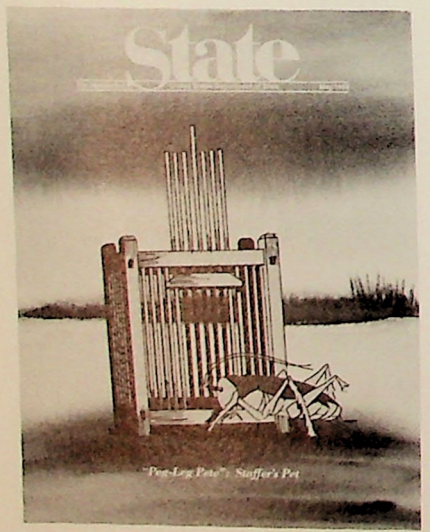
CRICKETS

State

The Newsletter | United States Department of State | May 1986



"Peg-Leg Pete": Staffer's Pet



THE COVER—Well, jiminy cricket! Don't you know that Foreign Service people need a mascot or two . . . or three . . . or four . . .? The story begins on Page 5. *(Cover design by Lee Carlson)*

United States Department of State

State

May 1986
No. 289

Letters to the Editor

A bit of history

McLEAN, VA.

DEAR SIR:

As one who remembers when the State Department building was less than one-fourth its present size, when the Foreign Service Institute was just across the street, and when the clocks and escalators (later) both operated all the time, I may, I suppose, be ranked among the "old-timers" still around.

The purpose of this letter is to edify newer personnel about the pieces of unfinished plywood that decorate the walls here and there in the Department. They are *not* samples of modern art. They are what remains of suggestion boxes. Upon them were once fastened metal receptacles, some bearing signs exhorting employees to place money-saving suggestions therein. Sometimes one was rewarded for making a useful suggestion. I once received $15 for some harebrained suggestion about local travel in New York. Indeed, Victor Borge once gave a hilarious performance here in support of the suggestion program. Dozens of awards were saved up and presented on that day.

The program seems to have lost its drive. The deteriorating plywood panels might as well be removed. Who wants suggestions anyway?

Sincerely
JAMES H. BAHTI
Foreign Service officer (retired) □

Dr. Dustin on teen drugs

PARIS, FRANCE

DEAR SIR:

When reading Dr. Dustin's response to a distraught parent concerned about his/her 16-year-old son's behavior and upcoming transfer to Washington, I was amazed to see how parochial the answer was, particularly for a Department of State employee, as evidenced by his phrase: "Because of the easy availability (and potency) of drugs

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There are 11 monthly issues (none in August). Deadline for submitting material for publication usually is the 10th of each month. Contributions (consisting of general information, articles, poems, photographs, art work) are welcome. *Double-space* on typewriter, spelling out job titles, names of offices and programs—*acronyms are not acceptable.*

Black-and-white, glossy-print photos reproduce best. Each photo needs a caption, double-spaced, identifying all persons left to right. Send contributions to STATE magazine, DGP/PA, Room B-266. The office telephone numbers are (202) 647-2019,–1648 and –1743.

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Education and Training

Report cites increase in language designated positions overseas

And language competency of Foreign Service is growing, State tells lawmakers

In a report to senators and congressmen who have indicated an interest in the subject, State pointed out recently that it is improving its compliance with the program which seeks to broaden fluency in foreign languages. Because of wide employee interest in the program, which covers support people as well as substantive officers, the full report is printed here.

THERE ARE NOW 1,634 language designated positions (LDP) worldwide. This exceeds the number in effect last year by 62, and constitutes a new record. The overall compliance rate has remained steady for the last three years and stands at some 74% compared with 73% for last year.

In some previous years, a substantial increase in the number of LDPs resulted in a corresponding drop in compliance due to the lengthy training period required to bring officers to acceptable levels of proficiency; this had been especially true for the difficult Near Eastern and Asian languages. The Department continues to expand the LDP program while maintaining the compliance rate well within acceptable limits. That rate had moved in the 55–74% range since the inception of the program in 1963, and it is noteworthy that the rate has remainded near the top of that range for three successive years.

This year's increase in LDPs comes largely from the African bureau; the European and Near East and South Asia bureaus have expanded their programs only marginally:

			Increase	
Bureau	**1984**	**1985**	**No.**	**%**
African	154	182	28	18
Inter-American	501	515	14	3
East Asian	184	195	11	6
European	594	602	8	1
Near Eastern	139	140	1	1

As was noted in last year's report, the compliance rate is not as good as it might be had our standards been less stringent. Officers are generally tested before arriving at post, with their test scores remaining on the record throughout the tour of duty even though their language competence has often improved through use. If incumbents tested one-half point short of the required proficiency level (e.g., tested at 2+ but assigned to a 3-level LDP) and were considered in compliance (which they are not), the 1985 rate would rise from 74% to 83%.



A language class meets at the Foreign Service Institute. ***(Photo by Tom Bash)***

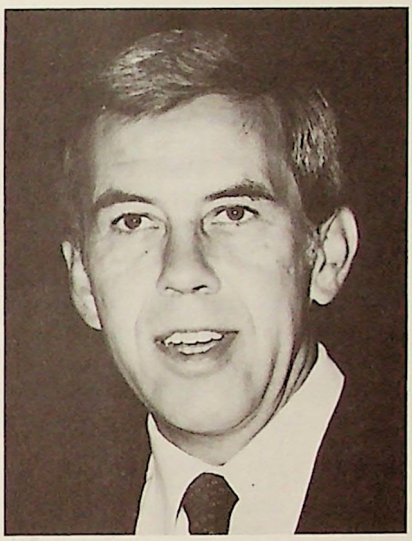
Crucial languages

It should be mentioned as well that other aspects of the Department's language program are not reflected in the compliance figures alone. Officers with fluency in the host-country language, but not assigned to LDPs, are not included in the data. Therefore, language skills at posts are usually better than indicated by the compliance profile. A more complete indication of officers' foreign language capabilities can be drawn from other figures. A look at some of the languages crucial to important areas of U.S. foreign policy will demonstrate the strength of the program. Here are the numbers of officers with 3/3 or better proficiency:

French	1,525
Spanish	1,407
German	703
Portuguese	292
Italian	250
Russian	227
Chinese	159
Arabic	101
Serbo-Croatian	98
Polish	88
Romanian	76
Japanese	72
Turkish	63
Thai	55

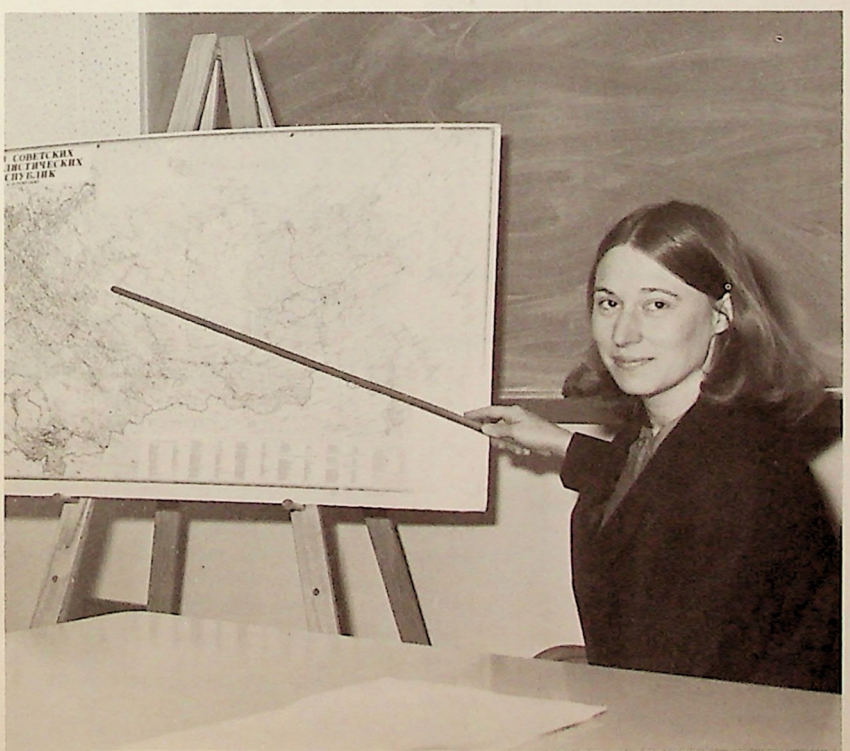
Some of the most difficult languages have compliance rates well above the average, including Bulgarian (88%) and Russian (80%). It is also noteworthy that 52% of all LDPs are filled by officers who have skills higher than the required level of proficiency.

The Department regularly reviews and undertakes new programs to improve upon what is already a good record of language competence by Foreign Service officers. The program of monetary incentives for demonstrated proficiency in selected hard languages (also often in hard-to-fill posts) was implemented in 1981 and expanded in 1984. The study of these "incentive" languages entails an individual's commitment to language study which may last as long as two years, and is based upon the expectation that the officer will have repeated tours of duty utilizing the language skills in difficult, often dangerous, parts of the world. The program of incentives is again under review, to make certain that it yields the best results at the lowest cost. In this connection, one of the innovations now under consideration is payment of a maintenance bonus to assist and encourage individuals to keep up their language skills while away from regions where they are spoken.





Lawmakers who received the report included *Richard G. Lugar* (R.-Ind.), left, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and *Dante B. Fascell* (D.-Fla.), chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.



Slavic language instructor at the Foreign Service Institute. *(Photo by Tom Bash)*

Support personnel

A discussion of the language program would not be complete without reference to the language preferred support position (LPSP) program, which has gained in momentum. This program equips secretaries, communicators and security officers with basic language skills through 6-to-10-week familiarization and short-term (FAST) courses. It has proven to be very popular with staff members and with



Raymond C. Ewing is dean of the School of Language Studies at the Foreign Service Institute.

senior officers at post. The latter find that their own time is better utilized when secretaries and others can converse in the language of the host countries.

An amendment to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Section 2207) led to the introduction of the model foreign language competence posts plan in 1981. Under its terms, the Department selected two roughly comparable world language embassies (Montevideo and Dakar), surveyed *all* agencies' positions for appropriate language designation, and undertook to insure that from October 1, 1983, all individuals filling them met the skill levels of their positions.

The legislation also mandated that the results of the experiment be analyzed after two years, and that a report be forwarded to the Speaker of the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee early in 1986. The critique is in the process of being submitted to Congress. It describes the significant impact and success of the much broader model language approach to implanting linguistic competence at U.S. Foreign Service posts. The issue for the Department now is balancing the effectiveness of such a post against the treble costs of the program in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget environment.

U.S. a leader

The language abilities of the American Foreign Service are impressive, and can be favorably compared to virtually every diplomatic service of the world's major nations. The Foreign Service Institute is widely regarded nationally and internationally as an imaginative, creative establishment that achieves first-class results with second-class physical assets. This situation should significantly improve with the construction of the new consolidated Foreign Service Institute facility at Arlington Hall, which Congress approved in 1985.

Improvement and maintenance of language skills requires the investment of two scarce commodities: budget authority and employees' time. In order to maximize the return on its language investment, the Department continually subjects parts or all of its training plans to analysis, in an attempt to devise methods to meet the shifting linguistic needs of American foreign policy. Such a total review was completed in 1985 and will lead to a changed and streamlined approach, which will be gradually implemented beginning in 1986.

Language designated position compliance profile

Total compliance	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984
a. Number of LDPs	1,634	1,572
b. Number of positions filled	1,547	1,459
c. Number of vacant positions	87	113
d. Number of filled positions at or above required level	1,137	1,064
e. Percent of filled positions at or above required level	74%	73%
f. Number of filled positions above required level	800	755
g. Percent of filled positions above required level	52%	52%

*If incumbents within ½ point of compliance (e.g., S-2+ R-2+ where LDP is classified at S-3/R-3) are included, rate rises to 83% (82% in 1984).

Compliance by bureau, 1985 vs. 1984	Af.	Int.-Am.	E.As.	Eur.	Near E.
a. Number of positions	182	515	195	602	140
	(154)	(501)	(184)	(594)	(139)
b. Number of positions filled	172	484	182	579	130
	(146)	(469)	(163)	(557)	(124)
c. Number of vacant positions	10	31	13	23	10
	(8)	(32)	(21)	(37)	(15)
d. Number of filled positions at or above required level	109	385	116	448	79
	(103)	(327)	(98)	(414)	(90)
e. Percent of filled positions at or above required level	63%	80%	64%	77%	61%
	(71)	(77)	(60)	(74)	(73)
f. Number of filled positions above required level	64	289	70	317	60
	(63)	(255)	(59)	(307)	(71)
g. Percent of filled positions above required level	37%	60%	39%	55%	46%
	(44)	(54)	(36)	(55)	(57)

Bureau compliance rates by cone

(Number of filled position and percent of filled positions at or above compliance level)

	Af.	Int.-Am.	E. As.	Eur.	Near E.
Program direction	20	34	16	56	16
	(91%)	(85%)	(88%)	(93%)	(94%)
Political	21	78	41	150	30
	(63%)	(82%)	(75%)	(85%)	(68%)
Economic	16	48	25	62	12
	(70%)	(77%)	(78%)	(71%)	(60%)
Consular	8	158	26	109	13
	(61%)	(86%)	(49%)	(73%)	(39%)
Administrative	44	67	8	71	8
	(54%)	(64%)	(33%)	(66%)	(50%) ■

The chirping in China comes from keeping crickets

And these pets are cheap; Jolly Green (no giant he) cost only 15¢

BY TESS JOHNSTON

The author, secretary until recently to the U.S. consul general in Shanghai, is in French language training, prepatory to an assignment in Paris. Another (quite different) article by her appeared in the January issue.

"If a bird is kept for the sake of its song, why not keep a cricket for the sake of its chirp?"—Chinese author unknown.

COLLECTING CRICKETS is like eating peanuts—you can't have just one.

My collection started out in Shanghai, China, with Jolly Green, a brilliant green katydid fully two inches long. He was a potluck selection out of a large white enamel basin full of tiny cricket cages sold on a side street down in the Old Town. He was one of the bird shop's specials of the day and, at five mao each (about 15¢), they were going like hotcakes.



Ms. Johnston

I carried Jolly Green around in his tiny woven straw cage through all my shopping, and he chirped merrily away at my plate during lunch. He loved the boiled rice, didn't care much for the cooked cabbage. At that point I was hooked—a cricket gourmand? I decided I needed a spare or two.

When I got back to the bird shop, the crowd had dispersed. There were lots of birds but, alas, no more crickets. However, the friendly salesgirl said she might be able to find me just one more. She led me next door to the snake shop.

There I was horrified to see a huge mound of tiny cages filled with dead crickets. She explained that they had died of the heat in transit. I had seen their mode of transport: about 200 cages bound together, lashed to a fishing pole, carried on the shoulder of a man walking or on a bicycle.

Peep! It's Peg-Leg Pete!

From the sorry mound, an occasional peep was heard; obviously there was a live one in there somewhere. The clerk started going through the heap hunting for it. She found one still chirping, hanging on to the cage slats to circumnavigate the small interior. She pointed out that the reason he had been discarded was that he had one of his major legs missing—the left rear. Since I wasn't buying a full cricket, obviously I didn't have to pay the full price; he cost me only four mao. I named him Peg-Leg Pete.

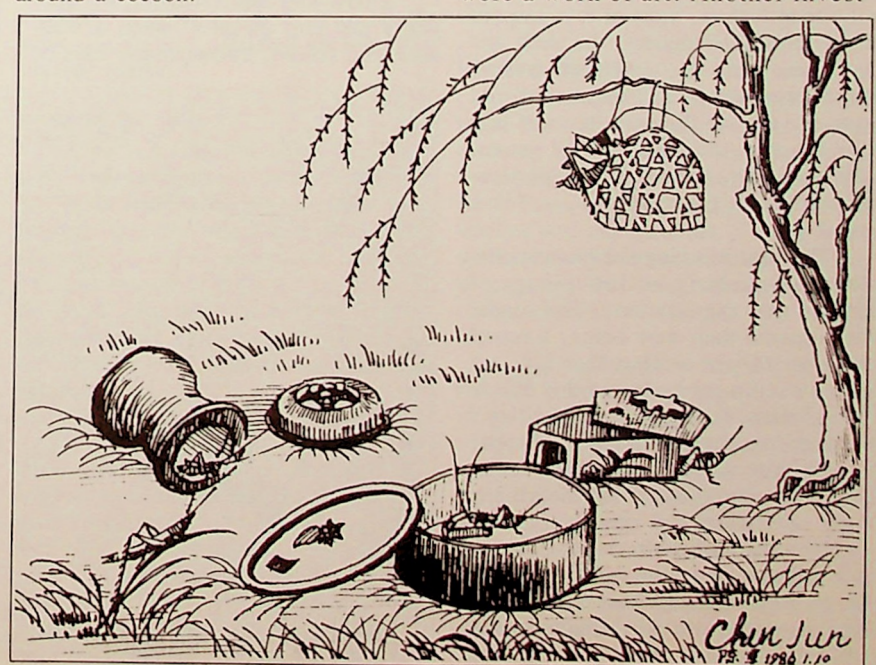
Now I had two crickets in two tiny woven cages. The cages were cylindrical, woven of rice straw, with the same pattern you see in expensive wallpaper. It was staggering to think of the work involved in just weaving the cage around a cocoon.

There were no doors; the cages must be cut open with scissors to remove the cricket. I could see that this wasn't a very practical arrangement, and I already had my eye on a fetching assortment of tiny cricket bowls.

They were of white ceramic, in five different shapes: round, oval, rectangular, scalloped and fan-shaped. Each contained a single blue painted figure in the center: a flower or a bird. They cost 4¢ each, so I bought the whole range.

But no high-rises

Now I needed cricket cages large enough to house both the crickets and the bowls. I found them in the free market for birds/fish/flowers. I could buy homes that were either singles or duplexes. Made of bamboo, they sat on tiny legs and had sliding doors which fit perfectly into grooves. They were perfectly balanced, with a carrying handle woven in the center of the top, and were a work of art. Another invest-



ment—this time 50¢.

I finally got my ensembles together. I cut the cages open and, with much shaking and poking around, managed to get the now very irritated crickets into their new quarters. They ignored their elegant feeding bowls and immediately hung upside down, like knobby hammocks, blinking at the sudden splendor of their spacious homes.

Now came the matter of food. The amah informed me that some crickets prefer green beans, while others prefer melon or cucumber and cooked rice. They lit into their dinner with gusto, holding the beans delicately with their three-toed feet in an amazingly lifelike manner.

Soon the short brittle wings high up on their backs started fluttering, and the din was ear-piercing—like a squeaky wheel in a ceaseless rhythmic pattern. This went on for half the night, until they were relegated to the balcony so I could get some sleep.

The soporific effect

I confided to the amah that this wasn't quite what I had in mind: I had heard that crickets lull you to sleep. I got a long lecture, most of it in impenetrable Shanghai dialect, the drift being: These were *guo-guo's* and what I wanted were *qu-qu's*. The amah would go to the market the next day and buy them for me. And I would need yet another container, special for that particular breed. In for a penny, in for a pound.

The next morning she proudly displayed some long hollow pieces of bamboo with rags stuffed in both ends. We prepared their new home, a round terra cotta pot with a flat lid, no windows, no air holes of any kind. (They breathe through the porous clay.) We lined the pot with a circle of paper (which they would proceed to eat in their spare time) and filled the cricket bowls with water and rice.

The qu-qu's were soon chasing each other around the interior of the pot, as on a miniature race track. They were about one-third the size of the guo-guo's and a shiny, chocolate brown. The amah was right: at night they made a most appealing, soothing sound, a sort of soft whir.

Serenade

During the day they joined the others on the balcony, where their soft song was lost under the caterwauling of Jolly Green and Pete. When we later took them out to clean the pot and put in a new doily, they leaped off in all directions and the amah and I had a few merry minutes crawling around on our hands and knees trying to corner them. We finally caught them under a tea strainer, in the absence of a butterfly net, and soon we were very adept at transferring them from the pot directly to the strainer, eliminating the chase. My two dachshunds, however—Superdog and Snowflake—tried to beat us to the crickets in a sort of wild free-for-all.

A friend later presented me an antique "cricket transferer," a small fan-shaped cermaic tunnel with a lid. You chase the cricket into it, put your thumb and forefinger over the ends, then transfer the cricket safely to any location.

I now had four crickets, two guo-guo's and two qu-qu's, when a well-meaning friend, knowing my love of small creatures, gave me two more guo-guo's—real screamers these. I suspect they might originally have been gifts to him and he couldn't stand the racket. They were slightly smaller and much darker green—more of a khaki—which indicated they were older than the first two. I now had to buy another cage, which led to the discovery that cricket housing comes in marvelous variety.

No privacy

First there were the cages, single or duplex, resembling tiny bird cages of bamboo and wood. Then there were copper canisters resembling carved cigar cases. They had elaborate designs of air holes punched in the lid, and featured glass windows on top and one side, so you could watch the little tykes at play. They also came in single and duplex, the latter being divided down the middle by a glass partition—so they could watch each other at play.

Then there were antique mahogany boxes, about two inches square, with sliding tops and sliding doors at one end. I'm told that these are used to keep the combatants in before the matches, when they are tickled from above and then the tiny doors are



opened so that the thoroughly enraged creatures charge out at each other. (Cricket-fighting in China was very big for hundreds of years, and was outlawed only with the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.)

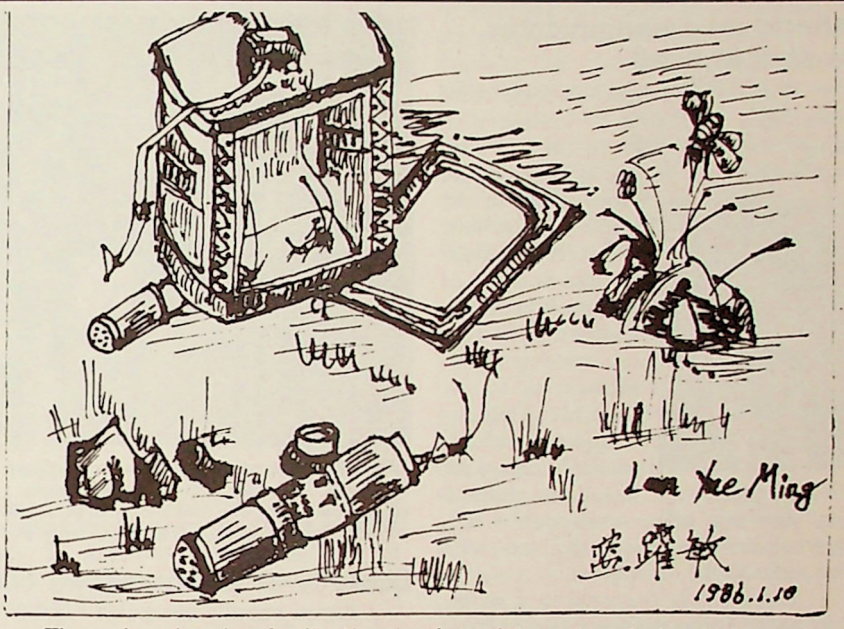
My favorite container, however, was the cricket hu-lu. These are made from a special type of small gourd grown almost exclusively for the cricket-housing market. The farmer places the seed in a clay mold, often with an elaborate design incised on it. After the gourd grows to the desired size, he simply snips it off and breaks the mold. The gourd is then hollowed out and dried, and a carved lid of ebony, ivory or even jade is fitted onto the top. A small copper screen is placed behind the lid, so the cricket can breathe but can't crawl through the filigreed openings.

Now that I had this diverse collection of containers, the amah began to bring me little presents in the morning—a guo-guo here, a qu-qu there—all guaranteed by her to be fantastic singers. The next thing I knew, every available container was filled, and crickets had overflowed into the amah's old metal lunch box.

Feckless Houdini

After the first two, I quit naming them, except for old Houdini, who managed to escape periodically from the improvised lunch-box arrangement. He wasn't hard to find, however; we had only to remove all the other crickets from the area and wait a few hours. When Houdini got lonely and started chirping for his buddies, amah or I would pounce on him with the tea strainer and toss him back into the box.

Things got even more lively when an old Chinese professor presented me a pair of jinlingzi. These crickets are about the size of one-half a little fingernail, and have lovely patterns of color on their wings. They come in black and gold, the latter called huanglingzi. The golds seem hardier than the blacks, which keep dying off, as did one of the guo-guo's. The amah informed me that it had caught cold from the draft.



The antique housing for jinglingzi was yet another wonder. There was a small six-plex of highly-polished wood, topped by a beveled-edge glass. It had elaborately carved jade pieces inset in the sides. The contemporary models are much less elegant, but show great imagination in their styles. They're of all-clear plexiglass, melded with bright colored plastic.

Vying for the 'Emmy'

One is in the shape of a pistol, with one compartment in the barrel and one in the handle, each part with a little feeding plug and ventilation slots. Another is like a pink sports car, with the crickets occupying the driver's compartment. But my real favorite is one that looks like a black television set on tiny legs, in which the cricket provides the show.

The more mundane models are simply small boxes, the size of a flattened cigarette pack, but even they often feature inlaid designs. Crickets can thus be carried in the pocket, where they sing in the warmth.

The amah and I worked out a feeding routine to be sure no one was left to starve, which certainly wouldn't have happened in silence. I discovered that crickets sing gloriously just before they die—a final serenade. Our routine had the amah anchoring green bean pods in the guo-guo cages while I prepared sliced melon for the jinlingzi. In the meantime, the amah distributed th rice and mucked out the paper-lined clay pots.

Cleaning the cages

The cages are easier; you just place them on the windowsill and in the morning lift them and clean the debris from underneath. A similar routine took care of the canary, the zebra finches and the parakeet. I often wondered what the amah thought of the menagerie—but then, she doubtlessly thought all Americans are crazy anyway.

My colleagues in the office wouldn't have disabused her of the idea—even they began to eye me rather warily when I started bringing a few to work to brighten my day. Even as I write this in the late fall, two jinlingzi are singing away in my pocket. But their 100 days are almost over; winter is coming and soon the crickets will begin to die off, leaving my house chirpless again. I'll miss their lovely songs. ■

Terrorism

Khartoum communicator is shot in head

William J. Calkins, a rookie communicator at the U.S. embassy in Khartoum, was shot in the head on April 15 while he was driving home from work in the capital of Sudan, the African country that is south of Egypt. His condition as STATE went to press was serious.



Mr. Calkins

Mr. Calkins had stopped his car in traffic when his assailants, operating from two other cars, opened fire. Six or seven bullets were fired, with one striking the American.

The incident occurred in a suburban area, some distance away from demonstrations that were in progress downtown.

Mr. Calkins had entered the Department on April 12, 1985. This was his first overseas assignment. □

State has lead role on security panel

Secretary Shultz and representatives from nine Government agencies signed a charter for the Overseas Security Policy Group, April 15, in the Department. The charter designates State as the lead agency in formulating policies and standards for overseas security programs.

Representatives signing the charter were from AID, USIA, the Central Intelligence, National Security and Defense Intelligence Agencies and the Departments of Commerce, Justice and Treasury.

Chaired by David C. Fields, director of State's Diplomatic Security Service, the group was set up to develop, coordinate and promote uniform policy and guidance on overseas security operations. Its establishment was recommended by Admiral Bobby Inman's Advisory Panel on Overseas Security. It has been meeting informally since 1983. □



LISBON, Portugal—Regional security officer *Art Jones*, left, with *Luis Da Rocha Passos*, second from left, who found a bomb in an employee's vehicle during a routine security inspection. Other members of the guard force who assisted during the incident included *Antonio Pereira Coutinho* and *Jose Fernandes Lourenco*.

Security at Lisbon draws congressional praise

"Good security has foiled a potentially serious terrorist attack on the United States, thanks to the sound security procedures at the embassy in Lisbon," Representative William S. Broomfield (R.–Mich.) said on the floor of the House recently.

He was referring to an incident in the Portuguese capital (STATE, March) when a bomb planted in an employee's vehicle was spotted by a security guard during a routine check. Shortly after guards evacuated the area, the bomb exploded. The car was demolished, but there were no injuries or other damages. □

Embassy La Paz is dynamited; no one is hurt

An explosion occurred on the roof of the U.S. embassy in La Paz, Bolivia, on March 27 at about 9:30 a.m. There were no injuries. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a stick of dynamite thrown onto the roof from the top of an adjacent building. A group called the Peoples' Commandos claimed responsibility for the attack. ■



BEIRUT, Lebanon—Foreign Service national employees receive awards at their retirement ceremony. From left: *Hussein Mayassi, Elias Kawar*, public affairs officer *Robert Goold, Antoine Khoury*, Ambassador *Reginald Bartholomew, Annie Guenjian, Nicholas Halabi, Fouad Copty*, administrative counselor *Warren E. Littrel*.

News Highlights

Budget blues: 7 posts are slated for closing

Congress as of mid-April was studying the Department's plan to close seven small consulates as part of the administration's deficit reduction program. The proposed closings would save $4 million and 35 positions. The posts are Bremen, West Germany; Nice, France; Rotterdam, the Netherlands; Salvador da Bahia, Brazil; Seville, Spain; Trieste, Italy; and Winnipeg, Canada.

In a telegram to overseas posts, Under Secretary Ronald I. Spiers pointed out that "this decision was taken only after extensive review and consultations, both in the Department and with other agencies. Because of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and the overall budget climate, closing the seven posts—provided there is no override by Congress—must be regarded as but the first round of reductions in our overseas presence."

Mr. Spiers added: "I want to be clear, at the same time, that the Department is committed to seeking reductions of the overall U.S. Government presence overseas, not only State components. Post closings are painful, and we will do everything possible to ease hardships that may result." □

U.S. bond campaign opens; current earnings: 8.36%

Secretary Shultz opened the annual U.S. savings bond campaign in the Department this month in a letter to all employees urging their participation. The bonds currently are paying 8.36% interest when held to maturity. The Secretary said in his letter:

"Most of you know that savings bonds always have had significant tax advantages and safety features. Savings bonds now are an even better investment. Instead of the old fixed rates, bonds now pay variable rates, like money markets, while still offering the protection of a guaranteed return. You can earn much more than the guaranteed minimum of 7.5% but never less. There are other attractive benefits; exemption from state and local income taxes; federal tax deferred; and free replacement of lost, stolen, or destroyed bonds.

"These advantages make U.S. savings bonds an excellent way to prepare for large future purchases, to help send your children to college or to help provide you with a more comfortable retirement. Buying bonds is one of those fortunate transactions where both buyer and seller profit.

"During the campaign, you will be contacted by one of your fellow employees who will supply you with further details about savings bonds. I urge you to give your support to our bond campaign by joining the Payroll Savings Plan or by increasing your current savings bonds allotment. It is a positive way to help your country and a great way to make your own future brighter." □

Employees get reminder on ethical conduct

A Department Notice of April 8 reminded all employees that, "the President has frequently expressed his concern that all officials in this administration act carefully, not only to avoid violating the law, but also to avoid the appearance of any impropriety."

The notice continued: "A persistent ethical problem in Government is created when ex-officials take on the representation of foreign countries or other clients whose interests may be affected by the Department's decisions. These ex-officials may sometimes seek to initiate business contacts during required cooling-off periods, or to obtain preferential treatment for their clients based on their prior associations with the federal Government, or their efforts may create the appearance of such intentions.

"The Department's regulations require that Department employees take no action that could result in, or give the appearance of, using public office for private gain (including the gain of a third party), giving preferential treatment to any person, making a Government decision outside official channels, or affecting adversely the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Government. The regulations generally prohibit acceptance of a gift from any person who has business with the Department, has interests that could be substantially affected by the employee's official duties, or appears to be seeking advantage in dealings with the Government.

"These requirements are designed to ensure that Department employees treat all persons fairly and equally. They are particularly important in the case of representation by ex-officials of foreign governments, the interests of which could be inconsistent with U.S. foreign policy objectives. We must provide fair and equal treatment, as well as providing due access, to all, including clients of ex-officials, but without showing favoritism to any particular person.

"If you are contacted by an ex-official in a manner that causes concern, you should not hesitate to consult with the Legal Adviser's Office, and to recuse yourself from handling the matter if you are concerned about your ability to consider the matter objectively. Make every effort to avoid even an appearance of favoritism or impropriety. Adherence to the highest ethical standards is in the best tradition of the Department."

Cited in the notice were regulations designated as 3 FAM 620 Appendix A, Section 10.735-201(a) and Section 10.735-202. □

Evaluation report altered; employee is reprimanded

An employee who acknowledged altering an employee evaluation report has received a letter of reprimand from the director general of the Foreign Service and director of personnel.

The alteration came to light through a chain of events which began with discovery in the Bureau of Personnel's Office of Performance Evaluation that the report on the employee had not been received. When the office inquiried of the rating officer, he advised that the report had been com-

pleted some time earlier, and he provided a copy from his files. Concurrently, the original evaluation report from the rated employee arrived in the office.

A comparison of the two copies showed that several derogatory paragraphs that appeared in the copy provided by the rating officer were not present in the original transmitted by the rated employee.

In the course of an investigation by the Office of the Program Inspector General, the employee acknowledged modifying the report after receiving it for comments and concluding statements. The reprimand has been placed in the employee's file. □

U.S. seeks to recover $9,500 from employee

The Government is taking action to recover $9,500 in survivor annuity payments paid to a Department of State employee over an 18-month period. The employee had continued to receive the payments after remarrying, because of a failure to report the change in marital status, the Office of the Program Inspector General reported.

The overpayments were discovered after the U.S. Office of Personnel Management requested the assistance of the inspector general in a computer match of the Civil Service Retirement System's survivor annuity rolls, the central personnel data file maintained by that office and the files of the Department of State. The intent was to identify employees who were survivor annuitants under age 60 and who had remarried, thus eliminating their eligibility for the annuities. □

Foreign missions office negotiates tax accords

State's Office of Foreign Missions has negotiated tax reciprocity agreements with Brazil, Turkey and France, including a $1.7-million refund for taxes paid in France.

Brazil has agreed to provide full tax exemptions for all official purchases made by the U.S. embassy and consulates. Turkey has decided to exempt diplomatic missions and personnel from hotel and restaurant taxes. Diplomatic missions in France will now be exempt from the value-added tax on immovable real property acquisitions and work.

The $1.7-million refund will be made for taxes paid in connection with the renovation of the historic Talleyrand Building in France.

During 1985 the Office of Foreign Missions negotiated similar reciprocal tax agreements with Colombia, Costa Rica, Guyana, Israel, Ivory Coast, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, South Africa and Turkey. ■

How to confront new ideas: face-to-face

In a relaxed atmosphere over cocktails, a small group of Foreign Service officers joined recently with some 40 other persons from the Government, academia, journalism and the foundations to hear Senator Charles McC. Mathias (R.-Md.) discuss his three-week visit to countries in the Middle East.

The senator's appearance constituted one of the "Face-to-Face" programs that are sponsored jointly by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which played host at its conference center in Washington, and the American Foreign Service Association. The programs are seen as one of the resources available to Department employees who are interested in an exchange of ideas with people outside State.

The program's director is traditionally a Foreign Service officer. Yvonne F. Thayer, former desk officer for El Salvador, is the director this year.



Mr. Mathias



Ms. Thayer

The group asked many questions, to which Senator Mathias gave detailed answers. Following the dialogue, the group gathered for dinner in another room to continue the program. It started at 6:30 in the evening and ended around 10.

"The Face-to-Face program doesn't really compete with other programs in Washington," Ms. Thayer says. "It's somewhat like the Department's Open Forum sessions. We have a similar objective—to promote the free exchange of ideas with experts in international affairs. But the Open Forum is directed at the Department and employees in the foreign affairs community, while we try to get a cross-section—persons representing various points of view in other fields of endeavor—at our dinner discussions. We seek to promote thorough examination of important foreign policy issues and to delve into a wide range of options for U.S. policymakers."

Face-to-Face has featured 30 to 40 speakers a year since its establishment in 1971. In the past year, it has trotted out, among others, Abraham Katz, president, U.S. Council for International Business; Under Secretary Ronald I. Spiers; former U.S. ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis; Beyers Naude, secretary general, South African Council of Churches; Chinese Ambassador Han Xu; Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger; Canadian Ambassador Allan Gotlieb; Hanna Siniora, editor-in-chief of Al-Fajr; Moshe Maoz, guest scholar at the Brookings Institution; Robert Legvold, Columbia University; Stephen Sestanovich of the National Security Council staff; and Lord Peter Carrington, secretary general of NATO.

Guests are invited personally by Ms. Thayer. Those wishing to attend should contact her at (202) 797-6414. □

Appointments

State's man at Capitol: J.E. Fox is chosen

President Reagan has announced his intention to nominate J. Edward Fox, his special assistant for legislative affairs, as the Department's assistant secretary for legislative and intergovernmental affairs. Mr. Fox would succeed William L. Ball III. The nomination would require Senate confirmation.


Mr. Fox

Before going to the White House last year, Mr. Fox was in State's legislative office—first as deputy assistant secretary, 1983–85, then as principal deputy assistant secretary, 1985. He was minority staff consultant of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, 1976–83. He also was on the staff of the Subcommittees on the Future of Foreign Policy, and Resources, Food and Energy, 1975–76. Earlier, he was a legislative assistant to Congressman John Rousselot (R.-Calif.), 1974–75. He was research assistant to Congressman John Ashbrook (R.-O.), 1973–74.

Mr. Fox was born in Columbus, O., on December 1, 1948. He received a bachelor's in political science and international relations from Ohio University, 1972, and a master's in legislative affairs from George Washington, 1976. He is married and has three children. □

Nitze: ambassador-at-large

President Reagan has announced his intention to nominate veteran diplomat Paul H. Nitze as ambassador-at-large. Since January 1984 he has been special representative for arms control and disarmament negotiations, with the rank of ambassador. He has also been adviser to the President and Secretary Shultz on arms control matters. □

Ronald F. Lehman: arms talks in Geneva

President Reagan has announced his intention to nominate Ronald F. Lehman as U.S. negotiator for strategic arms reductions with the rank of ambassador. Mr. Lehman, who would succeed John C. Tower, would serve with Max M. Kampelman and Maynard W. Glitman at the talks on nuclear and space arms in Geneva. He has been deputy U.S. negotiator with the personal rank of ambassador and special assistant to the President for national security affairs since January 1985.


Mr. Lehman

Before joining the National Security Council staff, Mr. Lehman was deputy assistant secretary of defense, responsible for nuclear forces and arms control policies. He was a representative to the U.S.-USSR bilateral discussions on nuclear proliferation. He also was a representative to the U.S.-Soviet talks on direct communication links. He had been a member of the professional staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Over the years his responsibilities have involved him in international meetings and discussions, including arms negotiations, in Geneva, Vienna and Moscow, the NATO countries, eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Japan, South Korea, southeast Asia and China. He came to Washington in 1974 as a public affairs fellow of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, at Stanford, Calif. He was a legislative assistant on Capitol Hill. In 1980 he worked on policy coordination in the office of President-elect Reagan.

Mr. Lehman was born in California on March 25, 1946. He received a bachelor's from Claremont Men's College, Calif., in 1968, and a doctorate in government from Claremont Graduate School in 1975. He has achieved the rank of major in the Army Reserve, is airborne-qualified, and served in combat in Vietnam. He has taught graduate-level courses on arms control at Georgetown. He is married. □

Zimmermann: chief of U.S. delegation in Vienna

President Reagan has announced his intention to nominate Warren Zimmermann, a career Foreign Service officer, as chief of the U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe follow-up meeting in Vienna. He would have the rank of ambassador. Mr. Zimmermann had been deputy to the head of the U.S. delegation to the arms reduction negotiations in Geneva, with the personal rank of ambassador.


Mr. Zimmermann

Joining the Foreign Service in 1961, he held assignments as consular and political officer, Caracas, 1962–64; political officer, Belgrade, 1965–68; analyst on Soviet foreign policy, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, 1968–70; and speechwriter for the Secretary, 1970–73. He became deputy chief of the political section, Moscow, in 1973. After a two-year tour, he was assigned as special assistant for policy planning, Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs.

Mr. Zimmermann in recent years was political counselor, Paris, 1977–80; deputy chairman, U.S. delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Madrid, 1980–81; and deputy chief of mission, Moscow, 1981–84. He was a visiting fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, 1984–85.

Mr. Zimmermann was born in Philadelphia on November 16, 1934. He received a bachelor's from Yale in 1956; won a Fulbright scholarship to Cambridge; and obtained a master's from that university in 1958. He served

in the Army, 1959, then became a staff reporter with the Munroe News Bureau, Washington. His foreign languages are Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish and French. He has twice won the Department's Superior Honor Award—in 1975 and 1984. He won the President's Meritorious Award in 1984.

Mr. Zimmermann is married to Corinne Chubb Zimmermann. They have a son, Warren Jr., and two daughters, Corinne A. and Elizabeth B. □

Gilsenan gets key post for radio conference

John T. Gilsenan has been named executive director for the U.S. delegation to the 1987 World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Services of the International Telecommunication Union, to be held in Geneva. He will work closely with Government agencies and the private sector, and will have operational responsibility for coordinating U.S. proposals, strategies and international consultations.

Mr. Gilsenan presently is deputy director of the Office of Regulatory and Treaty Affairs in State's Bureau of International Communications and Information Policy. He is a career civil servant who spent 12 years at the Federal Communications Commission before coming to the Department in 1983. He has served on many U.S. delegations. □

Marks to head radio team

Leonard H. Marks, communications attorney and former USIA director, has been appointed by the Department to be chairman of the U.S. delegation to the second session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of the high frequency bands allocated to the broadcasting service. Mr. Marks also served as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the first session, in Geneva. □

People at State

Charles W. Freeman Jr. is now the senior deputy assistant secretary in the Bureau of African Affairs . . . The staff of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on South Africa includes **C. William Kontos,** executive director; **Chester Norris,** deputy executive director; **Michael Clough,** study director; **Ann Miller,** committee coordinator; **Peter Jensen,** administrative officer; **Nancy Ely** and **Lynda Clarizio,** legal counsel; **Richard Taranto,** special counsel . . .

The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Affairs, in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, has been reorganized. **Charles Angevine** has been designated special negotiator for transportation affairs; **Samuel Keiter,** director, Office of Aviation Negotiations; and **Erwin von den Steinem,** director, Office of Aviation programs . . . In the new Division for Arms and Technology, Office of Politico-Military Analysis, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, **Frederick Monroe** is special assistant for technology. Other staff members include **M.S. (Pat) Miller,** division chief, and **Marilyn Morin, Rodney Huff** and **John Peterson.** □

Refugee Programs' Dewey gets UN refugee post

Arthur E. Dewey, since 1981 deputy assistant secretary, Bureau for Refugee Programs, has been appointed the deputy UN high commissioner for refugees. He succeeds William R. Smyser, a retired Foreign Service officer, in Geneva.



Mr. Dewey

Mr. Dewey, who came to the State Department from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, had been director of operations for the U.S. Nigeria/Biafra relief coordinator. He is active in the Presbyterian Church, especially in the areas of missions and refugee policy. He received a bachelor's in engineering from West Point in 1956 and a master's, also in engineering, from Princeton in 1961. ■



MBABANE, Swaziland—Ambassador *Harvey Nelson* presents his credentials to Her Majesty, *Queen Mother Ntombi,* right, regent of Swaziland. Between them are *Prince Mboni, Zacharia Mkhonta, B.B. Shongwe.*

Junior Officers

Forget their 'water-walking'—just don't let them sink!

Don't you have a few minutes to help?

BY SARAH L. NATHNESS

The author is on the staff of the Foreign Service Grievance Board. She was a member of the 1984 selection boards and served subsequently as a deputy examiner at the Board of Examiners.

THE ROAD TO TENURE is a crapshoot. Put another way, far too many untenured officers get a bum deal in their probationary period.



Ms. Nathness

Of course, this is opinion—*informed* opinion, mind you (what else?)—but opinion nevertheless. So, gentle reader, feel free to agree or disagree to your heart's content. But those of you who'd be hard-pressed to pick out the incumbent junior officer at post ("I haven't had the opportunity to observe Mr. X's performance closely but I have complete trust in the integrity and prudence of the rating officer . . ."), hold your tongues. You are part of the problem.

Having served at the Board of Examiners, I've seen the poking and prodding and close scrutiny which goes on with each candidate. Every aspect of his/her qualifications and character is examined and compared with all the other candidates. This mulling and chewing process can, and often does, go on for up to a year or more until, finally, the original pool of 28,000 applicants is boiled down to around 150 bright-eyed, eager and talented fledgling FSOs, most or all of whom are presumably promising raw material for the Foreign Service.

Why, then, do a certain percentage of these folks show up four years later before the grievance board, protesting efficiency reports which led to a nontenuring decision by the Commissioning and Tenure Board? (By regulation, they can't protest the goodbye-good-luck-on-the-outside decision itself.) Is it the law of averages? Were there worms in some of those shiny apples the Board of Examiners had selected four years earlier? Has the System, meaning you and me, not done all it could with the raw material it was given?



Let's start with the premise that a junior officer, more than anything else, is the embodiment of *potential* rather than accomplishment. How can that potential be developed?

Look who's here!

Too often the arrival of a junior officer at post is greeted with indifference ("My gosh, are you here already? We don't have a desk for you but we'll try to think up some project for you to work on for the moment . . ."), or relief possibly at the appearance of a new body, preferably one with a strong back

and a weak mind ("Some people call this donkey work I'm giving you, but nobody has had a chance to get at it for months, and anyway it'll be a good introduction for you . . .").

In each case, little or no thought has been given to providing a work environment in which an untenured officer can show his or her stuff—unless, of course, the "stuff" we're looking for is a talent for malingering. Commented one uneasy junior officer to me upon rotating into my section a few years ago: "I've been at this embassy 18 months—6 months each in three sections, and I feel like a fireman sent out to plug holes in the hydrants. When do I get a real job with some responsibility?"

Even if the junior officers do get a real job with some responsibility, they face the luck of the draw with their supervisors. And for the untenured FSO beginning a Foreign Service career, this aspect of the candidacy period is crucial.

Evidence of a lack of adequate counseling by supervisors, rating and reviewing officers is a common thread throughout many files. Too often the attitude of the section chief, the deputy chief of mission, the principal officer is: "Well, nobody ever took me by the hand. He'll just have to sink or swim like everybody else."

Superboy?

This hard-nosed attitude is sometimes compounded by unfair expectations of supervisors in terms of the junior officer's prior training or experience. By the nature of the beast, junior officers are in the learning stage of their careers. Whether performing an assigned job or thrown into the breach at post to meet a temporary vacancy, they haven't really had adequate experience or training to perform at anywhere near the specialist level. Instead of being praised for willingness to take a crack at something new and different, instead of having weaknesses evaluated in the context of how quickly they are able to correct them, many junior officers find themselves measured against performance standards expected of experienced employees.

Here, too, frequent rotation and lack of continuity in rating officers work against the junior officer. Evaluation reports, for example, don't always reflect the overall progress of an individual as he or she moves from one brief assignment to another.

One rater stresses areas for improvement and then another comes along and voices concern about the same areas. While the junior officer in question may have made a quantum



performance leap during the several periods under review, absent someone familiar enough with his work to survey his or her overall progress from beginning to end, reiterated deficiencies tend finally to be perceived by the performance file reader as absolutes rather than the *relative* weaknesses they may very well have become. In such cases, fine candidates with a proven capacity for growth run the risk of never getting the tenuring board nod. They have been *rated*, not *evaluated*.

Honest evaluations

Other defects in the assessment process hit the career candidate hard. All in the Service are aware of the "damning with faint praise" effect in an employee evaluation report, where superlatives are the norm. Small lapses or unfortunate phrasing may have a much more serious, even fatal, effect upon the career candidate than upon a tenured mid-career officer. Poorly articulated, blah-blah reports from rating officers who either can't draft adequately, or who are unaware of the hidden meanings harried boards can read into seemingly innocent remarks, do the career candidate a great disservice. Similarly, unsubstantiated rave reviews leave the readers scratching their heads and wondering where the truth really lies.

Regulations make clear that the aim of a candidate evaluation is not primarily to assess current performance with a view to possible promotion, but rather to assess long-term career potential. Many authors of reports seem to have lost sight of this distinction, almost as if the raters had forgotten it was a career candidate they were evaluating.

While an untenured officer is free to grieve a particular report as falsely prejudicial, or as having been prepared in a manner contrary to regulations or published policy, removal of the offending material doesn't necessarily assure a successful outcome, i.e. tenuring. For one thing, there's already precious little in a career candidate's file. Secondly, the Commissioning and Tenure Board, unlike the selection boards in the promotion process, is a standing body of six members serving three-year terms. Thus, while the grievance process may result in the removal of offending material from a career candidate's file, that material in all probability has already been seen at least once by the Commissioning and Tenure Board, and members may well have already reached an opinion as to the long-term potential of a given individual.

So, gentle reader, we come back to my opening assertion. The road to tenure is a crapshoot. But does it have

to be?

Undoubtedly, the Department and those administering the career candidate program believe that the System is working well in turning out tenured officers who are the best and the brightest among the contenders. Even were this true beyond any shadow of doubt, it doesn't mean that the handling of these officers might not be improved, from the standpoint of both assignments and assessments.

State's investment

A greater adherence to the spirit as well as the letter of the regulations would be a major step forward. The Department has a considerable investment in these new officer candidates and every reason to desire that their untenured service will provide an accurate barometer of long-term potential—or the lack of it. Thus its career candidate program as spelled out in the Foreign Affairs Manual (3 FAM 570-578) is a thoughtfully detailed one.

But how many of us have read this regulation? Not as many as should have, judging by the frequency of technical violations of prescribed procedures. While most violations probably were not of a nature to have affected the ultimate decision of the tenuring board, can this always be said with assurance? No. Because, too often in the case of career candidates, a technical violation reflects an indifference to the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Let's take as an example a specific prescribed procedure familiar to everyone, tenured and nontenured alike. "Discussion of Performance" and dates thereof recorded on the employee evaluation report form are musts for all employees. How often, though, have you and your rating officer, come April 15, huddled to make sure the dates plucked from thin air were days you both were in town? Whether discussions really had taken place, neither of you much cared. After all, you had tenure, you'd certainly already outgrown any significant weaknesses, and in any case considerations of long-term potential took second fiddle to whether this latest report seemed sufficiently slick and meaty to get you that next promotion.

The critical need

For the untenured officer, however, counseling is critical. In the minds of too many supervisors, this means simply a periodic recital of the candidate's strengths and weaknesses à la "You've done a great job in keeping this visa line moving, but you've got to work on your drafting. The ambassador wants you to get out there and do some



political reporting, too." Joint assessment of the work program, examination of goals and how to get from here to there, evaluation of the candidate's progress are, more often than not, lacking in these "counseling" sessions.

Certainly the reviewing officer bears considerble responsibility for assuring that the career candidate isn't lost in the shuffle of post business. Holding the candidate's immediate supervisor to close account for his or her efforts in providing a well-structured, well-monitored work program is essential. So, too, is the reviewing officer's commitment to gaining an independent view of the candidate's skills, attitudes and progress. This is one instance where the usual review statement pablum offering nothing more than a blanket endorsement of the rating officer's comments is totally unacceptable. It not only reinforces the general view that Foreign Service officers care little about management, it is indicative of an indifference to who will shape the future profile of the Foreign Service.

The Department, too, might keep a closer eye on the untenured officers. If their evaluation and assignment sequence, as sometimes happens, deviates from the norm, there ought to be a mechanism for the process to make corrections—certainly at the end of their first tours abroad while they still have two years remaining in the probationary period.

Between posts

The candidates might also, between posts, be subject to a rigorous few days in the Department of counseling, file review and an airing of their gripes. Consideration could also be given, in the cases of candidates who have come up against less than adequate supervisors, to assuring that their onward assignments are to supervisors with proven track records of "bringing out" junior officers.

Finally, we all know that the Service is a competitive profession. Like everything else in life, "competitive" has a good and a bad side, the latter reflected in the earlier comment: well-nobody - ever - took - me - by - the - hand - he'll - just - have - to - sink - or - swim - like - everybody - else.

Somehow, for the sake not only of the career candidate, but for the future of the Service itself, we must encourage/insist/*demand* of supervisors that they place greater priority on the care, feeding and assessment of junior officers. We will have only ourselves to blame if, through indifference and just plain sloppiness, the good ones slip through our net and the flawed ones remain on deck. ■

Operations Center

25 years as an exposed nerve

Shultz accords praise; events are recalled

SECRETARY SHULTZ (not the first Secretary to become fascinated with the way fast-breaking events are handled there 'round the clock) recently paid a visit to the Operations Center on the seventh floor, near his office, on the occasion of the Op Center's 25th anniversary as the exposed nerve of the State Department.

"This place is the Department's command, control and communications hub," he said. "It has evolved a long way from its modest beginnings in 1961." He added: "Serving long and constantly-changing hours in a fast-paced environment, you people face unique personal and professional challenges as the normal condition of your daily working lives. The experience of serving in this unique place has formed the careers of many hundreds of individuals who have subsequently moved on to higher levels of responsibility."

James Collins is the current director of the center, which is part of the Executive Secretariat in the Office of the Secretary.

In anticipation of the anniversary, two veterans of the Op Center reminisced about its beginnings in articles they wrote for STATE. Bill Harbin, now a labor adviser in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, used to be a watch officer. Marie Connolly, then in the Secretariat, is a staffer in the Op Center's task force office. Their articles follow.

* * *

BY BILL HARBIN

THE OPERATIONS CENTER was created by President Kennedy when he learned during the Bay of Pigs crisis that State (unlike the Pentagon) had no substantive officers on duty around the clock. There were only communications watch officers (i.e. Civil Service personnel) who screened telegrams and decided whether or not to contact substantive officers at home outside of duty hours. The President was so concerned that he sent his brother-in-law, Stephen Smith, to the Department to help get the Op Center running to the President's satisfaction. Indeed, Steve Smith himself took turns standing watch for the first few months.

The new center quickly received a baptism by fire during the Cuban missile crisis of October 1962. It became the headquarters for a task force dealing with the crisis. Secretary Rusk himself would rush in to use its communications facilities, and assistant secretaries actually slept in the area (a makeshift bedroom was quickly set up) to be instantly available if a key decision was required in the middle of the night. Certainly, the most dramatic moment during the crisis came on my watch early one evening when the Soviet ships, whose movements toward Cuba we were monitoring closely, dramatically changed course and turned back in the face of our naval blockade, thus averting nuclear war.

But my long nights in the center also had their light moments. On one occasion, someone in management fretted that, absent a crisis, the watch teams were underemployed. Therefore, we were given the task of randomly calling up Foreign Service posts around the world, without warning, to check on their alertness. The results were predictably spotty, particularly in newly-established, remote African posts where there were no Marine guards or, indeed, any American personnel on the premises during the night. Often the embassy phone was answered by a local guard of limited English-language capability. The transcripts of such conversations (duly logged) became classics of



Mr. Harbin



Ms. Connolly



At the Op Center today, from left: *Jacques Grimes, Maura Harty, Gordon Olson,* senior watch officer *Robert Pace* (seated), *Richard Rodgers. (Photo by Walter J. Booze)*



President Johnson and *Secretary Rusk* visit the Op Center. Facing camera in background, wearing necktie, is *Arthur Goldberg*, U.S. representative to the United Nations.

unbridgeable communication gaps.

On another occasion, somehow the Op Center's phone number became available to the customers of a particular bar in Brooklyn, and we began to receive late-hour calls from boozy patrons giving us all sorts of unsolicited and often incoherent advice on U.S. foreign policy.

When Lyndon Johnson succeeded President Kennedy, the watch teams began to receive late-hour calls of a different sort: the president himself would call in occasionally and request an update on some particular crisis that interested him. □

* * *

BY MARIE CONNOLLY

IN APRIL 1961 my family and I prepared to move from Alexandria to our new home in Springfield, Va. When the movers arrived, a call came from the Department that threw all our plans into disarray. My leave had been canceled, I was told, and I was to report immediately to the Executive Secretariat to start a new assignment. Though I regretted having answered the phone, I drove to the Department to meet Richard Davies (later our ambassador to the Soviet Union) on the seventh floor. He informed me that the President had decided because of the Bay of Pigs incident that State was to have a 24-hour command center. We were to start immediately to organize it.

The first team was quickly assembled. Theodore C. Achilles, former counselor of the Department and former ambassador to Peru, was our director. Stephen Smith, the President's brother-in-law, was acting deputy director. The Pentagon assigned Cols. William Stewart and Felix (Mike) Rogers of the Air Force to the center. Robert Lincoln was sent by USIA, and the CIA chose a representative. John Stutesman was the executive officer.

By May 9 the Op Center was prepared for its first round-the-clock operation. Galen Stone, later our ambassador to Austria, had won the honor of being the first overnight watch officer. As we left him for the evening, we provided him with a GI-issue bunk bed, a water pitcher and a clipboard with the day's most important cable traffic and his instructions. His was a lonely vigil here in a deserted building that had been very much unaccustomed to 24-hour operations.

By early June, our watch officers had plenty of company in the wee hours. Foy Kohler headed a Berlin task force whose 15 subcommittees produced documents overnight for the Secretary, the President and interagency committees. Caribbean, Congo, Iran and Vietnam task forces were also operating around the clock.

There have been many such task forces over the past 25 years. Some have lasted only a few days; members of others have stayed on longer than many of the assigned staff of the Op Center. Outstanding in my memory, though, was the task force assembled for the funeral of the President who had ordered its creation—President Kennedy. Over 100 countries decided to send representatives to his funeral. The Office of Protocol was swamped with calls from ambassadors or heads of state to be appropriately met at the airport, to be properly included in the ceremonies, and to be introduced to President Johnson. It was a protocol task far beyond anything the Department had ever handled. We mobilized every staff member in the Op Center, our alumni, and even some family members, to augment the protocol office team.

So many emperors, kings, presidents and prime ministers attended the funeral that we couldn't possibly organize a motorcade for each of them. But we learned from the apostolic delegate that, when Queen Victoria buried Prince Albert, the kings and queens walked. And so it was that Emperor Haile Selassie, Charles de Gaulle and others walked behind the caisson from St. Matthew's Cathedral to Arlington Cemetery.

Everyone pitched in to make sure that the Department's role couldn't be faulted. There was a spirit of camaraderie during these three days that I've always felt represented the very best qualities of the Op Center staffers and the Department to which they belonged. That spirit lives today in the Op Center. ■

Foreign Service Families

Body of data is being developed on schools

All U.S. diplomatic missions have been requested to send up-to-date information on educational opportunities at post for school-age children. They are to submit it to the Department's Office of Overseas Schools by June 1. The completed forms, covering a wide range of data, are expected to be available this summer to Foreign Service employees who are making their bids for overseas transfers and assignments.

The form was developed by the special Study Group on School-Age Dependents' Education Overseas, which was established last fall by Under Secretary Ronald I. Spiers. Ernest N. Mannino, director of the schools office, relayed the group's findings and recommendations to Mr. Spiers, who directed that all of its 35 "plans of action" be carried out, including:

—*Summary information on schools.*—The group prepared a detailed form, tested at several schools abroad and distributed later to all U.S. embassies and consulates. The form, to be sent to posts in March every year, is to be completed by a representative of the post administrative section, usually the community liaison officer, during an interview with the chief administrator of each school normally attended by U.S. Government children.

—*Learning disability programs.*—The study group recommended that the Office of Overseas Schools expand its efforts to initiate and enhance programs for the learning disabled in schools throughout the world. In addition to providing funds to pay for learning-disability teachers, develop materials and hire consultants, the office would explore the feasibility of establishing area learning disability specialists to serve clusters of schools. The study group noted that many U.S. employees overseas have children with learning difficulties and are reluctant to send them away from post if proper programs are not available.

—*Programs for gifted and talented students.*—The study group recommended that the schools office encourage the establishment of gifted and talented, or equivalent-type, programs in the schools which it assists. The group recommended that the office provide advice and assistance on program matters, and "seed money" to initiate the development of this type of program, as well as encourage studies related to the teaching of gifted and talented children.

—*English-language instruction.*—The study group recommended that the overseas schools office promote special English programs for native speakers of English through regional and local workshops and through direct grant assistance to individual schools to pay salaries of teachers in these programs; locate and disseminate information to schools worldwide on writing programs, such as the Bay Area Writing Program and the East Asia Writing Project, that are recognized as effective; and encourage overseas schools regional associations to focus on the improvement of writing skills in their schools.

Areas of interest identified

The study group met 10 times between October 1985 and last January. At the first meeting the participants identified 10 areas of interest related to the education of U.S. Government dependents attending elementary and secondary schools abroad:

Information available to parents, with school-age children, preparing to bid on overseas tours: Overseas post to overseas post and Washington to overseas post; exceptional children programs in overseas schools: learning disability program and gifted and academically talented program; security measures in overseas schools; continued adherence to the present policy that allows parents to receive an educational allowance for their children to attend international schools even though there is a Department of Defense school at post of assignment, yet assures them that students will be admitted on a priority basis should the parents wish to enroll their dependents in the Department of Defense school; quality of instruction in classes in which there are large numbers of non-native speakers of English; communications to U.S. Government employees on overseas schools through agency periodicals; assessment of quality of education in overseas schools; legislative proposals pertaining to educational allowances; discussion of criteria used to determine adequacy of overseas schools; and parental involvement in overseas school.

Experts given briefings

To aid the group in discussing these issues, five resource people presented briefings. They were William G. Durden, director, Center for the Advancement of Academically Talented Youth at Johns Hopkins University; Richard Haines, director of admissions, Lafayette College; Sanford Jameson, director, Office of International Education of the College Board; Gretchen Rigol, executive director, Access Services, the College Board; and Phyllis Habib, support services officer, State Department Family Liaison Office.

The Office of Overseas Schools obtained the services of Mr. Durden, to help orient the study group on gifted and talented programs. He also will travel to several American-sponsored overseas schools to get an understanding of their capabilities and needs; speak to regional conferences of American-sponsored overseas schools administrators on gifted and talented programs; and advise the Office of Overseas Schools on how it may assist schools abroad in implementing programs for gifted and talented students.

In addition to chairman Mannino, the study group included Jerry Tolson, director, Allowances Staff; Sue Parsons, director, Family Liaison Office; Anne Weiss, mental health programs unit, Office of Medical Services; and W. Beth Stephens, director, Department of Defense Dependents Schools.

Assisting the study group were Julie Wilhelm, educational allowances officer, Allowances Staff; Lynn Gutensohn, deputy director, and Judy Livingston, education counselor, Fam-

ily Liaison Office; Nick Fice, assistant to the director for special projects, Department of Defense Dependents Schools; and Vincent McGugan, Carlton L. Bentz, Keith D. Miller and Judy Knott of the Office of Overseas Schools. □

State slashes day care funds—'with regret'

The Foreign Service Institute has announced "with regret" the need to curtail sharply the funds available for the dependent day care program for non-employee spouses attending training courses at the institute. Child care grants have been reduced by 50% for non-employee spouses in full-time language training, and grants for child care while they are attending other kinds of training are to be discontinued.

The institute will continue to accept applications for child care grants and pay the full amounts currently authorized through April 11, 1986, for non-employee spouses, regardless of the type of training they are taking. After that, new grants at the new rates are to be approved only for non-employee spouses in language training.

A Department Notice of March 14 said: "It was not possible to preserve this grant program intact in the face of large budget cuts affecting our training programs. (The institute) believes it is preferable to support the spouses in language training at 50% of the current level and eliminate support in other, shorter training programs, rather than provide support for all training programs at much reduced levels. Further, non-employee participation in some of the non-language courses can lead to paid employment as compensation for their investment." □

Overseas Briefing Center announces courses

The Overseas Briefing Center is offering the following free courses for employees and family members at State Annex 3 in Rosslyn:

Parenting in the Foreign Service. Frequent relocation, security concerns and other factors that affect Foreign Service children. May 21, 9 a.m.–3 p.m.

Education seminar. Educating Foreign Service children. April 9, 9 a.m.–3 p.m.

American studies, cross-cultural adaptation and the logistics of Foreign Service life. Sessions on American politics, economics, history and art are included, along with other topics related to representing the United States abroad. April 21–May 2, October 20–31, June 2–13, 9:15 a.m.–3 p.m.

Community skills. Community mental health, stress management, paraprofessional counseling, drug and alcohol abuse and techniques for running workshops. April 14–18, November 3–7, 9 a.m.–3 p.m.

Career planning. For spouses who have employment difficulties because of frequent moves: identifying skills, writing resumes and interviewing. June 24–27, September 9–12, 9:15 a.m.–2 p.m.

Understanding regulations, allowances and finances in the Foreign Service context. Participants will meet with experts on allowances, services and benefits, estate planning, investments and other topics. May 28–30, November 12–14, September 17–19, 9 a.m.–4 p.m.

Going overseas. Preparing for an overseas assignment: developing realistic expectations, setting personal priorities, coping with interrupted activities and relationships and sharpening communications skills. Saturdays, for families: April 12, May 17, June 21, October 11, 9 a.m.–1 p.m. For teens: Saturday, April 26, 8:45 a.m.–1:15 p.m. Wednesdays. For singles and couples: May 7, September 24, 6:30–9:30 p.m.

Re-entry. Techniques for adjusting to Washington after an overseas assignment. Mondays, for spouses: June 23, September 8, 9:15 a.m.–1 p.m. Saturdays, for teens: September 20 and November 15, 8:45 a.m.–1:15 p.m. Saturdays, for families: August 23, October 4, November 8, 9 a.m.–1 p.m. Wednesdays, for singles and couples: August 20, October 1, November 12, 6:30–9:30 p.m.

English-teaching. Methods and materials for teaching English as a second language; no prerequisites. May 5–9, September 22–26, 9:15 a.m.–1 p.m. □

Lisbon spouse workshop

The Community Liaison Office in Lisbon held a career planning seminar for American spouses on March 3, during Women's History Week. The course included presentations on assessing skills, documenting volunteer work experience, job-hunting techniques, interviewing, and writing resumes. ■

International telegraph panel to meet May 2

Study Group C of the U.S. Organization for the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee will meet May 2 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 1406. Members of the public may attend the meeting and join in the discussion, subject to the instructions of the chairman. □

Solution to Diplo-Crostic No. 36

(See April issue)

Alex Shoumatoff. *The Mountain of Names*

"The sociologist Vilfredo Pareto maintained that history is a graveyard of aristocracies, a constant circulation of elites. Voltaire in a similar vein observed that the pageant of history is nothing but the sound of slippered feet going down the stairs as hobnailed boots are ascending them."

A.	Sandra O'Connor	O.	Oddities
B.	Howard Cosell	P.	Ueberroth
C.	Osiris	Q.	Nissan
D.	Utopia	R.	Tip O'Neill
E.	Merv Griffin	S.	Attentive
F.	Appetite	T.	Iacocca
G.	Tabasco	U.	Nestegg
H.	Orrin Hatch	V.	Obviate
I.	Foothold	W.	Fantasia
J.	Fraise des bois	X.	Not So Tight
K.	Tattoo Art	Y.	Ann Landers
L.	Hugh Hefner	Z.	Missive
M.	Eighty	a.	Eyesight
N.	Motivated	b.	Sally Ride □

Life in the Foreign Service

THE HAZARDS of diplomatic life are nowhere better documented nor more openly discussed than in the nation of Zimbabwe, in southern Africa. These photographs of road signs by Prescott Wurlitzer, economic officer at the U.S. embassy, tell the whole grim story. ■







Ask Dr. Dustin



Q. WESTERN EUROPE

When we had our pre-employment physical examinations, my son was found to have a shortage of an enzyme that's important in the function of red blood cells—a G-6-PD deficiency. At the time we were told he can't take aspirin. What other limitations are there?

A.

When a person's levels of this enzyme are low, certain drugs and infections can trigger a sudden breakdown of red blood cells in the bloodstream. If enough red cells are destroyed, the person with a G-6-PD deficiency may become anemic. The degree of deficiency of the enzyme differs widely; some people have no significant problems while in others it may be quite serious. But the deficiency is more common than many people realize. About 10–14% of American blacks have it, and it's also very common among people from the Mediterranean countries, Sephardic Jews, Chinese and southeast Asians. Although more common in blacks, the disease tends to be more severe in whites and Asians. G-6-PD deficiency is in fact one of the more common inherited genetic abnormalities. Because it's an X-linked disorder (meaning it's passed from mother to son), most affected people are males, though it can affect females to a lesser degree. There is no treatment for this condition; avoidance of a handful of common drugs should prevent any serious episodes of hemolysis. You should instruct your son to refrain from using the following drugs, except under the guidance of your physician: (1) Primaquine (used in the treatment and prophylaxis of malaria). (2) Sulfa drugs, including Fansidar (a sulfa-containing drug also used in the prevention and treatment of malaria). (3) Naladixic Acid and nitrofurantoin (used in treating urinary tract infections). (4) Pyridium (used in treating bladder infections). (5) Probenecid (Benemid ... used in gout treatment and sometimes to potentiate antibotic treatment of infections). Perhaps most importantly: (6) Aspirin and phenacetin (found in some aspirin combinations).

Q. FAR EAST

I was recently delivered of a healthy baby and am exploring different methods of birth control. I do not want to use birth control pills but have been reading a lot of adverse comments on the IUD. What is your opinion on this?

A.

Very recently, I sent out a memo to all our overseas Foreign Service physicians and nurses concerning the IUD (intrauterine device). I said that problems with IUDs have increased over the past several years. These devices essentially are a foreign body placed in the uterus which sets up a local reaction or inflammation which causes the destruction of sperm in their passage through the uterus. Also set up is a milieu unfavorable for the implantation of fertilized ova that do reach the uterus. Recognized problems with the IUDs have included (1) rejection of the IUD by expulsion, or unacceptable bleeding and increased pain as the body attempts to get rid of the foreign body; (2) perforation of the IUD through the uterus with potential hemorrhage or bowel complications; (3) loss of effectiveness of the IUD with a resultant unwanted pregnancy; and (4) various infections developing around the IUD. Research confirms that there is definite increase of low-grade infections with IUD use and possible increase of infertility as a result of these infections. Most IUDs are no longer available in the United States but are still available overseas, especially in the Third World. I do not advise the continued use of IUDs, in view of the current medical evidence. I would suggest you continue to look towards other methods of birth control.

Q. SOUTHEAST ASIA

One reads so much about extra calcium for those of us who are entering our "autumn years." I like to get what I can naturally; can you give me some sources of calcium in food?

A.

Calcium is needed not only in the "autumn" years, but also in the spring, summer and winter years, too! Children need a good calcium source for strong teeth and bones. Adults of all ages certainly need it, and it is very true that extra calcium is needed in the older groups and especially by women. You should be able to get a good intake of this important mineral through dietary means. You'll find it in milk (skim milk products have the same amounts of calcium as whole milk products), yogurt, cottage cheese, American cheese and provolone, eggs and ice cream. Vegetables like raw cabbage, turnip greens, collard greens and cooked carrots are a good source. Salmon and shrimp are also good sources. Don't forget that our skeletal structures are also benefitted by exercise. Just sitting around chewing up calcium tablets won't do it! Also, be warned that once the structural effects of calcium deficiency have occurred, such as bone shortening (which may be manifested by loss of height due to compression of vertebrae), the "dowager's hump" and fractures of the long bones due to loss of structural integrity,

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This column by Eben H. Dustin, M.D., chief of the Department's Office of Medical Services, appears monthly in STATE. Whether you are serving overseas or at home, you are encouraged to get your questions answered on these pages. Write to the editor, or to Dr. Dustin directly. In either case, your privacy will be respected; your post will not be identified. □

no amount of calcium taken in will correct these defects.

Q. WASHINGTON

I have been nearsighted all my life. I recently returned from an overseas assignment and I find that I cannot read the very small print on the cables received in my office. I really feel that my eyesight is being harmed by this small print. Do you think this is causing permanent damage to my eyes?

A.

After the age of 35, there is a gradual change in the accommodation of the eyes. This can cause a great deal of problems in trying to read the small print of cables, telephone books or other documents. I checked with one of our consulting ophthalmologists, and he agrees that you should have a thorough eye examination by an ophthalmologist to rule out any serious eye disease. The ophthalmologist can also prescribe glasses for you or strengthen your present prescription to overcome these difficulties you're having.

Q. ASIA

I am pregnant with our first baby, and we are asking your opinion concerning baby cribs. I feel we should order one from the States rather than get one locally, as we want the safest available. What should we look for to make sure our baby is well-protected?

A.

I agree strongly that one of the most important things you can do as parents, in the first years of your child's life, is to be vigilant and ensure a safe environment. Your decision to purchase an American-manufactured crib with safety features is an excellent one. In 1978 the Consumer Product Safety Commission banned the use of lead-containing paints for use on toys as well as children's articles such as cribs and other furniture. Such a restriction is not necessarily observed by crib manufacturers in some countries overseas. If you inherit a crib from relatives or friends and wish to paint it, be sure you use nonlead paint. Don't buy a repainted crib. The leading cause of lead poisoning in your children is from ingestion of lead-based paint. The American Academy of Pediatrics has some additional safety tips which are worth commenting on, in addition to the obvious ones of *never* leaving your baby unattended on the changing table, and *never* leaving the safety rails down. Here they are: (1) Cribs should not have slats more than 2-3/8 inches apart, since infants may stick their heads and necks through wider slats and strangle. (2) The crib mattress should be the same size as the crib, to avoid the space around the mattress in which a child might catch an arm or a leg. (3) Young siblings may accidentally or purposefully tip over infant seats or lower safety rails; infants should *never* be left alone with young brothers and sisters. (4) Straps or changing tables will not always hold an active, squirming infant. (5) Don't leave large toys or stuffed animals in a crib. A youngster might use them as stepping stones to climb out. Please heed previous STATE magazine articles concerning the use of infant car seats. Statistics confirm the value of such seats in preventing deaths when auto accidents occur. And, finally, be sure your ayah or nanny, if you choose to have one help you, is well-versed in these simple safety tips. □

Dr. Dustin's health hints

With the advent of spring and summer, traditionally outdoor seasons, it might be a wise idea to bring to your attention some health hints concerning using and burning charcoal in homes, vehicles and tents. In the overseas setting, charcoal is also used for picnicking and other camping forays. The paragraphs that follow are from the MECAP News:

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, in cooperation with the Barbecue Industry Association, warns consumers about the dangers of misusing charcoal briquets. During the past seven years, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission has learned of 83 deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning occurring as a result of people burning charcoal briquets in an enclosed area.

Some of the victims were campers who burned the charcoal to keep warm inside a tent or camper. Others were hunters who burned the charcoal inside their trucks, cars or vans. In January last year, a family attending the Rose Parade in Pasadena, California, died when they brought an outdoor grill with a charcoal fire into their van apparently to keep themselves warm. In several home-related incidents, victims died from carbon monoxide poisoning after they burned charcoal in a bedroom or living room for heat or cooking.

Current Commission regulations require two highly visible warning labels at the top of every bag of briquets. The warning labels identify the hazards of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a tasteless, odorless, invisible gas. Some symptoms of acute CO poisoning are headache, confusion, dizziness, nausea and, at high enough concentrations, loss of consciousness. Consumers may not realize that burning charcoal produces large amounts of carbon monoxide and that it takes only a small amount of CO in the air to produce symptoms of CO poisoning and even death. Opening a window or using a fan will *not* assure that CO gas will be reduced to safe levels.

Burning the charcoal in a fireplace can also be hazardous because it is questionable whether a charcoal fire will create a chimney draft sufficient to assure that CO will be exhausted to the outside. Because CO is not visible, and is odorless, consumers may not be aware that carbon monoxide is accumulating.

The Commission and the Barbecue Industry Association urge that consum-

ers *not* use charcoal to cook or provide heat inside a tent, camper, van, car, truck, home, mobile home, or any other enclosed space. □

Alcohol Awareness Program

Exercise and alcohol: They don't mix

The following is reprinted here, with permission, from the pamphlet "A Health and Fitness Guide to Alcohol," published by the Alcoholism Council of Greater New York.

If you think your morning run hurts on a good day—imagine pounding the pavement with a pounding head and a churning stomach.

Impossible! When you've had too much—even a little too much—and feel "hung over" the next day, your body has to fight to get back into shape.

Alcohol is a diuretic; it increases urination. As a result you lose important body fluids and become dehydrated. It's this dehydration, studies show, which contributes to your pounding headache.

Think of it this way. Your brain is a buoy in a net of tissue and vessels that attach to your skull. This buoy is awash in a sea of protective fluid. When you become dehydrated, the fluid ebbs and the buoy settles. As the buoy settles, the net surrounding it is pulled. This pulling is what causes your excruciating headache.

Dehydration and low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) can even result in fainting.

What's more, your perception is off: even a drink or two affects the part of your brain that coordinates movement.

Hardly the way to begin a 10K race!

Long term, alcohol can begin to affect virtually every body part you need to stay fit:

Muscles: Prolonged or excessive use of alcohol weakens muscle fiber. Its effect on leg muscle can be particularly pronounced. Muscles may become tender and cramped.

Joints: One of the by-products of alcohol metabolism is a waste product called uric acid. When you overload your system with alcohol—particularly over a long period of time—your body level of uric acid increases, which may lead to irritating crystals in your joints. They become inflamed in a painful condition called gout. Henry the VIII suffered from gout, but he didn't care if he couldn't compete in a road race. You *do*.

Bones: Have you ever noticed how people appear to shrink with age? Stooped backs, loss of height, and brittle bones are the hallmarks of osteoporosis, a condition characterized by calcium loss.

Calcium production diminishes naturally with age, but women—even women in their 20s—are especially likely to lack proper calcium.

Alcohol used continually in excess can aggravate osteoporosis. Even calcium supplements may not help because alcohol interferes with your body's ability to absorb key nutrients.

Because osteoporosis weakens your bones, even a mild fall can result in a fracture—particularly among older athletes.

Heart: Moderate drinking (defined by the federal government as up to two drinks a day) has been statistically linked with a lower frequency of heart attacks and some forms of heart disease—but the link is not yet fully understood.

Drinking may also precipitate disturbances in your heart's natural rhythm—causing your heart to skip beats, for example.

What's more, because alcohol slows down the central nervous system, it can actually subdue heart muscle activity—the opposite effect of regular aerobic exercise, as well as a real danger for those with heart problems.

Copies of the pamphlet are available from the Alcoholism Council of Greater New York, 133 E. 62nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021. In the meantime, if you think you have a problem with alcohol, get in touch with the Alcohol Awareness Program, Department of State, 647-1843 or 647-8804. Regulations require that all contacts with the program be handled on the basis of medical confidentiality. ■

DAKAR, Senegal—Ambassador *Lannon Walker*, left, presents Superior Honor Award to *Kenneth B. Babcock*, regional medical officer. Others shown are *Peggy Babcock* and *Nicholas M. Murphy*, deputy chief of mission.



Honors and Awards

Georgetown honors Arthur Hartman, envoy to USSR

Ambassador to the Soviet Union Arthur A. Hartman was presented the annual Jit Trainor Award by Georgetown's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy, for "distinction in the conduct of diplomacy," at an evening ceremony on March 18. His wife, Donna Van Dyke Ford Hartman, received the institute's special award for her role as a Foreign Service wife in community affairs, and for arranging with leading museums and collectors for a collection of American art to be hung in the U.S. embassy in Paris.



Mr. Hartman

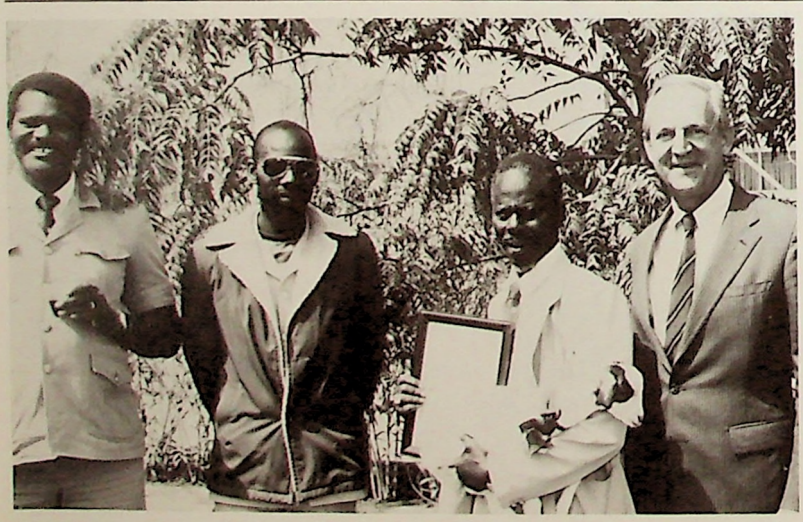
Now the senior career ambassador in the Foreign Service, Mr. Hartman began his career in 1948 as an economic officer with the Economic Cooperation Administration (Marshall Plan). In recent years he has held assignments as assistant secretary for European affairs, 1974–77; ambassador to France, 1977–81; and ambassador to the Soviet Union, since 1982.

He won the Presidential Management Improvement Award, 1970, and the Department's Distinguished Honor Award, 1972.

The Trainor award honors the memory of J. Raymond (Jit) Trainor, a 1927 graduate of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service, who later served as the school's secretary and acting dean. ■



SAO PAULO, Brazil—*Fred Kaplan*, left, receives Meritorious Honor Award for his work on the Josef Mengele investigation. He served as liaison between U.S. experts, who identified the skeleton of the Nazi war criminal, and the Brazilian authorities. With him are political section chief *Donna Hrinak* and consul general *Stephen F. Dachi*.



NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania—At his retirement ceremony, Foreign Service national employee *Cheibani Diop* receives a certificate of appreciation and a baby goat. Others, from left: *Demba ould Chein, Gueye M'Baye,* Ambassador *Robert L. Pugh*.

Free computer equipment for use at U.S. agencies

The U.S. General Services Administration has announced that computer equipment that is no longer needed by one agency is made available for reuse in other federal activities, including qualified grantees and contractors.

A listing of available equipment is published biweekly and distributed without charge to all interested parties. Each edition contains over 1,000 components or complete systems that have not been previously advertised. The equipment is free, but the requesting agency is responsible for shipping costs and a minimal administrative fee to fund the program.

For information, contact the Federal Equipment Data Center on (202)/FTS 566-1284. □

'Americana Project'

Fine Arts Committee records 'best year' for contributions

J. N. Pew Jr. Charitable Trust gift of $1.2 million helps erase debt

CASH GIFTS IN 1985 totaling a record $4,197,811, and gifts and loans of museum-quality 18th and early 19th-century furniture, oil paintings, oriental rugs, silver and other decorative arts to help furnish the Department's Diplomatic Reception Rooms, were announced at an evening reception hosted by Secretary and Mrs. Shultz on March 14.

"Last year was the best in the Americana Project's 24-year history," curator Clement E. Conger, chairman of the Department's Fine Arts Committee, told the 500 donors who had come from all sections of the United States. The year's highlights had included the reopening of the Benjamin Franklin State Dining Room on the eighth floor and the remodeling of the 10-room Secretary's suite on the seventh floor. All the architectural improvements were made with contributed funds, he said.

The curator continued: "We went $1.5 million in debt for the first time, but we were saved by the largest gift to date—$1.2 million from the J.N. Pew Jr. Charitable Trust in March 1985, for the Franklin room. This landmark contribution, plus some smaller ones, got us out of debt. Particularly helpful was the generous gift of $438,463 from Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth S. Battye of Baltimore. Mr. Battye promises more in 1986."

Secretary Shultz, thanking the donors for their contributions over the years, said he "never ceases to get a thrill out of these rooms" when he is host to chiefs of state, prime ministers and other foreign visitors, during their meetings in Washington.

$25,000 or more

In addition to the gifts from the Pew trust and from Mr. and Mrs. Battye, the Fine Arts Committee received many donations of $25,000 or more. They included sums from Mrs. J. Bruce Bredin, Wilmington, $52,894; Mrs. Willard Everett Brown, Los Angeles, $103,849; the Champion International Corp., Stamford, Conn., $25,000; Mr. and Mrs. Shelby Cullom Davis, New York, $50,000; Mrs. J. Clifford Folger, $25,000; Gerald Alan Freed, Washington, $103,000; the General Motors Corp., Detroit, $25,000; Don and Sybil Harrington Foundation, Amarillo, Tex., $100,000; Honeywell, Inc., Minneapolis, $25,000; Mrs. Janet Annenberg Hooker, Palm Beach, Fla., $50,000; the John Jay Hopkins Foundation (Mr. and Mrs. Clement E. Conger), Alexandria, Va., $34,000; the George Frederick Jewett Foundation, San Francisco, $25,000; Mr. and Mrs. Ronald S. Lauder, New York, $25,000; McKinsey & Co., Washington, $25,000; Martiz, Inc., Fenton,



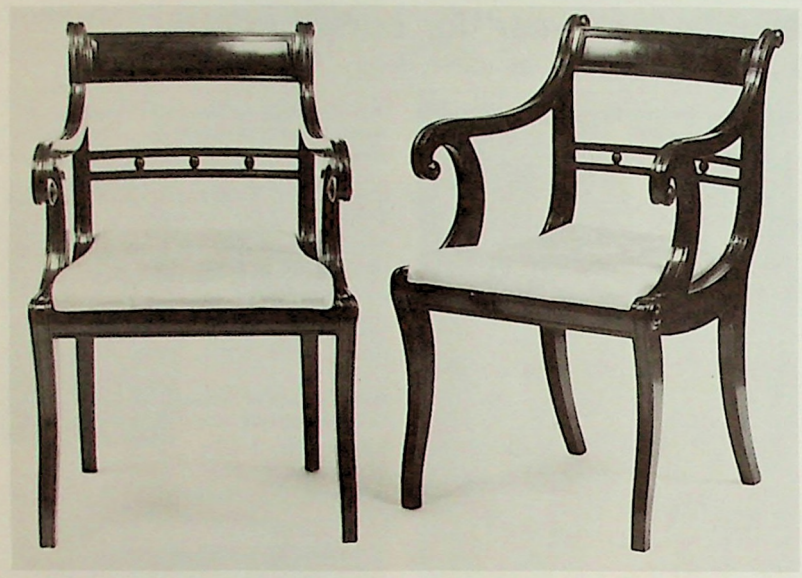
Porcelain figure of Benjamin Franklin, by Ralph Wood II, English, circa 1790. ***(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo by Will Brown)***



Rare near-pair of Sheraton work tables. Philadelphia, 1810. ***(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo)***



Porcelain plate from the dessert service ordered by President Monroe for the White House, 1817. ***(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo by Will Brown)***



Mahogany and mahogany-veneered Sheraton arm chairs. Philadelphia, circa 1810–25. ***(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo by Breger & Assoc.)***

Former chief of protocol Wiley T. Buchanan Jr. and Mrs. Buchanan contributed $7,086. The Ethyl Corp., Richmond, donated $20,000; Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Dorrance Jr., Camden, N.J., $20,000. Mr. and Mrs. Hermen Greenberg, Washington, gave $17,500. And Mrs. Golsan Schneider, Somerset, Va., gave $19,413.

Gifts from panel members

Members of the Fine Arts Committee and friends contributed $42,950 to a separate project—an oil portrait of Mr. Conger and an additional gift of American furniture for the reception rooms. Last summer several members recommended that a portrait of Mr. Conger, curator and chairman since the



Pair of Sheffield candlesticks. English, circa 1765. ***(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo by Breger & Assoc.)***

Miss., $25,000; Mobil, New York, $100,000; Mrs. Richard C. Rockwell, Loudonville, N.Y., $45,000; Seagram Distillers, New York, $25,000; the John C. Whitehead Fund, Washington (Mr. Whitehead is deputy secretary of state), $100,000; and the Wine Institute, San Francisco, $25,000.

There were many cash gifts under $25,000. Secretary and Mrs. Shultz gave $10,000. Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, Washington, donated $5,000.



Rare New York Chippendale mahogany tea table, circa 1760–70. ***(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo)***

establishment of the Americana Project in 1961, be painted "long before his retirement." He selected artist Herbert E. Abrams, of Warren, Conn., whose work includes the official portrait of President Carter in the White House. Commissioned by the committee, Mr. Abrams finished the curator's portrait. It was shown for the first time at the reception. It will be kept in storage until Mr. Conger retires, and later placed in one of the rooms.

The committee obtained $436,545 from Sotheby's and $23,799 from Christie's, New York auction houses, from the sale of furniture and decorative arts which had been given to the Department. The articles were sold with the former owners' permission so that the Department could acquire furnishings of the 1740–1825 period.

In addition, the committee received $5,250 in contributions in lieu of honoraria for lectures by Mr. Conger; $6,672 from the Oaks Club Board and International Design and Auction Gallery, Osprey, Fla., from an auction to benefit the Americana Project; $3,929 in royalties from Mottahedah, New York, and $1,200 in royalties from Thomasson-Grant, Inc., Charlottesville, Va.

Paintings

Among the important gifts in 1985 was the oil painting, "Twilight, Lake Tahoe," by Albert Bierstadt, donated by Senator William Hernstadt and Ms. Judith Hernstadt, Las Vegas. The oil, 14″ by 20″, was given by the artist to a friend in 1873 or early 1874. It is on view in the Benjamin Franklin State Dining Room.

Other gifts include:

—A three-quarter portrait of an unidentified man, possibly James Madison, which was donated by Mrs. Tyrus D. Barre, Washington. The portrait will be placed in the Secretary's reception hall.

—An oil, "Apple Tree in Blossom," by John Henry Twachtman, the gift of Thornton and Margo Boileau, Birmingham, Mich., in the Dolley Madison Powder Room.

—"Mother's Instinct," by W. R. Leigh, and the painting, "Suspension Bridge," with Niagara Falls in the background, by an unknown artist, the gifts of John A. Hill, Nashville, Tenn.

—An 1853 colored engraving of the Virginia Military Institute, on loan from the George C. Marshall Foundation and Virginia Military Institute, for the George C. Marshall Reception Room. General Marshall was a graduate of the institute.

—An engraving with aquatint, "View of St. James's Gate, from Cleveland Row," engraved by Edward Rooker after Paul Sandby in 1766. The work was given by the United Kingdom to mark the 200th anniversary of the presentation of John Adams, the first U.S. minister to London, to King George III on June 1, 1785, at St. James' Palace.

Allan Greenberg of New Haven, Conn., who was the architect who supervised the remodeling of the Secretary's suite in 1984, gave the Depart-

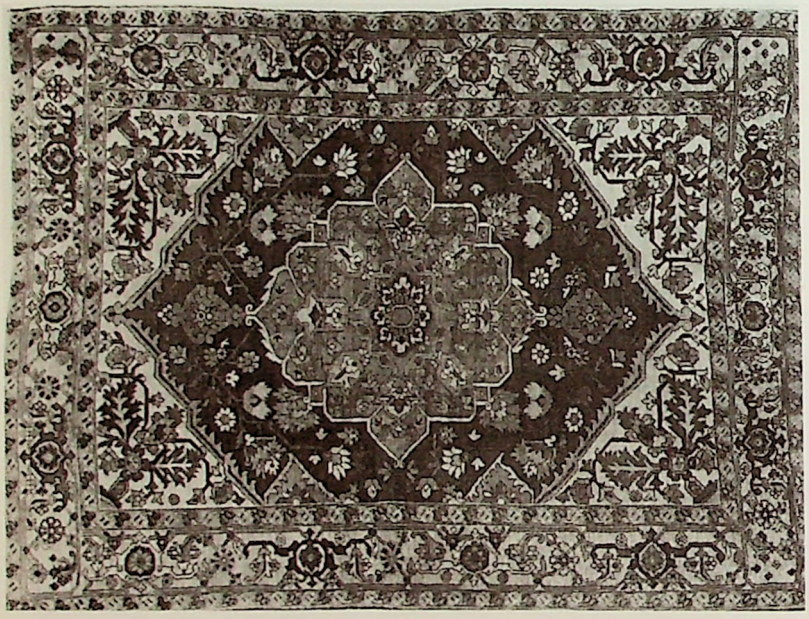
Chinese export porcelain blue and white tobacco jar. Circa 1800. ***(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo by Breger & Assoc.)***





Hepplewhite mahogany chest of drawers. Concord, 1800. ***(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo)***

ment his original pencil drawing of the Great Seal Order. It shows a Corinthian column and capital which incorporates the Great Seal of the United States in the newly-redesigned office of Secretary Shultz. The drawing, now in the Secretary's elevator lobby, is inscribed: "For George Shultz, statesman and patron of architecture, with respect, admiration and appreciation, Allan Greenberg, 2.85."



Antique Heriz Serapi rug. *(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo)*

Furniture

Major gifts of furniture for the reception rooms include a Massachusetts walnut Queen Anne highboy, circa 1740–60, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. LePere, Washington; a rare New York Chippendale carved mahogany card table, circa 1760, from Mr. and Mrs. William L. Oliver Jr. and family, Wichita, Kans.; a New York Chippendale mahogany carved tea table, circa 1760–70, from Mrs. Richard C. Rockwell, Loundonville, New York; and a Hepplewhite mahogany chest of drawers, made by John Phelps, Concord, 1800, the gift of the Tesoro Petroleum Corp., Dr. Robert V. West Jr., chairman, San Antonio.

Honeywell, Inc., Minneapolis, gave a set of 10 American Sheraton mahogany side chairs, made either in Baltimore or Philadelphia, circa 1810–25, and a pair of mahogany and mahogany-veneered Sheraton klismos-type armchairs, matching the other set, Philadelphia, circa 1810–25. The chairs are in the Henry Clay Dining Room. John and William L. Gleiber, Washington, D.C., and University City, Mo., gave a rare pair of Sheraton work tables, made in Philadelphia, circa 1810, in memory of their parents, John George and Peggy Anne Sward Gleiber. The tables are in the John Jay Reception Room.



Pair of carved wood wall brackets. Philadelphia, circa 1760–70. *(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo)*

An American Hepplewhite mahogany sideboard, circa 1790, came from the estate of Olive B. Floyd, Lincoln, Mass. Mrs. David Gaillard, Washington, donated an 18th-century English Regency mahogany drum table, and George G. Meade Easby, Philadelphia, loaned a Philadelphia Chippendale mahogany card table.

Mrs. Eleanor Lansing Dulles, Washington, gave an English looking glass in honor of the late Secretary John Foster Dulles and Mrs. Dulles.



***Mr.* and *Mrs. Kenneth S. Battye* of Baltimore, who gave $438,463.** *(Photo by Robert E. Kaiser)*

Lighthouse clock

Other gifts included a rare Federal mahogany-veneered and ormolu lighthouse clock by Simon Willard, circa 1825, the gift of Mrs. Clifford A. Bellows, Walpole, N.H., now in the Thomas Jefferson State Reception Room; a Massachusetts tall case clock, also by Willard, circa 1800, the gift of John T. Bent, Rochester, N.Y., which will be placed in the Treaty Room; a French Empire mantel clock, 1830–50, which will be placed in the James Monroe Reception Room, from Mrs. E. Delong Bowman, The Plains, Va.; a pair of Sheffield candlesticks, circa 1765, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Cafritz, Bethesda, Md., for the John Quincy Adams State Drawing Room; and an American brass and wire folding fireplace screen fender, circa 1800, from Dr. and Mrs. Porter B. Echols Jr., Lynchburg, Va., for the Secretary's office.

Other gifts: a Chinese export porcelain kidney-shaped dish, circa 1800,

and a porcelain plate by Dagoty from the dessert service ordered by President James Monroe for the White House in 1817, the gifts of the Ethyl Corp., Richmond, Va.; a pair of antique Chinese export porcelain cider jugs, circa 1800, the gift of the Monica and Hermen Greenberg Foundation, Washington, and a pair of George II carved and gilt wood wall brackets, each with round shelf, supported on a carved spread-wing eagle, circa 1750, the gift of the Evelyn A. Jaffe Hall Charitable Trust, New York (Mr. and Mrs. Melville W. Hall), to be placed in the Treaty Room. The Halls also gave a pair of carved giltwood yellow pine wall brackets, Philadelphia, circa 1760–70.

Aimee and Rosamond Lamb, Boston, gave a rare set of four Chinese export porcelain plates, circa 1785–90, each with the armorial crest of Governor Winthrop Sargent of Massachusetts. (Portraits of Governor and Mrs. Sargent, by Gilbert Stuart, are in the Thomas Jefferson State Reception Room.) The Lambs also gave an American silver table spoon from a set of three made by Paul Revere II of Boston, circa 1795.

'B. Franklin, American'

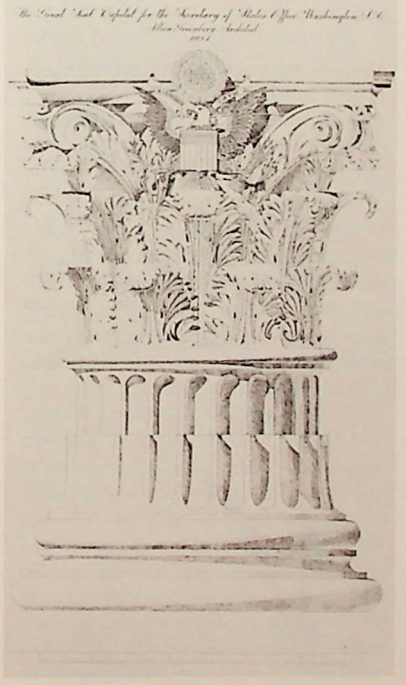
Two terra cotta medallions of Benjamin Franklin, by Jean Baptiste Nini, with the inscription, "B. Franklin, American," signed and dated "Nini 1777," and a pair of Chinese export porcelain plates are gifts of Dr. Kenneth J. Maier, Lake Forest, Ill. Nesle, Inc., New York, gave a pair of three-light wall fixtures made of cut glass in the Adams style, for the Benjamin Franklin State Dining Room. Mr. and Mrs. John Sanders, Chapel Hill, N.C., donated six colored lithographs of Seminole Indians, which will be placed in the George C. Marshall Reception Room. Mrs. Lili-Charlotte Sarnoff, Bethesda, Md., gave a porcelain figure of Benjamin Franklin, by Ralph Wood II, English, circa 1790.

Other decorative arts given in 1985 include an antique Sarouk rug, the gift of Mrs. Janet L. Abernathy, Incline Village, Nev.; a pair of Sheffield candlesticks, English, circa 1765, from Mr. and Mrs. William Cafritz, Bethesda, Md.; American silver open salts, Philadelphia, circa 1760, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Cahn, Boca Raton, Fla.; a large antique Bidjar rug and a semi-antique Kerman rug, from Mrs. David Gaillard, Washington; an antique Heriz Serapi rug, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd A. Segel, Milwaukee, Wis.; antique silver candlesticks and a silver tea service, circa 1746–47, from Mrs. Donald C. Sullivan, Reading, Pa.; a set of 18 George III English silver first-course plates by Paul Storr, London, 1812, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Middleton Train, Washington; and a pair of English Chippendale brass candlesticks, circa 1745, from Mr. and Mrs. Richard Van Dusen, Birmingham, Mich.

Mrs. Alexander O. Vietor, New York, gave a Canton porcelain blue and white square tobacco jar, circa 1800, and two pairs of English silver candlesticks, circa 1771–72, for the gallery. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walters, Battle Creek, Mich., donated a pair of brass Chippendale candlesticks, English, circa 1740–50, for the John Quincy Adams State Drawing Room.

Chinese export porcelain kidney-shaped dish, circa 1800. *(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo).*





Original pencil drawing of the Great Seal Order, designed for the State Department by architect Allan Greenberg. *(Diplomatic Reception Rooms photo).*

Goal is $1,850,000

The committee is seeking $1,850,000 to launch the next phase in the Americana Project—the remodeling of the seven-room deputy secretary's suite on the seventh floor. In addition, the committee is seeking funds for acquisitions to the permanent collection. "One third of the collection is still on loan," Mr. Conger pointed out.

A recent example of a loan which later became part of the permanent collection is the oil portrait of John Jay, by Gilbert Stuart. The portrait was on loan from 1972 until recently. It was purchased in January with gifts from Mr. and Mrs. David Grainger of Chicago and Gerald Freed, president of the Freed Foundation in Washington. "It is our most important acquisition in the last several years," Mr. Conger said. "We are seeking the finest quality American period furniture, paintings and decorative arts of the 18th and 19th centuries for the rooms."

Contributions are tax-deductible. Inquiries should be directed to Mr. Conger, Room 8213, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520, telephone (202) 647-1990.

—BARNETT B. LESTER ■

Disciplined Writing and Career Development

Give your readers an itemized statement

It will help them to understand

By Mortimer D. Goldstein

This is the 14th installment in this series by Mr. Goldstein, a retired member of the Policy Planning Staff.

BEFORE WE TURN to principle No. 6, I have a final point to make about parallel construction: namely, that it's an indispensable element in the process of itemization. When you itemize, you present your ideas in a list rather than in an ordinary continuous text.



Mr. Goldstein

One of the best ways to maintain control over a long sentence or paragraph containing a number of ideas—conditions, concepts, questions—is to itemize them. But compared to free-flowing prose, itemization is or should be a highly disciplined presentation.

To make the itemization process most effective, you should (1) begin with a statement that embraces all the items that will follow; (2) include as items under that statement only those elements of more-or-less equivalent weight whose substance logically fits together; (3) begin each item with the same type of word (noun, verb, infinitive and so on); (4) use the same grammatical form for each item (word, phrase, clause or sentence); (5) number or letter the items consecutively; (6) indent so that the items are clearly separated from one another and from the surrounding text; and (7) punctuate the items uniformly.

Points Nos. 3 and 4 are the core of the parallel construction. Regarding point No. 5, "bullets"—a "bullet" is a filled-in "o"—may serve as a substitute for numerals or letters. I've used them in earlier articles. Bullets, however, don't permit the writer to refer to particular items, as I did earlier in this paragraph.

A gruesome example

The following statement is a gruesome example of inept itemization. Try your hand at a revision before you read mine.

> You'll find it easier to organize your writing if, after thinking about your objectives and your audience, you (1) make a list of the main points your paper should cover, (2) under each point, the key words, facts, statements, etc. to be included should be jotted down. (3) you should then rework the items under each main point, putting them in proper sequence according to emphasis (4) deciding on paragraph order—the pattern or organization of the paper—is the final stage.

The main flaw here is only too obvious: lack of parallelism in structure. Erratic punctuation provides an additional, though minor, contribution to a slovenly performance. The opening statement, however, is fine. So let's rewrite just the items:

> (1) make a list of the main points your paper should cover; (2) jot down under each point the key words, facts, statements, etc. to be included; (3) rework the items under each main point, putting them in proper sequence according to emphasis; and (4) decide on paragraph order—the pattern or organization of the paper.



The revision starts each item with the same kind of word—a verb in the active voice—and maintains consistency in grammatical structure. We have a semicolon at the end of each item, since all the items can be regarded as independent clauses within a single sentence. Periods would have been acceptable instead of semicolons since an independent clause is the equivalent of a sentence, but commas would not do. Commas at the end of the items are probably best confined to an itemized list comprising single words or short phrases.

An exercise

Let's use itemization to convert into more readable form a paragraph that includes a number of conditions and may prove heavy for some readers. First, the paragraph, in ordinary prose style, written some years ago:

> We have completed a major reassessment of our foreign policy and developed some general principles to guide us in the years ahead. We will join our allies in combining our military forces, political efforts and economic strength to match those of any threatening powers. To reduce areas of tension we shall seek the cooperation of the Soviet Union. We shall, whenever possible, seek security through dependable verifiable arms control agreements. Our great economic, technological and diplomatic advantages are to be used to defend our interests and promote our values. These principles mean that, even as we search for agreement in arms control, we will continue to modernize our strategic systems and to revitalize our conventional forces.

Now, the itemization, which you might try to compose yourself

before reading on:

> We have completed a major reassessment of our foreign policy and developed some general principles to guide us in the years ahead: First, we will join our allies in combining our military forces, political efforts and economic strength to match those of any threatening powers. Second, we will seek the cooperation of the Soviet Union to reduce areas of tension. Third, we will, whenever possible, seek security through dependable, verifiable arms control agreements. Fourth, we will use our great economic, technological, and diplomatic advantages to defend our interests and promote our values. These principles mean that, even as we search for agreement on arms control, we will continue to modernize our strategic systems and to revitalize our conventional forces.

Note that we didn't include the last sentence in our itemized list. Why? Because it is not similar to the other items in its substance. It is not a separate condition but a summary. Since its substance or weight is not the equivalent of the other four elements, it shouldn't be given equivalent treatment.

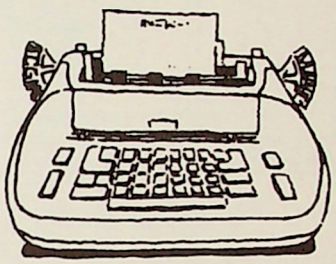
As I have recommended parallelism, so I recommend itemization. It can be properly used in reports, memorandums, telegrams, informal letters and any other kind of utilitarian writing except formal documents. And you may even find it appropriate for some formal documents if you use the words *first, second, third* and so on, instead of numerals or letter designations.

Principle No. 6

We now are ready for the last of the six principles: "Strive to give your writing a feeling of fluid motion"—or more bluntly: "Keep it moving."

The quality that usually distinguishes first-class writing from good writing is grace—the sense of easy, continuous, forward movement. The professional's writing may not be more lucid, concise or coherent than the conscientious amateur's, but it will surely exhibit more pace and energy and perhaps more color and interest.

The knowing writers, by habit and by deliberate effort, work at giving their writing a fluid quality. They understand that heavy, sluggish writing may loosen their grasp on the reader's attention and detract from the persuasiveness of the argument. They appreciate that all readers much prefer a text that has a mobile feeling—that, when readers want to compliment a writer's style, they usually say that it moves, or flows, or marches.



You must believe

How can average writers give their product at least a modest infusion of graceful movement? The first requirement is to believe that fluidity is a highly desirable quality of writing and that its achievement is worth extra attention. Except for the few among us who are "naturals," we aren't going to write lively, mobile prose without making a deliberate effort to.

Good technique

The right attitude must be coupled with good technique. Since obscure, ambiguous or incoherent ideas can't be grasped quickly by the reader, it makes little practical difference how gracefully they're expressed.

You must begin with clear, precise, coherent ideas. You then need familiar and economical language, simple grammatical forms, accurate parallel constructions, and all the other virtues I've already discussed. You must avoid constructions or usage that will cause your readers to hesitate, stumble or retrace their steps. Overstuffed or long sentences, complicated syntax, wide gaps between subject and verb or between verb and modifier, redundant words, circumlocutions and fuzzy word echoes are all covered by that warning. So are *former* ... *latter* constructions; they usually require readers to backtrack to be sure they know what the *former* and the *latter* represent, and that's deadly.

I can't make the point about backtracking more strongly than Follett. He wrote:

> No one should ever be called on to read a sentence twice because of the way it is constructed ... The writer who keeps making us retrace because of the way his sentences are put together is foisting on his reader his own proper work. To do so is laziness; and whatever it may be deemed elsewhere, laziness in a writer is the gravest sin.

He might have added that correct grammar doesn't guarantee fluid, easy-to-read writing. A sentence that sounds awkward should be rewritten even if its grammar is perfect.

Most of all, you need to handle your verbs right. As I explained in the June article, you should use verbs in the active voice whenever possible, rather than passive or linking verbs. And as I'll explain in a coming article, you need to rely mainly on the straight-line sentence, which starts with a subject and moves to a verb and then an object without long detours for subordinate clauses or parenthetical interjections.

A magic formula?

You may want me to suggest how you can acquire the special feel for the language that will help you sense, as you write, what words will race across the page and what words will only crawl or stumble. But advice on the acquisition of such a mystical talent is beyond the competence of this series. In plain words, I wish I knew the answer. I'm usually a three-draft writer. Self-criticism and revision is the only way I get close to what I'm aiming at. Even for most professionals, good writing is hard work.

Again, I recommend the read-it-aloud test. If you're willing to take the time, you can check the fluidity of your writing after the words are on paper by reading them aloud. If they're not easy on the ears, they probably won't be easy on the eyes.

NEXT: Preparation. ■

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Education and Training

Schedule of courses at Foreign Service Institute

Program	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Length of course*
Area studies				
Africa, sub-Sahara	16	—	11	2 weeks
East Asia	16	—	11	2 weeks
Latin America	16	—	11	2 weeks
Near East and North Africa	16	—	11	2 weeks
South Asia	16	—	11	2 weeks
Southeast Asia	16	—	11	2 weeks
USSR/eastern Europe	16	—	11	2 weeks
Western Europe	16	—	11	2 weeks
Canada	2	—	—	1 week
Language and advanced area courses				
Afrikaans	—	—	25	24 weeks
Amharic	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Arabic (Eyptian)	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Arabic (modern standard)	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Arabic (western)	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Arabic (modern standard)(advanced in Tunis)	—	—	4	12/15 mos.
Bengali	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Bulgarian	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Burmese	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Chinese (standard)	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Czech	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Danish	—	—	25	24 weeks
Dari (Afghan Persian)	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Dutch	—	—	25	24 weeks
Finnish	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
French	2,30	—	25	20 weeks
German	30	—	25	20 weeks
Greek	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Hebrew	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Hindi	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Hungarian	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Indonesian	—	—	25	32 weeks
Italian	30	—	25	20 weeks
Japanese	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Japanese (advanced in Yokohama)	—	—	4	12/15 mos.
Korean	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Korean (advanced in Seoul)	—	—	25	44 weeks
Lao	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Malay	—	—	25	32 weeks
Norwegian	—	—	25	24 weeks
Pilipino (Tagalog)	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Polish	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Portuguese	30	—	25	24 weeks
Romanian	—	—	25	24 weeks
Russian	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Serbo-Croatian	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Spanish	2,30	—	25	20 weeks
Swahili	—	—	25	24 weeks
Swedish	—	—	25	24 weeks
Thai	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Turkish	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Urdu	—	—	25	24/44 weeks
Familiarization and short-term (FAST) courses				
Arabic, Egyptian	30	—	—	6 weeks
Arabic, formal spoken	30	—	—	6 weeks
Chinese	30	—	—	6 weeks
French (metrop.)	2,30	—	25	10 weeks
French (sub-Sah.)	2,30	—	25	10 weeks
German	30	—	25	10 weeks

—(Continued on next page)

5-day seminar is slated for secretaries, others

The Foreign Service Institute is offering a five-day career development seminar for Civil Service and Foreign Service senior-level secretaries and support employees, June 24–27 and 30, 9 a.m.–5 p.m.

The course will privide information on making decisions, controlling stress, setting goals, developing self-confidence through communication skills and improving interpersonal skills. The application deadline: June 9.

For information, call the institute on 235-8765 or 235-9404, or contact your bureau training officer. □

Interdepartmental seminar is set for May 19–30

The next session of the Foreign Affairs Interdepartmental Seminar will be conducted at the Foreign Service Institute, May 19–30. Its purpose, said a Department Notice of March 20, is to furnish the officer having foreign affairs responsibilities "an advanced, intensive exposure to the various factors affecting the formulation, coordination and execution of U.S. foreign policy."

The notice said the policy plenary sessions focus on the foreign policy process, "especially the major actors, agencies and departments, and how they interact or operate individually." The sessions also focus on worldwide policy issues affecting the United States, such as religious pressures, economic relationships, energy/natural resource demands and public opinion.

The regional plenary sessions examine the historical trends of a region followed by an analysis of current issues. The regions include the Middle East, Latin America, southern Africa, West and East Europe and Asia. In a final regional seminar, participants examine issues peculiar to a geographic area of personal and job-related interest, and discuss the manner in which the U.S. Government develops and implements its policy in these areas.

The seminar draws its speakers and regional study group leaders from

Government, independent research organizations, universities and the business world. In each case, the notice said, the speaker is a recognized authority in his/her field by virtue of official position, or extensive study and experience or both. "The interdepartmental nature of the seminar and its informal atmosphere afford an ideal forum for cross-feed among participants and give-and-take with the speakers," said the notice.

Enrollment preference is given to officers of FO/FP-2 or GS-13 rank and above. For information, contact your bureau training officer. □

Equal employment seminar is slated for June 5

The Foreign Service Institute is holding a management seminar,"Equal Employment Opportunity for Executives/Supervisors," on June 5, 9 a.m.–4 p.m. Topics include employee responsibilities, Department policies, affirmative action concepts, laws and policies established to protect employees' rights and sexual harrassment.

Employees in grades FS 1–5 and GS 9–15 are eligible. Attendance will fulfill the requirement that all supervisory personnel attend a basic training program on equal employment opportunity. Application forms DS–755 should be submitted to the Registrar's Office, B-Level, State Annex 3, by May 22. For information, call the institute on 235-8765 or 235-9404, or contact your bureau training officer. □

Supervisors' seminar

A seminar for employees in their first supervisory jobs is being offered by the Foreign Service Institute, May 6–8. The course covers skills that include planning, organizing, controlling, motivating, evaluating performance and communicating effectively. Employees in grades GS 7–11, FO 6–4 and FP–7–4 are eligible. For information, call Joan Graziano, 235-3400. ■

Installment saving beats installment buying. Join the Payroll Savings Plan for U.S. savings bonds. □

—(Continued from preceding page)

Program	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Length of course*
Indonesian/Malay	30	—	—	6 weeks
Italian	30	—	25	10 weeks
Japanese	30	—	—	6 weeks
Portuguese (L.A.)	30	—	25	10 weeks
Portuguese (Eur.)	30	—	25	10 weeks
Spanish (L.A.)	2,30	—	25	10 weeks
Spanish (Eur.)	2,30	—	25	10 weeks
Thai	30	—	—	6 weeks
Overseas Briefing Center				
American studies, cross-cultural adaptation, and the logistics of Foreign Service life	2	—	—	2 weeks
Career planning seminar	24	—	—	4 days
Going overseas (Sat.: families)	21	—	—	1 day
Re-entry (Monday: spouses)	23	—	—	1 day
Re-entry (Sat.: families)	—	—	23	1 day
Re-entry (Wed.: for singles)	—	—	20	1 day
Administrative training				
Budget and financial management	2	7	4	38 days
General services operations	16	7,28	18	35 days
Personnel training	16	7,28	18	25 days
*Coping with violence abroad	2,9,16 23,30	7,14 21,28	4,11 18,25	1 day

*This course used to be available on a walk-in basis. You must now preregister.

Consular training	*Pre-registration required for:*			
ConGenRosslyn basic consular course	Continuous enrollment: 26 days			
Consular orientation program	Continuous enrollment: 7 days			
Consular functional intensive	—	7	15	6 weeks
Immigration law and visa operations	*Correspondence course			
Nationality law and consular procedure	*Correspondence course			
Overseas citizens services	*Correspondence course			
Passport examiners	*Correspondence course			
Economic and commercial training				
Advanced economic review seminar	—	14	—	5 weeks
Applied economics for foreign affairs	—	14	—	6 weeks
Contemporary economic and quantitative analysis	—	14	—	5 weeks
Financial analysis and reporting	16	—	—	2 weeks
Orientation to overseas economic function	—	7	4	2 weeks
Foreign Service economic/commercial studies	—	7	—	26 weeks
Executive development				
*Deputy chiefs of mission	8	20	1	2 weeks
Washington trade craft	—	7	1	2 weeks

*By invitation only

Political training				
*Political analysis and policy	2	28	—	5 weeks
*Political trade craft	—	7	—	3 weeks

*For assigned State Dept. officers only

Orientation				
Orientation for Foreign Service officers	23	—	—	7 weeks
Orientation for Department officers	9	—	4	2 days
Orientation for Foreign Service personnel	9	—	4	1 week
Department clerical orientation	9	—	4	7 days
Foreign Service secretarial training	30	—	25	6 days
Foreign Service secretarial refresher/re-entry	Schedule arranged			Individual
First-time ambassador's secretary's briefing	Schedule arranged			Individual
Communication skills				
Career development seminar (GS-7 and above)	24	—	—	5 days
Management seminar on EEO	5	17	—	1 day ■

Current Publications

'83 'Foreign Policy' volume is released

The Department has released "American Foreign Policy: Current Documents, 1983," the most recent volume in an ongoing series. Like earlier volumes, this book aims to present official public expressions of policy that best set forth the goals and objectives of U.S. foreign policy. Included are the texts of major official messages, addresses, statements, interviews, press conferences and briefings, reports, congressional testimony and communications by the White House, the Department of State and other federal agencies or officials involved in the foreign policy process.

The volume contains 1477 pages, arranged chronologically within 15 geographic and topical chapters, and includes a list of documents, editorial annotations, maps, a list of names and abbreviations and an index.

The volume covers the third year of the Reagan administration. It presents the major statements by President Reagan, the Secretary of State and other Government leaders setting forth the most important general principles of American foreign policy in 1983. Policy statements are included on national security policy (including the announcement and promotion of the strategic defense initiative), arms control, foreign economic policy (including the Williamsburg economic summit), terrorism, the role of the United States in the United Nations, the approach to human rights around the world, the concern with refugees and the law of the sea.

The volume also presents expressions of U.S. policy on Lebanon, Central America, U.S. military involvement in Grenada, the Soviet Union's destruction of the Korean Air Lines plane, and other regional and bilateral aspects of American foreign relations in 1983.

The documentary series began in 1950. Following the publication of three volumes covering 1941 to 1955, annual volumes entitled "American Foreign Policy: Current Documents" were issued for 1956–1967. After an interruption, the series was resumed with the publication in August 1983 of "American Foreign Policy: Basic Documents, 1977–1980." The annual volumes were revived with the publication of "American Foreign Policy: Current Documents, 1981" and "American Foreign Policy: Current Documents, 1982." The Department intends to publish the volumes for 1984 and 1985 later this year.

The Department, which released a microfiche supplement to the 1981 printed volume in February 1985, also plans to publish microfiche supplements to the 1982 and 1983 printed volumes. These microfiche publications will include the full texts of many documents printed only in part in the printed volumes, and will also reproduce a much larger and more complete selection of documents than appears in the books.

"American Foreign Policy: Current Documents, 1983" was prepared in the Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs. Copies (Department of State Publication No. 9441; GPO Stock No. 044-000-02063-7) may be purchased for $27 (domestic prepaid) from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

For information on the 1983 and also on earlier volumes in the "Foreign Policy" series, contact David S. Patterson in the Historian's Office at State. His telephone number is (202) 663-1127. □

Public affairs bureau lists offerings

President Reagan

"Central America and U.S. Security," address to the nation, Washington, March 16 (Current Policy No. 805).

"Strengthening American Security," address to the nation, Washington, February 26 (Current Policy No. 798).

Secretary Shultz

"The Shape, Scope and Consequences of the Age of Information," Stanford University Alumni Association's first international conference, Paris, March 21 (Current Policy No. 811).

"Nicaragua and the Future of Central America," Veterans of Foreign Wars, Washington, March 3 (Current Policy No. 801).

"Nicaragua: Will Democracy Prevail?" Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Washington, February 27 (Current Policy No. 797).

Africa

"A Review of Recent Events in South Africa," Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary for African affairs, Subcommittees on Africa and on International Economic Policy and Trade, House Foreign Affairs Committee, March 12 (Current Policy No. 806).

"Ethiopia: The UN's Role," Alan L. Keyes, assistant secretary for international organization affairs, Subcommittee on African Affairs, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, March 12 (Current Policy No. 803).

Arms control

"The Promise of SDI," Paul H. Nitze, special adviser to the President and the Secretary on arms control matters, American Defense Preparedness Association, Washington, March 18 (Current Policy No. 810).

"Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms," Paul H. Nitze, special adviser to the President and the Secretary on arms control matters, Foreign Service Institute's symposium on "The Future of START," Arlington, Va., March 13, (Current Policy No. 807).

Department of State

"Diplomacy, the Foreign Service and the Department of State," Ronald I. Spiers, under secretary for management, Boston Committee on Foreign Relations, Boston, February 26 (Current Policy No. 800).

General foreign policy

"Freedom, Regional Security and Global Peace," message to the Congress from President Reagan, March 14 (Special Report No. 143).

Human rights

"Nineteenth Semiannual Report: Implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, April 1-October 1, 1985," March 1986 (Special Report No. 134).

Inter-American affairs

"Central America and U.S. Security," President Reagan, address to the nation, Washington, March 16 (Current Policy No. 805).

"Permanent Dictatorship in Nicaragua?" Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, House Foreign Affairs Committee, March 5 (Current Policy No. 802).

"Nicaragua and the Future of Central America," Secretary Shultz, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Washington, March 3 (Current Policy No. 801).

"CBI and the U.S. National Interest," Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Subcommittee on Oversight, House Ways and Means Committee, February 25 (Current Policy No. 799).

"Nicaragua: Will Democracy Prevail?" Secretary Shultz, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, February 27 (Current Policy No. 797).

"Documents on the Nicaraguan Resistance: Leaders, Military Personnel, and Program," February 1986 (Special Report No. 142).

"U.S. Assistance to Haiti," February 1986 (Special Report No. 141).

International economics

"Structural Adjustment and the Trading System: Europe's Role," Allen Wallis, under secretary for economic affairs, London Chamber of Commerce, London, March 7 (Current Policy No. 804).

Science and technology

"International Cooperation To Protect the Ozone Layer," Richard E. Bendick, deputy assistant secretary for environment, health, and natural resources, March 6, and John D. Negroponte, assistant secretary for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, March 18, Washington (Current Policy No. 808).

United Nations

"40th Anniversary of the United Nations," March 1986 (Bulletin reprint).

GIST

Bern experts meeting on human contacts (3/86).
Multinational corporations (3/86).
Textile import control program (3/86).
The drug problem: Americans arrested abroad (3/86).
U.S.-Argentine relations (3/86).
World food security (3/86).

Background Notes

Ghana (12/85).
Hong Kong (2/86).
Indonesia (12/85).
Malaysia (2/86).
Sri Lanka (12/85). ■

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United States Treasury

Post of the Month: Nassau

THIS BAHAMIAN CAPITAL is on one of the small islands of the archipelago that extends southeastward off the southeastern coast of Florida. The name of the island, which is relatively close to the coast, is New Providence. Foreign Service employees and their families who are serving there are featured here as part of STATE's continuing series. Most of the photos are by *Jack Connolly*.

Acting administrative officer *Jack Connolly* and secretary *Bev Schroeder*, at a restaurant.





Political/economic officer *Roy Wharton*.

Ambassador *Lev E. Dobriansky* tours a U.S. Navy ship.





A clipper that sails between Nassau and Freeport.



Parliament Square, in the center of Nassau.

Communications officers *Tom Zuraw*, left, and *Dante Espejo* prepare pouch shipment.





Vice consul *Peggy Long* tries on hat at the market.

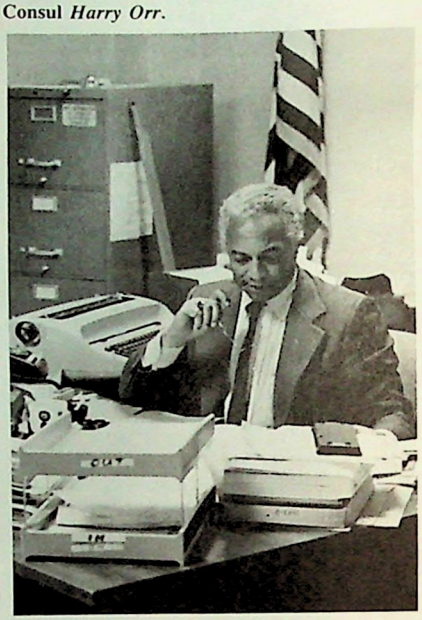


Antoinette Rolle in the visa office.



Sue Campbell shops with her son. *Pearl Richardson* is at right.

Consul *Harry Orr*.





The straw market.

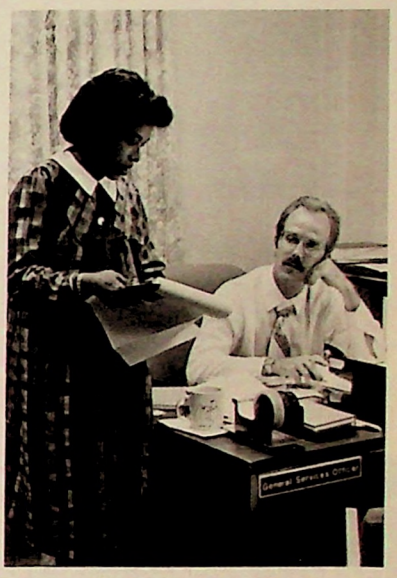


Bay Street, the main street in Nassau.



Rawson square.

Jueth Benjamin, chief of the budget and fiscal section, with general services officer *Matthew Johnson*.





The ferry boat from Nassau Harbour to Paradise Island.



Secretary *Bev Schroeder* at the Nassau straw market.



The chancery.

Vice consul *Steve Taylor* and *Katti Ann Walker* exchange marriage vows at sea wall near Mr. Taylor's apartment.





Le Shack, a popular restaurant.



Ambassador *Lev Dobriansky* at awards ceremony with Marines (from left) *Russell D. Brady, John Laster, Ed Costello, Ed Leonard, Mike Pettet.*



Community liaison officer *Terry Eccles-Pettet* raises money for the Red Cross. At right is her mother.

Dancing on a tour boat are *Sue Burda* and *Sandy Hodapp*.





Rich Guantone, U.S. Department of Labor, teaches sailing course at the embassy after working hours. ■

Personnel: Civil Service

Promotions

GG-9

Woodrow, Francesca R., Foreign Service Institute

GG-12

Leaver, Betty Lou, Foreign Service Institute

GG-14

Bratzel Jr., Martin P., International Joint Commission

GM-14

Soyster, Elizabeth B., Office of Citizens Consular Services

GM-15

Miller, Bowman H., Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for Western Europe

GS-3

Black, Krystal A., Passport Services
Dunn, Zoraida V., Passport Services
Gaillard, Vera M., Passport Agency, New Orleans
Smith, Jeffrey M., Passport Services
Washington, Greta A., Economic and Business Affairs, Office of Aviation

GS-4

Abood, Diane Lynn, Office of Overseas Schools
Alexander, Sharon Yvette, European and Canadian Affairs
Biderbost, Sara J., Passport Agency, Seattle
Brown, Jerry, Passport Agency, Los Angeles
Dowdell, Lynda K., Passport Agency, Miami
Harrison, Dawn D., Office of Citizens Consular Services
Harrison, Linda Gaye, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management
Hickson, Sonsiray J., Passport Agency, Los Angeles
Lewis, Johnny, Foreign Affairs Information Management Center
Pratt, Lasonja R., European and Canadian Affairs
Smith, Geoffrey Thomas, Economic and Business Affairs
Taylor, James L., Diplomatic Pouch and Courier Services
Thompson, Ronnie G., Passport Agency, San Francisco
Williams, Edith Marie, Passport Services

GS-5

Arrington, Celia D., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center
Conway, Leonor E., Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Press Relations
Crocco, Maria E., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Dishman, Patrice M., Foreign Service Institute
Hainsworth, Darlene, Foreign Affairs Data Processing Center
Harris, Margaret A., Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Office of Advanced Technology
Haskins, Debra D., Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs
Hensley, Joan B., Office of the Comptroller, Financial Operations
James, Judy M., Bureau of Administration
Johnson, Valarie T., Inter-American Affairs
Rojas, Anita L., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Civil Service Career Development and Assignments
Thompson, Brenda G., Foreign Service Institute

GS-6

Bryan, Laurel L., European and Canadian Affairs
Jenkins, Barbara Ann., Office of the Comptroller, Accounting
Kinney, Joyce R., African Affairs
Louison, Shirley, Citizens Emergency Center
Miles, Marquita A., Office of the Comptroller, Fiscal Operations
Toan, Mary, Bureau of Consular Affairs
Watson, Janet G., Office of the Comptroller, Accounting

GS-7

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Burnett, Margaret E., Passport Agency, Washington
Childress, Karen A., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Davidson, Davida A., Visa Services, Office of Field Support and Liaison
Duggan, Linda B., Citizens Emergency Center
Dumanian, Andrew J., Passport Agency, Boston
Kelly, James F., Passport Agency, San Francisco
Kiser, Daniel Lee, Intelligence and Research, Office of the Geographer
Libera, Thomas V., Bureau of Administration, Allowances Staff
Maher, Marilen J., Passport Agency, Washington
Melendy, Rosemary, Passport Agency, Seattle
Mixson-Montgomery, Lorine, Passport Agency, New York
Olds, Deborah M., Bureau of Administration, Administrative Services Division
Pickett, Mae F., Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Office of Food and Natural Resources
Stewart, Jo Ann, Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
Walker, Myrtice, Office of the Comptroller, Fiscal Operations
Wheeler, Linda K., Office of Protocol
Williams, Gladys E., European and Canadian Affairs
Wright, Toya C., African Affairs, Office of Regional Affairs
Young, James R., Office of Facilities Management and Administrative Services

GS-8

Besson, Wanda Kay, Office of Foreign Buildings
Gold, Louise M., Office of Communications
Helm, Kathleen A., Office of the Legal Adviser
Laprince, Beverly J., Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
Leonard, Eunice M., Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Public Programs
Lewis, Joanne L., Office of Communications, Communications Center Division
Staton, Betty M., Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for Africa
West, Kevin F., Office of Communications, Communications Center Division
Wilkins, James R., Office of Communications, Communications Center Division

GS-9

Dunne, James T., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Escue, Rose I., Passport Agency, San Francisco
Golden, Nancy L., Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of the Historian
Gonzales, Ann Marie, Passport Agency, New Orleans
Monroe, Joann, Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs
Porter, Lee, Office of the Legal Adviser
Price, Marjorie Ann, Passport Agency, San Francisco
Robinson, Alice M., Passport Services
Walker, Sheila K., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Recruitment, Examination and Employment

GS-10

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GS-11

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Land, Robert F., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center

Long, Michelle S., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Civil Service Career Development and Assignments
Lumsden, Susan L., Office of Foreign Service National Personnel
Page Jr., Clarence N., Bureau of Administration, Administrative Services Division
Rippe, Conrad M., Office of Communications, Communications Center Division
Roman, Margaret E., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center
Sweet, Patricia Diane, Bureau of Administration

GS-12

Guzowski, Danuta U., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Civil Service Career Development and Assignments
Kennelly, Ann Terese, Bureau of Personnel
Mayberry, Gregory N., Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
Rockwell, Pamela D., Office of the Assistant Legal Adviser, Economic and Business Affairs
Truly, Steve R., Foreign Affairs Data Processing Center

GS-13

Geoghegan, Margarita R., Inter-American Affairs, Office of the U.S. Representative to the Organization of American States
Lawrence III, David B., Office of Financial Services
Lodge, Terri Susan, Intelligence and Research
Maestri, Joseph C., Office of the Comptroller, Budget and Planning
Noble, James R., Economic and Business Affairs, Office of East-West Trade
Shaw, Catherine H., International Narcotics Matters
Stevens, Patricia Anne, East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Van Diepen, Vann, Intelligence and Research

GS-14

Foldvary, Frank C., Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
Grummon, Stephen Ray, Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for the Near East and South Asia
Mlotek, Ronald S., Office of Foreign Missions
Wapensky, Russell A., Inter-American Affairs, Office of the U.S. Representative to the Organization of American States
White, Wayne Edward, Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for the Near East and South Asia
Yuspeh, Sheldon, Office of the Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Personnel □

Appointments

Abalos, Ligaya J., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Andrews, Nicholas G., Classification/Declassification Center
Angelelli, Nancy L., Bureau of Administration, Allowances Staff
Beer, Carol Jean, Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs
Bloom, Dorothy I., Passport Agency, Houston
Bobotek, Susan T., Passport Agency, Seattle
Botelho, Daniel T., Passport Agency, Boston
Braden, Marria L., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center
Branch, Danny L., Office of Communications, Communications Center Division
Britton, Charlston, Passport Agency, New Orleans
Brooks, Roger A., International Organization Affairs, Policy and Planning Staff
Brown, Kelly D., Pre-Assignment Center
Brownfield, Robert Paul, Office of Communications
Buski, Stephen J., Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
Carpenter, Felicia L., Economic and Business Affairs, Office of Energy Consumer-Country Affairs
Clark-Ott, Adrienne, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations
Clark, Carolyn L., Office of Foreign Service National Personnel
Coleman, Albert B., Bureau of Consular Affairs



LEGISLATIVE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS—*Cathy Thibedeau*, chief of the congressional correspondence unit, receives Superior Honor Award from *James W. Dyer*, deputy assistant secretary in the bureau. She was also given a $2,000 cash award.

Cook, Gertrude, Passport Services
Cook, John F., Bureau of Consular Affairs
Corris, Virginia D., Foreign Service Institute
Cummings, Kevin C., Passport Agency, Houston
Davids, Deborah L., Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
De Bruin, Rinia Victoria, Foreign Service Institute
Eagar, Judith F., Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs
Elizondo, Katie P., Passport Agency, Houston
Engelbrecht Jr., Henry A., Classification/ Declassification Center
Fields, Helen D., Bureau of Administration, Allowances Staff
Ford, Hillman S., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Ford, Robert J., Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Office of Fisheries Affairs
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Glenn, Cleveland A., Passport Services
Gottlieb, Sherry L., Passport Services
Gould, Judith A., Passport Agency, Boston
Griffin, Patricia Ann, Passport Services
Hall Jr., Stewart, Office of Facilities Management and Administrative Services
Hamilton, Bryan A., Pre-Assignment Center
Jackson, Ceasar H., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Jamison, Alice C., Passport Agency, Los Angeles
Jenkins, Connie J., Passport Agency, Washington
Jenkins, George C., Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
Jevons, Charlene L., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Johnson, Francis, Pre-Assignment Center
Lafleur, Frederick F., Passport Agency, Boston
Lanham, Nadia Marie, Inter-American Affairs, Office of Central American Affairs
Lewis, Mari D., Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
Lopez, Kenneth E., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Martinez, Cresina M., Passport Agency, New Orleans
Matyas, Michele, Passport Services
McCollum, Daniel C., Passport Services
McHale, Edward Joseph, Classification/ Declassification Center
Mecklenburg, Charlene R., Foreign Service Institute
Melvin, Audrey J., Passport Services
Montgomery, Vivian E., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Morgan, Michelle Ann, Passport Agency, San Francisco
Mullin, John J., Classification/ Declassification Center
Muradian, Armen, U.S. Mission to the United Nations
Myers, Carman B., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Natal, Isabel, Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
Odom, Dan L., Office of Communications, Communications Center Division
Panko, Jennifer J., Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
Pelczynski, Gabrielle D., Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations
Peterson, Debra L., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Peterson, Janie A., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Recruitment, Examination and Employment
Phillips, Charisse M., Family Liaison Office
Relph Jr., James F., Classification/ Declassification Center
Richardson, Vonda L., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Civil Service Career Development and Assignments
Ricketts, Wilhelmina A., Office of Central African Affairs
Saddler, George Floyd, U.S. Mission to the United Nations
Schwartz, Runa M., Foreign Service Institute
Scott, Darlene, Passport Agency, New Orleans
Sigur Jr., Gaston J., East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Singletary, Cheryl Y., Office of the Comptroller, Fiscal Operations
Sison Jr., Desiderio, Office of Foreign Buildings
Smith, Judy H., Passport Services
Smith, Verna E., European and Canadian Affairs
Socolow, Janice D., Riyadh
Spadaccini, Elise T., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Teel, Kimble Lee, Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
Teufel, Hugo, Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement
Thorne, Carlton E., Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Office of Export and Import Control
Tuan, Shu-Hwa, Information Systems Office, Systems Design and Programming Division
Walker, Cheryl Lynn, Passport Agency, Houston
Warren, Cynthia J., U.S. Delegation (Geneva Negotiation Team)
White, Iris D., Office of Medical Services
Wilkinson, James Andrew, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management
Williams, Wanda A., Bureau of Administration, Personnel Management Division
Wills, Wanda A., Passport Agency, Washington
Wiseman, Michael W., Intelligence and Research
Wooten, Ingrid J., Foreign Service Institute
Wright, Mary A., Passport Services
Wurzberger, William C., Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs
Wyatt, Vera Helen, Economic and Business Affairs, Office of International Trade
Yarborough, Brenda Z., Classification/ Declassification Center
Zall, Rochelle M., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center □

Reassignments

Barnes, Vivian L., Office for Counter Terrorism and Emergency Planning to Visa Services, Office of Legislation, Regulations and Advisory Assistance
Bell, Virginia Ann, Office of Management Operations to Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Boone, Doris M., Office of Overseas Schools to Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations
Carter, Eileen K., Intelligence and Research, Office of Intelligence Liaison to Bureau of Personnel, Office of Foreign Service Career Development and Assignments
Cavallo, Ornella S., Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of Public Communication to Office of the Historian
Cook, Richelle M., International Organization Affairs, Office of Administrative Services to Office of the Comptroller
Cunningham, Jeannine L., Bureau of Consular Affairs to Office of the Comptroller, Budget and Planning
Demuth, Stephen C., Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of the Historian to Office of the Comptroller, Fiscal Operations
Eaton, Louise C., Office for Counter Terrorism and Emergency Planning to Citizens Emergency Center
Fisher, Paul W., Information Systems Office, Systems Design and Programming



FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE—Graduates of the January clerical orientation class, row one (left to right): *Faye V. Hartgrove, Sheila Ray Tindell, Diane Goode Green, Maxine Tyer, Monica Herring, Lavern S. Horton, Kara D. Shields, Rose Ginyard.* Row two: *Lillian Moren-Munger* (partially hidden), *Virginia Schmidt* (partially hidden), *Pamela Rush, Ann Marie Di Paolo, L. Martez Higgins, Gregory Ettleman, Robin Waldo, Wilhelmenia Geter* (partially hidden), *Janice Martin, Janie Miller* (course chairwoman), *Jean Kline* (partially hidden).

Division to Office of Facilities Management and Administrative Services

Godfrey, Deborah J., Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Arabian Peninsula Affairs to Secretariat Staff

Green, Diane G., Office of the Comptroller, Fiscal Operations to Bureau of Personnel, Office of Employee Relations

Harley, Stanley M., Pre-Assignment Center to Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management

Harris, Victoria E., Bureau of Diplomatic Security to Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for Africa

Hawkins, Gwendolyn, Bureau of Administration, Personnel Management Division to Foreign Affairs Data Processing Center

Hawkins, Olivette M., European and Canadian Affairs to Office of the Under Secretary for Management, Executive Office

Herd, Beverly N., Office of the Under Secretary for Management, Executive Office to Medical Services

Hill, Robert C., Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs to International Organization Affairs, Policy and Planning Staff

Holt, Valencia, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management to Bureau of Personnel, Office of Performance Evaluation

Johnston, Pamela D., Intelligence and Research, Office of Economic Analysis to Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Arabian Peninsula Affairs

Leonard, Ayesha, European and Canadian Affairs to Office of the Comptroller, Fiscal Operations

Lively, Elizabeth G., Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Office of Food and Natural Resources to Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Office of Cooperative Science and Technology Programs

MacManus, Carol K., Passport Agency, Boston to Passport Agency, Washington

Martin, Yolonda R., Office of the Curator, Diplomatic Reception Rooms to Secretariat Staff

Miller, Patricia A., Economic and Business Affairs, Office of International Finance and Development to Bureau of Public Affairs

O'Shea, Gayle E., Bureau of Diplomatic Security to Information Systems Office, User Support Services Staff

Pollard, Barbara A., Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for East Asia and Pacific to Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

Quinlan, Lisa Y., Pre-Assignment Center to Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Reed, Monica P., International Organization Affairs, Office of U.S. Budgetary Presentation and Payments to Office of the Counselor

Scott, Veronica E., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Foreign Service Career Development and Assignments to Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management

Wynn, Renee O., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management to Bureau of Consular Affairs □

Resignations

Abercrombie Jr., Herbert, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Employee Relations

Ahlman, Ingrid E., Bureau of Administration, Personnel Management Division

Aiken, Terry, International Organization Affairs, Office of U.N. System Budgets

Anderson, Linda Diane, Passport Services

Baker, Sonya D., East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Ball III, William L., Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

Barard, Gladys D., Passport Agency, Houston

Barton, Tania R., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Recruitment, Examination and Employment
Bayer, William, Passport Agency, Boston
Bonds, Regina W., Passport Agency, Houston
Bristol, Karen R., Passport Services
Brown, Bobria J., Passport Agency, Houston
Buchan, Laura L., East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Burris, Eletta E., Passport Services
Butler, Barbara M., International Organization Affairs, Office of U.S. Budgetary Presentation and Payments
Carroll, Patricia M., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center
Chance, Rachel E., East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Cherry, Renee, Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs
Clunan, John S., Executive Secretariat
Coates, Cheryl J., East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Coburn, Charles H., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center
Coleman, Alisa, Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Coleman, Carolyn D., East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Cotter, Lisa Marie, Economic and Business Affairs
Crawley, Lorretta G., Office of Communications, Communications Center Division
Creary, Sharon A., Passport Agency, Miami
Cummings, Lucy M., Diplomatic Pouch and Courier Services
Dean, Robert W., Politico-Military Affairs
Ditimi, Terry C., Passport Services
Dorsey, Patrice B., Passport Agency, Chicago
Douglas Jr., Howard E., Office of the Ambassador at Large
Dyess, Chandler J., Executive Secretariat
Farah, William J., Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs
Faucett, Terra E., Office of Management Operations
Fauz, Adrienne, Information Systems Office, Systems Design and Programming Division
Ferguson, Paul F., Executive Secretariat
Finlayson, Sheila R., East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Forte, David F., U.S. Mission to the United Nations
Frohlick, Calvin P., U.S. Mission to the United Nations
Furdyna, Michelle, U.S. Mission to the United Nations
George, Susan Elizabeth, Passport Services
Gershenson, Cecilia Anne, Executive Secretariat
Gilliam, Cynthia F., Passport Services
Gore II, Edward K., Office of Communications
Grant, Robert G., Passport Services
Harrell, Clara J., Passport Agency, Philadelphia
Harris, Lillian C., Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for Near East and South Asia
Harrison, Michelle D., Passport Services
Hicks, Joann, Passport Services
Hill, Sarita Diana, Office of Communications
Holleran, Rose E., Bureau of Administration, Personnel Management Division
Horton, Stacy, Passport Agency, Los Angeles
Hughes, Keith, Economic and Business Affairs
Jackson Jr., Arthur N., Office of the Under Secretary for Management, Executive Office
Jones, Anthony T., Passport Services
Jones, Theresa L., Passport Agency, Miami
Jones, Veronica M., Passport Agency, Houston
Kabwit, Ghislain C., Foreign Service Institute
Kaliski, Deborah L., Passport Agency, Seattle
Keel, Mary D., Bureau of Public Affairs
Kirby-Conway, Angela, Office of Facilities Management and Administrative Services
Kremonas, Barbara S., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Krumenacker, Marcella L., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management
L'Heureux, Mary T., Office of the Comptroller, Financial Operations
Lange, Jean A., Office of Foreign Service National Personnel
Le, Susan K., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Recruitment, Examination and Employment
Leacacos, Velia C., European and Canadian Affairs
Lester, Princess D., Office of the Comptroller, Accounting
Lindsay, Jacqueline A., Office of the Legal Adviser
Lundy, Charles A., Executive Secretariat
Mancano, Michael J., Office of Communications, Foreign Operations
Marshall, Mary F., Office of the Assistant Legal Adviser, Educational, Cultural and Public Affairs
McDaniel, Angela L., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management
Miller, Lillian R., Passport Agency, New York
Mills, Hylana A., Passport Agency, Los Angeles
Morris, Marjorie Ann, Foreign Service Institute
Morse, Dexter A., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Myers, John G., Office of the Comptroller, Financial Operations
Outlaw, Brenda L., International Organization Affairs, Office of U.N. Political and Multilateral Affairs
Oveson, Sanny, Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
Peade, Cheryl R., International Organization Affairs, Office of U.S. Budgetary Presentation and Payments
Posey, Robin V., Classification/ Declassification Center
Ransom, Gregory R., Bureau of Administration
Reid, April Marie, Office of Foreign Buildings
Rodman, Peter W., Office of the Secretary, Policy Planning Staff
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Rollins, Robert S., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center
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Rossi, Steven H., Office of the Comptroller, Fiscal Operations
Ryan, Victoria Y., Passport Agency, Philadelphia
Samuels, Michele L., Passport Agency, Chicago
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Scudder, Diana Elizabeth, Office of the Under Secretary for Management, Executive Office
Semakis, Katherine, East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Slamowitz, Mitchell G., Passport Services
Slivka, Ladislav J., Foreign Service Institute
Smith, Donna M., East Asian and Pacific Affairs
Smith, Sandra E., Passport Services
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Steiner, Howard B., Passport Services
Stevens, Donna M., Office of the Under Secretary for Management, Executive Office
Stockton, Karen J., Foreign Affairs Data Processing Center
Sweikhart, Linda C., Execu-

tive Secretariat

Talbert, Lisa Maureen, East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Tate, Janice L., U.S. Mission to the United Nations

Taylor, Lorri Ann, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management

Thompson, Raceta M., Passport Services

Tudy, Robin A., Passport Services

Turner, Roxane R., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center

Upston, John E., Inter-American Affairs

Vaccarino, Susan E., Bureau of Diplomatic Security

Van Heuven, Anne Marie, Executive Secretariat

Vogler, Benjamin C., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center

Void, Freda, Passport Services

Warner, Stephen M., East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Watkins, Ruby T., Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

Wiggins, Cynthia A., Office of the Comptroller, Fiscal Operations

Williams, Joyce E., International Joint Commission

Williams, Willie J., Diplomatic Pouch and Courier Services

Woodhouse, Michael E., Passport Agency, Seattle

Woodward, Elizabeth H., East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Young, Susan T., Office of Communications □

Retirements

Ahnemann, Albert, Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement

Brenner, Alta M., Foreign Service Institute

Byrne, Nora L., Passport Agency, New York

Crowley, James D., Visa Services, Office of Legislation, Regulations and Advisory Assistance

Grassia, Joseph, Bureau of Administration, Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement

Knight, Lee T., Foreign Affairs Information Management Center

Phroneberger, Richard P., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management

Steinacker, Helen C., Bureau of Administration, Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement

Thorne, C. Thomas, Intelligence and Research ■



FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE—Clerical orientation class graduates, in February, seated (left to right): *Sandra Krucelyak, Tara A. Diggs, Theresa C. Wells, Elizabeth Watkins, Cornelia Johnson.* **Standing:** *Kevin Wicker, Loretta Kennedy, Richard Murphy, Martha A. Alston, Gloria A. Whiddon, Elsie M. Kipps, Cecilia Smalls, Janie Miller* **(course chairwoman).**

Personnel: Foreign Service

Appointments

Alexander, Katherine Cheri, Quito
Barnes, Faye G., Bonn
Barnes, Susan Linda, Training Complement
Bentley-Anderson, Beryle L., Training Complement
Bezner, Mark Jeffrey, Training Complement
Binner, Lawrence N., Diplomatic Security
Bisharat, Henry Louis, Training Complement
Bodine, Anne Christy, Training Complement
Braddock, Susan J., Seoul
Brown, Janie Pfaupz, Amman
Brown, Judith Frances, Training Complement
Brown, Robert K., Office of Communications, Maintenance and Logistics Division
Burgess, Denise Naomi, Training Complement
Burns, Arminta M., Addis Ababa
Carmack, Maryann S., Lagos
Carragher, Danadee Eloise, Buenos Aires
Cartner, Donna J., Nicosia
Cecchini, Sandra J., Training Complement
Clark, Sandra Elaine, Training Complement
Corbett, Nancy Lynn, Training Complement
Crawford, Gregory A., Lima
Curry, Dennis L., Training Complement
Daniels, Rita Kay, New Delhi
Darrach, Sylvia Chavez, Gaudalajara
Davidson, Jon A., Tel Aviv
Dean, Nicholas Julian, Training Complement
Dyson, John, Training Complement
Eckardt, James H., Songkhla
Fermoselle, Pamela M., Mexico D.F.
Ferry, Brenda W., Manila
Fetter, David Richard, Training Complement
Figueroa, Richard A., Training Complement
Fleitman, Randolph H., Training Complement
Flynn, Sheila Marie, Training Complement
Foxworth, Dena Marie, Beijing
Froebe Jr., John A., Beijing
Fuller, Gerry William, Training Complement
Furuta-Toy, Julia Ann, Mazatlan
Gion, Patricia A., Kuwait
Gottlieb, Hope Ilona, Training Complement
Hardesty, Diana G., London
Hearne, Charles A., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Heffron, Kathleen Martin, Training Complement
Hernandez, Gloria, Mexico
Hill, Nicholas Manning, Training Complement
Hill, William R. G., Training Complement
Holt, Marilyn P., Nairobi
Houston III, Robert B., Beijing
Jacobson, Linda C., Harare
Jones, Linda F., Paris
Kaska Jr., Edward Wesley, Training Complement
Kennedy, Luiz Marina R., Hermosillo
Kraemer, Carole, Training Complement
Krupnick, Alison, Training Complement
Leahy, Timothy E., Training Complement
Lefkowitz, Cynthia R., Canberra
Marrano, Anastasia Nancy, Athens
McAuley, David, London
McDowell, Patricia J., Paramaribo
McGee, Trinidad B., London
McGeehan, Mary Grace, Training Complement
McIlvain, Anne M., Training Complement
Mok, Samuel Tinsing, Training Complement
Montel, Gilda G., Mexico
Moore, Evelyn M., Milan
Myers, Dana E., London
Nager, Jackie L., London
Ness, Howard O., Mexico
Niblock, Susan Butler, Jakarta
Peterson, Mercidita M., Bonn
Philo, William H., Bureau of Diplomatic Security
Plummer, Zarina V., Riyadh
Plymale, Sandra Gail, Mogadishu
Polansky, Brenda, Kuwait
Puccetti, Michael Dean, Training Complement
Pybus, Nani Suzette, Training Complement
Richardson, Jeanne M., Toronto
Riley IV, Richard Henry, Training Complement
Roberto, Ricardo Antonio, Training Complement
Sanchez, Maria Theresa, Mexico
Savitz, Philip William, Training Complement
Sikand, Ravindar K., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations
Sisson, Kara Ann, Jakarta
Spishakoff, Carmen, Monterrey
St. Clair, Michael Kevin, Training Complement
Strickler, Valorie G., Geneva-United States Mission
Sturgis, Francis M., Canberra
Sullivan, Helen V., The Hague
Sullivan, Stephanie S., Training Complement
Tresnjak-Smith, Sylvija, Krakow
Tueller, Deneece G., Riyadh
Upston, John Edwin, Kigali
Uyehara, Michael M., Training Complement
Vesey, Mary K., Colombo
Walker, Michelle, London
Weinstein, William, Training Complement
Whittlesey, Cynthia Lee, Training Complement
Williamson, Kathleen Ruth, Colombo
Wing, Robert S., Training Complement
Wisenbarger, Phyllis R., Stuttgart
Yi, Eunice Unmi, Seoul
Yovanovitch, Marie L. Training Complement
Zuhl, Benjamin, Krakow □

Transfers

Ahmed, Naim, Secretariat Staff to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training
Alexander, Susan Elaine, Mexico to St. Johns
Anske, Kay L., Mali to Manila
Arrizabalaga, Edward P., Santiago to Mexico
Augustine, Peter K., Foreign Service Institute, Language Training to Sofia
Ayers, Daniel A., Thailand to Office of Communications
Balderas, Bobby, Uruguay to Karachi
Barnett, Margaret A., Dominican Republic to Shanghai
Bellard, Scott D., East Asian and Pacific Affairs to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training
Bohnet, Dwight D., France to Dhahran
Boyd, Paul Lawrence, Spain to Intelligence and Research, Current Intelligence Staff
Breese, Terry Alan, East Asian and Pacific Affairs to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training
Burgess, Christopher T., Russia to European and Canadian Affairs
Butler, Michael, European and Soviet Affairs to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training
Coffman, Steven P., Executive Secretariat, Operations Center to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training
Cook, Marvin C., Germany to Prague
Curtain, Marlene L., Inter-American Affairs to Medical Services
Cusick, Anne Kathryn, Mexico to Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs
Davis, Richard V., Lebanon to Office of Foreign Buildings
Dickson, Loretta, Egypt to Sydney
Dilisio, Vilma Mae, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Foreign Service Career Development and Assignments to St. Georges
Dolezal, Carole Ann, Kinshasa to African Affairs
Eaton, William A., Bureau of Administration and Security to Under Secretary for Management

Farrell, Jerome T., Germany to Doha

Fitzpatrick, Karen E., Italy to European and Canadian Affairs

Fitzpatrick, Kathleen M., Executive Secretariat, Operations Center to Secretariat Staff

Flohr, Linda C., Jamaica to Inter-American Affairs

Frost, Gregory T., Foreign Service Institute, Language Training to Tijuana

Gorsky, Jeffrey H., Counselor of the Department to Intelligence and Research, Office of Analysis for Western Europe

Hendon, Owen W., Oman to Construction Management Division

Hewitt, Marianne B., Hong Kong to Jakarta

Hogan, Michael J., Germany to Ciudad Juarez

Horne, Richard L., European and Canadian Affairs to International Organization Affairs

Hudson Jr., Clarence A., Philippines to Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, United States

Imburg, Elizabeth L., Panama to Bureau of Personnel

Jaworski, Richard E., United Kingdom to Moscow

Johnson, Frances Faye, Politico-Military Affairs to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training

Johnson, Wesley D., Greece to Kabul

Jordan, Dan J., Mexico to Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement

Kamer, Helen L., India to Bangkok

Karlen, Dale A., Bureau of Diplomatic Security to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training

Kimball, Robert H., Indonesia to Office of Communications

Kirkpatrick, Alexander T., Intelligence and Research to Antananarivo

Kosier, Lily S., Fiji to Tel Aviv

Kruchko, Stephen J., Japan to Sanaa

Kuehl, Craig L., Mexico to Tunis

Kutsmeda, John E., Communications and Planning Engineering Division to Office of Communications

Lambertson, David F., Australia to Seoul

Leary, John C., Bureau of Inter-American Affairs to St. Georges

Leven, Charles H., Germany to Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs

Levin, Herbert, Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs to Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Livingston, Laura L., India to Calcutta

Long, Margaret L., Hong Kong to Nassau

Lyles, Joanne Rainey, Tanzania to Vict Mahe

Macias, Sally K., Argentina to Inter-American Affairs

Mason Jr., Donald T., Greece to Khartoum

Matthews, Carl B., Office of Communications to Office of Communications, Foreign Operations

Matthews, Wendell A., Jordan to Bangui

Meyers, Michael W., Russia to Dhaka

Montagne, Elizabeth A., United Kingdom to Monrovia

Montgomery, Ann C., Bureau of Refugee Programs, Regulations and Correspondence Division to Bureau of Refugee Programs, Admissions Programs Division

Montgomery, James M., Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs to Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

Mosley, Fanny S., East African Affairs to Bureau of African Affairs

Mulhall, Patricia, Czechoslovakia to European and Canadian Affairs

O'Neal, Molly L., Foreign Service Institute to Secretariat Staff

Odell, Deborah M., Refugee Programs to Bureau of African Affairs

Olmon, E. Parks, East Asian and Pacific Affairs to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training

Papendick, Josefina L., Training Complement to Hong Kong

Pavlik, Joan D., Norway to Havana

Pina, Jeannette C., Canada to Lima

Porto, Mary L., Brazil to Near Eastern and Southern Asian Affairs

Ricciardi, Coreen Louise, Bureau of Administration and Security of Bureau of African Affairs, Executive Director

Ricciuti, Nicholas James, Management Operations to Executive Secretariat, Operations Center

Roberts, Ronald MacDonnell, Foreign Service Institute, Language Training to Bucharest

Sahli, Evelyn R., Kuwait to Riyadh

Savery, James H., Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs to Bureau of Personnel, Board of Examiners

Sawyer, Roger Everett, Foreign Service Institute to Ottawa

Schweitzer, G. Manfred, Politico-Military Affairs to Rabat

Smith, Claris J., European and Canadian Affairs to Rome

Smith, Garry C., Bureau of African Affairs to Kampala

Spakauskas, Anthony, Inter-American Affairs to Foreign Service Institute

Stegelmann, Ingrid M., Brazil to Bureau of African Affairs

Strelick, Arthur P., Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training

Sullivan Jr., Paul B., Ireland to Panama

Surena, Jean R., Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement to Foreign Service Institute, Language Training

Sutow, Edmund Keith, Canada to Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Tarby, Dorothy M., Soviet Union to Pretoria

Tennant, S. Louise, Israel to Tel Aviv

Thompson, Gail A., Foreign Service Institute, Language Training to Bucharest

Tisak, M. Susan, Peru to Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Tomsen, Peter, Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs to Beijing

Trotter, Charles D., Saudi Arabia to Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Trum, James G., El Salvador to Bureau of Administration and Security

Tyler, David A., Sierra Leone to Stuttgart

Viggiano, Michael A., France to Budapest

Warnell, Jimmie D., Singapore to Jakarta

Waters, Rebecca Roberts, Beijing to Jerusalem

Weinland, Helen, Rwanda to International Organization Affairs

White, Donna R., Office of the Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science and Technology to Deputy Assistant Secretary for Communications

Wildermuth, Ronald A., Barbados to Antananarivo

Young, Mark, Inter-American Affairs to Buenos Aires

Yuhasz, Raymond Alexander, Costa Rica to Inter-American Affairs □

Resignations

Anderson, Joseph Albert, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management

Bevill, Robert Lewis, Antananarivo
Bramer, Susan L., Montevideo
Carper, Colleen Marie, Dakar
Chiu, Sin Yu, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management
Davey, Richard A., Buenos Aires
Dulberger, Jack Kevin, Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Endresen, Patricia L., Warsaw
Feigenberg, Mitchell H., Foreign Service Institute
Fox, Galen W., Bureau of Personnel
Furlong II, Francis X., Office of Foreign Buildings
Goldbeck, Carla J., Seoul
Gonzales, Judith Lynn, Bridgetown
Harry, Jane, Conakry
Hayashi, Michael, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management
Jackson, David L., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management
Johns, Joseph M., San Salvador
Jomeruck, Muriel R., Pretoria
Kaddaras Jr., James C., Panama
Leary, Margareth H., Sao Paulo
Lefkowitz, Cynthia R., Canberra
Mack, Bettie F., Abidjan
Marston, Mary F., Canberra
Milburn, Elena M., Georgetown
Nyborg, Keith Foote, Helsinki
Overby, Carol M., Monrovia
Perez, Carlos, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management
Roark, Eileen Frances, Lagos
Roughead, Donna S., Monrovia
Saif, Miriam, Trieste
Spilsbury, Gail D., Georgetown
Steenson, Gary P., Beijing
Tilles, Claudia M., Algiers
Wang, Caroline, Bureau of Personnel, Office of Management
Yarbrough, Paula L., Kuwait □

Retirements

Asencio, Diego C., Brazil
Atcherson, Larry H., Nassau
Blust, Merwin Carl, Office of the Secretary of State
Clute, Claude J., Bangkok
Charbonnier, Geraldine B., Bureau of African Affairs, Office of Regional Affairs
Fergusson, Harvey, Intelligence and Research
Kimball, Robert H., Bureau of Administration and Security
Lumsden Jr., George Q., Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs
McClelland, Donna C., Mogadishu
McCoy, Richard A., Bureau of Personnel, Office of Foreign Service Career Development and Assignments
Nagy, Ernest A., London
Rigby, Robert W., Paris
Rush, Constance M., Tijuana
Wythe, Evelyn A., Bureau of Consular Affairs □

Senior pay awards

Members of the Senior Foreign Service listed below have been named to receive Department performance pay awards for "outstanding performance" during the period April 16, 1984, through April 15, 1985. The 267 awards range from $10,000 to $4,000.

The performance pay is being awarded in accordance with recommendations of the Senior Foreign Service Performance Pay Board which met on January 21. Awards were allocated among four categories of members who competed separately as presidential appointees, regardless of class; generalists in classes FE-CM and FE-MC; generalists in class FE-OC; and specialists, regardless of class. The recipients:

Anderson, Donald M.
Anderson, Laurence Desaix
Anderson, Robert
Armacost, Michael H.
Asencio, Diego C.
Babcock, Kenneth B.
Balabanis, G. Paul
Baquet III, Charles R.
Barkley, Richard C.
Barnes Jr., Harry G.
Barraclough, William G.
Bartholomew, Reginald
Bellochi, Natale H.
Bergold Jr., Harry E.
Berlind, Alan D.
Bernal, Caesar P.
Bishop, James K.
Bloch, Felix S.
Block, Stephen M.
Boehm, Richard W.
Boeker, Paul H.
Bogosian, Richard W.
Boright, John P.
Bowers, Charles R.
Boyle, John A.
Bray III, Charles W.
Breckon, M. Lyall
Bremer III, L. Paul
Bridges, Peter S.
Briggs, Everett E.
Brooks, Thomas Stanley
Brown, Richard C.
Brown, William A.
Brown, William B.
Bruce, Robert L.
Busby, Morris D.
Bushnell, John A.
Carolan, Jr., Thomas J.
Casey Jr., Edward A.
Chapin, Frederic L.
Clark Jr., Warren
Clark Jr., William
Clark, Bruce W.
Clark, Joan M.
Clark, John Eignus
Cleveland, Paul M.
Clingerman, John R.
Cluverius IV, Wat T.
Coburn, Harry, L.
Cohen, Herman J.
Colwell, Thomas C.
Combs Jr., Richard E.
Condayan, John
Connors, Michael V.
Constable, Elinor G.
Cook, Frances D.
Cooper, James Ford
Countryman, John R.
Covey, James P.
Creekmore Jr., Marion V.
Cundiff, Carl C.
Cutler, Walter L.
Davis Jr., John R.
Davis, Allen C.
De Vos, Peter Jon
Deal, Timothy E.
Dean, John Gunther
Dejarnette, Edmund T.
Depree, Willard A.
Dittmer, Clark M.
Dobbins, Jr., James E.
Dunlop, Thomas P. H.
Dustin, Eben H.
Eagleton Jr., William L.
Edgar, William H.
Edmondson, William B.
Eggertson, Paul Fred
Ellis, Clarke N.
Ericksen, Emil P.
Farley, Vincent J.
Farrand, Robert W.
Ferch, John A.
Ferriter, John P.
Fields, David C.
Flanigan, Alan H.
Flaten, Robert A.
Flatin, Bruce A.
Flower III, Ludlow
Freeman Jr., Charles W.
Freeman, Anthony G.
Fritts, Robert E.
Frowick, Robert H.
Funseth, Robert L.
Gamble, Roger R.
Gelbard, Robert S.
Gelber, Herbert Donald
Gibson, Stephen R.
Gillespie Jr., Charles A.
Gilmore, Harry J.
Glaspie, April C.
Glitman, Maynard W.
Goff, Paul A.
Goodby, James E.
Grove Jr., Brandon H.
Hallford, Scott S.
Hare, Paul J.
Harrison, Roger G.
Harrop, William C.
Hartman, Arthur A.
Haverkamp, Roy T.
Helfrich, Gerard F.
Hill, M. Charles
Holdridge, John H.
Hollingsworth, Jr., Hugh B.
Holmes, Henry A.
Horowitz, Herbert Eugene
Howarth, Richard H.
Howland, Richard C.
Hughes, Arthur M.
Hulings III, Joseph S.
Hummel Jr., Arthur W.
Hurwitz, Edward
Imus, Richard H.
Jaeger, George W.
Johnstone, Larry Craig
Jones, George F.

Kamman, Curtis W.
Kauzlarich, Richard Dale
Kelly, John H.
Kemp, Larae Washington
Kilday, Lowell C.
Killion, Dalton Y.
Kirk, Roger
Korn, David Adolph
Kornblum, John C.
Lamb, Denis
Lamb, Robert E.
Lambertson, David F.
Landau, George W.
Lane, Larry F.
Lavorel, Warren A.
Ledogar, Stephen J.
Lehovich, Vladimir
Levin, Burton
Levitsky, Melvyn
Low, Stephen
Luers, William H.
Lyne, Stephen R.
Mack, David L.
Maresca, John J.
Marsh, William H.
Mason, Dwight N.
Matlock Jr., Jack F.
McAninch, Vernon D.
McCall, Sherrod B.
McCormack, Richard L.
McKinley, Brunson
McLaughlin, Joseph D.
McManaway Jr., Clayton E.
McNamara, Thomas E.
Melton, Richard H.
Moffat, Jay P.
Monjo, John C.
Montgomery, James M.
Moore, Bert C.
Moose, George E.
Moran, James B.
Morefield, Richard H.
Morris, Robert G.
Morris, Robert J.
Mount, Day Olin
Murphy, Richard W.
Negroponte, John D.
Neher, Leonardo
Newlin, Michael H.
Newton, David G.
Niles, Thomas M.T.
Norris Jr., Chester E.
Oakley, Robert B.
Ogden, Jerome C.
Ogden, Richard M.
Ortiz Jr., Frank V.
Palmer, Robie M.H.
Parris, Mark Robert
Passage, David D.
Peck, Robert A.
Pelletreau Jr., Robert H.
Pendleton Jr., Miles S.
Penfold, John H.
Perkins, Edward J.
Pettinga, Frank L.
Pickering, Thomas R.
Pixley, Burnett Q.
Placke, James A.
Platt, Nicholas
Polansky, Sol
Precht, Henry
Pryce, William T.
Quainton, Anthony C. E.
Ranson, David M.
Raphel, Arnold L.
Rattray, Alexander L.
Reddy, Leo J.
Ribera, Robert C.
Rich Jr., Robert G.
Ridgway, Rozanne L.
Robinson, Roger H.
Rondon, Fernando E.
Rosenthal, James D.
Rouse, John Hall
Rowell, Edward M.
Roy, J. Stapleton
Rushing, Charles E.
Ryan, Mary A.
Salmon, William C.
Schaffer, Howard B.
Sebastian, Peter
Seitz, Raymond G.H.
Service, Robert E.
Shankle, Jr., Arthur P.
Shea, Terence J.
Sherman, Jr., George F.
Sherman, William C.
Shlaudeman, Harry W.
Shoesmith, Thomas P.
Simons Jr., Thomas W.
Sipprelle, Dudley G.
Skoug Jr., Kenneth N.
Smith Jr., Dane F.
Smith, N. Shaw
Smith, Richard J.
Spiers, Ronald I.
Stearns, Monteagle
Steiner, Steven F.
Stewart, John Todd
Stout, Charles R.
Streator Jr., Edward J.
Streeb, Gordon L.
Suddarth, Roscoe S.
Swartz, David H.
Swing, William L.
Taylor, Clyde Donald
Taylor Jr., Rush W.
Taylor, John J.
Teare, Richard W.
Thayer, Harry E.T.
Thomas II, Charles H.
Tomseth, Victor L.
Trail III, George A.
Tull, Theresa A.
Veliotes, Nicholas A.
Viets, Richard Noyes
Vogelgesang, Sandra Louise
Walker Jr., Edward S.
Walker, Willam Graham
Watson, Alexander F.
Watson, Douglas K.
Wendt, E. Allan
Wilcox, Jr., Philip C.
Wilkinson, M. James
Williamson, Larry C.
Wilson, Jr., Emmett N.
Wilson, Richard L.
Wisner II, Frank G.
Woessner, William M.
Woods, Ronald E.
Wright, Roderick M. □

Commissioning, tenure board

The Commissioning and Tenure Board has completed its review of the files of the Foreign Service officer career candidates who were eligible for consideration at its December 1985 session. Following is the list of candidates recommended for tenure and appointment as FSOs (language probationers are not included on this list).

Andrews, Timothy D.
Baca, J. Richard
Barmon, Kathleen W.
Bassett, Leslie A.
Bishop, Clyde
Blau, Robert I.
Carter III, Phillip
Dean, Robert S.
Donahue, David T.
Evans, Charles W.
Friedheim, Daniel V.
Garland, Elaine L.
Grossman, Daniel P.
Hamilton, Anne W.
Hardesty, Linda K.
Jackson, Robert P.
Jones, Judith A.
Kiesling, John B.
Klemm, Hans G.
Lavorel, Sharon A.
Lowe, Benjamin M.
Marks, David M.
Moore, Wendela C.
Munoz, Arnold N.
Ostroff, David R.
Parker, Andrew C.
Presgrove, Barbara
Rapson, Robert G.
Reichelderfer, Thomas
Running, Eric W.
Scaletta Jr., Thomas
Segura-Giron, Bernardo
Seldowitz, Stuart M.
Smith, Daniel B.
Syring, W. Patrick
Tadie, Eugene P.
Tidball, Alyce J.
Tiernan, Thomas J.
Troxel, Alan D.
Tunis, Jeffrey S.
Turley, Frank C.
Wagner, Susan M.
Young, James M.
Zelle, Susan W. ■



Ambassador *Loren E. Lawrence* receives retirement plaque from *Herman J. Cohen*, deputy assistant secretary for personnel, second from left. At far left is diplomatic security director *Robert E. Lamb. Mrs. Lawrence* is with them.

Honors and Awards



WINNIPEG, Canada—Ambassador *Thomas Niles*, on a trip to this U.S. consulate general north of the Minnesota border, presents meritorious honor cash awards to consular assistants *Brenda Meyers* and *Beverly Matte*. From left are: vice consul *Frank Kerber*, Ms. Meyers, Mr. Niles, Ms. Matte, consul general *Victor Abeyta*, vice consul *Phillip Carter III*.



ADMINISTRATION—The deputy assistant secretary for operations, *John Condayan*, left, presents Meritorious Honor Award to *Truman Brown*, director, Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement.



KHARTOUM, Sudan—At award ceremony in this African nation west of Ethiopia, from left: *L. Schiermeyer, Foti Pandalakis, Habtom Yakob*, Ambassador *Hume Horan, M. Saie, Kang Kil, Kim Gallant*. Kneeling: *A. Admiomo, M. Haroun, Ali I. Malik, A. Sasa, Andrew Tutto, Robert E. Claus, George Ayad, Tasfay Ambay*. ■

Bureau Notes

The Seventh Floor

Secretary's Office

SECRETARY SHULTZ traveled to Stockholm, Sweden, March 14–16, to lead the U.S. delegation attending the funeral services of Swedish Prime Minister OLOF PALME. Advancing the Secretary's trip were Secretariat Staff officers DEBORAH GRAZE and MOLLY O'NEAL, and secretarial assistants SAADIA SARKIS and DOROTHY SIMMONS. Accompanying the Secretary to Stockholm were NICHOLAS PLATT, special assistant to the Secretary and executive secretary of the Department; BRUNSON McKINLEY, deputy executive secretary; PATRICK KENNEDY, executive director, Executive Secretariat; JOHNATHAN BENTON, special assistant to the Secretary; KATE MILNE, secretary, Office of the Secretary. Also accompanying the Secretary were ROZANNE RIDGWAY, assistant secretary for European affairs, and BERNARD KALB, assistant secretary for public affairs.

From March 20–30 the Secretary traveled to France, Turkey, Greece, Italy and Rome. This trip was Mr. Shultz' first visit as Secretary to Turkey and Greece. In Paris, France, the Secretary delivered a speech to the Stanford University Alumni Association's first international conference. In Turkey, Greece, Italy and France, the Secretary reviewed bilateral and multilateral issues with government and political leaders. While in Rome, the Secretary had an audience with his Holiness Pope JOHN PAUL II, Easter Sunday, at the Vatican. Those accompanying the Secretary and the advance members of the trip included M. CHARLES HILL, executive assistant to the Secretary; Mr. McKinley, Mr. Kennedy; special assistants JOHNATHAN BENTON and GERALD ANDERSON; special assistant KAREN GALATZ; personal assistant JOYCE NESMITH; personal secretaries ELIZABETH GASTON and Ms. Milne; Secretariat Staff officers TIM COLLINS, Ms. Graze, KATHLEEN FITZPATRICK, EDWARD SMITH, ANGUS SIMMONS and GLYN DAVIES. Secretarial assistants included MARTI SZRAMEK, BONNIE BENDER, DOROTHY SIMMONS, MILDRED ENGRAM, SHARON OHTU and DONNA DEJBAN. Also accompanying the Secretary were Richard Solomon, director, Policy Planning Staff, and Mr. Kalb and Ms. Ridgway. □

Office of the Under Secretary for Political Affairs

Under Secretary MICHAEL ARMACOST addressed the Executive Council for Foreign Diplomats, in the East Auditorium, March 17 . . . On March 25 he traveled to Columbia University to address the 25th anniversary celebration of the School of International and Public Affairs. He was presented with the first International Fellows Award there, for "distinguished service in international affairs." . . . On March 30 he appeared on NBC's "Meet the Press." □

Office of Protocol

At a White House ceremony on March 11, chief of protocol SELWA ROOSEVELT escorted to the President the appointed ambassadors of Peru, Finland, Panama, Bolivia, Colombia and Burkina Faso, for presentation of credentials . . . Mrs. Roosevelt presented cash awards to RANDELL BUMGARDNER, WILLIAM CARTER, IRIA MAHASITILAB, MARY MASSERINI, ALEXANDRA MILLER and SHIRLEY STEWART; quality step increases to CATHERINE GERARDI, LYNNE MILLER and LINDA MYSLIWY; a meritorious step increase to MARYELLEN VANDIVIER; and certificates of appreciation (Combined Federal Campaign) to LOUISE BENNETT, Mr. Bumgardner and ALEXANDRA MILLER . . . Mrs. Roosevelt escorted the prime minister of Canada and his wife during their official visit to Washington. Private visits to Washington were made by the prime minister of Ireland and the foreign ministers of Benin and Canada. Coordinating the visits were JAMES MANNING, Ms. Mysliwy and SAMUEL CASTLEMAN . . . Mrs. Roosevelt, assisted by acting assistant chief PAMELA GARDNER and APRIL GUICE, supervised arrangements for the annual reception and buffet supper of Secretary and Mrs. Shultz in honor of the chiefs of diplomatic missions and their spouses, in the Benjamin Franklin Room, March 7. Assisting were deputy chief TIMOTHY TOWELL, associate chief RICHARD GOOKIN, assistant chief DOUGLAS HARWOOD, PATRICK DALY, DELILAH LILLY, CHRISTINE McBRIDE, JOAN JUNGFLEISCH, Ms. Stewart, Mr. Bumgardner, Ms. Bennett, TINA MORRIS, CYNTHIA THOMAS, ELIZABETH EELLS, LAWRENCE DUNHAM, Ms. Gerardi, KIM MIDDLETON, GEORGIA BOOTH, JAYN MONTHIETH and CHENOBIA CALHOUN.

Mr. Towell presided at the swearing-in ceremonies of GASTON SIGUR as assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and PAUL D. WOLFOWITZ as U.S. ambassador to Indonesia . . . Mr. Gookin briefed Fort Bragg foreign area officer wives on Protocol's role in the Department . . . He testified before a Senate subcommittee, March 18, on the Department's role in proposals to erect memorials and monuments in Washington . . . REBECCA BOYD and JULIE ANDREWS traveled with the White House advance team for the first lady's visit to Atlanta, to address the PRIDE conference (Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education) . . . General Services Administration administrator TERENCE C. GOLDEN; DOUGLAS HARWOOD of Protocol; SANDRA SHARPE, Blair House Restoration Fund executive secretary; and CASSANDRA STONE, Blair House assistant curator, toured the President's guest house, Blair House, to observe progress of the renovation, which is one-quarter complete and on schedule. CAROL SOMERVILLE, Blair House manager, is overseeing the project for Protocol.

MICHELE ROSSI of the ceremonial section has resigned to take a position in the Office of the Attorney General. □

Administration

Office of the Executive Director

The new chief of the Administrative Services Division is CLARENCE (BUTCH) PAGE, formerly of the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs. □

ADMINISTRATION—Assistant Secretary *Donald J. Bouchard*, left, presents Meritorious Honor Award to *Jerome F. Tolson*, director, Allowances Staff.



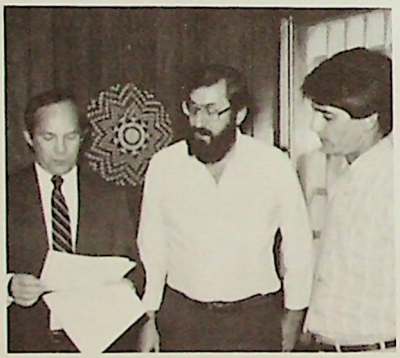


PARIS, France—Communications officers receive meritorious step increases. From left: *Dennis Watson, Richard Lowe, Paul Doumitt,* Ambassador *Joe M. Rodgers, Henry Castillo, Ray Shankweiler, Dwight Bohnet, Robert Rigby.*

Office of Communications

Deputy assistant secretary ROBERT C. RIBERA addressed the 32nd junior officer class of the Foreign Service, at the Foreign Service Institute, in March. He briefed class members on the communications assets of the Department . . . Guest speakers for the Office of Communications monthly meeting in March were KENNETH KIDWELL, chief, communications security, and RICHARD RAPIER and DAVID NOACK, Communications Security Staff. The topic was Communications Security activities, with briefings provided on national and Department-level actions underway and contemplated for the future . . . Mr. Ribera and the chief of maintenance and logistics, DAVID BORTER, briefed a group of 20 recently-hired communications electronics officers, on their new careers and what they could expect in the coming years.

The following communications personnel were on consultation recently: CHARLES CAESSENS, Madrid; JANE FLORENCE, Karachi; HERMAN ELLINGTON, Freetown; GREG TYSONS, La Paz; CHARLES HUSEMAN, New Delhi; ROBERT REED, Khartoum; JOSEPH O'BRIEN, Bucharest; THOMAS BELL, Madrid; KATHRYN COOK, Karachi; NANCY HIGH, Athens; LUIS DIAZ-RODRIGUEZ, Bonn; WILLIAM McMANUS, Moscow; WILLIAM PATTERSON, Brussels; ALBERT HOLLOWAY, Brasilia; RAE TEMPERTON, Nairobi . . . Completing courses in the Communications Training Division were VINCENT LIMA; VERN MILLS; CHARLES CAESSENS, Madrid; HERMAN ELLINGTON, Freetown; EDWARD SAUNDERS, Cairo; KELLEY DUPUIS, Frankfurt; RICHARD FASCIGLIONE, Bonn; LEONARD KRASKE, Panama; ROSCOE LINDSEY, Rio de Janeiro; LESLIE VAUGHAN, Ouagadouga; JOSEPH LOGUIDICE, Dhaka; MICHAEL CESENA, Capetown; PATRICIA CRUM, Rome; LEWIS FIERKE, Kuwait; GARY KOELSCH, Baghdad; ALICIA STIDHAM, Vienna; BOB BOBLITZ, Vientiane; CONRAD RIPPE; GREG TYSONS, La Paz; JEWELLENE WILSON, rover; ROBERT REED, Khartoum; RUSSELL LeCLAIR, New Delhi; TIMOTHY TICKNER, Manila; RUDY LORENZ, The Hague; DEBRA CRUTCHFIELD, Curacao; RICHARD WESTON, Palermo; LOLA TIMMINS, Hermosillo; JACALYN STEIN, Rome; DAVID MERRITT, Bridgetown; BARBARA SCHWARTZ, London; SHELBY FRIDAY, Jeddah; JAMES METZGER, RAE TEMPERTON, Nairobi; WILLIAM PATTERSON, NATO; KATHRYN COOK, Karachi; JOSEPH COMFORT, RON JAWORSKI; CHARLES LYNDE, rover; ETTA WILKINSON, rover; NANCY HIGH, Athens; THOMAS BELL, Madrid; CHRIS BONSTEEL, Capetown; JOHN GILLDREN, new hire; RAYMOND NORRIS; CAROLE MORTON, Quebec; JEANINE JACKSON, Zurich; CATHERINE McGRATH; ALAN PATERSON, new hire; BURDETTE HAMMITT; rover; JOHN GILLGREN, new hire. □



AMMAN, Jordan—Deputy chief of mission *Edward Gnehm* reads citations for meritorious honor and step-increase awards for *Duane Bredeck*, communications program officer, and *Michael Monday*, support communications officer (right).

Office of Language Services

NEIL SEIDENMAN and ALEC TOUMAYAN accompanied VICE PRESIDENT BUSH on his trip to Europe . . . STEPHANIE VAN REIGERSBERG assisted Ambassador PHILIP HABIB during his trip to four Central American countries . . . Russian interpreter DIMITRY ZARECHNAK flew to Stockholm for the meeting between SECRETARY SHULTZ and the Soviet prime minister . . . Other travel included that of GALINA TUNIK-ROSNIANSKY to Moscow, LILLIAN NIGAGLIONI to San Diego and Tijuana and RITA BOREN to Bogota.

After the conclusion of the nuclear and space talks in Geneva, staff interpreters DIMITRI ARENSBURGER and WILLIAM HOPKINS were held over to assist contract interpreter WILLIAM KRIMER and translator LAWRENCE BURRELL with the language support for the Standing Consultative Commission . . . Office director HARRY OBST, interpreter BARBARA PHILLIPS and reviewer JACQUELINE JARMAN coordinated language support for two successive weeks of committee meetings of the Codex Alimentarius, in the Department, March 10–21. There was a night shift of translators. □

Consular Affairs

In the spirit of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, Consular Affairs has closed its part-time passport acceptance facility on Capitol Hill. This cost-saving measure will enable Passport Services to consolidate its operations for serving congressional members and their staffs.

The Systems Application Staff welcomed PAT (JETT) LaRUE, BOB SIEGEL, JOHN COOK, AL COLEMAN and EFRAIN ORTIZ ... Senior deputy assistant secretary MICHAEL H. NEWLIN presented awards to the employees of the Philadelphia Passport agency, for their work during the agency's conversion from manual to automated processing ... ED KAPLAN, acceptance agent coordinator at the Northeast Processing Center of Passport Services, retired on March 28. He was awarded a plaque for 17 years of service with Passport Services, during which he worked at the Rockefeller Center, Stamford and the Northeast Center ... NELLIE BACON, acceptance agent coordinator, and DOROTHY MORGAN, fraud coordinator, Miami Passport Agency, conducted a workshop for southern Florida acceptance agents, with emphasis on identification features of the acceptance process ... JAMES STANLEY, regional director, Miami Passport Agency, spoke to the Democratic Women's Club of Miami about travelers' safety and the passport application process.

At the Northeast Processing Center, JAMES HICKEY, LISA JOHNSON and DEBRA THOMAS received quality step increases ... JEFFREY SMITH received a cash award of $300 ... SAKAE M. HAWLEY, regional director, Los Angeles, and VINCENT MOORE, assistant regional director, attended a reception given by the Canadian consul general, JOAN WINSER, in honor of JACK MURTA, minister of state for tourism for Nova Scotia ... They inspected the Canadian tall ship, the Bluenose II, which was docked at the port of Los Angeles on a good-will/tourism visit.

GARY VALLEY, senior examiner, Seattle Passport Agency, transferred to the Los Angeles Passport Agency ... EDWARD N. HART, regional director, Seattle Passport Agency, and DONNA MICHAELS, adjudication supervisor, attended the Seattle Federal Executive Board's President's Council for Management Improvement Productivity workshop ... ROBERT MORRIS, Office of Security, Seattle Field Office, briefed the Seattle adjudication staff regarding the changes in the arrest authority of security agents, regarding passport applicants suspected of fraud ... The Seattle agency welcomed a new processing supervisor, EDWARD J. GAFFNEY, and a new senior examiner, S. TERESA BOBOTEK.

Visa Services' deputy assistant secretary, VERNON PENNER, addressed graduate students at the University of Utah, March 7, concerning State career opportunities and the challenge of consular work ... THOMAS FUREY, special as-



SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic—Consul general *Dudley G. Sipprelle* is presented a Superior Honor Award. Ambassador *Lowell C. Kilday* watches wife *Linda* pinning on the award.



GUADALAJARA, Mexico—At awards ceremony, from left: consul general *Irwin Rubenstein, Arturo Vazquez, Ana Rosa Salazar, Gilberto Villanueva, Olga Pena,* chief inspector *Raymond Gonzalez, Guadalupe Lima.*

sistant, was on temporary duty in Seoul, to provide assistance to the consular section, March 17–April 20 . . . PETER KAESTNER, Visa Services Systems Liaison, traveled to Buenos Aires to install the immigrant visa applicant control system and the nonimmigrant visa computer-assisted processing system, and to Bogota, to provide followup training, April 5–26 . . . The Coordination Division welcomed VIVIAN BARNES . . . RICHARD ELAM was reassigned from the Fraud Division to Kingston . . . GWENDOLYN QUARTERMAN retired on February 28.

MONICA GAW, Citizens Consular Services, attended an interagency meeting on child pornography and exploitation, in Washington, March 31 . . . Representatives from the U.S. Customs Service, Post Office, the FBI and Department officials met to discuss interagency efforts to combat child pornography material transmitted via international mail . . . JOHN H. ADAMS, director, Citizens Emergency Center, addressed prospective foreign exchange students at Georgetown University, March 24, concerning consular services available to Americans aboard . . . The center welcomed the following new employees: ROBERT CALLARD, previously with Congressional Relations; SHIRLEY LOUISON, previously with Medical Services; and TAWANNA GLOVER, previously with the executive office . . . BETTY McCUTCHAN, a mid-level entrant officer assigned to New Delhi, has been assigned to Overseas Citizens Services, March 31–June 13, as part of her consular training. □

East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Assistant Secretary GASTON SIGUR visited the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan, March 30–April 5. He held meetings with top government officials in each country. He also visited a refugee camp in Thailand . . . While in Malaysia, he delivered a speech on U.S.-Association of Southeast Asian Nations relations, at a conference sponsored by the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He was accompanied by special assistant DEAN WELTY and RICHARD CHILDRESS . . . Mr. Sigur, with deputy assistant secretary BILL SHERMAN and members of the Office of Japanese Affairs, participated, April 12–14, in the visit to Washington of Japan's prime minister . . . Mr. Sigur participated, with deputy assistant JIM LILLEY and members of the Office of Australian and New Zealand Affairs, in the April 15–18 visit of the Australian prime minister . . . He addressed the Cincinnati Council on World Affairs, April 18, on "Overall Policy Approaches to the Asian Region." . . . Mr. Sigur testified, April 10, before the Senate Armed Services Subcommittees on Seapower and Force Projection and Military Construction . . . He testified, April 16, before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittees on Asian and Pacific Affairs and Human Rights and International Organizations, on developments in Korea.



BANGKOK, Thailand—Deputy chief of mission *Charles W. Freeman*, right, presents Meritorious Honor Award to consular officer *Frederick J. Vogel*.

Principal deputy assistant secretary JOHN C. MONJO participated in the second U.S.-Malaysia colloquium, at Airlie House, Va., March 10 . . . On March 12 he testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, on 1987 foreign assistance for the East Asian and Pacific region, and before the House Foreign Affairs Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, on the prisoner-of-war issue . . . On March 14 he testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary, regarding 1987 funding for the Asia Foundation . . . He traveled to New York, March 26, to meet with the Indonesian foreign minister.

Deputy assistant secretary WILLIAM C. SHERMAN accompanied Defense Secretary CASPAR WEINBERGER to Seoul, to attend the annual security consultative meeting, and to Tokyo, for discussions with Japanese officials, March 31–April 6 . . . HARRIET ISOM also attended the security consultative meeting.

Deputy assistant secretary JAMES R. LILLEY addressed the American Legion Auxiliary, February 24, at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, on "U.S. Policy in East Asia." . . . On February 28 he spoke at the Friday Forum, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., on "China and Taiwan." . . . He addressed the National Press Club, Josh Javits Group, March 27, on "China/U.S. Trade Relations." . . . On April 7, at the Department presentation for Jefferson fellows from the East-West Center, his topics was "Developments in East Asia."

Deputy assistant secretary WILLIAM PIEZ participated in the third series of a seminar on U.S.-Japan relations, sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations, in New York, April 8 . . . He addressed the spring class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology senior executives, sponsored by the Brookings Institution, April 27, in the Department , on U.S.-East Asia Economic Prospects."

Special assistant DEAN WELTY briefed a high school group from Indiana, on developments in East Asia, March 20 . . . On March 28 PAUL D. WOLFOWITZ, former assistant secretary for the bureau, hosted an awards ceremony honoring members of the bureau for their performance during his tenure. Receiving Superior Honor Awards were Mr. Monjo; JOHN FINNEY, deputy director, Office for Philippine Affairs; DANIEL HOWARD, director, Public Affairs Staff; AUREALIA BRAZEAL, deputy director, Office for Japanese Affairs; DONALD RAMAGE, bureau executive director; and JAMES BERG, political-economic adviser, Office for Micronesian Status Negotiations . . . Receiving Meritorious Honor Awards: TERRY BREESE, country officer for Laos, Office for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia; W. DAVID STRAUB, political officer, Office for Korean Affairs; and MARY ANN COTE, secretary, front office . . . Superior honor group awards were presented to the Office for Philippines Affairs; Public Affairs Staff; Office for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia; and the Office for the Pacific Islands . . . Certificates of Appreciation were presented to the members of the Philippine task force, which covered the Philippine election . . . Length-of-service awards were presented to Mr. Monjo and E. PARKS OLMON, each with 30 years service, and CHARLES KARTMAN, 10 years service . . . A quality step increase was presented to COLLEEN KINNEY, staff aide, front office.

The Office of China Affairs deputy director, EUGENE MARTIN, participated in the China reporting conference in Hong Kong, March 10–11 . . . After consultations there, he had discussions with Chinese and American officials, correspondents and business representatives in Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Shanghai, Wuhan and Beijing . . . He met with representatives attached to the Pacific command in Honolulu . . . The deputy director for economic affairs, JOAN PLAISTED, visited Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Chengdu, Xian, Shanghai and Beijing, February 26–March 21, to discuss post reporting, to meet the U.S. and Chinese government and business officials, and to observe, firsthand, China's economic reforms . . . On April 7 she spoke at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, to a group departing to study China's military and industrial structure . . . On March 31 political officer MORTON HOLBROOK spoke on the Department's role in formulating foreign policy, as part of a lecture series sponsored by Valdosta State College, Ga. . . . Political officer RUSSELL SVEDA spoke to groups, April 14–15, at the University of Minnesota and the University of North Dakota, as well as to civic groups and the media in both states, about the Sino-Soviet-U.S. "strategic triangle." . . . Economic officer ROBERT GOLDBERG was in Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Beijing, April 1–25, to discuss bilateral economic issues and problem areas.

ROBERT B. DUNCAN, director, Office of Economic Policy, attended the second U.S.-Malaysia symposium, March 10–23, at Airlie House, Warrenton, Va. . . . He represented the bureau at the meeting of the U.S. National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation, in San Francisco, March 21–22 . . . He traveled to Seoul, Korea, to represent the bureau at the 35th Asia-Pacific Council of American Chambers of Commerce semiannual conference, April 9–12 . . . He traveled to Manila, to participate in the Asian Development Bank meeting, April 28–29 . . . WILLIAM TAGLIANI, economic/commercial officer, traveled to Bangkok, April 22–May 2, to attend the 42nd session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

GORDON CUCULLU, Office of Regional Affairs, participated in an international exchange conference, March 18–21, hosted by Lewis-Clark State College, Lewiston, Ida. Discussed were security and stability in Asia, and prospects for expanding trade, particularly exports from the Pacific northwest to East Asia.

CHARLES B. SALMON JR., director, Office for Thailand-Burma Affairs, represented the bureau at the East Asia and Pacific regional narcotics conference, March 17–19, in Bangkok . . . Attorney General EDWIN MEESE III and Prime Minister PREM TINSULANONDA of Thailand were among the officials who addressed the conference, which was cosponsored by the Bureau for International Narcotics Matters . . . Following the conference, Mr. Salmon visited Bangkok and Rangoon for consultations with mission personnel . . . On April 18 he traveled to West Point, to speak to cadets at the U.S. Military Academy on "U.S. Policy Toward Southeast Asia."

TONY KOLANKIEWICZ joined the Office for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, March 31, to replace TERRY BREESE as officer-in-charge of Laos and Cambodia. His last assignment was Singapore . . . On April 8 deputy director JOSEPH SNYDER spoke on "U.S. Relations with Vietnam," at the William Joiner Center of the University of Massachusetts harbor campus in Boston . . . The office received a group Superior Honor Award in recognition of its pursuit of American goals, in particular, managing regional political and security interests arising from the conflict in Cambodia while achieving selective progress through quiet, bilateral dialogue on major humanitarian concerns, according to the citation. M. LYALL BRECKON was presented the award by PAUL WOLFOWITZ. Recipients were Mr. Breckon, Mr. Snyder, STEPHEN T. JOHNSON, TERRY A. BREESE, MARGARET T. MORRIS, JOAN P. YOUNG and MARY L. LaFLUER. □

RANGOON, Burma—Ambassador *Daniel A. O'Donohue* presents a meritorious service increase award to his security guard/chauffeur, *Wilfred Tun Pe*.



Economic and Business Affairs

Assistant Secretary DOUGLAS McMINN headed the U.S. delegation to the International Energy Agency governing board meeting, in Paris, April 10, where one of the main topics was the impact of the fall in oil prices ... MARSHALL L. CASSE, director, Planning and Economic Analysis Staff, served as an adviser to the U.S. delegation for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development economic policy committee meeting, in Paris, March 24–25 ... On March 13, JEFFREY N. SHANE, deputy assistant secretary for transportation affairs, testified before the House Subcommittee on Investigation and Oversight, regarding civil aviation relations with Japan. He was accompanied by ERWIN VON DEN STEINEN, director, Office of Aviation Programs and Policy ... On March 20, accompanied by WILLIAM DAMERON, Office of Maritime and Land Transport, Mr. Shane testified before the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee on maritime policy ... He conducted civil aviation negotiations with the United Kingdom, in Washington, March 20–21, and with Japan, March 31–April 3 ... JEAN NEITZKE, Office of Aviation Negotiations, provided staff support for both negotiations.

CHARLES ANGEVINE, special negotiator for transportation affairs, chaired the U.S. delegation for the U.S./Greek civil aviation negotiations, March 17–25, in Athens. The negotiations produced an agreement to extend the present regime for another year, with some liberalization of operating restrictions on U.S. carriers ... Mr. Angevine also conducted aviation talks on future arrangements with the government of Saudi Arabia, April 8–9, in Washington ... ROBERT GEHRING, Office of Aviation Negotiations, provided staff support ... GARY DeVIGHT, deputy director, Office of Aviation Negotiations, chaired talks with Argentina, in Washington, March 17–19, which resulted in a new charter agreement.

RICHARD SCISSORS, director, Office of Maritime and Land Transport, participated in the second round of negotiations with the Soviet Union concerning the bilateral maritime relationship, in Moscow, March 11–14. The negotiations concluded with agreement to hold a third round in Washington in September ... SHAUN DONNELLY, director, Office of Development Finance, and MARC WALL, same office, represented State at the second negotiating session for the replenishment of the International Development Association, in Washington, April 7–8 ... JOHN RIDDLE, also of the office, participated as the State representative at the annual meeting of the Inter-American Dvelopment Bank, and in the first negotiating session for the seventh replenishment of the bank's capital, in San Jose, Costa Rica, March 21–26 ... RAY MARIN, same office, was State's representative on the U.S. delegation in Paris, March 11–14, for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development export credit group meeting.

JACK ST. JOHN, director, Office of Business and Export Affairs, gave a speech before the National Conference of State Rail Officials, March 20, in San Diego ... JOHN SAVAGE, deputy director of the same office, spoke on sources of information in the State Department, March 12, for the Washington Researchers ...

NAN KENNELLY, an analyst in the Developed Country Trade Division, attended a meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development committee on information, computer and communications policy, in Paris, March 19–21 ... She also participated in the Committee's March 17–19 meeting of the working party on transborder data flow ... RENO HARNISH, same division, attended the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meeting on trade in services, in Geneva, March 24–27.

In March the deputy assistant secretary for international trade controls, DALE TAHTINEN, headed the U.S. delegation to a week's discussions of the Coordinating Committee on Export Controls subcommittee on export control enforcement, whose preparations were coordinated by TERESA JONES, Office of East-West Trade ... RONALD KIRKPATRICK, chief, Security Export Controls Division, Office of East-West Trade, led an interagency team to multilateral discussions in Paris which established key new embargo controls on high-tech coatings technologies ... MARIANNE KUNKEL led a similar team to Paris, also in February, for important initial discussions in the semiconductor area, for which she is an experienced Coordinating Committee on Export Controls negotiator ... ROBERT PRICE, director, Office of East-West Trade, addressed Swedish business officials with the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, in Washington, on new Swedish export control regulations, as part of a privately-sponsored U.S. export control seminar.

People: ROBERT GAREL has entered on duty in the Security Export Controls Division, on a detail from the Commerce Department ... Other new employees: VERA WYATT, Office of International Trade; OLAF OTTO, Office of Business and Export Affairs; GRETA WASHINGTON, Office of Aviation; LISA SULLIVAN, Office of Food Policy; PATRICIA BROE, Office of Development Finance; JOAN WADELTON, Office of Investment Affiars; and GEOFFREY SMITH and CASSANDRA ANDERSON, Message Center. □

European and Canadian Affairs

Office of the Assistant Secretary: Assistant Secretary ROZANNE L. RIDGWAY addressed the American Council on Germany, in New York, March 12 ... From March 21–30 she accompanied SECRETARY SHULTZ on his trip to Paris, Istanbul, Ankara, Athens and Rome. Also accompanying the Secretary were the deputy assistant secretary for European affairs, M. JAMES WILKINSON; MARTEN H.A. VAN HEUVEN, director, Office of Western European Affairs; WILLIAM F. ROPE, director, Office of Southern European Affairs; and the special assistant for



ATHENS, Greece—At retirement of *Tess Bode*, ambassador's secretary, who received the Superior Honor Award. From left: *Louise Keeley*, *David Bode*, Mrs. Bode, Ambassador *Robert V. Keeley*.



IZMIR, Turkey—At consular conference, left to right: ***front: Husniye Ural, Gamze Turen, Helen Bridget Burkhart, Makbule Sevil, John Stepanchuk. Middle: Thomas Holladay, John Nazlidis, Elizabeth A. Swift, Kate Adams, Mary V. Kennedy, Behcet Ozsoy. Rear: Michael N. Ryan, Randal Biggers, Thomas F. Murphy, Philip S. Kosnett.***

European affairs, NADIA TONGOUR ... Deputy assistant secretary MARK PALMER traveled to Colorado Springs, Colo., March 7, to address the 28th Air Force Academy assembly ... Deputy assistant secretary CHARLES H. THOMAS accompanied VICE PRESIDENT BUSH to Portugal, for the inauguration of President MARIO SOARES, in Lisbon, March 6–10 ... Deputy assistant secretary JAMES MEDAS participated in the official visit to Washington of Canadian Prime Minister BRIAN MULRONEY, March 17–20.

Office of the Executive Director: KENNETH PELTIER, Executive Director, traveled to Paris, Marseille, Rome, Munich, and Budapest for consultations on posts' administration. SHARON LUDAN, Post Management Officer, assisted with preparations for the upcoming SIG Inspection of Hamilton.

Office of Northern European Affairs: After accompanying the Secretary's party to Stockholm for the funeral of the Swedish prime minister, MARTIN WENICK, director of the office, traveled to Helsinki and Copenhagen for consultations ... Ambassadors MARGARET M. HECKLER (Dublin), CHARLES H. PRICE II (London) and GEOFFREY SWAEBE (Brussels) returned to the Department for consultations ... STEVE McGANN was designated acting Benelux country officer, and KIRK RESSLER joined the office as assistant Benelux country officer ... AYESHA LEONARD was reassigned from the Office of Northern European Affairs to the Office of Fiscal Operations, Office of the Comptroller.

Office of European Security and Political Affairs: ERIC REHFELD, special assistant, participated in the annual (commander-in-chief, Atlantic) NATO infrastructure policy conference, in Norfolk, Va., the week of March 17 ... GEORGE WARD, deputy director, attended the NATO nuclear planning group ministerial meeting, in Wurzburg, West Germany, March 20–21, as part of a delegation chaired by Secretary of Defense CASPAR WEINBERGER ... JULIAN LEBOURGEOIS, political section, traveled to Bern, as a member of the U.S. delegation to the experts' meeting on human contacts, for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. □

Intelligence and Research

Office of Analysis for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe: MARTHA MAUTNER, deputy director, addressed civic and academic groups on U.S.-USSR relations, in Detroit and Toronto, March 5–7, and attended the NATO experts working group meeting in Brussels, March 11–15 ... DONALD GRAVES, Soviet Internal Division chief, lectured on Soviet domestic politics, at the Brookings Conference for Senior Business Executives, Washington, March 6 ... MORTON SCHWARTZ, political analyst, lectured on MIKHAIL GORBACHEV's 27th Congress speech and Soviet foreign policy, at the Sino-Soviet Institute colloquium of George Washington University, March 18.

Office of Analysis for East Asia and the Pacific: LOUIS G. SARRIS, deputy director, discussed political and security trends in East Asia, at a University of Maryland symposium, March 6.

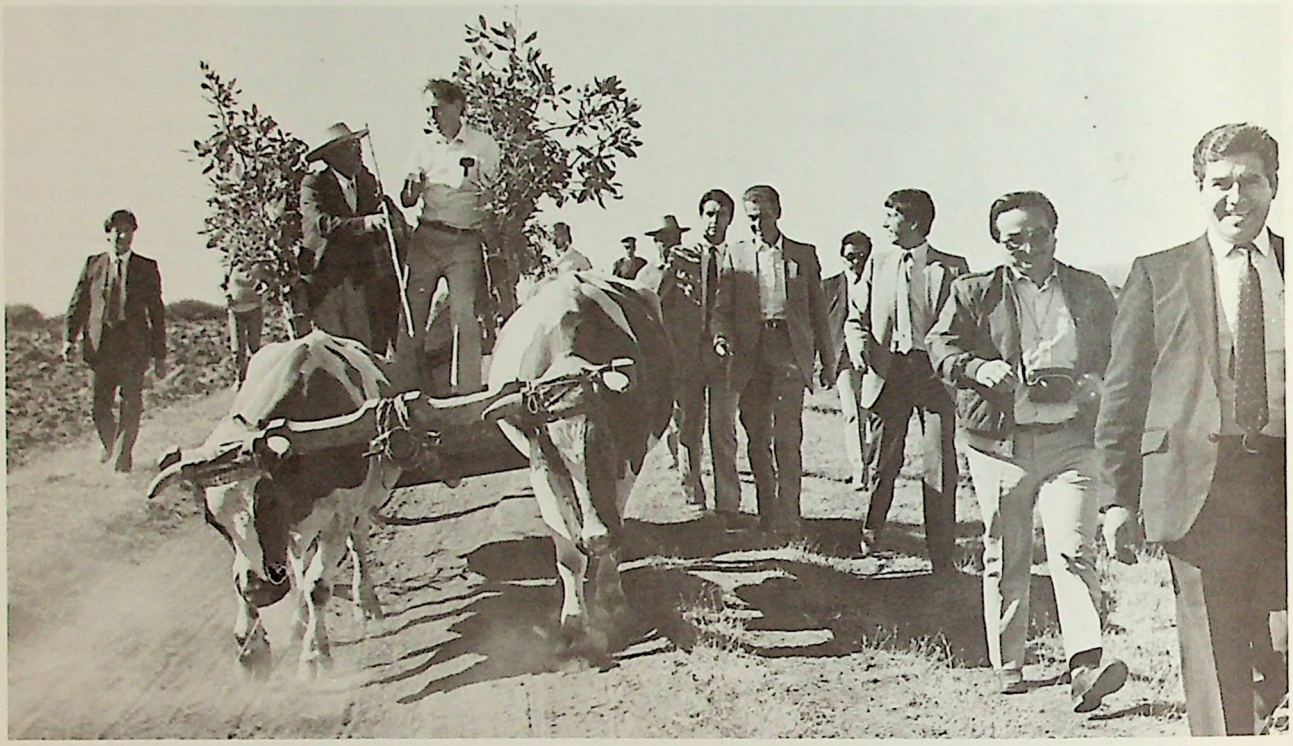
Office of the Geographer: GEORGE J. DEMKO, director, delivered a lecture, March 6, at the University of the District of Columbia, on "Geographic Research and Foreign Policy." ... On March 18 he spoke at the National Geographic Society, G. Grosvenor Lecture Series, entitled "This Land is My Land: International Political Geographic Issues." ... He lectured, March 24, at George Mason University, on "Geography and International Research Issues." ... On April 3, at Rutgers University, he spoke to the social science faulty, on "Geographic Research Issues in the International Context."

GEORGE S. HARRIS attended a conference in Istanbul marking 40 years of Turkish-American relations, April 2–4, and consulted with Embassy Ankara, April 7 ... India analyst WALTER ANDERSEN attended the Association of Asian Studies annual meeting, in Chicago, March 21–23, and was a discussant in a panel on Indian politics ... He addressed an honors convocation at Glassboro State University, N.J., on "Indian Ocean—Zone of Peace or Confrontation?" and had other meetings with faculty and students, April 8–9. □

Inter-American Affairs

Deputy assistant secretary WILLIAM G. WALKER presented Honduras desk officer STEPHEN WESCHE a Meritorious Honor Award, March 12, for his "support of democracy in Central America." ... The coordinator for Panama affairs, RICHARD R. WYROUGH, accompanied Mr. Walker to New York, April 2, for an informal meeting with Panamanian President ERIC ARTURO DELVALLE ... Regional political affairs officer JOHN HAMILTON accompanied Central American special envoy PHILIP C. HABIB to El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica, March 12–14 ... Guatemala desk officer JAMES CASON addressed the advanced area studies group at the Foreign Service Institute, on "The New Social Forces in Central America" and "The Caribbean: Guatemala—A Case Study," on April 3 ... Senior policy adviser DAVID LUFT left the Department, April 4, to become deputy assistant secretary of commerce, for services.

On March 8 RICHARD T. McCORMACK, U.S. representative to the Organization of American States, was the keynote luncheon speaker at the Young Conservatives of Texas convention in Austin. He discussed Central America and "U.S. Security—What's At Stake." ... He spoke at the International Policy Forum's fourth worldwide board of governors meeting in Antigua, Guatemala, March 14–15, on economic growth as an ultimate test for Latin American democracies ... On March 17 he gave a briefing to a



SOUTH-CENTRAL CHILE—Ambassador *Harry G. Barnes Jr.* (bareheaded) rides an ox cart on visit to an Indian area.

group of college students from the University of Wisconsin, who represented the U.S. delegation in the national competition for the model general assembly of the Organization of American States. Mr. McCormack discussed the role of the U.S. mission and the responsibilities of its delegates . . . On March 26 he gave a briefing, on economic growth in Latin America, to visiting army officers from the Fort Bragg School of International Studies.

The director of the Office of Andean Affairs, PHILLIP McLEAN, visited Colombia for consultations, April 2–6, and Panama, April 6–10, to participate in the regional narcotics conference . . . New Foreign Service officer MARK RONDON joined the office for two months, beginning March 10, prior to consular training and departure for his first assignment to Caracas . . . PATRICIA BROE, who has been secretary for the office's deputy director and the Peru desk for over two years, has accepted a position in the economic bureau's Office of Development Finance.

P. PETER SARROS, director, Office of Regional Political Programs, gave presentations on Central American policy to the labor officers conference in Brussels, January 14; to American Legion commanders, February 25; and to 50 West



MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Ambassador *Malcolm Wilkey* presents certificate of appreciation to *Reneé Abaracon*, executive director of the Fulbright Commission in Uruguay, which celebrated its 25th anniversary this year.

German trade union leaders, April 13. He and Col. JOHN E. POAST, politico-military affairs officer, cochaired a conference in the Department for the Inter-American Defense College, February 12 ... Col. JAMES B. SIVELLS and Mr. Sarros held consultations at Ft. Benning, with officials of the U.S. Army School of the Americas, March 4 ... Col. Sivells conducted a seminar on security assistance programs for Latin America, at Dayton, O., and addressed the Baltimore Jewish Council, on U.S. policy toward Central America, February 7 ... Col. Poast spoke at Virginia Military Institute, on the military role in foreign policy, February 24 ... MARY ANN SINGLAUB and WANDA L. NESBITT have joined the Office of Regional Political Programs.

JAKE M. DYELS JR., the bureau's labor adviser, spoke to the Foreign Service Institute's area studies class, March 4, on organized labor in Latin America ... He held consultations in Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Santo Domingo and Port au Prince, March 15–27 ... RICHARD S. THOMPSON, deputy director, and Ms. Singlaub, bureau refugee coordinator, traveled to San Jose, Costa Rica, March 17–19, for Central American refugee consultations ... The Regional Political Programs Office hosted briefings for the National War College, April 4. □

International Communications and Information Policy

LUCY HUMMER, acting director, Office of Planning and Analysis, headed the U.S. delegation to a meeting, in Paris, of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Committee on Information, Computers and Communications Policy, March 19–21, and also headed the U.S. delegation to a meeting of the committee's working party on transborder data flows, March 17–18 ... On March 3–4, in Washington, TIMOTHY C. FINTON, Office of Planning and Analysis, and DOMENICK IACOVO, Office of Technical Standards and Development, participated in the second round of the market access factfinding discussions, with West Germany. The meetings, with the German ministry of posts and telecommunications and the ministry of economics, focused on market-access issues for U.S. firms in telecommunications equipment and services in the German market. They were a followup to the first round in Munich last December. □

International Narcotics Matters

Thai Prime Minister PREM TINSULANON's opening address, and Attorney General EDWIN MEESE's participation, were the highlights of the regional narcotics conference in Bangkok. The conference, March 17–19, drew together 100 participants from Washington and the field to discuss Asian narcotics control. Deputy assistant secretary JERROLD MARK DION, Program Office director CAESAR P. BERNAL and program officer WILLIAM J. DUFFY attended from the bureau. After the conference, Mr. Bernal and Mr. Duffy visited northern Thailand and Burma, to discuss narcotics control programs with U.S. officials and local authorities.

Thailand was the first stop on the Attorney General's presidential mission on narcotics enforcement. He also visited Burma, India, Pakistan and Italy. His party included deputy assistant secretary MARK DION and senior Justice, Treasury and customs officials. The trip emphasized to host governments the importance the United States attaches to the narcotics issue.

A regional narcotics coordinators conference was held in Panama City, April 7–9. The featured speaker was General DELGADO MALLARINO, director general of the Colombian national police. Participants from the bureau were Mr. Dion, Mr. Bernal, JAMES GORMLEY, MANUEL GALLARDO and CATHERINE SHAW ... Program officer ROGER MEECE traveled to Guatemala and Jamaica, to review narcotics control programs in those countries with embassy and host country officials ... Aviation adviser RON MERRIOTT traveled to Jamaica, to review aircraft maintenance requirements in support of Jamaican narcotics enforcement activities ... Mr. Meece participated in an interagency working group meeting in Miami, the first week in April, designed to assess narcotics control initiatives in the Caribbean ... TIMOTHY HENDERSON, chief, Procurement and Technical Support Division, traveled to Rangoon, Burma, with JOHN STEVER of the Department's Office of Supply, Transportation and Procurement. They met with embassy officials and representatives of the police and air force, to discuss options for continued contract aviation support to narcotics control programs.

Visitors to the bureau included JULIO VARGAS-SOTO, commanding general of the Bolivian national police, and Col. EDGAR BUSTILLOS-NOGALES, director, National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Substances. □

New shuttle bus schedule

A new schedule for the SA-12 shuttle bus, to and from 1975 Florida Avenue N.W., adds a stop at 20th and L Streets N.W.

Depart State	20th & L	SA–12	21st & K	Arrive State
8:00	8:05	8:10	8:18	8:26
8:30	8:35	8:40	8:48	8:56
9:00	9:05	9:10	9:18	9:26
9:30	9:35	9:40	9:48	9:56
10:00	10:05	10:10	10:18	10:26
10:30	10:35	10:40	10:48	10.56
11:00	11:05	11:10	11:18	11:26
11:30	11:35	11:40	11:48	11:56
12:00	12:05	12:10	12:18	12:26
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3:00	3:05	3:10	3:18	3:26
3:30	3:35	3:40	3:48	3:56
4:00	4:05	4:10	4:18	4:26
4:30	4:35	4:40	4:48	4:56
5:00	5:05	5:10	5:18	5:26
5:30	5:35	5:40	5:48	5:56 □

International Organization Affairs

NEAL WALDROP and DAVID ETTINGER, multilateral and institutional affairs officers, were each to participate for two weeks on the Charter Committee meeting in New York, April 7–May 2 ... ERNEST GRIGG, acting deputy director, was to travel to Mexico City, April 4–12 ... He was to accompany MAUREEN REAGAN on her trip to India and Pakistan, April 20–May 6, to visit womens' organizations ... LAURA GREULICH and MILDRED ZYVOLOSKI, Office of International Conference Administration, served as administrative officer and conference documents officer, respectively, for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Bern, April 2–30 ... CAROLYN HESKIN and MILDRED CARTER served as administrative officer and conference documents officer, respectively, at the International Telecommunications Union conference in Geneva, April 14–May 2, 1986.

WILLIAM MEMLER, Humanitarian Development Division, Office of International Development, traveled to Istanbul, to serve as an adviser at the ninth session of the UN Commission on Human Settlements, May 5–16 ... PETER F. FROST, chief of the division, participated in the annual UN Children's Fund executive board meeting, in New York, April 14–25 ... He was accompanied by FRANCES ARCHIE, who served as secretary to the delegation ... HARRY B. GLAZER, chief, Economic Development Division, Office of International Development, was a delegate to the second meeting of the working group of the UN Development Program governing council, March 24–26. This newly-created body was designed to give council members better oversight of the program's policies, plans and programs ... Mr. Glazer attended the session of the American Assembly, in Harriman, N.Y., April 17–20, which was devoted to a discussion of international population policy. The assembly is associated with Columbia University, and is currently headed by former Ambassador WILLIAM H. SULLIVAN.

People: PHYLLIS WILLIAMS, Office of UN Political Affairs, has resigned ... MONICA

REED, Office of U.S. Budgetary Presentations and Payments, has been reassigned to the Office of the Counselor of the Department ... RICHARD NOBBE, Office of Communications and UNESCO Affairs, has retired ... ROBIN Y. McELHANEY transfered from the Office of the Legal Adviser to the Office of the Assistant Secretary ... ELLEN IVIE, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary, has been reassigned to the Bureau of Communications and Information Policy ... PEGGY WILKEY transferred from AID to the Office of Technical Specialized Agencies ... GLADYS BOGGS transferred from the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs to the Office of UN Political Affairs. □

Legal Adviser's Office

Travels of assistant legal advisers: RONALD BETTAUER, Office of Nuclear Affairs, to New York, for a meeting sponsored by the New York Bar Association's Committee on Nuclear Technology and Law; ROBERT DALTON, Office of Treaty Affairs, to Vienna, Austria, as chief of the U.S. delegation for a diplomatic conference on the law of treaties between states and international organizations; DAVID COLSON, Office of Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, to Vancouver, Canada, for the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Commission meeting, and Bermuda, for the 10th annual seminar of the Center for Oceans Law and Policy; TED BOREK, Office of UN Affairs, to Geneva, Switzerland, as the U.S. representative at the 25th session of the legal subcommittee of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; DAVID SMALL, Office of Economic, Business and Communication Affairs, to Paris, France, for a conference concerning extraterritorial jurisdiction with the members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprise. Mr. Small also delivered a Foreign Service Institute-sponsored lecture on Libya sanctions to foreign graduate students.

People: GILDA BRANCATO has returned to the Office of Politico-Military Affairs after a six-month absence ... The Office of Economic, Business and Communication Affairs welcomed QUEEN SPRIGGS, who came from the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs ... BERNICE HOLMES transferred to the Office of Educational, Cultural and Public Affairs ... PATRICIA SCOTT has received the Meritorious Honor Award for secretarial support in the Office of Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. □



LEGAL ADVISER'S OFFICE—*Patricia Scott* is presented the Meritorious Honor Award by assistant legal adviser *David Colson* for her secretarial services in the Office of Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. *(Photo by Doris I. Alston)*

Management



MANAGEMENT—Special assistant *Rob Nolan*, left, receives Meritorious Honor Award from Under Secretary *Ronald I. Spiers*.

Office of the Under Secretary

ROBERT B. NOLAN has been reassigned to Havana, as administrative officer (via Spanish language training). □

Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights

ROBERT TAYLOR, investigator, attended the Thursday Luncheon Group April 3 meeting, where guest speaker KENNETH HUNTER, associate director of personnel (Civil Service), spoke on "The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978: Its Present and Future Impact on Civil Servants." □

Office of Foreign Missions

RALPH D. CHIOCCO, operations officer, attended the national conference of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, in Reno, Nev., March 17–20, to advise states and other jurisdictions on the issuance of driver's licenses by the Department to foreign diplomats and mission personnel, and to coordinate sharing of motor vehicle information. □

Family Liaison Office

Community liaison office coordinators DELPHIA DIRKS (Belgrade) and LORI McMANUS (Bangui) visited the Family Liaison Office in March ... Education counselor JUDITH LIVINGSTON attended the National Association of Independent Schools annual conference, and the Independent Educational Counselor's Association annual meeting, in Atlanta. □

Medical Services

Dr. BURNETT PIXLEY has replaced Dr. EDWARD ETZEL as deputy assistant secretary for health care programs. Dr. Etzel retired April 1 ... Dr. KENNETH BABCOCK, who was clinical director, is now assistant medical director for foreign programs ... Drs. ELIZABETH ANTAL and JERRY KENNEDY have returned after accompanying the Secretary on his latest trip to western Europe, Turkey and Greece ... RITA DANIELS has entered on duty as a Foreign Service nurse practitioner and is assigned to New Delhi. □

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Assistant Secretary RICHARD MURPHY met with the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, at the White House, March 5, to discuss Middle East policy issues ... Deputy assistant secretary MICHAEL USSERY participated in a panel discussion on "Perspectives of International Trade," at East Connecticut State University, March 5 ... Deputy assistant secretary ROSCOE SUDDARTH gave a Middle East policy address at the American-Arab Affairs Council's quarterly conference, in Toledo, O.

PHILIP WILCOX, director, Office of Israel and Arab-Israeli Affairs, explained the administration's approach in the Middle East, to the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, in Mamaroneck, N.Y., February 26 ... On March 11 he met with a Hadassah group visiting from New Jersey, to discuss U.S.-Israel relations; on March 14 he met with the Forum Club of Colher County, Fla.; on March 17 he met with American Jewish Committee members, to discuss U.S.-Israel relations and the Saudi arms sale ... Deputy director RYAN CROCKER met with the Hadassah national board, March 13, to discuss Middle East issues; on March 18 he met with a Washington Mission Program group visiting the Department from Cincinnati, and a Hadassah group from New England, to discuss U.S.-Israel relations ... On March 19 he briefed members of the United Synagogue of New York on U.S.-Israel relations and Middle East issues, and later he traveled to Valencia Community College, Fla., to discuss the subject.

DAVID SATTERFIELD, political/military affairs officer, traveled to Israel for the semiannual meeting of the U.S.-Israel Joint Political Military Group, March 18–21 ... On March 6 he met with students from the Lab School of Chicago, to discuss Middle East issues, and on March 12 he met with a Washington Mission Program group visiting the Department from Massachusetts and Florida ... On March 6 KEITH LOKEN, political officer, met with a Washington Mission Program group visiting from Pennsylvania, and discussed U.S.-Israel relations, and on March 20 he briefed Hadassah members from New Jersey visiting the Department ... BARBARA BODINE, political officer, participated in a symposium on the Middle East at the University of Idaho, March 24–25.



AMMAN, Jordan—Deputy chief of mission *Edward Gnehm* reads citation for meritorious step increase award presented to *Mira Bisharat*, secretary in the community liaison office.

On February 24 DAVID J. DUNFORD, director, Office of Egyptian Affairs, traveled to New York, to speak before the Egyptian-American Chamber of Commerce ... On March 12 deputy director DAVID GREENLEE met with members of the Church of the Brethren, to discuss general Middle East issues ... BRENT HARTLEY, political officer, met with students participating in the Congressional Youth Leadership Council's foreign affairs seminar, March 20, and discussed the Middle East and other foreign policy issues ... Economic adviser ROBERT KNICKMEYER met with members of the Seattle World Affairs Council, March 13, and discussed matters relating to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ... A. PETER BURLEIGH, director, Office of Northern Gulf Affairs, addressed an international affairs conference at Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y., on Gulf-related matters, March 2–4 ... On March 4–5 he addressed a group at Colgate University on the Iran-Iraq war, and the Foreign Service as a career, and on April 8 he delivered a lecture on "The Politics of Nepal," at the University of California at Berkeley.

On March 5 and April 7 HERBERT G. HAGERTY, director for Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh affairs, addressed students at National Defense University, in preparation for their travel to South Asia ... DESIREE MILLIKAN, Afghanistan country officer, delivered addresses on Afghanistan to the World Affairs Council of Cleveland and to students at Ohio State University and Oberlin College, during a February 18–20 trip to the mid-West ... She visited Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union for consultations, the first three weeks of March ... Afghanistan country officer THEODORE H. ANDREWS discussed the situation in Afghanistan, March 25, with students participating in American University's Washington Semester Program.

People: CLARK WURZBERGER has assumed duties as special assistant for congressional relations in the Office of Assistant Secretary ... The Office of Egyptian Affairs welcomed KAY MASLANKA ... MARY PORTO arrived from Embassy Rio de Janeiro, replacing JAMES SAVERY as trade/commercial officer in the Office of Economic Affairs ... SUSAN TISAK has been assigned to the Office of North African Affairs ... ANN CUSICK has entered on duty in the Office of India, Nepal and Sri Lanka Affairs. □

Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Assistant Secretary JOHN D. NEGROPONTE spoke before the annual seminar of the Center for Ocean Law and Policy, on "Current Developments in U.S. Oceans Policy," March 15, in Southampton, Bermuda ... On March 26 he chaired a meeting of the bureau's advisory committee, on global climate change, famine early warning systems and developments in fusion research ... Mr. Negroponte and OTHO E. ESKIN and VERNON M. MALAHY JR., Office of Advanced Technology, participated in interagency meetings examining future U.S. space launch vehicle policy, in light of the Challenger tragedy.

NANCY OSTRANDER, coordinator of population affairs, traveled to Mexico and Brazil, March 9–22. She met with key officials in government and private organizations, to confer on population policy matters, and reviewed current programs in these two most populous countries of Latin America.

On March 6 RICHARD E. BENEDICK, deputy assistant secretary for environment, health and natural resources, addressed a scientific conference on the ozone layer, sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency, on "The Ozone Negotiations: Risk Assessment on an International Scale." ... On March 18 he joined Mr. Negroponte in testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for ratification of the convention for protection of the Ozone Layer ... Mr. Benedick spoke before the U.S. Business International Council, March 20, on environmental issues in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ... On March 27 he delivered the keynote address, "Environment in the Foreign Policy Agenda," at a symposium on Capitol Hill on "The Environment and International Development," attended by congressional staff and representatives of environmental organizations and universities ... ALAN KRAUSE, Office of Environment and Health, visited Madrid, Lisbon, Stockholm and Paris, March 3–12, to consult on policy towards disposal of radioactive waste at sea, under terms of the London dumping convention ... BILL L. LONG, director, Office of Food and Natural Resources, served as principal U.S. representative to the 14th session of the senior advisers to governments on environmental

problems of the Economic Commission for Europe, March 4–7, in Geneva.

ROBERT G. MORRIS, deputy assistant secretary for science and technology affairs, with Mr. Eskin, RALPH BRAIBANTI and MICHAEL A.G. MICHAUD, Office of Advanced Technology, served on the U.S. delegation to space station talks with European Space Agency members, in Washington, March 10–11 . . . Mr. Morris led a delegation to Madrid, March 19, where he served as cochairman of the 13th meeting of the U.S.-Spain Joint Committee for Cooperation in Science and Technology. Other members of the delegation were JACK BLANCHARD, director, Office of Cooperative Science and Technology and executive secretary of the U.S. section of the joint committee; WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Office of Marine Science, and agency representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services and Interior, and the National Science Foundation. During the meeting, 119 proposals for science cooperation, budgeted at over $7.6 million, were approved . . Mr. Michaud, Office of Advanced Technology, attended the first international conference on macroengineering, and represented the Department in interagency discussions of a possible "International Space Year." . . . Culminating a two-year effort, a U.S. negotiating team went to Prague, in March, and negotiated a U.S.-Czechoslovak exchanges agreement. The four-year pact is designed to provide a framework for future educational, cultural and scientific exchanges between the two countries. As the State Department member of the team, JOHN THOMAS, Office of Cooperative Science and Technology Programs, helped to negotiate the science and technology part of the agreement.

CARLTON E. THORNE was appointed director, Office of Nuclear Export and Import Control, March 16. Mr. Thorne, before assuming his present position, was director of politico-military security affairs at the Department of Energy. He will have overall policy responsibility for nuclear export control and supplier issues . . . In mid-March, WILLIAM MURPHEY, Office of Nuclear Technology and Safeguards, led the U.S. delegation to Sydney and Canberra, Australia, for a week of technical discussions on International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on nuclear materials. □

Personnel

New arrivals in the Office of Foreign Service Career Development and Assignments are HELEN COLLINGS, KARIN WARPULA, NANCY McKEE and ANDY DILLARD . . . GWEN CORONWAY, career development officer for consular officers, participated in a consular workshop in Panama, March 6–7 . . . She consulted with consular staff and personnel officers at the embassies in Bogota and Caracas . . . ROBERT W. FARRAND, deputy director, Office of Foreign Service Career Development and Assignments, traveled to the Middle East and North Africa, February 22–March 7, to consult on personnel and security-related issues in Algiers, Baghdad, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Sanaa and Jeddah. □

Politico-Military Affairs

BRUCE PICKERING, Office of Theater Military Policy, attended the conference of national armaments directors, in Brussels, April 15–16 . . . WILLIAM H. GUSSMAN, director, Office of Strategic Technology Affairs, led an interagency delegation to Europe, for bilateral consultations with officials of the French, West German, Italian and British governments . . . ALOYSIUS O'NEILL, Office of Strategic Technology Affairs, participated, March 15–22, in a meeting in Paris on export controls.

People: KRIS CICIO, Office of the Director, resigned April 11, to accept a position in Belgium . . . DOUGLAS KINNEY departed the Office of Theater Military Policy, March 28, for four weeks of language training, in preparation for his assignment in the political section of Embassy Caracas . . . ARTHUR LOWRIE, political adviser at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Fla., retired April 3 . . . CHARLES McGARRY, intern in the Office of Strategic Technology Affairs, has returned to full-time studies of international affairs at George Washington University. □

Public Affairs

Office of the Assistant Secretary: Assistant Secretary BERNARD KALB accompanied the Secretary on his trip to Europe, March 20–30. The trip began in Paris, where the Secretary addressed the Stanford Alumni Association's international conference, March 21, followed by visits to Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey, and Athens, Greece, where he held bilateral meetings with Turkish and Greek government officials. The trip concluded in Rome, Italy, where the Secretary had a private audience with the Pope and attended Easter mass at St. Peter's. While in Rome, he had meetings with Italian government officials and CARDINAL CASEROLI of the Vatican . . . Deputy assistant secretary ROBERT M. SMALLEY addressed the Vancouver, Wash., Rotary and Chamber of Commerce, March 5, and spoke to the Eugene, Ore., World Affairs Council, March 6, on U.S.-Soviet relations and arms control . . . He moderated the annual meeting of the Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats, March 17, in the Department.

Office of the Historian: On April 7 the office released, "American Foreign Policy: Current Documents, 1983." The book is the most recent volume in an ongoing Department series; it covers the third year of the Reagan administration . . . WILLIAM Z. SLANY, the historian, received a certificate, March 17, for his service in hiring handicapped persons in his office. Presenting the certificate were SHARON AHMAD and AUBREY VERDUN of the Equal Employment Office and SHELDON YUSPEH, coordinator for the handicapped . . . DAVID H. HERSCHLER helped organize, then chair a session on archival and records management concerns and electronic recordkeeping sponsored by the Society for History in the Federal Government and the Records Management and Micrographics Council, March 11, at the General Accounting Office.

Office of Opinion Analysis and Plans: BERNARD ROSHCO, director, was appointed a member of the advisory committee to Public Opinion Quarterly, the journal of the American Association for Public Opinion Research . . . He conducted a seminar for senior fellows of the Gannett Center for Media Research, at Columbia University, March 19.

Office of Public Programs: Secretary's coordinator JANICE SETTLE, Media/Principals Division chief DAVID CARDWELL and regional programs officer NANCY STONE advanced SECRETARY SHULTZ's March 3 appearance at the Veterans of Foreign Wars' annual Washington conference . . . Mr. Shultz delivered on-the-record remarks to the Executive Council on Foreign Diplomats, at a luncheon on March 17. Over 200 chief executive officers of "Fortune 500" corporations attended . . . Washington Programs Division chief ILMAR HEINARU served as coordinator for these events.

Beginning March 7, members of the Regional Programs and Media/Principals Division arranged 70 direct line (telephone) interviews with radio stations and editorial boards across the country, on "contra aid" legislation, as well as on the sale of missiles to Saudi Arabia . . . On March 27, regional programs officer CONSTANCE DUNAWAY, in conjunction with the Business Council for International Understanding, arranged a breakfast meeting in New York with 16 corporate chief executive officers for the assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, RICHARD MURPHY . . . She also arranged press briefings for him with the New York Times, Time magazine, the Hearst News Service, the Journal of Commerce, UPI, Money World and CBS-TV . . . Media/Principals Division secretary MIMA CANNETTI transferred to the Regional Programs Division, March 21.

On March 6 the bureau, along with the Bureaus of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs and European and Canadian Affairs, sponsored a briefing for nongovernment organizations interested in the upcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe meeting, in Bern, Switzerland. The topic was "Human Contacts." During the briefing, representatives were encouraged to share any ideas they have with MICHAEL NOVAK, who led the delegation.

On March 20 the Washington Program Division held its monthly briefing for Washington representatives of nongovernment organizations.

The topic was South Africa—an update of the political situation and a discussion of aid to South Africa. DOUG HOLLADAY of the South African Working Group and MARK EDELMAN of AID's Bureau for Africa addressed the briefing.

More than 200 national volunteer Sister Cities International leaders, municipal officers, business and citizen leaders, plus some 60 foreign ambassadors whose nations participate in this program, attended an eighth-floor luncheon on March 20, to celebrate that organization's 30th anniversary. Deputy Secretary JOHN WHITEHEAD welcomed the group, after which U.S. Senator HOWARD M. METZENBAUM (D.-O.) presented the Sister Cities International Ambassador's Award to Philips Industries chairman JESSE PHILIPS. Conference officer MARIE BLAND coordinated the event.

On March 25, Mr. Whitehead met with 1985–86 Stanford Sloan Fellows, in the Department, where he discussed foreign policy issues. Mr. Smalley introduced Mr. Whitehead to the fellows. Coordinating this briefing was Ms. Bland.

Correspondence Management Division: Writer-editors attended various Foreign Service Institute seminars related to their drafting areas. JACQUELINE STRAUB attended a one-day seminar on the problems involved in incorporating protection of intellectual property (e.g., software) into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ... DONNA KREISBERG and CHRIS MacDONALD heard PAUL NITZE summarize the status of U.S. arms control efforts in Geneva, at a symposium ... Division chief HAROLD HEILSNIS learned about computer applications in the two-week course, "Computers in a Foreign Affairs Environment." ... Ms. Kreisberg, deputy chief of the division, participated in the executive performance seminar, designed to improve management effectiveness.

People: PATRICIA MILLER has joined the staff of the Office of the Executive Director, as secretary to the executive director. She transferred from the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs ... EUNICE LEONARD was promoted from the Office of the Historian to the Office of Public Programs, as secretary to the director ... ORNELLA CAVALLO joined the "Foreign Relations" staff of the Office of the Historian, as a research assistant. She was reassigned from the Bureau's Correspondence Management Division ... STEVEN DeMUTH, Office of the Historian, has been reassigned. □

Refugee Programs

JAMES N. PURCELL JR., bureau director, accompanied by DOUGLAS R. HUNTER, director, Office of Reception and Placement, participated in the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement regional consultations, in Boston ... ROBERT L. FUNSETH, senior deputy assistant secretary, met with the comptroller of the UN Relief and Works Agency and the agency's JOHN MILES, to discuss and review its operations and programs during the present year and those projected in 1987. Also present from the bureau were the acting deputy assistant director for international refugee assistance, JOHN A. BUCHE; the deputy director, Office of European, Near Eastern and Latin American Refugee Assistance, JUDITH J. CHAVCHAVADZE; and program budget officer PRISCILLA B. STOWE ... Mr. Funseth met with the joint voluntary agency representative in Manila, WILLIAM APPLEGATE, to discuss the operation of his office, in connection with the U.S. refugee program in the Philippines. Mr. Applegate was accompanied by his parent organization's president, JOHN McCARTHY of the International Committee on Migration of the Roman Catholic Church ... ANDRE PASQUIER, director of operations, International Committee of the Red Cross, with MICHAEL VEUTHEY of the Red Cross International Organizations Division and JEAN-MARC BORNET, its delegate general for Africa, visited the bureau to discuss the bureau budget and Red Cross special appeals. Budget officers ROZANNE D. OLIVER and Stowe provided briefings on the 1986 budget and prospects for 1987, indicating that U.S. support for Red Cross appeals for Africa, Central America, Kampuchea/Thailand and Afghan conflict victims would continue, but that funds would not be available to respond to other appeals (East Timor, Iran-Iraq, Lebanon and the Philippines). The meeting was attended by JAMES P. KELLEY, director, Office of International Refugee Organizations, and EDMUND ATKINS, director, Office of Multilateral Affairs, Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs.

SAID BILLE ADEN, governor of the Lower Shebelle region of Somalia, and HUSSEIN ADAM, founder of the Somali unit for research and emergencies and rural development, met with State and AID officials to discuss U.S.-supported settlement activities, the enumeration issue and the differential rationing system ... ARTHUR E. DEWEY, deputy assistant secretary for international assistance, hosted a luncheon in honor of Gov. Said and Mr. Adam ... H.L. DUFOUR WOOLFLEY, MARGARET J. McKELVEY, DONNALYN SMITH, HUNTER FARNHAM and DEBORAH PRINDLE were in attendance ... The Somali permanent representative to the United Nations in New York met with Mr. Dewey to congratulate him on his new appointment as deputy UN high commissioner for refugees and to discuss two issues, namely the flow of refugees into northwest Somalia and the exchange rate issue.

UN special representative TATSURO KUNUGI, deputy JAMSHID ANVAR and the director of the UN Border Relief Organization, Y.Y KIM, met with Mr. Purcell and Mr. Dewey, on the results of the New York donors' meeting, UN financial requirements, education, security and the situation on the border and in the Cambodian interior.

The bureau hosted a refugee workshop in San Jose, Costa Rica, to address refugee assistance and protection issues in the region, the roles of the international organizations and private voluntary agencies, U.S. regional priorities and strategies for dealing with refugees, and the role of the embassy refugee reporting officer ... JOHN A. BUCHE, director, Office of European, Near Eastern and Latin American refugee assistance; DONALD M. KRUMM, director, Office of Emergency Operations; and DAVID K. RAMOS, program officer, participated in the workshop ... While in Costa Rica, Mr. Buche, Mr. Krumm and Mr. Ramos performed a rapid assessment of the adequacy of relief activities being delivered in UN refugee camps in Costa Rica. Participants at the workshop were State officers from the embassies at Mexico, Tegucigalpa, Managua, San Jose, San Salvador and Guatemala; AID officers from San Salvador, Guatemala and San Jose; representatives of such international organizations as the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, International Committee of the Red Cross, Intergovernmental Committee on Migration and the League of Red Cross Societies.

JAMES F. LAWRENCE, executive director, traveled to Geneva, to review administrative activities with refugee counselor BEAUVEAU NALLE; the U.S. mission administrative counselor, FRANK FORGIONE; and the refugee and migration affairs staff ... On behalf of the bureau, FRANK N. SASS, Office of the Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, conducted a hands-on two day automated refugee tracking system workshop in Bangkok with systems managers and other representatives from New Delhi, Singapore, Manila, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok ... THERESA L. RUSCH, program officer, represented the bureau at the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, regional conference, in Seattle, and monitored the voluntary agency program in Boise, Id. ... ANITA L. BOTTI and ARCHIE M. BOLSTER, program officers, monitored voluntary agency contract performance in Richmond, Va.

Recently joining the bureau were WILLIAM J. GARVELINK, LAWRENCE R. FIORETTA and MARY P. LEE ... Mr. Garvelink is deputy director, Office of Emergency Operations; Mr. Fioretta is a program officer, Office of Policy and Program Coordination; and Ms. Lee is the secretary, Office of Regulations and Correspondence.

* * *

The bureau arranged for showings of a film which documents efforts in southeast Asian refugee camps to prepare refugee children for secondary schools in the United States. The program, known as "PASS," is described in a 28-minute documentary videotape which explores some of the difficulties refugee adolescents experience when entering American schools for the first time, and explains the new PASS program at Bataan, Philippines, and Phanat Nikhom, Thailand, which was designed specifically to help refugee adolescents succeed in American schools. PASS is funded by the bureau. For information, contact Nancy A. Soper, program officer, Office of Refugee Training, 647-1046. ■

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Page 1)
available overseas . . ."

Since Dr. Dustin proffered drug dependency as one of several potential causes of the child's immature and disturbing behavior, he might have opened the parent's eyes a bit by revealing a sad and sober truth: drugs, and potent ones as well, are as readily available to a 16-year-old, with lunch money in his/her pocket, in the United States as in any other place one could name. It isn't just "over there."

Sincerely,
STEPHEN H. KING

Dr. Dustin replies; I did not intend to imply that drugs represent a more serious hazard for young people at overseas posts than is present in any environment in the United States. It must be said, however, that the American teenager with dollars is an attractive target for overseas pushers, and the economics of the drug trade in many producing countries makes cutting unwarranted—hence higher potency of available products. □

Status of Jerusalem

SILVER SPRING, MD.

DEAR SIR:

This is to draw your attention to several factual errors and omissions in the "Post of the Month" for February, which was Jerusalem—a city with which I am very familiar.

Your lead sentence states that Jerusalem is a walled city. Jerusalem hasn't been a walled city since the days of the Turkish Empire. Today, a very small area of Jerusalem consists of the Old City, which is walled. Furthermore the U.S. consulate general is located at 18 Agron Street, which is certainly not within the Old City.

Writing that Jersualem "is being used by the Israelis as their captial" is a somewhat garbled statement of fact. You might have mentioned that Jerusalem is the capital of the State of Israel but that the United States does not recognize it as such. You might have also noted the precise status of the U.S. consulate general and its relationship to the Israeli government and to the U.S. embassy.

The Old City is loosely divided into four quarters—Moslem, Jewish, Christian and Armenian.

On Page 25 is a photo of American Cultural Center director Arthur Green and his children. Its caption fails to identify the site. The photo was taken within the Jewish Quarter, overlooking the plaza in front of the Western Wall (which is visible). The Dome of the Rock can be seen in the distant background.

On Page 24 you identify a Greek monk and on Page 27 you identify Moslem women touring the Old City. However, on Page 28 you fail to identify a Jewish man and a Jewish boy on the plaza in front of the Western Wall.

The view which you identify, on Page 29, as "Christian quarters of the Old City" is an expanse of rooftops which cover the buildings and some of the streets of the Christian Quarter of the Old City.

Thank you for passing this information onto your readers.

Sincerely,
RONALD S. BLUM, USIA (ret.) □

Tax tip

MEXICO CITY

DEAR SIR:

For prospective retirees and those now retired whose surviving annuitant may be a nonresident alien of the United States, it is probably not generally known that the Internal Revenue Service exacts a flat 30% income tax on that survivor's annuity.

It is perhaps an even lesser known fact that this 30% tax can be substantially ameliorated under the provisions of "Rev. Rul. 79–388," a codicil to the IRS Code, in direct proportion to the number of years worked by the original annuitant outside the continental limits of the United States.

This provision of "Rev. Rul. 79–388" was explained to me by a helpful official of the Internal Revenue Service and should be of no small interest to those officers and nonresident alien spouses to whom it applies.

For further clarification, interested parties should contact Gertrude L. Wieckoski, chief, Retirement Division, who is, of course, familiar with this IRS ruling and the required proof of years worked overseas needed to avail themselves of the provisions of this regulation.

Sincerely,
ARTHUR V. DIGGLE □

Guess which

WASHINGTON

DEAR SIR:

Ever since my name appeared on Page 43 of your March issue (under "Retirements") I have received many calls. I would like those friends, foes and curious folks out there who read this incredulous news to see if they can guess which statement is correct: (a) I have retired because I won the New York State lottery. (b) I have retired to join a religious cult. (c) I have retired

Transfer Tremors . . . . . by ebp

I was transferred to ALGERIA; when I was told it was that OR ANother tour in Washington, I opted to go.

I was transferred to BOLIVIA; the assignment just dropped into my LAP, A Zenith in my career.

I was transferred to ECUADOR, after telling my counselor I would QUIT Or stay in Washington if I couldn't get to South America. □

A 'Transfer Tremor'

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed is a contribution to "Transfer Tremors":

I was almost transferred to ECUADOR, but they QUIT Offering the job when I threatened to write all my reports with aGUA Y A QUIL1.

Best regards,
KENNETH DURKIN □

to accept a high-paying political appointment. (d) "They" messed up again!

Sincerely,
MARIA D. LINVILLE
Future retiree ☐

Jobs for spouses

WASHINGTON

DEAR SIR:

In reference to the March article on the proposed program for spouses of State Department employees posted overseas, why not afford the qualified spouses the job opportunities outlined in the Foreign Service Associates Program? It would provide career utilization and enhancement to qualified spouses. Since they are already part of a worldwide-available family, it would be cost-effective if consideration could be given to recruiting them for already existing professional jobs, such as the Foreign Service specialist positions.

To maintain a capable Foreign Service is not to deny jobs to qualified persons just because they happen to be "spouses."

Sincerely,
DIANE CANDY ☐

Boon for secretaries

WASHINGTON

DEAR SIR:

I would like to commend your magazine on including articles on "disciplined writing." Since secretarial position descriptions in Government agencies include a provision that some type of communication must be prepared, it is important that simple grammatical rules are applied. The fact that your publication is willing to devote space to a subject that can assist secretaries and other persons responsible for drafting correspondence and documents must be given an "A."

I just hope that you will continue this service and that all persons responsible for the written word adhere to the rules as Mr. Goldstein outlines them.

Sincerely yours,
RITA M. CHATHAM
Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs ☐

Favorite feature

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS

DEAR SIR:

One of the first things I do when I receive my new STATE each month is to flip to the "Post of the Month" article. It's easily my favorite of your monthly features, and I think you and your staff do a fine job of selecting varied and interesting photographs to share with your readers. I particularly enjoy seeing the familiar sites—and often familiar faces—from past assignments and/or trips around the world, although seeing new and different places is also valuable as it often gives one ideas for future travels via Foreign Service assignments.

Is there a list of posts that have at one time been chosen, with the date each post was featured? If so, could you perhaps publish this? Your readers would be interested in seeing which posts have (and by their omission which ones have not) been in the spotlight.

Sincerely,
PATRICIA KING KEEGAN ■

Here's a list of the 'Posts of the Month'

1978
Prague (April)
Stockholm (May)
Dar es Salaam (June)
West Berlin (August/September)
Abidjan (October)
Brussels (consular) (November)
Sofia (December)

1979
Manama (January)
Tokyo (February)
Kathmandu (March)
Manila (April)
Copenhagen (May)
Bridgetown (June)
Paris (July)
Lagos (August/September)
La Paz (October)
Bangui (November)
Beirut (December)

1980
Sanaa (January)
Karachi (February)
Antananarivo (March)
Belgrade (April)
Algiers (May)
Suva (June)
Bangkok (July)
Kinshasa (August/September)
Wellington (October)
Santiago (November)

1981
Maracaibo (January)
Rabat (February)
Islamabad (March)
Addis Ababa (April)
Thessaloniki (May)
Georgetown (June)
Brussels (July)
Port Moresby (August/September)
Dakar (October)
Paris (OECD) (November)
Geneva (UN) (December)

1982
Monrovia (January)
Sinai Field Mission (May)
Belfast (June)
Belize (July)
Asuncion (August/September)
Caracas (October)
El Salvador (November)
Tel Aviv (December)

1983
Madras (January)
Yaounde (February)
Beijing (March)
Port-au-Prince (April)
Porto Alegre (May)
Amman (June)
Lima (July)
Guangzhou (August/September)
Tijuana (October)
Cairo (November)
Athens (December)

1984
La Paz (January)
Saudi Arabian posts (February)
Kuwait (March)
New Delhi (April)
Leningrad (May)
Quito/Guayaquil (June)
Medan (July)
Warsaw (August/September)
Budapest (October)
East Berlin (November)
Naples (December)

1985
Rabat (January)
Ottawa (March)
Santiago (April)
Vienna (May)
Malabo (June)
Kuala Lumpur (July)
Santo Domingo (August/September)
Lubumbashi (October)
Praia (November)
Ankara (December)

1986
Panama (January)
Jerusalem (February)
Bissau (March)
Hong Kong (April)
Nassau (May) ☐

Obituaries

Loy W. Henderson, 93, known as "Mr. Foreign Service"—he was a career ambassador whose 39 years of service led to the naming of the Department conference room in his honor—died of congestive heart failure on March 24 at the Carriage Hill Nursing Home, Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Henderson had played a prominent role in several historic developments in eastern Europe, the Middle East and in State's management operations. Following President Roosevelt's recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933, Mr. Henderson became one of the leaders of the team that established the American diplomatic mission in Moscow. From 1938–42 he served as assistant chief of the Division of European Affairs, in charge of the eastern European section.

Mr. Henderson was appointed minister in charge of the American legation in Baghdad in 1943. While in Iraq, he played a role in elevating the American mission from a legation to embassy status. In 1945 he was appointed director of the Office of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs. In this postwar period, he wrote recommendations for American assistance that were reflected later in the Truman Doctrine. He also worked on the problems that arose in connection with the establishment of the State of Israel.



Mr. Henderson **visits Benjamin Franklin State Dining Room in 1967, shortly after his 75th birthday.** *(Photo by Herbert Meyle)*

His next ambassadorial assignment was to India, with a concurrent responsibility as minister to Nepal. From 1951–54 he served as ambassador to Iran, during the crisis involving the attempted overthrow of the shah.

Returning to Washington in 1954, Mr. Henderson was appointed deputy under secretary for administration. He played a major role then in implementing proposals of the Wriston Commission, which dealt with the relationship at State between the Foreign Service and the Civil Service. He was instrumental, too, in the construction of the Department's main building, which bears his name on the cornerstone.

During the 1956 Suez crisis, Mr. Henderson was sent to several ministerial meetings in Europe to deal with the future of the Suez Canal. Also during the mid-1950s, he served as special representative to ministerial meetings involving the Baghdad Pact countries. He was in the first group of five Foreign Service officers to achieve the rank of career ambassador—highest in the Foreign Service.

The son of a Methodist minister, Mr. Henderson was born in the Ozark



Secretary Dulles, **left, at swearing-in ceremony for** *Mr. Henderson,* **second from left, as deputy under secretary for administration, 1955. Also taking oath, for other offices, from left: Assistant Secretary** *George Allen,* **Ambassadors** *Henry Byroade* **and** *James Bonbright, ,* **with** *Victor Purse,* **Office of Protocol.** *(Photo by Herbert Meyle)*

On learning of the death of Mr. Henderson, Secretary Shultz issued the following statement:

I was saddened to learn of the death of Ambassador Loy Henderson. This most distinguished diplomat served the nation well . . . Throughout his career, he was known for his leadership, his high sense of integrity and for his role in foreign affairs . . . The Department and the Foreign Service join me in extending deepest sympathy to Mrs. Henderson and to all members of his family. □

Acting Secretary Henderson **greets Secretary-designate** *Dean Rusk,* **1961.** *(Photo by Robert McNeill)*



Mountains, near Rogers, Ark. A graduate of Northwestern, he also attended Southwestern College and the law school of Denver University. He joined the American Red Cross in France in 1918, and worked in Berlin with the Inter-Allied Commission for the Repatriation of Prisoners of War. In 1919 he served as a member of the American Red Cross Commission in western Russia and the Baltic states. In 1920 he was transferred back to Berlin to take charge of American Red Cross interests in Germany.

Joining the Foreign Service in 1922, he served as vice consul in Dublin and Queenstown, and as second secretary in Riga. He was assigned to the Division of Eastern European Affairs, 1924–27.

After retiring in 1961, Mr. Henderson taught at the American University School of International Service for seven years. The founder of the Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs, he was president and chairman of that organization until 1983. His awards included the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service, the Department's Distinguished Service Award; decorations from Iran, Greece and Tunisia; and honorary doctorates from his alma maters plus five other universities. He served on the boards of the American Red Cross, the National War College, the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Foreign Service Association and Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired.

Mr. Henderson's survivors include his wife.

Burial was in the DACOR (Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired) Foreign Service memorial area at Rock Creek Cemetery. Memorial services were scheduled for May 3 at Foundry United Methodist Church. □



Secretary Vance **welcomes** *Loy Henderson* **on Foreign Service Day, 1979.** *Ware Adams* **is at center.** *(Photo by Robert E. Kaiser)*

Theodore C. Achilles, 80, a career minister who was ambassador to Peru, 1956–60, died of an embolism at the Washington Hospital Center on April 8.



Mr. Achilles

Begining his career in 1931, he served as vice consul in Havana and Rome, and as third secretary in London. From 1940–41, he was U.S. representative to the governments-in-exile of Poland, Belgium, Norway and the Netherlands. Then, after an assignment as chief of the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs, he returned to London as first secretary.

Mr. Achilles was first secretary and consular officer in Brussels, 1946–47. Subsequent Department assignments were as chief of West European Affairs, deputy director of the Office of European Affairs, director of West European affairs and director of the planning staff for European affairs. In 1950 he was appointed U.S. vice deputy to the North Atlantic Council in London, with the personal rank of minister. He served as deputy chief of mission and minister in Paris, 1952–56. Before retiring in 1962, he was the Department's counselor for two years.

Mr. Achilles was born in Rochester, N.Y. A graduate of Stanford, he also attended Yale. From 1928–30, he was a newspaper man in California and Japan. Since retiring he has been director and chairman of the board of the Atlantic Council of the United States. He was a member of the board of the Eastman Kodak Co. and the Federal Union of the International Management and Development Institute.

Survivors include his wife, two daughters, two sons and 10 grandchildren. □

Harvey J. Cash, 66, a Foreign Service officer who retired in 1974 and then worked as a contract escort interpreter for the Department's Office of Language Services, died of a heart attack at the New England Medical Centre in Boston on February 15. He was stricken while on an assignment for Language Services.

Joining State in 1947, Mr. Cash was a clerk in Paris, a visa assistant in Rio de Janeiro, a consular assistant in Mazatlan and a consular officer in Mexico, Montreal and Paris. From 1963–68, he was principal officer in Nuevo Laredo.

His last assignment was to Madrid as consul general.

Mr. Cash was born in Glennwood, Ark. He attended Santa Maria College, George Washington University and the Alliance Francaise in Paris. During the war, he served in the Army. Survivors include his wife, two sons, two daughters, three grandchildren, a brother and a sister. □

Joseph Meresman, 48, who was deputy assistant secretary at the Information Systems Office, Bureau of Administration, from 1981 until he retired in 1984, died of lung cancer at George Washington University Hospital on March 19.



Mr. Meresman

Joining the Foreign Service in 1964, Mr. Meresman served as vice counsul in London, and administrative officer in Santo Domingo, Stockholm and the U.S. mission to the United Nations in New York and Geneva. Department assignments included those of staff assistant in the Executive Secretariat, 1966–67; executive director, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, 1977–78; and executive director, Bureau of Administration, 1980–81.

A native of New York, Mr. Meresman earned a bachelor's at Syracuse and a master's at Columbia. Survivors include his wife, a son, a daughter and two sisters. Contributions are suggested to the George Washington University Cancer Home Care Program, 1229 25th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. □

Frank J. Mrkva, 57, who worked in the Passport Office for 23 years before retiring in 1978, died after a long illness on January 1 at a hospital in Prince Frederick, Md.

A legal assistant at the time of his retirement, Mr. Mrkva's career included assignments as a mail supervisor, passport services assistant, office services supervisor and manager, general services officer and supervisory passport services officer. He worked in the Administrative Division, the communications section, the Field Services Division and the Legal Division. From 1950–52, he served in the Army.

Survivors include two sons and a daughter. □

Thomas A. Kelly, 75, a consular officer who retired in 1970 after an assignment to Munich, died on March 14.

Joining the Foreign Service in 1945, he served in Reykjavik, New Castle, Ottawa, Frankfurt, Hong Kong and Manila. A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kelly was graduated from St. Joseph's College.

Survivors include his wife. □

Blanche Rule Halla, 86, a retired special assistant in the Executive Secretariat, Correspondence and Review Staff, died of a pulmonary embolism at Bethesda Naval Hospital on March 10.

Joining State in 1919, she served on the Correspondence Review Staff during most of her 47-year career. She was chief of the staff from 1951 until 1962, when she was appointed special assistant.

A native of Washington, Ms. Halla was graduated from George Washington University. There are no known survivors. □

Charles F. Darlington Jr., 81, who became the first resident U.S. ambassador in Gabon in 1961, died on April 11 at a hospital in his native New York State.

Mr. Darlington was assistant chief of State's Division of Trade Agreements, 1937–39. He was an adviser on commercial policy, then executive officer for foreign relief and rehabilitation operations, 1942–43. In 1945 he helped draft the UN charter at the San Francisco conference.

Mr. Darlington was a graduate of Harvard College. From 1943–45 he served in the Navy. He worked for the League of Nations as a currency specialist, 1928–31, and held other positions in the private sector. Survivors include his son Christopher Darlington who is a Foreign Service officer assigned to Port Louis, another son and a daughter. □

Joe R. Warren Saunders, 39, a communications specialist in the Office of Communications, 1981–84, died of cancer on February 27 at the Manor Care Nusing Home, Arlington, Va.

Born in Shawnee, Okla., Ms. Saunders was a graduate of the University of Oklahoma. A former police officer in California, she worked for the Treasury Department in Washington from 1976 until she joined State in 1978. From 1978–81, she was a support communications officer in Athens.

Survivors include her husband, parents and two sisters. □

Angel L. Marquez, 37, a passport examiner at the New York Passport Agency since 1984, died of acute bronchial asthma on March 20.

Born in Puerto Rico, Mr. Marquez earned a bachelor's at the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico and a master's at Long Island University in New York. He was a newspaper reporter in San Juan, 1970–76. From 1977–83, he worked in New York as a program director for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Labor.

Survivors include his wife and two sons. □

Mary Louise Lemmo, the wife of retired Foreign Service officer Charles A. Lemmo, died at her home on December 17. She had emphysema.

Ms. Lemmo had accompanied her husband on assignments to Iran, Iraq, Germany, Libya, Rhodesia, South Africa and the Sudan. In addition to her husband, of Route 2, Box 106, Kenton, Tenn., she leaves a daughter, two grandchildren, a sister and a brother. □

June Farquhar Brown, 63, wife of retired Ambassador L. Dean Brown, died of cancer on March 21 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. She had accompanied her husband on assignments in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Ms. Brown was born in New York. She was graduated from Finch College. Active in service organizations, she was a volunteer for the Red Cross and other groups that provide aid to military families.

Besides her husband, she leaves a son, a brother, a half-brother and a granddaughter. □

Margaret S. Turkel, 77, the widow of Ambassador Harry R. Turkel, died on March 27 in Washington, D.C. She had accompanied her husband on assignments in Mexico City, Lima, Athens, Bonn and Washington. She leaves a son, a daughter and grandchildren. ■

Embassy Mexico employee killed in air crash

Ofelia Casarin, a Foreign Service national secretary in the press section at the embassy in Mexico City, died in the crash of a Mexicana airline flight on March 31. An embassy employee for 20 years, Ms. Casarin was traveling on private business. She leaves her husband and three children.

Also killed in the crash were family members of Foreign Service nationals Rosa Marie de Todd and Bertha Velazquez. □



KABUL, Afghanistan—At the annual memorial service to commemorate the assassination by terrorists of U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs.

Library Booklist

Central Africa

Books are in the Department Library

Burundi and Rwanda

BOWEN, MICHAEL, et al. *Passing By; the United States and Genocide in Burundi, 1972.* Washington, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1973. 49p. DT449.B8B68

HABYARIMANA, JUVENAL. *Discours, messages et entretiens de Son Excellence le General-Major Habyarimana Juvenal, President de la Republique Rwandaise ...* Kigali, Presidence de la Republique Rwandaise, 1980. 423p. DT450.435.H33

LEMARCHAND, RENE. *Rwanda and Burundi.* New York, Praeger, 1970. 562 p. DT449.R9L44

LINDEN, IAN and JANE LINDEN. *Church and Revolution in Rwanda.* New York, Africana Pub. Co., 1977. 304p. BR1443.R7L56

MCDONALD, GORDON C. et al. *Area Handbook for Burundi.* Washington, American Univ., Foreign Area Studies, 1969. 203p. DT449.B8A5

MELADY, THOMAS P. *Burundi; the Tragic Years.* Maryknoll, NY, Orbis Books, 1974. 110p. DT 449.B8M45

NYROP, RICHARD F. et al. *Area Handbook for Rwanda.* Washington, American Univ., Foreign Area Studies, 1969. 212p. DT449.R9A5

WEINSTEIN, WARREN. *Political Conflict and Ethnic Strategies: a Case Study of Burundi.* Syracuse, NY Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse Univ., 1976. DT449.B8W45

Central African Republic and Chad

ALAWAR, MOHAMED A. *A Concise Bibliography of Northern Chad and Fezzan in Southern Libya.* Outwell, Cambridgeshire, England, Arab Crescent Press, 1983. 229 p. Z3695.C66

BOUQUET, CHRISTIAN. *Tchad, Genese d'un Conflit.* Paris, Harmattan, 1982. 251p. DT546.42.B68

CHAPELLE, JEAN. *Le Peuple Tchadien: Ses Racines, Sa Vie Quotidienne et Ses Combats.* Paris, Harmattan, 1980. 303p. DT546.44.C46

DUMAS-CHAMPION, FRANCOISE. *Les Masa du Tchad: Betail et Societe.* Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1983. 276p. DT546.445.M37D85

KALCK, PIERRE. *Historical Dictionary of the Central African Republic.* Metuchen, NJ, Scarecrow Press, 1980. 194p. On order

LANNE, BERNARD. *Tchad-Libye: la Querelle des Frontieres.* Paris, Kartbala, 1982. 245p. DT546.463.L8L36.

O'TOOLE, THOMAS. *Central African Republic: the Continent's Hidden Heart.* Boulder, CO, Westview, 1985. 130p. On order

THOMPSON, VIRGINIA M., and RICHARD ADLOFF. *Conflict in Chad.* Berkeley, Institute of International Studies, Univ. of California, 1981. 180p. DT546.48.T49

ZOCTIZOUM, YARISSE. *Histoire de la Centrafrique: Violence du developpement, Domination et Inegalities.* Paris, Harmattan, 1983. 2 vols. DT546.35.Z63

Cameroon and the Congo

AGBOR-TABI, PETER. *U.S. Bilateral Assistance in Africa: the Case of Cameroon.* Lanham, MD, Univ. Press of America, 1984. 192p. On order

BERTRAND, HUGHES. *Le Congo; Formation Sociale et Mode de Developpement Economique.* Paris, F. Maspero, 1975, 320p. HC547.C75B475

ELIOU, MARIE. *La Formation de la Conscience Nationale en Republique Populaire da Congo.* Paris, Anthropos, 1977. 414p. LC95.C75E58

GUNG, GREGORY N.T. *Agriculture and Rural Development in the People's Republic of Congo.* Boulder, CO, Westview, 1985. 300p. On order

HUYBRECHTS, A. et al. *Du Congo au Zaire, 1960–1980: Essai de Bilan.* Brussels, Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-politiques, 1980. 420p. DT644.D8

KOFELE-KALE, NDIVA, ed. *The African Experiment in Nation Building: the Bilingual Cameroon Republic Since Reunification.* Boulder, CO, Westview, 1980. 369p. DT576.A33

KOFELE-KALE, NDIVA. *Tribesmen and Patriots: Political Culture in a Poly-ethnic African State.* Lanham, MD, University Press of America, 1981. DT570.K62

MCFERSON, HAZEL M. *Ethnicity, Individual Initiative, and Economic Growth in an African Plural Society: the Bamileke of Cameroon.* Washington, U.S. Agency for International Development, 1983. HC59.7.A28 no. 15

NGAYAP, PIERRE F. *Cameroon, Qui Gouverne? de Ahidjo a Biya, l'Heritage et l'Enjeu.* Paris, Harmattan, 1983. 351p. JX3522.N43

SCHATZBERG, MICHAEL G. and I. WILLIAM ZARTMAN, eds. *The Political Economy of Cameroon.* New York, Praeger, 1985. 284p. On order

SCHIAVO-CAMPO, SALVATORE. *The Tortoise Walk: Public Policy and Private Activity in the Economic Development of the Cameroon.* Washington, U.S. Agency for International Development, 1983. 86p. HC59.7.A28 no. 10.

SORET, MARCEL. *Histoire du Congo: Capitale Brazzaville.* Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1978. 237p. DT546.25.567

THOMPSON, VIRGINIA M. and RICHARD ADLOFF. *Historical Dictionary of the People's Republic of the Congo (Congo-Brazzaville).* 2nd ed. Metuchen, NJ, Scarecrow Press, 1984. 239p. DT546.215.T47 1984 Ref.

Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tomé and Principe

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The Super Bureaucrat

SUPERCRAT

BY

CHIP BECK

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RA

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...THE PYRAMIDS

THE VAST SAHARA...

EEEEK!

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THE GREAT WALL...

...MOUNT EVEREST

DARKEST AFRICA

I CAN'T SEE A THING!

...THE RIVIERA...

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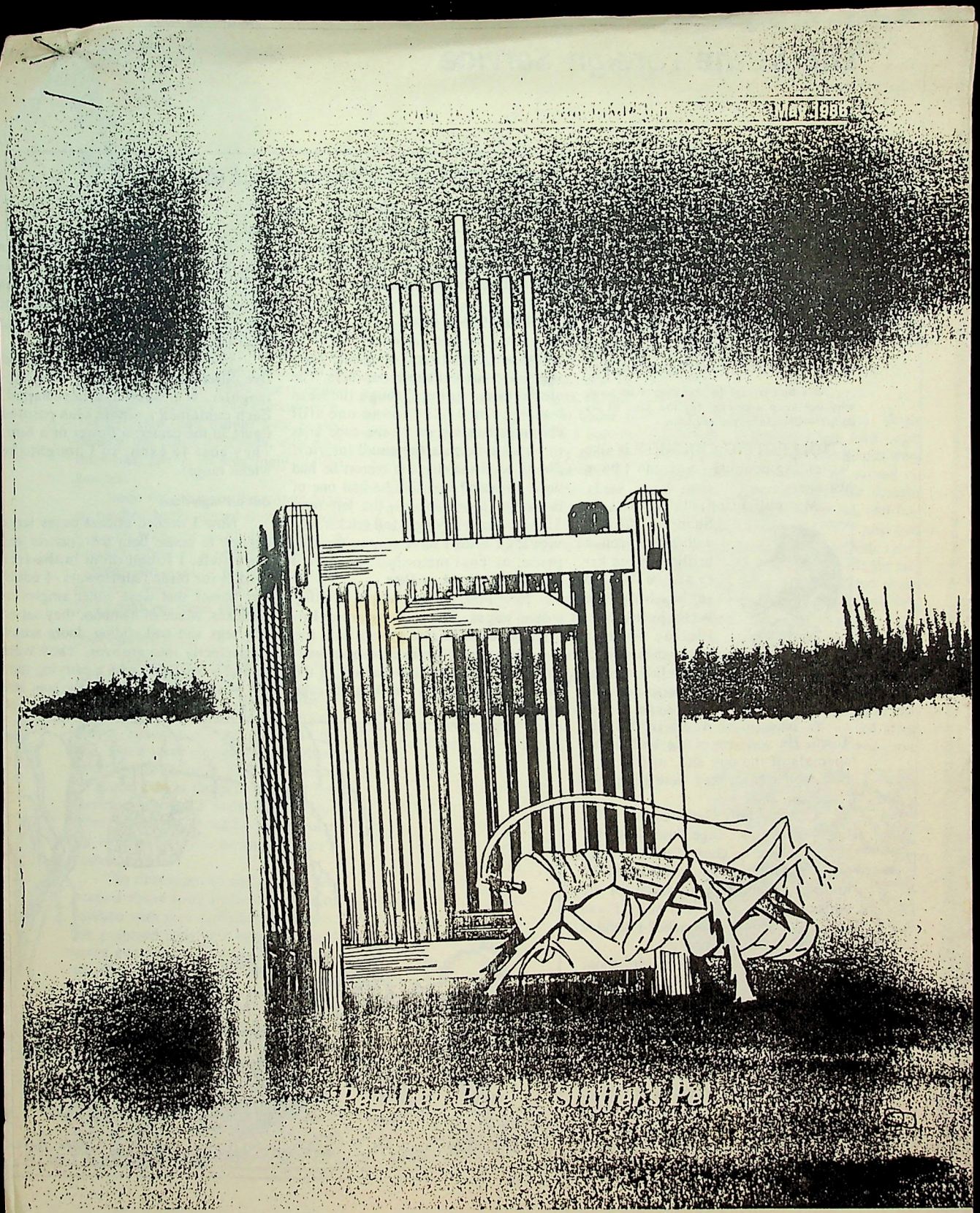


The chirping in China comes from keeping crickets

And these pets are cheap; Jolly Green (no giant he) cost only 15¢

BY TESS JOHNSTON

The author, secretary until recently to the U.S. consul general in Shanghai, is in French language training, prepatory to an assignment in Paris. Another (quite different) article by her appeared in the January issue.

"If a bird is kept for the sake of its song, why not keep a cricket for the sake of its chirp?"—Chinese author unknown.

COLLECTING CRICKETS is like eating peanuts—you can't have just one.

My collection started out in Shanghai, China, with Jolly Green, a brilliant green katydid fully two inches long. He was a potluck selection out of a large white enamel basin full of tiny cricket cages sold on a side street down in the Old Town. He was one of the bird shop's specials of the day and, at five mao each (about 15¢), they were going like hotcakes.



Ms. Johnston

I carried Jolly Green around in his tiny woven straw cage through all my shopping, and he chirped merrily away at my plate during lunch. He loved the boiled rice, didn't care much for the cooked cabbage. At that point I was hooked—a cricket gourmand? I decided I needed a spare or two.

When I got back to the bird shop, the crowd had dispersed. There were lots of birds but, alas, no more crickets. However, the friendly salesgirl said she might be able to find me just one more. She led me next door to the snake shop.

There I was horrified to see a huge mound of tiny cages filled with dead crickets. She explained that they had died of the heat in transit. I had seen their mode of transport: about 200 cages bound together, lashed to a fishing pole, carried on the shoulder of a man walking or on a bicycle.

Peep! It's Peg-Leg Pete!

From the sorry mound, an occasional peep was heard; obviously there was a live one in there somewhere. The clerk started going through the heap hunting for it. She found one still chirping, hanging on to the cage slats to circumnavigate the small interior. She pointed out that the reason he had been discarded was that he had one of his major legs missing—the left rear. Since I wasn't buying a full cricket, obviously I didn't have to pay the full price; he cost me only four mao. I named him Peg-Leg Pete.

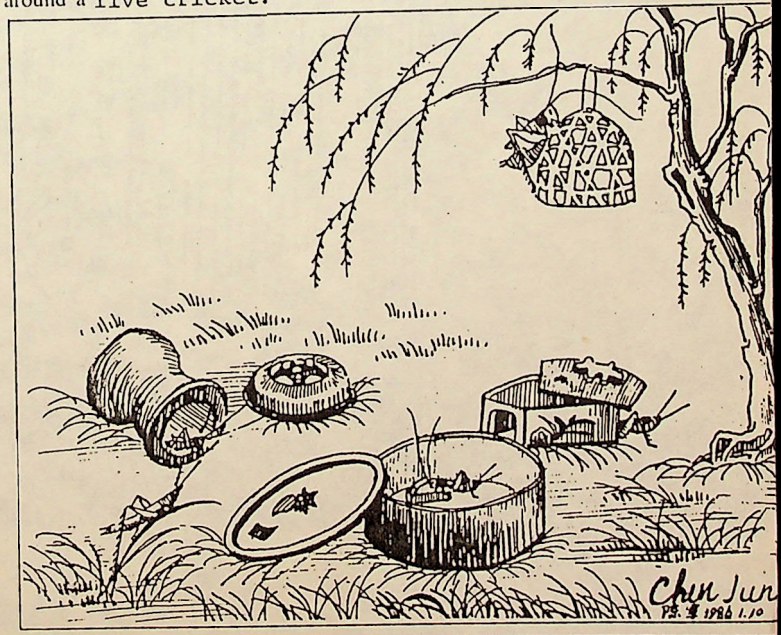
Now I had two crickets in two tiny woven cages. The cages were cylindrical, woven of rice straw, with the same pattern you see in expensive wallpaper. It was staggering to think of the work involved in just weaving the cage around a live cricket.

There were no doors; the cages must be cut open with scissors to remove the cricket. I could see that this wasn't a very practical arrangement, and I already had my eye on a fetching assortment of tiny cricket bowls.

They were of white ceramic, in five different shapes: round, oval, rectangular, scalloped and fan-shaped. Each contained a single blue painted figure in the center: a flower or a bird. They cost 4¢ each, so I bought the whole range.

But no high-rises

Now I needed cricket cages large enough to house both the crickets and the bowls. I found them in the free market for birds/fish/flowers. I could buy homes that were either singles or duplexes. Made of bamboo, they sat on tiny legs and had sliding doors which fit perfectly into grooves. They were perfectly balanced, with a carrying handle woven in the center of the top, and were a work of art. Another invest



ment—this time 50¢.

I finally got my ensembles together. I cut the cages open and, with much shaking and poking around, managed to get the now very irritated crickets into their new quarters. They ignored their elegant feeding bowls and immediately hung upside down, like knobby hammocks, blinking at the sudden splendor of their spacious homes.

Now came the matter of food. The amah informed me that some crickets prefer green beans, while others prefer melon or cucumber and cooked rice. They lit into their dinner with gusto, holding the beans delicately with their three-toed feet in an amazingly lifelike manner.

Soon the short brittle wings high up on their backs started fluttering, and the din was ear-piercing—like a squeaky wheel in a ceaseless rhythmic pattern. This went on for half the night, until they were relegated to the balcony so I could get some sleep.

The soporific effect

I confided to the amah that this wasn't quite what I had in mind: I had heard that crickets lull you to sleep. I got a long lecture, most of it in impenetrable Shanghai dialect, the drift being: These were *guo-guo's* and what I wanted were *qu-qu's*. The amah would go to the market the next day and buy them for me. And I would need yet another container, special for that particular breed. In for a penny, in for a pound.

The next morning she proudly displayed some long hollow pieces of bamboo with rags stuffed in both ends. We prepared their new home, a round terra cotta pot with a flat lid, no windows, no air holes of any kind. (They breathe through the porous clay.) We lined the pot with a circle of paper (which they would proceed to eat in their spare time) and filled the cricket bowls with water and rice.

The qu-qu's were soon chasing each other around the interior of the pot, as on a miniature race track. They were about one-third the size of the guo-guo's and a shiny, chocolate brown. The amah was right: at night they made a most appealing, soothing sound, a sort of soft whir.

Serenade

During the day they joined the others on the balcony, where their soft song was lost under the caterwauling of Jolly Green and Pete. When we later took them out to clean the pot and put in a new doily, they leaped off in all directions and the amah and I had a few merry minutes crawling around on our hands and knees trying to corner them. We finally caught them under a tea strainer, in the absence of a butterfly net, and soon we were very adept at transferring them from the pot directly to the strainer, eliminating the chase. My two dachshunds, however—Superdog and Snowflake—tried to beat us to the crickets in a sort of wild free-for-all.

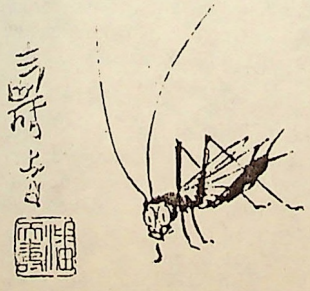
A friend later presented me an antique "cricket transferer," a small fan-shaped cermaic tunnel with a lid. You chase the cricket into it, put your thumb and forefinger over the ends, then transfer the cricket safely to any location.

I now had four crickets, two guo-guo's and two qu-qu's, when a well-meaning friend, knowing my love of small creatures, gave me two more guo-guo's—real screamers these. I suspect they might originally have been gifts to him and he couldn't stand the racket. They were slightly smaller and much darker green—more of a khaki—which indicated they were older than the first two. I now had to buy another cage, which led to the discovery that cricket housing comes in marvelous variety.

No privacy

First there were the cages, single or duplex, resembling tiny bird cages of bamboo and wood. Then there were copper canisters resembling carved cigar cases. They had elaborate designs of air holes punched in the lid, and featured glass windows on top and one side, so you could watch the little tykes at play. They also came in single and duplex, the latter being divided down the middle by a glass partition—so they could watch each other at play.

Then there were antique mahogany boxes, about two inches square, with sliding tops and sliding doors at one end. I'm told that these are used to keep the combatants in before the matches, when they are tickled from above and then the tiny doors are





opened so that the thoroughly enraged creatures charge out at each other. (Cricket-fighting in China was very big for hundreds of years, and was outlawed only with the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.)

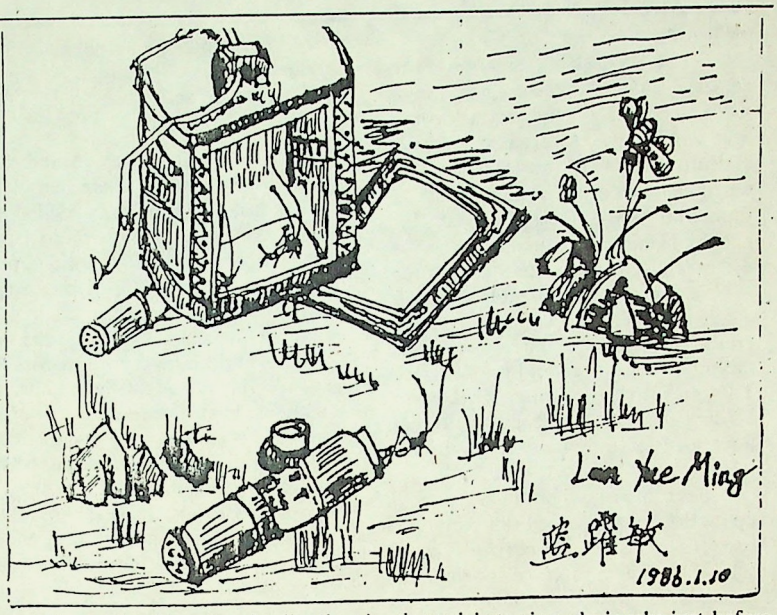
My favorite container, however, was the cricket hu-lu. These are made from a special type of small gourd grown almost exclusively for the cricket-housing market. The farmer places the seed in a clay mold, often with an elaborate design incised on it. After the gourd grows to the desired size, he simply snips it off and breaks the mold. The gourd is then hollowed out and dried, and a carved lid of ebony, ivory or even jade is fitted onto the top. A small copper screen is placed behind the lid, so the cricket can breathe but can't crawl through the filigreed openings.

Now that I had this diverse collection of containers, the amah began to bring me little presents in the morning—a guo-guo here, a qu-qu there—all guaranteed by her to be fantastic singers. The next thing I knew, every available container was filled, and crickets had overflowed into the amah's old metal lunch box.

Feckless Houdini

After the first two, I quit naming them, except for old Houdini, who managed to escape periodically from the improvised lunch-box arrangement. He wasn't hard to find, however; we had only to remove all the other crickets from the area and wait a few hours. When Houdini got lonely and started chirping for his buddies, amah or I would pounce on him with the tea strainer and toss him back into the box.

Things got even more lively when an old Chinese professor presented me a pair of jinlingzi. These crickets are about the size of one-half a little fingernail, and have lovely patterns of color on their wings. They come in black and gold, the latter called huanglingzi. The golds seem hardier than the blacks, which keep dying off, as did one of the guo-guo's. The amah informed me that it had caught cold from the draft.



The antique housing for jinglingzi was yet another wonder. There was a small six-plex of highly-polished wood, topped by a beveled-edge glass. It had elaborately carved jade pieces inset in the sides. The contemporary models are much less elegant, but show great imagination in their styles. They're of all-clear plexiglass, melded with bright colored plastic.

Vying for the 'Emmy'

One is in the shape of a pistol, with one compartment in the barrel and one in the handle, each part with a little feeding plug and ventilation slots. Another is like a pink sports car, with the crickets occupying the driver's compartment. But my real favorite is one that looks like a black television set on tiny legs, in which the cricket provides the show.

The more mundane models are simply small boxes, the size of a flattened cigarette pack, but even they often feature inlaid designs. Crickets can thus be carried in the pocket, where they sing in the warmth.

The amah and I worked out a feeding routine to be sure no one was left to starve, which certainly wouldn't have happened in silence. I discovered that crickets sing gloriously just before they die—a final serenade. Our routine had the amah anchoring green bean pods in the guo-guo cages while I prepared sliced melon for the jinlingzi. In the meantime, the amah distributed th rice and mucked out the paper-lined clay pots.

Cleaning the cages

The cages are easier; you just place them on the windowsill and in the morning lift them and clean the debris from underneath. A similar routine took care of the canary, the zebra finches and the parakeet. I often wondered what the amah thought of the menagerie—but then, she doubtlessly thought all Americans are crazy anyway.

My colleagues in the office wouldn't have disabused her of the idea—even they began to eye me rather warily when I started bringing a few to work to brighten my day. Even as I write this in the late fall, two jinlingzi are singing away in my pocket. But their 100 days are almost over; winter is coming and soon the crickets will begin to die off, leaving my house chirpless again. I'll miss their lovely songs. ■

TRAVEL

Combatant cricket earns cool cash

By John Uldrich

WHILE Mark Twain brought the "Jumping Frogs of Calverdo's County" world-wide fame, few people are familiar with the "Warring Crickets of Ningjing County."

If you are not, your diary of China may be lacking a page or two.

From August to October, Shanghai plays host to a legion of crickets. No, they don't come as a swarm of locusts. These tiny denizens of Shandong and Hebei Provinces travel much more elegantly — in small, circular clay pots.

The pots vary by size of the combatants status — these, my friends, are noble fighting crickets!

"Devil," "More Devil" and "General" might be the names assigned to these small creatures who seem, by nature of their design, ready to pounce at all times.

Missy Chen and I ran into the cricket corps as we took a short cut to the Confucian Temple in Nanshi District. The alley leading to the temple was packed with purveyors of these tiny protagonists.

As we stopped, so did the crowd — anxious to see what this foreigner was interested in.

The shop keepers, for their part, were most cooperative in explaining their warring wares. One even offered us a booklet entitled "Fauna of Crickets of Ningjing County" written by professor Wu Jichuan.

Prices for the crickets ranged from 50 to 150 yuan ($6-$18) but several had price tags of up to 500 yuan ($60). We were told that some would fetch as much as 5,000 yuan ($600).

Why so expensive?

For some people, these crickets are their tools of gambling.

Just how popular are they? One vendor said that trainloads of people from all over descend on Ningjing, a county bordering Shandong and Hebei provinces, in late summer to catch or buy the finest breed of fighter crickets.

The "seasonal crickets" are a well developed business. In addition to the clay pots, people also buy a water dish, food dish, cricket mover, cricket "exciter" and a virtual "deli" of favorite cricket foods.

One cricket owner said he feeds his pets with vitamins and gives them a bath in milk.

As a teacher of marketing, I was impressed with this well-developed business.

photos/Eva Chen



Clays pots such as this serve as the home and fighting arena for crickets.

How do crickets battle? It's easy to see — when the top is lifted off a container, it immediately becomes an arena where the two little beasts chase and gnaw at each other. The winner will chirp merrily after a bout. The battle ends when the cover goes back on.

Playing crickets is not just a humble hobby for the ordinary people. Some Chinese emperors were also addicted to the cricket matches.

The Last Emperor Puyi got the hobby in the Forbidden City. Forty years later, he became a commoner and had spent 15 years in a prison for war criminals, but he still loved crickets. One Chinese film showed him catching a runaway cricket in the bed in the middle of the night, to the amusement of his new wife.

Another place to find cricket vendors is the Jiangying Road Flowers and Pets Market, near People's Square and Nanjing Road.



Sweet festival for sweet shrub

Shanghai Star photo/Wang Rongjiang

By Zhong Tongyue



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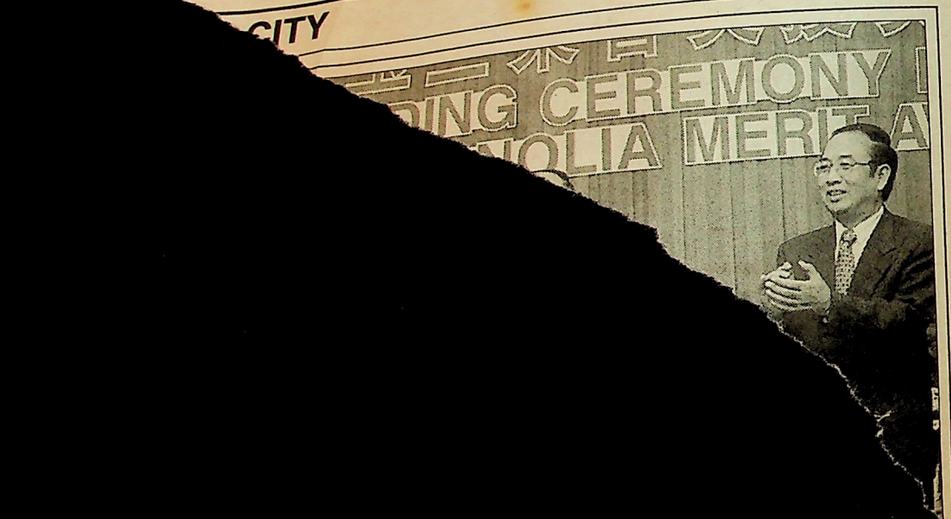

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KEEPING CRICKETS

"If a bird is kept for the sake of its song,
why not keep a cricket for the sake of its chirp?"

Collecting crickets is like eating peanuts--you can't have just one.

My collection started out with Jolly Green, a brilliant green katy-did fully two inches long. He was a pot-luck selection out of a large white enamel basin full of tiny cricket cages sold on a side street down in the Old Town of Shanghai. It was the bird shop special of the day, at five "mao" (about US$ .25) each, and they were going like hotcakes. This even tho the average monthly wage in China is about $25 equivalent.

I carried the cricket around in his tiny woven straw cage all during my shopping and he chirped merrily away next to my plate during lunch. He loved the boiled rice, didn't care much for the cooked cabbage. At that point I was hooked--a cricket gormand?

When I got back to the shop the crowd had dispersed (but quickly reconvened to watch me--a favorite Shanghai sport is people watching). There were lots of birds, but alas no more crickets. However, the friendly sales girl, with whom I had done extensive business in the past, said she might be able to find just one more. She led me next door to the snake shop.

There I was horrified to see a huge mound of tiny cages filled with dead crickets. She explained that the weather was very hot--a slight understatement--and that they had died of heat in transit. I had seen their form of transit: about 100 cages bound together and lashed on to a fishing pole, carried on the shoulder of a man walking or on a bicycle. They probably came in from miles out in the country. How typical of the Chinese not even to think of pouring cold water over the lot, to save both the crickets and his investment.

From the sorry mound an occasional peep was heard, so there was a live one or two in there somewhere. When she told me they would all go into the furnace my face must have been a study, because my girl quickly started going through the heap hunting for any live ones.

The dying one must have expired before we got to him, but we suddenly came upon a live one who was hopping around, madder than a wet hen. Just to prove he was very much alive he started chirping thunderously, hanging onto the cage slats to circumnavigate the small interior. Obviously I could not resist such a call for help, even when she pointed out that the reason he had been discarded was that he had one of his major legs missing--the left rear. So cricket euthanasia was his destiny.

Since I did not buy a full cricket obviously I did not have to pay the full price; it cost me only four mao. I asked if it had one less leg then would I pay yet another less mao? She didn't think so. So that's how I acquired Pete.

Now I had two crickets, one thrashing his wings off in relief, in two tiny woven cages. The cages are cylindrical, woven of rice straw, and practically uniform in size. I noted they have the same pattern you see in expensive wallpaper in wall covering boutiques. It was staggering to think of the work involved in just weaving the cage, let alone weaving it shut around a live cricket.

There are no doors; it must be cut open with scissors to remove the cricket. I could see that this was not a very practical arrangement, as I already had my eye on a fetching assortment of tiny cricket feeding bowls.

They were white ceramic, in five different shapes: round, oval, rectangular, scalloped and fan shaped. Each contained a single blue painted figure in the center, a flower or a bird. Later I was to buy Ming cricket bowls with entire scenes painted in them --exquisite little miniatures of life in old China. These more modest ones cost me four cents each, so I bought the whole range. Where would it all end?

Obviously not there, as I now needed cricket cages of sufficient spaciousness to house the cricket and the bowl. This was not hard to find. I went to the free market for birds/fish/flowers and located cricket cages among the bird cages. I could buy either singles of duplexes. They sat on tiny legs and had sliding doors which fitted perfectly into their grooves. The duplex I chose was perfectly balanced with a carrying handle woven in the center of the top. The whole thing was stained mahogany and was a work of art. Another investment--this time fifty cents.

I finally had gotten my ensemble together. I cut the cages open and with much shaking and poking around managed to get the now very irritated crickets into new quarters. They ignored their elegant feeding bowls and immediately hung upside down from the rafters, blinking at the sudden splendor of their spacious homes.

I noted that their feet had prehensile toes, three to a foot, eighteen in all. They curved gracefully around the cage bars and held the crickets firmly in any position. They seemed to prefer standing on their heads or hanging suspended from the top like knobby hammocks.

Now came the matter of food. The Ayi ("auntie" in the PRC's classless society, in reality the housekeeper/zookeeper in my six-room spread) informed me that they prefer green beans, with occasional melon or cucumber for variety, and cooked rice, a grain or two daily. They lit into their dinner with gusto, holding the beans delicately with their two front feet in an amazingly likelike manner.

After a short rest and much cleaning of snouts, the short, brittle wings high up on their backs started fluttering and the din was ear-piercing--like a squeeky wheel in a ceaseless rhythmic pattern. The racket went on half the night and the crickets were then relegated to the balcony so I could get some sleep. I wondered that

my American neighbors did not complain or chuck rocks at us. (The Chinese neighbors are quite used to any din, as they keep roosters as well as crickets in the houses.)

I confided in the Ayi that this was not quite what I had in mind: I had heard that crickets lull you to sleep. I then got a long lecture, most of it in impenetrable Shanghai dialect, of which I caught about one word in ten. With elaborate hand gestures and about a half hour of escalating chatter, I finally got the drift: These were guo-guo's and what I wanted were qu-qu's. Ayi would to to the market the next day and buy me qu-qu's, and they would definitely lull me to sleep. Oh yes, and I would need yet another container, special for that particular breed. In for a penny, in for a pound.

The next morning she proudly displayed three long hollow pieces of bamboo with rags stuffed in both ends. We prepared their new home, a round terracotta clay pot with flat lid, no windows, no air holes of any kind. Ayi said they breathe through the porous clay and she must have been right; none has suffocated yet. We lined the pot with a circle of paper (which they will proceed to eat in their spare time) and filled the cricket bowls with water. Carefully we pulled out the rag--and out tumbled a dead cricket. Someone had forgotten to put in a few grains of rice and it had starved, or died of thirst, in transit. This made me very sad.

From the next tube emerged, however, a lively qu-qu and a few grains of rice and the same from the third. They were soon chasing each other around the interior of the pot like a miniature race track. They were about one-third the size of the guo-guo's and a shiny, chocolate brown. The Ayi was right again: at night they emitted a most appealing and soothing sound, a sort of soft whir. This was also done with their wings which, unlike the guo-guo's, grew the full lenght of their bodies and ended in a sort of swallow's tail--very elegant.

At night they stayed beside my bed and during the day they joined the others on the balconies, where their soft song was lost under the caterwauling of Jolly Green and Pete. When I opened the pot to toss in their food--mostly fruit and veggies--they apparently could not climb the vertical sides or jump out. When we took them out to clean the pot and put in a new doily, however, they leapt off in all directions and the Ayi and I had a few merry minutes crawling around on our hands and knees trying to corner them.

We finally caught them under a tea strainer, in the absence of a butterfly net, and gradually we got very adept at transferring them from the pot directly to the strainer, eliminating the chase. The dogs, however, really missed the excitement of trying to beat us to the crickets in a sort of wild free-for-all.

A friend later presented me with a "cricket transferer", a small fan-shaped wooden box, open-ended, with a lid on which an elabo-

rately carved miniature frog sat. You put one opening over the cricket, then eased paper or your thumb over the opening, pushing the cricket out into the new container. This item was of course antique, as was much of the subsequent paraphernalia I acquired.

I now had four crickets, two guo-guo's and two gu-gu's, when a well-meaning friend, knowing my love of small creatures, gave me two more guo-guo's--real screamers these. (I suspect they might have been gifts to him and he couldn't stand the racket.) They were slightly smaller and much darker green--more of a khaki--than the first two. This necessitated buying another cage, and led to the discovery that cricket housing comes in a marvelous variety.

First there were the cages, single or duplex, already mentioned. They resembled tiny bird cages of bamboo and wood. Then there were copper canisters resembling carved cigar cases. They had an elaborate design of air holes punched in the lid and featured glass windows on top and one side so you could watch the little tykes at play. They also came in single and duplex, the latter being divided down the middle by a glass partition--so they could watch each other at play.

Then there were antique mahogany boxes, about two inches square, with a sliding top and sliding door at one end. My guess is that these were used to keep the combatants in before the matches, when the sliding door would be raised and the crickets rushed out toward each other from each end of the arena. (Cricket fighting was very big in China for hundreds of years, and was only outlawed since the founding of the PRC in 1949.)

My favorite container, however, was the cricket gourd. These are made from a special type of small gourd which is grown almost exclusively for the cricket-housing market. The farmer places the seed in a clay mold, often with an elaborate design incised on it. After the gourd grows to the desired size, he simply snips it off and breaks the mold. The gourd is then hollowed out and dried, and an elaborately carved lid of ebony, ivory or even jade is fitted onto the top. A small copper screen is placed behind the lid so that it can be carved with an elaborate flower or bird design and the cricket cannot crawl through the filigreed opening. Cricket gourd prices ran from about US$500 in the state-run antique shops to about US$50 or so in the free markets. After some prolonged haggling I was able to pick up two beauties at the bottom of the price range.

Now that I had this diverse collection of containers, the Ayi began to bring me little presents in the morning--a guo-guo here, a gu-gu there--all guaranteed by her to be fantastic singers. The next thing I knew every available container was filled and crickets had overflowed into the Ayi's old metal lunch box.

After the first two, I had quit naming them, except for old Houdini, who managed to escape periodically from the improvised lunch-box

arrangement. He was not hard to find, however; we had only to remove all the other crickets from the area and wait a few hours. Houdini would get lonely and start chirping for his buddies. The Ayi or I would pounce on him with the tea strainer and toss him back in the box. If we forgot to weight the lid with something, he would somehow push it open and be off again--some feat when you consider that the lid was about a thousand times his size and weight.

Things went along pretty tranquilly for a while in our little menagerie until my old Chinese professor friend presented me with a pair of jinlingzi, which he translated as "nightsingers". These were about the size of one-third of your little fingernail and had lovely coloration on their wings. They came in black and gold, the latter called, I believe, huanglingzi, or yellow nightsingers. The blacks seemed hardier than the golds, which kept dying off, as did one of the guo-guo's. The Ayi informed me that it had caught cold from the draft. I skeptically decided that I must do a bit of research on crickets, or she would be telling me next that it must be buried in a coffin. And the literature revealed just that.

There are references to crickets in the earliest Chinese literature, but it was only in the Tang dynasty (613-905 A.D.) that they began to keep them in cages and the care of crickets really developed into an art. Then in the Sung dynasty (960-1280 A.D.) the sport of cricket fighting started.

Research further revealed that there are 67 varieties of fighting crickets and that "very fine specimens are as dear as racing ponies. Young Chinese fanciers have been known to ruin themselves by investing in large studs of these insects, which are not only expensive to buy, but to keep. They require special attendants, as horses require grooms, and separate stalls--earthenware pots lined with fine mould and fitted with a microscopic cup for their drinking water. They must be fed on a carefully varied diet--two kinds of fish, a certain grub, a special meal, boiled chestnuts, boiled rice, and honey to strengthen them. If they are sick from over-eating, red insects are given them. If they catch cold, they get mosquitoes; if fever, shoots of the wild pea-plant. Nor is their moral welfare neglected. No smoke is allowed in a room where they are kept, as it affects their temper, and every male is allowed to have a lady in his tiny earthen cage for two hours each evening." *

It is further related how they were tickled with rats' bristles to excite them to combat. (I caught the Ayi tickling them with a broom straw in the lunch box one day--old customs never die.) The description of the fighting and betting parallels that of any contemporary sporting event and, as I should have expected, the winner, "such a hero of many fights, gets the title of 'conquering cricket', and when it dies is buried in a small silver coffin with the hope that more good fighting crickets, attracted by the honorable funeral, will be found next year near its grave."

*) THE CHINA JOURNAL by Sowerby. Date & place of publication unknown.

I decided to stop just short of the silver coffin, but then came the jinlingzi containers: The antique ones were round and of porcelain, with elaborately painted flower designs on the side and a pattern of holes in the lid. The porcelain served to amplify their tiny chirp, which is more like a soft whir. These too went from the cheap to astronomical and called for more market surveys and haggling. I settled for only one antique one.

Luckily jinlingzi contemporary housing is much more reasonable. It is a box of plastic and plexiglass which, although imaginative, is much less attractive than the porcelain models. The professor however managed to come up with a duplex which represented a state of the art: clear plexiglass and bright blue plastic in the shape of a pistol. One compartment represented the barrel and the other the handle. Each had a carefully fitted latticework opening for air and a hollow plug to serve as the door. Into this plug you inserted the cucumber or whatever. Since the jinlingzi don't get water, the food must be a moist bit of something. The next day you would simply take out the plug, removed the dried food, and replace it with another moist bit. No fuss, no muss, no bother. The cricket flop is another matter; that you must periodically muck out with a moist Q-tip.

Jinlingzi were an immediate hit with the houseguests and soon each room sported an assortment. As the "pistol" housing was unique, most guests had to settle for a square box about the size of half a deck of playing cards. They were colorful plastic and easily carried in the shirt pocket. (I used to wonder why our driver occasionally whirred, only to find out of course that he too carried jinlingzi with him everywhere.)

Needless to say my house resounded with the sounds of crickets. In addition, at last count, to the fifteen-plus crickets, I also had two dogs and four birds. This menagerie earned the epithet The Shanghai Zoo and caused one exasperated friend to comment upon entering, "this place sounds like the flipping jungle!"

The Ayi and I worked out a feeding routine to be sure no one was forgotten and left to starve, which certainly would not have happened in silence: I discovered that crickets sing almost continuously and gloriously just before they die--a sort of last serenade. The routine had the Ayi anchoring the green bean pods in the guo-guo cages while I plugged the sliced melon for the jinlingzi boxes. After I got all the plugs filled, I tossed the excess melon into the clay pot, gourds, and lunch box for the qu-qu's. In the meantime, the Ayi distributed the rice and mucked out the paper-lined pots. The cages were easier; you just placed them on the windowsill and in the morning lifted them and cleaned the debris from underneath. A similar routine took care of the canary, the zebra finches, and my gigantic, snarky trained parakeet. I often wonder what the Ayi thinks--but then, she thinks all Americans are crazy anyway.

Even as I write this, four jinlingzi are singing away in my pocket. But their hundred days are almost over; autumn is coming and they will gradually die off, leaving my house chirpless again. I will miss their lovely songs.

WSJ 10/29/96

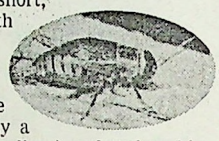
The Battle of the Bugs

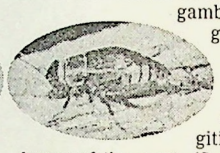
By Sheila Melvin

Shanghai, China

It's a sunny autumn afternoon and a dozen men are clustered together at a market in a Shanghai alley, their heads bent forward over a low stall. The focus of their attention is an oval container, about 10 inches long, made of clear plastic and divided in half by a removable panel. On each side of the panel skulks a large cricket, stance defiant and antennae quivering.

As the crowd presses closer, cheerfully making sure that the curious foreigners are given a ringside view, the stall owner removes the plastic panel. The crickets sense each other's presence and flail their antennae, taking short, nervous hops. With a slender brush, the owner of the defending cricket reaches into the container (actually a cricket fighting stadium) and nudges his beast toward the opponent, an untested rival fresh from the countryside.





In a flash, the crickets charge at each other. A rush of excitement surges through the crowd as the crickets rise up on their hind legs and punch with their short, white forearms. After a flurry of preliminary jabs, the real action begins.

The defending cricket bares his teeth, which are mottled brown and astonishingly large. Balanced on his powerful rear appendages, he throws the foremost of his three sets of legs into the battle. Now punching wildly with four limbs, he lunges at the new arrival, struggling to sink his teeth into the other's body. His opponent thrusts out his own teeth and continues to punch, but he is clearly on the defensive, backing away even as he fights.

For a long moment, the crickets are locked together, a jumble of flying limbs, tossing antennae and probing teeth. Then, with a desperate twist, the new arrival extricates himself from the defender's grip. Turning his pointy, two-pronged tail, he scurries to the farthest reaches of the stadium. The defender spreads his delicately patterned, translucent wings and chirps triumphantly while the loser cowers in silence. The fight, which has lasted about as long as it takes Mike Tyson to dispatch an opponent, is over. The stall owner scoops the losing cricket out of the stadium with a small net and the crowd calls for him to toss in another.

Cricket fighting has been a spectator sport in China for at least 1,500 years. The sport is thought to have started among peasants who celebrated a successful harvest by staging little cricket fights in their homes. It soon spread to the upper classes and the imperial family, among whom crickets were already popular as pets because of their musical chirping. The first recorded accounts of fights date to the Tang dynasty (618-906), and the first classic on the sport was written in the Sung dynasty (960-1279). The author of the classic was the premier of the Southern Sung government, a man still remembered for neglecting his official duties in favor of watching crickets fight in a specially built lakeside pavilion. By the Ming (1368-1644) and Ching (1644-1911) dynasties, the sport was widespread, and was closely linked to gambling. Some local magistrates—and one emperor—even accepted crickets as tax payments.

Because of its close association with gambling and other undesirable activities, cricket fighting was discouraged after the Communist Party came to power in 1949. However it never died out completely, and in the recent era of reform its popularity has mushroomed. In an effort to combat gambling, which is illegal in China, cricket associations have been formed in major cities to provide legitimate outlets for lovers of the sport. (Some of the associations even publish their own newsletters and sell fight videos.) The associations host regional tournaments, and in 1990, the year China hosted the Asian Games, a national cricket fighting tournament was organized as a corollary to the games.

But despite the best efforts of the government, gambling remains an important aspect of the sport, with the stakes growing higher each year. In September, the Beijing Evening News reported that a champion cricket had been sold for 7,000 yuan ($850) in Nanning, the capital of the underdeveloped Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Shanghainese are particularly impassioned about the sport, and even Beijingers, generally disdainful of the "stingy" Shanghainese, credit their southern brethren with being high rollers when it comes to cricket fights. Bets in Shanghai go as high as 100,000 yuan, and participants in the sport there say that several people are murdered each year in fights that erupt over unpaid debts.

The cricket fighting season is short, extending from September to November in northern China. (In the far south, there is also a spring season.) Its true start, however, is in August when the first crickets can be caught. Though some residents of Beijing and Shanghai still catch their own crickets, most say that economic development has so damaged the habitats of urban crickets that they are no longer big enough to be good fighters. City dwellers who lack the time or the means to travel to the countryside thus buy their crickets from markets. The biggest source for crickets sold at market in Beijing and Shanghai is Shandong province.

Shandong crickets have long had a good reputation, but they acquired superstar status in 1990 when they swept all the top prizes in the national tournament. Since then tens of thousands of cricket fighters and vendors have descended on two increasingly wealthy Shandong towns each August. Some don coal-miner hats and search through the night for crickets that live in harvested corn fields, while others purchase the crickets from local farmers. The crickets are transported to the cities in pieces of bamboo stuffed with cloth at both ends, with a hunk of cucumber inside. At market they are transferred to better containers—chipped teacups in Beijing, proper pottery cages in Shanghai—and set out for sale.

Ordinary crickets are sold for a few cents to a few dollars, but crickets with more promise are weighed, tested, ranked and sold separately. A cricket's size is measured in *li*, about .05 grams, with a cricket of four li being average, six li quite decent, and eight li or more a real bruiser.

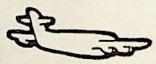
Crickets are classed from one to nine, with one being the highest; any cricket below class nine is considered suitable only for singing. Weight is only one of the factors that determine a creature's potential fighting ability, and therefore its class. Length is important in ranking. So too are head coloring and the health and size of the teeth. Of greatest importance, however, is the cricket's innate fierceness and skill, which can be detected only in battle. Crickets can be fattened, but they cannot be trained. They either possess the drive to win or they don't. (My two crickets, for example, have bulked up on a diet of green beans and Dunkin' Donuts, but whenever I encourage them to spar with the prodding brush, they run into their covered beds and hide.)

Fighting crickets, which, like the fight aficionados, are exclusively male, lead short but pampered lives of several months. They are housed in lidded, round pottery cages, most of which are made in Tianjin out of clay that is thought to be "cool" and thus preferred by the damp-loving insects. The cages are often ornate and can cost anywhere from a few dollars to several hundred. Crickets eat and drink out of tiny painted porcelain dishes and sleep in covered clay beds. Ordinary crickets are fed rice or beans, but prized fighters are raised on grasses and sprouts in their youth, crab meat and beef in their prime, and ginseng soup in old age.

When it comes, death is usually natural. Crickets rarely die in battle since one of them inevitably backs down. Top-ranked fighters, buried in tiny coffins and memorialized in poems, join the pantheon of famous crickets who, along with their owners, will be remembered for years to come.

Ms. Melvin is a Beijing-based writer.

The Mobile Guide

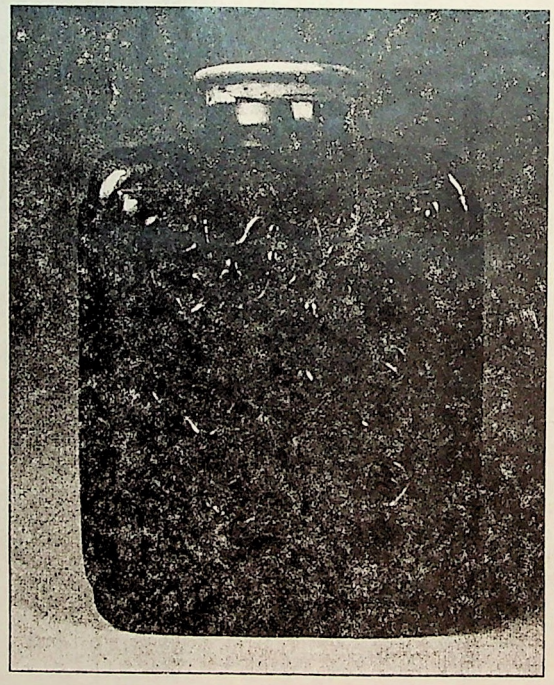


Prize-fighting crickets

International Asian Antiques Fair
HONG KONG

CHINESE DECORATED GOURDS

BY GERARD TSANG AND HUGH MOSS



1 VASE with ivory neck mount, moulded with four panels of various flora; the base marked *Kangxi shangwan* (· 康熙賞玩) "appreciated by the Kangxi Emperor". Beijing Palace, 1662-1722 (probably early in the reign).
Primary mould system. Height 17.7 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

YES, ONCE AGAIN FOLKS--CRICKETS! - Did we tell you about the demise of a successful fighting cricket? "Such a hero of many fights gets the title of 'conquering cricket' and when it dies it is buried in a small silver coffin with the hope that more good fighting crickets, attracted by the honourable funeral, will be found next year near its grave." (And I have spent a full five years in China in a fruitless search for a silver cricket coffin. All buried I guess.)

Lots of cricket gourds are available however so I must tell you about them. They are primarily used as winter homes for guo-guo (the big greens ones, in case you missed last week's issue), and are the common gourds which grow on the fences of many Chinese farms. It's the way they are decorated which makes them quite uncommon: There are either designs scratched on the shell of the gourd or, more frequently, the growing gourd is enclosed is a patterned mould of clay. When the gourd matures the clay mould is broken and a gourd with elaborate raised or embossed design--or with an unusual shape--is produced. Then hand-carved lids are affixed, often of precious materials such as ivory, jade, ebony, tortoise shell, redwood, bamboo, etc. (I myself have a world-class ivory one featuring a forest about one inch high with animals and children playing in it--a perfectly carved miniature world.) It is said, "the collecting of cricket gourds is a hobby of the rich". I can vouch for that.

Also available are cricket ticklers (no family should be without one), made of boars' hair fastened into tiny pieces of bamboo or ivory about eight inches long. They really work: as I watched, a chu-chu became so enraged that he stood up on his hind legs--all four of them--and opened his pincer mouth in an effort to bite off the tickler head. (You can imagine what he would have done to another cricket--which of course is the whole idea.) The ticklers come in elaborate cases (mine has a miniature cricket carved on the top) and these cases have their own cases: hand-crocheted sleeves (snoods?) into which they neatly fit and which could then be tied onto your belt for easy carrying.

The drinking bowls are also wonders: miniature hand painted dishes, curved to fit the sides of the curved clay pots in which chu-chu live. Often there are two halves, one for water and one for delicacies (see chapter I of last week's issues). Then there is something that I can only call a "cricket transferer" for want of a better name. It's porcelain or clay, crescent shaped, and open at both ends. When you wish to clean out the cricket pot, you need to get the cricket safely out. You put in the transferer, the cricket runs into it to hide, you clamp your fingers on both ends and lift it out, cricket inside. You can then stash the cricket in another bowl while you clean that one. (Don't forget to put in lots of torn up paper scraps; they like to hide under them and to eat them. And use newspapers for the smart ones.)

We've dealt with homes for the guo-guo and chu-chu, but the least costly--and most varied--are the cases for the jinlingsi and huanglingsi, primarily because most of them are contemporary. (I do however have a neat Qing "six-pack": a case of ebony wood with jade inlays on the sides, neatly divided into six tiny compartments and topped with beveled glass; it was a once-in-a-lifetime find.) The current ones are made of plastic and wonderfully imaginative: a tiny television set (with the cricket providing the program benind the "screen"), a pink convertible with the crickets on the seats, a tiny replica of a Walkman, with the feeder hidden behind the antenna and the lid a magnifying glass so that you can observe the crickets better. Even the routine ones (about the size of a small cigarette packet) are bright colored plastic, often with intricate layering, or hand carved wooden ones. Now available yearround in your local cricket market (on "Antique Street").

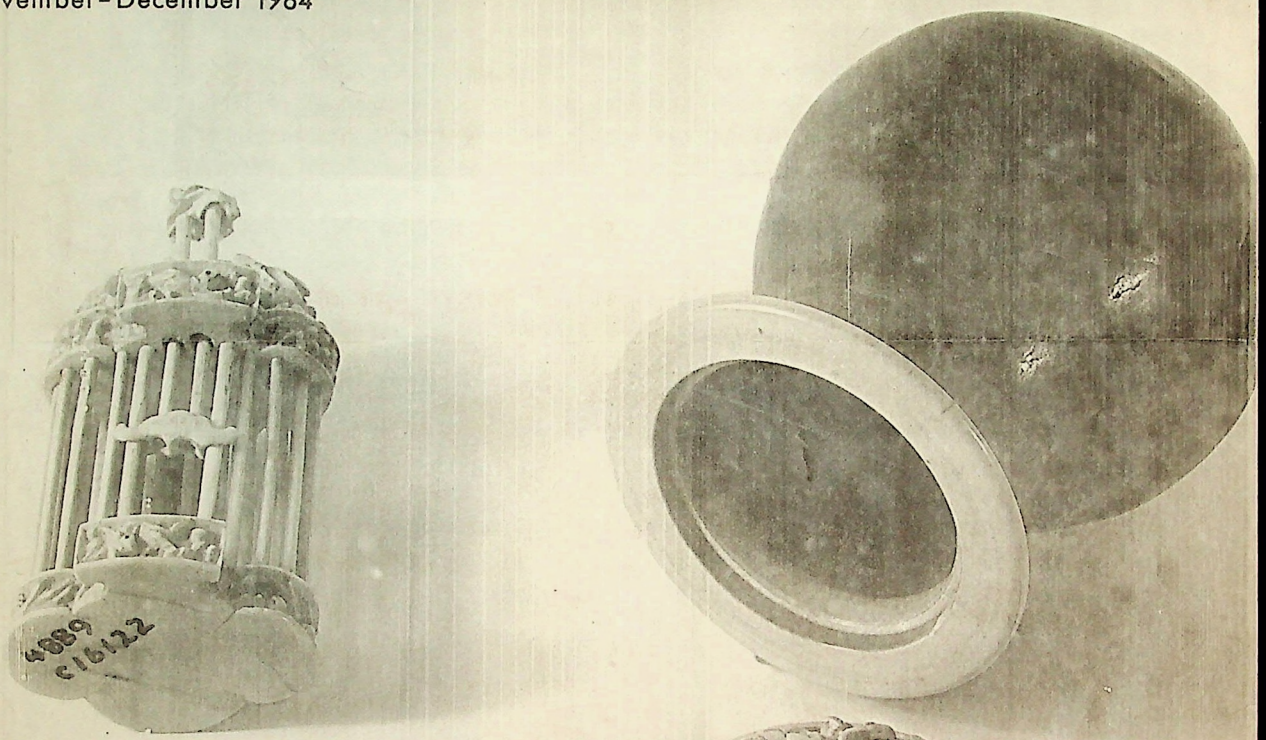
Now, lest you think the foregoing is the rambling of an eccentric staffer who has gone native, I call your attention to lengthy illustrated articles in no less than ARTS OF ASIA and the Hong Kong edition of ANTIQUES FAIR, plus my own modest article in STATE magazine of May 1986. (See Tess for copies.)

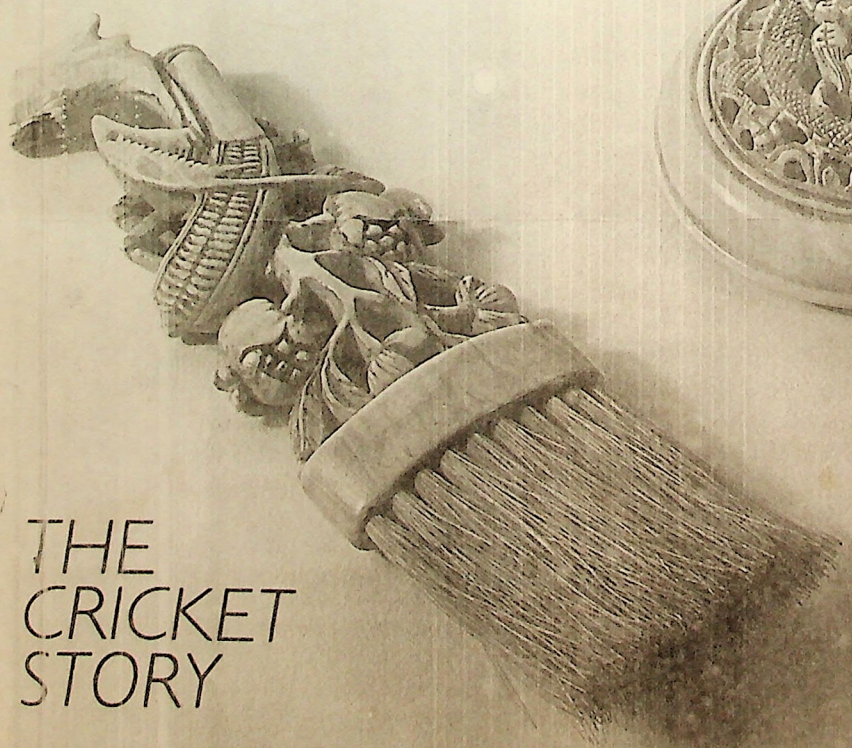


HK$35.00 (local) US$5.

Arts of Asia

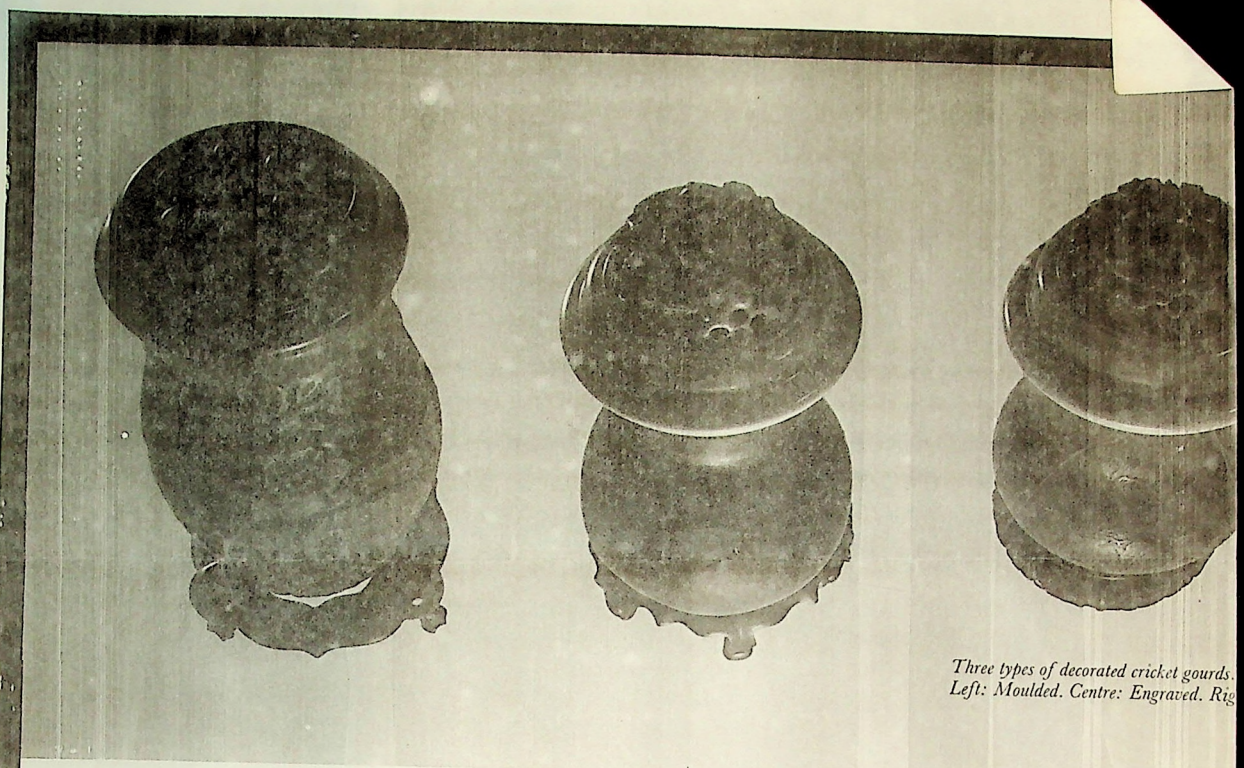
November–December 1984





THE CRICKET STORY





Three types of decorated cricket gourds.
Left: Moulded. Centre: Engraved. Rig

THE CRICKET STORY

Barry J. Soloman

Photographs by Pamela Schuyler-Cowens are from the Buffalo Museum of Science unless otherwise stated

IT IS OFTEN SAID that in little things the deeper meanings of life may be found. This statement certainly applies to the Chinese and their interest in crickets. To a greater extent, it also relates to the art-forms this interest generated.

The Chinese eclectic Chia Ssu-tao (1213–1275) exemplifies contemplation of life and curiosity about crickets. A chancellor, he served under the reign of Li Tsung (1225–1264) during the Mongol invasion of the Southern Sung (1127–1279). He wrote the first authoritative treatise on the subject of crickets, especially fighting crickets. There is a popular story told about him, which takes place during the Mongol-Sung war. When an important city was lost to the enemy and Chia Ssu-tao received news of the disaster, he was found kneeling on the ground judging a cricket match. But even this momentous news did not distract him. Instead he kept his attention concentrated on the game.

Various insects have always played some part in Chinese religious and artistic symbolism. In China, the cricket has been enjoyed for its "song" and later for sport, while the art-forms associated with these pastimes provided cultural symbols on *objets d'art* for the keeping of crickets. Regarded as an insect of good omen, the cricket is an emblem for courage and a symbol of summer. Even its life-cycle forms a three-fold symbolic language; the eggs, larva and metamorphosis into an insect, symbolises life, death and rebirth.

The cricket belongs to the order *Orthoptera* and the family *Gryllidae*. Not all species of crickets are kept by the Chinese for their singing and fighting abilities. One species of fighting cricket,

Gryllodes berthellus Saussure, found in North China has been recognised by the Chinese to have sixty-seven varieties. Various species of crickets along with some katydids, order *Orthoptera* family *Tettigoniidae*, are used in different parts of the country. The most popular kept crickets and katydids are favoured for their ability to survive in winter. L.C. Arlington in his article "Cricket Culture in China" (*The China Journal*, volume 10, number 3, March 1929, pages 135–142) describes how, in wintertime, these types of insects are sold individually in the market-place. Here they are bought and later released by the Chinese, a custom called *fang-sheng* (releasing life). It is a gesture done with the customary Chinese attention to life's small details—in this case, for reward in the afterlife.

The most favoured crickets are divided into three distinct groups: true or field crickets; mole crickets; and tree crickets. The stridulating sounds, so endearing to the Chinese, are produced only by the adult males. Only they have the sound-producing capabilities. The male crickets affect their characteristic song by rubbing together file-like veins on the base of their raised forewings. The hind wings, having less irregular ridges, are not sound-producing. Select singers are sometimes treated to a coating of wax on their forewings. The wax is applied with a dropper or a needle dipped in wax. This application is supposed to refine and heighten the volume of the cricket's "voice".

Female crickets are not needed for males to produce their song, hence they are not kept. There is one popular exception, the black tree cricket *Homoeogryllus japonicus* Haan. It is called *chin-chung* (golden bell) in the north and *ma-ling* (horse bell) in the south. The golden bell is attached to a local legend, illustrating the Chinese contemplation of the seemingly insignificant. The legend centres on an unnamed concubine of the Ming court, where death was not to be spoken of directly to royalty. So the dying concubine drew a picture of a peculiar cricket and informed the emperor that she was depicting herself. After her death, at the tomb, the emperor was aware of a clear and delicate trill, as of a golden bell. Upon searching, he discovered the living reality of the cricket invented by his favourite.

The art-forms generated by the treatment and care of crickets grew from the literature surrounding them. Berthold Laufer, in his monograph "Insect-Musicians and Cricket Champions of China" (*Field Museum Leaflet*, number 22, Chicago, 1927) cites several early works such as that by Chia Ssu-tao, *Ts'u-chih ching* (*The Book of Crickets*) as it appears in the *I-men kuang-tu*, volume 28, which was later edited by Chou Li-ching in the Ming period. But it is in the objects themselves, hand-crafted by the artisans of China, that this unique cricket story can be read through the collection at the Buffalo Museum of Science, in the state of New York.

One art-form in the cricket story derives from the early use of hollowed-out gourds for transporting the cricket. These ornamental gourds, *Lagenaria vulgaris* Ser., were later converted into wintertime cricket cages, as the gourd itself provided needed insulation. The surface of its dried mature fruit develops a hard, woody skin with a natural nap adaptable to a suitable finish from the artisan's hand. During its growth, the gourd surface is malleable enough for the artisan to work with nature, using a moulding technique unique among artistic expressions. By this process the gourd takes on the desired design of the mould, be it plain or decorated.

Gerard Tsang and Hugh Moss, in their article "Chinese Decorated Gourds" in the catalogue of the International Asian Antiques Fair, Hong Kong, 1983, give two main reasons why the Chinese developed the gourd into an art-form. Firstly, the Chinese scholar perceived objects of lesser material worth as valuable if the workmanship showed high quality and taste. This attitude elevated the simple gourd into a category befitting the artisan's talents, while materials of greater worth were often forsaken as being too vulgar. Secondly, the symbolism that was attached to the gourd in China was often linked to the Taoist search for paradise. This Taoist interpretation comes from the shape of a gourd often used in cricket cages, the double gourd, which has two bulbs separated by a narrow waist. Thus, in keeping with the Taoist vision one is perceived as entering a secret paradise as through a narrow gap, like the narrow waist of the double gourd.

Tsang and Moss give an anecdote to this symbolic world, called *hu-tien* (gourd heaven), found somewhere between the two bulbs of heaven and earth. It is a legend called "The Peach-Blossom Spring", as told by Tao Yuan-ming (A.D. 365–427), in which a fisherman unexpectedly encounters an ageless paradise after becoming lost while climbing through a concealed cave. Upon his return from his ideal existence, he finds that several generations have occurred in the real world. In trying to rediscover the cave, he is unable to locate the



Various materials were employed for the tops and mounts of the gourd and bamboo containers: walrus or elephant ivory; coconut-shell; redwood; and sandalwood. Cage with silk case 12.7 cms × 5.7 cms

WINTER HABITATION



Cricket containers for the summer: a large pot with an ivory bower; a blue and white porcelain cage; pair of jars by Chao Tzu-yu from Tao Kuang period (1821–1850). Both jars 6.5 cms × 5.7 cms

SUMMER HABITATION

entrance to his utopia. Thus the gourd itself becomes a symbolic motif representing mystery, longevity and medicine.

There developed three methods of decorating the cricket cage gourd for its artistic value: by carving (the oldest method); the aesthetically desired moulding process; and by engraving. Carved cages are the earliest of the decorated gourds for crickets, which developed historically from the sixteenth century with existing examples dating from the seventeenth. It is generally believed that the Chinese had used plain gourds for cricket containers long before the moulding process was invented. These early gourd cages may have already been used by the T'ang dynasty (A.D. 618–906), when crickets were being appreciated for their song. There is a notice by a medieval Chinese writer, Wang Jen-yu, in the *K'ai-yuan t'ien-pao i-shih* (A.D. 742–756) about the T'ang court ladies during the reign of Hsuan Tsung (A.D. 712–756) catching crickets during the autumn in "small golden cages". These they then placed near their beds, to hearken to the song. This practice was said to be adapted by commoners (they may have originated the custom), who then used for containers the materials at hand: gourds, and cages made of bamboo, reed and ivory. Later, under the Sung dynasty (960–1279), attention was given to the rearing of crickets. This interest developed into the sport of cricket fighting, especially during the reign of Emperor Hsuan Te (1426–1435). Increasingly, the paraphernalia surrounding the cricket evolved into an art-form during the Ming (1368–1644) and Ch'ing (1644–1911) dynasties. The art-form declined during the Republican period (as did many handicrafts), but has gained renewed interest since the founding of the People's Republic of China.

There are two distinct methods of moulding cricket cages: the process using attachable wooden primary moulds; and the technique employing negative clay secondary moulds taken from positive wood master moulds. Tsang and Moss point out that all early moulded gourds were created by the wooden primary mould method. Clay secondary moulds developed later and initially were limited to making gourd cricket cages. Wang Shi-hsiang, in his work "Discussion on Gourd Wares" (*Journal of the Palace Museum*, number 1, Peking, 1979; Craig Clunas translation, *Chinese Translations*, number 10, The Oriental Ceramic Society, London), illustrates a primary mould for a gourd cage, saying late examples are extant. This verifies the existence of rounded primary moulds for cricket cages. Schuyler Cammann in his article "Chinese Impressed Gourds Reconsidered" (*Oriental Art*, volume 10, number 4, Winter 1964, pages 217–224) points out that evidence for identification of this wooden primary technique is the existence of raised lines on the finished gourd. These lines or markings occur in the final stages of the gourd's growth within the wooden mould. They are caused by slight separations in the attached mould sections. Such raised lines differ from those caused by the clay secondary moulding technique, where lines on the finishing gourd are indented. Indented lines on the gourd result from slight separations in the wood master mould, which then leaves raised lines inside the secondary clay mould. Sometimes, the mould sections of both techniques are so precisely aligned as to leave no marks on the gourd. If gaps were intentionally left between primary wood sections, it may have been done so that the rate of growth of the gourd inside the mould could be followed and completed. These cracks would have also admitted air and light, and allowed drainage.

Four-piece, wooden primary moulds were generally employed for specialised shapes during the Peking Palace phase of production. The primary technique for cricket cages did not become popular until the end of the phase during the Tao Kuang period (1821–1850). This late interest from the palace seems to have derived from an already inherent form of the gourd, in a natural, round, double-bulbed shape. It was only when a flattened base was desired for the cages that the primary method became popular. The Buffalo Museum of Science collection has one example of a rather extreme attempt to achieve a flat base. This gourd cage has had the original bottom cut away, with a flat piece of gourd material glued on as a replacement, the added base being of a different hue.

There are other means for altering the shape of the gourd which may be mistaken for moulding—binding for example. The Museum collection has one gourd cage, naturally shaped, which has indications of being bound near the neck of the gourd to create a bulb during growth. Cammann also mentions paper binding, which would appear on the gourd surface as crinkly undulations. There are limitations to the use of primary wooden moulds. The valuable mould could only be used to produce one specimen per growing season. It was not always a successful



air of wooden seven-part
ter moulds, 1800–1900.
h 31 cms × 6.5 cms.
rtesy of the Peabody
seum of Salem

experiment.

With the increased popularity of cricket cages and the limited use of primary moulds, a significant development took hold, namely clay secondary moulds. With one blank carved, large numbers of clay moulds could be made for a growing season. To make the wood master mould, a block of hardwood (usually boxwood) was chosen. This was first cut into nine or seven sections lengthwise, with one of these a core, square or rectangular in cross-section, which was extended to form a handle. These sections were reassembled and turned on a lathe. Then a design was carved on the lower portion, which had been turned on the lathe slightly larger to facilitate carving relief. The sections were temporarily held together by a sliding bamboo band around the extended, uncarved part of the mould. (See the illustration of a seven-part wooden mould for making clay secondary moulds.) After grease was smeared on the completed master mould to prevent adhesion, the clay mould was made by applying about two centimetres of clay around it. The central wooden core was the first piece withdrawn from the clay when it was dry. The remaining sections could then be removed piecemeal through the narrow neck of the clay mould. After withdrawing the master forms, the hollow clay secondary mould was then fired, ready for use. Once the gourd had matured inside the clay mould, the mould was broken to reveal the gourd embossed with the pattern originally carved on the blank.

Another convenience in using a master mould resulted from the carving process. Detail could be achieved more easily by carving in raised relief. This technique of decorating retained a positive image on the finished gourd. On the other hand, in using the primary technique, the final relief detail on the finished gourd had to be incised on the inside of the four primary mould pieces.

There is literary evidence that making vessels of moulded gourds developed as an art-form by the time of the Ming dynasty. However, there are no certain examples from this period. Decoration of cricket cages, along with other vessels, was adopted by Emperor K'ang Hsi (1662–1722). This began the Peking Palace phase of production, a phase which lasted about a century and refined and elevated the various decorating methods.

Tsang and Moss illustrate two cricket cages (catalogue numbers 11 and 12) made from nine-part master moulds, which they date to circa 1760–1830. These types of moulds are the forerunners to the less complicated seven-part master moulds in use when the process had seeped down to commoners. The Buffalo Museum of Science collection has one gourd cage

from a seven-part master mould, with a decoration of eighteen horsemen. The moulded details are unclear, probably due to an unripened growth inside the clay mould and a too ambitious attempt at subject matter. The imperfectly moulded faces of the riders and horses have been touched up by the heat-engraving method; an indication of the circumstances from which the heat-engraving method may have derived.

Decorating cricket gourds by carving was sparingly used during the early period. After 1800 carved cages are a rarity and, even then, plain primary moulds were often used as a first step to carving and engraving. Famous carvers of the day, as well as occasionally scholars, applied their hands to gourd carving. The cricket cage became another item unique to the scholars' desk. The Museum collection has one carved gourd cage in the style of Chen Chin-t'ang, several of whose signed works are illustrated by Tsang and Moss allowing other unsigned works to be attributed to him. The Museum's piece has qualities attributable to their illustration number 33, and can probably be dated to between 1862 and 1868.

The third method of gourd decoration is known as *huo hua* (fire painting). This employs a heated metal stylus which leaves a scorched brown line on the gourd surface. No known cricket cages decorated by this method can yet be dated to earlier than the Tao Kuang period. As its use was mostly reserved for cricket cages, heat-engraving appears to have been mainly a method of decoration for commoners. The Buffalo Museum of Science collection has three cages showing this method, none of which has first been moulded by the primary method. One specimen with two seals, shows a landscape with an ascetic dressed in a hair shirt. This could be attributed to Chi Pan-lu, an engraver from Shansi province who Tsang and Moss note is described in literary sources as working in landscapes, figure subjects, birds and flowers, using dark and light tones with convincing detail of hairwork, etc.

Wintertime cricket cages are also made from bamboo, a material along with rhinoceros horn, soapstone and some others, that is suited to the taste of the Chinese scholar.

Undecorated gourd cages are not necessarily uninteresting, as plain cages frequently exhibit exquisite carving in their detachable tops. This is a specialised type of workmanship which has not received from other writers on the cricket story the attention it deserves.

Cage tops represent a wide variety of materials of the carver's craft. They may be made from elephant or walrus ivory, coconut-shell, sandalwood, green or white jade, ebony, tortoise-shell, precious woods, bamboo, clay and metal. These openwork tops are carved in high or low relief with subjects ranging from dragons to floral designs, many relating to auspicious symbolism. The subjects may invoke prayers or blessings, hopefully to bring wealth or health into the life of the owner. Some were amulets for protection from evil. Most of the cage top designs are individual in character. While presenting a unique artistic representation to the owners, they were also functional, providing needed ventilation for the live crickets inside.

Pictorial tops are represented throughout the Buffalo Museum of Science collection. One ivory top with raised relief and openwork, on an ivory mount, is carved in a two-stage process with a motif of five bats, dyed green and standing out from the rest of the carving. The bat is a Taoist emblem and symbolises an expression of congratulations and accompanying good wishes for longevity, prosperity and happiness—the Chinese for bat and happinesss sharing the same sound. The bat, in these designs, is superimposed with the carving of a swastika, an ancient longevity symbol used by the Chinese and the lotus school of Buddhism. It was one of the auspicious signs on the sole of the Buddha's foot, an emblem significant to his heart. The swastika is interwoven into a trellis pattern. This pattern can be used alone (as in another top in the collection), or as a background to other longevity and blessing motifs. The five bats are also symbolic of the five blessings: age, health, wealth, virtue and a natural death (though such lists vary). Some of the motifs, symbols and emblems represented in these tops not only epitomise the lifestyles of the owners, but also refer to the insect story, particularly when applied to the cricket.

Other cage tops show various title designations. One ivory top in raised relief and openwork, on an ivory mount, presents an elaborately detailed dragon. The dragon is five-clawed, superimposed among clouds, an insignia of the imperial household assigned to princes of the first and second order. It is interesting that the accompanying gourd, which is decorated, has a tiny horn feeding cup attached to a sloped floor inside. This added convenience for the cricket may confirm that the gourd and top go together. Such an assignment is a problem in some cases, as detachable tops can become lost, broken or replaced. The collection has two extra tops and

two cages without tops.

Of the gourd tops with carvings of floral designs, one of ivory in raised relief and openwork, on an ivory mount, shows lotus flowers superimposed with a star pattern. The lotus is another auspicious sign of the Buddha and a symbol of faithfulness, creative power, fruitfulness and purity amid adverse surroundings. The design indicates the owner was a woman, its symbolism highlighting the fact that these tops add charm to all the cages—a charm that befits the owners and designers, be they scholars or commoners.

During the summer, crickets are kept in specially made circular pots, with lids which are usually perforated. They are fashioned of earthenware which is sometimes glazed. These thick-walled jars keep the insect cool during the hot weather and provide the dim light needed for fighting crickets. Slightly larger pots are used as arenas for holding cricket fights. Arena jars are used as neutral battlegrounds between two crickets selected by their owners for their special qualifications as contestants. Sport enters the story when owners and bystanders wager on the outcome of the match. Large pots (two feet high) are also mentioned by Arlington for rearing select crickets.

The Chinese potter respected the philosophy that "art imitates nature". This idea, in the case of ceramics, was carried over into the clay and porcelain containers made in the style of the gourd. Some potters enjoyed a special reputation for making clay containers for the cricket. Such pots made during the Ming period in the reign of Yung Lo (1403–1424) are considered rare. Those made by one famous potter, Chao Tzu-yu, during the reign of Tao Kuang are prized by connoisseurs. The Buffalo Museum of Science has two jars which bear the seal of Chao Tzu-yu. Both are in the style of gourd containers, indicating that he specialised in these more unique and personal items.

Perhaps the most interesting container made in the style of a gourd is one in blue and white porcelain. Its decoration of three royal dragons could be associated with the precious Hsuan Te (1426–1435) bowls decorated with cricket fights mentioned in the essay "Superfluous Suggestions from the Studio of the Humble Broom" of the Ming period.

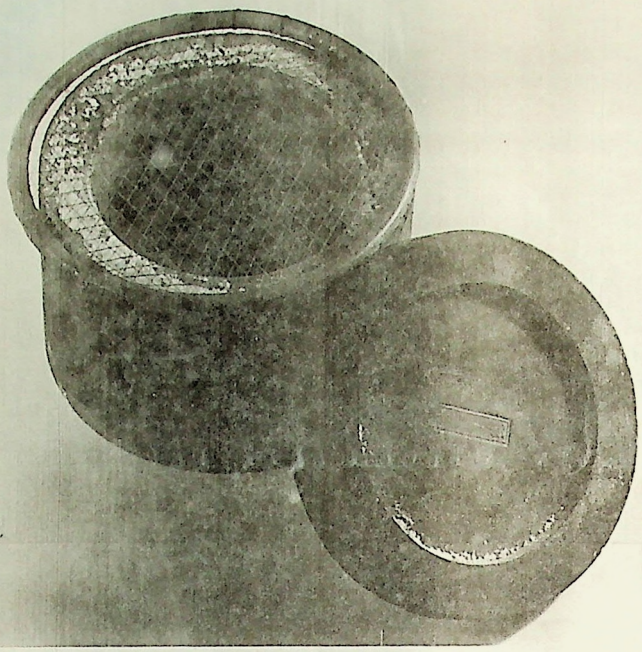
The three circular pots in the Buffalo Museum of Science collection all have character marks impressed in the clay, though those on the first pot have become illegible. The second pot has the six character marks *Ta Ch'ing K'ang Hsi nien chih* (made during the K'ang Hsi reign of the Great Ch'ing period), both on the base of the lid and the pot itself. The third has the marks *Yuan Heng-sheng yao* only on the bottom of the pot. They could indicate the seal of the potter, the pottery kiln or the household for which the ware was ordered. The clay arena in the collection has three marks: on top of the clay lid, *Ti shih-san p'en* (the thirteenth pot); and on both the bottom of the lid and the pot, *Tan-yuan chu-jen* (Master in an Unworldly Garden), perhaps alluding to a princely garden.

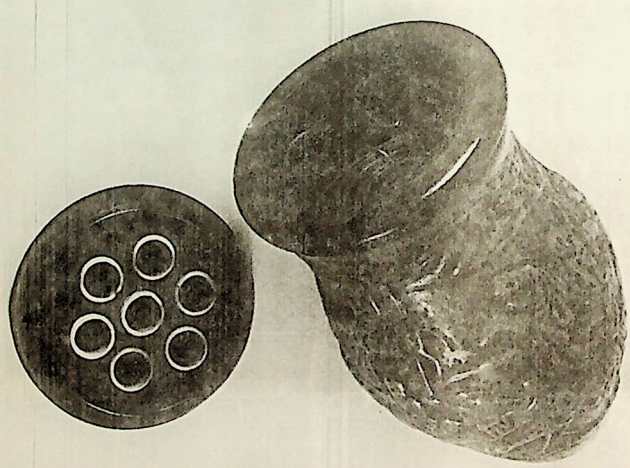
Ancillary to the pottery containers are interesting bowers, where the cricket might hide. They are fan-shaped hollow boxes (to conform to the circular pot), with removable lids and small openings at the ends. They are usually made of common burnt clay, sometimes glazed, etched in designs of birds and floral patterns. The Buffalo Museum of Science has an all-ivory bower of outstanding quality. On the lid is an inscription which when translated reads: "The fragrant grass does not turn green again, however, the young prince comes home today." The inscription follows the synchronistic philosophy of the *I ching*, in which events are believed to be correspondent to nature. This piece was evidently commissioned as a gift, for the safe return of a prince after his long absence.

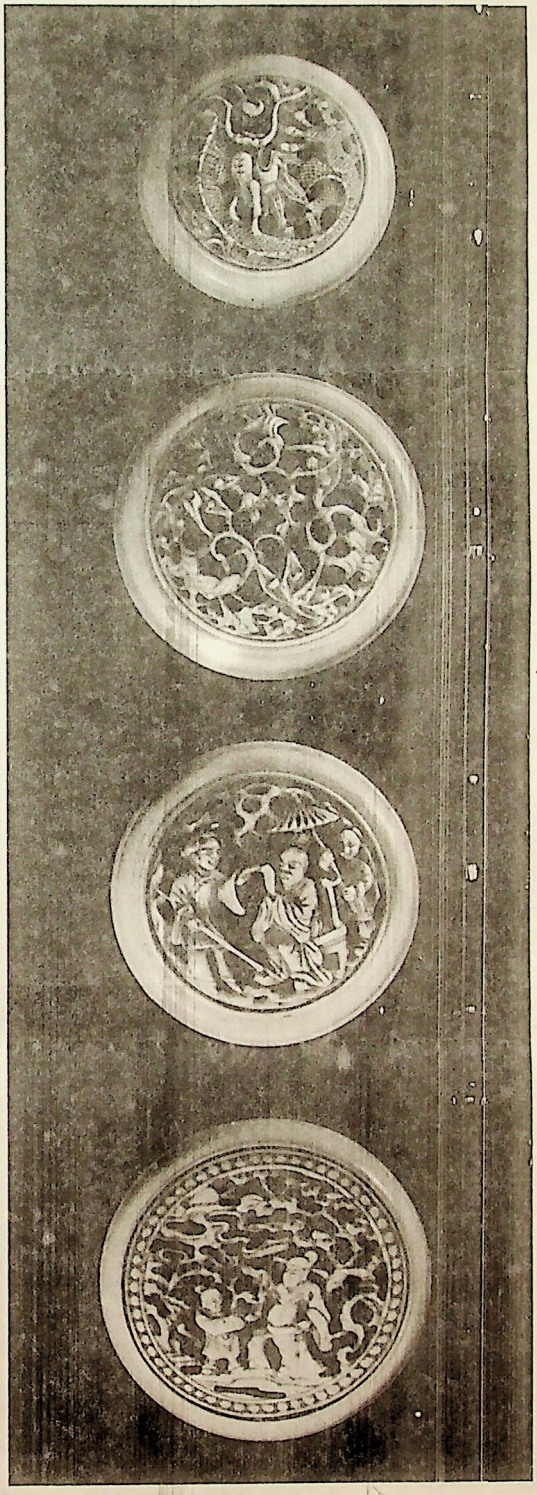
There seems to be some confusion among writers on the subject of small oval cages made from materials of wood, reed or ivory. Early descriptions of the cages placed them as traps for catching crickets. Others assign them as show cages for singing crickets, which need air and light. Marshall P.S. Wu (University of Michigan Museum of Art) informs us that they were used as feeders to be hung inside a birdcage, so that an insect-feeding bird could have fresh meat. In this way, they are still used by Chinese bird-fanciers.

Arlington states that in autumn certain crickets are bought and fed to captive birds which are in moult, as crickets are said to help in the growing of new feathers. Laufer points out that as soon as it is determined that a cricket is a female, it is fed to birds or sold to bird-fanciers.

The construction of larger domed cages made of fine bamboo on red and black lacquered stands dictates their use as show cages for singing crickets. Perhaps they are also representative of the palace cages. Certainly, they remind one of the phrase, "to be kept in a gilded cage".







Top left: Clay arena pot with observation net, used as a neutral battleground for fighting crickets. Bottom left: Moulded gourd cage made from a seven-part mould and with added heat-engraved details, 1800–1900. Right: Four ivory gourd tops

A different design in cages adds another chapter on function to the cricket story. These cages are oblong, rectangular wooden boxes with arc-shaped bamboo bars for a covering. Two wood slips control openings at the ends and a third slip acts as a removable middle division. (See the illustration, where it is described as a testing cage.) Dr Wu informs us that this type of wooden cage was used in several ways: to transport crickets, to test crickets and to occasion the cricket match. A male cricket was put in one end and a female cricket in the other. The scent of the female cricket then excited the male into a fighting mood. When the box was used as a testing cage, a male cricket would be put in each end. Then, the centre division would be lifted and the owner could observe how well each cricket fought.

The Buffalo Museum of Science collection also has a number of cricket-keeping accessories. Amongst them, feeding dishes for the cricket are an interesting adjunct to this cricket story. They are used to feed the insect a gourmet menu, certain species even having their own diets. The fact that these feeding dishes are made of porcelain certainly fills the order. They have red, black, orange, green and blue coloured decoration with motifs including goldfish, carp, crickets and dragons. Some dishes have inscriptions. One reads, *shih-chu lu shan* (Hermit of the Green Hills), suggesting a retired scholar's retreat. Another description on a dish reads, *ch'iu-san chan-yung* (Fighting Bravely in Late Autumn), an accomplishment to match the age of the cricket.

Various types of nets are used in connection with crickets. One style is a round net used to cover the jar containers when the lids are removed, and to observe crickets in the arena. Another type is used as a scoop for catching crickets, or as a holding net for crickets when cleaning the cages and pots.

Carrying tubes are also an accessory of the cricket fancier. These hollow tubes used in transporting select crickets are sometimes of octagonal cut, and are made of wood or bamboo. Convenient containers, they have openings at one or both ends with stoppers made of wood or ivory slips.

Another accessory is a set of balance scales. Scales are used to fairly pair fighting crickets by weight, and to distinguish weight divisions for a cricket match. One scale in the collection is brass with an ivory measuring stick. Another scale has two covered bamboo baskets, again with an ivory measuring stick, to weigh two crickets against each other.

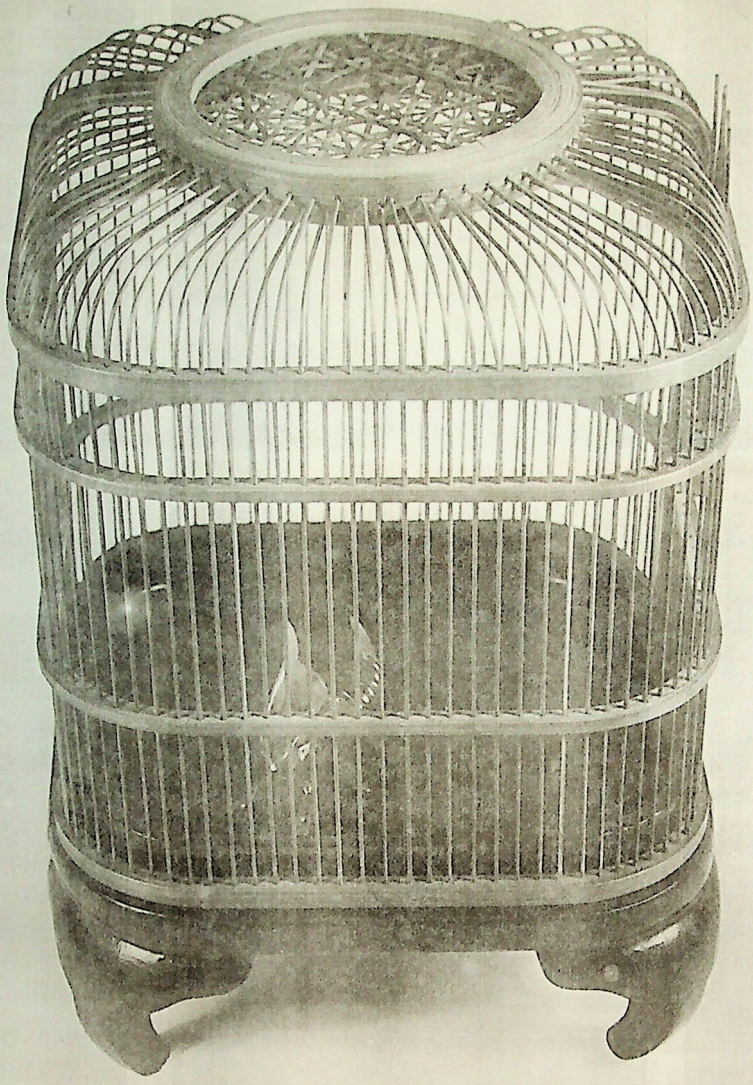
Crickets are tickled about the antennae, tail ends or hind legs, to incite them to sing or fight. Ticklers are made of fine hairs or whiskers inserted in the end of long handles. These handles can be made of bone, reed, bamboo, wood or ivory. The ticklers are kept in hollow tubes. Two of these tubes in the Museum collection indicate past Chinese class differences. A humbler owner may have had a tube made of wood, while a more aristocratic owner may have had a similar tube, but made of ivory. The ivory tube in the collection is surmounted by a small carved "Dog of Fo", the Chinese lion dog.

Other collections are said to have beautifully carved water-droppers made of ivory, jade or porcelain. Minute, lanceolate-shaped spoons are also used to feed the cricket, along with carved nippers for taking feeding dishes in and out of cages. Even carved walnut shells are used for keeping singing crickets suspended from the girdle.

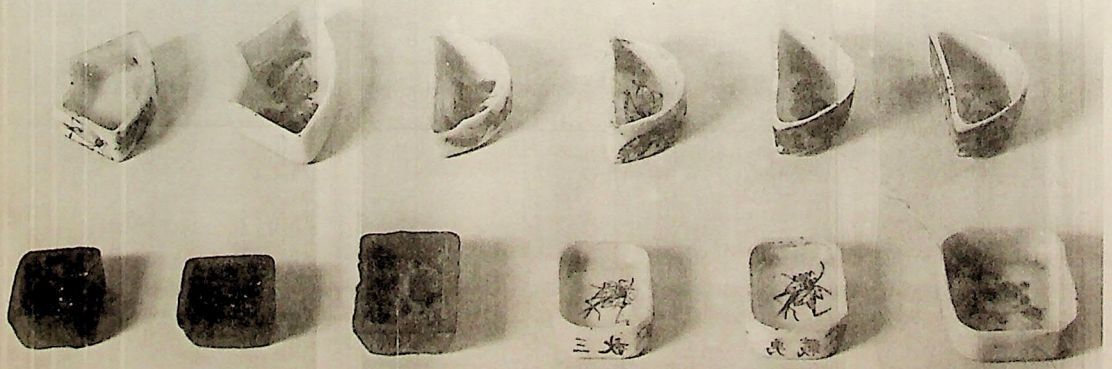
The final accessory, notable for its uniqueness, is a brush used for sweeping the containers of the crickets. It is fitting that so common a utensil should display such exquisite carved workmanship, and indeed this canon of art has been repeated throughout the collection. The handle is ivory, carved in the form of a praying mantis poised on a pomegranate branch. The mantis is a symbol of bravery; the pomegranate symbolic for offspring, posterity and the essence of favourable influences. These symbols suggest that the brush was a gift presented to the parents of a new child, to be saved for his future. (See the cover of the magazine.—Editor)

The Museum collection highlights the opening dictum that in little things the deeper meanings of life may be found. It offers objects for contemplation, serving the span of the Chinese order from the newborn infant to the retired scholar. Hopefully, these art-forms, like the pomegranate, will also symbolise continued interest in the cricket-cage story for succeeding generations.

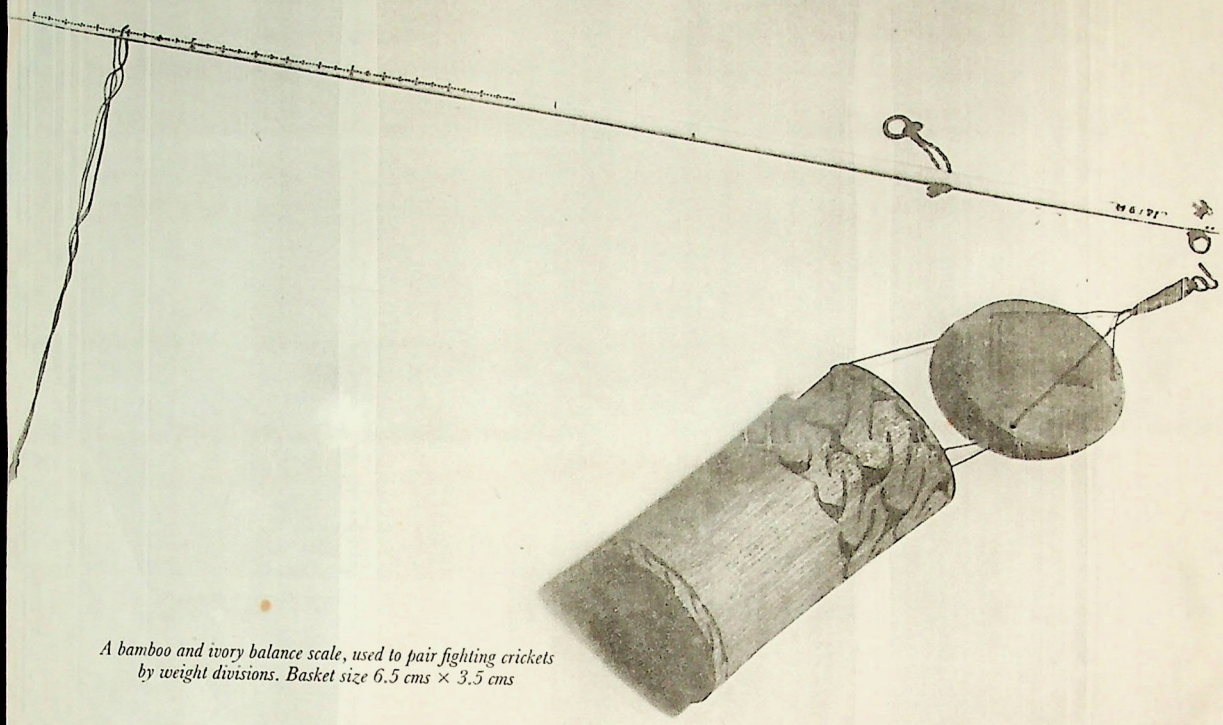
I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Dr R.M. Gramly, Curator of Anthropology at the Buffalo Museum of Science, in the editing of the manuscript; Laurence A. Schneider, who deciphered the Chinese inscriptions; Pamela Schuyler-Cowens, photographer; and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.



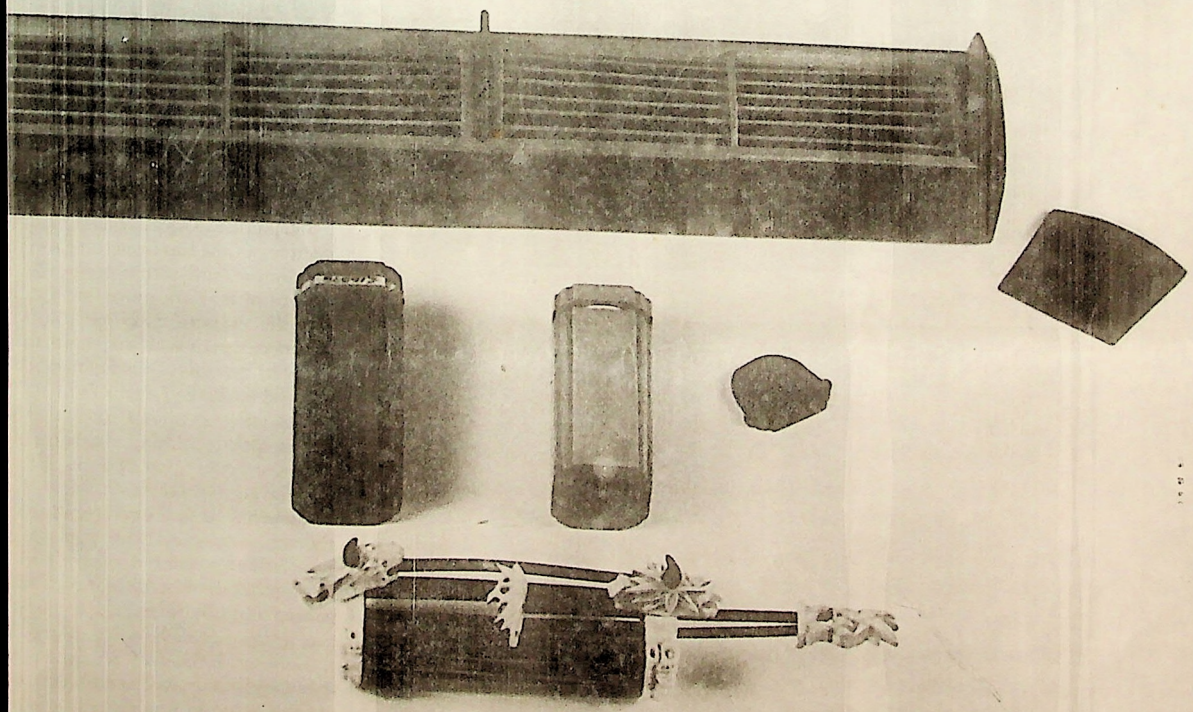
A cage for singing crickets made of fine bamboo on a red lacquer stand with captive jade cricket



Porcelain feeding dishes with coloured decoration accompanied by three clay dishes

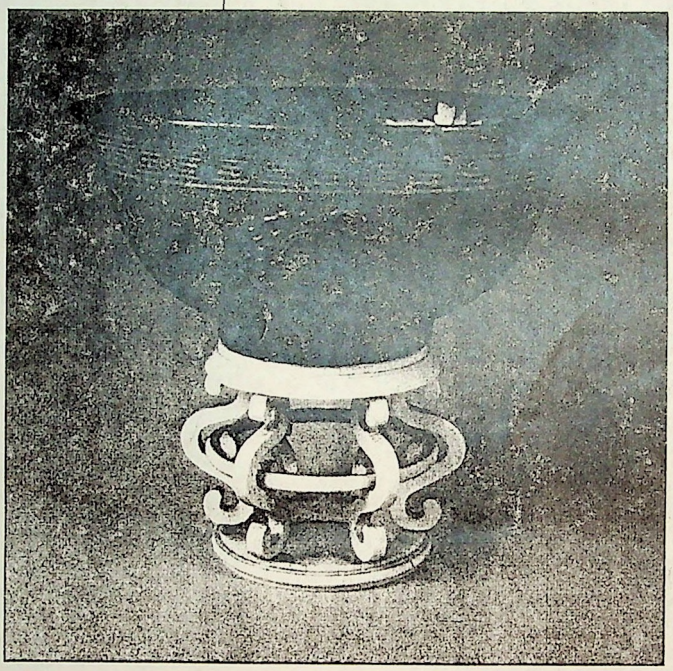


A bamboo and ivory balance scale, used to pair fighting crickets by weight divisions. Basket size 6.5 cms × 3.5 cms

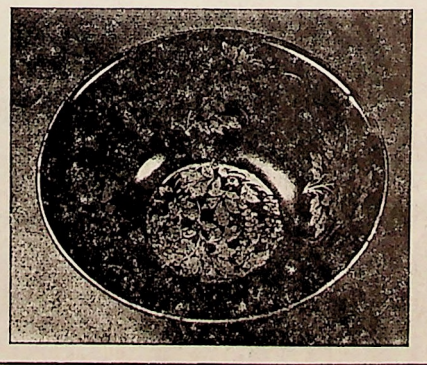


A rectangular wood and bamboo testing cage, wood and bamboo carrying tubes and a small oval cage made of reed and ivory. Rectangular cage 23 cms × 5 cms

CULTIVATION, USE AND CLASSIFICATION



BOWL with lacquered interior, moulded with five formalised medallions of *shou* characters and *kui* dragons; the base marked *Kangxi shangwan* (康熙賞玩) "appreciated by the Kangxi Emperor". Beijing Palace, 1662-1722.
Primary mould system. Diameter 15.1 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.



The gourd (*hulu* 葫蘆 or *pao* 匏) from which the Chinese made functional and decorative objects is of the species *Lagenaria vulgaris*.[1] It is an annual tendril-vine, native to tropical Asia and Africa and may be grown elsewhere where summers are sufficiently hot. It is easily cultivated, has rapid and rampant growth, a heart shaped leaf, white flower and a fruit, the skin of which dries to a hard but extremely light woody substance.

If the pulp is removed and the interior cleaned the gourd provides a variety of practical and impervious containers. Such containers were widely used and with man's natural tendency to decorate functional objects took on, to a greater or lesser extent in various cultures, a secondary decorative role. The gourd was well suited to this secondary role. The surface of the dried mature fruit is as hard as wood and can be painted, carved, engraved with a hot metal point, etc. The naturally matt, snuff-coloured surface of the dried gourd can also be stained and polished and with use and the passage of time it acquires a delightful mellow patination.

While the harvested, dried fruit matures to a tough, hard surface, during growth it is malleable and can be grown into a plain or decorated mould, any design on which will then be left permanently on the surface of the fruit. Although these properties were appreciated by other cultures[2] the Chinese alone developed them into a high decorative art form, transforming the humble gourd from

its rustic functional role into a primarily aesthetic one.

There would appear to be two main reasons why the Chinese developed the decorative potential of the gourd beyond that of any other culture. They have traditionally considered workmanship to be of equal and often of superior importance to material, thus allowing the humblest of substances to acquire great importance in the decorative arts. In Western cultures a greater emphasis tended to be placed upon the inherent value of the material. Indeed, over the centuries a form of reverse snobbery evolved amongst the Chinese scholar class: objects of obviously valuable material such as precious stones, gold and silver, were considered rather vulgar, while those of humbler origins were considered better suited to the sensibilities of the literati. Secondly but of equal importance was the symbolic nature of the gourd in Chinese tradition, where it was closely linked to the symbology of Daoist paradises and fairy lands. The link was made specifically because of the shape of one type of gourd ("double-gourd") which grows with upper and lower bulbs separated by a narrow waist. It is a shape copied in many art forms. The entrance to paradise, like the entrance to the bulb of the gourd, was thought to be through a narrow gap and the space inside was identified with a secret paradise-like world.

There is a famous story from the Jin dynasty (A.D. 265-420) "The Peach-Blossom Spring", in which a poor fisherman unexpectedly stumbles upon an ageless paradise after losing his way and climbing through a concealed narrow cave in a hillside. Upon his return he finds that during his ideal existence several generations have passed in the real world. Trying to retrace his steps he is unable to find again the entrance to his utopia.[3]



3 **BRUSHPOT** with lacquered interior, moulded with panels of *shou* characters, bats and clouds; the base marked *Qianlong shangwan* (乾隆尚玩) "appreciated by the Qianlong Emperor". Beijing Palace, 1736-1795.
Primary mould system. Height 14.2 cm
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

Thus the term *hutian* (壺天) "gourd heaven" came into use to describe any perfect world, with the upper and lower bulbs of the gourd representing the heaven and earth of paradise respectively. Sometimes these alternative worlds were more private affairs. The biography of the famous Daoist Fei Changfang (費長房), which appears in the official history of the Later Han dynasty (A.D. 25-220) relates how he witnessed an old medicine vendor in the market place beneath his window retire, at the end of each day, into a gourd which hung from his stall. When a Daoist master followed "The Way" he often suspended such a gourd from his belt or walking stick.

Notes

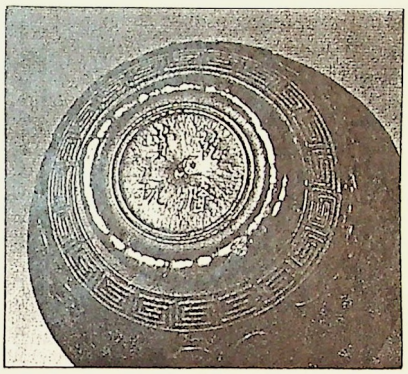
1. Also known as *Lagenaria leucantha* and *Lagenaria siceraria*.
2. See Schuyler Cammann, "Chinese Impressed Gourds Reconsidered," *Oriental Art*, Winter 1964, Vol. X, No. 4, P. 217, Note 4, where we are told that Pliny the Elder reported that, "Romans generally moulded their gourds in sheaths of plaited wicker".
3. This popular legend can be traced back to a story by Tao Yuanming (陶淵明 — A.D. 365-427).



4 **BOWL** with lacquered interior, moulded with a continuous formalised design of butterflies and flowers; the base marked *Qianlong shangwan* (乾隆賞玩) "appreciated by the Qianlong Emperor". Beijing Palace, 1736-1795.
Primary mould system. Diameter 17.7 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

The earliest evidence of gourds growing in China was found in recent excavations at Hemudu, in Zhejiang province, proving a history of cultivation of at least seven thousand years.[4] No gourd vessels have yet been unearthed from neolithic sites but the existence of the cultivated plant presupposes its use, as the properties of the fruit would have been obvious to any gourd farmer and of considerable practical application in primitive society.

Just such a primitive vessel is one of the earliest known extant gourds. It is a ladle, 14.5 cm. long, formed by cutting away a side segment of the lower, bulbous end of an elongated natural gourd. It was excavated from a Chu tomb of the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.) at Chenjia Dashan, Changsha district, Hunan province.[5] In a major work on moulded gourds published recently Wang Shixiang mentions another gourd excavated from a Chu tomb.[6] It is a *pao* (匏), a musical instrument somewhat akin to a set of simplified bagpipes, but with a solid air



reservoir, where both the air reservoir and a small cylindrical blowing tube are of gourd. Wang Shixiang believes that the blowing tube may have been made by growing the gourd into a section of bamboo. This suggests a knowledge of moulding techniques over two thousand years ago. However, it should be noted that while we have not seen the section in question, several types of natural gourd are capable of providing short cylindrical tubes without the benefit of a mould.[7]

Until further evidence of early vessels comes to light we are dealing, in practical terms, with a rather more recent history. Wang Shixiang illustrates a vase and cover which is preserved in Japan. It was originally acquired by the Horyuji Temple (法隆寺) but was presented to the Court during the Meiji era (1868-1912) to be registered as an "Imperial Treasure".[8] He describes the style of the decoration of eight officials and one other figure in a landscape setting as being similar to

4. "The discovery of important remains of a primitive society at Hemudu", *Wen Wu*, 1976, No. 8, Pp. 6-12.
5. Illustrated in *Chu Wenwu Zhanlan Tulu* (楚文物展覽圖錄), History Museum, Beijing, 1954, P. 11, Plate 18.
6. See Wang Shixiang, *Discussion on Gourd Wares, Gugong bowuyuan yuankan*, 1979, No. 1, Pp. 86-91. An English translation of the bulk of this work, by Craig Clunas has recently been published in *Chinese Translations*, No. 10, The Oriental Ceramic Society, London. We have worked from our own, unpublished translation of the complete work.

that of the Tang dynasty but leaves the question of the precise date open. The Horyuji accession date is not given but the evidence of the form suggests the possibility of a date later than Tang.

What we know of decorated gourds as a developed art form currently begins with historical records dating from the sixteenth century onwards and, excluding the Horyuji vase, with extant vessels dating from no earlier than the seventeenth century.

These vessels may be conveniently divided by methods of decoration. Unquestionably the most important, because it relies on inherent properties unique to the gourd, is where the decoration is moulded on the surface as the gourd is growing.[9] The second is where the surface is treated like other organic substances and is carved or engraved with a cold metal blade or treated with a heated metal tool, leaving a burnt design.



5 BOWL with lacquered interior, moulded with a continuous formalised design; the base marked *Qianlong shangwan* (乾隆賞玩) "appreciated by the Qianlong Emperor". Beijing Palace, 1736-1795. Primary mould system. Diameter 14.1 cm. B. S. McElney collection.

MOULDING TECHNIQUES

WOODEN PRIMARY MOULDS

Moulds for the production of moulded gourd wares were of two distinct types: primary moulds made of wood and secondary moulds made of clay, taken from a wood master mould and fired.

Primary moulds with wood sections were made in which the growing gourd was confined. Initially these sections appear to have been flat. Xie Zhaozhe (1567-1624), mentioning gourds he had seen during performances of drama in a market place, described the vessels as frequently square (or rectangular) in shape, some with poetry in relief — which he did not find extraordinary, as he believed them to have been grown into wood board moulds.[10] Cammann, quoting the same source, suggests that this implies a four part mould, with probably a fifth section for the base[11] — an interpretation borne out by one of the earliest known vessels (no 1). The four sides of the rectangular form are clearly moulded from flat boards into which the design has been carved, thus leaving it in relief on the vessel. A fifth board formed the base with its relief reign mark. However, it is also apparent that two additional mould sections were required for the upper part of the vessel (see reconstruction, fig 1), making it a seven-part mould in all.

7. See Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.* A similar contemporary gourd instrument, but with integral blowing tube, is illustrated in *Wen Wu*, 1980, No. 8. P. 85, Plate 1.
8. *Op. cit.*
9. Although a knowledge of gourd moulding techniques led to experiments with various citrus fruits, these were never similarly successful.
10. Xie Zhaozhe (謝肇淛) *Wu Zazu* (五雜俎), *Juan* 10, prior to 1616. Chung Hwa Book Co. ed., Beijing, 1959. Vol. 2 P. 289.
11. *Op. cit.*

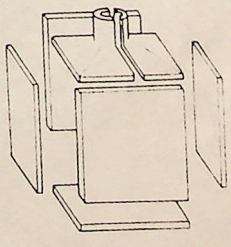
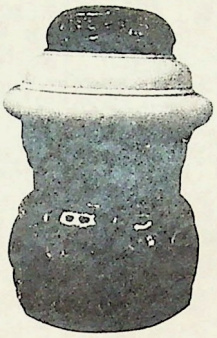


Fig. 1



6 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and tortoise shell mounts, moulded with a formalised floral design; the base marked *Daoguang nianzhi* (道光年製) "made during the Daoguang period". Attributed to the Beijing Palace, 1821-1850.
Primary mould system. Height 10.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.



7 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and tortoise shell mounts, moulded with a continuous design of swastikas and flowers; the base marked *Daoguang nianzhi* (道光年製) "made during the Daoguang period". Attributed to the Beijing Palace, 1821-1850.
Primary mould system. Height 10.3 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

This example and practically all other large objects made from primary moulds that we have seen show that, while areas of the gourd destined to receive impressed decoration were closely confined, the edges of rectangular vessels (and in nearly all cases the foot rims of bowls) were left exposed and left to grow without direct restraint. Thus, on the bottle shown the base-panel is recessed into the gourd surrounded by a freely grown foot rim. This would imply a method of fixing the mould sections around the growing gourd slightly more complex than simply joining them together at the edges, which invites investigation. While other writers on the subject have considered methods of mould construction and surveyed existing vessels, there is little information on the practical problems of the actual process by which the fruit was grown into the mould.

In visualising the moulding process it is important to remember that even with a bowl, where only the lower part of the gourd would eventually be used, the entire fruit had to be held within a mould to maintain pressure on the decorated section, and only in the final stage would the fruit actually fill the mould. We suggest that unconfined areas between mould sections would have served various functional roles during the growing stage. They would have allowed a freer circulation of air to the growing fruit, drainage in the event of rainwater entering the mould and, perhaps most importantly, allowed the farmer to monitor and possibly correct progress. With a completely enclosed mould system it would have been difficult to accurately judge when to cut the fruit from the vine and arrest its growth, or to spot likely failures at an early stage. This would allow the precious primary moulds to be removed either for immediate re-use or for protective storage until needed.

Although in some cases these observation gaps might have been above the extent of the eventual vessel (e.g. a bowl form) practical considerations generally dictated that they were not. In leaving foot rims and the edges of vessels to grow freely, the gourd's growth could be readily monitored.[12] In a few small objects where the primary mould appears to have completely enclosed the growing gourd the results are not impressive (see no 10). Frequently poor alignment of mould sections marred the final product.

Cammann suggested that primary wooden piece-moulds were suitable for square or angular forms but not practical for rounded objects such as cups, bowls and cricket cages. However, this is contradicted by the wares themselves. All early moulded vessels, whether of rectangular or

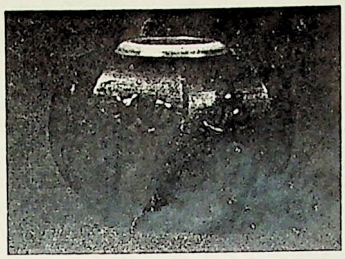
12. Cammann (*ibid*) has suggested that in relation to the cricket cages which were the main concern of his study, flattening the base in some manner (as was done in the case of all foot rims) would have helped to overcome an inherent problem of successful gourd moulding: that the lateral pressure was greater than the downward thrust in the growing fruit. In the light of the late introduction of the moulded cricket cage, and the formidable mastery of the art exhibited prior to this, however, we feel that this would not have been the object of the exercise.
13. See Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*

rounded form, were made from primary moulds. That rounded forms were also made from wood primary moulds is corroborated by Wu Shijian (1868-1933) who wrote: "gourds ripen to a deep green colour in the autumn, in various different square or round forms depending on the mould and when the gourd starts to fruit wood moulds are cut, shaped as vases, dishes and jars with characters and motifs, and the young gourd is placed within them."[13] Wang Shixiang illustrates a four part wood primary mould for a cricket cage (see diagram, fig 2). He states that although no early wood moulds have come to light in Beijing, some later ones have survived. Cammann himself points out that where a primary mould has been used, the evidence of mould-joints is found in the form of raised lines on the final product. With a secondary clay mould such lines are reversed and indented on the final object.

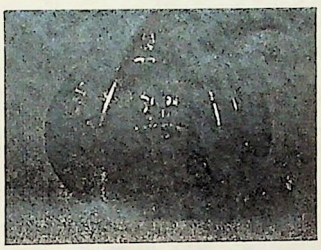
It is possible, though rarely seen, for a mould to be so perfectly aligned and for the growing gourd to fill it so precisely that no joint-lines are visible. In the usual absence of such perfection, the raised joint-lines on a wide variety of rounded vessels demonstrates beyond doubt their manufacture from primary moulds. Indeed, the use of clay moulds was not developed until one hundred years or more after the art of growing gourds into primary moulds was perfected. Initially, it was even then apparently confined to the production of cricket cages.

Wooden primary moulds could have been re-used, although only once a growing season. Their useful life cannot have been long, subjected as they were to the vicissitudes of the northern Chinese climate.

The blowing tube of the Chu instrument mentioned above, perhaps grown into a tubular bamboo section, indicates that other methods of moulding gourds might have been practiced for thousands of years. Something as simple as a cord tied around the growing fruit would restrict its growth and alter the shape, and a variety of methods may have been used for centuries. Cammann mentions the use of paper bindings for the production of cricket cages. If indeed paper was used, although it seems a most impractical material for such an outdoor task, evidence of its use, which he says may be clearly seen on certain examples, is presumably to be found in the crinkly undulations on the surfaces of some plain cricket cages. Any of these methods might be considered primary moulds.



8 **OCTAGONAL WATERPOT** with ivory mount, moulded with the eight Daoist Immortals. 1644-1850.
Primary mould system. Height 5.7 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.



9 **OCTAGONAL ORNAMENT** moulded with poetry. 1644-1850.
Primary mould system. Height 5.7 cm.
Dr. Ip Yee collection.

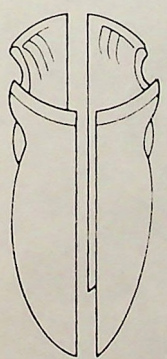


Fig. 2

CLAY SECONDARY MOULDS

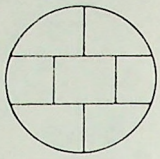


Fig. 3

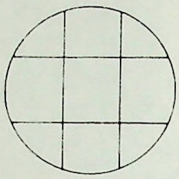


Fig. 4



As the popularity of gourd wares became more widespread, particularly related to a vastly increased demand for cricket cages (gourds were extensively used as winter homes for fighting and singing crickets), a significant development took place to increase productivity. Wood primary moulds were time consuming to produce and could only be used successfully once a year. While this was no deterrent in the leisurely, non-commercial Beijing Palace phase of production, it was not conducive to the commercial quantities required from the early nineteenth century onwards.

A method was developed using secondary moulds made of fired clay taken from a master mould which was made of wood. Once the master mould was carved any number of secondary clay moulds could be taken from it to produce a theoretically limitless quantity of similar vessels in any one season. An examination of extant vessels of all types leads to the conclusion that such industrialisation was largely, if not solely, devoted to the production of cricket cages.

Four master moulds of this nature are known to the writers, one of which is shown here (no 13); although from the vast number of known designs taken from them they cannot have been rare and others have been reported.[14] Those known are all seven-part, master moulds (cross-section, fig 3). The evidence of the wares themselves, however, shows that a rarer nine-part, master mould also existed (cross-section, fig 4). Sectional construction of master moulds was required so that pieces could be removed in sequence from the secondary clay mould through the neck (which was narrower than its body).

Master moulds were made by first cutting a piece of suitable wood into either seven or nine sections, along its length. Hard, fine-grained wood, such as boxwood, would have ensured both longevity and receptiveness to detail. These sections were then glued together and the resulting block turned, probably on a lathe, and appropriately carved with the positive design required on the surface of the eventual vessel.

The master mould was extended above the eventual limits of the vessel to allow the sections to be firmly held together, facilitating their withdrawal from the secondary clay mould. Once carved the sections were soaked apart and, to aid re-assembly, marked with a code of inked and incised lines. A retaining band, perhaps originally of metal, was fitted tightly over the upper, undecorated section to hold the pieces



SNUFF BOTTLE with ivory mounts, moulded with *shou* characters and *kui* dragons, the shoulders with *taotie* masks. 1700-1800.
Primary mould system. Height 6 cm. excluding stopper.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection. (Formerly Bob C. Stevens collection).



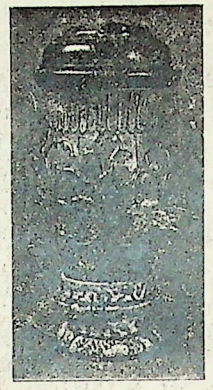


CRICKET CAGE with ivory mounts, moulded with an imperial dragon and phoenix design. Circa 1760-1830.
Secondary nine-part mould system.
Height 13.5 cm. excluding cover.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

firmly in place while any number of clay earthenware secondary moulds could be taken from it.

The master mould must first have been smeared with a separator to prevent adhesion and then coated with a suitable thickness of clay (about 2 cm according to Wang Shixiang). Once the clay had been pressed thoroughly around the design on the master mould and allowed to dry to a leather-hardness the various wood sections were extracted. First the retaining ring was removed, then the central core, which was provided with a handle for this purpose, and then, by way of the consequent gap, the other sections. The clay mould was then fired and attached to the young, growing fruit. Once mature it was released by breaking the mould.

Occasionally a cricket cage will be so successfully moulded that no joint-lines are visible (no 16), but there are other ways to recognise the mould system. With a primary mould system it is easy to achieve minor details in relief by simply incising the wood mould, whereas fine intaglio detail requires an extremely time consuming process. Large areas must be cut away to leave the design lines in relief on the original wood mould. The opposite is true of a secondary system. Instead of detail on the gourd being the reverse image of the master mould it is, because of the intervening clay mould, a duplicate of the wood original. Usually the mould system is so obvious that the number of sections on the master mould can be counted. Sometimes visible joint-lines are found in the form of slightly recessed lines, where the secondary clay mould has registered the gaps between the wood sections and echoed them in relief on the final vessel. More commonly, the impression of the wood master mould is clearly visible either because of



12 **CRICKET CAGE** with wood and stained walrus ivory mounts, moulded with a formalised floral design. Circa 1760-1830. Secondary mould system, from a nine-part master mould. Height 8.1 cm. excluding cover.
Dr. Ip Yee collection.

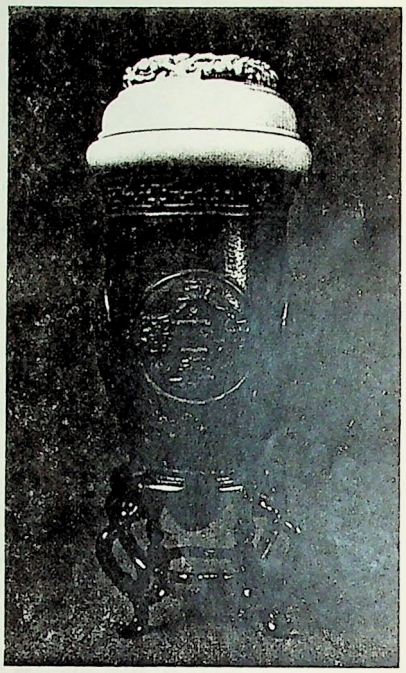


13 **WOOD SEVEN-PART MASTER MOULD** for a secondary moulding system, carved with a design of quail in a landscape setting with millet plants. 1800-1900.
Length 30 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.



14 **CRICKET CAGE** with elaborate ivory and tortoise shell mounts. 1800-1900. Secondary seven-part mould system. Height 13.7 cm.
Dr. Ip Yee collection.

14. Two from the Peabody Museum, Salem, Massachusetts, are illustrated by Cammann, *op.cit.* and another by Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*



15 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory mounts, moulded with coins. 1800-1900. Secondary seven-part mould system. Height 14.6 cm. *Shuisongshi Shanfang* collection.



16 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and tortoise shell mounts, moulded with Liu Hai in landscape. 1800-1900. Secondary mould system. Height 12.9 cm. *Shuisongshi Shanfang* collection.

careless alignment or because the action of pressing the clay around the master-mould has slightly shifted the sections. Such a clear impression of the moulding process is found in no 19. Another gourd (no 18), from the same master mould, was slightly more successful.

Cammann speculated that regardless of production method, once the mould was attached to the growing gourd it must have been supported on a framework of some kind beside the main gourd-vine trellis and at such an angle as to protect the opening at its top from rainwater and related rot or mildew. While intentional gaps would have solved the drainage problem with primary moulds, clearly some method was also required for the secondary mould to drain unless the porosity of the clay made it unnecessary.

There is some controversy over the success rate that might be expected by a gourd moulder. One writer claimed, "only one or two perfect specimens could be expected from hundreds or even thousands of attempts".[15] This comment is meaningless, however, without some definition of a "perfect specimen". The vast majority of moulded gourds examined by the writers exhibit production flaws of some kind. Farmers interviewed by Wang Shixiang some forty years ago indicated that with adequate fertilization and pest control, four people caring for one *mu*[16] of land could expect a harvest of about two thousand moulded gourds. Wang's own experiments at production, although beset by teething problems, were quite sucessful.

15. Shen Chu (沈初), quoted by Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*
16. A *mu* is a measurement for land which may vary from province to province, but there are approximately 6.6 *mu* to an acre.
17. Ting Guan (丁冠), *Man'an Hulu Ming Tici* (曼庵葫蘆銘題詞) ca. 1879, contained in *Meishu Congshu* (美術叢書), Taiwan 1975, Vol. 3, Section 4, P. 211 and Deng Zhicheng (鄧之誠), *Gudong Suoji* (骨董瑣記), 1924, contained in *Meishu Congshu*, Vol. 5, Section 3, P. 309.
18. Deng Zhicheng (鄧之誠), *Gudong Xuji* (骨董續記), 1927, contained in *Meishu Congshu*, Vol. 5, Section 5, P. 82.
19. Gao Lian (高濂), *Yanxian Qingshang Jian* (燕閒清賞箋), ca. 1580, contained in *Meishu Congshu*, Vol. 3, Section 10, P. 180.

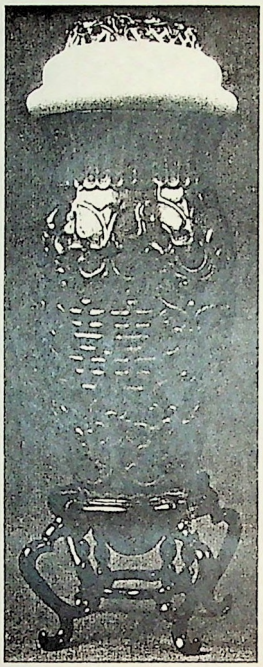
CHRONOLOGY

The Hemudu excavations show that cultivation was by no means confined to the north of China and during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) production may have been widespread. Two sources refer to a late Ming dynasty hermit, Chao Mingsheng (巢鳴盛) from Zhejiang province, who lived deep in the woods and grew gourds of more than ten different species and sizes around his home. His domestic utensils were all made of gourd and he is said to have sold such vessels for a livelihood, although there is no mention of any decoration.[17]

Zhejiang province also figures in the story of a Daoist who travelled the Zhejiang/Jiangsu area during the mid sixteenth century. He had made a gourd vessel of which he was extremely fond which was damaged, much to his chagrin, in an attack by bandits near Yixing. Scholars of the day composed poems of lament about the incident, which together with the owner's affection for the object suggests something more elaborate than a plain, undecorated vessel.[18]

The famous Ming carver Fang Gulin (方古林) is mentioned in a work published in about 1580 as a skilled carver of various materials including gourd.[19] In the eighteenth century there was recorded the acquisition of a gourd vessel, decorated with a poetic couplet and signed by the late Ming celebrity Yang Zhongmin (楊忠愍) with a date corresponding to 1549.[20] Functional gourd vessels are also sometimes found in paintings from the Ming dynasty and before.

A major period of development commenced when the Kangxi Emperor brought the art form into the Beijing Palace in the latter part of the



17 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory mounts, moulded with a formalised design of "double happiness" symbols and flowers. 1800-1900.
Secondary seven-part mould system.
Height 17 cm.
Lam Dawei collection.



18 **CRICKET CAGE** with wood mount, moulded with a design of a rose plant; with moulded signature *Youyun zhi* (又筠製) "made by Youyun". 1800-1900.
Secondary seven-part mould system.
Height 16.4 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

20. Ye Jinshou (葉晉壽), *Man'an Hulu Ming* (曼盦葫蘆銘), ca. 1879, contained in *Meishu Congshu*, Vol. 3, Section 4, P. 229.



19 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory mounts, from the same mould as no 18. Height 20.2 cm. *Shuisongshi Shanfang* collection.

seventeenth century. This transformed a simple folk craft into an imperial art form which, thereafter seems to have centred on Beijing and its environs. Cammann suggests that once such a shift to the Palace precincts occurred production would automatically have become an imperial monopoly, although he was unable to find any documentary evidence to support this contention.

During the period of about one hundred years when principal development can be traced within the Palace, it is true that there is a shortage of extant decorated gourds which might be attributed to other sources. In the total absence of proven examples of the known Ming production this may not be significant, however, the argument for a successful Palace monopoly over something as common and widespread as gourd cultivation or even any one aspect of it, is doubtful.

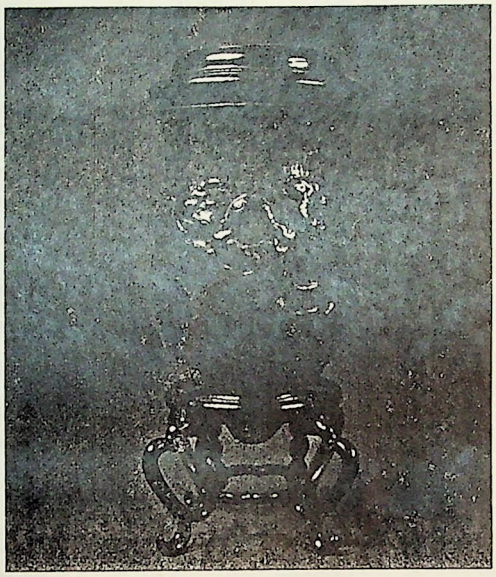
Although Palace products were made largely for the enjoyment of the rulers and their families they were also occasionally presented as gifts. Princes and Court officials were presented with gourd wares after attending an opera in the Palace.[21]

Once production centres on the Imperial Palace at Beijing more written records are made, some by the Qianlong Emperor himself (reigned 1736-1795). In his "Ode on respectfully inscribing a gourd bowl" he wrote, "A garden was started named Fengze, devoted to agriculture and vegetables and gourds were grown

there".[22] Another source identifies this garden more precisely[23] and allows us to locate it at the Taiye (太液池) Lake in the western garden of the Beijing Palace, just north of the rice fields in which the Emperors performed their ploughing ritual, between the Yingtai (瀛台) Palace and the South Lake. There were presumably other areas within the Palace precincts where gourds were grown as we are later told that after the Qianlong period the quantity of moulded gourd wares decreased and that only the "Little Garden" (小花園), said to be another name for the garden of the Cining Palace (慈寧宮花園), continued to grow gourds for moulding from the Daoguang period (1821-1850) onwards.[24]

At some time late in the eighteenth century the private cultivation of gourds for moulding began to flourish again. According to Wang Shixiang this began with their cultivation in certain royal houses near the Drum Tower and at Haidian, in the western part of the city of Beijing. Later, Prince Yongliang (永良) planted gourds at his private home, the Cihui Dian (慈惠殿) inside the Dian Gate (地安門) to Beijing and later still his son, Mianyi (綿宜) who was Vice President of the Board of Revenue and Population at Shengjing (Shenyang, the capital of Liaoning province) planted gourds there during the Tongzhi and Guangxu periods (1862-1908). These gourds were generally known as "official moulds" (官模子) to distinguish them from the private non-princely production.

Wang also mentions three main centres of production by commoners, although they were apparently confined to the production of cricket cages. These were at Sanhe (三河 — a district in Hebei province, east of Beijing) where according to Wang the Liu family produced works known as "Sanhe Liu" wares around the Daoguang period. At Xushui (徐水) also in Hebei province, farmers produced works known as "Ansu moulds" (安蘇模) after an earlier name for the district, and at Tianjin. Production, other than at Xushui, was apparently largely confined to plain gourds (although these were sometimes decorated with heat-engraved designs at Tianjin). Farmers at Tianjin and Xushui were still producing gourds as a sideline as late as the 1930s.[25]

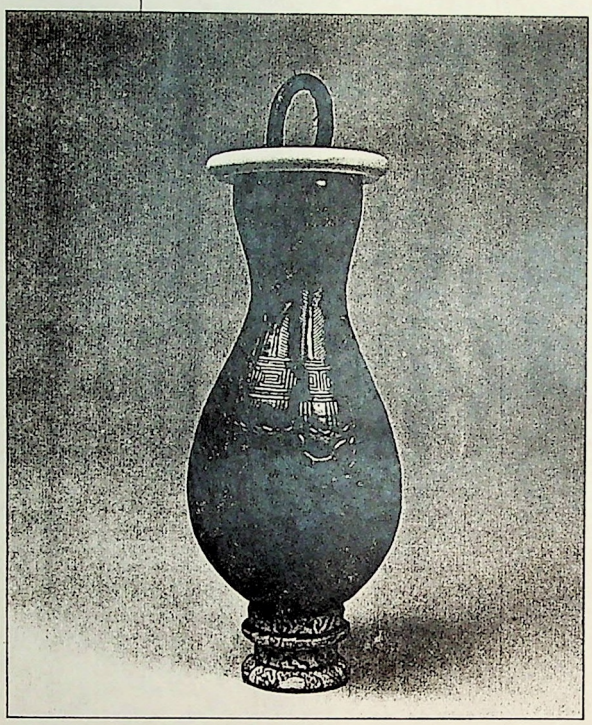


20 **CRICKET CAGE** with wood mounts, moulded with deities with added heat engraved details. 1800-1900. Secondary seven-part mould system. Height 12.3 cm. *Shuisongshi Shanfang* collection.

21. See Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*
22. *Ibid.*
23. *Ibid.*
24. *Ibid.*
25. *Ibid.*

IDENTIFICATION AND DATING

MOULDED DECORATION



CRICKET CAGE with ivory mount, carved with a continuous formalised floral design; the base marked *Kangxi shangwan* (康熙上玩) "appreciated by the Kangxi Emperor". Beijing Palace, 1662-1722. Height 17 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

Incontrovertible evidence of the existence of Ming moulded gourds raises the question of their identification. Excluding the Horyuji vase, there are no known vessels which appear likely to pre-date the Kangxi period. Although we cannot expect Ming dynasty gourds to bear reign marks, it is possible that some will eventually be identified, perhaps even from the ranks of unmarked objects currently considered to be of the Qing dynasty. We must meanwhile content ourselves with the literary evidence of their existence, keeping a weather-eye open for them, and concentrate on a study of the better represented Qing production.

Despite Schuyler Cammann's dismissal of all Kangxi marked gourd vessels as "late and spurious" and his contention that those with Qianlong marks continued to be made well into the nineteenth century, there seems no reason to doubt that such wares are genuine as marked and represent a high imperial art form, of which extant examples are extremely rare. Outside of the Qing imperial collections, housed in Beijing and Taipei, there are fewer than two dozen moulded vessels known that are not in the form of snuff bottles and cricket cages. The primary moulds were apparently not re-used with any frequency. There are examples of more than one vessel from the same mould,[26] but these are the exception rather than the rule.

The types of reign marks used and the literary evidence leave us in no doubt

of the imperial nature of the art form during the Kangxi and Qianlong periods, and beyond. The interest of the Kangxi Emperor is demonstrated by his transformation of a simple folk craft into an imperial art form. The Qianlong Emperor's enthusiasm extended to writing a foreword to a poem entitled "In Praise of a Gourd vessel". He wrote: "The manufacture of gourd vessels started in the Kangxi era when the Emperor ordered that gourds be grown into moulds to produce bowls, jars, dishes and boxes as required. The vessels are admirably natural and yet exquisite, something not possible by man alone".[27]

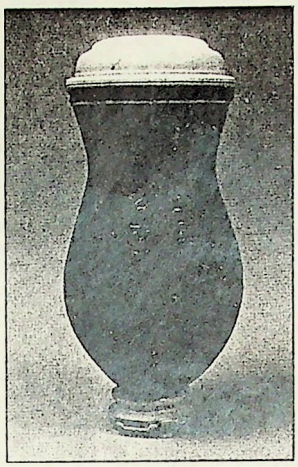
No moulded gourds with Yongzheng marks have yet been discovered, a fact which led Cammann to the arbitary conclusion that the Kangxi marked examples were not genuine.[28] Within the Palace the Emperor had absolute control over what was and was not produced. The personal interest of a particular ruler in a specific art form prompted a flurry of activity with consequent development and production (palace enamelled porcelain wares during the Yongzheng period, for instance).

If the ruler lacked interest there was little incentive for further development or, in some cases, production. Possibly the Yongzheng Emperor simply did not enjoy a taste for the rusticity of the gourd as a material. Since there are from the sixty year reigns of the Kangxi and Qianlong Emperors few extant gourd wares, it is possible that those from the twelve-year Yongzheng period have simply not been found — although the fact that Wang Shixiang found none in the Beijing Palace collection weighs against this argument.

There are no known moulded gourds from the reign of the Jiaqing Emperor (1796-1820) and those from the following Daoguang period are limited to four known cricket cages and a snuff bottle where reign marks indicating close personal imperial interest are replaced by a simple record of the period of manufacture. No later reign marks appear on moulded gourds, suggesting only limited Daoguang and no later imperial interest in production.

Kangxi imperial production ranges from simple forms to those exhibiting a total mastery of the art's complexities. Although some plainer examples might be experimental in nature, the normal Kangxi Palace pattern of experiment and development seems absent and it is likely that the art was adopted wholesale, complete with expertise and experience.

A vase (no 1) may be one of the earliest Palace gourds, judging from its rectangular construction and style



22 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory mounts, carved with figures in landscape and a poem followed by the signature *Li ? Chen* (李[?]臣) and two seals; the base marked *Kangxi shangwan* (康熙賞玩) "appreciated by the Kangxi Emperor". Beijing Palace, 1662-1722.
Height 11.3 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

26. The writers have seen another bowl apparently from the same mould as that illustrated here as no 2.
27. See Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*
28. *Op.cit.*, althought the same reasoning was not extended to Qianlong examples in the complete absence of any known Jiaqing moulded gourds.

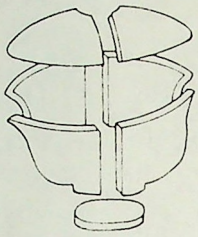


Fig. 5



23 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory mounts, carved with a landscape scene with the signature *Ruyi shanren yazhi* "elegantly made by the unfettered hermit"; the base marked *Kangxi nianzhi* (康熙年製) "made during the Kangxi period". Beijing Palace, 1662-1722.
Height 15.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

of decoration. Indeed, the dangers of dating unmarked specimens are underlined by the fact that without its reign mark this vessel would almost certainly have been given a late Ming attribution.

The extent of Kangxi control over the medium is illustrated by a remarkable box and cover (16.6 cm in diameter) shown by Wang Shixiang. Top and bottom are perfectly formed from two separate gourds matched to the point where there is "not a hair's breadth of difference" between them. He also illustrates an octagonal brushpot decorated with a Tang poem and mentions a garlic-necked bottle which is illustrated elsewhere.[29]

There is also a small hexagonal water vessel illustrated by Jenyns which has a Kangxi mark,[30] but the majority of the Kangxi products appear to have been bowls of various types. The most complex is a six-lobed bowl with a scolloped rim and relief decoration of *lingzhi* fungus heads.[31] Two others, one plain save for simple raised lines and the other with elaborate formalised decoration of *shou* characters and flowers, are illustrated by Addis.[32]

Another bowl is shown here (no 2). The faint mould lines suggest a primary mould of at least six parts for the manufacture of this example. Four surrounded the body in equal sections, a fifth formed the indented base and at least one (probably more) must have enclosed the upper section of the fruit. A reconstruction of the possible mould is shown in fig 5. This bowl has a flared lip, but others are straight sided. Once the gourd matured within the mould and was removed, the upper section was cut and discarded.

After the interior had been cleaned and prepared it was lined and lacquered. Standard lacquer decoration for bowls consisted of black lacquer with a design in two tones of gold, although other forms are lacquered in black or gold alone and Wang Shixiang also mentions the use of red lacquer. Bowls were usually lined with fillets of ivory painstakingly shaped with obliquely cut, overlapped edges, although ivory may form the edges only, with a more mundane material beyond view. There were eight on one bowl where it was possible to count them. One Qianlong bowl illustrated by Addis[33] and four seen by an early twentieth-century writer[34] had silver linings, although the rather unsympathetic combination of materials and the predominance of

29. *The selected handicrafts from the collections of The Palace Musuem*, by the Palace Museum, Wen Wu Press, Beijing, 1974, Plate 94.
30. R. Soame Jenyns & William Watson F.S.A., *Chinese Art, The Minor Arts*, Oldbourne Press, London, 1963, P. 450, Plate 210.
31. Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*
32. J. M. Addis, Impressed Gourds, *Oriental Art*, Spring, 1964, Vol. X, No. 1, Plates 1 and 2. Other bowls, plain except for raised lines, are mentioned by Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*
33. *Op. cit.*, Plate 4.
34. Zhao Ruzhen (趙汝珍), *Handbook of Chinese Antiquity* II (古玩指南續編), 1943, Chapter 23, P. 22.

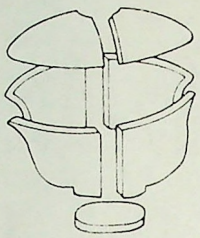


Fig. 5



23 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory mounts, carved with a landscape scene with the signature *Ruyi shanren yazhi* "elegantly made by the unfettered hermit"; the base marked *Kangxi nianzhi* (康熙年製) "made during the Kangxi period". Beijing Palace, 1662-1722.
Height 15.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

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31. Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*
32. J. M. Addis, Impressed Gourds, *Oriental Art*, Spring, 1964, Vol. X, No. 1, Plates 1 and 2. Other bowls, plain except for raised lines, are mentioned by Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*
33. *Op. cit.*, Plate 4.
34. Zhao Ruzhen (趙汝珍), *Handbook of Chinese Antiquity* II (古玩指南續編), 1943, Chapter 23, P. 22.

lacquer interiors might suggest that these are replacements of damaged or worn originals.

Both Kangxi Palace pieces shown here are marked on the base *Kangxi shangwan* (康熙賞玩) "appreciated by the Kangxi Emperor".[35] In so far as precise details of marks are given in various publications and in the experience of the writers this is the common form of mark for Kangxi Palace moulded gourds. However, the Qianlong Emperor mentions the form *Kangxi Yuwan* (康熙御玩) "Kangxi Imperial curio"[36] and other Chinese sources refer to *Kangxi Yushang* (康熙御賞) "for the Imperial appreciation of the Kangxi Emperor" and *Kangxi Yubao* (康熙御寶) "Imperial treasure of the Kangxi Emperor".[37] Apparently, all were written in *kaishu* script.

A wider variety of forms is known from the Qianlong period and Wu Shijian advanced the opinion that "Qianlong period examples are especially elegant — really the best scholarly objects from the Imperial Household"[38]. Nothing seems to have daunted the palace gourd moulders during this period. There is a remarkable vase of double-gourd form illustrated by Wang. The lower section is a fourteen sided polyhedron joined by a narrow cylindrical waist to an almost cuboid upper section, from which a short cylindrical neck emerges. Certainly it is the most ambitious piece known, with eighteen separate facets and presumably a larger number of mould sections.

Nor is such elaboration unusual. Addis illustrates a hat stand, albeit made up of three joined sections (the earliest recorded use of constructional methods of manufacture) which has a multi-faceted upper section, and many other known Qianlong pieces are similarly ambitious. Wang Shixiang mentions a *ruyi* sceptre which left a deep impression on him. It has a cloud-shaped head on which the mark appears, a freely grown middle section, where the slender body is tied into a knot and a handle moulded from the stem.[39] He also mentions jars and covers of various different forms as being common from the Qianlong period. There is a reign-marked snuff bottle in the Palace Museum, Taiwan[40] (the snuff bottle was a popular court form throughout the eighteenth century and we may expect to find others) and Wang Shixiang lists a variety of other forms, although he is not specific as to which are Kangxi and which Qianlong products. They are a vase with phoenix design, an incense burner with *taotie* design, a 'moonflask" with dragons, a box for an inkstone, a clockcase, a small incense box, the back for a bronze mirror and twenty to thirty different dishes, bowls, cups and wine cups.

A brushpot of octagonal section is shown here (no 3) with a design of *shou* characters, bats and clouds on each of its principal faces. It was presumably made from a mould consisting of at least ten or eleven



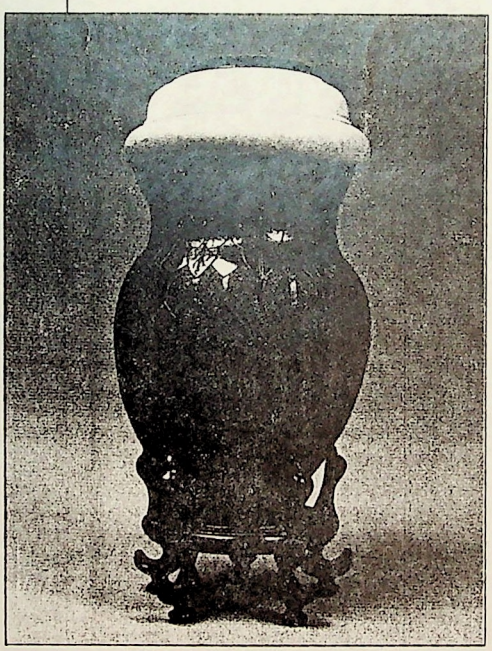
24 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and tortoise shell mounts, carved with Buddhist and Daoist emblems; the base marked *Qianlong Yuwan* (乾隆御玩) "Imperial curio of the Qianlong Emperor". Beijing Palace, 1736-1795.
Height 10.3 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

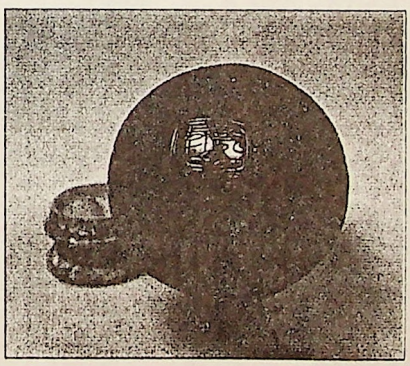
35. Addis, *op.cit.* translated this as "Kangxi bibelot" because "The French word bibelot conveys more closely than anything in English the meaning of *shangwan*, which denotes the class of objects, small enough to be taken in the hands — jades, bronzes, ink-stones, brush-pots, etc. — used to furnish a study and give delight to the scholar and connoisseur". Craig Clunas renders it "Trinket for appreciation of Kangxi".
36. See Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*
37. See Zhao Ruzhen, *op.cit.*
38. See Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*
39. The practice of tying the elongated body of certain gourds into a knot was already recorded in Fujian province by the late Ming dynasty. See Xie Zhaozhe, *op.cit.*

parts, depending upon whether the top section, since cut away to form the opening, was of one or two pieces.

Bowls were again popular and two are shown here. The first (no 4), similar in form to two of the three illustrated by Addis, is made from a mould system akin to that discussed earlier for the Kangxi bowl and is also lacquered inside. The second is smaller, straight sided, from a similar mould system and is interesting because it has not grown to perfect maturity. The foot is uneven, making the bowl lean to one side and an apparently patched flaw in the mould shows on the gourd surface, as does what appears to be a carelessly replaced chip in the mould. Because of this, the piece seems to have been excused active service and the interior lacquer decoration is, contrary to the other example, completely without wear. This suggests that the precious primary moulds were not always lightly discarded — although the fate of the mould that produced this gourd cannot have been much in question after such a performance.

All the pieces mentioned, in so far as the marks are known to us, bear the form *Qianlong shangwan* (乾隆賞玩) "appreciated by the Qianlong Emperor". Wang Shixiang mentions a flat oblong dish with foliate rim which is marked *Qianlong nianzhi* (乾隆年製) "made during the Qianlong period", but this is a lacquer painted mark and not a moulded one and sounds, from a rather confusing description of its supposed method of manufacture, as if it might well have been a failure salvaged by the removal of the moulded foot and mark and its replacement by a lacquered wood substitute.





No moulded gourds are known from the Jiaqing period and those from the following Daoguang reign consist of one known snuff bottle[41] and four cricket cages. Cammann illustrates one from the Gettysburg College Museum, which has a formalised floral design and another is shown by Wang Shixiang, decorated with bats and stone chimes.



CRICKET CAGE with ivory and coconut shell mounts, carved with the eight Daoist Immortals; the base marked *Qianlong nianzhi* (乾隆年製) "made during the Qianlong period". Beijing Palace, 1736-1795.
Height 14.1 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

Both examples shown here are made from primary moulds, in contrast to the majority of cricket cages.

The evidence of only four mould lines, the clearer of which are raised (any master mould for such a form with only four outer sections could not have been removed from a clay secondary mould) and the indented bases with free growing foot rims attest to this. Although it is not clear how the Gettysburg gourd was made, the free growing foot on that illustrated by Wang suggests that it was made from a primary mould system. All four bear the mark *Daoguang nianzhi* (道光年製) ''made during the Daoguang period''. Wang Shixiang suggests that such wares are the product of the ''Little Garden'' or of the Princes' homes in Haidian, although it is questionable whether such Princely use of imperial reign marks would have been considered proper at the time. A decline in direct imperial interest might be surmised from the limited production and the change in the form of reign mark.

There are no known moulded gourds bearing any later dates, although there are quantities of unmarked objects — mostly cricket cages, but including some other vessels and snuff bottles which are difficult to precisely date — one amusing example of which has an upper section for snuff and a lower section to contain spectacles.[42] Further research may eventually more accurately identify the periods and provenances of the unmarked pieces.

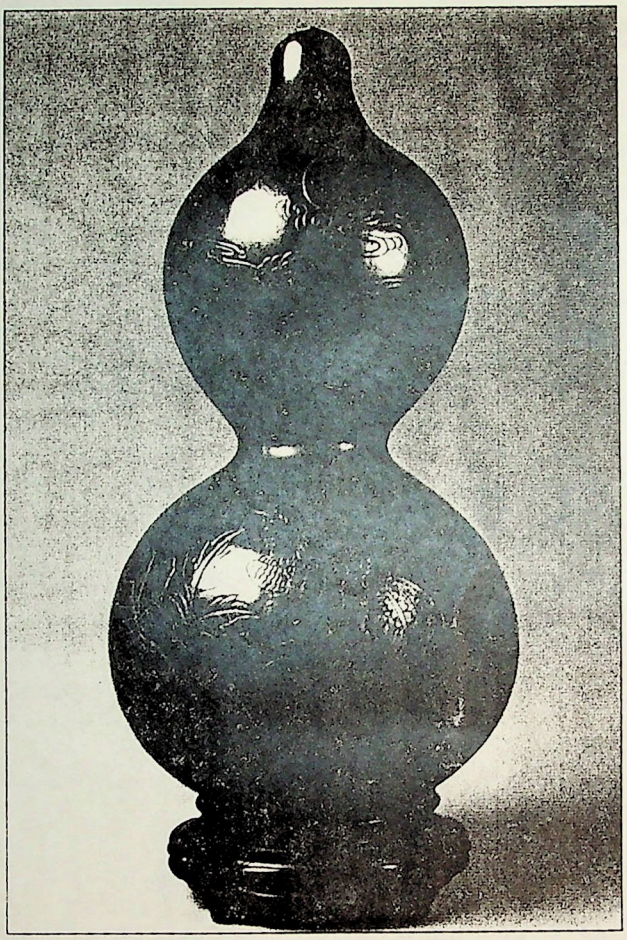
A group of peaches surrounding a larger peach, several of which exist, was sometimes used as a decorative object[43] and on occasion bisected to form a box and cover.[44] It was made from a multi-section mould and sensibly attributed to the Qianlong period by Wang Shixiang. He also illustrates two snuff bottles made from four-part primary moulds, one of which he attributes to the Princely garden of Mianyi, late in the nineteenth century, on the grounds that the calligraphy which decorates it is in his style of handwriting. An ornament and a small water vessel, similar examples of which are seen in Addis and here (nos 8 and 9) are attributed by Wang to the Palace or Princely gardens. While the dating of marked specimens seems to be, in this art form, as simple as taking them at their face value, the dating of unmarked pieces within the Qing period is more difficult.

With secondary, clay mould systems, it is reasonable to assume that the nine-part mould preceded the seven-part mould. Since the two performed exactly the same task, the unnecessary complexity of the former would have



26 **VASE** with wood mount, carved with a design of flowering chrysanthemums; inscribed with a precise date in the Jiaqing period at the *Xingyuheng Tang* (行有恒堂) ''Hall of Constancy''. Private estate of the fifth Prince Ding, 1796.
Height 13.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection

40. Lin-sheng Chang, "Enamel-Painted Snuff Bottles of the Ch'ing Dynasty," *Journal of The International Chinese Snuff Bottle Society*, March 1979, P. 38, Figs. 38-40.
41. Hugh M. Moss, "An Imperial Habit, Part II," *Journal of The International Chinese Snuff Bottle Society*, March 1976, P. 19, Figs. 106-108.
42. Gerard Tsang & Hugh Moss, *Snuff Bottles of the Ch'ing Dynasty*, Urban Council, Hong Kong, 1978, P. 91, Fig. 133.
43. J. M. Addis, *op.cit.*, P. 30, Fig. 10.
44. Mentioned by Wang Shixiang, *op.cit.*



25 **DECORATIVE OBJECT** carved with a design of a phoenix and peonies in landscape; inscribed with a precise date in the Jiaqing period at the *Xingyuheng Tang* (行有恒堂) "Hall of Constancy". Private estate of the fifth Prince Ding, 1801.
Height 24.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shangfang collection.

made it redundant upon the development of the latter. There is a cricket cage with an Imperial (five-clawed) dragon and phoenix design which is taken from a nine-part master mould (no 11), suggesting the possiblity of some imperial connection with the development of secondary moulding; there is no such suggestion for the vast majority of other pieces from seven-part master moulds.

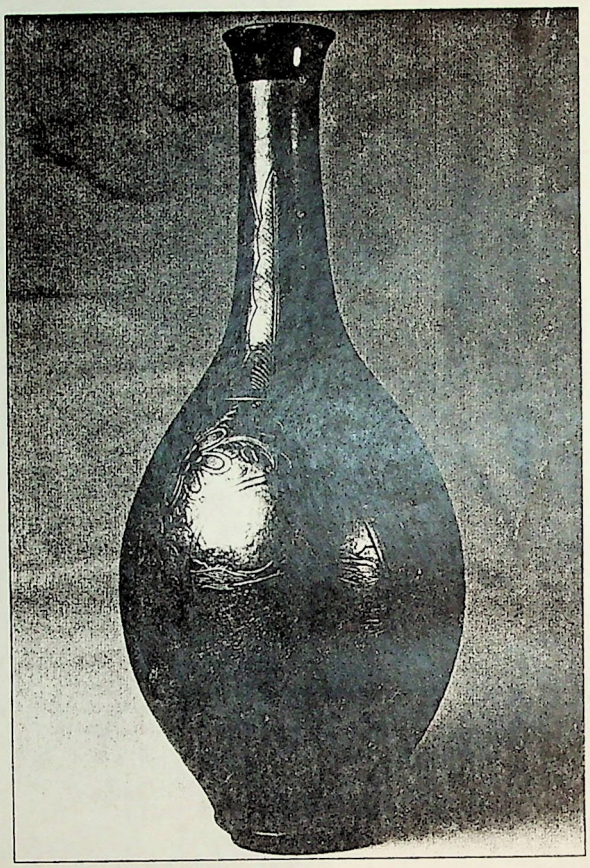
Once the art of gourd moulding again flourished among commoners its quantity increased and quality declined. Ambitious vessels no longer occur and production appears to be limited to a trickle of small items, and a large quantity of cricket cages made from master moulds.

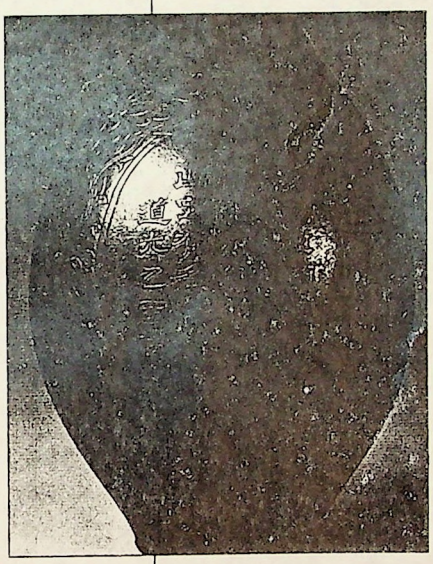
Private moulded gourd production was centred in Sanhe, Xushui and Tianjin, as already mentioned. However, according to Wang Shixiang, only those from Xushui were decorated with moulded designs. He describes some he has seen as having been decorated with fat children, butterflies, gold fish, flowers and birds, etc. He observes that the workmanship is not as good as that of "official moulds" from the Princely gardens, but anyway admires their folk feeling and fresh, lively style.

He also mentions a cricket cage moulded with a design of a monkey proffering a peach as being a product of Xushui made only a few decades ago, showing that production continued well into the Republican period (1912-1949). He was able to consult gourd farmers about forty years ago and to perform experiments in growing and moulding for himself — clearly proving that the art of gourd moulding, though in decline, was certainly not lost by the 1920s, as was claimed by some Western writers.[45]

Moulders of Xushui were the only ones producing decorated moulded gourds, but all of the centres may have used moulds. The shape of a cricket cage, even when plain, was the result of growth into a mould (see no 14). It was also a necessary first step in the production of the many carved and heat engraved cricket cages.

From the literary evidence and that of the wares themselves, we propose a





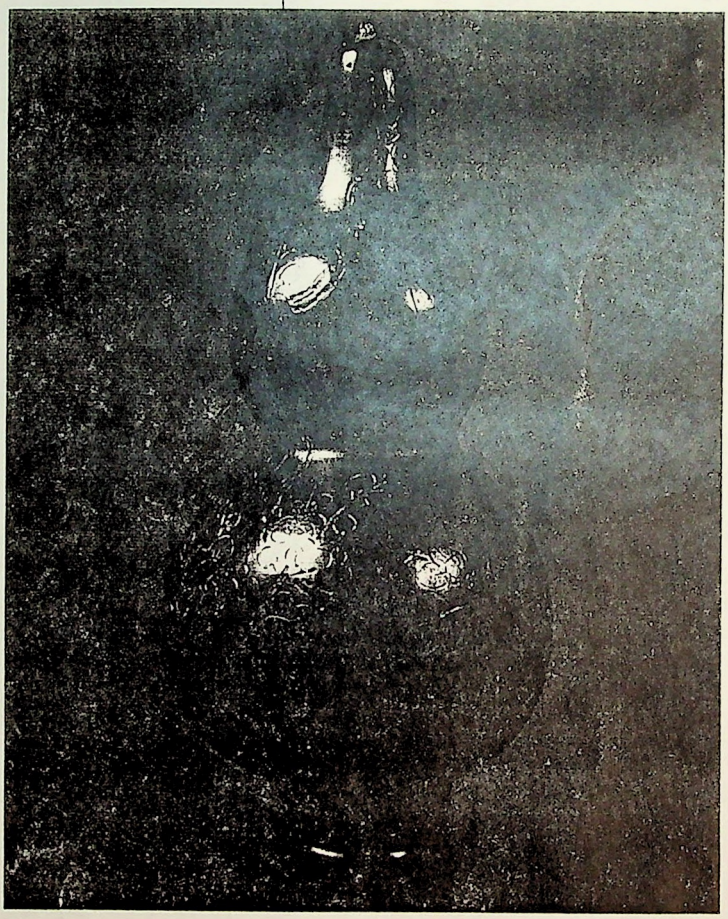
28 VASE with horn mounts, carved with landscapes and inscriptions in four panels surrounded by a formalised floral design; with a precise date in the Daoguang period at the *Xingyuheng Tang* (行有恒堂) "Hall of Constancy". Private estate of the fifth Prince Ding, 1825.
Height 26 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

tentative outline history of the art of gourd moulding: The knowledge of simple methods of moulding gourds was perhaps known by the fourth century B.C. It developed into an art form, with aesthetic properties equalling or supplanting functional ones by the late Ming dynasty, if not before, to be adopted wholesale by the Court under the Kangxi Emperor. It flourished as an imperial art form until the late eighteenth century, when it again spread, if indeed it was ever forsaken, via the Princely gardens back to the commoners from whom it had originally come — simultaneously declining as a palace art. Returned to the people as a folk art it flourished for another hundred years or more with production dominated by cricket cages, to die out gradually during the early years of this century.

45. See Schuyler Cammann, *op.cit.*

CARVED DECORATION

The art of carving on the surface of a gourd imposes no particular technical difficulties upon the carver that would not be imposed by any other organic substance of similar hardness. The relative thinness of the outer wall limits the depth of relief but otherwise the surface presented to the blade is somewhat similar to, say, wood or lacquer and is, as an art form, no more remarkable. As we have seen above, Fang Gulin, our earliest recorded carver of gourds, was famous for his work on a wide variety of substances other than gourd, including rhinoceros horn, ivory, bamboo and wood. We may therefore expect to find works in other media by our few known gourd carvers.

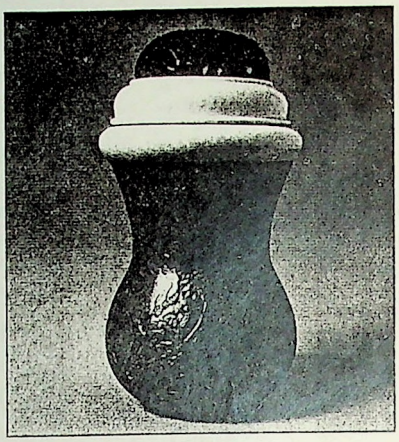


29 **DECORATIVE OBJECT** carved with prunus and poetry signed by the owner of the *Shishi Shi* ( ) "Ten Stones Study" followed by a seal which also reads *Shishi Shi*. 1760-1900.
Height 24 cm.
Dr. Ip Yee collection.

In a history of over seven thousand years of cultivation, it is inconceivable that carved decoration of some kind was not introduced to the surface of the gourd prior to the late Ming dynasty but at present we are unable to identify a single example which predates the Kangxi period.

All of the known carved gourds from the Beijing Palace phase of the art are cricket cages, while there is not a single known cricket cage made from a wood primary mould until right at the end of the phase, in the Daoguang period. This is a period of over a century and cannot have been mere coincidence. There must be a cogent reason why an early demand within the Palace for this form of vessel was not satisfied by the moulding process. We believe it lies in the form itself.

As we have seen, almost all early moulded vessels had either foot rims or edges, in the case of rectangular vessels, which were allowed to grow freely and were, for reasons we have already proposed, probably an essential part of the early primary moulding process. The form dictated by the cricket cage during the early Qing period, with its gently flowing lines and lack of foot or rectangular edges, allowed no such area. It was apparently not until the Daoguang period that the form, which was not originally intended to stand upright,



30 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and tortoise shell mounts, carved birds and butterflies in a garden setting; inscribed with a title, a cyclical date, and the signature *Chen Jintang* (陳錦堂). Probably 1862.
Height 12 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.



31 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and horn mounts, carved with landscape design; inscribed with a cyclical date and the signature *Chen Jintang* (陳錦堂).
Probably 1867.
Height 13.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

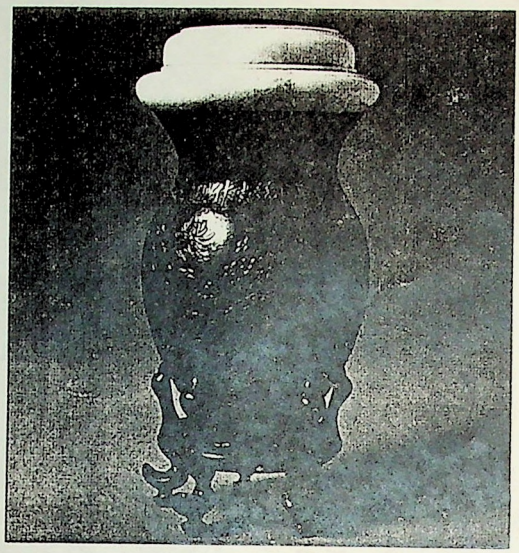
was given a foot rim area around a flattened base, thus allowing the observation gaps apparently required of a primary mould system. It is not recorded how the cricket viewed this uncomfortable change in his habitat, which considerably reduced his floor area.

The three known carved gourds from the Kangxi period are all shown here. One (no 21) has a deep, mellow patination and a design of continuous formalised flower-heads which parallels the predominant design motif on Kangxi experimental palace enamels.[46] Another (no 22) is decorated with an artist inscribing a rock in a landscape setting which, but for the reign mark, might again have been taken for a late Ming work.

Both this and the final example reflect the literati painting of the day, where subjects are accompanied by poetry, signatures and seals; although it is obvious that neither comes directly from the hand of a scholarly calligrapher.

The reign mark on the first two examples follows the standard pattern for the Kangxi Palace in the use of the form *Kangxi shangwan* (康熙賞玩) "appreciated by the Kangxi Emperor". The mark on the third example (no 23) is, *Kangxi nianzhi* (康熙年製) "made during the Kangxi period" which, with its less specific indication of imperial patronage, may indicate a subtle distinction of manufacture. It is also decorated with a typical painters subject, in this case of equestrian figures and a village nestling in the hills and is accompanied by a

46. See Hugh Moss, *By Imperial Command, an introduction to Ch'ing Imperial painted enamels.* Hibiya, Hong Kong, 1976.



CRICKET CAGE with ivory and tortoise shell mounts, carved with scholars trappings; inscribed with a cyclical date and the signature *Chen Jintang* (陳錦堂).
Probaby 1867.
Height 13.8 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

scholarly form of signature "elegantly made by the unfettered hermit".

The known Qianlong Palace carved gourds are all similar in style, following a pattern of finely incised designs on a formalised ground with considerable use of cross-hatching. Two are shown here and others are in the collections of Mr & Mrs John Hacker and Edwin L. Miller. No 24 is marked *Qianlong Yuwan* (乾隆御玩) "Imperial curio of the Qianlong Emperor" and no 25 *Qianlong nianzhi* (乾隆年製) "made during the Qianlong period".

While the three Kangxi examples all have the rich colour and patination consistent with both age and use, all the known Qianlong examples have a surface patination consistent with age but not considerable use (the surfaces are darkened, but not smoothed through handling). Such pieces appear to have performed only light duties before becoming treasured as works of art, saving them from the hardships imposed upon their earlier counterparts and their rustic cousins. This might indicate that Palace products no longer depended entirely upon fulfilling the same functional role envisaged at the inception of the Palace workshops — foreshadowing their decline in the mid Qing period.

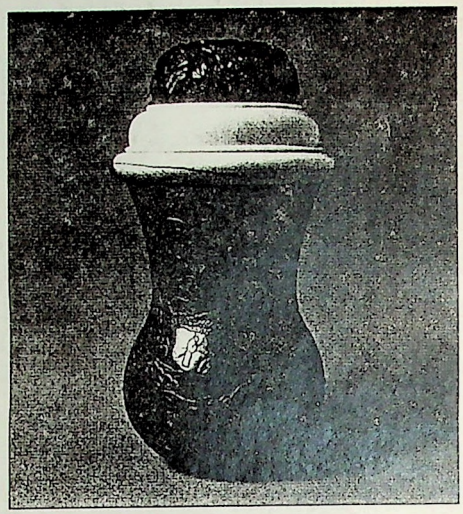
It is worth mentioning that cricket cages, like books, should not be judged solely by their covers. The often delicate tops being detachable were more accident prone than the tougher gourd bodies, and there is frequent evidence of replaced tops and mounts.

The gradual shift from cultivation within the Palace to cultivation in Princely gardens (of which we saw evidence, but no examples with moulded gourds) is well represented in carved gourds. One such Prince was Zai Chuan (載銓), the fifth Prince Ding. He was a great-great-grandson of the Qianlong Emperor who enjoyed a generally distinguished career in the service of the Court until he died in 1854.[47] He was a keen collector in the habit of inscribing his private hall name on pieces commissioned or otherwise acquired by him. The name of his hall, *Xingyuheng Tang* (行有恒堂) "Hall of Constancy" is found on a wide variety of works of art ranging from paintings to snuff bottles.[48]

Three examples are shown here which bear his hall mark (nos 26, 27 and 28). All appear to be by the same hand and are precisely dated between 1796 and 1825 — suggesting that the Prince enjoyed a long term relationship with a skilled carver whose hand might be expected on other works of carving bearing the mark. In a private conversation, Wang Shixiang cautioned a Hong Kong collector

47. Arthur W. Hummel, *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1943.

48. Gerard Tsang & Hugh Moss, *op.cit.*, P. 71, Fig. 74; P. 105, Fig. 176, and an unillustrated natural double gourd object from the Sir John Addis collection now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.



33 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and tortoise shell mounts; carved with landscape design and inscribed with a cyclical date and the signature "Chen Jintang (陳錦堂) at the age of seventy-five". Probably 1868.
Height 13.3 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.



34 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory mounts; carved with a design of prunus, pine and bamboo in a garden setting and inscribed with a cyclical date and the signature "Chen Jintang (陳錦堂) at the age of seventy-five". Probably 1868.
Height 11 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

against accepting without question the authenticity of gourds bearing his hall mark, as Wang believed recent copies existed.

Although three examples, supposedly made over a period of thirty years and all stylistically similar and by the same hand might be treated with suspicion, there are good reasons for accepting them as genuine. Slight development in the style and skill exhibited are evident and chronological, and a general absence of marked individual stylistic development is not unusual in Chinese applied arts. Contrary to the modern western concept of the artist or craftsman striving to explore the frontiers of his art form, the craftsman in China showed little inclination for exploration after pleasing his scholarly superiors. Once a craftsman had achieved sufficient renown to impress his patrons, development tended to be concentrated on greater dexterity, rather than on stylistic change.

The patination range is consistent with the dates given, and is sufficiently different on each piece to suggest that it was acquired naturally and at random rather than induced (the two items with rounded bases show signs of having stood in wood stands for much of their lives, for instance). Two of the pieces have mounts in other materials which also exhibit signs of use and patination consistent with their supposed dates and the small globular vase (no 26) has the dirt of ages built up inside it.

None of these factors might be convincing individually, but over a series of three pieces are a considerable aid in judging authenticity. Although most of these points help to establish only some age rather than a specific age, the chronological development of skill over the three pieces would pre-

suppose a degree of sophistication in a forger quite inconsistent with any period which predates the recent value explosion of Chinese applied arts. We see no reason to doubt their authenticity.

As we have already seen, gourds were cultivated by other members of the nobility from the late eighteenth century onwards and we may expect to find other examples bearing Princely hall marks. Wang Shixiang's article concerns itself only with moulded gourds, and those published from the Palace Museum, Taiwan, are also moulded. So we do not know what carved examples exist in the Imperial collections.

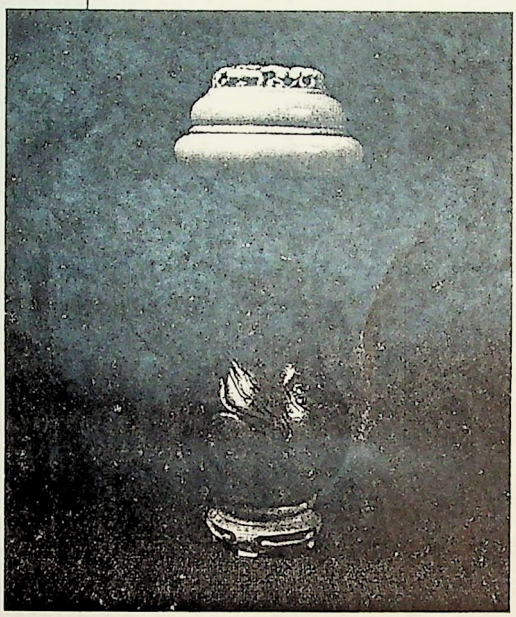
As carved gourds are only a small part of the known Palace production, so they are a relative rarity once the art flourishes again among the people after about 1800. The number of moulded examples far surpasses the carved and when the latter do occur we appear to be most often dealing with an occasional production by carvers employed in other media, or by scholars turning their hand to craft.

Although the crafts were not generally considered suitable pursuits for the literati class, there were certain exceptions. Many acquired carver's skills in the perfectly acceptable epigraphic pursuit of seal carving. This skill might then be easily extended to certain other materials such as bamboo, wood, soapstone, etc. in a production of small items for the scholar's studio.

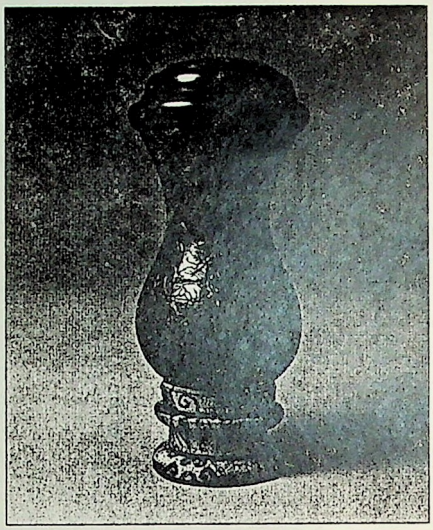
The gourd would almost certainly have been accepted as a suitable material for scholarly attention, and no 29 might be an example. The poetic inscription was composed in the "Ten Stones Study" (十石齋) — a most suitable name for the study of a scholar, particularly one who was a seal carver and collected seals (stones). With this example, the style and execution of the calligraphy are consistent with a scholarly hand, although in other cases such inscriptions might have been carved by a lesser mortal.

There is a reference to a Daoguang carver, named Xu (徐) living in the northern part of Beijing, who used a thick knife to carve gourds in relief. The writer mentions one item which he made, perhaps a cricket cage although this is not made entirely clear.

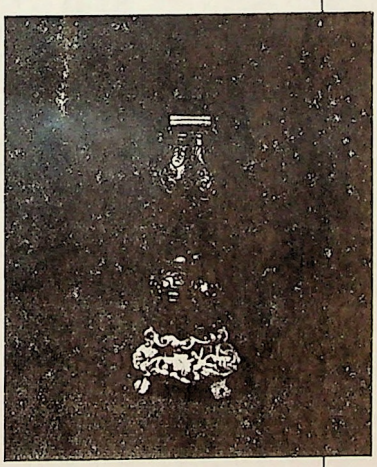
It was decorated with three children, each with a different hair style, playing with their crickets. The details of the insects, and of the children holding blades of grass (with which to incite their crickets to a fighting fury)



35 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory mounts, carved with a garden scene and inscribed with a cyclical date and the signature "Chen Jintang (陳錦堂) at the age of seventy-five". Probably 1868.
Height 10.3 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.



36 **CRICKET CAGE** with wood mounts, carved with a garden scene. Attributed to Chen Jintang. Probably 1862 - 1868.
Height 10.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

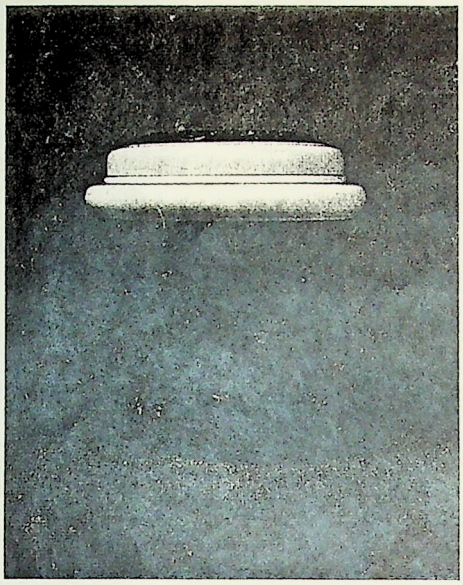


37 **SNUFF BOTTLE** with ivory and tortoise shell mounts, carved with a formalised design of bats, flowers and *shou* characters. Attributed to Chen Jintang.
Probably 1864 - 1868.
Height 7.3 cm.
Victor Shaw collection.

were so finely executed, that they appeared natural rather than carved. The same source mentions that gourds grown in the north were then considered to be of better quality and that whenever travelling salesmen from the north appeared Xu would purchase many gourds for future use. It is a comment which proves the obvious; that surface decorators need not necessarily work anywhere near the sources of their gourds. Since he refused to accept apprentices, there were no disciples to inherit his art.[49] None of his works have so far been identified.

The reverse is true of a carver by the name of Chen Jintang (陳錦堂). No literary evidence exists of him. Yet we have several signed and dated examples from his hand, allowing us to attribute to him other, unsigned wares. He also appears to be one of the few carvers to have concentrated on gourd carving — if the quantity of extant works is any indication. His works are only ever inscribed with cyclical dates, which recur every sixty years, leaving three possible period ranges for known works: 1802-1808, 1862-1868, and 1922-1928.

49. Xu Kang (徐康), *Qianchen Mengying Lu* (前塵夢影錄), 1885, contained in *Meishu Congshu*, Vol. 1, Section 2, P. 233.



39 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and tortoise shell mounts; heat engraved with a design of children in a garden setting. Circa 1820-1860.
Height 9.4 cm.
Wayne G. Quasha collection.

The earlier period can tentatively be ruled out for three reasons: the large number of Chen's known works, in the face of the complete absence of known works by Xu, who was a listed, famous carver of about that time; and the range of patination, which, while consistent with some age is hardly consistent with such an early date; and the fact that such superb work should have gone unnoted by late Qing and Republican writers on the subject. A choice between the two later possiblities is not so easily reached. A late nineteenth century period might be slightly more acceptable, but still a very tentative assumption. Even if this leaves our puzzling omission by later writers still unsolved (although perhaps they considered contemporary works unworthy of notice in writings largely concerned with antiquity), it avoids a still stranger anomaly: why would such a large number of superbly carved gourds come from the 1920s, when the demand for cricket cages and snuff bottles was falling drastically, and both gourd making and other arts were in a state of disarray?

A study of the examples shown here (nos 30-37) shows chronological development in both skill and confidence. No place of manufacture is ever given, but an apparent pride in his age at the time of reaching seventy-five prompted him to inscribe the fact on three cricket cages during the year 1868. Two unsigned pieces are confidently attributed to the artist on the strength of their style and quality. One is the small cricket cage (no 36) and the other the exquisite snuff bottle from the Victor Shaw collection (no 37). Other carved snuff bottles are known to the writers, but none come close to the conception and quality of this one.

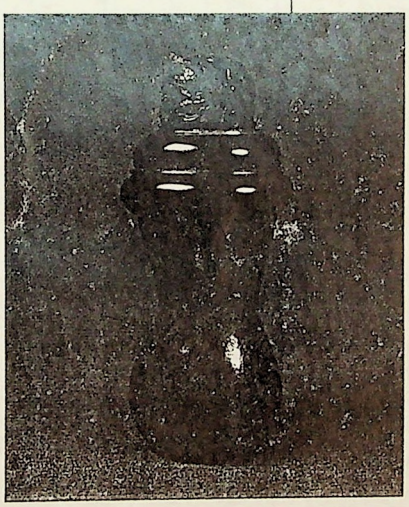
A large number of carved gourds have been produced in recent decades. They consist of small objects, such as handling pieces (often now converted into snuff bottles to enjoy a ready-made market) and natural double gourds, etc. but no vessels. Most are finely, often minutely incised with genre scenes, mythological subjects and lengthy inscriptions. It is an art form which has flourished since 1949.

Although in the pre-modern period far fewer examples are known, extant carved gourds follow the same pattern historically as the moulded wares. However, they were not and, indeed, should not be considered as of equal importance in terms of gourd wares since they lack that unique combination of man and nature which makes of moulded gourds such a fascinating art form. This is not, of course, to say that as works of carving they are of no merit, merely that they should be judged primarily as carvings, rather than as gourd wares.

HEAT ENGRAVED DECORATION

The other group of gourds with later surface decoration consists of those where a hot metal point was used to burn a design onto the gourd. The Chinese term for this is *huo hua* (火畫 — literally "fire painting"). Other terms have been used such as "hot-point decoration" but we prefer "heat engraving" since the process involves a hot metal tool (rather than the pyrotechnics suggested by "fire painting") which actually burns into the organic surface carving it as well as marking it with a brown scorched line, rendering even the term "painting" somewhat unsuitable.

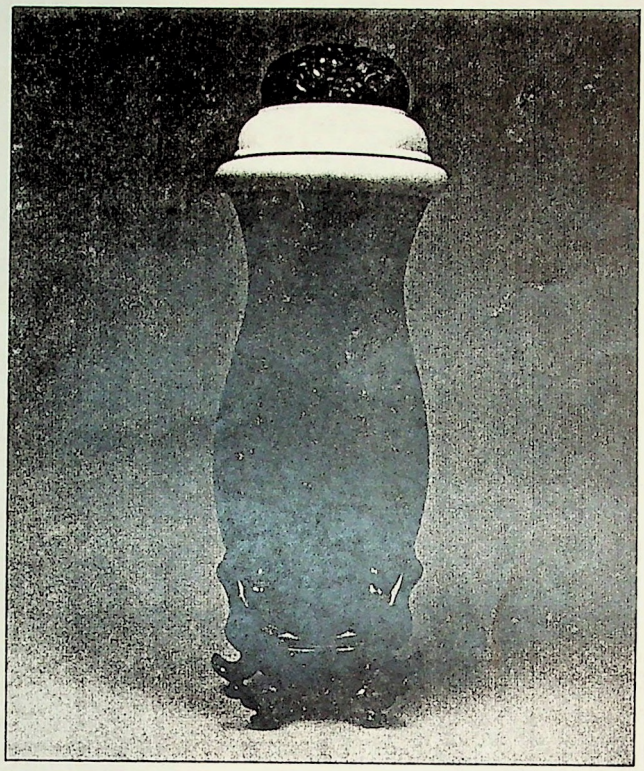
This method of production might have originated in attempts to improve poorly matured moulded gourds by sharpening up the indistinct designs with burnt detail (see no 20). Equally, it might have been used for that purpose after it had been independently invented as an alternative method of decoration. Whatever its origins, we are dealing with a late development as far as both existing records and extant examples are concerned. None can be confidently attributed to earlier than the Daoguang period and none to the



40 **CRICKET CAGE** with tortoise shell mounts, heat engraved with a design of blossoming prunus. 1820-1880. Height 12.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.



39 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and coconut shell mounts, heat engraved with a design of children in a garden setting. Circa 1820-1860.
Height 8.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.



CRICKET CAGE with ivory and horn mounts, heat engraved with a landscape design. 1820-1900.
Height 18.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

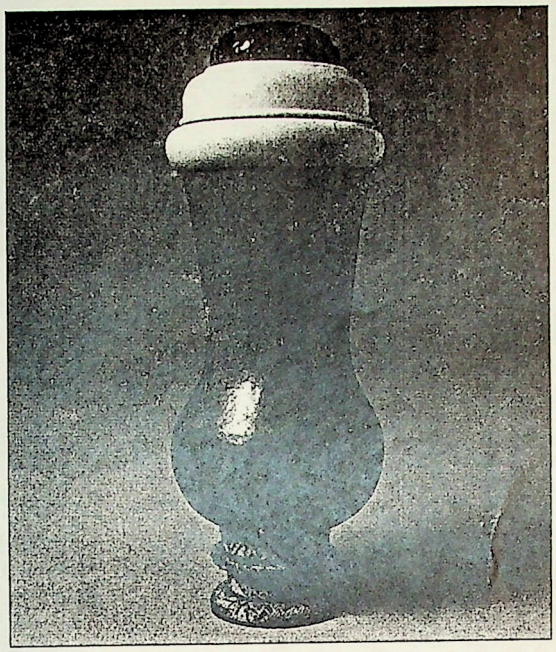
Beijing Palace or Princely garden phase of Qing production, which suggests that we are dealing solely with a popular development once the art has left the higher echelons of society. As with carved gourds, the blank form for decorating was often originally moulded.

Heat engraving appears to have started in the Daoguang period. There is a snuff bottle with a popular Daoguang subject of a Pekinese dog and a dove[50] which can reasonably be attributed to that reign. It is the same design, in fact, that appears on the only known Daoguang reign-marked snuff bottle mentioned earlier. A cricket cage in the collection of Wayne G. Quasha of New York may also be of the period (no 38), and nos 39, 40 and 41 all appear to be quite early works. Other heat engraved cricket cages, again by far the most popular form for the art, appear to date from throughout the nineteenth century.

The only worker in this medium mentioned in literary sources is Ji Banlu (籍班錄), an artist from Zhao Cheng (趙城) in Shansi province. He is described as excelling at heat engraving using dark and light tones with convincing details of hair-work, etc. and to have produced landscapes, figure-subjects and birds and flowers. He apparently improved as he got older, and his work inspired one He Lanshi (何蘭士) to write "The Fire-painting Song".[51] If Ji Banlu signed his works, they are lost to us today and in so far as the source accurately describes his work we must content ourselves with the amusing, but relatively useless exercise of trying to identify his works by their quality and use of tones.

Finally, two examples shown here represent the late expression of the art. The first (no 42) is decorated with a delightful subject of three Pekinese dogs confronting a large frog in a garden setting. Pekinese were also a very popular design, particularly with one ceramic artist producing snuff bottles[52] in the late nineteenth century, but tended to be rendered in the more detailed, realistic style represented here. This example affords us considerable information. It is signed by Zhipu (植圃) at the age of fifty-eight, gives the place of manufacture as Jinyi (津邑) an old name for Tianjin (which we know to have been a centre of gourd production in the later period), and has a cyclical date corresponding to 1891. In this case the date is hardly in question since a period sixty years earlier would be inconsistent with both style and patination, and one

50. Gerard Tsang & Hugh Moss, *op.cit.*, P. 91, Fig 134.
51. See Zhao Ruzhen, *op.cit.*, P. 25.
52. Several snuff bottles are known, a group of which are in the collection of John Ault of Hong Kong, signed by "The Daoist Suyun".



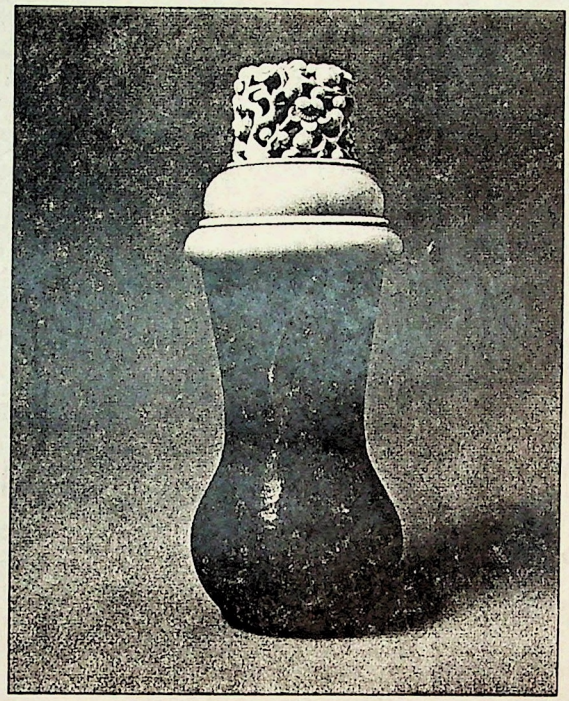
42 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory and tortoise shell mounts, heat engraved with a design of three Pekinese dogs being confronted by a frog in a garden setting, inscribed with a cyclical date, the signature "Zhipu (植圃) at the age of fifty-eight in the *Tuisi Zhai* (退思齋) Studio for Reflection at Jinyi (Tianjin)," with two seals. Tianjin, probably 1891.
Height 16.2 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

sixty years later, 1951, would place it just after the establishment of the People's Republic but too early by several years for the consequent revival of the arts to the level of quality represented by this work.

The second (no 43) is also of considerable interest in that it is taken directly from a painting by Castiglione, the Jesuit missionary working at the Court of Beijing under the Kangxi, Yongzheng and Qianlong Emperors, which is currently in the Palace Museum, Taiwan.[53] The period of this piece, albeit undated, must surely fall between 1925 when the Palace Museum in Beijing was opened, allowing public access to Imperial treasures and 1949, when the removal of the painting to Taiwan is likely to have rendered it an unlikely subject for reproduction by a northern Chinese artist.

Wang Shixiang concludes his valuable contribution to the study of the subject with the observation that the art of gourd moulding, the only branch of the arts of the gourd with which he was concerned, should be revived, both for the people of China and for export. It would indeed be a shame if this traditional art form, raised by the genius of the Chinese people to such heights of excellence, should be allowed to slip quietly into history.

53. Cecile & Michel Beurdeley (translated by Michael Bullock). *Giuseppe Castiglione, A Jesuit painter at the Court of the Chinese Emperors*, Lund Humphries, London, 1972, P. 174, Fig. 53.



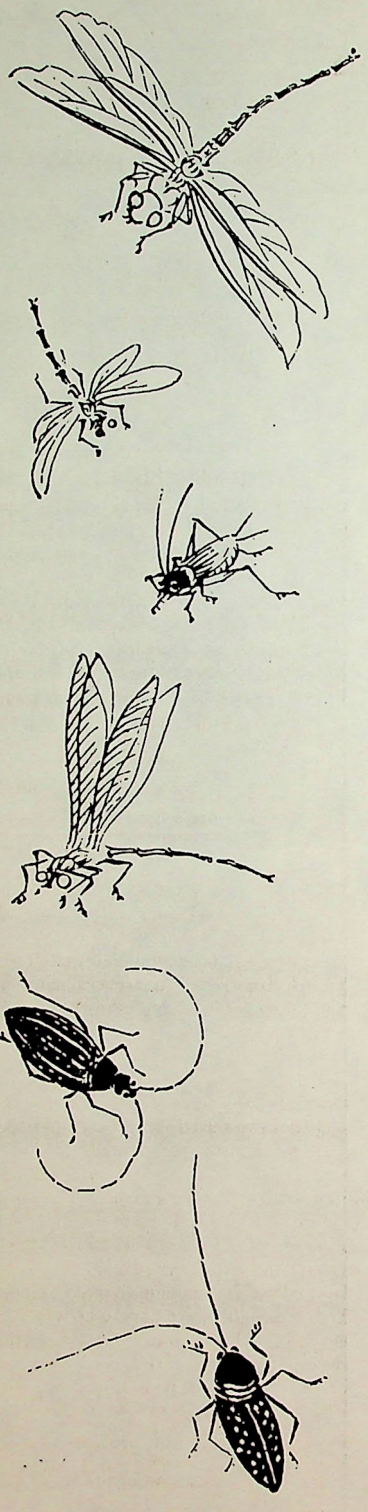
13 **CRICKET CAGE** with ivory mounts, heat engraved with a design of three sheep in landscape after a painting by Giuseppe Castiglione now in the Palace Museum, Taiwan. 1920-1949.
Height 17.5 cm.
Shuisongshi Shanfang collection.

Illustrations on this page are from the Seventeenth Century Mustard Seed Garden Manual of Painting

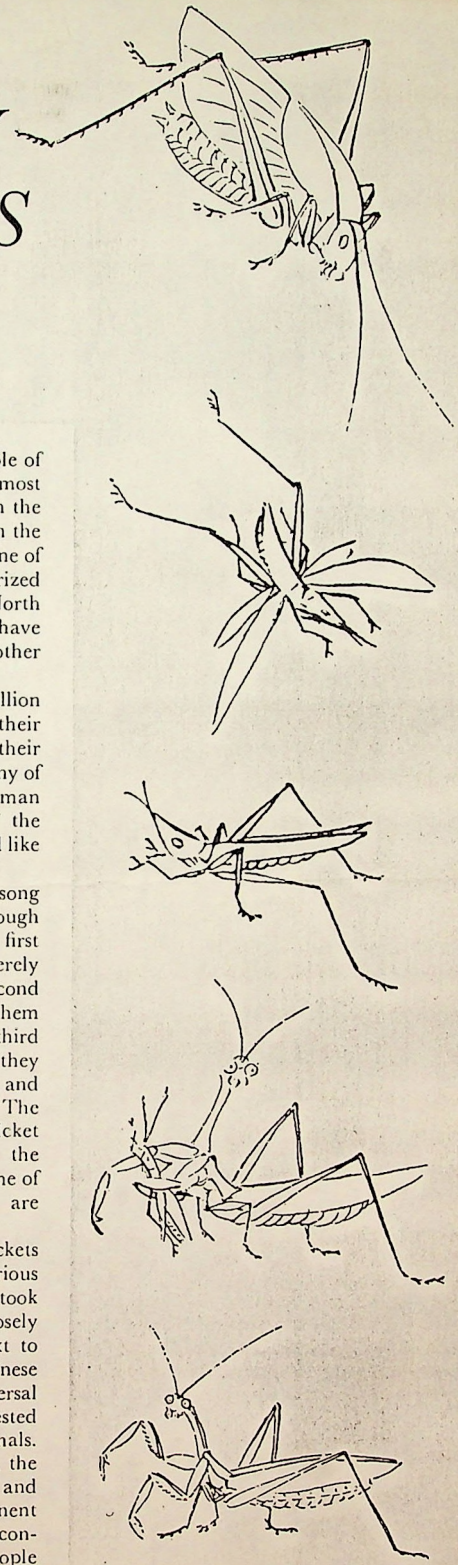
THE COURTLY CRICKETS

Carol Hammond

Illustrated with a selection from the author's collection of cricket paraphernalia, some of which is on loan to Stanford University Museum



Dragonflies, cricket and beetles



Praying mantises and grasshoppers

OF THE MANY insects that are capable of producing sound in various ways, the most expert musicians are the crickets, and in the latter part of summer and in the autumn the air is filled with a continuous concert. One of the world's humblest voices has been prized for centuries and is familiar in Europe, North America, and the Orient. Crickets have occupied a place in human life that no other insect can claim.

They have been on earth for 225 million years and are well known because of their abundance, their wide distribution, their characteristic chirping and the habit many of them have of seeking shelter in human habitations. It has been said that if the moonlight could be heard it would sound like the song of a cricket.

All Oriental people have enjoyed the song of the cricket. The Chinese passed through three periods of cricket culture. The first was in early antiquity and was merely appreciating the cricket's song; in the second period, from 618 to 906, the people kept them in cages to enjoy at any time; and the third and last was from 960 to 1278, when they developed the sport of cricket fighting and great enthusiasm for the cricket. The Japanese probably learned about the cricket and took interest in enjoying it from the Chinese. This seems most likely since some of the first recorded chronicles in Japan are from the Heian period (794–1185).

The relationship of the Chinese to crickets and other insects is a most curious phenomenon. Man in his primitive stage took a keen interest in the animal world, closely observing the large mammals, and next to these, birds and fishes. The ancient Chinese were an exception to this almost universal rule, however, for they were more interested in insects than in other groups of animals. The cicada as a symbol of resurrection, the praying mantis representing bravery, and many other insects—all play a prominent role in early religious and poetical conceptions as well as in art. Only a people who had a natural understanding of the smallest creatures of nature were able to penetrate into the mysterious habits of the silkworm and present the world with the

The perils of expatriate collecting

Ann Gowan has a warning for expatriates buying what seem to be valuables.

If you live in a developing country you'll know it is impossible to bring out much money when you are leaving the country for good. The remedy might be to turn expatriate collector and spend your cash while still a resident, but is it a wise decision?

'Buy for pleasure, not for investment', is the advice of Anthony Thompson, Islamic and Indian art expert at Christies.

In India, modern copies of original works of art are sold, not necessarily as fakes, but not as identified copies either. Books on Indian art published in Britain have their illustrations copied as soon as they reach India, for example. These works are open to the buyers' interpretation – *caveat emptor* with a vengeance. As Anthony Thompson comments, 'you can go to the Prince of Wales Museum in Delhi and see excellent examples of Indian culture and then go outside into the markets and see the same things.

This chaos is very different from the order of China which is just opening up to foreign investment and tourism. Here they have the Friendship Stores. Each object sold has a government seal of approval. Modern copies of ancient art are sold as copies and are often extremely well made, especially the ceramics. For the equivalent of £3 you can buy a lovely copy of an old Sung bowl. Modern copies of Tang horses in pottery cost up to around £50. These horses and other animal models were originally made as grave goods. They eventually died out because the Emperor was afraid all the wealth of the country was literally going underground. Silk, fans and carpets are also sold in the Friendship Stores, together with carvings and embroidery.

How ever lovely these things are, they are often worthless as an investment because no item over one hundred years old is sold for export. Within this limitation, the older the object the better the price you'll get. Quality must also be good.

Other factors also come into play. Modern Chinese embroidery, for example, contains analine dyes instead of the traditional vegetable dyes. The colours are brighter, but the value less.

Buying in the country of origin does not necessarily mean buying at cheaper prices. Jades, which most people associate with China, is not a good buy there. The Chinese regard it as extremely precious. You may end up paying more for jade in China or Hong Kong than you would in New York or London.



This early nineteenth century textile was used as a badge of office in China. Civilians wore birds and the military wore animals, different species denoting different ranks. Usually in pairs, they are brightly coloured and very collectable.

If you are considering buying a family heirloom for the future, carpets and textiles are still produced to a very high standard in China. You can have a carpet produced to your own design and they are cheaper than in the west. Unfortunately, they are really only worth buying if you are moving your whole household out. Shipping costs and duty (which in the UK increases with the quality of the carpet) could prove prohibitive. You could end up paying as much for a carpet from China as you would pay in Libertys or Harrods.

Attempting to clean or repair items yourself can cause irreparable damage, as in the case of the elderly couple who brought in a pair of carved elephant's tusks for valuation. They had soaked them in a well-known denture cleaner, removing two hundred years of grime and devaluing them by thousands of pounds at the same time. In their whiter-than-white state they were only worth £150 instead of over £3,000.

Primitive India. The way a country is perceived can affect the price of its art. Indian and Chinese art are both the products of ancient cultures, yet Chinese art has a long tradition of appreciation in the West, while Indian art, despite its old association with Britain, was looked on as primitive.

African tribal art can be an even more uncertain prospect. For the first part of this century it was not even considered as art in the west. Tim Teuten of the Tribal Art department at Christies South Kensington branch said that interest used to be purely in military items with their association of adventure and conquest. The market has had its ups and downs but now there is a much great interest with the American market having a big influence on price. 'Prices were high in the early seventies, went down again and are only now picking up,' Mr Teuten said.

If you are considering taking objects to be valued, a photograph is usually sufficient, at least at first. You should also be able to provide some details about where the object came from and when it was collected – provenance is all-important.

Some of the most valuable pieces of African art are the Benin plaques and heads. In 1897 a punitive British expedition venturing into the Palace of Benin brought these back as souvenirs. They are now worth anything from £19,000 upwards and can make in excess of £300,000 at auction because of their age and rarity. Unfortunately for the collector such items would be difficult or impossible to bring out of Africa today. However, since the late 1950s copies of both the Benin heads and plaques have been made for sale. These are sold as seen and are worth (depending on their condition and quality) between £20 and £150 at auction, rather less than the originals.

African art portraying animals is often a good bet, advises Tim Teuten. A small Rotsi bowl with a leopard stand recently sold at Christies for £1,200. Larger bowls of a similar type are more common and so less valuable. Size need not be an indication of value. African stools, the older the better, are also a good buy.

Expatriate view. A former expatriate collector, John Pountey, who recently left India, recommends bringing home carpets, brass, wooden carvings (he has a rather nice carved walnut Kashmiri table) and semi-precious stones. He was in the fortunate position, though, of being allowed to take out all his household goods.

Peppy Scott, until recently a resident of China, feels the larger Friendship Stores in Shanghai and Beijing are definitely worth visiting but says 'they have some very expensive stuff in the Friendship Stores, the street shops are cheaper'. It is very difficult to obtain anything for investment in China because of the strict export regulations, but there is plenty to

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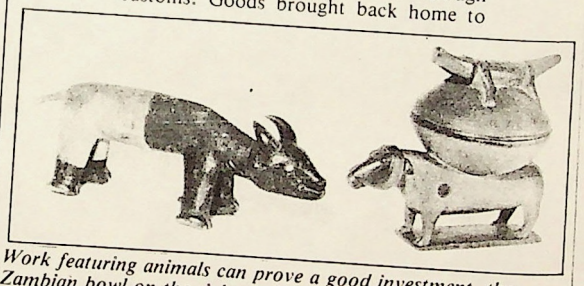
buy for pleasure.

Miss Scott's luggage followed her unaccompanied. 'It had been searched pretty thoroughly', she said. She assumed this happened in Hong Kong or on entering the United Kingdom. The Chinese customs were in her experience 'quite lax', although more vigilant if goods were posted.

A Zambian expatriate who did not wish to be named suggested buying items before leaving the country 'and roughing them up a little' so they appeared to have been owned for some time. If the object appears old, though, you may not be able to bring it out of the country anyway. Roughing it up may also decrease the value. On the other hand, tribal pieces with old native repairs do not lose value; the repair is looked on as part of the work.

No quick profits. Once you have decided what to buy, making sure to avoid all fakes, there are still obstacles to clear. Certain items such as ivory and furs cannot be exported from many countries and are not allowed into the United Kingdom. You may have bought an ivory bracelet from Africa, worth maybe £1,000, but won't be allowed to take it through customs. Goods brought back home to

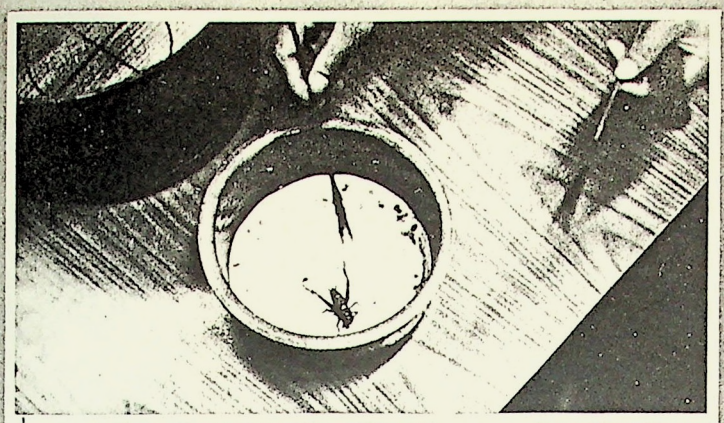


Work featuring animals can prove a good investment, the Zambian bowl on the right recently made £500 at auction, while the Zulu buffalo on the left made £85, both were handled by Christies.

Britain must not be sold within the first twelve months of your return unless you have special permission from customs – so no quick profits are to be had.

Indian and north African silver jewellery may be brought into Britain, but because it is usually made of 22ct impure silver, dealers are unlikely to touch it unless stamped by the Assay office – often an expensive exercise.

The rules of the country you are resident in are of prime importance as an expatriate collector. In most countries, including India and China, you cannot take out objects over a hundred years old. Your buggage may be searched even under Transfer of Residence when you bring your belongings back to Britain. In India every art object of importance must be registered on purchase at the local police station, and in most countries an export licence must be obtained. If you leave without it your property may be snatched back at customs. ■



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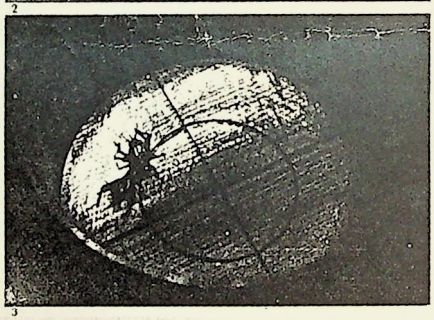

3



5

Many have heard of the Chinese sport of cricket fighting, but few non-Chinese have witnessed it. I took these pictures a number of years ago in a back street of Kowloon during the cricket-fighting season through the jostling shoulders of the avid bettors—in this colony it is an illegal activity and I had to explain that I was not a European undercover policeman!

The crickets, which are kept individually in bamboo tubes, are placed before fighting in green-glazed Shekwan stoneware bowls, where they are encouraged to fight by being stimulated with hair-tipped ticklers.[1] When ready to attack they raise their wing cases above their bodies and rub them together rapidly causing a vibration. They are then transferred in wicker thimbles to the ring:[2] a wooden tub. The fight[3] is surprisingly exciting for the spectator to watch, even if he is not a gambler—however childish it may appear when put in writing.

The village boys in the New Territories, Hong Kong's beautiful countryside which is now fast disappearing under sub-standard housing, have their own form of insect pet and insect fighting with small spiders. These they keep ready in their pockets in envelope homes they make[4] from the fleshy leaves of a cactus-like plant that grows wild near the sea. When the envelopes are opened, the spiders let themselves down on their threads.[5]

The wealthy Chinese had circular glass-fronted ivory boxes made to hold such tiny spiders. You can sometimes come across these ivory containers in antique shops, though their use is generally forgotten.

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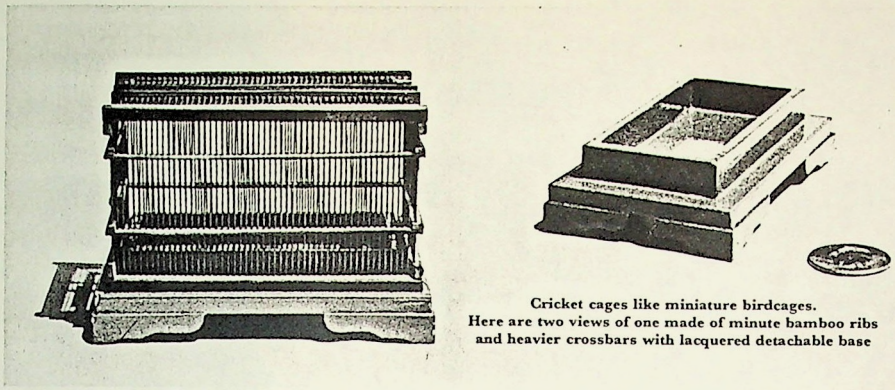
Stephen Markbreiter



Cricket cages like miniature birdcages. Here are two views of one made of minute bamboo ribs and heavier crossbars with lacquered detachable base

crying his wares and hired a number of servants to carry the cages. Tradition says that while going his rounds he wore a *katabira* (a light texture used for summer robes) made of a much esteemed silk stuff called *sukiya*, together with a fine Hakata-girdle, and that this elegant way of dressing proved of great help in his business.

In the year 1897 the greatest insect merchant in Tokyo was Kawasumi Kanesaburo, of Samoncho in Yotsuya-ku. Most of the lesser dealers obtained their autumn stock from him. The wholesale dealers supplied both insects and cages to multitudes of itinerant vendors who did business in the neighbourhood of the parish temples during religious festivals, especially after dark. In those days there were religious festivals every night of the year in some quarter of the capital and insect sellers were rarely idle during the summer and autumn months.

In May and the latter part of June the prices were higher. That was when the artificially bred insects were on the market. A considerable number of all the insects that were offered annually were caught in their native haunts. The night singers were easily taken. They were captured with the help of lanterns because they were quickly attracted by light and approached the lanterns. When near enough to be observed they could readily be covered with nets or little baskets. Only the males sing, but a certain number of the females were taken for breeding purposes. Males and females were kept in the same vessel only for breeding, and were never left together in a cage because the male ceases to sing when thus mated and will die soon after pairing. In their natural state these creatures are hatched a little before the Doyo, or period of Great Heat by the old calendar, that is to say, about the middle of July, and they begin to sing in October. When bred in a warm room, they are hatched early in April and with careful feeding they can be offered for sale before the end of May.

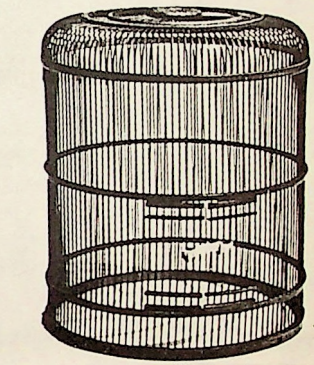
All crickets are not of equal interest. There is general information on two varieties of the more important among the melodists. The *matsumushi* was celebrated in Japanese verse eleven hundred years ago. As ideographically written, the name of this creature signifies "pine-insect", but as pronounced, it might mean also "waiting-insect", since the character *matsu* has the same sound in both cases. It is chiefly upon this double meaning of the word as uttered that a host of Japanese poems about the matsumushi are based. Perhaps the oldest verses in existence about the matsumushi are those contained in the *Kokinshu*, a famous anthology compiled in the year 905 by the court-poet, Tsurayuki, and several of his noble friends.

Another popular breed was the suzumushi or bell insect. Lafcadio Hearn says the bell referred to is very small, or it is a bunch of little bells such as a Shinto priestess uses in the sacred dances. The suzumushi was a great favourite with insect fanciers, and was bred in great numbers for the market. In the wild state it was found in many parts of Japan. The noise made at night by multitudes of suzumushi might be mistaken for the sound of rapids. Both the matsumushi and suzumushi are mentioned in Japanese poems of the period of Engi (901–922).

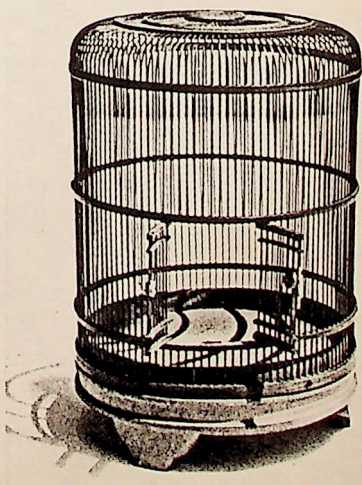
In 1898 Lafcadio Hearn wrote:

> "Autumn with its color-changes, its leaf-whirlings, and the ghostly plaint of its insect-voices, autumn Buddhistically symbolizes impermanency. The certainty of bereavement, the pain that clings to all desire and the sadness of isolation. Even if the poems on insects were primarily intended to shadow amorous emotion, do they not reflect also for us the subtlest influences of nature, wild pure nature, upon imagination and memory? Does not the place accorded to insect-melody, in the home-life as well as in the literature of Japan, prove an aesthetic sensibility yet remain for us to be explored? The pleasure-pain of autumn's beauty, the weird sweetness of the voices of the night, the magical quickening of remembrance by echoes of forest and field? Surely we have something to learn from the people in whose mind the simple chant of a cricket can awaken whole fairy-swarms of tender and delicate fancies."

The cricket's chirp is still here for all who care to listen—a sound of peace, of longing, a chant of praise for the life we humans share with this humble companion.

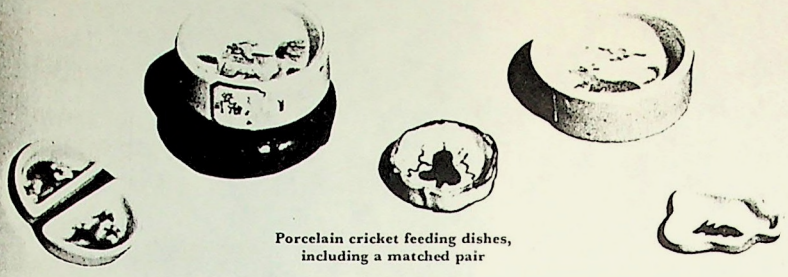




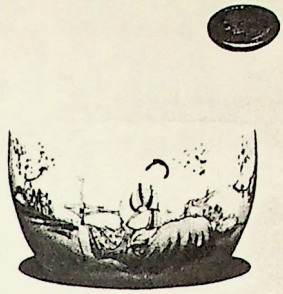


This circular cage is also constructed of tiny bamboo ribs with a detachable boxwood base and an ivory clasp on the doors

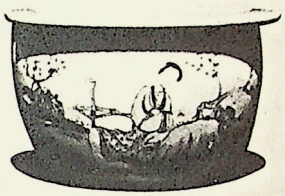
The American quarter coin is included throughout for size comparison



Porcelain cricket feeding dishes, including a matched pair







Two views of a round porcelain cricket jar with flat cover



Oblong porcelain cricket jar with flat cover





Round porcelain cricket jar and cover with seal designs

In the evening they returned to the palace. They put into the cages some Hagi (bush-clover) and Ominameshi (heliotrope). The cages were respectfully presented to the empress. There was sake drinking in the palace that evening; and many poems were composed. The empress and her court-ladies joined in the making of the poems."

This may be the oldest Japanese account of an insect hunt, though the amusement may have been invented earlier than the period of Kaho. By the seventeenth century it seems to have become a popular diversion and night hunts were in vogue as much as day hunts. The poet Teikoku, who died during the second year of Showo (1653), wrote in a letter to a friend, "Let us go insect-hunting this evening."

Long before it became the fashion to keep singing insects, their music had been celebrated by poets as one of the aesthetic pleasures of the autumn. There are charming references to the singing of insects in poetical collections made in the tenth century and containing many compositions of an earlier period. Just as places famous for cherry, plum, and other blossoming trees are still regularly visited every year by thousands and thousands, merely for the delight of seeing the flowers in their seasons, so, in ancient times city dwellers made autumn excursions to country districts for the pleasure of hearing the chirruping choruses of crickets and locusts, the night singers especially. Centuries ago places were noted as pleasure resorts solely because of this melodious attraction.

When the breeding and sale of singing insects became a lucrative industry, gradually the custom of going into the country to hear them went out of fashion; but as late as the early 1900s city dwellers giving a party would place cages of singing crickets in the garden.

The regular trade in musical insects did not begin until 1789 to 1800 in Tokyo. This was the Kwansei period, and the capital of the Shogunate was still called Yedo. The founder of the Tokyo trade was an itinerant food seller named Chuzo, originally from Echigo, who settled in the Kanda district of the city in the latter part of the eighteenth century. One day, while making his usual rounds, it occurred to him to capture a few of the *suzumushi*, or bell insects, then very plentiful in the Negishi quarter, and to try the experiment of feeding them at home. They throve and made music in confinement. Several of Chuzo's neighbours were charmed by their melodious chirruping and asked to be supplied with suzumushi for a price. From this accidental beginning the demand for suzumushi grew rapidly to such proportions that Chuzo decided to give up selling food and became an insect seller.

Chuzo only caught and sold insects. He never imagined that it would be more profitable to breed them; but this was presently discovered by one of his customers, a man named Kirayama, then in the service of the Lord Aoyama Shimodzuke-no-Kami. Kiriyama had bought from Chuzo several suzumushi, which were kept and fed in a jar half-filled with moist clay. They died in the cold season, but during the following summer Kiriyama was agreeably surprised to find the jar newly occupied with a number of young ones. These were born from eggs that the first batch had left in the clay. He fed them carefully, and soon had the satisfaction of hearing them "begin to sing in small voices". He discovered, at the same time, that if he kept his jars in a warm room, the insects could be hatched considerably in advance of the natural season. Chuzo sold for Kiriyama these home-bred singers and both men found the new undertaking profitable beyond expectations.

Up to that time the insects sold in Yedo seem to have been kept in jars or boxes. A man named Kondo, vassal to the Lord Kamei, made a number of pretty little cages which delighted the sellers and the new invention found public favour at once.

The demand for singing insects increased from this time so rapidly that Chuzo soon found it impossible to supply all his would-be customers directly. He decided to change his business to wholesale trade and to sell to retail dealers only. To meet orders, he purchased largely from peasants in the suburbs and elsewhere. Many persons were employed by him and others paid him a fixed annual sum for sundry rights and privileges.

Some time after this a man by the name of Yasubei became the first itinerant vendor of singing insects. He walked through the streets



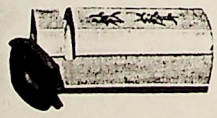
Two views of a rose porcelain cricket box with wooden stand





Gourd with carved ivory inset in lid, force-grown texture





Two views of a wooden travelling cage for transporting cricket to the fights

When the autumn season arrived, groups of men and women would go out into the fields to hear the plaintive chanting of crickets, the weaving cricket, the bell cricket and the pine cricket. The Japanese people took great pleasure in the concerts of the little musicians.

The fiddling of the crickets is produced by the vibrations of its wings. The underside of each wing has a relatively heavy file-like vein running across it, and the upper surface of each wing is equipped with a sharp ridge, or scraper. When the insect moves its two wings against each other from side to side, the file of one wing rubs against the scraper of the other and produces a high, soft, melodious note. Only the wings of the male cricket have sound-producing attachments, and the males have them only when their wings are fully developed at the age of maturity. The chirping made by crickets is a love-song.

Lafcadio Hearn writes, in *Exotics and Retrospectives* (1898), about insect-musicians. He tells of a temple festival, *en-nichi*, with dazzling lanes of stalls full of toys, and a booth illuminated like a magic lantern and stocked with tiny wooden cages from which comes an incomparable shrilling. It belongs to a vendor of singing insects and the storm of noise is made by the insects.

The booth was not merely a particular variety of toy for children but a specialised trade. The insect trade of Tokyo alone had a yearly value of thousands of dollars. The insects themselves were esteemed for the peculiar character of the sounds which they made. The night singers must not be confused with the *semi* (cicadas), kept in small cages which were suspended at the eaves of houses or from the branches of trees. This custom ended probably because these insects are daytime singers. The Japanese found as much difference between the notes of night insects and of cicadas as we find between those of larks and sparrows. The national liking for caged insects did not mean a liking for mere noise. The note of every insect in public favour had to possess either some rhythmic charm or some mimetic quality celebrated in poetry or legend. Insects do not all sing. Only the adult males of crickets, grasshoppers and cicadas produce loud songs, the young and the females being voiceless.

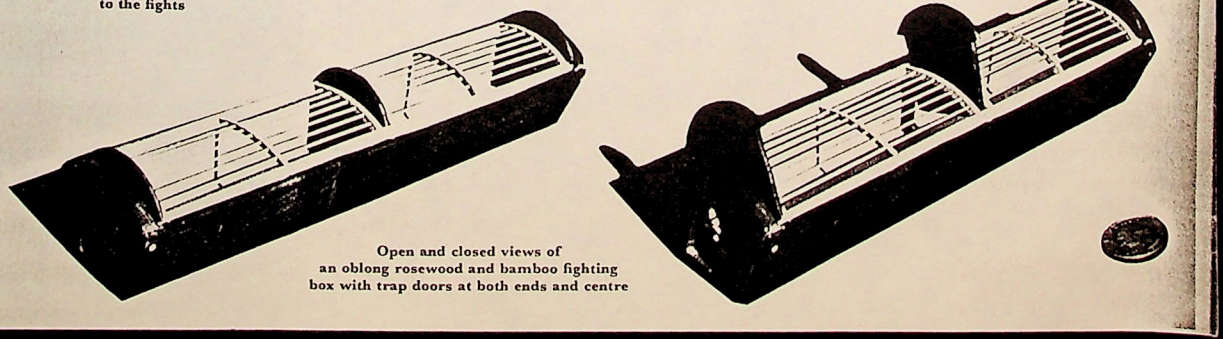
There are many references in old Japanese classic literature to the custom of keeping musical insects. The first novel in any language, and one of the greatest, was written by Lady Murasaki Shikibu about the year 1000 and was called *The Tale of Genji*. It was full of observation, and re-created the sights, sounds, manners and morals of Heian court life. The following passage occurs on page 462 of *The Tale of Genji*, translated by Edward G. Seidensticker (Knopf, New York, 1976):

> "Akikonomu had sent some little girls to lay out insect cages in the damp garden. They had on robes of lavender and pink and various deeper shades of purple, and yellow-green jackets lined with green, all appropriately autumnal hues. Disappearing and reappearing among the mists, they made a charming picture. Four and five of them with cages of several colors were walking among the wasted flowers, picking a wild carnation here and another flower there for the royal lady."

(Akikonomu was daughter of a former crown prince and the Rokujo Lady in this novel. She was consort of the Reizei emperor and a first cousin of Genji and Asagao.)

Another mention of cages for singing insects would appear to be from a work titled *Chomon-Sbu*,

> "On the twelfth day of the eighth month of the second year of Kaho (1695 A.D.), the Emperor ordered his pages and chamberlains to go to Sagano and find some insects. The emperor gave them a cage of network of bright purple thread. All, even the head-chaplain and his attendants, taking horses from the Right and the Left Imperial Mews, then went on horseback to hunt for insects. Tokinori Ben, at that time holding the office of Kurando (Official intrusted with the care of the imperial records), proposed to the party as they rode toward Sagano, a subject for poetical composition. The subject was, looking for insects in the fields. On reaching Sagano, the party dismounted, and walked in various directions for a distance of something more than ten cho, (about one-fifteenth of a mile), and sent their attendants to catch the insects.



Open and closed views of an oblong rosewood and bamboo fighting box with trap doors at both ends and centre

shaped. The flowers were forced into earthen moulds and as they grew they assumed the shape and the design of the moulds. There was an infinite variety of forms. Those made for the Palace were decorated with figures and scenes in high relief fashioned in the clay mould. The later imitations had the surfaces carved, not moulded.

The covers for the gourds, flat or tall, were made of jade, elephant or walrus ivory, coconut shell, and sandalwood; all were elaborately carved, partly in high relief, partly in open-work, or in the two methods combined, with floral designs, dragons, lions and other animals. Gourd vines with flowers and fruits were the designs most often carved in the flat ivory covers. Gourd and cricket appear to be inseparable companions. A kind of cement which was a mixture of lime and sandy loam was smeared over the bottom of the gourd to provide a comfortable resting place for the tenant. The owner of the cricket would carry the gourd in his bosom wherever he went and as he passed on the street the shrill sound of the insect could be heard. The gourds kept the insects warm and on cold nights they were given a cotton padding to sleep on.

In the summer they were fed on fresh cucumber, lettuce, and other greens, while during their confinement in autumn and winter masticated chestnuts and yellow beans were given them. In the south they were also fed on chopped fish and various kinds of insects, and even received honey as a tonic. It was a common sight to see idlers congregated in the teahouses laying their crickets out on the tables, while they washed the gourds with hot tea and chewed chestnuts and beans to feed the crickets. Then they would listen to their songs and boast of their fiddling powers.

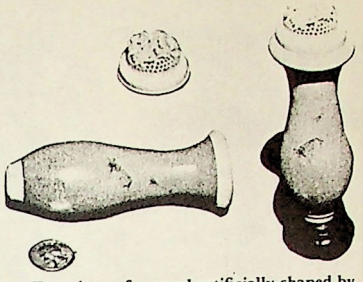
The Chinese cricket books gave many elaborate rules for the proper feeding which varied with the different species and with the time of year. The fighting crickets received particular attention and nourishment, a dish consisting of a bit of rice mixed with fresh cucumbers, boiled chestnuts, lotus seeds, and mosquitoes. When the time for the fight drew near, they were given a tonic in the form of broth made from the root of a certain flower. Some fanciers allowed themselves to be stung by mosquitoes, and when these were full of blood they were given to their favourite cricket. In order to make them fierce before a fight they were compelled to fast.

A tickler was used for urging the crickets to sing or fight. These ticklers were made of hare or rat whiskers inserted into a reed or bone handle, and were kept in bamboo or wooden tubes, although the rich would indulge in the luxury of an elegant ivory tube with carving. A special brush served for cleaning the gourds and jars. A pair of wooden or ivory tongs was used for handling the food and water dishes. The insect was held under a wire screen while its gourd was being cleaned or washed. The typanum membrane of good singers was coated with a little wax to increase or strengthen the volume of sound.

Crickets have a natural instinct to fight, and the Chinese, through long experience and practice, managed to breed fighting crickets. Kia Se-tao, the first author who wrote on the subject, said "rearing crickets is like rearing soldiers". The strong and brave were dubbed "generals" or "marshals". The "generals" received a special diet before the contest and were tended with the utmost care and competence. The experts had a thorough understanding of their diseases and knew how to treat and cure them. The tournaments took place in open spaces, on a public square, or in special houses termed Autumn Amusements. There were heavyweight, middle and lightweight champions, the contestants being equally matched as to size, weight, and colour. Each one was carefully weighed on a tiny pair of scales at the beginning of each contest. Large sums were wagered on the hopeful champions. The stakes were high and single bouts held in Canton sometimes totalled considerable sums. Gambling was forbidden by law in China, but these laws were ignored.

A cricket which had won many victories was given a title, "conquering" or "victorious cricket", and on its death it was placed in a small silver coffin and solemnly buried. The owner of a champion believed that the honourable interment would bring him good luck and that excellent fighting crickets would be found in the following year near where his favourite cricket had been buried.

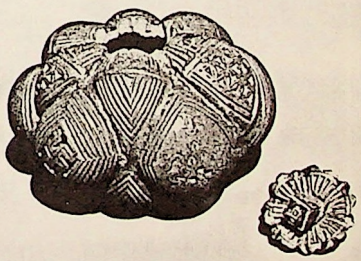
The Japanese never made crickets fight, but they added unpretentious beauty to the keeping of the insects by having exquisite, small, and colourful cages to keep them in.

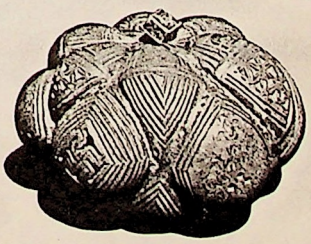


Two views of a gourd artificially shaped by force-growing, with ivory top carved in open work. Shrimp design is singed on side

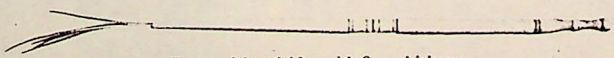


Two views of a force-grown cricket gourd with carved amber and ivory top

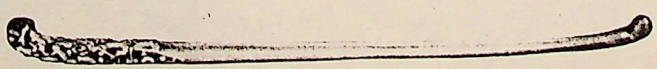




Two views of a gourd cricket box, artificially shaped by twine tied around the growing gourd and then incised. Note silver button on lid



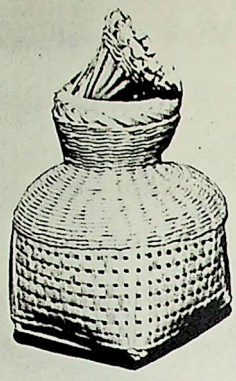
Ivory cricket tickler with fine whiskers for inciting crickets to sing or fight



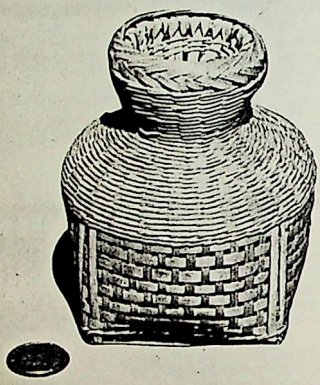
Carved ivory tongs for removing and replacing dishes of food and water

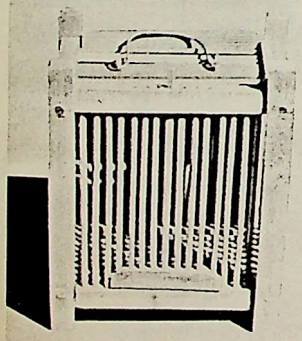


The American quarter coin is included for size comparison

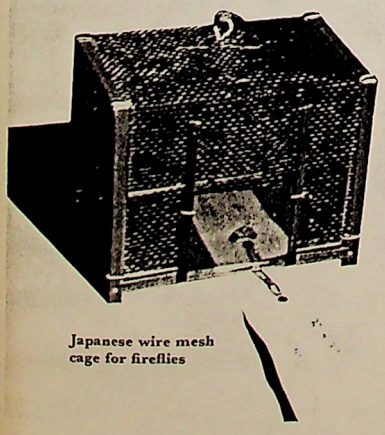


Two views of a basket for captured crickets



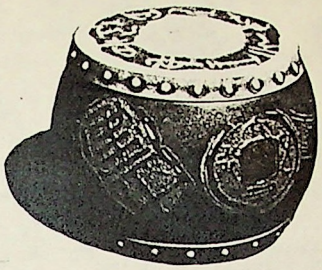


Chinese wooden cage for crickets



Japanese wire mesh cage for fireflies





Matched pair of I-hsing ware cricket jars or fighting arenas

discovery of silk.

The Chinese penchant for crickets led to a special literature on the subject. The first of these works is the *Tsu chi king* (Book of Crickets) written by Kia Se-tao, a minister of state who lived in the first part of the thirteenth century, under the Sung dynasty. A passionate cricket fancier himself, he gave minute descriptions and subtle classifications of all species and varieties of crickets known to him and dwelt at length on their treatment and care. Under the title *Tsu chi chi* (Records of Crickets) a similar booklet was produced by Liu Tung under the Ming dynasty. During the Manchu period, Fang Hu wrote *Tsu chi p'u* (Treatise on Crickets), and in Ch'en Hao-tse's *Hua king* (Mirror of Flowers) written in 1688, there are several interesting sections on crickets.

The praise of the cricket is sung in the odes of the *Shi king*, the earliest collection of Chinese popular songs. People then enjoyed listening to its chirping sounds as it moved about in their houses, under their beds, or in the gardens. It was regarded as a creature of good omen, and wealth was predicted for the families which had many crickets on their hearths.

The Chinese book *T'ien pao i shi* (Affairs of the Period T'ien-pao), 742–756, contains the following:

> "Whenever the autumnal season arrives, the ladies of the palace catch crickets in small golden cages. These with the cricket enclosed in them they place near their pillows, and during the night hearken to the voices of the insects. This custom was imitated by all people."

As often happens, a certain custom originated in the palace, became stylish, and then gradually spread among all classes of the people. The women in the harem found comfort and amusement in the company of crickets during their lonely nights. Instead of golden cages, the people used small bamboo or wooden cages which they carried in their bosom or suspended from their girdles.

On page 96 of *Imperial Woman*, Pearl S. Buck tells of the Empress Dowager, Tz'u Hsi, keeping pets in her own palace,

> "... and she kept crickets in cages and birds of many colors. The pets she loved best were not these, however, but the wild creatures who settled sometimes in the trees and upon the pools. She could so imitate the sharp whisper of a cricket that she coaxed the insect to sit upon her forefinger while she stroked its papery wings."

There were many methods of catching crickets. They were usually captured in the evening. In the north of China a lighted candle was placed near the entrance of their hole, and a trap box was held in readiness. Attracted by the light, the insects would hop out of their holes and be caught in traps made of bamboo or ivory rods. These ivory traps were veritable works of art. In the southern part of China men used what was called a fire-basket (*fo lam*) which was made of iron rods and in which a charcoal fire was kept burning. The fire would drive the insects out of their dens. Sometimes the cricket hunters poured water in the holes where the insects hid. At other times they endeavoured to entice them from their nest with the fruit of *lung yen* (dragon's eyes).

Many people reared hundreds of crickets in their homes, and had several rooms stacked with the jars that sheltered the insects. The wealthy employed experts, and the noise in a house sheltering crickets was deafening.

During the summer the insects were kept in circular pottery jars made of a common burnt clay and covered with a flat lid, which was sometimes perforated. Many potters specialised in making these cricket houses and impressed on them a seal with their names. Chao Tse-yu, who lived in the first part of the nineteenth century, enjoyed a special reputation and there are old pots said to go back as far as the Ming dynasty. The crickets kept cool in these jars which were often shaped in the form of a gourd. Tiny decorated porcelain dishes were used to feed and water the insects, who were also provided with beds (sleeping boxes) of clay or porcelain. Jars of this type but larger in size were used to hold the cricket fights.

During the winter months the crickets were transferred to specially prepared gourds which had loose covers carved with open-work so as to admit fresh air into the gourd. This was a special variety of common gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*) and was artificially

The chirping in China comes from keeping crickets

And these pets are cheap; Jolly Green (no giant he) cost only 15¢

BY TESS JOHNSTON

The author, secretary until recently to the U.S. consul general in Shanghai, is in French language training, prepatory to an assignment in Paris. Another (quite different) article by her appeared in the January issue.

"If a bird is kept for the sake of its song, why not keep a cricket for the sake of its chirp?"—Chinese author unknown.

COLLECTING CRICKETS is like eating peanuts—you can't have just one.

My collection started out in Shanghai, China, with Jolly Green, a brilliant green katydid fully two inches long. He was a potluck selection out of a large white enamel basin full of tiny cricket cages sold on a side street down in the Old Town. He was one of the bird shop's specials of the day and, at five mao each (about 15¢), they were going like hotcakes.



Ms. Johnston

I carried Jolly Green around in his tiny woven straw cage through all my shopping, and he chirped merrily away at my plate during lunch. He loved the boiled rice, didn't care much for the cooked cabbage. At that point I was hooked—a cricket gourmand? I decided I needed a spare or two.

When I got back to the bird shop, the crowd had dispersed. There were lots of birds but, alas, no more crickets. However, the friendly salesgirl said she might be able to find me just one more. She led me next door to the snake shop.

There I was horrified to see a huge mound of tiny cages filled with dead crickets. She explained that they had died of the heat in transit. I had seen their mode of transport: about 200 cages bound together, lashed to a fishing pole, carried on the shoulder of a man walking or on a bicycle.

Peep! It's Peg-Leg Pete!

From the sorry mound, an occasional peep was heard; obviously there was a live one in there somewhere. The clerk started going through the heap hunting for it. She found one still chirping, hanging on to the cage slats to circumnavigate the small interior. She pointed out that the reason he had been discarded was that he had one of his major legs missing—the left rear. Since I wasn't buying a full cricket, obviously I didn't have to pay the full price; he cost me only four mao. I named him Peg-Leg Pete.

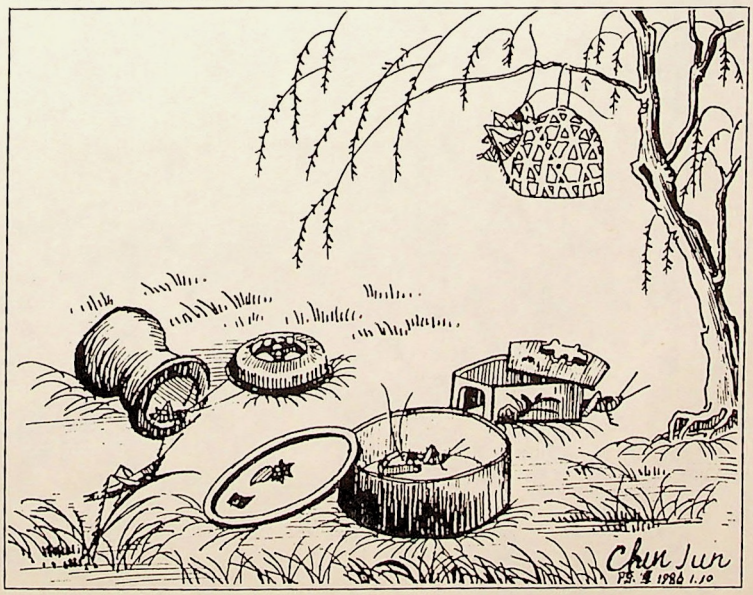
Now I had two crickets in two tiny woven cages. The cages were cylindrical, woven of rice straw, with the same pattern you see in expensive wallpaper. It was staggering to think of the work involved in just weaving the cage around a live cricket.

There were no doors; the cages must be cut open with scissors to remove the cricket. I could see that this wasn't a very practical arrangement, and I already had my eye on a fetching assortment of tiny cricket bowls.

They were of white ceramic, in five different shapes: round, oval, rectangular, scalloped and fan-shaped. Each contained a single blue painted figure in the center: a flower or a bird. They cost 4¢ each, so I bought the whole range.

But no high-rises

Now I needed cricket cages large enough to house both the crickets and the bowls. I found them in the free market for birds/fish/flowers. I could buy homes that were either singles or duplexes. Made of bamboo, they sat on tiny legs and had sliding doors which fit perfectly into grooves. They were perfectly balanced, with a carrying handle woven in the center of the top, and were a work of art. Another invest-



ment—this time 50¢.

I finally got my ensembles together. I cut the cages open and, with much shaking and poking around, managed to get the now very irritated crickets into their new quarters. They ignored their elegant feeding bowls and immediately hung upside down, like knobby hammocks, blinking at the sudden splendor of their spacious homes.

Now came the matter of food. The amah informed me that some crickets prefer green beans, while others prefer melon or cucumber and cooked rice. They lit into their dinner with gusto, holding the beans delicately with their three-toed feet in an amazingly lifelike manner.

Soon the short brittle wings high up on their backs started fluttering, and the din was ear-piercing—like a squeaky wheel in a ceaseless rhythmic pattern. This went on for half the night, until they were relegated to the balcony so I could get some sleep.

The soporific effect

I confided to the amah that this wasn't quite what I had in mind: I had heard that crickets lull you to sleep. I got a long lecture, most of it in impenetrable Shanghai dialect, the drift being: These were *guo-guo's* and what I wanted were *qu-qu's*. The amah would go to the market the next day and buy them for me. And I would need yet another container, special for that particular breed. In for a penny, in for a pound.

The next morning she proudly displayed some long hollow pieces of bamboo with rags stuffed in both ends. We prepared their new home, a round terra cotta pot with a flat lid, no windows, no air holes of any kind. (They breathe through the porous clay.) We lined the pot with a circle of paper (which they would proceed to eat in their spare time) and filled the cricket bowls with water and rice.

The qu-qu's were soon chasing each other around the interior of the pot, as on a miniature race track. They were about one-third the size of the guo-guo's and a shiny, chocolate brown. The amah was right: at night they made a most appealing, soothing sound, a sort of soft whir.

Serenade

During the day they joined the others on the balcony, where their soft song was lost under the caterwauling of Jolly Green and Pete. When we later took them out to clean the pot and put in a new doily, they leaped off in all directions and the amah and I had a few merry minutes crawling around on our hands and knees trying to corner them. We finally caught them under a tea strainer, in the absence of a butterfly net, and soon we were very adept at transferring them from the pot directly to the strainer, eliminating the chase. My two dachshunds, however—Superdog and Snowflake—tried to beat us to the crickets in a sort of wild free-for-all.

A friend later presented me an antique "cricket transferer," a small fan-shaped cermaic tunnel with a lid. You chase the cricket into it, put your thumb and forefinger over the ends, then transfer the cricket safely to any location.

I now had four crickets, two guo-guo's and two qu-qu's, when a well-meaning friend, knowing my love of small creatures, gave me two more guo-guo's—real screamers these. I suspect they might originally have been gifts to him and he couldn't stand the racket. They were slightly smaller and much darker green—more of a khaki—which indicated they were older than the first two. I now had to buy another cage, which led to the discovery that cricket housing comes in marvelous variety.

No privacy

First there were the cages, single or duplex, resembling tiny bird cages of bamboo and wood. Then there were copper canisters resembling carved cigar cases. They had elaborate designs of air holes punched in the lid, and featured glass windows on top and one side, so you could watch the little tykes at play. They also came in single and duplex, the latter being divided down the middle by a glass partition—so they could watch each other at play.

Then there were antique mahogany boxes, about two inches square, with sliding tops and sliding doors at one end. I'm told that these are used to keep the combatants in before the matches, when they are tickled from above and then the tiny doors are





opened so that the thoroughly enraged creatures charge out at each other. (Cricket-fighting in China was very big for hundreds of years, and was outlawed only with the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.)

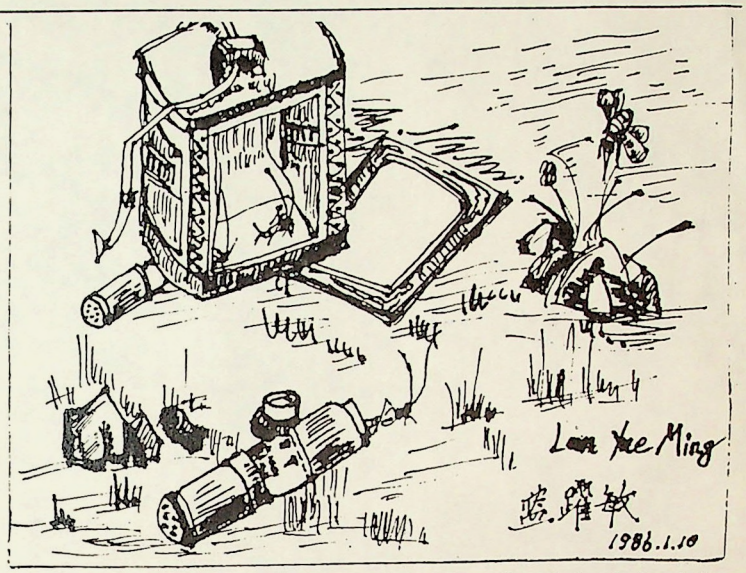
My favorite container, however, was the cricket hu-lu. These are made from a special type of small gourd grown almost exclusively for the cricket-housing market. The farmer places the seed in a clay mold, often with an elaborate design incised on it. After the gourd grows to the desired size, he simply snips it off and breaks the mold. The gourd is then hollowed out and dried, and a carved lid of ebony, ivory or even jade is fitted onto the top. A small copper screen is placed behind the lid, so the cricket can breathe but can't crawl through the filigreed openings.

Now that I had this diverse collection of containers, the amah began to bring me little presents in the morning—a guo-guo here, a qu-qu there—all guaranteed by her to be fantastic singers. The next thing I knew, every available container was filled, and crickets had overflowed into the amah's old metal lunch box.

Feckless Houdini

After the first two, I quit naming them, except for old Houdini, who managed to escape periodically from the improvised lunch-box arrangement. He wasn't hard to find, however; we had only to remove all the other crickets from the area and wait a few hours. When Houdini got lonely and started chirping for his buddies, amah or I would pounce on him with the tea strainer and toss him back into the box.

Things got even more lively when an old Chinese professor presented me a pair of jinlingzi. These crickets are about the size of one-half a little fingernail, and have lovely patterns of color on their wings. They come in black and gold, the latter called huanglingzi. The golds seem hardier than the blacks, which keep dying off, as did one of the guo-guo's. The amah informed me that it had caught cold from the draft.



The antique housing for jinglingzi was yet another wonder. There was a small six-plex of highly-polished wood, topped by a beveled-edge glass. It had elaborately carved jade pieces inset in the sides. The contemporary models are much less elegant, but show great imagination in their styles. They're of all-clear plexiglass, melded with bright colored plastic.

Vying for the 'Emmy'

One is in the shape of a pistol, with one compartment in the barrel and one in the handle, each part with a little feeding plug and ventilation slots. Another is like a pink sports car, with the crickets occupying the driver's compartment. But my real favorite is one that looks like a black television set on tiny legs, in which the cricket provides the show.

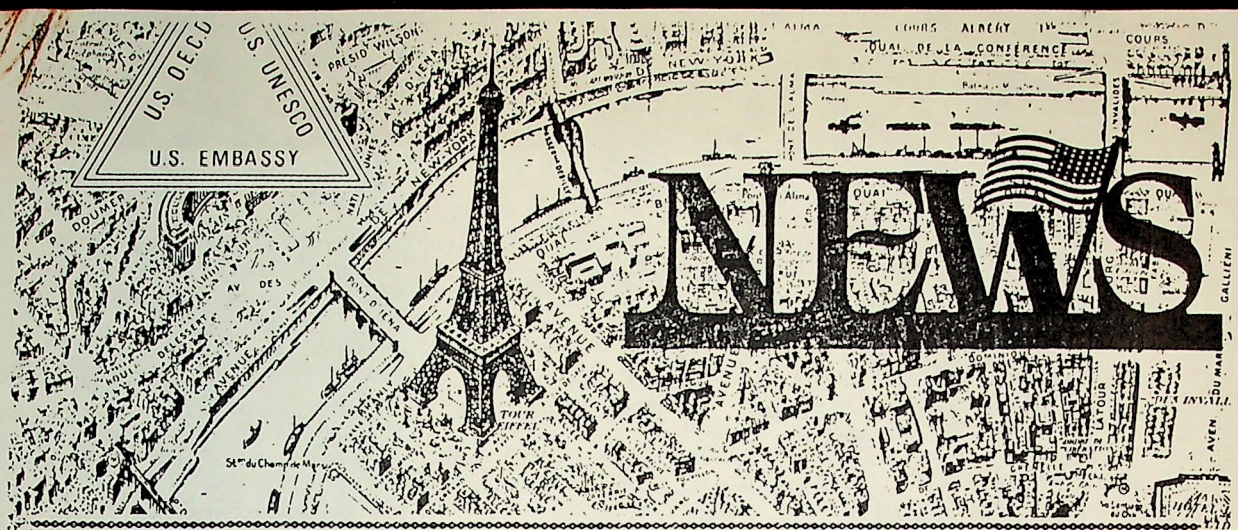
The more mundane models are simply small boxes, the size of a flattened cigarette pack, but even they often feature inlaid designs. Crickets can thus be carried in the pocket, where they sing in the warmth.

The amah and I worked out a feeding routine to be sure no one was left to starve, which certainly wouldn't have happened in silence. I discovered that crickets sing gloriously just before they die—a final serenade. Our routine had the amah anchoring green bean pods in the guo-guo cages while I prepared sliced melon for the jinlingzi. In the meantime, the amah distributed th rice and mucked out the paper-lined clay pots.

Cleaning the cages

The cages are easier; you just place them on the windowsill and in the morning lift them and clean the debris from underneath. A similar routine took care of the canary, the zebra finches and the parakeet. I often wondered what the amah thought of the menagerie—but then, she doubtlessly thought all Americans are crazy anyway.

My colleagues in the office wouldn't have disabused her of the idea—even they began to eye me rather warily when I started bringing a few to work to brighten my day. Even as I write this in the late fall, two jinlingzi are singing away in my pocket. But their 100 days are almost over; winter is coming and soon the crickets will begin to die off, leaving my house chirpless again. I'll miss their lovely songs. ■



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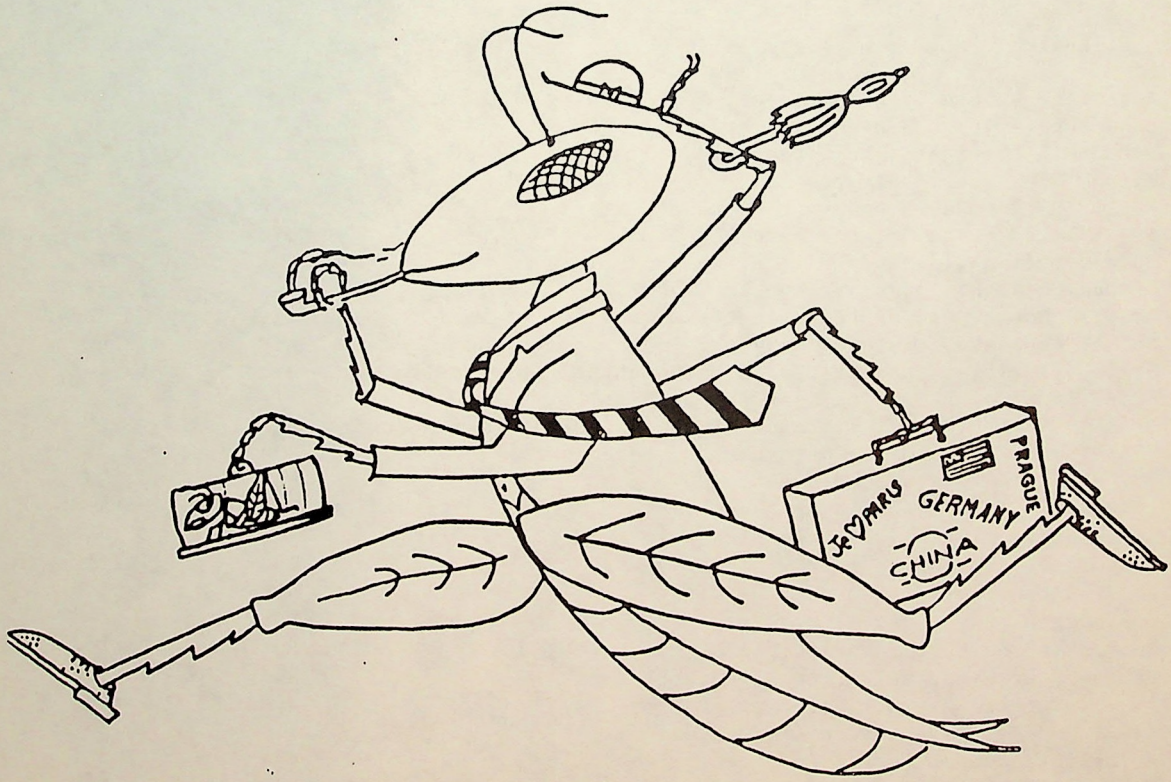


By Walker Jones

Visited in Ramstein (my favorite R&R point) last weekend I was struck by the array of weekend (and some weekday) tours offered by five competing German firms to military members and their families. From my previous tours in Germany I know that we (civilians working for the U.S.G.) are also eligible for these tours and indeed I have taken quite a few over the years. Most are by bus from the Ramstein area, but there are a few by air from Frankfurt.

Bear in mind that these tours are not everybody's bag. They are relatively inexpensive but in order to keep costs down some tours involve traveling all night by bus in order to reach your destination early the next day. These evening-departure tours mean that you must be at Ramstein Air Base, parked and ready for boarding the bus, by 7:00 or 8:00 p.m. (and it takes us 4-1/2 hours to reach the Base). Furthermore, most are "no frills" tours: your hotel will be adequate but not inspiring and many tours include breakfasts only.

On the plus side, however, is the fact that the tours are exclusively in English and have an on-board tour guide. There can be as many as forty or as few as 8-10 fellow travelers, and they tend to be young and enthusiastic. For Americans on a limited budget and/or with lots of children, these tours can be a lifesaver--a chance to see Europe (and some points further afield) without having to mortgage your house.

With the above caveat in mind, you are on your own. Your friendly travel writer will supply you with pertinent details below--gleaned from a series of leaflets which will be available in a folder in the CLO office--but does not want to hear any whining and moaning if it does not turn out to be your dream tour (after all, there is a sado-masochistic element in all travel by tour buses to begin with). All I can say is, I never had a bad trip.

DESTINATION	DATES	MODE	COST
Adventure Sahara--Algeria (week, full pension)	Easter	Air	$1298
Budapest (4 days, 3 nights, 4-star hotel)	"	Air	$ 598
Dubrovnik (5 nights, half-pension)	"	Air	$ 448
Warsaw (4 nights, half-pension)	"	Air	$ 628
INDIA: Kathmandu, Himalayas, Elephant Safari	"	Air	$2660
INDIA: The Golden Triangle and Varanasi	"	Air	$1995
Budapest (via Vienna, 3 nights, demi-pension))	"	Bus	TBA
Vienna (2 nights, 4-star downtown hotel)	"	Bus	$ 179
RUSSIA: Moscow and/or Leningrad (two tours)	Varied	Air	Varied
CHINA: (18 days, via Hong Kong and Singapore)	Jun 19-July 6	Air	$3660
Malta (flexible, private tour, fm Munich or Fft)	Anytime	Air	Varied
EGYPT: Cairo, "King Tut", or Pharao, fm Fft	"	Air	"
ITALY: Venice, Rome, Florence, Pisa (4 tours)	March onward	Bus	$179-$269
SPAIN: Lloret de Mar, Costa Dorada, Barcelona	"	Bus	$139-$225
YUGOSLAVIA: Portoroz, via Venice	"	Bus	$ 299
ISTANBUL, via Yugoslavia and Bulgaria	Anytime	Bus	Varied
Normandy (2 nights)--perhaps pickup in France?	Anytime	Bus	$ 129
Amsterdam (two tours, 1 or 2 nights))	March onward	Bus	Varied
Berlin (two tours, from Fft, varied)	"	Air	Varied
Copenhagen (two tours, 2 nights)	"	Bus	Varied
London (three tours, varied times, offerings)	"	Bus/Boat	Varied
Prague (three tours, varied times, offerings)	"	Bus	Varied
Bavaria (three tours, varied offerings)	"	Bus	Varied
Black Forest, Baden Baden Casino (day trip)	"	Bus	$ 35
Rothenburg-ob-der-Tauber (day trip)	"	Bus	$ 32
Crystal Shopping Tour (1 night)	March 15-16	Bus	$ 75
Villeroy & Bosch Factory Outlet Tour	March 19	Bus	$ 17

-- Tess Johnston

(Note: The following is condensed from an article in STATE magazine, a publication of the Department of State, in the May 1986 issue. It was written in the fall of 1985, but some things--especially crickets --never change.)

CHIRPING IN CHINA

-- by Tess Johnston

"If a bird is kept for the sake of its song,
why not keep a cricket for the sake of its chirp?"
-- Chinese author (unknown)

Collecting crickets is like eating peanuts--you can't have just one. My collection started out with "Jolly Green", a brilliant grasshopper look-alike fully two inches long. He was a potluck selection from an enamel basin full of crickets on a side street in Cheng Huang Miao (the City Temple area). He was one of a bird shop's blue light specials and at five mao each they were selling briskly.

I carried Jolly Green around in his tiny woven straw cage while I shopped, and he chirped merrily away at my plate during lunch. He loved the boiled rice, didn't care much for the cooked cabbage. At that point I was hooked--a cricket gourmand? I decided I needed a spare or two.

When I got back to the bird shop the crowd had dispersed--alas, no more crickets. However, the friendly sales girl informed me there might be a few left next door, in the snake shop. There I was horrified to see a huge mound of tiny cages filled with dead crickets; they had died of the heat in transit. I had seen their mode of transport: about 200 cages bound together, lashed to a fishing pole, carried on the shoulders of men walking or on bicycles.

From the sorry mound an occasional peep was heard; obviously there was a live one in there somewhere. The clerk found it and pointed out the reason it had been discarded: one of its major legs was missing--the left rear. Since I wasn't buying a full cricket obviously I didn't have to pay the full price; he cost me only four mao. I named him "Peg Leg Pete".

I then decided I needed some accessories. I had my eye on a fetching assortment of tiny cricket bowls. They were white ceramic, in five different shapes--round, oval, rectangular, scalloped and fan-shaped--and each contained a single blue painted flower or bird in the center. They cost one mao each, so I bought the whole range.

Now I needed cricket cages large enough to house both the crickets and the bowls. I found I could buy nifty ones of bamboo, sitting on tiny legs and with a sliding doors which fit perfectly into grooves. They were nicely balanced, a carrying handle woven into the center of the top, and were works of art. Another investment--this time a big three kuai!

I finally got my ensemble together. I cut their old cages open and, with much shaking and poking, managed to get the now very irate crickets into their new quarters. They ignored their elegant feeding bowls and immediately hung upside down, like knobby hammocks, blinking at the sudden splendor of their spacious homes.

Now came the matter of food. Ayi informed me that some crickets prefer green beans, while others prefer melon or cucumber and cooked rice. My two lit into their dinner with gusto, holding the beans delicately with their three-toed front feet in an amazingly lifelike manner. Soon the short brittle wings high up on their backs started fluttering, and the din was ear-splitting--like a squeaky wheel in a ceaseless rhythmic pattern. This went on for half the night--until they were relegated to the balcony so I could get some sleep.

I told Ayi this wasn't quite what I had in mind--I had heard that crickets would lull you to sleep. I got a long lecture, most of it in impenetrable Shanghai dialect, the drift being: these were guo-guo's and what I wanted were qu-qu's. Ayi would go to market the next day and buy them for me. And I would need yet another container, special for that particular breed. Oh well, in for a penny, in for a pound.

The next morning she produced some long hollow pieces of bamboo, with rags stuffed in both ends, containing qu-qu's. We prepared their new home, a round terracotta pot with a flat lid, no windows, no air holes of any kind. (They breathe through the porous clay.) We lined the pot with a circle of paper--which they would proceed to eat in their spare time--and filled their bowls with water and rice. They were soon chasing each other around the interior of the pot as on a miniature race track. They were about one-third the size of the guo-guo's and a shiny chocolate brown. Ayi was right: at night they made a most appealing, soothing sound, a sort of soft whir.

During the day they joined the others on the balcony, where their soft song was lost under the caterwauling of Jolly Green and P. L. Pete.

When we later took the qu-qu's out to clean the pot, they leaped off in all directions. Ayi and I had a few merry minutes crawling around on our hands and knees trying to corner them while my two dachshunds tried to beat us to them in a wild free-for-all. We finally caught them under a tea strainer, in the absence of a butterfly net. Soon we became very adept at transferring qu-qu's from the pot directly to the strainer, elminating the chase.

I now had four crickets, two guo-guo's and two qu-qu's, when a well-meaning friend, knowing my love of small creatures, gave me two more guo-guo's--real screamers these. I suspect they might originally have been gifts to him but he couldn't stand the racket. They were slightly smaller and darker green--more of a khacki--which indicated they were older than the first two. I now had to buy another cage, which led to the discovery that cricket housing comes in marvelous variety.

First there were boxes of bamboo or wood, single and duplex, like tiny bird cages. Then there were copper canisters resembling carved cigar cases. They had elaborate designs of air holes punched in the lid, and featured glass windows on top and sides, so you could watch the little tykes at play. They also came in single and duplex models, the latter being divided down the middle by a glass partition --so they could watch each other at play.

My favorite container, however, was the cricket hulu. These are made of a special type of small gourd grown almost exclusively for the cricket-housing market. The farmer places the seed in a clay mold, often with an elaborate design incised on it. After the gourd grows to the desired size, he simply snips it off and breaks the mold. The gourd is then hollowed out and dried, and a carved lid of ebony, ivory, or even jade is fitted onto the top. A small copper screen is placed behind the lid, so that the cricket can breathe but can't crawl through the filigreed opening.

Now that I had a diverse collection of containers, Ayi began to bring me little presents in the morning--a guo-guo here, a qu-qu there--all guaranteed to be fantastic singers. The next thing I knew every available container was filled and crickets had overflowed into Ayi's old metal lunch box.

After the first two I quit naming them, except for old "Houdini", who managed to escape periodically from the improvised lunch box arrangement. He wasn't hard to find--we had only to remove all the other crickets from the area and wait a few hours. When Houdini got lonely and started chirping for his buddies, Ayi would pounce on him with the tea strainer and toss him back into the box.

Things got even more lively when an old Chinese professor presented me with a pair of jinglingzi. These crickets are about the size of one-half a little fingernail, and have lovely patterns of color on their wings. They come in black and gold, the latter called haunglingzi. The blacks seemed hardier than the golds, which kept dying off, as did one of the guo-guo's. Ayi informed me that it had caught cold from the draft.

The antique housing for jinglingzi was yet another wonder. There was a small six-plex of highly polished wood, topped by beveled-edge glass. It had elaborately carved jade pieces inset in the sides. The contemporary models are much less elegant but show great imagination in their styles. They're of clear plexiglass melded with bright colored plastic. One is in the shape of a pistol, with one compartment in the barrel and one in the handle. Another is a pink sports car, with crickets occuping the driver's seat. But my real favorite is the television set--in which the cricket provides the show. The more mundane model are simply small boxes, the size of flattened cigarette packs, but even they often feature inlaid designs. Crickets can then be carried in the pocket, where they sing in the warmth.

Ayi and I worked out a feeding routine to be sure that no one was left to starve, which certainly would not have happened in silence. I discovered that crickets sing gloriously just before they die--a final serenade. Our routine had Ayi anchoring green bean pods in the guo-guo cages while I prepared sliced melon for the jinglingzi. In the meantime, Ayi distributed rice and mucked out the paper-lined clay pots. The cages are easier. You just place them on the windowsill and in the morning lift them and clean out the debris from underneath.

A similar routine took care of the canary, the zebra finches, the parakeet, the dachsies--and me. I often wondered what Ayi thought of the menagerie--but then I am sure she thought my ways rather peculiar anyway. My office colleagues would not have disabused her of the idea--even they began to eye me rather warily when I started bringing a few crickets to work to brighten my day.

Even as I write this in the late fall [of 1985], two qu-qu's are singing away on my desk. But their hundred days are almost over. Winter is coming and soon they will begin to die off, leaving my house chirpless again. I will miss their lovely songs.

Groups in Shaanxi aid agriculture

More than 20,000 agro-technicians and government employees in North China's Shaanxi Province have gone to the rural areas since last year to help with grain production, People's Daily reported.

These groups have contracted for 5.13 million hectares of farmland, which have generated an additional one billion kilograms of grain.

According to the overseas edition of the paper, 70 per cent of the agro-technicians in the province have been sent to rural areas this year.

They have taken with them improved seeds, agro-techniques, funds, chemical fertilizer and pesticide.

The paper noted that the group contract for farming has helped widen farmers' general knowledge and improve agro-scientific service.

At present, the province has set up 231 agricultural-vocationa schools enrolling 62,000 student About four million farmers stud at 5,000 spare-time schools run b counties, towns and villages ever year.

The province now has 2,240 agr technical service stations servi almost all of the rural areas

pressway opened .

But Wang said these highways were essential to modernize Chinese transport.

The ministry, according to Wang, will continue to build expressways in "a well-planned way" to meet increasing traffic volume according to economic development and financial capability.

Wang admitted that it is still impossible for a widespread building of expressways in China.

In China, expressways refer to trunk roads which allow only high-speed trucks and cars. Highways permit all forms of transport, including tractors and horse-drawn carts.

The provincial government in Guangdong, one of the economic powers in the country, has decided to build 2,500 kilometres of expressways in the next 20 years to cater for its fast-growing economy.

The length of express highway in the province, centred on Guangzhou, will stretch in all directions and link up all major cities in the province.

The ministry has used foreign loans to speed up the construction of expressways.

tober 2 have now been identified, the China News Service reported.

Of this number, 99 have been cremated.

The passenger jet was hijacked on its flight from Xiamen to Guangzhou and hit two other planes on landing at Baiyun airport.

The casualties included foreigners, and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

Relatives of 68 victims have gone through compensation procedures and 17 of the injured have left hospital, said the news service, adding that another 35 passengers, six of them seriously injured, are still receiving treatment.

Departments concerned organized a team of more than 400 people to deal with the aftermath of the crash. (CD News)

a farm

The Yellow River valley h become one of China's key prod tion bases for grain, cotton a animal husbandry after 40 years effort.

According to statistics, the o put of grain and cotton in t valley accounts for 30 and 40 p cent respectively of the country total.

The Yellow River, the country second largest after the Yangt River, flows through Qinghai, Ga su, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Shan Henan and Shandong provinc and regions.

The river valley accounts for o third of the country's total la and is home to one fourth of t country's population.

The birthplace of China's ancie

Scholar Yu Pingbo dies

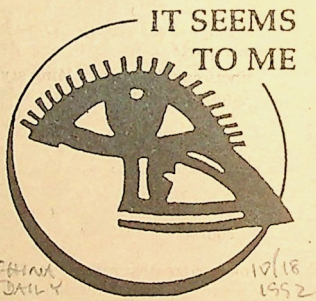
Leading modern Chinese literary figure Yu Pingbo died in Beijing on Monday at the age of 91.

Yu, a native of Deqing County in East China's Zhejiang Province, was an authority on the classical novel, "Dream of Red Mansions".

became a member of the Natio Committee of the China Federati of Literary and Art Circles, a dep ty to the first, second and third N tional People's Congresse member of the National Committ of the Chinese People's Politi Consultative Conference. Cent

Cricket trading gets out of hand

by Ge Hong and Bai Yan



CHINA DAILY 10/18 1982

We still vaguely remember how several years ago we read with interest, if not delight, a newspaper story about the revival of cricket fighting.

Cricket fighting is one of the world's oldest war games, dating back more than 1,000 years to the Tang Dynasty.

In a tiny arena, usually made of a pottery jar, one man would pitch his cricket warrior against another's in a test of the insect's stamina and fighting ability, and the master's tactics.

The game practically died out during the "cultural revolution" (1966-76), when it was viewed as a decadent pastime left behind by the old leisure class. Enthusiasm for cricket fighting resurfaced following the start of the reforms in late 1978.

Markets in southern villages were the first places to receive orders for crickets. Soon after, the business penetrated the north.

In summer time, one would come across one or two farmers squatting beneath an old elm tree in a back alley selling the insects in small bamboo baskets to children.

The scene conjures up the atmosphere of peaceful life in the old times. But it does not give you any indication of the fact that cricket pedlars now make a fortune. They might just make a little more than the average farmer, we thought.

Indeed, it defies our imagination that cricket trading has now become a wild business in some areas.

Shanghai is the hub of the business. There are some 300,000 "registered" strategists who have proved their "military muscles" in games at various levels, not to mention the number who have frequently showed up as spectators.

While the retail market in Shanghai is experiencing sluggish sales, the city's "cricket exchanges" can process more than 100,000 deals daily, involving trade volume between 200,000 and 300,000 yuan ($40,000-60,000).

To build up a team, one would pay several hundred yuan for a "sergeant-level" insect. And a so-called "five-star general" imported from Shandong Province can cost as much as 2,100 yuan ($446), equivalent to an office employee's annual income.

It casts a chill over us when we remember the logic of the market place and then see how ludicrous the cricket industry has become. One may well suspect that it could be a rendezvous point for speculators and tax evaders.

Even without committing crimes, there are at least some who, knowingly or unknowingly, are liable to do more harm than good.

The Shanghai Evening News reported that suburban vegetable plots were trampled and damaged by "swarms" of profit-motivated cricket catchers. Farmers were deprived of their expected harvest.

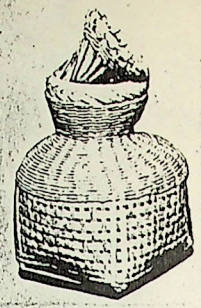
As a form of entertainment for children, cricket fighting has little meaning. However, when it has become as widespread and distorted as recently reported, it degenerates and becomes a significant source of abhorrent waste.

Newspapers urge that the cricket market must be kept in perspective.

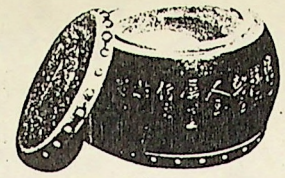
Rather than closing down the market, market supervision and taxes can all help cool down "overheated" price hikes.

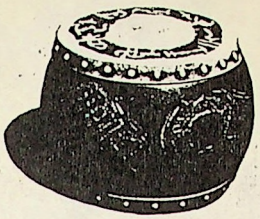
Taking a long range view, one may also draw food for thought on China's cultural market — or goings-on that can be regarded as part of our popular culture as well as part of the economy.

We still have to create more meaningful and colourful activities and entertainment to avoid harmless games being spoiled by indulgence — as cricket fighting has been spoiled.

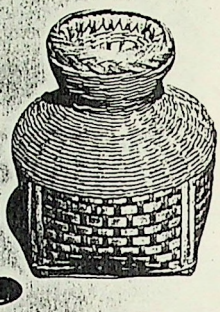


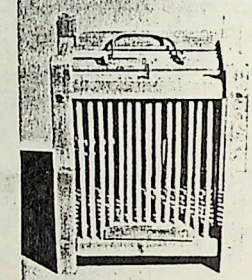
Two views of a basket for captured crickets



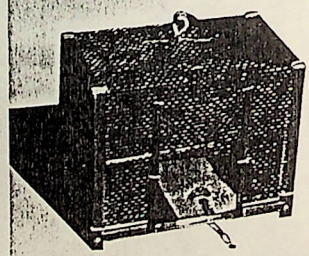


Matched pair of I-hsing ware cricket jars or fighting arenas

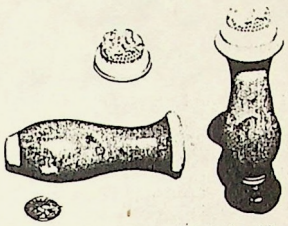




Chinese wooden cage for crickets



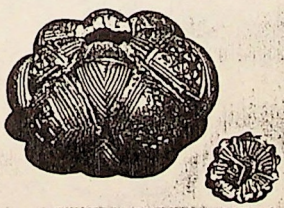
Japanese wire mesh cage for fireflies

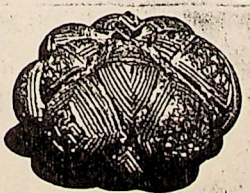


Two views of a gourd artificially shaped by force-growing, with ivory top carved in open work. Shrimp design is singed on side

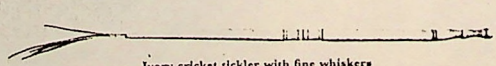


Two views of a force-grown cricket gourd with carved amber and ivory top

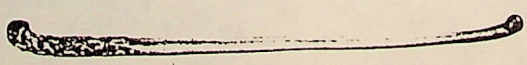




Two views of a gourd cricket box, artificially shaped by twine tied around the growing gourd and then incised. Note silver button on lid



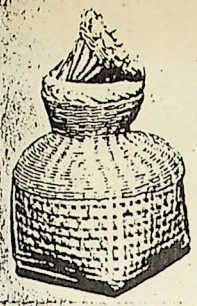
Ivory cricket tickler with fine whiskers for inciting crickets to sing or fight



Carved ivory tongs for removing and replacing dishes of food and water



The American quarter coin is included for size comparison



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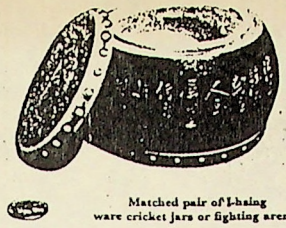

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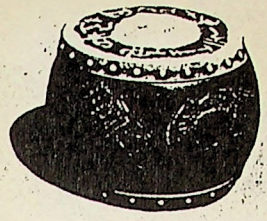

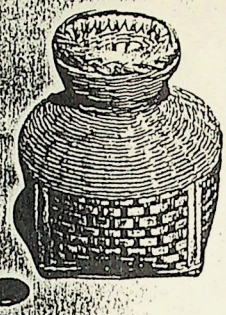

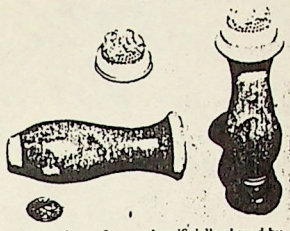

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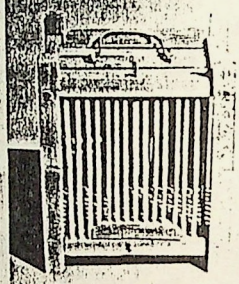

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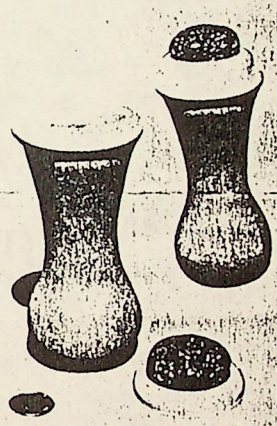

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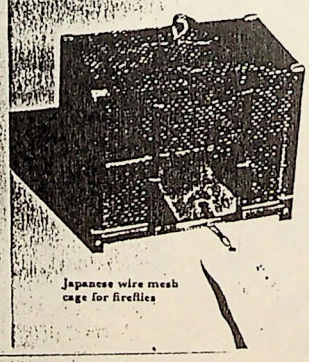

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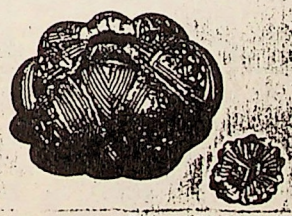

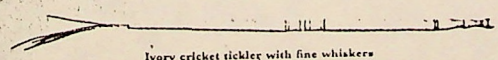

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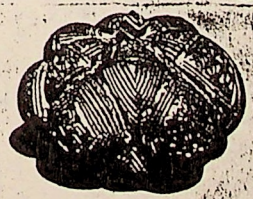

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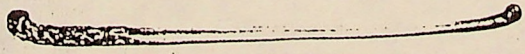

Carved ivory tongs for removing and replacing dishes of food and water



The American quarter coin is included for size comparison

Candid camera



Stunned by the cricket seller. *photo by Huang Yiming*

Asian Games lure shutte

While hundreds of athletes were trying to capture the gold in the arena, tens of thousands of Chinese were posing for pictures in their holiday best outside the main stadium of the 11th Asiad.

More than 60,000 people were around on Monday morning, said a police officer at the entrance of the National Olympic Sports Centre. "Many are waiting for spare tickets, and more are looking for a best background for taking pictures."

One out of 10 people carried a camera, the police officer estimated.

Among these were Shang Huai, a minibus driver from Shijiazhuang, an industrial city some 250 kilometres south of Beijing, his wife and their four-year-old son.

He said he came to the capital on business on Sunday, and had a day off on the following day.

"It is too late to get tickets by now," Shang said, with an automatic home-made "Seagull" in hand. "But looking around here and taking pictures are equally good."

He said he had finished one roll and was shooting with the second.

"It's a rare occasion for the family to be here, on the National Day and at the height of the 11th Asian Games," Shang said. "It's worth spending 100 or 200 bucks."

Not far from the Shangs was a beautiful young woman in a Korean costume. She said she came with her boy friend, just for taking pictures.

A third year student at the Chin Agro-science University in Beijing the young woman and her bo friend are of Korean nationalit and come from Yanbian, in no theast China.

"It's National Day," she sai "and taking pictures at the Asia Games venue on such an occasio is a nice thing to do."

Hou Yuxiang, 52, a farmer fro Dongba township in eastern Bei ing's Chaoyang District, seemed little disappointed.

He said that he had brought hi wife and granddaughter here o Monday "just to see what th Asian Games look like." Left a home were his son and daughter-in law. Hou said that the young cou ple had work to do on the farm.



Melanie Walker and Ian Waite of the United Kingdom

China a book pu

China is a leading publisher of books, second only to the Soviet Union and far ahead of two other publishing giants, Japan and the United States.

Last year, China published more than 6 billion books of 75,000 different varieties.

Statistics from the State Administration of Press and Publication show that more than 3,080 dictionaries have been published in the last decade, three times more than in the previous 30 years.

The 60-volume Collected Works of Chinese Fine Arts, which includes more than 10,000 artistic creations from primitive society to the Qing Dynasty, was published last year. Forty volumes of the 70-volume Chinese Encyclopedia have come off the presses and the 60 volumes of the Collected Works of Lenin in a new Chinese edition will be published this year.

There has also been a national craze for printing series of books in

Tianjin re

TIANJIN (Xinhua) — Looking a stretches of green vegetables an rows of pigpens and hen-houses, a well as the lawns and gardens o the outskirts of Tianjin, it unbelievable that this is



You know it's summer in Beijing when the long-horned grasshopper sellers appear on the streets. Beijingers are well-known for their love of the grasshopper's song, and carefully select a tiny captive in its woven bamboo cage so they can take the sound of summer home.

photo by Ren Chenming

party co-operation under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party for the members of democratic parties and non-Party

market, China spares no effort to improve grain supply to its population, the largest in the world.

Analyzing the situation of the nation's

ip to benefit trade

discussion on the efforts to solve the more than a decade-long Cambodian conflict," said Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas upon his arrival from Singapore, where he attended the second Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation meeting.

Resumption of diplomatic ties will also make it possible for the two countries to establish new trade agreements, Alatas said.

China and Indonesia continued to maintain trade relations even during the absence of diplomatic relations. Since direct trade was resumed in 1985, the volume of bilateral trade has been growing rapidly, particularly over the past two years. It totaled more than $804 million last year and reached $420 million between January and May of this year, an increase of 66.4 per cent over the previous five months.

Once diplomatic relations and trade agreements are renewed, China will no longer need to impose additional taxes on Indonesian products, according to the Indonesian foreign minister.

tional tax on goods from countries with which it has no diplomatic relations.

Prominent businessmen here are also optimistic about the future of economic relations between the two countries.

Probosutedjo, chairman of the National Council of Private Businessmen, said the resumption of diplomatic ties would give the two nations a chance to promote better economic relations. "We are fully aware of the fact that the PRC, with a population of one billion, is a big potential market," he said.

Meanwhile, the Jakarta municipal government has started furnishing new identity cards to Jakarta residents of Chinese origin as a first step toward Sino-Indonesia normalization, the Indonesia Times reported on Saturday.

Beginning on August 1, the 600,000 Jakarta residents of Chinese origin who have citizenship references, will gradually get new cards without special codes, the

Although the nation saw record-high grain output in 198 per capita share of grain was belo that of 1984. The general deman still exceeds supply. As a resul the State has to import some grai every year.

There are some strang phenomena: in some areas farmer cannot sell their grains, grai authorities fail to store as muc grain as farmers want to sell, an inter-regional grain purchasing an allocation are jammed. Unles these problems get immediate solu tion, farmers will have to suffer great frustration. In view of th overall situation, more efforts ar needed after the grain production.

Seeing that there have alread been good harvests of the summe grain crops, the State must do it utmost to buy surplus grains fron farmers.

Relevant departments mus make concerted efforts to overcom funds shortage and pay farmers i cash.

The allocation and transporta tion of grain must be in strict com

