

Moving of Russian Embassy Creates Capital Problems

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune
Washington Correspondent
Washington—The most heated East-West dispute in Washington at the moment finds the Soviets backing down a bit, while the red-blooded American residents of Oregon ave. here are shouting "nyet!" to a small scale attempt at communist expansionism in the western hemisphere.

The issue is whether Russia should be allowed to relocate its embassy from downtown Washington, 3 1/2 blocks up 18th st. from the White House to a 15-acre estate on Oregon ave. on the fringe of the District of Columbia, five miles from downtown, The Chevy Chase Citizens Association, whose members live in the area, are up in arms against it.

The State Department wants to accommodate the Russians. This is not, as the John Birchers might suspect, a sell-out of American citizens by diplomats who are soft on communism. It is international back-scratching designed to secure better quarters in Moscow for the cramped American embassy.

The decision is up to a local Washington zoning board, for an embassy chancery (office) is legally an office building which cannot enter a residential neighborhood without permission.

Commercial Use
If the Soviets get their permit, they would tear down the existing Tudor mansion on the estate and put up a 150-room, \$2 million, four-story structure. The Citizens association claims its members can't co-exist with this sort of thing because it would bring a commercial use into one of the city's loveliest residential areas, interfering with the low-lying skyline of the area, creating disturbances due to traffic, and who knows what else.

All the persuasive power of the State Department hasn't budged them or pried a permit out of the zoning board since the dispute began two months ago.

So the Russians have offered to back their chancery 20 feet down the hill and to trim four feet off the height. They will also pull in the width by 36 feet and screen it with shrubbery.

Already one public hearing has been held by the zoning board, and another is scheduled on the compromise plan this month. The Soviets are reportedly dismayed over the power of a handful of voteless citizens to block their move.

The Russians aren't the only ones with embassy troubles. The recent increase in the number of new nations has forced the chancery issue upon many residential neighborhoods in Washington. And since many are African nations, the question is tinged with racial undertones in instances where the Africans have applied for a site in an all-white neighborhood.

The German and Dutch governments are building new chanceries in fashionable residential areas, but they diplomatically avoided trouble by inviting their new neighbors in to talk about their plans. Maybe they even added a few names to their social invitation list.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, wants to ban further embassy encroachment. He is sore because the French embassy, which is next door to his home, is planning a new office building.

The argument against compelling the embassies to remain in commercial buildings downtown is that this is more expensive property, perhaps too dear for the newer nations. Fulbright's answer is direct: "We pay for most of the chanceries anyway through foreign aid." This argument can't be made for the Russians.

Basically, the problem is due to a long-standing mistake in not following L'Enfant's original plan for Washington, which envisioned developing Embassy Row along the Mall, that broad grassy sweep from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. This would have pleased virtually everyone, especially Congress, perched up on Capitol Hill where it could look down on the foreigners. That is still the preferred angle of vision of many congressmen.

Operating License Denied to School
Salem - (UPI) - Simmons Institute of Portland has been denied a license to operate as a private vocational school, State School Supt. Leon P. Minear has announced.

Minear said the denial was based upon the findings of a public show - cause hearing held in Portland on May 27. According to J. M. Adams, consultant, private vocational school licensing, State Department of Education: "That the institute had failed to submit instructor qualifications requested by the department."

"That Simmons Institute has been conducting classes and receiving tuition without having a license."

That evidence had been received that students have been influenced to invest in other business ventures of the Simmons Institute, or its owners, faculty members, or salesmen.

Broad Leaf Flora Requires Much Water
Washington - (UPI) - Flowering plants and those with lots of foliage require more water than those without blooms or with sparse foliage, says the Society of American Florists.

You can extend the life of your plants by watering faithfully when they are in bud and flowering.

Lights to Replace Smoke at Conclave
Vatican City - (UPI) - The Vatican has announced that a system of lights will signal the election of a new pope to prevent the confusion that surrounded the election of 1958.

Two lights will be installed at Vatican Radio with lines connected to the Sistine chapel where the College of Cardinals will be voting, sealed off from the outside world.

After each ballot someone inside will use the light system to signal whether any candidate has received the required two-thirds majority.

The traditional signal has been the color of smoke issuing from a chapel chimney after each ballot - black, indicating no pope had been elected, or white, signaling a new pope.

But in 1958 the smoke ranged from black to gray to white at various times, all within a few seconds, causing widespread confusion. At one point Vatican Radio even announced on the basis of the smoke, that a new pope had been elected.

'SAFETY' FURST
Akron, Ohio - (UPI) - "Safety" Furst has retired. H. T. Furst, known through the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company as "Safety," retired after 39 years in the sales and service departments. Furst, a native of Altoona, Pa., is married and has two children.

INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS
New York - (UPI) - Diamonds are industry's best friend, the American Society for Abrasives reports, and industry is willing to pay \$7,000 to \$8,000 for diamond powders in preference to 25 to 30 cents a pound for man-made abrasives because of the long-run savings in time and labor.

THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR



FESTIVITIES SOILED—In early June, 1863, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was, with his cavalry, to protect Gen. R. E. Lee's invasion of the North. The event was preceded by a gala review of the troops and even a ball. The fighting, however, that was to come, was not to be light and gay. Federal cavalry crossed the Rappahannock river and were on the move. Their move was to be of the most humiliating type—they rode around Stuart and his men. It was Stuart who had prided himself for doing just this to the Federal troops. A bloody battle resulted, and the Federal cavalry was finally pushed back across the river, but it was a serious blow to Stuart. Here, in this drawing, Stuart is shown at the head of his troops. (UPI)

By MERTON T. AKERS UPI Correspondent

Stuart, the flamboyant cavalry chief of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, commanded 9,536 mounted men in June 1863. That was more than he ever had counted before - or after.

This seemed to call for a celebration, a pageant that would be remembered. So Maj. Gen. James Ewell Brown Stuart arranged a review of all his cavalry for June 5.

His staff officers were ordered to appear in new uniforms. Horses and equipment were to be polished to perfection. Guests were invited from as far away as Charlottesville, Va. The word went out to "bring the ladies."

The site for the review was a field at Brandy Station, Va., not far from Culpeper. Nature had made the field to order for the show to be staged by Stuart. A natural hillock served as the reviewing stand. The Orange & Alexandria railroad ran close enough for spectators to view the scene from a train.

Staff officers arranged a ball the night before the review and another for the night after.

Planning Details
Gen. Robert E. Lee, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, could not attend. He was busy planning details for his forthcoming invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

So Stuart had to make do with the ex-secretary of war, Gen. George Randolph, as the honor guest. The ball the night before the review was held in the Culpeper court house. It was a success, with plenty of moonlight and magnolias.

By 8 a.m. June 5 Stuart's troopers - they had not been to the ball - stood in straight lines, their equipment gleaming and their mounts groomed, and the pageant started. They stretched for a mile and a half. On one flank 24 guns of the horse artillery stood in rows to provide the realism.

Stuart with his staff trooped the line, each brigadier and his staff falling into line as the general passed.

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Eventually, by hard fighting, the Confederates drove the Federal horsemen back from Brandy Station and towards the Rappahannock fords.

This was a new kind of Federal cavalry. It had surprised before - and attacked him from the rear - also unprecedented. They had been on the offensive all day and dealt as many blows as they had received. The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac never had fought so well.

The Confederates admitted it. Maj. Henry B. McClellan, one of Stuart's staff officers, said: "One result of incalculable importance did follow this battle - it made the Federal cavalry. Up to that time confederately inferior to the Southern horsemen, they gained on this day that confidence in themselves and in their commanders which enabled them to contest so fiercely the subsequent battlefields of June, July and October."

When Stuart returned to Fleetwood that night so he could camp on the battlefield as a symbol of victory he found it littered with dead horses and dead men. He was forced to bivouac elsewhere. He counted 523 casualties. The Federals lost 936, 486 of them prisoners.

With the misty dawn came the sounds of firing in the direction of Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock north of Fleetwood. Obviously the Federal cavalry had crossed the river.

Stuart sent off his wagon trains and dispatched more troops to Beverly Ford to reinforce Brig. Gen. William E. (Grumble) Jones, who was guarding the crossing.

On later word that the Federals also had crossed at Kelly's Ford, four miles downstream, Stuart sent other troops that way. Everything seemed to be in hand with the fighting developing in the center toward Beverly Ford.

About that time Jones sent word to Stuart that the Federals were threatening the Confederate right flank.

Stuart, who disliked Jones, sent back word: "Tell General Jones to attend to the Yankees on his front, and I'll watch the flanks."

Jones, who reciprocated the dislike, replied: "So he thinks they ain't coming, does he? Well, let him alone, he'll damn soon see for himself."

Jones was right. First a courier dashed up to Stuart and reported Federal cavalry "almost at Brandy Station."

Soon another galloped up and reported "the Yankees are at Brandy."

Stuart humiliated. That meant the Union cavalry had ridden around Stuart - a humiliating circumstance for the cavalry general who prided himself on riding around Union armies and who had so proudly paraded his troopers in full panoply.

The Federal cavalry reported at Brandy Station swept on to Fleetwood.

The Confederates counter-attacked and were repulsed. The next time they took the hill where the review had taken place but remained only a few minutes when the Federals drove in again.

It was a classic cavalry battle with sabers swinging, pistols cracking and squadrons fighting separately in the dust and confusion until the colors of their uniforms were indistinguishable. Here mounted men rode head on into each other, one of the few times during the Civil War when cavalry fought hand to hand.

"That night we gave a ball at headquarters on the turf by moonlight," Blackford reported, "assisted by huge wood fires, firelight to dance by and moonlight for the strolls."

Troopers Unbidden
It was all very romantic for the officers and the spectators, less so for the troopers who were unbidden to the festivities.

On June 7 General Lee arrived and the next day the whole review was repeated at Fleetwood, a plantation near Brandy Station. But there was no galloping and saber swinging this time and no artillery shooting. Lee forbade it. The horses needed their flesh and the gunners their powder.

"This was a business affair," Blackford wrote, "the

Bloody End of a Southern Fete

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