, A. Speight
DAVIS, Stella E.
DILLEY, Sara M.
DONOVAN, Francis T.
DOWNING, Nancy Ruth
FORD, Donald R.
GAMMELL, Emma J.

Safety-Proved

AROUND THE WORLD!



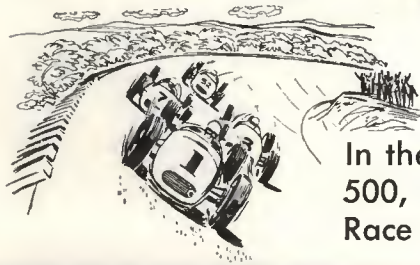
★ Indianapolis



In the Indianapolis 500, the Fastest Race in the United States



★ Monza



In the Monza, Italy 500, the Fastest Race in the World

Firestone

TIRES WIN

and Prove They are Safest for Your Car

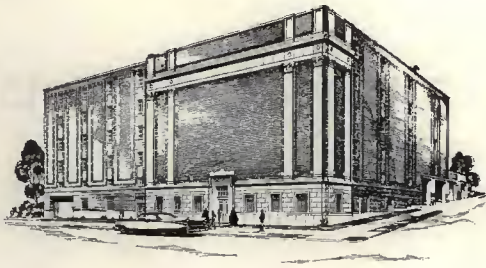
In major racing events around the world and in the world's fastest races Firestone tires prove their safety year after year. In the Indianapolis and the Monza 500 Mile races where tires are subjected to torturous twisting, pounding and heat, Firestone tires carried the winners safely to victory without a single tire failure.

You, too, can have this same safety and dependability because the Firestone tires for your car are built with the same safety con-

struction features as racing tires. Firestone Rubber-X, the new, exclusive tread rubber used in Firestone tires, gives you longer, safer mileage. The S/F Safety-Fortified Gum-Dipped cord body and scientifically designed, long wearing non-skid tread give you safety that you will find in no other tire. Firestone tires are Safety-Proved by Performance.

For your safety equip your car with Safety-Proved Firestone tires today.

Firestone International and Interamerica Companies, Akron 17, Ohio, U.S.A.



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

*Every Modern Facility for the Safe Handling
and Care of Household Treasures*

- Private Rooms and Pallet Cases
- Certified Cold Storage Vaults for Furs
- Rug Cleaning and Storage
- Porto-lockers and Chests for Woolens
- Vaults for Silverware
- Comprehensive Insurance Service
- Packing and Forwarding
- Long Distance Moving by Allied Vans
- Lift Vans for Overseas Shipments
- Motor Vans for Local Moving

We are members of the National Furniture Warehousemen's Association, the Canadian Warehousemen's Association, the British Association of International Furniture Removers, and F.I.D.I. (Federation Internationale des Demeilleurs Internationaux.)

**1701 Florida Avenue
Washington 9, D. C.**

Telephone ADams 4-5600
Cable BOWLINGVAN

E. K. MORRIS, President; H. RANDOLPH BARBEE, First Vice-President; RAYMOND O. BABB, Vice-President; G. ELROY McNEIL, Vice-President; ROBERT L. TULL, Vice-President; DONALD W. TOLSON, Treasurer; WILLIAM M. NEWLEN, Secretary; WEBB C. HAYES III, Counsel.

GILDEA, Robert V.
GREEN, Henry O., Jr.
GROFF-SMITH, Geoffrey
GRUNWALD, Thompson
HANSEN, Allen C.
HEFFLEY, John R.
HINES, Ralph H.
HUGHES, Harry L.
KILLEEN, Edward J.
LAHEY, Charles J.
McKENNA, Marguerite
NYROP, Fleming
PEATTIE, Mark R.
PIETRO, Louis A.
PINCH, Edward T.
RENGOWSKI, Anthony
ROBOCK, Leonard
RUSSELL, Howard H.
SCHAEFFER, Eugene
SMITH, Donald G.
TOWNES, Charles C.
VILLARREAL, G. C.
WEEKS, Wilhur F.
ZELLER, Jack R.

To FSS-7

ADELMAN, Sime H.
ALBRICHT, Donald H.
ARNOLD, Philip W.
BATOR, Edmund A.
CARROLL, Patrick W.
CHAPMAN, R. Dabney
CLAUSSEN, Dean O.
COFFEY, Fred A.
COHEN, Alvin H.
CORRIGAN, Francis
CRAWLEY, Joan P.
CROCKER, William T.
CURRAN, Robert T.
DARLINGTON, Frank
FIFE, Mary Lou
HARFORD, Carol
HAWKINS, Mary L.
HITCHCOCK, David I.
KAGAN, Michael
KLECKA, Ivan T.
KLEIN, Robert R.
LIU, Theodore M.
MAYLAND, Tana Mari
McDONALD, John F.
MILLER, Robert E., Jr.
NAYER, Arthur R.
NOAH, Lynn N.
PUGH, William H.

ROBINSON, Blake W.
SCANLON, John Holly
SHEEHAN, Edward
SMITH, Morton S.
SUGDEN, G. Scott
TAYLOR, Margaret V.
UNDELAND, Richard
WARD, Phyllis A.
WHITE, Walter P., Jr.

To FSS-8

CLAYTON, John D.
CONLEY, James D.
DECOU, James H.
DELIGIANIS, George
DICKSON, William S.
GAFFNEY, Marjorie A.
GORMAN, Paul Barron
GREENLEE, Samuel E.
HACKETT, Clifford
INMAN, Jerry Louis
KOTH, Marcia A.
McWALTERS, Mary P.
PHILLIPS, David R.
PHILLIPS, Ralph
QUINN, Eugene F.
SAIDEL, Robert M.
SHIRLEY, John
SYNODIS, Peter N.
WADDELL, Alfred J.
YATES, Barbara A.
ZIMMERMAN, Robert E.
ZISCHKE, Douglas

To FSS-9

HOGAN, Ruth A.
MITCHELL, Jeanne P.
O'NEIL, Rita

To FSS-10

FOLEY, Jean K.
GUSTIN, Nancy
KOENIG, Edna
MacDONALD, Dorothy
MARKKANEN, L. A.
McCOWEN, Margaret
MELVIN, Dolores P.
MEZICK, Evelyn D.
MURRIE, Hilda
PATTERSON, Mary E.
PURCILLY, June
ROWLAND, Mona B.
SHAHBOZ, Mercy A.
WYDEEN, Mary K.
XIARHOS, V. Mildred

SPECIAL TECHNICAL PANEL

To FSS-1

SLATER, William J.

PARK, Edward H.

To FSS-2

ALLEY, James W.
SMITH, Charles E.

To FSS-5

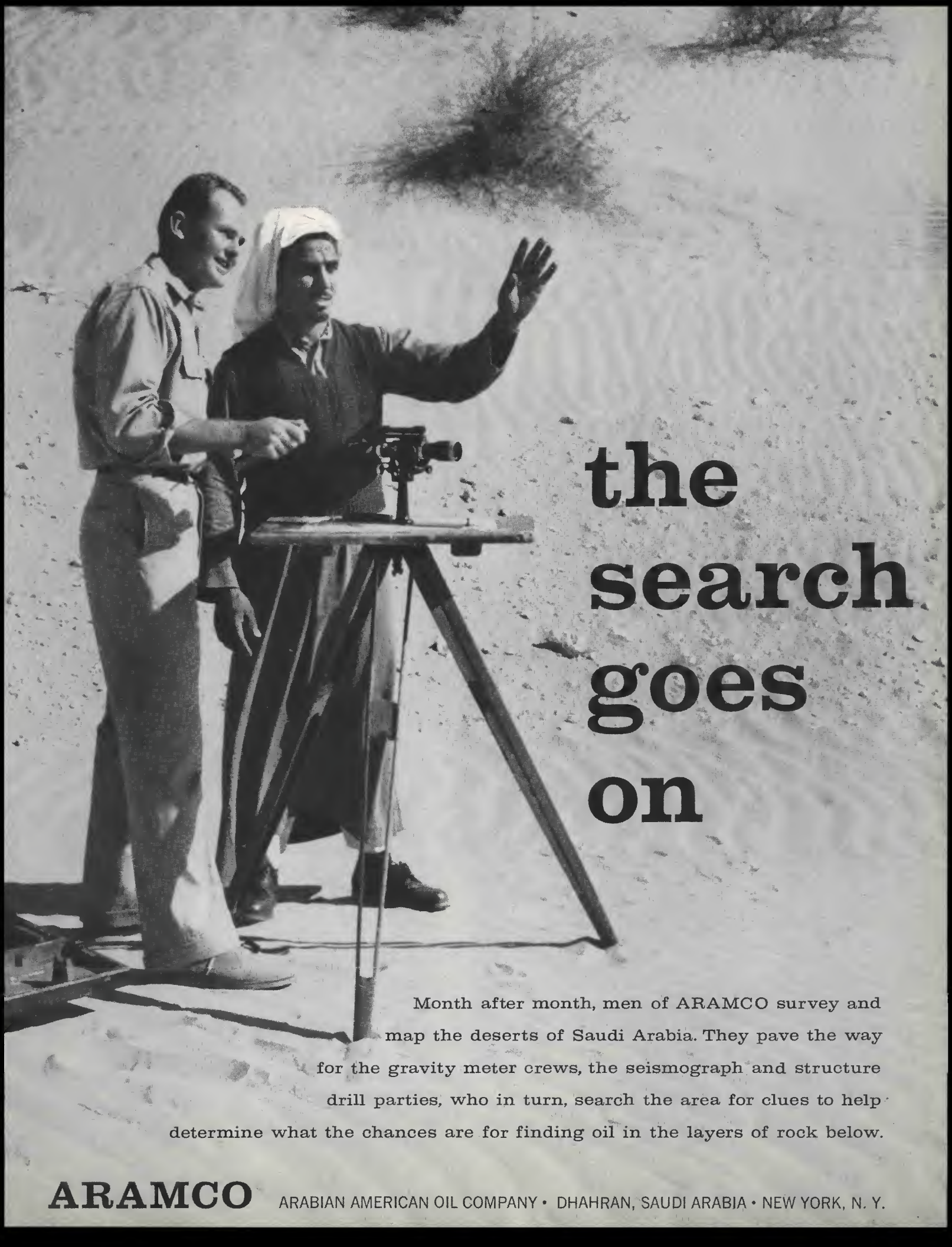
ROGERS, Robert N.

To FSS-4

MILLER, John D.

To FSS-6

BENSON, John D.
POOLE, Henry B.



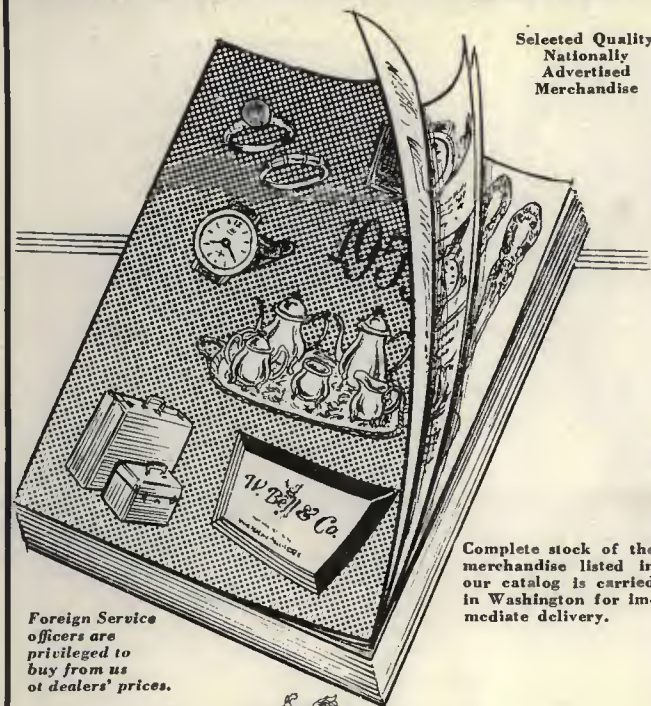
the search goes on

Month after month, men of ARAMCO survey and map the deserts of Saudi Arabia. They pave the way for the gravity meter crews, the seismograph and structure drill parties, who in turn, search the area for clues to help determine what the chances are for finding oil in the layers of rock below.

ARAMCO

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY • DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA • NEW YORK, N. Y.

Our **WHOLESALE CATALOG** is sent to the administrative officers of Embassies throughout the world. (They are not sent to individuals)



Selected Quality
Nationally
Advertised
Merchandise

Complete stock of the merchandise listed in our catalog is carried in Washington for immediate delivery.

Foreign Service officers are privileged to buy from us at dealers' prices.

W. Bell & Co.

1501 - 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Fine Silverware, Jewelry, Luggage, Watches, Clocks & Gifts
Appliances, Leather goods, Toys, Housewares

APPLIANCES FOR USE OVERSEAS

IN ALL VOLTAGES AND CYCLES
NATIONALLY KNOWN BRANDS
OVERSEAS WARRANTIES

Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Air Conditioners, Television,
Hi-Fi, Photographic Equipment, Toasters, Mixers, Irons,
Foreign Language Typewriters, etc.



LARGE WAREHOUSE STOCKS OF MOST BRANDS AND MODELS

Known the world over for the fastest, most courteous,
efficient service including export packing,
shipping and documentation.

BROCHURE ON REQUEST

Arista

Distributed for Export only by

TRADING CO.

50 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y., Whitehall 4-0085. Cable "ARISTEXIM," N. Y.

Branch Office: 1000 Vermont Ave., Washington 5, D. C. Olstrict 7-1422.

Cable: "ARISTEXIM," Washington, D. C.

AFSA

AFSA COMMITTEES, 1959-1960

Committee on Education

Richard M. Service, Chairman	Mrs. Willard F. Barber
Thomas M. Judd	Mrs. Raymond F. Courtney
LaRue R. Lutkins	Mrs. George A. Morgan
Robert Lyle Brown	Mrs. W. Paul O'Neill, Jr.
Liaison Officer, Max V. Krebs	

Committee on Entertainment

Norman V. Schute, Chairman	Frederick Picard III
Arthur P. Allen	Ernest C. Reeves
John A. Baker, Jr.	Thomas J. Riegert
Ollie G. Edmundson	John W. Simms
Zachary P. Ganeas	Aleta D. Styers
Harry J. Milton	
Liaison Officer, David H. McCabe	

Committee on Foreign Service Club

Hendrik Van Oss, Chairman	Leo M. Goodman
S. Cole Blasier	Peter E. Juge
Liaison Officer, Thomas S. Estes	

Committee on Personal Purchases

Philip Axelrod, Chairman	Michael H. Newlin
W. Kennedy Cromwell	Herbert F. Propps
Jon S. Lodeesen	
Liaison Officer, John H. Stutesman, Jr.	

Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel

Norris S. Haselton, Chairman	James O. Denby (DACOR)
Aaron S. Brown	Edwin L. Plitt (DACOR)
John H. Burns	
Liaison Officer, Samuel R. Gammon III	

Committee on Finance

Stephen Winship, Chairman	Max V. Krebs
Melissa E. Foelsch	David McK. Key
Waldemar J. Gallman	

BIRTHS

DYE. A son, Richard English, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Dye, November 7, in Washington.

ENGL. A son, John Francis, born to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Engle, October 24, in Duesseldorf.

RAU. A son, Matthew William, born to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Rau, October 14, in Salonika, Greece.

SHANKLE. A daughter, Susan Carol, born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Shankle, Jr., November 10, in Washington.

TIMBERLAKE. A daughter, Mary Anne, born to Mr. and Mrs. Clare H. Timberlake, September 19, at Bonn/Bad Godesberg.

DEATHS

FLOOD. Peter H. A. Flood, FSO-retired, died in El Paso, Texas, on October 27. Mr. Flood entered the Foreign Service in 1920 and retired in 1945. Among his posts were Southampton, Bizerta, Singapore, Tampico, Mexico City, Tunis, Saigon and Ciudad Juarez.

GUGGENHEIM. Col. M. Robert Guggenheim died in Washington on November 16. Colonel Guggenheim had served as Ambassador to Portugal from 1953 to 1954.

McKNIGHT. Cleveland B. McKnight, a F. S. Agricultural Service Attaché and former FSO, died in Annandale, Va., on November 22. Mr. McKnight served at London, New Delhi, Calcutta, Buenos Aires, Guatemala and Ciudad Trujillo. At the time of his death he was assigned to the Foreign Agricultural Service as training officer for the outbound attachés.



Kellogg production line at the plant site welds plastic piping to fittings

KELLOGG'S PLANT ERECTION TECHNIQUES

GANG-UP ON THE UNKNOWN

Kellogg's ability to fabricate relatively unknown construction materials to strict quality standards *right at the plant site* is demonstrated in facilities now being built by the company for a leading metallurgical firm.

Here, one major assignment was to install over 95,000 feet of plastic piping and more than 17,000 plastic fittings. Biggest plastic piping job ever undertaken, it entailed quality specifications which available fabricators considered impossible to meet.

To meet an early completion date and utilize construction men unfamiliar with plastics fabrication, Kellogg set a precedent by applying methods and techniques established for heavy duty alloy piping. It developed special tools and quality control procedures . . . trained workers on the spot . . . set up production lines at the site to machine, weld, assemble.

To learn how Kellogg's coordinated engineering, procurement, and construction services gang-up on the many problems facing executives responsible for new plant investments, write for brochure—"Planning the New Plant for Profits."



THE M. W. KELLOGG COMPANY

711 Third Ave., New York A subsidiary of Pullman Incorporated

Offices of Kellogg subsidiary companies are in
Toronto, London, Paris Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Buenos Aires



Another Kellogg team handles boring of plastic piping on a mass production basis

SAVINGS-INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

APPROPRIATE FOR FOREIGN SERVICE MEMBERS

TAILORED FOR YOU BY

H. L. SMITH CO.

**BROKER-DEALER
INVESTMENT SECURITIES**



*Directed by
Harry L. Smith
FSO—Retired*

H. L. Smith Company,
7302 Yale Avenue,
College Park, Md.

Please mail free data on planning an effective Savings-Investment Program

Name

Address

*Hotel
of
Distinction*



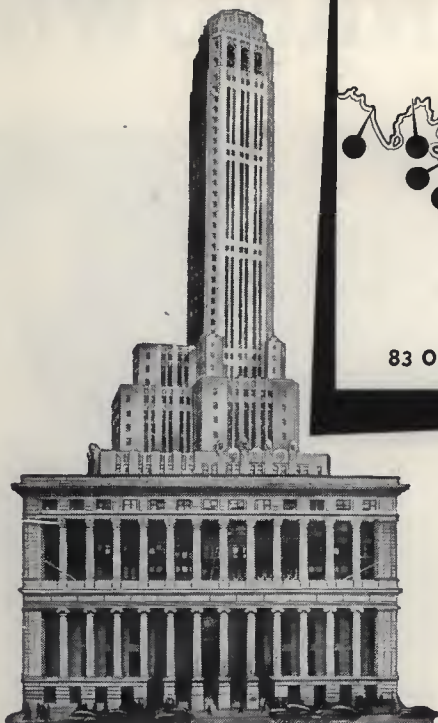
The Alban Towers is Washington's finest apartment hotel for the Foreign Service Officer and his family. Removed from the congested downtown area yet convenient to all public buildings, the shopping and theater districts, this hotel has complete facilities for an overnight stay or an extended visit. Moderate rates.

Alban Towers

3700 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.

WO 6-6400

First in World Wide Banking



83 Overseas Branches, Offices and Affiliates

The **FIRST
NATIONAL CITY BANK**
of New York

Head Office: 55 Wall Street • 82 Branches in Greater New York

Carry First National City Bank Travelers
Checks • Fully Refunded If Lost or Stolen

The 1960 Rambler Preferred By Diplomats



- 1 Not Too Small or Austere
- 2 Not Too Large or Pretentious

It's Just Right For You!

The new Rambler is the ideal car for Foreign Service personnel. For the New Standard of Basic Excellence brings you balanced value through and through: Fine car performance balanced with top economy . . . Big car room balanced with small car handling ease . . . High quality balanced with low price.

Drive the Compact Rambler—America's No. 1 Success car—always in good taste, correct for any occasion.

American Motors offers its Diplomatic Purchase Price on the Rambler of your choice. The Administrative Office's Personal Purchases File at American Embassies and Foreign Service Posts contains detailed specifications and prices. Ask to see the 1960 Rambler price and specification kit. More than 3200 Rambler distributors and dealers around the world assure you the finest service.

Rambler for 1960 The New Standard of Basic Excellence

*For Full Information on Rambler—
America's No. 1 Success Car—Write*

AUTOMOTIVE EXPORT DIVISION
**AMERICAN MOTORS
CORPORATION**

14250 Plymouth Road • Detroit 32, Michigan, U.S.A.

World's Largest Builder of Compact Cars

Time out... for the
time of your life!



Begin or wind up your service tour aboard Grace Line's glamorous new *Santa Rosa* or *Santa Paula*. Enjoy all the extra niceties of service and luxury that spell the difference between just a voyage and a *holiday* afloat!

The sleek, new, air-conditioned *Santas* give you fabulous top-deck play areas with magnificent outdoor swimming pools . . . spacious, upper-deck night clubs, lounges and dining rooms. First-class accommodations throughout offer comfort and luxury comparable to exclusive resort living.

Sailings every Friday from New York to Curaçao and Aruba, N.W.I.; La Guaira (Caracas), Venezuela; Kingston, Jamaica; Nassau, Bahamas; and Port Everglades (Fort Lauderdale-Miami), Florida.



See your local travel agent or write

GRACE LINE

Dept. FSJ, 3 Hanover Square, New York 4, N. Y.
Agents and Offices in All Principal Cities



JANUARY, 1935

by JAMES B. STEWART

Bullitt vs. Molotov

“ON August 15, 1935, at Moscow, will be held a unique examination in languages. William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador, and Premier Vyacheslav M. Molotov, of the U.S.S.R., will appear before a jury of the Diplomatic Corps to answer fifty questions, each speaking in the other's language.

“The test came about as a result of a bet between the two officials. Premier Molotov had maintained that Russian was easier to learn than English. Mr. Bullitt argued to the contrary. It was decided to settle the argument by having Ambassador Bullitt learn Russian and Premier Molotov study English.

“So, during the coming months, the ties between Soviet Russia and the United States will be strengthened by a new kind of binding-thread. Speaking the same language long has been known as the best aid to right understanding in diplomatic intercourse.” (JOURNAL quoting the LITERARY DIGEST.)

He Blew His Top: While Harry Villard was on his vacation in a trip by automobile through the darkest part of the Texas Panhandle, his friends in the Department were without news of him for days and days and days. . . . During his adventurous travels Harry fought his way through blizzards and sand storms, pushed and tugged his trusty automobile through pot-holes and over roads strewn with mountain boulders. At night he slept under the desert stars. As a climax, coming into Washington, helped by a tail wind, he had attained the speed of forty-five miles an hour when the top of his automobile blew off. Harry kept going, saying to himself that some deserving farmer could use the top as the spring cover for an asparagus bed.

Great Beef of a Vice Consul: Under a photograph in the JOURNAL is the following explanation: “This photo shows Consul General Leland Morris, Athens, after he made good a promise ‘to rip the brim off my seventy-five cents local straw hat if I couldn't beat this great beef of a Vice Consul (Walworth Barbour) on the golf links.’”

Visiting Officers

A few who registered in Room 115, Old State, in November and December, 1934, were:

JAMES B. PILCHER, Harbin
FLETCHER WARREN, Managua
PAUL REVELEY, Leipzig
ROBERT JANZ, Belfast
JOHN W. BAILEY, JR., Buenos Aires
JAMES W. GANTENBEIN, Santo Domingo
JOHN MUCCIO, Shanghai
JULIAN F. HARRINGTON, Ottawa
HENRY P. LEVERICH, Berlin
GEORGE GREGG FULLER, Kingston
GEORGE PLATT WALLER, Brussels
EDWARD P. MAFFITT, Stockholm
EDWARD S. MANEY, Southampton
R. HENRY NORWEB, Mexico City

When you can't find them abroad, you can order direct from us.



We'll ship your favorite brands to you anywhere in the world!



----- USE PORTION BELOW AS ORDER BLANK -----

Air Mail your orders and inquiries to:

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Export Department
Winston-Salem, N. C., U.S.A.

	QUANTITY WANTED
CAMEL ... 5 cartons So good and mild ... the finest taste in smoking!	\$4.27... <input type="checkbox"/> CARTONS
WINSTON (King-Size) ... 5 cartons	\$4.82... <input type="checkbox"/> CARTONS
WINSTON (Crush-Proof Box) ... 5 cartons	\$4.82... <input type="checkbox"/> CARTONS
SALEM ... 5 cartons	\$4.82... <input type="checkbox"/> CARTONS
CAVALIER (Crush-Proof Box) ... 5 cartons..... America's superior long-size cigarette.	\$4.72... <input type="checkbox"/> CARTONS
PRINCE ALBERT ... 1 doz. 14-oz. Metal Humidors..... The largest-selling smoking tobacco in the world!	\$11.45... <input type="checkbox"/> DOZEN
CARTER HALL ... 1 doz. 8-oz. Metal Humidors..... Distinguished new pipe tobacco with rich flavor.	\$9.11... <input type="checkbox"/> DOZEN

NOTE: Each carton contains 10 packs of 20 cigarettes each.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Cigarettes and tobacco shipped by parcel post immediately upon receipt of your order, with usual transit time about 60 days. Cigarettes shipped in parcels containing 5, 10, 15 or 25 cartons — no limit as to quantity. Prices do not include cost of transportation and insurance. All prices subject to change without notice. Orders subject to acceptance by us and to prices prevailing on date of shipment.

Our Export Department is at your service. Just tell us, "Ship me each month. . .", and you can be sure of a continuous supply of fresh cigarettes and tobacco.

Foreign Service Officers!

Let a **Foreign Service wife** help you with your housing needs in Washington—Write to **Mrs. Philip H. Chadbourn Jr.**, and she will solve your problems!

SIMMONS PROPERTIES

1729 21st St., N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.

Office: DE: 2-0730
Home: EM: 2-9662



R. William Miller, Jr.

Life Member
Milion Dollar Round Table

Advising the Foreign Service
on Life Insurance
and Estate Planning since
1951

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

820 SHOREHAM BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sterling 3-0624

Jackson 2-9509

The Park Central Apartment Hotel

Walk to:

State Department—U.S.I.A.—Downtown
Restaurants and Shopping

Day and Month Rates TV Lounge

Laundry Facilities Valet Service

Family Units with Kitchens

Bachelor Units with Refrigerator and
Private Bath

1900 F ST. N.W.

ME 8-0540

UNITED SERVICES OFFICERS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Bush Lane House, Cannon Street, London, E. C. 4, England
Telephone: Mansion House 4600. Cables: Adsnranbro, Cannon, London
INSURANCE BROKERS to the UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE

World Wide All Risks
Policy. No restriction as
to residence or mode of
travel.

PREMIUM \$1.25% per
annum. No Deductible
clauses.

Covering clothing, per-
sonal and household ef-
fects and valuables, etc.

SINCE 1923



Automobile Insurance is
arranged in most coun-
tries of the world in
conformity with local
legislation. Cars cov-
ered in transit by sea or
rail.

Claims settled in dollars

If you have not already availed yourself of the Association's
services, please write U.S.O.I.A. at the above address.

25 Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART



A daughter, Margaret Lankester, was born on October 3, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Welch. Mr. Welch is an Assistant Trade Commissioner in the office of the Commercial Attaché at Berlin.



A daughter, Frances Ann, was born, November 21, 1934, to Consul and Mrs. George H. Winters, at Guadalajara.

Comment, 1960: George (FSO-1) has been detailed to the Boundary Commission since 1944 and lives in El Paso. Frances' husband, Jack Palmore, is with the El Paso Natural Gas Company. They have two sons, Bill, 6, and Bobby, 4. Frances' brother Bob and his wife, Anne, also live in El Paso and have a two year old. The two families have dinner every Sunday with George and Annie Laurie. Granddad says that's when all Hell breaks loose—and they love it!

Fun Running the JOURNAL: The JOURNAL's Editorial Board, January, 1935, was composed of Henry Villard, Lowell Pinkerton, Paul H. Alling and Howard Bucknell. Herb Bursley was Secretary to the Board. Recently I complimented Herb on the 1935 issues of the JOURNAL and he replied: "It was fun trying to run the JOURNAL in those days and at the same time do one's work. It meant many midnights on the FSJ. I was grateful for the advice of the JOURNAL Board and for the direction of Harry McBride, Business Manager and an old JOURNAL hand."

Thirty-three Years Ago:

In 1926, as a class seven officer, Robert D. Murphy was assigned to the Division of Foreign Service Administration. Some of Bob's associates were Herbert Hengstler, chief of that division, Harry Havens, assistant chief, and Foreign Service officers: Fletcher Warren, Harry Anslinger, Charles Hosmer, Charles Derry.

Going out to lunch in small groups was always a happy event in those days. We would gather in Harry Havens' office, where Bob had his desk, and while deciding where to eat, Joe McGurk and Lowell Pinkerton, if on hand, would match coins. It was a ritual with them. Some one might suggest "going for oysters" and we would pile into taxis for Howe's Oyster House on New York Avenue. If it were a Saturday some one might further suggest their house for a game of poker. Some of the enthusiasts besides Bob were Homer Byington, Paul Culbertson, Bob Kelley, Lowell Pinkerton, Charlie Hosmer, Earl Packer, Joe McGurk and the Lithuanian Minister.

Space Age

Former career Ambassador John Keena took note of this changing world with the following Christmas greeting:

"To the customary Christmas and New Year's wishes I am moved, in this rapidly shrinking and increasingly nervous world, to add a rider: 'May all your fears be groundless, spaceless and outer-spaceless'."

Mr. Keena and other space-minded colleagues will be interested in the following from Boston's State Street Trust Company:

"Probably your great-grandchildren will be told in school that the Space Age began in 1959—the year when earthlings made their first real contact with the moon.

"But men have been going to the moon, in their imaginations, for 5,000 years—ever since Etana, the shepherd, went there on an eagle to complain to God about oppressive taxation in Babylon."

Powered to tune the world!

ZENITH all-transistor

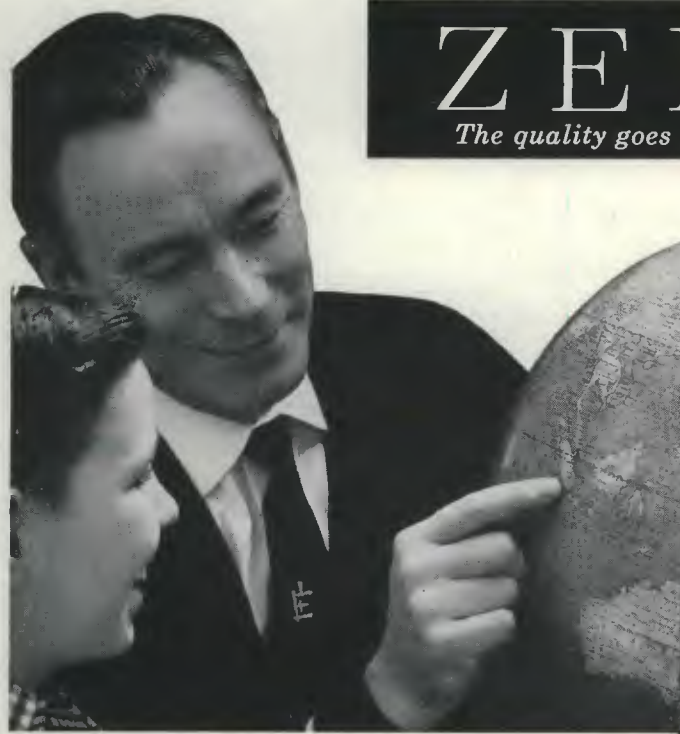
TRANS-OCEANIC®

Smallest and lightest standard and band spread short wave portable ever produced!

The famous Zenith Trans-Oceanic—now all-transistor—receives Standard Broadcasts, International Shortwave, Marine Weather, Amateur Shortwave Bands, plus Ship-to-Ship and Ship-to-Shore broadcasts on 8 wave bands. Uses transistors . . . no tubes. Works on trains, planes, boats and in steel buildings. And operates on regular low-cost flashlight batteries available anywhere. It's the inevitable companion of world explorers, diplomats, heads of state, foreign correspondents, sportsmen, yachtsmen, Servicemen. The world's most imitated radio . . . still unduplicated! Available to you now!

Backed by 40 years of leadership in radionics exclusively

ZENITH
The quality goes in before the name goes on



Designed, Engineered and Built in the U. S. A.

Model Royal 1000 Made of sturdy metal finished in Chrome and new Permawear covering. 10 1/4" high; 12 1/2" wide; 4 7/8" deep. Weight: 13 lbs.

9-band model also available as Model Royal 1000-D with 150-400KC band providing European long wave and CAA Weather-Navigation services.



A battery-powered portable radio is as necessary as a flashlight in case of power failure caused by an air raid or other emergency.



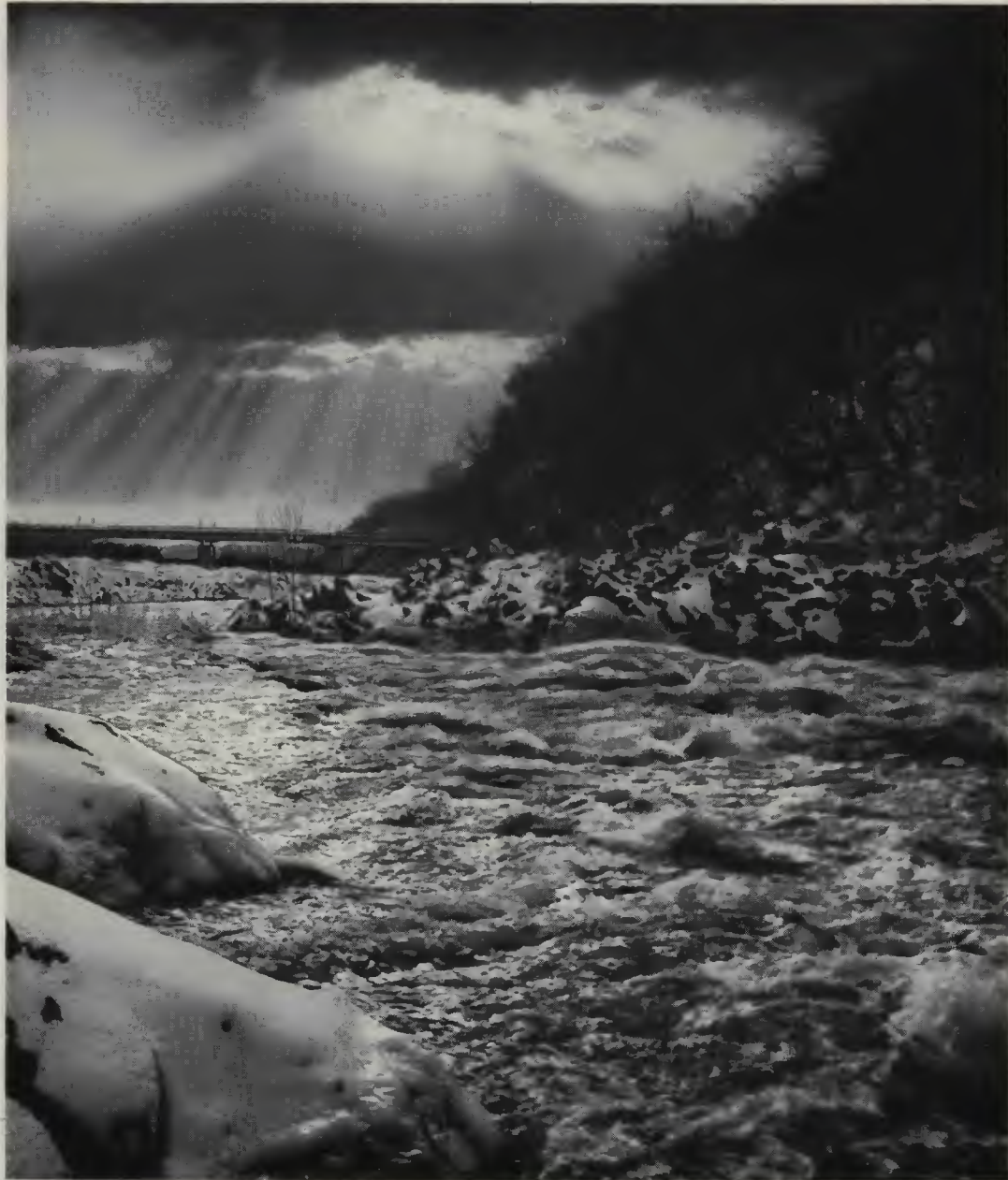
ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION, International Division
6001 West Dickens, Chicago 39, Illinois

The Royalty of television, stereophonic high fidelity instruments, phonographs, radios and hearing aids

Potomac Portrait

The winter turbulence of Little Falls---
last rapids in the river, just above
Chain Bridge and near the District of
Columbia boundary line.

NO. 6 IN A SERIES DEPICTING THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF WASHINGTON'S HISTORIC RIVER



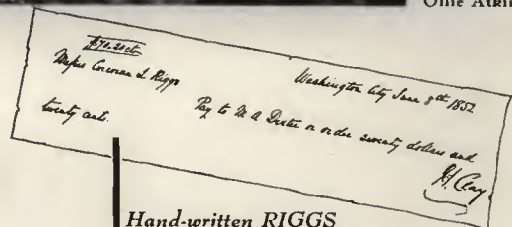
Ollie Atkins

The RIGGS NATIONAL BANK

of WASHINGTON, D. C. • FOUNDED 1836

LARGEST BANK IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Member Federal Reserve System

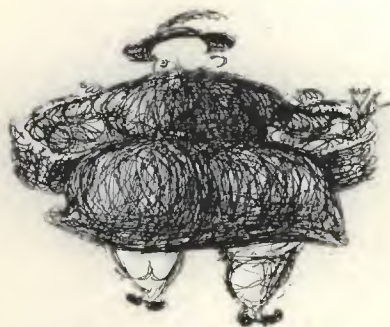


Hand-written RIGGS
check of HENRY CLAY
who once fought a famous
duel on the heights above
Chain Bridge (right).

SIDEWALKING:

An Art, a Science, or a Sport?

by J. C. Meredith*



"Without even looking around"

Danes are really formidable when it comes to sidewalking, that is, the technique of maneuvering by foot on, or along, a sidewalk. Presently we shall discuss whether sidewalking is an art, a science, or a sport, but first let me cite the Episode of the Wide Black Lady as an example of Danish eminence in the field.

It happened the day of my arrival, as I was hurrying along one of the crowded streets of downtown Copenhagen. Ahead of me proceeded a large woman clad in black broadcloth, and I had an uneasy feeling that she had sized me up without even looking around. There was a kind of challenge in the air. Casually she deployed her market baskets on either side as outriggers, and shifted into window-shoppers' pace (four steps shuffling, four steps loping). It wasn't going to be easy to pass her, what with all the oncoming traffic I should have to contend with, but I congratulated myself that I could at least see over her head and plan for a break.

Suddenly the Wide Black Lady veered to starboard to inspect a display of sausages, and I thought for a moment that she had decided to forfeit. Not she. Before I could slip past, she glared, hopped back into the lead, and tramped forward.

Her blocking technique was superb. Weaving unsteadily, she plugged every possible lead, always anticipating my next move, always in complete control of the situation. I was forced to follow in her wake all the way to the corner, where she lunged across in front of a stream of cars that cut me off completely. Defeated, I stood and watched her disappear in the crowd on the other side. Though she looked as dour as ever, I was sure that inwardly she seethed with glee.

Subsequent experience proved that in Copenhagen there are countless Wide Black Ladies, all competent, often working in pairs. There are Wide Grey Men, with canes. There

COPENHAGEN is a favorite haunt of Americans, being a city rightly esteemed for its fun, charm, good food, and good plumbing. However, as a warning to those who are planning to come here, and a solace to those who have just left, it should be pointed out that the

are young matrons with baby-carriages the size of Volkswagens, always to be met in the narrowest strictures. There are pale young men in green caps, who specialize in what is known as the "running intercept." In Denmark even the children seem more adept at bumping, crashing, and darting than their untutored cousins overseas.

Obviously an inquiry into the theory and practice of sidewalking, and an analysis of the Danish technique, is indicated. It is to be hoped that this paper will attract the serious attention of my countrymen, for only through concerted effort can we hope to close the gap.

There are two general categories of sidewalking, which I shall attempt to explain. A positive sidewalker concentrates on getting from A to B as rapidly as possible. A negative sidewalker strives to keep the positives from making any progress whatsoever. But your really talented sidewalker is a compound sidewalker, that is, one who aims for reasonable progress toward some goal or other, at the same time thwarting all other sidewalkers.

A compound sidewalker is characterized by agility, cunning, and pluck. He must be ever alert to new situations as they develop, and must be able to shift rapidly from a positive to a negative gambit, and back again. Some of the best in the business are the young matrons I mentioned above, with their blue-and-chrome baby carriages, which may be loaded with potatoes or cabbage or even babies, but which in any event are major obstacles. A positive sidewalker may stumble along behind one of these contraptions for a block or so, finally to fight his way clear and work up to normal cruising speed on the route ahead, only to have the young lady suddenly pass him like a three-stage rocket. What a brave sight a Danish baby-carriage-pusher is at such a moment: her skirts snapping in the breeze, her blonde hair streaming out astern, her clear blue eyes fixed on her next victim! I suspect that the babies in these carriages are mostly foam-rubber fakes, because of the nonchalance with which they are propelled in front of speeding automobiles. However, I may be mistaken.

Motorists in general are fair game for any sidewalker, be he young, old, positive, negative, or compound. A Danish sidewalker always undertakes to ruin the day of at least one motorist, without, of course, actually being run over in the process. I have seen Danes at street intersections immobilize a car for several minutes by dribbling across in front of it, like badly strung beads.

Dribbling is also very effective against cyclists, of which there are so many here, for they must either keep moving or topple. But watch out for their knees!

*Author of "The Tattooed Man," Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1959.

SIDEWALKING

These little successes, though gratifying, nevertheless remain incidental to the main business of the sidewalker, which is to surpass other sidewalkers.

As in all contests, there are certain rules, although these rules are not always sharply defined, and differ somewhat in their local application. Back home, for example, a sidewalker who bumps another sidewalker loses points, and is considered gauche. In Copenhagen, on the contrary, bumping is allowed and even encouraged, and it is only fair to warn the visiting sidewalker that unless he is wary he will find himself knocked off his feet the moment he steps out of his hotel. The sole obligation of the bumper is to make it seem as if he were the bumpee.

The rule against stepping on children applies here, but it is in any event no great burden. I have always found that a fatherly hand placed on their tousled heads, with a firm twist in a contrary direction, suffices to get them out of the way.

Points can be gained or lost in a number of ways. Let us say you manage to block a positive coming up astern, and he in desperation steps off the curb to get around you. This means a point for you and the loss of a point for him, and in addition he runs the risk of being abraded by a passing bicycle. It is even better if you can force him under a low awning, or maneuver him into a sidewalk display.

Speaking of sidewalk displays, it seems that although those in Copenhagen consist invariably of ashtrays, hoe-handles, and plastic pails, they never fail to collect a crowd. The same is true of windows full of cheese and sausage. Now here is my advice: If you see such a crowd ahead of you, cross to the other side of the street. Otherwise you will surely be tripped, entangled, or even ingested by the group.

Guest sidewalkers will encounter all the standard ploys: the Transverse Drift, the Unpremeditated Dart, the Oblivious Reverse, and so on. Particular mention should be made of two which are of distinctly Danish origin: the Dead-Center Halt and the Malmö Shift. Personally I consider the Dead-Center Halt as lacking in subtlety, and never use it. But the Malmö Shift, wherein one pretends to be a visiting Swede and walks to the leftward of everything, is truly brilliant. Of course it does lead to some ghastly collisions.

These and a hundred other sidewalk moves can be played straight, feinted, double-feinted, or even triple-feinted according to the involutions of one's mind, and one's estimate of other people's involutions. It becomes complicated, and since the players are never twice the same and never start from the same positions, sidewalking can never rank as a science. Some people consider it a sport, but how can this be, when sidewalking affords no room for sportsmanship? Whoever heard of a victorious sidewalker being applauded by his victims?

So it boils down to an art, like playing the harmonica or moving furniture. Not a refined art, perhaps, but surely one of the liveliest.

The Danes have mastered this art, and it is particularly noteworthy that a race so kindly, humorous, relaxed, and polite in private encounter can put on such an aggressive show in public. Does that old Viking blood demand outdoor compensation for indoor repression? Does it give these people special audacity for sidewalking, now that their sea-raiding days are over?

I am afraid so. We are badly outclassed and must face the fact. Frankly, I don't think there's any way to walk around a Dane unless you happen to be another Dane.

ASSIGNMENT TO TEHRAN — Circa 1885

HIS APPOINTMENT to Tehran, which ended in triumphant success, began with difficulties and dismay. He had been warned that it would be madness to take two babies to Persia during the summer months. He disregarded this advice. Accompanied by an English nurse, they travelled via Constantinople and Trebizond to Batoum. The nurse and children nearly died of seasickness. On reaching Batoum Arthur Nicolson and his wife sat upon the beach doing accounts: they came to the conclusion that they were too poor to continue in diplomacy and must exchange for the Consular Service at once. From Batoum they proceeded in August heat to Tiflis and Baku. They crossed the Caspian: the mountains of Persia were hidden in the steam which rose from the rice fields. They travelled up from Resht by caravan, moving in night only and resting in muddied caravanserie by day. The women and children were carried in litters slung over the backs of mules—a wooden coffin on each side of the mule in which the traveller lay on cushions. On the third day the English nurse could stand it no longer. Looking over the edge of her litter she had seen, a hundred feet sheer below her, the seething yellow waters of the Sefid Rud. She scrambled back out of her coffin and asked to be taken home at once to Littlehampton. Nicolson forced her back into the litter with threats of violence. She remained angry for over three years. On the fifth day, worn with anxiety and exhaustion, they reached Kasvin. The younger baby was teething and developed convulsions. Nicolson lanced the child's gums with a rusted penknife. On the seventh day (the children still howling in their litters) they reached the capital and rode in under the plane-trees of the Legation compound. Nicolson, on entering his drawing-room flung himself with relief into the first arm-chair. It collapsed beneath him.—From "Lord Carnock, A Study in the Old Diplomacy" by Harold Nicolson. (Constable & Co., Ltd.)

The Foreign Service and the Jet Age

by ALBERT W. STOFFEL

RECENTLY one of America's sleek, new jet transports, returning from a trial flight across the Pacific, landed in San Francisco one hour before it took off from Tokyo. The International Date Line was partly to blame but most people consider this feat only more evidence of the fabulous performance of the new jets. And in a way they are right; the new jets are fabulous. One such aircraft can theoretically carry as many passengers across the Atlantic in a year as can the Queen Mary. The public has flocked to the jets. Ninety to ninety-nine percent of the seats are occupied compared to sixty-five percent considered optimum by the air lines in the piston-driven transports. This public preference for the jets will accelerate as more and more passengers get a chance to fly in them. One long jet hop spoils an air passenger for the slower piston jobs.

This innovation carries many implications for the Foreign Service. From the operational viewpoint, so-called "personal diplomacy" may become increasingly attractive. High-ranking diplomats may prefer to "go there themselves" when no point on the globe is over twenty or thirty smooth hours away by direct flight. Large expensive posts abroad may give way to smaller listening posts backed up by flying squads of highly-trained diplomats and experts waiting at headquarters to fly off to conduct negotiations, solve problems, or garner reports.

Furthermore, why waste time and money on encoding, transmitting, and decoding telegraphic messages when 600 mile-an-hour jets can speed written texts? In a few months it may be possible to review the whole subject of communications between Washington and many posts abroad.

But even more important than these effects of the jets on the operations of the Foreign Service are other reverberations on the substance of foreign affairs, specifically on the exchange of commercial air transport rights between nations.

The modern history of the governmental aspect of international air transport goes back to 1944 when fifty-four nations met at Chicago to discuss post-war air matters. Out of this conference arose ICAO, the International Civil Aviation Organization, which provides an international framework for the more technical aspects of air transport, and the International Air Services Transit Agreement by which signatories permit civil aircraft of other signatories to fly over, or land in, their countries for non-commercial purposes.

Out of this conference did *not* come, in any enduring form, an international air transport agreement to regulate, on a multilateral basis, the economic problems of international air transport. This failure was caused by the divergence of views between those countries, including the

United States, which believed in a liberal attitude towards international air transport, and those countries which maintained a restrictionist outlook.

Accordingly, it became necessary to resort to bilateral agreements. On February 11, 1946, at Bermuda, the United States and the United Kingdom signed an air services agreement which has become known as the Bermuda Agreement. On September 19, 1946, the United States and the United Kingdom proclaimed that the Bermuda-type agreement would be the standard pattern for all agreements to be concluded by them. Since then the United States has concluded Bermuda-type agreements with over fifty other countries.

The Bermuda agreement has served international air transport well. It is admittedly a compromise. It does not provide for a rigid formalistic division of capacity or traffic between countries, but it does provide safeguards so that the airlines of one party cannot ride rough-shod over those of the other party.

Bermuda-type agreements exchange all Five Freedoms of the Air. The Five Freedoms, as enunciated by Canada at Chicago, are:

FIRST: The right to fly across the territory of a foreign country without landing.

SECOND: The right to land for non-commercial purposes.

THIRD: The right to set down in a foreign country traffic coming from the country of the airline.

FOURTH: The right to pick up in a foreign country traffic destined for the airline's home land.

FIFTH: The right to carry traffic from a point of origin in one foreign country to a point of destination in another foreign country.

The United States considers the exchange of all Five Freedoms to be essential. The first two Freedoms present no problem for they are covered by the International Air Services Transit Agreement, often referred to as "The Two Freedoms Agreement."

Third and Fourth Freedom traffic does not present as many problems as does Fifth Freedom traffic since the former traffic is considered primary traffic for the air services of the two parties to a bilateral air agreement. The Fifth Freedom is more bothersome, since it usually cuts into the Third and Fourth Freedom traffic of other countries.

All bilateral air transport agreements concluded by the United States have been executive agreements rather than treaties. Negotiations for such agreements are conducted by the Department of State, in close coordination with the Civil Aeronautics Board and, through the Board, the affected American carriers.

THE JET AGE

The absence of a bilateral agreement does not necessarily prevent commercial air services between countries as long as the aeronautical authorities of each country issue some form of permit to the airlines of the other country. For example, the United States has no agreement with Argentina or the Central American countries and yet air service has been maintained for many years. However, the United States prefers to have an air agreement to provide a mutually acceptable framework for air transport.

International air transport has prospered under the Bermuda concept. Many airlines of many countries have grown and prospered with large far-flung transport systems circling the globe.

What problems then do we encounter as we zoom into the jet age? Actually, there are many problems and they cannot all be blamed on the jets.

When a number of these agreements were signed, soon after World War II, many countries had no aircraft capable of international air transport and many countries were too preoccupied with domestic economic problems to worry much about their position as international civil air powers. Later, as those countries prospered and could afford to purchase large aircraft, they began to have second thoughts about the bargains they had made in the air. For example, in 1958 France denounced its agreement, claiming that technological advances and population shifts had outmoded the 1946 agreement. American carriers could now fly directly to France from many interior and West Coast points in the United States, whereas the French carrier was much more restricted in its operations to the United States by the terms of the agreement. A new agreement was concluded which overcame these objections but preserved basic Bermuda principles. In 1959, the Philippines denounced their agreement, hoping to get more routes to the United States before the March 4, 1960, expiration date. They have not operated their present route to the United States for several years but now want routes which will justify their re-entry into the trans-Pacific service—with jets.

IN addition to these overt expressions of dissatisfaction with certain agreements, there have been many attempts at imposing restrictions on the large American carriers. The terms of the Bermuda agreements are purposely general to permit that flexibility of operation so essential to efficient air transportation. However, such general wording allows countries to interpret various clauses in various ways.

Many foreign carriers believe that the American carriers have fared too well under the agreements. The American carriers, in turn, point to the large profits earned by foreign carriers on their routes to and from the United States—routes on which 70% of all air travellers are Americans.

Let us here enumerate some of the specific problems and the way in which the jets will affect them.

What is an equitable exchange of routes between countries? Some countries claim that "double-tracking" is the only just exchange; that is—any route you can fly, I can fly. Other countries try to balance the number of terminals served; if you fly to three cities in my country, I can fly to three cities in your country. Both of these methods ignore the commercial aspects of the exchange. Obviously there

are single cities, such as New York, which generate more air traffic than many whole countries in Europe and elsewhere. In general, the United States tries to sell this exchange-of-markets concept. It does not always succeed. It cannot always insist, for many small countries have strong national aspirations in the air which the United States, with its liberal outlook, cannot thwart in good conscience. As the new jets can fly far in a single day, the countries operating jets are apt to become more insistent about getting longer routes to and through the countries with whom they have or seek agreements.

Capacity is, and has been, at the heart of the air transport problem. Loosely described, capacity means the number of seats offered or the number of seats filled, depending on the viewpoint. They may all be in one plane or they may be in a number of planes. In the latter case, they involve the frequency of flights flown.

THE Bermuda principles on capacity were a compromise. Great Britain wanted a formula to protect its carriers. The United States wanted a liberal multipateral policy of relatively open competition. Mathematical formulas to predetermine capacity were considered but finally rejected in favor of general capacity principles with no predetermined control. Capacity provided is to be related primarily to Third and Fourth Freedom traffic with Fifth Freedom traffic being used to "top off" the empty seats. Predetermination was rejected so as to give the flying public the final word. In international air transport, we still do not know what will be the peak of capacity which the public will fill. If big comfortable jets flying over the Atlantic on multiple flights per day, perhaps with low economy fares, can attract more and more travellers, let us give them the chance.

However, that does not mean that one large carrier or a group of large carriers can "snow under" their competitors by saturating the sky with planes. Under the Bermuda principles, if the airlines of one party find they are being injured by excessive services offered by the other party's airlines, their government can ask for consultations for the purpose of adjusting the matter.

Air traffic statistics present another problem. Only adequate statistics on passengers and cargo can determine, in consultations on capacity, how much traffic on each Freedom is being carried by an airline. Many consultations run into trouble on the question of the reliability of statistics. What should be counted: passengers, passenger-miles, or ton-miles? What effect does a stopover have on the Freedom classification of a trip? How short can a stopover be and still be considered a stopover?

With the large, fast jets, more traffic will have to be counted faster. Statisticians may have to make the first move to solve some of our air transport problems.

After a country is awarded a route under an air agreement, it must "designate" to the other party the specific airline or airlines which will serve that route. In general, the United States believes in competition. Both domestically and overseas, the government has used competition between American carriers, either between areas or between specific points, depending on the circumstances, as one means of assuring good service to the public. Therefore, it customari-

ly insists on the right of "multiple designation" in its agreements: the right to designate more than one airline on its routes if it so desires. This creates problems. Normally foreign governments have only one national flag air carrier operating internationally. That carrier is often concerned about the competition of even one large American carrier. When it finds two American carriers fighting for traffic on one route with large advertising campaigns, frequent service, and the latest equipment, it gets panicky. As more and more of these American carriers introduce large, expensive, passenger-hungry jets, the problems presented by multiple designation may loom larger.

"CHANGE of aircraft," often called "change of gauge" is the replacement by an airline of one type of aircraft by another, usually smaller, as the route gets too far from the homeland to fill the larger aircraft or enters areas where the airfields cannot handle the larger aircraft. The large jets, requiring stronger, longer runways, may make more change of aircraft operations desirable. Most United States agreements do not contain clauses concerning change of aircraft. Such clauses came to be considered unnecessary, since it was logical in an efficient long-range air transport operation to change aircraft when the volume of primary traffic carried onward dictated such a change. Nevertheless, some question has been raised as to the permissibility of change of aircraft under these agreements. Some foreign carriers may not be able to afford the five-million-dollar jets or, if they can finance the purchase, may not be able to utilize them efficiently enough to make them pay. They may seek a solution, as some countries already do, in reserving regional traffic for themselves, using smaller jets, turbo-props, or piston aircraft. One way to protect such traffic is to prohibit change of aircraft in their countries.

As might be expected, fares charged by international carriers present problems.

IATA, the carriers' International Air Transport Association to which most large international carriers belong, attempts to stabilize international air fares among its members. Non-IATA carriers set their own fares, with or without the control of their governments. Such carriers often have fares below IATA standards.

The competitive threat posed by the big jets incited sev-

eral countries to insist on jet surcharges and, when reasonable, such surcharges have been accepted by the jet operators—as well as by the jet passengers, to judge from the high jet load factors. When passengers can choose jet flights on most routes, this competitive fear of the piston operators may increase and price-cutting may result. At the same time, the jet operators, with more and more seats to fill may also want to cut fares to attract more passengers.

Obviously, the large, fast jets, which some estimates say will double air transportation capacity in a few short years, are going to have a profound effect on our air transport relations. There are some who believe that most bilateral air agreements will have to be rewritten. Some believe that the Bermuda principles are too vague and should be refined to fit the jet age. Many countries would prefer a frank resort to predetermination of capacity using a mathematical formula. Many solutions will be proposed—including the multilateral agreement and various regional concepts.

Regional amalgamations or consortiums such as the tried SAS or the embryonic Air Union of Europe, may be attempted. There has even been talk of putting air transport under the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation. Compromises may be possible. We can only hope that the system that evolves will promote international air transport as well as has the Bermuda-type agreement during the past dozen years. It has not been perfect and no one is completely satisfied with it, but many airlines, both American and foreign, have prospered under it and, more important, are able to offer excellent air service to almost every country of the Free World and even to some points in the Soviet bloc.

That brings us to another unanswered question facing international air transport: What part will be played by Aeroflot's large turbo-prop transports? Where will they fly and what competition will they offer?

And what comes next—the supersonic 2000 mile-an-hour transport, which experts tell us can be built with components in existence today? Will it, in a few years, be raking the continents from coast-to-coast with its sonic boom? Will we take off from New York every hour on the hour to land in Paris two hours later for a weekend of fun? And what will we then do with the hundreds of DC-3's that just won't stop flying?



"Processional" by MISCH KOHN



Saturday morning in Quito's Plaza de Independencia

Preparations for the Inter-American

Conference at Quito

by George Fleming JONES

ON CHRISTMAS morning, two years ago, a group of Embassy employees were on their way to a friend's house for champagne and coffee. Suddenly someone said, pointing: "Well, it looks like a White Christmas after all." We all looked up, and there, on the very tip of the imposing 15,423-foot volcano which dominates Quito, was a small patch of snow. In a city nine thousand feet above sea level, it might seem strange that snow should be a rarity, to be exclaimed over when it occasionally clusters on the peak of Mt. Pichincha, but Quito is just fifteen miles south of the equator. Ecuador is a land of many contrasts, and the State Department officials, secretaries, journalists, and other assorted visitors who plan to drop in on us for the Eleventh Inter-American Conference, are forewarned.

The Conference delegates from the twenty other American republics will find that Quito has its share of Ecuador's contrasts. In this city which was a capital long before the Incas, and which was so isolated from the world that it was not reached by railroad until 1908, visitors will find the old, winding, cobblestoned streets they expect, but they will also find a city determinedly acquiring all the virtues and vices of modernity, from boulevards to neon signs. There are cathedrals incrustated with gold, decorated with elaborately carved wood and colonial paintings. And there are present-day artists whose pictures are in the best modern style—widely admired and quite incomprehensible. In Quito's trop-

ical-mountain climate, palm trees and pine trees grow side by side, and flowers bloom the year around.

Still, no matter how much can be said in Quito's behalf, it is a city no larger than Erie, Pennsylvania, or South Bend, Indiana, and being host to a 21-nation international conference has been and will be a strain on its facilities. The Government of Ecuador is making a monumental effort to provide for the Conference's needs by constructing seven new buildings and completely remodeling another, aided by a \$2.3 million loan from the United States. The competition for architects, workmen, and materials has, of course, been acute.

THE TWO key structures for the Conference are the new \$2.0 million Legislative Palace and the \$2.6 million Hotel Quito. It is a tribute to Ecuadorian good sense that these buildings, like others being built for the Conference, will continue to be fully utilized after the diplomats and the reporters have packed their suitcases and gone home. The 10-story Palace will house the Conference sessions, committee rooms, offices of the Secretariat, cafeterias for the delegates and employees, publishing and printing facilities for Conference documents, translation services, working space for press and radio, and communications facilities. After the Conference, it will house the Ecuadorian Congress and other governmental offices.

Quito now has 340 hotel rooms, with 90 in its largest hotel and the rest divided among a number of others. Since the delegates to the Tenth Inter-American Conference in Caracas in 1954 numbered 216; their aides, errand boys, and junior FSO's more than 600, and the press and radio people almost 300, and since these figures, according to the well-known principles of Parkinson's Law, will be 20 to 25 percent greater for the Quito Conference, the necessity of new housing facilities can be appreciated. The 250-room Hotel Quito, located next to the American Embassy Residence, is scheduled to open this month, and will provide the delegates with stunning views of the city on one side and of the Gúapulo Valley and 19,000-foot Mt. Cayambe on the other. The Hotel Corporation of America has a twenty-year lease on the building, which was built by the Ecuadoran social security administration, and will run it as a tourist hotel after the conference. Three buildings now under construction on the grounds of Central and Catholic Universities will house 550 journalists and members of the delegation staffs. Afterwards they will be used as student residences. Those not lucky enough to find space in these buildings will have to hunt a room in one of the older hotels. Meanwhile, every Embassy employee has been busy cleaning out his attic, buying new blankets, and accustoming himself to sleeping on the floor.

Until now, however, the Embassy has been existing in that state of ignorance which has so rightly been called bliss, since most of us have never been host to a Secretary of State and entourage before. We have only a dim idea — gleaned from occasional nightmares—of the mountains of work which will be involved and which have not yet begun to hit us. Now and then, however, we have reflected on the fact that there are only ten officers and nine U. S. employees in the Embassy proper, and five officers and one U. S. employee in the Information Service—these few, these happy few, to handle the U. S. delegation, the U. S. press, and the close to 3,000 documents which the Conference will produce.

The Administrative Section has been preoccupied with the new Embassy building and the problems of getting it ready to move into as soon as the Conference is over. The four-story building, less than half a mile from the new Legislative Palace, will be the first U. S.-owned Chancery in Quito. The present Embassy offices are crowded into a leased ex-apartment building which still retains one of the original bathtubs and most of the original inconveniences.

The Political Section will be the only office in the Embassy proper to be given additional staff for the Conference. Jor-

dan T. Rogers will be brought in from Buenos Aires to act as Conference Liaison Officer and then to take over as Political-Labor Officer after the Conference is over and the present political officer departs. The Information Service staff has been augmented by the arrival in October of an Assistant Information Officer and an Assistant Cultural Officer, who are permanent additions to the staff. USIS also hopes to bring in, just for the Conference, a reporter, a photographer, a radio broadcaster, a radio engineer, and perhaps a motion-picture cameraman. USIS will be producing up to one hundred photographs a day during the month of the Conference, for distribution to other USIS offices around the world, hundreds of feet of tape-recorded radio programs, and thousands of words of reporting. The USIS Director estimates that the press will cable fifty to one hundred thousand words a day out of Quito, depending on news developments.

But when the last cable has been filed, the last resolution passed, the last diplomatic despatch written, what will have been accomplished will not depend primarily on how many hotel rooms there were or how smoothly the simultaneous translation went. If greater political and economic cooperation among the Americas has been achieved, it will be due to the ability of the twenty-one nations to put aside some of their differences and to respond to the unique and uniquely successful idea of "Pan Americanism," which will be considerably more than a century old as the Quito Conference opens.



Plaza de Independencia with 17th Century Cathedral at left and at right the Presidential Palace.

♦ ♦ ♦ **C**ENSURE is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent. — From "Thoughts on Various Subjects," by Jonathan Swift

WASHINGTON LETTER

by Gwen BARROWS



"Lady with a Lute" by Robert E. Kuhn, who was a prize winner at the Corcoran's exhibition of area artists early in December.

Holiday Season:

DECEMBER came in singing, the sun shone brightly, and temperatures were mild—so mild some trees became hazy with color.

With no flag flying at the White House for much of the month, and many people out of town, using up leave or visiting their families, or getting home to their constituents, the town seemed a bit quiet. Had it not been for the pounding iterations on radio and TV of . . . "shopping days until Christmas (lightened somewhat on WGMS by Peanuts' . . . "and so many days until Beethoven's birthday") — had it not been for these naggings it might have been even more difficult

to remember that this was the traditional month of reindeers and St. Nick and snow.

The Capital seemed bare. At times one had the feeling of being in a foreign country reading the home press, for at the newsstands banner headlines greeted one several times a day with "Tremendous Ovations for IKE," . . . "Millions Cheer Him" and "Roars of Welcome," etc. As the month wore on a similar welcome was readied for the President's return to Washington.

There also appeared to be a slight lull, enforced by the holiday season, while the political machines shifted into highest gear for the all-out campaigns and maneuvers attendant on 1960's presidential election.

During the quieter times it seemed we were girding for the new, busy decade, 1960-1970, and new horizons. The dramatic trip of Sam, the monkey, into outer space brought closer to us the day when we will be travelling to see, or talking with, or seeing on our own TV-screen, people from other planets.

Promotions

Early in December the promotion boards of USIA and State began to wind up their findings, and by dint of some quick footwork we were able to get the USIA list into this issue. We hope to have the results of State's promotion boards for the JOURNAL in a month or two.

Scurrying around for these promotion lists from State and USIA made us wonder how ICA works out its promotion system; so we asked and discovered that ICA has fourteen panels which meet for about six weeks, overlapping, from September until June. They represent each professional group in ICA—agriculture, public health, administration, etc. The panels are composed of four members each: two from the field, one from Washington and one from outside. A person is considered eligible for evaluation after he has served in the field for eighteen months. About ten percent of those evaluated are promoted each year.

Operation Flying Library

There are mind's eye pictures we all like to entertain ourselves with. One which caught our imagination some time back was that of the Department's Library jeep flying through the Capital after a book request had been received at the Library.

Such a driver, like the driver of the coach which had hurtled through the countryside with the tiny Anthony Adverse, would have to have pointed ears, and his speed would surely be death-defying.

Having this apparition firmly in mind for some time now we had to discover what would be happening in the amalgamation of the Department's book collections this spring. Mr. Berthold, the librarian, told us the collections will be brought together, from all over town, to the Library's new quarters at NS/E—though the collection at FSI will remain at Arlington Towers.

Words are a little inadequate, Mr. Berthold admitted, to describe his feelings at the thought of having all the books together for the first time in fifteen years. "There will be about 500,000 books together, a wonderful sight for newcomers to the Department." And for the first time in recent years browsers will be welcome; the stacks will be open.

New State's enlarged library and facilities are expected to be in full swing within the next six months. And we were assured that the jeep will not stand idle in the months and years to come. It will be used for picking up and delivering books to other agencies and for buying books needed urgently from book stores.

August Journals

Occasionally the demand for the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL outdistances the supply. This has been true of the August 1959 issue and without trying to underline all the reasons for its great popularity we would like to ask readers who



"Drake" by Mary L. Stutesman from the Corcoran's area artists exhibition in December.

have a copy of this issue no longer needed, to send it to us so we will have some copies for our files. It can be addressed to us % Dept. of State, Washington, 25 or 1908 "G" St., N.W., Washington 6, and will be much appreciated.

National Cultural Center

This past month in Washington a dream began to take on form and substance. When the late Frank Lloyd Wright talked about it in his own pungent style at Lisner Auditorium, even as recently as last year, it had still seemed nebulous. But this month, with the publication of the architectural plans for the national cultural center, and Edward D. Stone's arrival in Washington with his wife Maria to talk to the press and to civic groups, suddenly the dream project became a practical possibility.

Even the sixty million dollars to be raised for its construction seemed no problem for a Nation of amateur painters and musicians and actors. In each category we have more than a million *aficionados*, in addition to the even larger groups of art enthusiasts. And the appointment of the man who had recently made American architecture appreciated overseas, both at the Brussels Fair and in New Delhi, was certainly a good one. We equally applaud the choice of the site, on the Potomac, not far from New State.

Prospects for Peace

At the National Press Club's luncheon early this month for the retiring Under Secretary, Robert Murphy was quizzed as to his thoughts about the world's prospects for peace. One reporter, the *Washington Post* said, pulled a picture of his five-year-old son out of his pocket and handed it to Mr. Murphy while asking him:

"My question, Mr. Secretary, is what are you going to do for him?"

Mr. Murphy, they said, took a long, close look at the photo of the lad and then replied:

"He looks like a bright boy. We'll recruit him for the Foreign Service."

No friends in Alaska?

Recently we wanted to discover where the *JOURNAL* was going these days—literally. We rooted through the circulation files and came up with some fascinating figures and facts. Currently, the records show, for instance, that the *JOURNAL* is being read in every state in the Union except Alaska. We're printing this month about 7,000 copies. The bulk of our subscribers numerically, of course, is overseas, in more than 110 countries.

Several of our friends tell us they have just taken out gift subscriptions to the *JOURNAL*. One FSO took out a half dozen. It's the easiest way, he said, to keep his far-flung family and friends up to date on what is happening, and what is being thought about, in the Foreign Service. And much surer of getting done than letter writing.

Trouble-maker

In the stimulating columns of the *SATURDAY REVIEW* we were recently stuck by an insurance advertisement captioned "Trouble-maker" which read:

He is the SILENT one. He never speaks up on issues. He never sounds off in the letter column of his local newspaper. He never writes his Congressman. He is quiet as a clam. And in his wish to offend nobody, he offends Democracy. How could Democracy succeed . . . if all of us, like this one, withheld our opinions, our ideas, our criticisms? Voting on election day is only part of a citizen's duty. Active, day-by-day participation in government, in society, in business associations, is a responsibility for each and every one of us. The *silent* trouble-maker fails to understand this. In his worship of "law and order," he never dares to question an oppressive law, never distinguishes "order" from stagnation. He is the apostle of social decay, not democracy.

If advertisements continue to sound like this—and we've heard several recently—the days of the Organization Man, and conformity for its own safe sake, may well be numbered.



"Avant La Course" by Edgar Degas. From the National Gallery's exhibition of Masterpieces of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist Paintings.

EDITORIAL PAGE

Keeping the Show on the Road

AMONG THOSE employees of the Department who saw the old year out with no desire to stay its passing, we imagine that the staff of the Office of the Chief of Protocol yielded pride of place to none. We can see them in our mind's eye, slumped in an easy chair in front of the fire, smiling ruefully as they muse on the safety razor lost somewhere between Albuquerque and Dallas, the laundry that was never returned to the hotel room in Chicago, and the overnight bag that was put on the wrong plane in Des Moines.

For Protocol, 1959 was a year on the road. Seventeen visits by foreign dignitaries, involving a Queen, two Kings, a Crown Princess, a Crown Prince, a Royal Duke, six Presidents, three Prime Ministers, two First Deputy Prime Ministers, and the three Presidents of the European Community (none of the foregoing, we hasten to add, listed in order of precedence), and representing such diverse states as Argentina and Indonesia, Ethiopia and the Netherlands, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, Ireland and El Salvador, engrossed a total of one hundred and ninety-seven days, during most of which members of the Office of Protocol were on tour, guiding our honored guests across the continent and back again.

The Office is staffed by twenty-eight persons and is charged with the fulfillment of a large number of exacting and essential functions, many of them involving services to

the Washington diplomatic corps—the largest in the world—and the numerous international organizations represented at Washington and New York. Consequently, only thirteen members of the staff can be spared for work on the round-the-clock, year-round state and official visits and on ceremonial functions in Washington. And only three officers and four secretarial assistants are available for assignment to the round-the-country tours which are part of each high-level visit.

It is in mounting and managing these road shows on a split-second timetable that Protocol is able to display the full scope of its virtuosity and ingenuity. Travel arrangements, hotel accommodations, motorcades, state dinners, baggage handling, invitations, flowers in the guest of honor's room, the lost-and-found department, negotiations with the Mayor, the Governor, or the President of the Chamber of Commerce—you name it, they do it. *How* they do it, and keep it up eighteen and more hours a day, we just don't know. But that doesn't stop them from keeping it up.

We just thought we'd mention it while we had it in mind. Knowing, as we did so, that, down in U/PR, some one even now is probably tying a baggage tag marked OFFICIAL to his—or her—briefcase, about to embark on another "Itinerary for the Visit to the United States of His (or Her) Highness (or Excellency) the . . ." Have a nice trip!

Gentleman and Diplomat

OF THE THOUSANDS of words of eulogy and regret which Mr. Murphy's retirement has evoked throughout the world, those of his successor as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs most eloquently express the attitude of a grateful Service toward one of its great. Speaking at his swearing-in ceremony on December 4, Livingston T. Merchant said with appealing humility: "I can think of no role in the Service more difficult than that of following in the footsteps of Bob Murphy—a man of truly fabulous talents and character." We agree, while expressing pride that the Service has, in Mr. Merchant, risen to the challenge presented by Mr. Murphy's departure.

The nation's editorialists and columnists have without exception acknowledged Mr. Murphy's contributions to his country and have justly designated him as one of the most remarkable of a brilliant generation of career diplomatists. There is no need to repeat what has already been said so

well and so fully by his admirers, including the President of the United States. There is value, however, in attempting to define and assess the uniqueness of Mr. Murphy's stature within the Service and his contribution to it.

Bob Murphy possesses the talents, the charm and the finesse which have traditionally been associated with the "old school tie" diplomatist, yet it would not be accurate to characterize him as one. Throughout his long career he never lost the common touch and he carried it as elegantly as a silver spoon. He is the shining exemplar of the career officer of modest origins who rose to the top on sheer merit. He added a new dimension to the Service's influence in international affairs by pioneering and perfecting the role of political adviser to the military component of national policy—a role now recognized as indispensably important in peace and war.

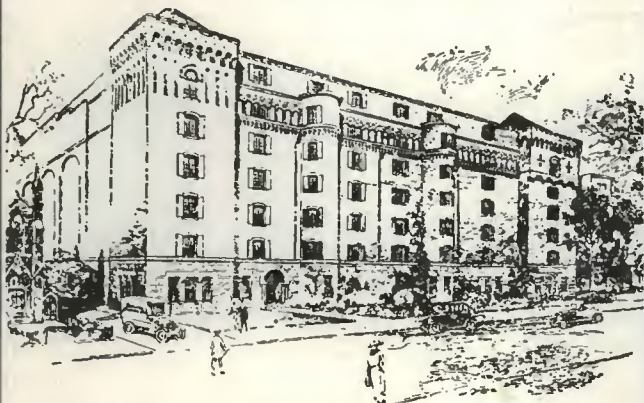
(Continued)

1890

FOR SEVENTY YEARS

1960

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE



YOU ARE MISSED AROUND HERE

At this old familiar spot on Fifteenth Street where for so many, many years your effects have been received, carefully packed, and shipped on to you wherever you were assigned.

YOU ARE MISSED AROUND HERE, TOO



Because this is our new warehouse devoted entirely to storage of household goods in sturdy wooden pallet boxes. You rested easy knowing how well your effects were cared for in our hands.

Surely there will be a day when we will be permitted to serve you once again in the

SECURITY Manner . . . because

YOU ARE MISSED AROUND HERE

Security Storage Company of Washington

Established 1890 as the Safe Deposit and Storage Department
American Security and Trust Company

General Office and Principal Depository
1140 Fifteenth Street, N.W.

Suburban Depository:
5140 River Road, Bethesda, Md.

Telephone: All Locations
District 7-4040

Cable Address:
STORAGE

C. A. Aspinwall, Chairman

Philip Larner Gore, President

THOUSANDS AGREE . . .

for any banking
or trust service,
it's better
to bank at
American
Security



No matter what type of banking needs you require, American Security can provide it for you. Let us send you our little booklet "Your Bank and How It Can Serve You." No obligation, of course.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE: 15th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Washington, D. C.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Member Federal Reserve System



NEW F.S.O. Appointment

Recognize him? Sure you do.

You made him coffee that cold December morning back in the States when he packed up your whole Georgetown apartment and moved it to Bangkok without breaking a single martini glass.

He's the man from Merchants. A regular FSO these days because the State Department said so. Officially. Merchants is one of the firms Officially Approved to move or store the personal effects of Foreign Service Personnel.

And at Merchants nowadays that's what FSO means: Foreign Service, Officially! We're not surprised, really. We've been unofficially Official for seventy years.



MEMBERS:

National Furniture Warehouseman's Assoc.
Canadian Warehouseman's Assoc.
British Assoc. of Overseas Furn. Removers
F.I.D.I. (Federation Internationale des Demenageurs Internationaux)

GENTLEMAN AND DIPLOMAT

Among the American diplomatists of his generation, he was perhaps the most successful practitioner of the Socratic method of diplomacy and he raised it, in fact, to the level of a great art. He became the first occupant of what he himself hoped would continue to be in the nature of a permanent career Under Secretaryship along the model of the British Foreign Office. He loved the Service and was devoted to the younger officers who streamed through his office in the course of a busy day. He did not belong to that category of the high and mighty who ration their store of personal warmth or let the weight of responsibility impede the full flow of personality when pressures close in.

In sum, Mr. Murphy is the embodiment of the American "success story" in the modern corridors of diplomacy—and much more. He now goes on to an important position in private business which will assure him a less-harried environment in which to work and live and a remuneration commensurate with his great talents. He richly deserves both and we wish him well. But we shall miss him. Meanwhile, the symbol he gave his last high office—M for Murphy—remains with us and will be preserved by his distinguished successor. We suggest that it should remain with us in the years ahead as a fitting tribute to Mr. Murphy's example as an FSO and his contribution as a public servant.

AFSA

ON DECEMBER 3, 1959, the following resolution, bound in a crimson leather folder, was presented to Mr. Murphy by Messrs. Reinhardt (President), Parsons (Vice President), and Estes (Chairman of the Board of Directors), on behalf of AFSA:

A Resolution by the Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association:

WHEREAS, The Board has learned with great regret that The Honorable Robert D. Murphy, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, has announced his retirement from the Foreign Service of the United States, and

WHEREAS, As a founding Member and twice President of the American Foreign Service Association, he contributed in large measure to the strength and growth of this Association;

WHEREAS, His lifetime of selfless devotion to the security and welfare of his country has reflected great credit on the Foreign Service of the United States as a profession;

WHEREAS, His diplomatic career has spanned an era of unprecedented change in the world, in the history of which his name will find a sure place;

WHEREAS, His ability, integrity and personality which have achieved for him higher rank and honor, are an example for all his colleagues, and for future generations as well;

It is Moved, Seconded and Resolved

To express, on behalf of the American Foreign Service Association our deep appreciation for unstinting service to his country, for the major contribution to the profession of diplomacy, to the Foreign Service of the United States and to this Association by

The Honorable Robert D. Murphy

Career Ambassador of the United States of America To inscribe this Resolution in the official minutes and to convey it to him in the form of a special testimonial as a token of the esteem and affection of his fellow members in this Association.



Modern steels to meet the needs of tomorrow

ALLOY STEELS—OPEN HEARTH AND ELECTRIC FURNACE

USS "T-1" * Constructional Alloy Steel
USS CARILLOY * Steels
USS AIRSTEEL-X-200

USS HIGH STRENGTH STEELS

USS COR-TEN * Steel
USS MAN-TEN * Steel
USS TRI-TEN * Steel
USS PAR-TEN * Steel
USS Abrasion-Resisting Steel

USS STAINLESS AND HEAT-RESISTING STEELS

Special Sections and Semi-finished Products
Bars, Plates and Shapes
Sheets and Strip
Tubes and Pipe
Wire and Wire Products
USS TENELON * Steel

ROLLED, FORGED AND CAST STEEL PRODUCTS

Blooms, Billets, Slabs and Tube Rounds
Bars, Structural Shapes, CB Sections and Bearing Piles
Steel Sheet Piling
AMERCUT * Cold-Finished Bars
DI-LOK * Concrete Reinforcing Bars
Forgings
Forged Steel Rolls
Forged Steel Grinding Balls
Rolled Steel Plate Lining (for Tube and Ball Mills)
Standard Rails and Light Rails
Solid Wrought Steel Wheels
Resilient Wheels
Forged Steel Axles
Mine and Industrial Cars
Locomotive Side Frames

NATIONAL * SEAMLESS AND WELDED WROUGHT TUBULAR PRODUCTS

Standard, Extra Strong and Double Extra Strong Pipe, Black and Galvanized
Light Weight Butt-weld Pipe
Boiler Tubes, Superheater Tubes, Still Tubes, Condenser and Heat Exchanger Tubes
Drill Pipe, Casing, Drive Pipe, Tubing, Line Pipe and Couplings
Cylinders, Gas Bottles and Miscellaneous Pressure Containers
Large O.D. Pipe and Pipe Piling
SHELBY * Mechanical Tubing
Aircraft Tubing, Alloy Tubing and Miscellaneous Tubular Forgings
Stainless Pipe and Tubes
NATIONAL * Plastic Pipe

WIRE PRODUCTS

AMERSTRAND * Steel Strand
AMERTEL * Telephone and Telegraph Wire
AMERICAN * Fence
CYCLONE * Fence
DIAMOND * Fence
ELLWOOD * Fence
Fence Posts and Gates
AMERICAN SCOUT * Barbed Wire
GLIDDEN * Barbed Wire
IOWA * Barbed Wire
RANGER * Barbed Wire
WAUKEGAN * Barbed Wire
CYCLONE * Conveyor Belts
CYCLONE * Fiberglass Screening
CYCLONE * RED TAG * Wire Screen and Hardware Cloth
HEX-CEL * Poultry Netting
TIGER BRAND * Electrical Wires and Cables
TIGER BRAND * Wire Rope
TIGERWELD * Rail and Signal Bonds
PREMIER * Spring and Welding Wire

Round and Shaped, Black and Galvanized Wire
High Tensile Wire and High Strength Reinforcing Strand for Prestressed Concrete
Welded Wire Fabric for Concrete Reinforcement
Nails, Springs and Bale Ties

FABRICATED STEEL STRUCTURES OF ALL KINDS

Standard and Special Bridges
Standard and Special Buildings
Locomotive Turntables
Transmission Towers, Floodlight Towers and Component Parts
HEROULT * Electric Furnaces
Welded Barges, Lighters and Steel Hulls for Dredges
Penstocks
Miscellaneous Heavy Machine Work and Heavy Steel Fabrication
Steel Erection
AMBRIDGE * I-BEAM-LOK * Bridge Flooring
Mine Roof and Rock Supporting Bolts

CEMENT

ATLAS * Portland Cement
ATLAS * White Portland Cement
ATLAS * Waterproofed White Portland Cement
ATLAS * LUMNITE * Cement
UNAFLO * Oil-Well Cement

FLAT ROLLED PRODUCTS

Aluminum Coated Sheets
APOLLO * Galvanized Sheets Plain and Corrugated
APOLLO * Galvanized Corrugated Culvert Sheets
APOLLO * Galvannealed Sheets
Hollowware Enameling Sheets
Vitrenamel Sheets (for Vitreous Enameling)
EAGLE * Sheets, Hot Rolled

Long Terne Sheets
Cold Rolled Sheets
Electrical Sheets
Hot Rolled Strip
AMERSTRIP * Cold Rolled Strip
ARROW * Cotton Ties
Compress Bands
Plates
Tack Plate
MULTIGRIP * Floor Plate
Terne Plate—Hot-Dipped
Tin Plate—Hot-Dipped and FERROSTAN * (Electrolytic)
Tin Mill Black Plate and Hollowware
Enameling Black Plate
Differentially Coated Tin Plate

COAL CHEMICALS

Ammonium Sulfate
Toluene
Pitch
Ortho-cresol
Meta-para-cresol

ALSO

AMERICAN * Standard Beam Guard Rail
AMBRIDGE * Grader Blades
AMBRIDGE * Sectional Plate Pipe and Arches
Steel Strapping
LORIG-ALIGNER * Rolls and Pulleys
MULTISAFETY * Highway Guard Rail
TIGER * Welding Machines
Welding Electrodes
Rail Anchors
Tool Steels
Tungsten Carbide Cutting Tools and Blanks
Nestable and Full Circle Culvert Pipe
Die Blocks
Ferroalloys
Expanded Metal and Metal Lath
Steel Drums
Farm and Garden Tools
U. S. Steel Homes
Structural Plate Bridge Flooring
Track Materials, Special Track Work and Accessories

For free literature on any of the specific products above write: 100 Church Street, New York 8, N. Y., U.S.A.

United States Steel Export Company



*Trademarks



Moscow in Winter



PHOTOS by LYNN MILLAR

Top: (l. to r.)

Reflections in the Moscow River
The Kremlin
Moscow houses
Children in a Moscow park

At left:

Crowds around Stalin's tomb, Red Square
Collective Farm market
Security Troops, Red Square

At right

Red Square, Moscow

Mrs. Millar's book of photos, "Berlin und die Berliner," was published last year in Germany.



Fraunces Tavern Today.

The Department's New Home—175 Years Ago

BY RICHARD S. PATTERSON

AS THE YEAR 1960 begins, the Department of State is about to move into its huge new home, which covers four city blocks in Washington. At the same time, in New York City, the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York are quietly commemorating in Fraunces Tavern, which is their headquarters, the Department's move into that building 175 years ago. The Department of Foreign Affairs of the United States, predecessor of the Department of State, commenced its occupancy of the building in lower Manhattan known as "Fraunces Tavern" in January 1785.

One of two early former homes of the Department still standing, and the oldest building in the City of New York today, Fraunces Tavern has been carefully restored and preserved as nearly as possible as it was at the close of the Revolutionary War—just before the Department moved in.

The Department was less than four years old and the Government itself less than nine when the Continental Congress, meeting in Trenton, New Jersey, abruptly voted on December 23, 1784, to adjourn its session there the following day and to convene in New York City on January 11.

On May 7, 1784, Congress had elected John Jay, of New York—who was then in France—to the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Jay had taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties on December 21, 1784, at Trenton, three days before the adjournment of Congress.

Jay served as Secretary for Foreign Affairs throughout the remainder of the Continental Congress period; and he continued, though unofficially, to superintend the Department under the Constitution until Thomas Jefferson took office as Secretary of State on March 22, 1790. Jay commenced his tenure of office with one subordinate, Under Secretary Remsen, whom Jay continued in that post. Gradually, Jay built up a staff until at its maximum it consisted of the Under Secretary, two clerks, a salaried part-time translator of French, a doorkeeper-messenger, and three men who translated Netherlandish, German, and Spanish respectively on a piecework basis.

Between December 24, 1784, and January 11, 1785, the seat of government of the United States was removed from Trenton to New York City. In New York, Congress obtained the use of the City Hall as its meeting-place. The statement has been made in print that the first location of the Department of Foreign Affairs in New York was a room above the Council chamber in the City Hall. This statement is incorrect. That the first location of the Department in New

MUTUAL FUND PLANS for AMERICANS SERVING ABROAD

HUNDREDS of your colleagues, like thousands and thousands of professional people all over the United States are now taking advantage of their current earning power to build a sound investment in mutual funds.

These people realize that the best time for starting a fund to help with the education of their children or for supplementing their retirement income is during their vigorous younger and middle years.

By investing in mutual funds you get the following advantages:

- PROFESSIONAL MANAGEMENT** all holdings receive continuous day-to-day supervision by professional investment men;
- DIVERSIFICATION** an interest in about 100 of America's corporations;
- DIVIDENDS** dividends in varying amounts paid quarterly.

We believe that our flexible investment plans have special appeal to Americans serving abroad or liable to do so. We would like you to become acquainted with the details of this modern method of investing. As specialists in this field we represent many leading mutual funds and can offer you a program to fit your requirements. Drop in, phone, write or use the form below. There is no cost or obligation.

FSJ-1-60

To: Service Investment Corporation
927 15th Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

I am interested in a Mutual Fund investment program stressing within the limits of the market risk:

- Growth of capital—future income
- Conservative income and growth

I intend: To make a one-time investment of about \$.....

- To start an investment program of \$.....
- monthly, quarterly, for a period of years.

I understand that these programs are flexible and can be suspended or discontinued without penalty. (This information is for guidance only and does not assure achievement of objective).

NAME _____
(Please print)

ADDRESS _____

SERVICE INVESTMENT

Corporation

927 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Telephone: NA 8-6770
Cable: SERVISCO

York was elsewhere than the City Hall appears from a contemporary account book in the archives of the Department. This book includes under date of January 19, 1785, an item of "cash paid a cartman for hauling two cases belonging to the Office, from the City Hall, where they had been carried thro' mistake with the Boxes of the Secretary's [Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress] Office."

The actual location of the Department at this time was in Fraunces Tavern, on the southeast corner of Great Dock (now Pearl) and Broad Streets. The tavern was then owned by Samuel Fraunces, a noted innkeeper who later served as steward to President Washington. In this building, which it occupied jointly with the War Office, the Department opened for business on January 28, 1785. The above-mentioned account book of the Department records payment on January 20, 1785, to laborers for opening boxes belonging to the Department and carrying the cases contained therein "up stairs"; payment on January 23, 1785, to a woman for sweeping and scrubbing four rooms; and payment on April 19, 1785, to a laborer for cleaning the street in front of the office. These three items suggest that at first—perhaps for the duration of its stay in Fraunces Tavern—the Department occupied four rooms, at least some of which were on the second floor of the building.

On April 4, 1785, Congress passed the following resolution relating to Fraunces Tavern:

Resolved, by nine states, That the Secretary of Congress take a lease from Samuel Frauncis for his house, now occupied by the public, for the term of two years, at the rate of eight hundred and twelve dollars and one half of a dollar a year:

That a warrant be drawn in favour of the said Samuel Frauncis for the sum of sixteen hundred and twenty five dollars, on account of the said rent, and to discharge a mortgage on said house:

Acting on behalf of Congress, Charles Thomson, Secretary of that body, leased the tavern building from Fraunces in accordance with the foregoing resolution. The indenture was dated April 6, 1785, though endorsed as executed the following day; and the duration of the lease was for two years commencing May 1, 1785. On April 23, 1785, as noted below, Fraunces sold the tavern property to one George Powers. In January 1787, Jay expressed a wish to move his Department into the City Hall in the month of May following, when the lease of Fraunces Tavern would expire; but he was informed that no rooms there could be spared for that purpose. Accordingly, the Department of Foreign Affairs—and the War Department as well—remained in Fraunces Tavern for another year, from May 1, 1787, to April 30, 1788 (certain offices of the Treasury Department were also located there during this period), and the Government paid rent for the building to George Powers, Fraunces' successor as owner, through Powers' agent, one George Stanton.

The building later known as "Fraunces Tavern" had been erected as a residence in 1719 by Stephen de Lancey, a French Huguenot who had come to New York in 1686 and who had subsequently amassed a fortune as a merchant. Having a frontage of 55 feet on Pearl Street and extending back 42 feet along Broad Street, it was built of red English brick in front and of yellow Dutch brick on the Broad Street side. It consisted of three stories plus cellar and attic, with a French roof covered with tile and lead. On the second floor was a room called the "Long Room," which was well adapted to public entertainment. Unsuccessfully offering

the property for sale in the New York *Royal Gazette* of March 17, 1781, Fraunces described it in these words:

AN elegant Three Story and a Half Brick Dwelling House, situate in Great Dock Street, at the corner of Broad Street, the property of Mr. Samuel Fraunces, and for many Years distinguished as the Queen's Head Tavern; in which are nine spacious Rooms, besides five Bed-chambers, with thirteen Fire places, an excellent Garret in which are three Bed rooms well finished, an exceeding good Kitchen, and a Spring of remarkable fine Water therein; a most excellent Cellar under the whole, divided into three commodious apartments; a convenient Yard with a good Cistern and Pump, and many other conveniences too tedious to mention; the whole in extraordinary good repair, . . .

In its day one of the finest homes in the city, this building was de Lancey's residence from its completion until the early 1730's. It was owned thereafter, but not occupied, by the de Lancey family until 1759, when it was purchased by the firm of de Lancey, Robinson & Company, which used it as an office and warehouse. In 1762 the firm sold the property for £2,000 to Samuel Fraunces, a West Indian of French extraction, who opened the building to the public as a tavern—prior to the Revolutionary War it was known as the "Queen's Head Tavern"—and succeeded in making it the most noted hostelry in colonial New York. From 1765 to 1770 Fraunces leased the building to others, but took possession again in 1770 and conducted the tavern until shortly before the British captured the city in September 1776. Here began a second gap in Fraunces' period of operation of the tavern, for he was made prisoner by the British and, according to his own account, "submitted to serve for some Time in the Menial Office of Cook in the Family of General Robertson [General James Robertson, British Governor of New York City, 1780-1783] without any pay, or Perquisite whatsoever, Except the Privilege of disposing of the Remna[n]ts of the Table which he appropriated towards the Comfort of the American Prisoners, within the City." Exactly when Fraunces resumed operation of the tavern is not known, but, as mentioned above, he unsuccessfully offered it for sale on March 17, 1781, and it is of record that he was running it in 1783 and 1784. On April 23, 1785, shortly after leasing the premises to Congress, he sold the property to George Powers, a Brooklyn butcher, for £1,950.

The Department's sojourn in Fraunces Tavern lasted three years and four months. On May 1, 1788—May Day was moving day in old New York—the Department of Foreign Affairs with Jay still Secretary, and likewise the War Department under Secretary Henry Knox, moved out of Fraunces Tavern and into a house on lower Broadway.

During Fraunces' proprietorship and also for long afterward, Fraunces Tavern was the scene of banquets and entertainments attended by notables of history. Among incidents of historic interest that took place there were the founding of the New York Chamber of Commerce on April 5, 1768, a public dinner given by Governor Clinton to General Washington on November 25, 1783, and General Washington's farewell to his officers on December 4, 1783. Throughout most of its history from 1762 to the present, the building has been used as a place of public entertainment. By the beginning of the twentieth century, however, as a result of wear and tear through the years, of damage by fire, and of reconstruction and remodeling, the building had lost all visible characteristics of colonial architecture. In 1904, Fraunces Tavern was purchased by the Sons of the Revolution, who in 1906-1907 restored it as nearly as possible to its condition and appearance, inside and out, as of 1783.

There's something for everybody in
THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF FORDS FOR 1960



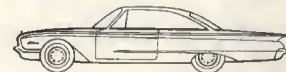
3 FAIRLANE MODELS



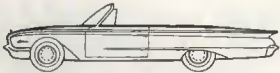
2 FAIRLANE 500'S



3 GALAXIES



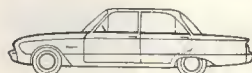
NEW STARLINER



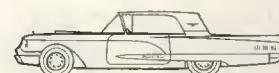
SUNLINER CONVERTIBLE



5 WAGON MODELS

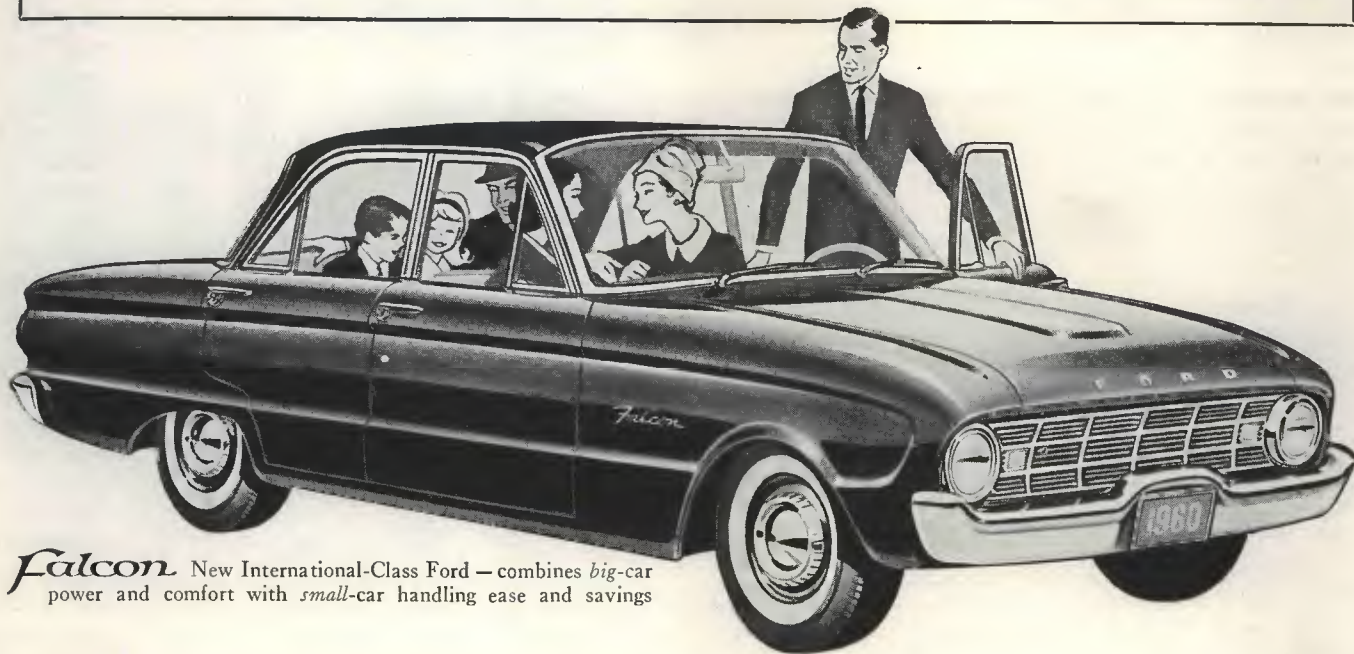


2 FALCONS



3 THUNDERBIRDS

MERCURYS AND LINCOLNS, TOO!



Falcon New International-Class Ford — combines *big-car* power and comfort with *small-car* handling ease and savings

Going Stateside? Have your Ford Falcon waiting for you when you get there!

You order here — now — take delivery in the U.S.A. Save time, money!

- Here's how it works: You order the car you want with the equipment you want. It will be delivered to you at *savings* at any of 8 convenient U.S.A. official factory delivery points. You get the car you order, at the price you agree to pay, with standard financing and insurance rates.
- A Service Policy allows you to have your car

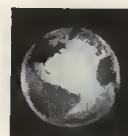
serviced at any authorized Ford Dealer.

- You get a 1000-mile free inspection certificate that is honored by any authorized Ford Dealer.
- Assistance can be provided in obtaining financing, insurance and license plates.

For full details on how you can select your car and place your order, consult your Embassy's or Consulate's Administrative Officer's Personal Purchase File, or write: Diplomatic Sales, Ford International Division, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City 2, N. J.

Wherever you live — you get more for your money in any Ford-built product

Ford-built products include cars, trucks, tractors, industrial engines, genuine replacement parts: Meteor • Monarch • Frontenac / Popular • Anglia • Prefect • Consul • Zephyr • Zodiac • Thames • Fordson Major and Dexta Tractors / Taunus • FK Truck / Continental • Mercury • Lincoln • Ford • Thunderbird • Falcon • Ford Tractor and Implements



THE WORLD-WIDE
FORD
 COMPANIES

Service Glimpses

1. **Manila.** Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen and his family bidding farewell as they boarded the plane for Washington where Mr. Bohlen is assigned as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State on Soviet affairs. With the Ambassador were Mrs. Bohlen, Charles E. Bohlen, Jr., Celestine Bohlen, and Miss Alice McKenna, the children's governess.

2. **Philippines.** USIS Public Affairs Trainee Gordon W. Murchie doing an Indian dance in Bontoc, Mountain Province, in Northern Luzon. Mr. Murchie, who claims to be one-tenth Indian, had been entertained with a series of dances by Igorot warriors. When questioned privately about his own dance, Mr. Murchie had to admit that he had learned it as a Boy Scout.

3. **Brussels.** Ambassador William A. M. Burden and the senior staff of the Embassy immediately prior to Ambassador Burden's presentation of his Letters of Credence to King Baudouin, (L. to R.) Agricultural Attaché Howard Doggett, Army Attaché Col. Henry Walton, Chief of MAAG Gen. Tom V. Stayton, Counselor of Embassy Fulton Freeman, the Ambassador, Counselor for Economic Affairs Richard B. Freund, Air Attaché Col. Woodrow T. Merrill, Naval Attaché, Capt. William O. Spears, Jr., and Commercial Attaché Marshall Smith.

4. **Manila.** Deputy Chief of Mission George M. Abbott (dark suit) and USOM Director Paul D. Summers (second from right) present awards to the "Jug Heads," winning team of the Embassy-ICA duckpin bowling league at the annual banquet. Team members receiving their trophies are: (L. to R.) Ray Collins, MSG Sgt. Wojciechowski, Mrs. Jerry Doster, Jacqueline Rubenic, and Charles Schwarz. Lew Taylor, league secretary, looks on.

5. **The Hague.** H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Ambassador Philip Young pause on the steps of the new Embassy building.

6. **Serbia.** ICA Assistant Program Officer Richard Weber (in the forward position) and a Yugoslav companion shooting the rapids in a kayak on the Ibar River in central Serbia.

7. **Athens.** FSO Monteagle Stearns and his bride, the former Antonia Riddleberger, daughter of ICA Director and Mrs. James W. Riddleberger, pose with Ambassador and Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs at the reception following their wedding.



1.



2.



5.

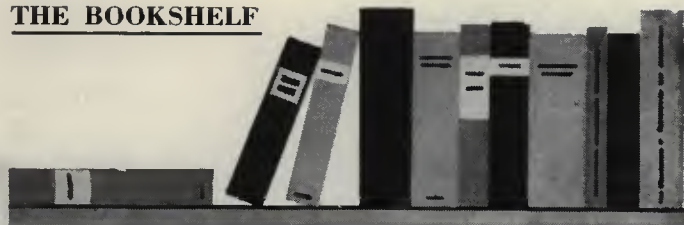
4.



6.



7.



Walter Lippmann and His Times, edited by Marquis Childs and James Reston. Harcourt Brace & Co., New York, 238 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by JOHN H. BURNS

ANY BOOK which carries Walter Lippmann's name, either as author or in the title, is certain to catch the attention of every thoughtful Foreign Service officer. Few Americans living today have had as great an influence upon responsible opinion in international affairs for a comparable period of time, and agree with his every position or not, no serious student of current history would think of turning the page with his column unread. Very few writers today can pretend to such prestige.

This book, which was timed to coincide with Mr. Lippmann's seventieth birthday, should not mistakenly be assumed to be a proper biography. Rather it contains essays, or what might be termed "appreciations" of Mr. Lippmann and his work by twelve (exclusive of the editors) observers from the fields of journalism, history and philosophy. Each is written from a different point of departure and each bears the clear imprint of its author. All have three things in common—scholarship, excellence of writing, and something between respect and reverence for Walter Lippmann. One statement which could be fitted into any of the chapters is that of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.: "If Lippmann has not really solved the role of the intellectual in free society, it must be said that he has magnificently exemplified it."

This is a book that should be read and owned by every Foreign Service officer.

America the Vincible, by Emmet John Hughes. Doubleday & Co., New York, 306 pp., \$3.95.

Reviewed by R. SMITH SIMPSON

THIS IS AN arresting book, not because it contains definite answers to the questions it raises but because it is a probing of the ideas which Mr. Hughes feels are expressive of our foreign policy and diplomacy, particularly those

which to him seem confusing rather than meaningful and constructive. More than he realizes, perhaps, he is probing not only American foreign policy and diplomacy but the foreign policies and diplomacy of the democratic world. He therefore amplifies Sir Harold Nicolson's astringent views of twentieth-century diplomacy *per se* as it is practiced by the democracies.

To whatever extent such criticism as that of Mr. Hughes may appear warranted, it will stimulate an alertness to what lies along our path. Just as Athens owed it to itself and the Delian League to weigh with care all criticism directed at it, so do we owe it to ourselves and those associated with us to consider the criticism which anxiety generates against us. We are seriously, even mortally, engaged.

DIPLOMAT

Reviewed by LESLIE L. ROOD

AS A LIVELY companion to the Brodie, Acheson, Kennan, Kissinger, Halle output on foreign policy, here is a book on the mechanics of the diplomatic business. One part anecdote, one part research and one part opinion, it is probably the most readable account of the U. S. Foreign Service that has been written in some time. An FSO will read it with the care he lavishes on the post report of his next embassy or the biographical sketch of his own career. A wife will read it for all those office tidbits which she discreetly didn't ask about, and a prospective FSO will turn to it as an adventurous account of what life in the Foreign Service will be like.

The book is a work of art. It is packed with information about consuls, codes, couriers, protocol, immunities, intelligence and ambassadors, and yet it is easy reading. Ex-diplomat Thayer speaks from first-hand knowledge gained in key posts and no story loses glamour in his telling. Nor is he afraid of livening a topic by a bald statement of personal opinion.

Thayer, a disciple of Callières and Nicolson, has an unabashed nostalgia for the good old days, the days when despatches began "I have the honor" and prime ministers entertained at diplomatic shoots. A pre-Wriston diplomat, he seems to think of the Foreign Service as being almost always abroad, thus skipping over the hundreds of FSO's who serve in Washington as the core of the nation's foreign policy formulating machine. This liking for the old forms is shared even by the new diplomats. Philippine Ambassador Roberto Regala in his "Trends in Modern Diplomatic Practice" (Giuffrè, Milan, 1959) also pays considerable attention to protocol and perquisites; this little book is, by the way, a simple and straightforward account of diplomacy today with a wealth of quotations by interesting authorities.

Reviewers used to express only their own opinions, but in this era of Gallup it should be reported that "Diplomat" is climbing on the rungs of the Best Seller List and that in this reviewer's private poll it received the highly favorable votes of a discerning junior officer, a scholarly senior, and a wife.

DIPLOMAT, by Charles W. Thayer. Harper & Bros., New York, 282 pp. \$4.50.



Drawing by Vasiliu, from "Esprit de Corps"

ESPRIT DE CORPS: Sketches from Diplomatic Life. By Lawrence Durrell. Dutton, 104 pp., illustrations by Vasiliu. \$2.75.

Reviewed by ANDOR KLAY

SINCE THE author is the widely admired poetic novelist of "Balthazar" and "Justine," this book represents an elephantine change of subject and tone. Harking back to the days when Durrell was British press officer at Belgrade, and dedicated to the members of the British Embassy staff there in 1951, it contains eleven stories of detailed diplomatic bewilderment compounded into one vast international confusion. A jargon not only of speech but of mentality and action is caricatured here in the context of what our French colleagues call "déformation professionnelle"; its embodiment is Antrobus, "a regular of the career," the ingratiating teller of the lunatic tales. A listing of the titles or the scenes would, to lapse into Departmentalese, serve no useful purpose; a summary of any of the plots, if at all possible to render, would inevitably be unfair. A few characters, however, may be named, such as the famous Independence fighter Slopsy Blob; "very hairy men in cloth caps who looked like Dostoevsky's publishers;" Sava-Danube ramparts guard Pithecanthropus Popovich; the French Ambassadors alias the Valise or Diplomatic Bag Extraordinary; and the Victorian sisters Grope who edit the Central Balkans Herald (circulation 500), a newspaper regularly one day late since a day's delay back in the '30s.

Here is Slapstique diplomatique at its best, with Slivovitz dripping from every page and with frolicky illustrations by a congenial artist (himself, if memory serves, author of some rather funny stories along similar lines but in a Rumanian setting some years ago). It is certain to give rise to hilarity in FSO and FSR quarters everywhere.

A FRENCH parliamentarian recently complained that the year-old Fifth Republic was rapidly becoming a Sixth, as a presidential system concentrating far more authority in one man than had been intended even by the new Constitution. The great problem for France, however, is the course its political system will take when the Algerian question is settled, and the crisis that was responsible for the present political situation has passed. A strong executive has frequently emerged in France during national crises, to be gone soon thereafter.

The political landscape canvassed in these three volumes presents a useful basis for contemplation of coming events in France. The short Cambridge history begins with Caesar and ends with Massu, although fully half the book is devoted to the period after 1788. A collection of essays by seven British historians, it first appeared as part of the Naval Intelligence Handbook on France during the last war. It has the merit of providing condensed history in an attractive format, with thirty-five excellent maps and diagrams showing the territorial alterations that marked the growth of France.

The translated book of Professor Duverger, political scientist and Parisian pundit, was one of a series in comparative government which became a volume of political history soon after its publication. It describes the political institutions and organization of the Fourth Republic and contains its Constitution. The book retains considerable validity in its sections on pressure groups, the distribution of political forces, local government and the civil service. Duverger emphasized that the immobility of the political system under the Fourth Republic, not its instability, was its great weakness, a phenomenon widely misunderstood abroad.

While Duverger observed that there were "some indications of a movement toward dictatorship as a result of the war in Algeria," he mistakenly believed that there was no real chance of seeing France adopt any major constitutional reform until the new wave of young voters could influence French politics in another ten years. The changes came instead within a year. Some of these changes are described in the chapter on Gaullism in the latest book to appear. Most of the book by Dr. Barron was apparently written in the early years after the war, and has been partly brought up to date. It has several good sections outlining the curious histories of the leading French parties.

A SHORT HISTORY OF FRANCE, edited by J. Hampden Jackson. Cambridge University Press. 216 pages, maps, index. \$3.95.

THE FRENCH POLITICAL SYSTEM, by Maurice Duverger. University of Chicago Press. 219 pages, index. \$4.00.

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN MODERN FRANCE, by Richard Barron. Public Affairs Press, Washington. 212 pages, index. \$4.50.

Orde Wingate, by Christopher Sykes. World Publishing Co., New York, 575 pp. \$6.00.

Reviewed by HENRY C. RAMSEY

A CAPTAIN at the outbreak of World War II, Major General Wingate was killed at forty-one in such an aura of fame that Sir Winston Churchill characterized him as "a man of genius who might well have become also a man of



**"I PROMISE
TO MOVE
YOU
OVERSEAS
WITH EASE!"**

**MY NEW EXCLUSIVE "SPEED-PAK"
SYSTEM CAN SAVE YOU UP TO 30 DAYS!**

Now—you no longer have to go through the tedious processing of other movers. No more time-wasting sequence of packing your possessions and then transferring them to a warehouse where they remain til they're finally crated for shipping. With my unique new Speed-Pak System . . . you see your belongings packed and crated on the spot—as ready for departure as if the ship were in your own backyard! And, of course, besides this special service . . . rest assured you will receive our customary personalized attention!

Albert Lee Paxton

Albert Lee Paxton, President

**PAXTON'S Complete
Services Include:**

- packing
- shipping
- crating
- storage
- moving
- expert packing
- agency representation in principal cities throughout the world

PAXTON VAN LINES, inc.

327 N. Fairfax Street Alexandria, Va. Phone: KING 8-6400

Member: Atlas Van Lines, Inc., One of the World's Largest Movers.
Movers' & Warehouseman's Association of America, Inc.

THE BOOKSHELF (Continued)

destiny." Yet how secure Wingate's fame is cannot be said with any certainty. It can be said with relative certainty that in British annals of war he will perhaps forever remain one of the most enigmatic and controversial of generals, that he was a genius in the original and stricter sense of considering himself an instrument of fate who must obey unseen powers, and that his reputation will rest less on actual deeds than on the potentiality of what he might have done had he fared better in fortune and men's eyes. For Wingate never had the wherewithal nor the authority to do what he wished to do and the military historian will no doubt temper evaluation of him with sympathetic consideration of the gigantic frustrations with which this extraordinary soldier contended throughout his short and rebellious career.

Christopher Sykes has dealt with his subject in masterful fashion in this first definitive biography of Wingate. Not only has he consulted all available Wingate papers but he has retraced the locale and terrain of Wingate's commands in Palestine, the Sudan, Ethiopia, and Burma. He has contributed to military history by the profusion of detail and maps which illustrate Wingate's concepts of guerrilla war in Ethiopia and in his two Chindit expeditions behind Japanese lines in Burma. There emerges a clear and living portrait of the British Puritanical warrior, in the lineage of Cromwell and Montgomery, who unquestionably added to the dimensions of conventional war through his perfections of guerrilla and commando techniques and who, because of his fabulous individuality and eccentricity, must forever remain a fascinating study in personality. Who but Wingate could say with such towering impunity: "I have been ordered to shut my mouth and I intend to shut it as noisily as I can"? or wear alarm clocks in lieu of wrist-watches?, or make a practice of receiving important callers in the nude?

"The Flight of Ikaros," by Kevin Andrews. Houghton Mifflin Company. 255 pp. \$3.75.

"Athens in the Age of Pericles," by Charles Alexander Robinson, Jr. University of Oklahoma Press. 159 pp., bibliography and index. \$2.75.

Reviewed by R. DE T. LAWRENCE

A GREATER number of books are being published in English each year about Greece probably than on any other country of its size, and these two small, unillustrated volumes fill nicely the two gaps in their respective fields.

"The Flight of Ikaros" has nothing to do with the mythical hero who soared to destruction from the sun's rays. Instead, it concerns the true experiences of a young Harvard graduate who discovered nearly equally exciting adventures living on the barren, rocky mountains of Greece with guerrilla fighters towards the end of the war with the communists, and in goat pens with herdsmen, one of whom he grew to know so well that he became godfather of his child.

His reason for being there in the first place was the award of a traveling fellowship to study classical archaeology, for which no one else applied—no doubt because of the dangers involved—and which was extended into a four and one-half year stay. If his sketches and compilation of notes of seldom visited, remote classical sites turn out to be as great a contribution to the field of archaeology as this book is to-

ward the understanding of the average Greek's tempestuous psychology, then he has indeed spent his time very profitably. His vivid and keen insight into the latter's perils and suspicions, "honor and revenge, wit and misery, passions and ancient ways of surviving," provides an excellent path to understanding the reasons for the rise and fall of ancient Greece more than two thousand years before, as described in the second book about the Athens city-state.

The author, Professor of Classics, Brown University, has written the first volume in a "Centers of Civilization" series devoted to cities which from the earliest times have exercised a molding influence on our civilization. Employing exact scholarship in combination with clear interpretations for the layman, he has presented a general picture of how a complex society became the first democracy and the cradle of Western civilization.

Utilizing many of the finest translations from Plato, Socrates, Pericles and others, his story centers on Greece during the glorious fifth century B. C. However, he skillfully shows how the people of ancient Athens during this time of their ascendancy were busy sowing the seeds of their future destruction.

Doenitz Memoirs

Reviewed by ROBERT McCLINTOCK

GRAND Admiral Doenitz's so-called "Memoirs" are largely a detailed account of the U-boat against Allied shipping in World War II. There is practically nothing of autobiographical character other than Doenitz's own intense command relationship in this aspect of the war at sea. In consequence, it is largely for the student of naval affairs and, specifically, those interested in submarine and anti-submarine warfare that the book has its special appeal. In this domain it is indeed extremely interesting.

Of interest to the diplomatic reader is the last portion of the book recounting Doenitz's relations with Hitler after he had been named commander-in-chief of German Naval forces. Of special interest is the account of Doenitz's activities following the death of Hitler and his assumption of the post of Chief of State. He clearly feels that the Allied insistence on unconditional surrender lengthened the war; and his main objective during the last twenty days of the war was to evacuate as many German troops and civilians from the eastern front as possible in order that they should fall prisoner to the Western Allies rather than the USSR.

Doenitz feigns a bland surprise that Hitler and the Nazis could have been as bad as he later discovered them to be. His excuse that he was so busy fighting the war that he did not know what was going on at home has a hollow ring. By coincidence, I read the Grand Admiral's "Memoirs" in the same week I chanced upon C. S. Forester's extraordinary book "The Nightmare" with its brilliant and horrifying tales of the Nazi movement in action. That Doenitz could have turned a blind eye to these terrible events certainly makes him no Nelson.

MEMOIRS—TEN YEARS AND TWENTY DAYS", by Admiral Doenitz. World Publishing Company, Cleveland and New York, 500 pp. \$6.00.

WE STOCK A COMPLETE LINE
OF
EXPORT APPLIANCES



U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE & MILITARY PERSONNEL ARE OFFERED SPECIAL DISCOUNT EXPORT PRICES

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES FOR ALL VOLTAGES AND CYCLES

also
Gas & Kerosene Appliances for Cooking & Heating
A Complete

EXPORT SHOPPING SERVICE



Distinctive
FURNITURE

for the
ENTIRE HOME

By such famous names as
Bassett—Traditional—Collection
Mastercraft—Moller—Spring Air
Serta and many others



EASY

HARDWICK-NORELCO

and many others
Brand Names

Write—Phone or Visit Our Showroom
1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Suite 1119-20 & 21 Phone CO 5-5244

MODERN EXPORT PACKING FACILITIES—SHIPPING—MARINE INSURANCE

Beautiful Flowers

For Every Occasion

AT POPULAR PRICES

CHARGE
ACCOUNTS
INVITED



5634 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
EM. 3-6465

LOOK IN VIRGINIA FIRST

Your Housing Our Specialty

Write or Call

Louise M. Terry, Foreign Service Wife

Representative

ALLEN E. TURNER CO. INC.

REALTOR

2134 N. Upton St., Arl. 7, Va.
(Lorcom Lane at Lee Highway)

Office: JA 4-5553
Home: JA 4-5857

COMPLETE REAL ESTATE SERVICE

SALES RENTALS MANAGEMENT

The company which for years has been helping foreign service officers and their families with their housing problems in Washington

J. F. BEGG INC.

1630 Connecticut Avenue N.W.

Cable: Begg Washington Tel. Dupont 7-2480

Washington residential properties
Country properties in Maryland and Virginia

Copenhaver

Fine Stationers and Engravers

Members of the Foreign Service of the United States of America can depend on *Copenhaver* for quality, service and correct counseling on questions of protocol for their calling cards and invitations, etc.

Urgent requests filled promptly

ADams 2-1200

Parking facilities one block
Eighteenth and Que Streets

1521 CONNECTICUT AVE.

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



LONG active in promoting commerce among the peoples of the Americas, The Chase Manhattan Bank today is in the vanguard of those institutions which are fostering Pan-American relations by the promotion of trade and travel.

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK
NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE BOOKSHELF (Continued)

Our Language and Our World, edited by S. I. Hayakawa. Harper and Brothers, New York, 336 pages, \$5.00.

Reviewed by JAMES J. WICKEL

THIS is Editor Hayakawa's second collection of articles from the quarterly "ETC.: A Review of General Semantics." All but one of them appeared in issues of "ETC" published between 1953 and 1958.

The editor agrees with Alfred Korzybski's conception of general semantics as a discipline to improve human functioning and to reduce man's propensity for talking himself into trouble. (Or, as interpreter Troyanovsky rendered Chairman Khrushchev's phrase, "for dropping verbal bricks.") He has, therefore, selected a wide-ranging series of informative and educational articles on the semantic arts. All are by practicing communications specialists.

Homebody organization men and Foreign Service officers alike may study "How to Attend A Conference" by the editor. To dramatize the distortion resulting from uninhibited inference or plain inattention he quotes Justice Holmes: "Just because I say I like sea bathing doesn't mean I want to be pickled in brine."

"Semantic Difficulties in International Communication" are analyzed by Edmund Glenn, Chief of the Interpreting Branch, in the Department's Division of Language Services. The author's native fluency in several languages, thorough grasp of the philosophy of culture, and years of dedicated service as an international conference interpreter are distilled to produce a lucid explanation of international communication blocks which might otherwise be written off as intransigence.

"Our Language and Our World" should be on the "must" list for all who wish to communicate.

Journey to Java, by Harold Nicolson, Doubleday & Company, New York, 335 pages. \$5.00

Reviewed by E. J. BEIGEL

As Sir Harold Nicolson approached his seventieth birthday at the end of 1956, he received an "enormous cheque" from his friends which he promptly spent on a two-month voyage from Southampton around the Cape of Java, and back. He and his wife, V. Sackville-West, set off on a Rotterdam Lloyd liner with seven suitcases, a case of books and a portable typewriter. During the voyage he prepared several essays, read and wrote for this travel diary, while his wife in an adjoining cabin wrote 40,000 words of a biography.

Nicolson decided to devote this journey to reading in and about the literary malcontents and escapists of ancient and modern times, in an endeavor to divine the nature of discontent and "the remedies which wise men throughout the ages have suggested against melancholia." The diary is laced with discussions of Rousseau, Burton, Brochmann, Goethe, Byron, Chateaubriand, Arnold, Amiel, Lucretius, Epictetus, Kafka, Kierkegaard and William James, among others. By the end of the trip he concludes there is no such thing as causeless melancholy; rather that discontent springs from internal or external events or a disposition derived from some physiological flaw. Nicolson combs much from his reading and edits his notes to educate, reassure and guide the reader in some useful paths of self-

analysis and behavior. In the course of his soliloquies and shipboard dialogues he also compares the "angry young men" of contemporary England with the romantics and bleeding hearts of a century ago.

Balancing this serious criticism and philosophy, distinguished principally by the Nicolson style, is the account of sixty days of events aboard a fast liner: "long empty days at sea when we can go down to our cabins and read and work all morning and afternoon," broken by double-stops at Capetown, Colombo, and Singapore, and a week at the turn-around on Java.

After a lifetime in diplomacy, Parliament and journalism, Nicolson has much to say that is useful, wise and entertaining, not only about travel, books, writers, botany and manners, but sharp comment about the mores of new nations and the behavior of old ones. He also tells something of the work habits of a British man of letters, and of his talented wife, both of whom return convinced that a long voyage is not only a tonic but a way to read and write undisturbed. This is a book full of enthusiasms and inspirations, and worth reading either on a journey or while sitting quite still.

The end papers hold a fine map of the journey, the typography is excellent, and the binding attractive even with its "h" in Nicolson.

The Hashemite Kings, by James Morris. Pantheon, New York, 200 pp. \$4.50.

Reviewed by WILLIAM D. BREWER

A NEWSPAPERMAN with considerable background in the Near East, Mr. James Morris, in his most recent book, "The Hashemite Kings," has presented a highly readable account of what might be termed the rise and fall of the House of Hashem. From the portentous first meeting of Abdullah ibn Hussein (later King Abdullah of Jordan) with that archtypical representative of British rule, Lord Kitchener, until the final emotional press conference in Amman at which Hussein's great-grandson, King Hussein, announced the murder of his cousin Faisal in Baghdad, Mr. Morris vividly outlines the parallel fortunes of the Hashemites and their British allies in the Hejaz, Jordan and Iraq from 1912 until 1958.

Characterizing the Arab Revolt as an "Anglo-Hashemite conspiracy," Mr. Morris notes how the conflicting promises of the Western allies and the subsequent introduction of minor monarchs and rigid boundaries into the vast Arab hinterland taken from the Turks, failed to produce the unifying authority which the times required. The resultant frustration of Arab aspirations created increasing difficulties for the British and those Arab leaders aligned with them, despite the loyal service to both of such able representatives as Peake, Kirkbride and Glubb in Jordan, and Cox, Gertrude Bell and Cornwallis in Iraq. While the book does not pretend to be the product of careful scholarship and hence adds little to our knowledge of the period, Mr. Morris' vivid style and clear perception of the main trends of Near Eastern development in the years since World War I make "The Hashemite Kings" an admirable introductory volume for those interested in learning more of the complex background of today's events in both Jordan and Iraq.



**PACKED WITH PRIDE for
PALLET VAULT Storage at SMITH'S**

For World Wide Lift Van Shipments
*Don't make a move-
without calling . . .*
**SMITH'S
STORAGE**
NO 7-3343
WASHINGTON AGENT FOR
AMERICAN EXPRESS

THE END OF THE CONSULAR COURTS

By EDWIN L. SMITH

THE UNITED STATES Consular Courts at Tangier and Casablanca, Morocco, and the Ministerial Court of the United States at Rabat, the last courts of their kind in any part of the world, ceased to function early in 1957.

The United States had obtained its rights of consular jurisdiction in Morocco by a treaty with the Sultan in 1787, which was concluded for a period of fifty years. Articles 20 and 21 of that treaty gave American consuls in Morocco jurisdiction to decide all disputes, civil and criminal, between American citizens. The treaty of 1787 was renewed by a treaty of September 16, 1836, which is still in force. By virtue of a most-favored-nation clause in Article 24 of the 1836 treaty, the United States acquired rights much larger in scope than those specifically mentioned, including the jurisdictional rights previously granted by Morocco to Great Britain and Spain. By this time, the system of consular courts in Morocco had evolved in such a way that the doctrine of *actor sequitur forum rei* was generally applied, resulting in jurisdiction of American consuls over disputes, both civil and criminal, in which their nationals were defendants, regardless of the nationality of the plaintiff.

The first statute of the United States by which the judicial functions of ministers and consuls in Morocco were regulated and defined was approved August 11, 1848, and was subsequently amended on several occasions. The statutes required that consular jurisdiction be conducted in conformity with (1) the statute law of the United States, where applicable; (2) the common law, including equity and



admiralty law; and (3) such supplementary regulations as might be prescribed by the Minister. There is no record that any regulations for the consular courts in Morocco ever were prescribed by the Minister until July 25, 1953, when William Witman, II, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., promulgated the Small Claims Rules.

There is a reference in John Bassett Moore's "International Law Digest" to the fact that the Consul in Tangier was instructed by the Department of State on December 9, 1886, "to adopt the regulations prepared for the consular court in the Ottoman Empire, and to conduct his consular court proceedings according to law and those regulations." Presumably, that is what was done until The Honorable Maxwell Blake prepared a very comprehensive set of rules in 1911, while he was Consul General in Tangier. These rules were printed and submitted by the Minister to the Department of State for approval on July 21, 1911. They were sent by the Department for comment to the judges of the consular courts in China, and even to the territorial courts in Alaska, and finally were disapproved by the Department in 1937. In disapproving them, the Department again suggested that the consular courts in Morocco apply the rules promulgated for the courts in Turkey.

The old archives of the consular courts in Morocco have been forwarded to the National Archives and few records remain in Morocco of the earlier cases. One case reported in Moore's "International Law Digest" indicates that the courts got off to a bad start. In 1889, the Consul at Tangier

ordered a naturalized American citizen flogged, after finding him guilty for the fourth time of the offense of "wife beating." The Department found it necessary to point out to the consul that wife beating was not, at common law, a distinctive offense and that it was not made such by any statute of the United States or regulation enforceable in the consular courts in Morocco. The Department also pointed out that flogging was not an appropriate form of punishment, the offense having been that of assault and battery for which the punishment was a fine, or imprisonment, or both, and the finding of sureties to keep the peace. Other earlier cases seem to have been handled very simply and well, although there is no evidence that the consular courts had any significant number of cases to decide in the early days of their history.

The Honorable Maxwell Blake, who served in Morocco for a total of about twenty-five years between 1911 and 1940, seems to have done more than any other officer to put the consular courts on a sound and businesslike basis. The fact that the bulk of the law books in the consular court libraries were of 1911 and 1912 vintage would suggest that Mr. Blake was responsible for acquiring them. Also, Mr. Blake's opinions were so beautifully written and well reasoned that one might think he had the benefit of the services of a capable lawyer, or even a professional judge, in writing them. He set many precedents which were followed as long as the consular courts were in existence. One of his most useful decisions was in *Toledano v. Toledano*, which he



International
Exporters



International
Exporters

APPLIANCES FOR EXPORT

REFRIGERATORS—FREEZERS

RANGES—WASHERS—DRYERS

AIR CONDITIONERS—DISHWASHERS

RADIOS—PHONOS—SMALL APPLIANCES

Available for all current Characteristics

GENERAL ELECTRONICS, INC.

SHOW ROOMS

4513 Wisconsin Avenue EM 2-8300

Washington 16, D. C.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

MILLICENT CHATEL

*A Complete Real Estate
Service for Residential
Northwest Washington,
Maryland and Virginia.*

Realtor



1675 WISCONSIN AVE.

DE 2-1137

GEORGETOWN, Washington 7, D. C.

AN AMERICAN EDUCATION FOR YOUR CHILD

ACCREDITED COURSES: Kindergarten thru 8th Grade

Wherever you may be stationed, Calvert SCHOOL-AT-HOME Courses can provide, by mail, a modern education for your child. Courses are kept up to date by continuous pretesting in Calvert's famous laboratory-school in Baltimore. Calvert guides your teaching with helpful step-by-step instructions. Courses stress the three R's, science, and cultural subjects; are often used to enrich the educational experience of the above-average child. Children may start any time, transfer easily to American schools. More than 100,000 children all over the world have used Calvert Courses. 54th year. Non-profit. Write for catalog (give age, grade).

CALVERT

The School That
Comes to You



SCHOOL

130 W. Tuscany Road,
Baltimore 10, Md.

CONSULAR COURTS

decided in the Ministerial Court in 1932. In that case, Mr. Blake said that even though the statutes did not provide for an appeal in a case in which the court's associates concurred in the judgment of the consul, he was of the opinion that the general supervisory powers of ministers over the judicial acts of consuls in extraterritorial countries empowered him to issue all necessary writs, including the writ of certiorari, to correct erroneous decisions of the consular courts. He issued the writ in the Toledano Case and reversed the judgment of the consular court on the ground that there had been a denial of due process of law. That decision was followed by practically all of Mr. Blake's successors, some of whom expanded it somewhat to include the power of the Ministerial Court to issue the writ of certiorari in cases in which there was lack of jurisdiction, or an excess of jurisdiction, or where there was no other adequate existing remedy and the decision of the consular court was clearly erroneous.

During World War II, the consular courts in Morocco began to handle more and more cases. A review of these later cases reveals that the consular officers concerned discharged their judicial functions in a very satisfactory manner, despite the disadvantage of being required to act in a judicial capacity in addition to performing their regular duties, of not being provided with separate and trained personnel for the court work, and of having no up-to-date law books to guide them. In one case during this period the plaintiff produced a later copy of the District of Columbia Code than the one in possession of the consular court. In this manner, he was able to convince the consul that there was one ground for divorce in the District of Columbia of which the consul was not aware. While lacking even a minimum of law books, and not being able to find precedents in most cases, the consuls exercised good judgment and did not make serious errors. It appears that the consuls were more apt to be on safe ground, however, when they applied good common sense than when they tried to be lawyers and attach too much importance to legal niceties.

After World War II, large numbers of American citizens began to appear in Morocco and by the time the construction personnel employed on the air bases arrived the consular courts were busier than at any time in their history. Although they still were not provided with separate personnel, the Department of State assigned one officer with legal training to the Legation at Tangier and one to the Consulate General at Casablanca. Contrary to the procedure in the old days, when the parties themselves would appear before the consul to present their cases informally, litigants began to appear with lawyers. The lawyers complained that the rules of procedure for the consular courts in Turkey, which were those being applied in Morocco, were not known to them and not readily available. Also, those rules no longer seemed adequate and, in view of the confusion surrounding the procedure to be followed, the Consular Court at Tangier decided in 1950 to apply the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of the United States, and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, insofar as they were appropriate. This action was followed shortly by similar action by the Consular Court at Casablanca, and the Federal rules, although too elaborate in some instances, proved to be satisfactory.

by Edwin L. Smith

Early in 1952, the volume of work in the consular courts had so increased and the types of cases being filed had become so complex that the Department of State assigned Judge Milton H. Helmick, now deceased, as Judge of the Consular Court at Casablanca. Judge Helmick was a former Federal judge, and the last Judge of the United States Court for China, with some thirty years experience on the bench. While he was in Morocco, the consular courts were better run than at any other time in history. Ironically enough, shortly after Judge Helmick's arrival in Morocco, the International Court of Justice at The Hague handed down its decision in the case of *France v. United States*, a case that had been commenced by France almost two years earlier, which involved the treaty rights of American nationals in Morocco. In its judgment of August 27, 1952, the ICJ said that because of the relinquishment by Great Britain and the other treaty Powers of their rights of consular jurisdiction in Morocco, the United States no longer could claim such rights by virtue of the most-favored-nation clause in its treaty with Morocco of September 16, 1836, and that the exercise by the United States of consular jurisdiction in Morocco was limited to disputes, civil and criminal, between American citizens, as defined in Articles 20 and 21 of the 1836 treaty. Shortly thereafter, Judge Helmick was instructed to dismiss all cases pending in the Consular Court at Casablanca in which all of the parties were not American nationals. Since most of its cases were mixed nationality cases, the Casablanca Consular Court, which always had had the greatest volume of work, suddenly had very few cases left on its docket. Judge Helmick, however, still was not without work. While he previously had traveled between Casablanca and Tangier, in the manner of the old circuit judges in the United States, he was transferred to Tangier following the Hague Court decision, where there had been no change in the consular court's jurisdiction (the ICJ judgment, by its own terms, applied to the French Zone of Morocco only).

Judge Helmick arrived at Tangier in time to try one of the most fascinating cases of his career. In November 1952, there occurred on the high seas between Tangier and Malaga, Spain, one of the most audacious crimes in modern legal history. Two American citizens, Elliot Forrest and Sidney Paley, were suspected of highjacking a Dutch ship, the *Combinatie*, and relieving it of its cargo of American cigarettes, valued at more than \$100,000, under circumstances reminiscent of the days of Captain Kidd. Men wearing hoods, and armed with machine guns, were alleged to have boarded the *Combinatie* on the High Seas, in the early morning hours, and to have handcuffed the Master and members of the crew and locked them in their quarters. The piratical crew was said to have sailed the *Combinatie* to a point off Marseille, where they unloaded part of the cargo onto small fishing boats and then proceeded to Corsica to unload the remainder of the cargo before returning the vessel to its rightful masters. Paley was arrested in Madrid and returned to the Consular Court at Tangier for trial. On Christmas Eve of 1952, Judge Helmick found him guilty of Robbery on the High Seas and of conspiracy to commit that offense, and sentenced him to three years imprisonment on both counts, the sentences to run concurrently. The judge's associates in the case, however, found Paley not guilty and,

National Capital Storage AND Moving Co.

INCORPORATED

ESTABLISHED 1918

MODERN STORAGE FACILITIES

Experienced Packers
for "ROUND THE WORLD"
SHIPMENTS

WOOD AND STEEL LIFT-VANS

•
Special Attention to
FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

•
"Over 40 Years' Experience"
Guarantees Quality Service"

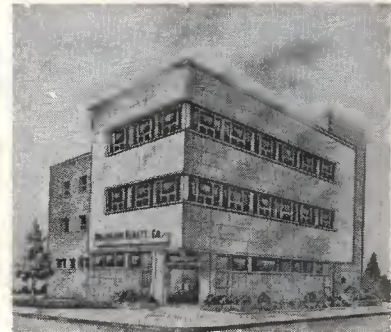
Lawrence 6-1177

2170 24th Place N.E.

Washington 18, D. C.

LIVING IN VIRGINIA

is a delightful experience. We have new and re-sale homes, convenient to District of Columbia. APPROVED FHA LENDING INSTITUTION. GI financing available. Apartment and house rentals. Write for our pamphlet and map "Living in Virginia."



ARLINGTON REALTY CO., INC.
2300 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va.

JA: 7-9300

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY APARTMENT HOTEL

The Nicest Small Hotel in Washington

600 - 20th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. NAional 8-5425

**Why Foreign Service Personnel prefer the
Francis Scott Key Hotel**

- (1) It is only two blocks from the State Department
- (2) It offers family accommodations
- (3) One room, kitchen and bath, completely furnished apartments, air conditioned
- (4) Coffee shop and excellent food

ROOMS

Single \$6.00 and up. Double \$9.00 and up.

APTS.—DOUBLE BEDS

Single \$8.00 and up. Double \$9.00 and up.

APTS.—TWIN BEDS

Single \$7.00 and up. Double \$8.50 and up.

Additional persons \$2.00 each.

10% discount for weekly occupancy.

CAPT. & MRS. MARSHALL McKIBBIN, Mgrs.

- be a smart santa



JOIN OUR CHRISTMAS
CLUB NOW AND
SAVE REGULARLY

McLachlen Banking Corporation

MAIN OFFICE: 10TH AND G STREETS, NORTHWEST
SOUTHWEST BRANCH: 12TH AND MARYLAND AVE. S.W.
POTOMAC PLAZA BRANCH: 2425 VIRGINIA AVE. N.W.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Reserve System

"SINCE 1891. A NAME YOU CAN BANK ON"

GEORGETOWN PROPERTIES, INC.

"SPECIALIZING IN RESIDENTIAL NORTHWEST"

BROKERS

Peter G. Renahan
Mrs. Clarke Minter
Eunice V. R. Kennedy
Jeanne W. Watson

HOUSES

FOR

FOREIGN SERVICE FAMILIES

1532 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W.

ADAMS 4-1292

SALES — MANAGEMENT — RENTALS

THE CREDIT UNION IS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

... Use it to help
solve those financial problems.
See your administrative officer
for further details.

Total Loans
\$3,193,991
Total Shares
\$3,836,266

A place to save

**STATE DEPARTMENT
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION**

. . . . A place to borrow



CONSULAR COURTS

in accordance with the existing laws, the case was referred to the Ministerial Court for final decision.

The case of *United States v. Paley* was not finally disposed of by the Ministerial Court until June of 1953. The Ministerial Court confirmed the judgment of the Consular Court, but suspended the prison sentence on one count, on condition that Paley be placed on probation in the United States for a period of three years, and suspended the sentence on the other count, on condition that Paley pay a fine of \$6,500. Forrest, the other American involved, later was arrested and tried in France, where he was found guilty and given a very heavy fine in addition to a five-year sentence.

The record in the Paley Case ran to some six hundred typewritten pages. This case occupied a great deal of the time of Mr. William Witman, II, who, as Chargé d'Affaires, a.i., was sitting in the Ministerial Court; of Judge Helmick, of the legal officers at Tangier and Casablanca, and of the secretary in the Legation at Tangier who also was acting as Clerk and Reporter for the Consular and Ministerial Courts. In fact, the court had to call upon the services of the wives of the Legation staff members in Tangier who were able to take shorthand and type, and also to make use of mechanical recording devices, in order to take down the evidence. Moreover, ten or twelve rather important civil actions, involving considerable sums of money, grew out of the Paley criminal case, and the Consular Court at Tangier continued to be busy after his departure because it still was accepting all cases against American citizens without regard to the nationality of the plaintiffs. With the changed circumstances following the independence and unification of Morocco, however, it was decided in August 1956 that the exercise of consular jurisdiction in mixed nationality cases in Tangier no longer served any useful purpose. The Consular Court at Tangier, therefore, dismissed all pending mixed cases, which constituted about 85% of all cases before the Court, on August 14, 1956.


One of the first official acts of Ambassador Cavendish W. Cannon, after the presentation of his credentials as the first American Ambassador to newly-independent Morocco, was to inform the Moroccan Government, on October 6, 1956, that the United States Government had decided to relinquish its rights of consular jurisdiction. Arrangements were made for the consular courts at Casablanca and Tangier to complete those cases between American citizens which were pending before the courts as of October 6, 1956.

Although they had done a very laudable job since the end of World War II, while working under many handicaps, the record of the consular courts did not remain unmarred. In July 1956, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after a search lasting several years, located an escaped convict, William Quator Jacob, in Tangier. Jacob had escaped from the Detroit House of Correction while serving a thirty-year sentence for armed robbery and was wanted on a Federal warrant issued in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan. At the time he was found, Jacob was living quietly in Tangier on a Mexican passport issued in the name of Claudio Merlin Paredes.

He was arrested by the consular court and, being unable to raise bail, was committed to Malabata Prison on the outskirts of Tangier. Although he had been detained there since July 23, Jacob finally furnished bail on September 13 and

was released pending the arrival from the Eastern District of Michigan of the certified copies of the complaint and warrant necessary for his removal to the United States. These were received shortly thereafter and the court set September 24 as the date for the removal hearing. Jacob was served personally at 12:30 p.m. on September 24 with a summons to appear for the hearing at 4:30 p.m. of the same day. That was just enough time for him to make his getaway. Jacob did not appear in court at 4:30 p.m. and the police could find no trace of him.

Three of the cases completed by the consular courts after October 6, 1956, the date on which Ambassador Cannon notified the Moroccan Government that the United States Government had decided to relinquish its rights of consular jurisdiction, were brought before the Ministerial Court at Rabat for review. The last case, an automobile accident case, was decided by the Ministerial Court some six months later, thus bringing to an end the exercise and judicial authority by American ministers and consuls in Morocco first begun in the eighteenth century. One may wonder why it was considered to be desirable actively to continue the exercise of consular jurisdiction well into the twentieth century. It seems fairly safe to assume, however, that its discontinuance in Morocco in 1957 has marked its disappearance for all times from American diplomacy.



RHEA RADIN

**Real
Estate**

Foggy Bottom
Capitol Hill
Georgetown

TOWN HOUSES
in the
Heart
of
Washington

FE 3-7064 - Ex 3-3090
1718 - EYE ST., N.W.

FSO's ELIGIBLE JOIN DACOR—Associate membership \$5 annually. Bulletin. Family insurance. Welfare. May stay Dacor House while on leave or consultation.

AND DACOR HOUSE—Resident membership, \$35 annually; Temporary Resident, \$10 quarterly; Non-Resident, \$10 annually. Excellent meals, reasonable rates. Air conditioned throughout. Rooms, single \$4 to \$7.50; double \$6.50 to \$8.50. Club rooms for entertaining. **DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS RETIRED, Inc. Dacor House, 1718 H Street, Washington 6, D. C.**

100% air-conditioned, tastefully furnished, including cooking equipment, linen, secretarial service, etc. Children welcome. Extra beds, TV, garage available.

APARTMENTS

YOU PAY reasonable rent (not daily rate).

**WASHINGTON'S D. C.
CENTER**

HILLTOP HOUSE
Corner 15th & 1475 Euclid St.
N.W. at park, opposite Dutch
Embassy, HU 3-3402

DISCOUNTS TO OVERSEAS PERSONNEL

All drug, cosmetic and sundry purchases — 20% off \$25 minimum. Less than \$25 order — 10% discount.
Immediate Shipment

Greenbelt Pharmacy 131 Centerway, Greenbelt, Maryland

A FOREIGN SERVICE WHO'S WHO



The Honorable Philip Young, Ambassador to The Netherlands, and Mrs. Young

*travels to and from EUROPE
on the s.s. UNITED STATES*

Traveling on the world's fastest ship is like taking a vacation *before* your vacation. There's time for fun . . . room to relax . . . and the finest food and service afloat or ashore.

UNITED STATES LINES

ONE BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N.Y. TEL. Digby 4-5800



When in Washington . . . it's always diplomatic to say:

"meet me at The Mayflower"

. . . for dining in The Presidential Room, where the superb international cuisine is graced by distinctive Mayflower service . . . for the very, very best of Beef in The Rib Room, where prime, prized ribs of beef are the order of the day—everyday . . . for elegant atmosphere—continental service—Smart Society meets at The Mayflower.



The Mayflower

A Name of International Fame
Washington, D. C.

C. J. MACK, Vice President and General Manager

Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. Anonymous letters are neither published nor read. All letters are subject to condensation. The opinions of the writers are not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, nor of the Foreign Service as a whole.

Foreign Service Staff Corps Careers

FOREIGN Service Circular 239 of March 28, 1958, "New Personnel Program for the Foreign Service Staff Corps," has had the effect of stopping in their tracks a large group of faithful employees who, having acquired age along with years of dedicated service, were not eligible for integration into the Officer Corps.

The proposed revision of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (S. 443) includes a reclassification of the Staff Corps which would afford a measure of relief for personnel who are "boxed in" by FSC 239. Mandatory retirement at age 60, also a part of the proposed revision, would undoubtedly be welcomed by employees in positions of responsibility with commensurate high salaries who have already been anticipating early voluntary retirement. The higher salary schedule and long vista of advance knowledge assures the FSO reasonable financial security upon retirement. Not so, however, with the large group of moderately paid FSS employees who have served many years at salaries too small for savings.

Senior Staff employees nearing retirement are further penalized by the restriction on promotion imposed by FSC 239. Under this directive, an employee who is at the top of a given class is in effect already retired—at a static income which is, however, higher than that which he may expect to receive on separation for age.

The primary purpose of the accelerated retirement proposal is stated to be to provide equal retirement benefits for all Foreign Service personnel, whether career officers or Staff. For the veteran Staff employee, however, retirement can only be beneficial when restrictions on promotions are removed, and salaries adjusted in accordance with length of service and accomplishment to bring them in line with personnel hired later at higher levels.

Under consideration by the last Congress was a bill which would increase the annuities of retired Foreign Service personnel (S. 1502). Note was made that some of the retirees are living under conditions which do not reflect credit on the U. S. Government. It was also emphasized that knowledge of an adequate and flexible annuity would raise the morale of Foreign Service personnel still on active duty.

Under the new directive which di-

vests experienced, qualified Staff personnel of the titles which they held as commissioned Staff officers, difficulty is encountered in reassigning them. They now find themselves going out as clerical assistants to integrated FSO's-5 and -4 with whom they were previously associated with equal or higher rank in the same type of work, and who in all probability were nurtured along the way by the same veteran personnel who now come to their aid as clerks. Would it not be more equitable to advance the grades and salaries of the veteran Staff employees so as to relieve the financial anxiety connected with retirement, and also permit them to retain their commissions and be reassigned in such functional capacity? Under such a program Staff personnel would not await a mandate for retirement, but would separate voluntarily when their economic status was satisfactory.

OBSERVER

Editor's Note:

"Observer's" letter points up a situation which has been of considerable concern since the inception of the Secretary's personnel improvement program and we have, therefore, asked the Office of Personnel for their comments on the status of the F.S.S. corps which we are glad to publish here, in somewhat condensed form:

The die was cast for a new Staff Corps when the Wriston Program and the basic implementation policies were approved by the Secretary in 1954. In essence the announced objective was to amalgamate all functions at the officer level under a single personnel system. We believe that in carrying out the Secretary's Integration Program, the Department dealt with the Staff Corps as equitably and liberally as possible within its announced objectives and implementation policies, and its legal authority. The vast majority of the Staff officers who were on the rolls in August 1954 have been integrated.

Several hundred Staff and Civil Service employees have been integrated and several hundred new FSO's of class 8 have been appointed. As a consequence, the FSO corps is rapidly approaching its full strength quantitatively, and the interim policies of FSO and FSS assignment interchangeability and promotion of personnel above the established FSS functional ceilings can no longer be justified legally or admin-

istratively. It was primarily for these reasons that temporary provisions were included in the new Staff Corps program which would provide (1) further opportunities for incumbents of FSO positions to be appointed as FSO's on a liberalized priority basis, and (2) an opportunity to become Reserve officers, which, in the case of the older group of Staff officers, would enable them to improve their status generally; to compete for further class promotions; and to improve and in many instances protect the retirement benefits acquired under the Civil Service system.

In addition, younger Staff personnel who are not encumbering FSO positions have a continuing opportunity for appointment to the FSO corps either by the FSO-8 examination route, with the special benefit of point credit and a priority appointment quota; or by lateral entry at class FSO-7 and higher, based upon the skills needs of the FSO corps.

It is believed that the adoption of these policies has enabled the Department to keep faith with the vast majority of Staff employees who accepted employment in the Staff Corps with the understanding that rewarding careers, based upon demonstrated ability and merit, would be open to them.

We believe that the writer's concern for older Staff officers under the proposed mandatory retirement features of S. 443 has merit. That a similar interest was evinced by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is evident in their inclusion, in an omnibus bill containing the main provisions of S. 443, S. 1243, and S. 2233, of a provision which would give to involuntary retirees the same kind of financial aid as is given to Foreign Service officers who are selected out. Involuntary retirees would receive, in addition to their retirement benefits, one-twelfth of a year's salary for each year's service not to exceed a total of one year's salary. This bill (S. 2633) was passed by the Senate on September 9, 1959, and is likely to be considered by the House early in the next session of Congress.

On Writing

ON THE GENERAL subject of writing, the article by John P. McKnight in the last [September] issue, "On Writing for the Government," was excellent.

BARBARA B. BURN

Washington



NEW! 4 WIDE DOORS, EASY-ENTRY
 BUILT FOR CHORES...STYLED FOR THE GENTRY

LOVE THAT **LARK** *BY STUDEBAKER*

➤ You've never before known wagon work'n'fun like this ➤ Easiest yet to get in and out of, big headroom, seats eight with rear-facing hide-away seat, full-size cargo space—but far shorter outside than the more expensive wagons ➤ Turns, parks easily, maneuvers agilely in traffic; smaller (113-inch) wheelbase—a new dimension in handling ease and quality performance ➤ Alert, responsive V-8 with great reserve and pulling power; proven most economical of all V-8s in Mobilgas Economy Run (pick a "6" if you prefer) ➤ Costs little to own, less to operate, cuts insurance, gas and maintenance expense ➤ PROVEN BY 750 MILLION MILES OF OWNER USE. See it now!

The LARK for '60—world's first and only full line of new dimension cars—available in 2 and 4-door sedans; 2 and 4-door station wagons; sporty hardtop and exclusive convertible.

STUDEBAKER-PACKARD CORPORATION, EXPORT DIVISION, SOUTH BEND 27, INDIANA, U. S. A.
Every courtesy extended to inquiries from diplomatic personnel

Letters to the Editor

Pseudonyms may be used only if the original letter includes the writer's correct name. Anonymous letters are neither published nor read. All letters are subject to condensation. The opinions of the writers are not intended to indicate the official views of the Department of State, nor of the Foreign Service as a whole.

For Sheer Heat . . .

IN PRESENTING the climatic data of "Preference for Posts" (July issue of the JOURNAL), there was certainly no intention of depreciating the horrors of the heat belt extending through Mexico from Nuevo Laredo to Mexicali. Here indeed are summer temperatures to wilt daisies, consuls, and administrative assistants alike.

Climatologists have devised more than a single method of recording hot days, which may lead to pitfalls in interpretation. For example, the *average monthly* temperature of a given place is computed by adding each day's high and low and dividing by two. According to such calculations, July in Washington stands as an unimpressive 78.5°. On a somewhat different principle, the *monthly mean maximum* temperature takes into account only the highest temperature of each day. Such figuring brings July in Washington up to a more realistic 86.5°. Average rather than mean maximum temperatures were cited in "Preference in Posts." Sorry to bring a waft of cooler air on an otherwise perfectly miserable stretch of record-breaking weather!

G. ETZEL PEARCY

Washington

"To be 'E' or not to Be"

ON THE "E"ast/West Controversy, Vanderveen vs. Witherspoon (August JOURNAL), I am surprised that the Vanderveens did not spot Mr. Witherspoon as a rank impostor. By nature, no "E" thoroughbred such as he pretended to be is capable of being aware of the "E"ast-West Controversy that so obviously connotes big-time emotions in the Vanderveen bosom. Witherspoon is clearly a Westerner, probably Californian, or he would not have written on the subject.

I speak as one whose ancestry encompasses the Eastern seaboard from Nova Scotia to South Carolina (but including such non-"E" spots as *West* Somerville, Massachusetts) and whose life has been passed in Massachusetts, North Dakota, Delaware, the anthracite district of Pennsylvania (extremely non-"E"), Philadelphia, Washington, D. C. (ditto) and various posts abroad. The "E"ast-West Controversy never came to my attention until I landed at a Far Eastern post exclusively settled by Californians,

consular officers and natives (both colonizers and colonized). The respectful-resentful attitude of the Californians toward "E" matters at first amused and then shocked me, the latter particularly when I detected one of my Californian acquaintances speaking of a Hollywood figure with a curtsy in her voice, merely because he went to Princeton.

The point is that only in an atmosphere so highly charged with Californians (I can say in my defense that they always treated me as a fellow non-"E" and equal, not making me a party to the Controversy) have I ever been aware of the existence of the Controversy. Hence, my conviction that it is purely unilateral and essentially Californian. Some proof in support thereof certainly lies in Texas. Texans need no proof of their superiority, considering themselves self-evident; did anyone ever find them joining in this Controversy?

PROFESSIONAL BYSTANDER

"A Challenge to the Ugly American"

I SHALL be very grateful if you will allow me, through your JOURNAL, to pay a tribute to a Great American, who has just left this country.

Miss Evelyn M. Schwarztrauber, who was until recently the Economic Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Colombo, and is now on her way to Japan, is one of those people who is a challenge to the Ugly American.

Miss Schwarztrauber, with her winning honest smile, her superb sense of humor, her integrity and her understanding and kindness, made friends with everyone she met in Ceylon. She did not attempt to operate on us or high pressure us into accepting her ideas, but I feel she did it all the same with her kindness, understanding and friendship, and I shall be very grateful if you will convey our thanks to Miss Schwarztrauber, whose friendship we esteem most highly.

We do hope it will be possible for Miss Schwarztrauber to return to Ceylon for a longer stay in this country.

PHILIP MERVYN JAYASURIYA
Senior Announcer,
Radio Ceylon

Colombo

Howard Fyfe

THE RECENT news of Howard Fyfe's death prompts me, as a long-time friend and beneficiary of Mr. Fyfe's kindness, to express through your columns the sincere regret I feel over his loss.

I believe few officials of the Department of State better personified the fine, dedicated ideals of disinterested service which many of us like to feel characterized the Department and the Foreign Service in days now past.

EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD
FSO-retired

Lima

Paging Mr. Parkinson

THE TREMENDOUS addition to New State, now a-building, is already termed by Old Residents "Parkinson's Annex."

(MRS.) BETTY HASELTON

Washington

Invention

THOUGHT you might appreciate this photo of our houseboy, Hao, demonstrating his invention. He's improved on our long-handled broom by sawing the awkward handle off.

WILBUR W. HITCHCOCK

Vientiane



The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The group insurance program of the Protective Association WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE AS AT PRESENT, WITH NO CHANGE IN THE COVERAGE OR IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1960.

A circular relating to the health benefits program of the Government, provided for by Public Law 86-382, will be mailed to members early in January. This Protective Association circular will be accompanied by a PREFERENCE FORM which members are requested to return by air mail. This PREFERENCE FORM gives members an opportunity to indicate their wishes about the hospital surgical major medical expense insurance that is a part of our group insurance program.

Before completing and mailing the PREFERENCE FORM to the Protective Association, members are urged to read the publication of the Department of State, dated October 27, 1959, entitled "QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATING TO THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1959 (Public Law 86-382, 86th Congress, S-2162)". This publication was distributed some weeks ago by the Department of State to its Foreign Service and Departmental personnel.

Those eligible to participate in this group insurance program are American nationals under 60 years of age who come within one of the following categories:

Foreign Service Officers, Department of State
Foreign Service Staff, Department of State
Foreign Service Reserve Officers, Department of State
Permanent American Employees, Foreign Service, Department of State
FSR and FSS of the International Cooperation Administration
FSR and FSS of the United States Information Agency

Address applications and inquiries to:

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

F
MRS. CHARLES B. HOSMER
910 S. ST. ASAPH ST.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

*Supreme
in the Arts
of Public
Hospitality*



Overseas and Latin-American Departments:
F. Dell'Agnese, *Manager*

The **WALDORF - ASTORIA**

CONRAD N. HILTON, PRESIDENT

PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

Famous restaurants • Brilliant entertainment

Air-conditioned rooms • Television