

# *The* AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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MARCH, 1948

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A canal in Venice. Photo by the late  
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## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

January 16, 1948

EDWARD D. McLAUGHLIN, Acting Commercial Attaché, Ottawa, to Dublin, as First Secretary and Consul (Economic and Commercial).

WILLIAM T. TURNER, First Secretary, Nanking, to Tsingtao, as Consul.

JOHN H. BURNS, Second Secretary, Rio de Janeiro, to the Department of State.

PAUL E. PADDOCK, Jr., Second Secretary, Kabul, to Dairen, China, as Vice Consul.

FRANCIS CAMERON JORDAN, Consul, Tijuana, Mexico, to Berlin, in the same capacity.

RALPH MILLER, Second Secretary, Cairo, to Belgrade, as Second Secretary.

SYDNEY L. W. MELLEN, Senior Economic Analyst at Praha, to Vienna, in the same capacity.

HAROLD C. ROSEN, Jr., Vice Consul, Kungming, to New Delhi, as Third Secretary.

CURTIS F. JONES, Third Secretary, Beirn, to Addis Ababa, in the same capacity.

RODGER P. DAVIES, Third Secretary, Jidda, Saudi Arabia, to the Department.

ERNEST L. ESLINGER, Vice Consul, Paris, Tijuana, Mexico, in the same capacity.

ROBERT B. ELWOOD, Assistant Attaché, Cairo, to Mexico City in the same capacity.

DAVID FRITZLAN, Second Secretary, Tangier, to the Department of State.

February 5, 1948

LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT, Department of State, to Nanking as Counselor.

J. BARTLETT RICHARDS, Commercial Attaché at Manila, to Canberra in the same capacity.

PHIL H. HUBBARD, Consul at Zurich, to Birmingham in the same capacity.

HOWARD E. FURNAS to New Delhi as Attaché.

T. ELIOT WEIL, Second Secretary at New Delhi, to Kabul as Second Secretary and Consul.

EASTON T. KELSEY, Consul at Toronto, to Lisbon as Second Secretary and Consul.

WILLIAM A. SMALE, Consul at Mexicali, to Belfast in the same capacity.

ALFRED W. WELLS, Department of State, to Paris as Third Secretary.

HERBERT D. SPIVACK, Second Secretary at Tehran, to Rangoon in the same capacity.

WILLIAM A. DALE, Third Secretary at Copenhagen, to Ottawa in the same capacity.

February 12, 1948

PARKER W. BUHRMAN, Consul General at Gdansk, to the Department.

RALPH A. BOERNSTEIN, Consul at Vancouver, to Port Elizabeth in the same capacity.

SELDON THOMAS, Consul at Quito, to Sao Paulo in the same capacity.

ARTHUR A. COMPTON to Paris as assistant to U.S. Counselor on Municipal Affairs, UNESCO.

KENNETH HOLLAND, Department of State, to Paris as U.S. Counselor on Municipal Affairs, UNESCO.

GIZELLA IRMA HUBER, Economic Analyst at London, to Geneva as Attaché.

JOSEPH W. MUSICK, Department of State, to Vienna as Attaché.

C. PORTER KUYKENDALL, Consul General at Liverpool, to Lagos, in the same capacity.

CHARLES J. LITTLE, First Secretary and Consul at Paris, to Brussels in the same capacity.

JOSEPH F. WALKER, Consul at Cebu, to Manila in the same capacity.

MALCOLM P. HOOPER, Consul at Kingston, to the Department.

OUTERBRIDGE HORSEY, Department of State, to Rome as First Secretary and Consul.

BURTON Y. BERRY, Department of State, to Athens as Foreign Service Officer.

ROLLAND H. BUSHNER, Foreign Service Officer at Tokyo, to Bangkok as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

PHILIP RAINES, Department of State, to Mexico City as Attaché.

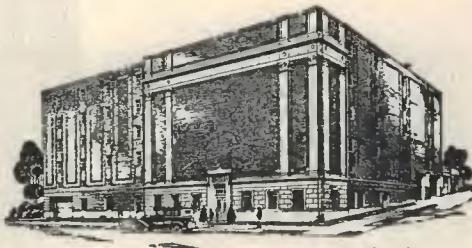
ROBERT E. CASHIN, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Damascus, to Warsaw in the same capacity.

WINTRHOP S. GREENE, Consul General at Lagos, to Bratislava in the same capacity.

February 16, 1948

ALBERT OGDEN PIERROT, Department of State, to Paris as Attaché.

OVERTON G. ELLIS, Consul at Monterrey, to Managua as Second Secretary and Consul.



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FLOYD E. MASTEN, Attaché at Shanghai, to Vienna in the same capacity.

CYRUS B. FOLLMER, Consul at Paris, to Ottawa in the same capacity.

WILLIAM C. BURDETT, Department of State, to Jerusalem, as Vice Consul.

DAVID K. MARVIN, Vice Consul at Tientsin, to Peiping in the same capacity.

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ROBERT G. MINER, Department of State, to Athens as Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

SIDNEY E. O'DONOGHUE, Department of State, to Sofia as Counselor.

February 17, 1948

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RICHARD A. JOHNSON, Department of State, to La Paz as Second Secretary and Consul.

LARUE LUTKINS, Vice Consul at Peiping, to Tientsin in the same capacity.

WILLIAM J. PORTER, Vice Consul at Jerusalem, to Nicosia in the same capacity.

JOSEPH F. BURT, Department of State, to Bilbao as Consul General.

RICHARD H. STEPHENS, Vice Consul at Paris, to Porto Alegre, in the same capacity.

ORRAY TAFT, JR., Consul at Vancouver, to Tripoli in the same capacity.

ASHLEY GUY HOPE, Department of State, to Brussels as Second Secretary and Consul.

WILLIAM REMAN DUGGAN, Vice Consul at Durban, to Vancouver in the same capacity.

FOSTER H. KREIS, Vice Consul at Dar es Salaam, to Calcutta as Consul.



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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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## The National Security Council

BY JAMES S. LAY, JR., *Assistant Executive Secretary*

The complex and numerous problems facing this nation and the governmental machinery required to handle them place an extremely heavy administrative burden upon the President of the United States. Nowhere is this more evident than in the field of national security. In its broadest sense this field involves practically every Department and Agency of the Government and is affected to some degree by practically every governmental policy. Yet each Department or Agency has its own field of responsibility and is a spokesman for its particular point of view. The President must reconcile, correlate, coordinate and integrate all of these diverse interests into national policies which will insure the security of the United States.

Recognizing this problem and its vital importance, the President recommended and Congress in the National Security Act of 1947 provided for the creation of a National Security Council "to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to the national security so as to enable the services and the other Departments and Agencies of the Government to cooperate more effectively in matters involving the national security." The President himself was designated to preside over this Council. The other permanent members are the Secretary of State, to present considerations of foreign policy; the Secretaries of Defense, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, to present considerations of military policy; and the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, to present considerations concerning the coordination of domestic, military, industrial and civilian mobilization. As required in specific cases and as designated by the President, the Secretaries of the other Executive Departments, the Chairman of the Munitions Board and the Chairman of the Research and Development Board may also sit as Council members.

The National Security Council, except for its direction of the Central Intelligence Agency, is purely an advisory body to the President. It does not itself determine policy. The end result of its deliberations are recommendation to the President who may accept, reject or modify them in his determination of the policies relating to the national security.

Through this new vehicle, therefore, the President is assured that the views of the heads of all Departments and Agencies concerned with the national security have been considered and so far as possible mutually agreed upon prior to Presidential consideration. The Council is in no way a buffer to insulate the President, nor does it detract

from or infringe upon the prerogatives of the various Executive Departments and Agencies. On the contrary, it insures that all views are heard and, if agreement cannot be reached, that the divergent opinions are presented to the President.

In order to assist the Council in obtaining and reconciling the views of all interested Departments and Agencies, the National Security Act of 1947 provides the Council with a staff headed by a civilian executive secretary appointed by the President. The first Executive Secretary is Sidney W. Souers. Mr. Souers, a business executive in New Orleans and St. Louis in civilian life, served as a reserve officer in Naval Intelligence during the war and was Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence when he reverted to inactive status in 1946. Subsequently, he helped to organize the National Intelligence Authority and the Central Intelligence Group, and was the first Director of Central Intelligence. Having completed the formative stages of CIG, he returned to civilian life, but was recently recalled to Washington as a consultant on intelligence matters to the Atomic Energy Commission.

To advise and assist Mr. Souers, each head of a Department represented on the Council has designated his chief policy or operational planner. George F. Kennan, Foreign Service Officer and Director of the Policy Planning Staff, represents the Department of State. The other representatives are Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer from the Army, Rear Admiral C. W. Styer from the Navy (pending the designation of a successor to Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman), and Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad from the Air Force. In addition, R. H. Henkenoetter, Director of Central Intelligence, normally participates as a member of this group, generally referred to as the "NSC Consultants."

The NSC staff itself, except for Mr. Souers and James S. Lay, Assistant Executive Secretary, consists largely of individuals detailed from the offices of the above Consultants. The Department of State furnishes the coordinator of this working staff. George H. Butler, former U. S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, served temporarily as the first coordinator but no successor has been chosen. The other members detailed to the staff are Henry S. Villard, Foreign Service Officer from the Department of State, Lt. Col. Douglas V. Johnson from the Army, Captain B. L. Austin from the Navy, and Col. R. C. Heflebower from the Air Force. Foreign Service Officer Prescott Childs, who is at present assigned to the Central Intelligence Agency, represents that body, while a representative of the National Security Re-



SIDNEY WILLIAM SOUERS

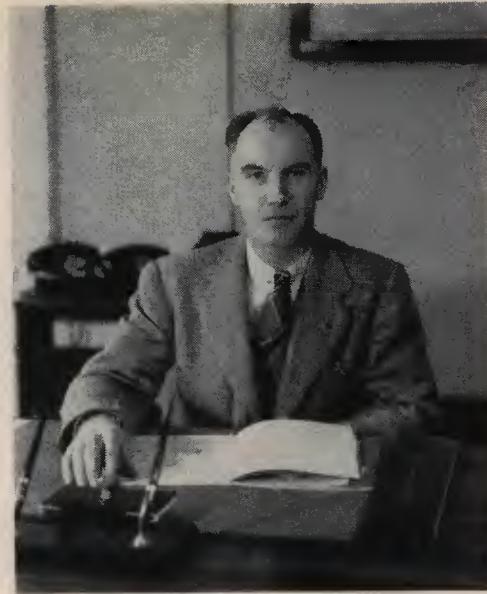
is Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. Immediately prior to this appointment he, in the capacity of consultant, recently completed a survey of intelligence requirements of the Atomic Energy Commission and proposed a program which has been adopted by the Commission and the National Intelligence Authority. He previously participated in the formulation of plans for the creating of the National Intelligence Authority and its implementing agency, the Central Intelligence Group, of which he was appointed the first Director. He served in this capacity until it was fully operative and a permanent Director was appointed.

source Board will soon be designated. Permanent members of the staff include Marion W. Boggs, formerly of the Department of State, and a small group of specially qualified research and clerical personnel. It is planned to expand this permanent staff gradually by the addition of carefully selected career personnel who have outstanding abilities as students and analysts of world affairs.

This NSC staff works as a team in the preparation of reports for consideration by the Council. The first step is usually a meeting of the staff to define the subject and scope of a given report. Each staff member then obtains the facts, views and opinions of his Department or Agency on the subject from its particular point of view. For example, the political and economic aspects are obtained from the Department of State; the military aspects from the Army, Navy and Air Force; the intelligence estimate from the Central Intelligence Agency; and considerations of domestic resources from the National Security Resources Board. A second staff meeting is called to analyze the facts and to discuss and reconcile, in general terms, the varying views and opinions. One member is usually designated to prepare a first draft based upon this discussion. Each member checks this draft with all interested branches of his Department or Agency, and another staff meeting is held to reconcile any remaining divergencies and to agree upon a final staff draft. This draft is then sent to the NSC Consultants for their reactions. When their concurrence is obtained, the report is submitted to the Council for consideration at its next meeting. If appropriate, the Secretary of Defense obtains the military comments of the Joint Chiefs of Staff prior to the Council meeting. The report as adopted by the Council is then submitted for consideration by the President.

The duties of the Council\* specifically assigned by the National Security Act of 1947 are:

(1) to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments,



JAMES SELDEN LAY, JR.

is Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Security Council. From December 1946 to September 1947 he was Chief of the Projects Division of the Office of Reports and Estimates of the Central Intelligence Group, having served previously as Secretary, National Intelligence Authority. Prior to his connection with the National Intelligence Authority he was a Management Analyst for the Special Assistant to the Secretary of State in Charge of Research and Intelligence.

and risks of the United States in relation to our actual and potential military power, in the interest of national security, for the purpose of making recommendations to the President in connection therewith; and

(2) to consider policies on matters of common interest to the Departments and Agencies of the Government concerned with the national security, and to make recommendations to the President in connection therewith.

Policies considered by the Council under (2) above run the gamut of our national security interests including such matters as export control, foreign information programs, base rights, etc. These generally are referred to the Council by one of its members or as a result of study by interdepartmental organizations such as the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee and, after consideration, are submitted to the President. If approved by him, all appropriate Departments and Agencies are directed to implement such policies, usually subject to the coordination of the cabinet member having primary interest in the subject. The Council, being an advisory body, does not participate in the implementation of such approved policies.

The preparation of reports required by (1) above has been made a continuing assignment to the NSC staff. This is being accomplished by the preparation of reports on the position of the United States with respect to specific countries or world areas in order of priority based upon their relative urgency and importance. From these country and area studies, reports on a world-wide basis are being formulated. When completed, this series of reports will present to the President a clear and comprehensive picture of the objectives, commitments and risks of the United States in relationship to our military power, as it affects the national security. This will provide a sound basis for the formulation of domestic, foreign and military policies and for the conduct of affairs in a consistent and farsighted manner required by our position of world leadership and in the interest of world peace and our own national security.

\*See Chart, pp. 26-27.

# The American Reorientation Program

By FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS  
Assistant Director, Foreign Service Institute

Plans which were in the discussion stage for more than a year have been translated into action in recent months with the inauguration of the Institute's program of American reorientation seminars, which are now conducted the first week of each month as a regular feature of its curriculum.

Under this program, four round-table meetings are held for Foreign Service personnel returning from abroad on home leave, transfer or Washington assignment. The first is devoted to a discussion of the American economic situation, with an analysis of its present strengths and weaknesses; the second deals with underlying social problems in postwar America and with the contemporary political scene; the third focuses on United States public opinion on foreign affairs and the degree of support which can be expected for various aspects of our foreign policy; and the fourth, which is classified "confidential" and limited to officers only (FSS Class II and above), is a frank discussion of the present state of our armed forces and what our military planners see ahead.

The original plan was to hold these four meetings within a space of two days. It has been found more practical, however, to spread them over a period of four days. During the four months in which the program has been in operation, attendance at individual sessions has ranged from fifteen to forty persons, including some Departmental officers and Foreign Service officers on duty in the Department as well as officers and employees just in from the field.

Discussion leaders at these seminars have been persons specially qualified by background and experience to present a penetrating and up-to-the-minute analysis of the aspects of the national scene under discussion. While no particular effort has been made to go after "big names," several quite prominent persons have participated to date, including some well-known to the Service.

For the economic seminar, speakers have included Arthur J. Smithies and Everett Hagen, of the Bureau of the Budget; Walter Salant, of the Council of Economic Advisers; S. Morris Livingston, of the Bureau of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; and Frank R. Garfield, of the Federal Reserve Board.

A well-qualified analyst of social trends has been found in the person of John J. Corson, former executive director of the Social Security Board and now director of research for The Washington Post. Mr. Corson has appeared at two of the four sessions. Philip Kaiser of the Department of Labor and Harry N. Rosenfield of the Federal Security Agency have handled this subject at other meetings.

For expert political analysis the Institute has called upon a succession of Washington newspaper correspondents. In the four programs to date these have been Carroll E. Kilpatrick, of the San Francisco Chronicle; Harold B. Hinton, White House correspondent for the New York Times; Dewey L. Fleming, Washington Bureau chief and leading political writer of the Baltimore Sun; and Edward T. Folliard, White House correspondent for The Washington Post.

The "old faithful" of the seminar on public opinion is H. Schuyler Foster, of the Department's Division of Public Studies, who has appeared each month to present a factual, businesslike analysis of what has been learned from public opinion polls as to American attitudes on foreign policy questions. With Mr. Foster have appeared a succession of publicists who have made their own personal analysis of

how American opinion seems to be trending. Among these have been Wallace R. Deuel, of the Chicago Daily News, whose essays on the Department's problems have appeared on these pages; Roscoe Drummond, chief of the Washington Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor; and Eric Sevareid, news analyst of the Columbia Broadcasting System. In February a new approach was contributed by Darrell St. Claire, of the Department's legislative liaison staff, who provided an insight into how foreign affairs opinion actually comes to focus in the halls of Congress.

The Department of National Defense has cooperated generously in sending to each seminar on military strength and preparedness a trio of topnotch strategic planners from the Army, Navy and Air Force. Colonel W. J. Verbeck of the Army Department general staff, a recent graduate of the National War College, has appeared four times to offer a keen and candid analysis of the present situation as seen from the Army's point of view. The Navy has sent Captains George Anderson, Richard S. Herman, and Thomas Neblett, and the Air Force has been represented by Colonels Richard Arnold and R. T. Carlisle.

All meetings in the reorientation series have offered, in approximately equal proportions, prepared presentations by the speakers and opportunities for question-and-answer discussion. There has been little occasion, therefore, for those attending to leave with inadequate answers to questions which were bothering them. On the contrary, questions have flown thick and fast, and most speakers have been given a thorough work-out. Dr. Edward A. Kennard, Institute staff lecturer on social science subjects who arranges all seminar programs, presides as chairman and discussion leader.

The economic seminar has developed perhaps the most consistent pattern. Although the participating experts have made different points about the American economy, in accordance with some differences of approach to the problem of analysis, their major conclusions have been in fairly close agreement. All have agreed that the present period of high production and full employment in the United States is soundly based, and that anything approaching a major depression is certainly at least several years away. There are no signs at present that a major capital goods boom is coming to a close, they have said, and the existence of extensive unsatisfied demand for housing, automobiles and other durable goods seems to promise a market for capacity production for some time to come.

At the same time, all economists have expressed concern over the present American inflation, which they consider to be a serious instability factor. They have expressed various degrees of expectation that a temporary sharp recession might occur in the fairly near future and cause a price readjustment. When this might come apparently will depend on when business loses confidence in its ability to continue operating at a profit and retrenchment sets in all along the line.

Effects of the European Recovery Plan on the American economy were discussed by all economists. While in any one year the export of American goods to Europe under the plan would amount to only between two and three per cent of the national production, the economists pointed out that it would deprive the economy of considerable quantities of goods already in scarce supply, and therefore would tend to cause further price rises. All scouted the idea, so often ap-

pearing in foreign propaganda, that the United States needed the plan in order to market surplus goods. On the contrary, they agreed, real sacrifices by the American consumer will be required.

A number of questions were asked the economists about ways of dealing with the current inflationary situation. To suggestions that production might be increased by greater effort and a longer work week, the economists pointed out that the major bottleneck is steel production, and that steel mills are already operating at maximum capacity. For any industry requiring steel, lengthening the work week would therefore not be effective. To increase steel production, plant expansion would be required, and plant expansion would mean less steel for other purposes at a time when steel was scarce to increase production two years hence, when it might not be.

The general problem of controlling depressions by economic planning was discussed by one economist, Mr. Smithies. While he believed that depressions could be minimized, if not entirely avoided, by proper economic planning, Mr. Smithies was of the opinion that the American democratic system would not accept now the degree of control necessary to such planning. At the same time, the American people, when a crisis arises, are capable of producing and accepting leadership, improvising solutions, and meeting situations with effective unity of effort, he argued. He pointed to the American war effort, when our production amazed the world, as an example of what the American economy can do under crisis conditions.

The remarks made by Mr. Corson in discussing American social problems will be summarized as a good example of the discussion on this topic. Mr. Corson's approach has been to sketch in broad outlines the basic changes which have taken place in our national life since 1940. Among these he has listed the sharp increase in population, the greatest in our history for any comparable period of years; the accelerated migration of population from the farms toward urban areas; the shifts of population from the interior of the country toward the coastal areas, and especially toward the Pacific Coast; the sharp decrease in persons employed in agriculture, concurrent with a 25 per cent increase in industrial employees; the large increase in the number of American families, and decrease in the size of the family unit; the serious problems created by the housing shortage; the shifting of many social and economic responsibilities from the family to the Government as our population becomes increasingly urban; and the increasing vulnerability of the population to economic difficulties, expressing itself in increasing anxieties and insecurities, as more and more of our families live precariously close to their incomes under urban conditions.

Mr. Corson pointed out that even in 1947, a year in which we had full employment, some 11,000,000 widows, dependent children, aged, disabled, handicapped, diseased and otherwise unfortunate persons received some form of national, State or local welfare assistance. We were able to carry this expense without undue hardship because of our enormous national wealth and productivity, he said, but the fact that the problem had these proportions indicates that the role of the Government has become quite different from that envisaged by many Americans whose ideas and sentiments were formed in terms of our agricultural economy of half a century ago.

In discussing contemporary American politics, speakers on this subject have been exceedingly shy about election predictions. All have said that the race for the Presidency was wide-open. The present divided responsibility between President and Congress was commented on as a serious situation which would tend to get worse during an elec-

tion year.

Mr. Foster's analysis of public opinion polls has shown that while a disturbing number of Americans are poorly informed on foreign affairs, most Government policy in the foreign field appears to enjoy a comfortable margin of public support. Other speakers have pointed out the difficulties of getting the American public educated to a thoughtful understanding of the issues involved. Mr. Deuel was particularly articulate on this point, asserting that the typical American is naive about the realities of international power conflicts and inclined to interpret foreign affairs in terms of moral judgments which bear little relation to the kind of action demanded by the national interest.

It is regrettable that the confidential nature of the discussions on military strength and preparedness prevents the publication of an abstract for *Journal* readers. With all due respect to speakers on other subjects, the representatives of the Army, Navy and Air Force have presented on the whole the most interesting material of the series. It is believed that the insights they have provided into the country's military problems and plans have been perhaps the most valuable aspect of the reorientation discussions.

The reorientation seminars were designed to meet an often-expressed need of Foreign Service personnel for accurate and timely information on what is happening in the United States. The writer first conceived the idea of these meetings two years ago when he was disturbed to find that Foreign Service people who had just visited the United States on home leaves had formed badly distorted impressions of the domestic situation. He recalls, for example, one officer who, in late 1945, had reached the conclusion that America was so rent by labor disturbances that we were weaker than the British—a judgment which seemed strange at the time, and seems stranger still in the light of subsequent events.

We in the Institute are the first to recognize, however, that a few hours of briefing by and discussions with a handful of competent observers of the American scene is in itself only the barest beginning of a real "re-Americanization" program. Foreign Service people coming home—coming more frequently now, it is hoped, as the result of provisions of the new Foreign Service act—should always circulate among their fellow Americans as widely as their time and resources permit, and should take advantage of opportunities to gain an insight into activities outside the normal orbit of their social movements.

A fully developed American reorientation program will some day, we hope, include provisions for a good many arranged tours and visits, with the Department providing travel expenses. Every officer would then be given a systematic sampling of aspects of American life with which he is not closely familiar. Among places which would then (and should now) be visited are industrial plants, business houses, trade meetings, labor conventions, agricultural experiment stations, scientific laboratories, universities, civic meetings etc., ad infinitum. Some possibilities of this sort already exist, and the returning officer or other employee desiring to take advantage of them should make his presence known when he comes to Washington.

In the meantime, all returning officers and employees are cordially urged to attend the Institute's reorientation series when they come through Washington. Since it is always scheduled for the first full week in each month, from Tuesday through Friday, it can be worked into leave and travel plans by a little advance planning. The Director General and Office of the Foreign Service have taken a keen interest in the program from the beginning and have asked that all officers attend in the absence of strong reasons to the contrary.

# The Great Port Royal Earthquake

By STEPHEN GREENE\*

EARLY Tuesday, June 7, 1692, the sun shone bright and hot on the West Indian town of Port Royal, in the heart of the high wind and earthquake country. There was not a cloud in the sky and scarcely a breath of air to ruffle the sea in the bay where two sloops, deep laden with French loot from Haiti, had just arrived to join the other corsairs and merchantmen in the harbor.

During the morning the Jamaica legislative council met and adjourned after voting an address to the King in protest against the high-handed policy of royal governors. The Rev. Mr. E. Heath, the new rector from London, concluded the morning service which he was holding daily, as he said, to "keep up some show of religion" among the people, and proceeded to one of the quieter taverns nearby to have a glass of wine with the council president, John White.

A certain Captain Ruden, who was entertaining at lunch that day, was waiting for Heath, but the rector was delayed when President White lit a pipe and seemed in the mood for talk. It was only a little after 11 a.m.

At about 11:40 a gentle tremor was felt in the ground, accompanied by a hollow rolling noise which some said came from the North but which others maintained sounded mysteriously in both earth and air. Dr. Heath asked his companion what it was and the latter replied:

"It is an earthquake. Be not afraid—it will soon be over."

But President White was mistaken. With a thunderous rumble there came a second and a more severe jolt. Someone in the street shouted "Earthquake!" and then came the third shock—one of the most violent disturbances of the earth on record. In two minutes' time it had made wreckage of perhaps the most prosperous and important English center in the New World—and certainly the most wicked. A glance at the history of Port Royal may explain the fascination with which the rest of the world learned of its ruin.

Before Cromwell's forces seized Jamaica from the Spanish, the site that was to be Port Royal was a tiny island, the most westerly of a series of limestone and sand keys at the mouth of what is now known as Kingston Harbor. Soon the action of the tides as it piled sand around the islets had formed a peninsula. The British mounted guns there to guard the harbor, buildings clustered around the guns, and when Charles II ascended the throne in 1660 the settlement was named Port Royal in his honor and the battery became Fort Charles.

The slave trade, the budding sugar industry and the buccaneers got the new town off to a good start. The pirates formed a partnership with the English merchants of Jamaica who bought, dirt cheap, the loot from Spanish galleons; and when that efficient Welshman Henry Morgan came along piracy was put on an organized basis. After the sack of Porto Bello the successful buccaneers divided their spoils on the half-moon beach at Port Royal: bullion from the mines of Peru and Mexico, church plate, silks, gold dust and pearls by the bushel. In those days the horses were shod with silver plate.

Thousands of people were attracted to Jamaica by this wealth and Port Royal grew to accommodate them. When the peninsula had been covered by houses, stakes were driven into the sea floor, new sand was poured in and more houses were erected until four-fifths of the city stood on a haphazard foundation of made land. The community must have

\*The author, after graduating from Harvard in 1937, worked on the *Japan Advertiser*, the *Paris Herald*, and, during the first year of the war, was on the staff of the *N. Y. Herald Tribune*. For the next four years he was with the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, and is now a free lance writer.

presented an uninviting appearance on the whole for the buildings were generally small and close-crowded on narrow unpaved streets. And sleep was uneasy, since the pirates liked to get rid of the proceeds of their ventures in a night of spectacular debauchery. Although peace with Spain ultimately forced many of the buccaneers to remove to Haiti—and by the time of the earthquake had reduced the population to between three and four thousand—Port Royal did not change its ways.

"There was not a more ungodly people on the face of the earth," commented Dr. Heath. A small tremor in 1687 which caused the birds to "hang motionless" in "great astonishment" over the town and a tidal wave to sweep through the streets, sucking the sand beneath houses, had no apparent effect on the populace. Hence the great quake on that morning in June, five years later, came to be regarded by the pious as a judgment of God. There were those who lived to tell of it, and from their accounts we can piece together the story.

When the council president and the rector felt the third shock, they realized that this was no ordinary earthquake. The two men heard the church tower crash to the ground as they ran out into the street.

"I quickly lost [White]," the rector wrote later, "and made towards Morgan's Fort, because being a wide open space I thought to be there securest from the falling houses. But as I made towards it, I saw the earth open and swallow up a multitude of people, and the sea mounting in upon them over the fortifications. I then laid aside all thought of escaping and resolved to make towards my own lodging, and there to meet death in as good posture as I could. From the place where I was, I was forced to cross and run through two or three very narrow streets. The houses and walls fell on each side of me; some bricks came rolling over my shoes but none hurt me. When I came to my lodging I found there all things in the same order I left them, not a picture, of which there were several fair ones in my chamber, being out of its place."

It was fortunate for the rector that he had been detained on his way to Captain Ruden's. At the third shock the Captain's house was swallowed up in the ground, and he, his wife, children and guests were never seen again.

Another Port Royal resident saw the bricks rise in the floor of the tavern where he was sitting. "We ran out of the house," he wrote, "where we saw all people with lifted-up hands begging God's assistance. We continued running up the street, whilst on either side [of] us we saw the houses, some swallowed up, others thrown on heaps; the sand in the street rise like the waves of the sea, lifting up all persons who stood upon it and immediately dropping down into pits; and at the same instant a flood of water breaking in and rolling these poor souls over and over, some catching hold of beams and rafters of houses; others were found in the sand that appeared when the water was drained away with their legs and arms out—we beholding this dismal sight. The small piece of ground whereon sixteen or eighteen of us stood (praised be God) did not sink."

"I lost all my people and goods, my wife and two men, Mrs. B. and her daughter," another man wrote. "One white maid escaped, who gave me an account that her mistress was in her closet two pairs of stairs high, and she was sent into the garret, where was Mrs. B. and her daughter, when she felt the earthquake, and bid her take up her child and run down. But turning about, [she] met the water at the top of the garret stairs, for the house sunk down right, and is now 30 feet under water."



A True and Perfect Relation of that most Sad and Terrible  
**EARTHQUAKE, at Port-Royal in JAMAICA,**  
 Which happened on Tuesday the 7th. of June, 1692

A. The Houses Falling. B. The Churches. C. The Sugar Works. D. The Mills. E. The Bridges in the whole country. F. The Rock and the Mountains. G. Captain Ruden's House Sunk first into the Earth, with his Wife, and Family. H. The Ground rolling under the Minister's Feet. I. The great Church and Tower Falling. K. The Earth Opening and Swallowing Multitudes of People in Morgan's Fort. L. The Minister Kneeling down in a Ring with the People in the Street at Prayers. M. The Wharf covered with the Sea. N. Dr. Heath going from Ship to Ship to visit the bruised People, and to do his last Office to the dead Corpses that lay Floating from the Point. O. Thieves Robbing and Breaking open both Dwelling Houses and Ware-houses during the Earthquake. P. Dr. Trapham a Doctor of Physick, hanging by the hands on a Rock of the Chimney, and one of his Children hanging about his Neck seeing his wife and the rest of his Children a Sinking. Q. A Boat coming to save them. R. The Minister preaching in a Tent to the People. S. The dead Bodies of some Hundreds floating about the Harbour. T. The Sea washing the dead Carkasses out of their Graves and Toubas, and dashed to pieces by the Earthquake. V. People swallow'd up in the Earth several as high as their Necks above Ground. W. The Dogs eating of Dead Mens Heads. X. Several Ships Cast away and driven into the very Town. Y. A Woman and her two Daughters beat to pieces one against the other. Z. Mr. Beckford is Digging out of the Ground.

Mrs. Akers was more fortunate. She dropped through a crevice in the ground into some water and saw the earth close about her. But miraculously it opened again in a matter of seconds and she was thrown clear, suffering only a scratched cheek and a soaking. Lewis Galdy, according to the legend on his tombstone inscribed years later, was swallowed by the earth and a moment later pitched into the ocean to be picked up alive by a rescue boat. Dr. Trapham was saved, together with one of his children, when he held on to a chimney until the worst of the shocks were over.

On the whole those persons who were out in the open away from falling walls fared better than those caught in-

doors. But even in the open many people fell into cracks and were crushed to death or suffocated. Others were partially imprisoned in the ground and later drowned in the rising water. Some were buried with their heads above ground. In addition to these relatively narrow cracks in the earth—one witness maintains that two to three hundred of them could be seen at the same time—there were larger crevices which opened to swallow whole houses.

The shocks continued with such severity that Dr. Heath had difficulty in remaining on his knees as he led prayers in the street. Although the air remained quiet a giant wave swept the harbor, tearing vessels loose from their moorings

and driving one French prize ship over the roofs of the sinking houses into the market place. The frigate Swan was dashed into the crumbling town but fortunately did not capsize and later provided a refuge for many of the sufferers. While all this was going on, the earth kept up such a frightful "roaring and bellowing" that runaway slaves were said to have returned, terrified and begging forgiveness, to their masters.

When the worst was over Fort Charles and a few shattered houses, perhaps 200, were all that remained of "the fairest town of all the English plantations." The dead numbered somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000; the property damage was estimated at £400,000. Wharf Street and the streets adjacent to it had been the first to slip into the water. This was the location of the biggest warehouses, the most fashionable homes and, at its eastern extremity, the church. Then Morgan's Fort, to the South, and the neck of land to the East had given away, isolating Port Royal from the mainland. Those buildings at any considerable distance from the center of town disappeared entirely. Those nearer the limestone core of the reef sank according to their distance from this area of comparative safety—some to their rooftops, others to first floor balconies.

Elsewhere on the island the damage to property had been at least equally severe, although the loss of life was comparatively negligible. Not an English-style house in Spanish Town or Passage Fort was left standing and not a building at Liganee survived. Whole plantations were engulfed on the flatlands, and to the North 1,000 acres of land sank abruptly into the sea. In the mountains where the havoc was worse, two peaks broke off, falling together in a mass to deflect from Port Royal for several days a river that had been the chief source of the town's drinking water. Crags pitched from mountain tops, stripping the timber from the slopes as they fell.

Although some townspeople prayed with Dr. Heath in the streets there were many more who were otherwise occupied. The pillage of Port Royal started that afternoon and continued for weeks. Wharfmen, hoodlums and slaves assaulted any buildings above water. Men and women attempting to save their valuables were murdered in the streets. And "whoring and drinking . . . cursing and swearing" went on exactly as before, Dr. Heath complained to a friend in London. The people, in fact, showed themselves in this crisis to be so wicked that the rector preferred not to attempt to sleep among them: he accepted the invitation of some merchants to spend the night on one of the vessels in the harbor, where, however, he was unable to close his eyes for long because hourly tremors made the guns jar and roll on the deck above him.

Looting was not confined to the land: the jewelry of the dead who floated in the water and vast quantities of precious goods were picked up by sea-going scavengers. The legislative council, operating from emergency quarters on board ship, was obliged to proclaim that one-third of all prizes found in the sea might be kept by the finder provided the remainder was turned in to the authorities. Since there was no earthquake insurance in those days, fortunes changed hands overnight.

Some of the newly-rich did not live to enjoy their wealth. A plague broke out and people were soon dying by the hundreds. With more houses collapsing each day and the sea slowly eating up the rest of the city, the residents felt—quite wrongly as it happened—that it would be only a matter of time before the entire town sank under the ocean. Many unable to board ships crossed the harbor to Liganee, the future Kingston, and there 500 graves were dug in a single month. It would probably be no exaggeration to say that half again as many people died from the sickness following the earthquake as were killed in the original catas-

trophe.

The shocks kept up with diminished vigor for the next three weeks, accompanied by thunder and lightning, swarms of mosquitoes and a heat wave unrelieved by rain. It seemed to grow hotter each day with never a cooling breeze. The Jamaica council appealed to London for help, pointing out that since Port Royal had poured hundreds of thousands of pounds into English coffers and had been the most aggressive of Empire outposts she now deserved consideration from the home government. The answer to the plea is unrecorded.

Most of Port Royal's destruction, according to later investigation, undoubtedly came because the town was built on made land; as a result of the shocks almost all the sand around the rocky core of the reef slid away, and with it the buildings for which it provided the foundation. Many of the houses not engulfed by the water were shaken to pieces, for they were built on the rigid principles common to English architecture; many, in fact, were constructed in part of bricks imported from England, a mistake that was still being made in this century—with similar results in the 1907 earthquake. The more flexible Spanish plaster and wood buildings withstood the shocks comparatively well.

The fact that as many as 200 Port Royal homes survived after a fashion while the damage to the opposite shore of Jamaica was uniformly severe suggests to seismologists that the quake must have originated well to the north of the city. It was probably caused, they say, by a sudden vertical displacement at the bottom of the ocean a short distance off the north coast of the island; it was primarily because Port Royal was the largest settlement in Jamaica that she suffered the greatest casualties. Nevertheless the Port Royal earthquake ranks as one of the most appalling in its effects of any known to history. For years ministers of the gospel in America and England referred in their sermons to the awful fate of the city, and on Jamaica the Seventh of June was for long observed as an anniversary of fasting and humiliation.

Since then Port Royal's history has presented an unparalleled record of municipal pertinacity in the face of disaster. The town has been regularly destroyed by acts of God, and just as regularly it has been rebuilt by the survivors. It was restored after the Great Earthquake, after a fire had razed it in 1702, after it had been levelled by a hurricane twenty years later, after another great fire in 1816, and again following the big quake of 1907 in which Fort Victoria, one of the most powerful batteries in America, sank nearly ten feet under the water.

Today, true to its tradition of survival, the sunbaked little town boasts a population of somewhat more than 1,000 cheerful souls. Unmindful of the past they keep their houses neat and their lawns close-cut, and this tidy settlement forms an odd contrast to the old pink stones of Fort Charles, which is all that remains of the original community. The present day visitor may hire a boat and row over the greater part of the former city, now covered by a thick layer of coral. Of the treasure said to be lying on the sea floor only a rusty bell has been brought to the surface. Some maintain that this is the bell from Dr. Heath's church; but others say no, the church bell still hangs in the fallen belfry. And when a big wind is due one can hear it toll warning to the wicked old city lying at the bottom of the Caribbean.

#### IN MEMORIAM

DANIELS. The Honorable Josephus Daniels on January 15, 1948, at Raleigh, North Carolina. Mr. Daniels was Secretary of the Navy during World War I and Ambassador to Mexico from 1933 to 1941.

# Life on the Trade Conference Circuit

By A. GUY HOPE  
*Foreign Service Officer*

What is a trade conference? Despite faint recollections about the Stateside wanderings of Foreign Service brethren, I was forced to pose the question when confronted with a trade conference assignment after a recent return home from duty in China.

Officials of the Department of State and Commerce assured me the procedure was painless and the results beneficial. But it remained for the experiences of the tour to dramatize how worthwhile such an assignment can be.

In order to bring to American world traders first-hand information from overseas, and with a realization of the importance of re-Americanization to the Foreign Service Officer, the two Departments have worked out a system whereby an officer who has been dealing with commercial matters abroad may visit regional offices of the Department of Commerce in the United States. There the officer confers with business men having interests in the area where he has been assigned. Such conferences are usually arranged at the beginning or end of a home-leave period. Foreign Service Regulations, Chapter XIV—31 notes 12 and following contain the authority for and a fuller explanation of trade conference procedure.

Visits to industrial establishments and many other interesting places add to the officer's knowledge, and pleasant social events lighten his toil. Since there are "field offices" of Commerce located in 46 important cities, there is a wide choice of area to be visited and type of activity to be pursued. This variety lends novelty and special interest to the proceedings; no two offices are exactly alike, and problems and approach differ widely in some regions.

It is a far cry from a discussion of flood control in Oregon to the examination of the wonders of mass production at River Rouge. And there is a noticeable difference between watching the making of a movie in an outdoor Hollywood studio where the thermometer reads 87 degrees and talking utility problems with Wall Street power executives while the snow beats down outside.

The duration of the assignment and the number of cities visited depend upon several factors, including the time for which the officer can be spared from other duties and the appropriations available.

In spite of the difficulties of carrying on anything like normal trade with China today, interest among business men remains keen, and there is a steady and large demand for late information about that country. I had the unusual opportunity of coming from Shanghai as a passenger on a round-the-world freighter and en route saw something of the economies of a dozen countries. It was therefore decided to make my tour somewhat more extensive than usual. It proved to be truly the "Deluxe Circuit."

Following the advice of conference-wise officers in Washington, I prepared a brief press release for use on arrival at the cities on the circuit and wrote several five-minute talks as a basis for future discussions with meetings of business groups. Appropriate officials criticized and aided in framing these notes for most effective use. As soon as a schedule was agreed upon, State Department offices arranged transportation and Commerce officials requested their field offices to make hotel reservations and set up appointments.

Preparation for the conferences include notification to world traders by the field offices through their locally published "World Trade News" of the dates of the visit; publicity through local newspapers; and telephone advice to traders, banks, world trade organizations, universities and

others known to be interested in the service offered. Occasionally photographs are requested in connection with advance publicity, and the Department of Commerce Field Service offices in Washington forward a biographic sketch to the regional offices concerned.

Armed with train tickets, notification of reservations, and travel orders, I arrived in Philadelphia as my first stop, prepared to meet those business men who might wish to call. And in large numbers call they did, and so continued during the entire tour. A glance at the engagement sheet served as a preview of what was to come. The list includes importers, exporters, forwarders, bankers, dealers in industrial equipment, manufacturers, and financial consultants. Each presented a special and interesting problem, ranging from details of specific transactions in China to general surveys of business prospects throughout the Orient. In its report on the visit, the Philadelphia Regional Office commented that "word of Consul Hope's availability on trade-conference assignment was received by our contacts with avidity." The expression is apt. A pleasant interlude, also a forerunner of many such occasions, was a luncheon with a banking group, where much more was learned from research experts than I was able to contribute to their knowledge.

From Philadelphia I proceeded to New York, there to observe what life is like in that highly competitive, efficient metropolis. Many people who wanted to talk business were turned away despite a schedule of fifteen-minute appointments, efficient management by the office staff, and my effort to meet the demand by seeing people all day Saturday in my hotel room. The New York Regional Office therefore requested and obtained an additional week's assignment at the end of my tour. It was a busy and highly interesting period.

Several fine luncheon meetings were staged in that city by banks which invited leading customers with foreign trade interests to help me partake of delicious food and participate in question-and-answer forum sessions. Among the most enjoyable of these meetings was a luncheon sponsored by the Guaranty Trust Company in one of their luxurious dining rooms, attended by five bank officers and senior representatives from International General Electric, Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, United States Steel Export Company, Rubberset Company, Remington Rand, Inc., L. E. Waterman Company, Monsanto Chemical Company, Nuess, Hesslein & Company, Firestone International Company, Monogram Pictures Corporation, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and American Cyanamid Company.

At the Emerson Radio plant, I saw the efficient use of sub-assemblies in the manufacture of small units by American industry.

Next stop was Detroit, where I enjoyed conducted tours of industrial establishments and a busy several days of meetings with manufacturers and export managers. An interesting feature was a full-dress visit to the Ford Motor Company plant, a fine luncheon at Dearborn Inn, and discussions with senior export officials of the Ford company.

Then on to Chicago, where airline officials, manufacturers, and traders were met singly in the office and in groups at luncheon meetings. There I was invited to hold a closed session with members of the regional office staff, a procedure which later became routine.

In St. Louis, I found a very active and keen group of foreign traders, and a number of manufacturers of heavy goods who were interested in exploring the future potential of the oriental market.

Memphis brought my first ventures into radio speaking during the tour; local commentators supplemented the usual press interviews with radio sessions. On one occasion, we recorded a broadcast one afternoon, and my breakfast the next morning was nearly spoiled as I sat in the coffee-shop and heard myself earnestly discoursing on the problems of trade with the Far East via transcription.

A large turnout of the Memphis International Center listened patiently at a luncheon meeting while I delivered a fifteen-minute talk (there was a natural tendency to expand somewhat as the trend of desired information was disclosed), then gave me quite an active half-hour of intelligent and informed questions. My respect for American business men has become even higher than before as I have listened around the country to the line of questioning in these periods.

Louisville was one of the most interesting and entertaining cities on the itinerary, thanks to the especially cordial reception by the Commerce Manager and his family. The visit started off at high speed and rarely slacked its pace, never its interest. From my train I hurried to breakfast; was immediately met by newspaper people wanting pictures and interviews; then whisked over to a university to address one of the senior groups; followed a series of office appointments; an important luncheon group to address, and the usual question-and-answer period. The afternoon brought visits to two great industrial establishments, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation and Seagram's Distillers; and finally a delightful dinner at the home of the Manager. Other days followed rapidly, with business and pleasure nicely blended.

Then, just before Christmas, I arrived at Richmond, Virginia, which I had known well in prewar days, where I enjoyed several sessions with old and new friends, including a good luncheon meeting with a banking, manufacturing, and trading group and a visit to an important manufacturing plant.

As "Phase One" drew to a close, I returned to my home in Norfolk for the Christmas holiday, but not completely to inactivity. Through the advance publicity of the Richmond District Office, press and radio desired interviews, and I complied. In Norfolk I had the unique experience of being interviewed over the radio by my younger brother, who is associated with a broadcasting station there. He remarked that it was a splendid opportunity in his official capacity to keep me cornered long enough to learn many things about my travels which I had not had the opportunity to communicate at home.

On returning to Washington, I learned that due to demands from West Coast traders, and as a rounding out of the tour, the two interested Departments had decided to send me out to the West Coast on similar work. So early in



FSO A. Guy Hope being interviewed on China by Miss Kay Allen over Station WMPS in Memphis, Tennessee.

the New Year, I flew from the Capital toward the Great Northwest.

Seattle presented a scene of well-organized activity on the part of Regional Office officials and the business community. A busy schedule of personal interviews was broken by several worthwhile group meetings; this time the trend was on shipping, heavy goods, lumber, and other essential commodities. Again the novelty of change; at one meeting of a well-known group of students and followers of Far Eastern affairs, I shared the rostrum with a gifted educator and had the pleasure of "re-clothing the tailor" (if anyone reads Carlyle any-

more) by asking more questions than I assayed to answer. There were more pleasant social interludes spacing the conference pattern.

At Portland, the District Manager invited me to accompany him on a visit to Salem to discuss flood control (river banks were overflowed all along our route of travel), and I enjoyed the opportunity of meeting people from all over the State and seeing something of that magnificent country. It was in Portland that I received my first and last extra emolument to supplement the Government's per diem allowance; at a large luncheon of a transportation group, someone drew my name out of a hat and I received a five-dollar door prize. There is still debate going on as to whether the District Manager is entitled to fifty percent of my "cum-sha," but so far I have remained firm.

Flying into San Francisco is always thrilling. I had arranged a daytime flight on a Saturday so I could see the area, and the fogs which (it is rumored) sometimes threaten there kindly stayed away.

In the city of the Golden Gate, the program was full. The variety again appeared; on one day I addressed a very large meeting of the World Trade Association of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco which was attended almost entirely by exporters-importers. The next day I talked informally and at length with a smaller group in Oakland which was constituted entirely of manufacturers. Office conferences were frequent, and again a meeting with the Regional staff was a part of the program.

My first visit to Los Angeles came next, and there, near mid-January, I stepped into the tropics. An overcoat was an insult, and the only complaint of the inhabitants related to the dryness of the area; this with the northwest country flooded to the danger point!

The cordiality which marked personnel of all the Commerce offices made the Los Angeles visit especially pleasant; the reception was as warm as the friendly skies. In fact, one luncheon session with men experienced in China trade was brisk enough to be called hot; there I threw the notes away and we enjoyed a rapid interchange of ideas. Individual conferences followed. A more formal meeting went well,

(Continued on page 40)

# Press Comment

## THIS CHANGING WORLD

FROM THE *Washington Star*, FEBRUARY 5, 1948

By Constantine Brown

A project for another streamlining of the State Department—classified top secret for the present—is being prepared for presentation to Congress this session.

The project is being masterminded by Maj. Gen. Otto Nelson who, after retiring from the Army at the end of the war, served for a short time in the State Department and later joined the New York Life Insurance Co. as director of its housing projects.

Gen. Nelson was an assistant to Gen. Joseph McNarney, deputy chief of staff, during the war and was the object of a searching investigation by the Senate Military Affairs Committee in connection with an illegal order for destruction of subversive files in the War Department.

The new streamlining plan is the most important and exhaustive ever envisaged. It aims to merge the personnel of the Foreign Service with that of the State Department in a single organization.

At present the Foreign service is a separate body within the State Department and its members must take especially difficult entrance examinations in order to qualify for posts abroad which may lead eventually to career ministerships or ambassadorships.

The State Department personnel are civil service employees. These people are not qualified for foreign service unless they take the necessary examinations. The members of the Foreign Service are professionals in the same way as Army, Navy and Air Force officers are.

Before Foreign Service candidates are allowed to take the written examination they are subjected to extreme scrutiny as to their loyalty, their associations and any evidence of "ideological allergy" which would make them security risks in the confidential jobs with which they may be entrusted. State Department officials are required to take only the usual civil service tests.

While Foreign Service officers cannot be transferred permanently to any other department, and enjoy lifetime security in their jobs—as do officers in the armed forces—State Department officials can be moved from one department to another and can be deprived of their jobs in some cases with a change of administration.

Many of the State Department's civil service employees were blanketed into the department during and after the war from now-defunct agencies such as the Office of Strategic Services and the Foreign Economic Administration. Although they have civil service status, they can be lopped off in any economy drive involving the State Department. They do not enjoy the security of Foreign Service officers.

The streamlining plan, described as necessary for the rejuvenation of the service, provides for a single service including both branches of the State Department. Some Congressmen who have learned of the scheme describe it as "machine politics" similar to the 1935 legislation which exempted postmasters from removal with a change of administration.

Although the State Department as a whole recently has been the target of severe criticism, especially from Congress, because of its confused policies and lack of candor, the burden of responsibility for the inner workings of this "confusion" is laid at the steps of newcomers from former agencies.

Frequently the security check worked in reverse, that is to say, those who had pronounced sympathy for Com-

unist ideology were given preference over others. It is from among these officials who were blanketed into the State Department that acts of disloyalty occurred.

Now the attempt is being made to place all these newcomers—men and women whose loyalty in some cases is questionable—into one service enjoying the same security as men of the Foreign Service.

## NEED FOR CLOSER RELATION

WITH CONGRESS

FROM *The New York Times*, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1948

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—The American Foreign Service Journal, which is published by the United States Diplomatic Corps, came out this week with the observation that there is a lack of sympathy or understanding between the State Department and Congress.

It added, moreover, despite its reticence about public self-criticism, that "of all the problems confronting the department at the start of the new year, none perhaps is greater than the need for better liaison with Congress."

Since the Department of State is also confronted with the problem of reconstructing half the world and containing the expansion of communism at the same time, the second statement probably needs some qualification, but when the diplomats say that there is a lack of sympathy between Congress and the State Department, their reputation for understatement is not in jeopardy.

Almost any representative of the State Department approaching the brae of the Capitol these days is a hostile object to the average Congressman. The legislator not only identifies him as an agent of the executive branch of the Government (a Democratic executive at that) but as a symbol of all the headaches and frustrations involved in foreign affairs today.

Nor is that all. The State Department representative, usually a little too well dressed and too well educated to be popular on the Hill, is often unconsciously treated, not as a representative of his own Government, but as an advocate for foreign governments.

Since the representative of the State Department is just as patriotic as the Congressman, just as eager to serve his country's own best interests, and usually a lot better informed on the subject, he is naturally not very jubilant about the way he is treated and doesn't go around unless he thinks it's necessary.

The result of these postures is now evident in the debate over the Marshall Plan. All witnesses there have agreed, including Secretary of State Marshall, that the State Department was not equipped to administer the Marshall Plan, but not even those who are willing for the department to do so asked why it wasn't so equipped or suggested that maybe it should be.

No change in the tactics or personnel of the State Department is likely to remove this mutual suspicion, our constitutional division of powers and our isolationist history being what they are, but some things that could have been done before the great debate on the ERP were not done and, as a result, the men representing the department on Capitol Hill are seriously handicapped.

Before the war, responsibility or liaison with Congress lay with Assistant Secretary of State Breckinbridge Long, and early in the war with Assistant Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

When Mr. Acheson moved up into the office of Under-Secretary of State, he still carried the burden of the Congressional job, but when he resigned last summer the task was turned over to Charles Bohlen, who replaced Benjamin P. Cohen as Counselor of the Department.

Mr. Bohlen is one of the ablest young men in the service and, in terms of experience on major issues, probably knows more about the relations among the Big Four than any other career officer in the service.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Bohlen not only has all the other duties of counselor to supervise, but he has been the principal Russian interpreter at all the Big Four meetings, the chief spokesman of the department to the press and radio correspondents at the Foreign Ministers' meetings, a policy aide to General Marshall at the United Nations, an assistant to George Kennan on the policy-planning committee, and a general adviser to Under-Secretary of State Lovett on questions of high policy.

The criticism that is made of the present system, therefore, is not that Mr. Bohlen does not have the ability to do any one or even any two of these jobs, but that, since he also eats and sleeps like less influential men, does not have time to do them all.

He does, of course, have some help. Florence Kirlin, who assisted Mr. Acheson, is still an aide to Mr. Bohlen. Carl Marcy, a career officer, is acting legislative counsel, and Darrell St. Claire and Allen Moreland watch developments in the Senate and House respectively. Also, a special staff has been put together quickly to watch the developments on the ERP bill.

None of these men, however, including Mr. Bohlen, is on intimate or even casual terms with the key figures on Capitol Hill, and while the theory is that Mr. Bohlen will now devote most of his time to the Congressional liaison job, no steps have been taken to relieve him of any of the other responsibilities he has had to deal with in the past.

It is true, as the Foreign Service Journal points out, that Congress prefers to deal with policy makers instead of a policy reporter who is merely assigned to Capitol Hill, but it is also generally regarded as true that the State Department's Congressional task cannot be handled as a side-line by a busy officer who spends a good deal of his time out of the country.

The conclusion that is being drawn from all this by observers in the capital, therefore, is this: that, as the Journal says, "The exigencies of the times demand a closer working relationship between the two branches of government"; that a good policy without Congressional sanction is useless; and that the man who is responsible for the job should devote most of his time to it and not merely appear on Capitol Hill when the State Department wants to whoop a bill through Congress.

## NOT WORKING TOGETHER

EDITORIAL FROM THE *Washington Post*, FEBRUARY 7, 1948

"The exigencies of the times," concludes the *American Foreign Service Journal*, published by the United States Diplomatic Corps, "demand a closer working relationship" between Congress and the State Department. The truth of this observation leaps to the mind of anyone who closely observes the present pulling and hauling over the Marshall Plan. It is painfully evident that Congress has little faith in the State Department. And the men who actively direct our foreign relations reciprocate with a deep-seated aloofness toward Congress. Yet nothing could be plainer than the fact that these two arms of Government must work in coordination if the United States is to make its foreign policies effective.

It is at least hopeful that the *Foreign Service Journal* recognizes the urgency of improving the relationship between the foreign policy makers in the executive and legislative branches. We hope that leaders in Congress and top personnel in the State Department will do likewise. For it is reasonable to suppose that Congress will have a larger share in the shaping of foreign policy in the years ahead than it has ever had before. Its consent will be necessary whenever funds are to be spent, and material aid looms larger than heretofore in our international dealings. Yet the problem is more than one of liaison. Skillful liaison work ought to be combined with frequent meetings between the Secretary of State and leaders of the Senate and House and their committees on foreign affairs. Secretary Hull proved the effectiveness of such consultation when the United Nations was in the gestation stage. Of course, such conferences take time and patience and statesmanship. But we know of no way in which a successful foreign policy can be carried out under our constitutional system without leadership embracing all three things.

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"... and now he claims diplomatic immunity."



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AMALGAMATION?

At the Foreign Service Association luncheon on February 25th at the National Press Club, the Secretary of State in an impromptu speech said that three times in recent Congressional hearings he had been asked if the Foreign Service was part of the Department of State. Three times, said General Marshall, he replied that the Service was very much a part of the Department.

The concern of the Secretary's interlocutors was symptomatic; the relation of the Foreign Service to the Department has been receiving much more study in the last few years than those serving outside Washington have probably realized, as the comment elsewhere in this issue by Mr. Constantine Brown demonstrates. It may come as some surprise to the field that the question of amalgamation of the Foreign Service and the Department is being actively studied. In July of last year Assistant Secretary Peurifoy told a Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Branch that he was then of the opinion that "we should have one Foreign Office of the United States." Mr. Peurifoy indicated, however, that such a transformation would depend on a number of things.

As a preliminary step in determining its desirability and feasibility the Bureau of the Budget and the Department have jointly undertaken a fact finding survey bearing particularly on the organization of foreign offices in other countries. This study group has now turned in its report which is under consideration. The project is by no means as advanced as Mr. Brown's article would indicate, and there is nothing secret about it.

The JOURNAL trusts that no decision will be taken on amalgamation without the widest possible consultation among those affected. We have the impression that there have been several studies of the problem—but these working papers do not appear to have been widely circulated.

It is believed that the Bureau of the Budget prepared a survey for Secretary Byrnes when he took office. This has not been publicly released. The authors of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 began their work with a study of amalgamation, and the Act appears to be so drawn as to be adaptable to the workings of an amalgamated "Foreign Office." Also under Mr. Byrnes, General Otto Nelson undertook a searching study of the organization of the Department, which touched on some of the virtues and difficulties

of amalgamation. And finally there is the study undertaken jointly with the Bureau of the Budget, to which Mr. Peurifoy referred in the Committee hearings.

At first glance there are some obvious advantages to a merger; overlapping jurisdictions could be straightened out; there should be a better family understanding in a single Service, and consolidation might unseal compartments and dissolve cliques. Moreover, consolidation seems to be the usual pattern in foreign offices of other countries. In most countries the Foreign Service is not a separate unit. The United States is one of a minority of nations which maintains a Foreign Service distinct from the Foreign Office.

Certainly the consolidated plan is bound to look more attractive to those who draw up organization charts and those who study them.

Nevertheless we have grave reservations about amalgamation and about how it is to be accomplished.

In the first place, just what is meant by amalgamation? We understand that present thinking is that there should be a single Foreign Office-Foreign Service standing on its own feet, on a career basis, apart from the Civil Service.

But it is difficult to conceive of an amalgamated Department of State using Foreign Service pay scales, retirement, and personnel procedures which would set it apart from other Government agencies. Other Departments of the Government are vigilant in maintaining their due degree of influence in the direction of the Foreign Service of the United States. Amalgamation, on the separate unit plan, would not necessarily diminish this influence but other agencies must be convinced that it will not, or the project will have a rocky road.

We believe, on the other hand, that amalgamation might eventually lead to assimilation to the Civil Service; and that might well mean obliteration of the Foreign Service. Theoretically it might be possible to maintain within the overall Civil Service framework a specialized group on international relations. But foreign affairs in times like these ought to be handled by those who are prepared to devote a lifetime to them, and who are specially trained in Spartan manner for the world arena.

Over a generation we have been trying to build up the best possible Foreign Service; it is immeasurably better than it was fifty years ago. One of our greatest achievements, so obvious that it is often overlooked, has been the elimination of practically all political pressure on the Service. In any sweeping reorganizations, like those contemplated, the dangers of reopening the door to politics must be faced.

It may be that as the world shrinks, and as the communal millennium dawns, the need for career Foreign Services will become progressively less, but certainly that time is not now even remotely in sight.

The characteristics of the Foreign Service still differ considerably from those of the home service in the Department of State. The difference is not one of quality but of preferences and training. A Foreign Service officer abroad is a professional man who is expected not only to use such tools of his trade as fluency in foreign languages, but also to be skilled in reporting of a special kind, in negotiation, and in executing, through personal contact, the more or less impersonal instructions he receives from Washington.

In the nature of things he changes his work and theatre of operations frequently; the home service officer is more probably engaged in a specialized line requiring continuity and permanence.

Furthermore, it is questionable to what extent officers in the Department's home service would wish to undertake careers in the field. The days when diplomacy was a pleasant and leisurely occupation, carried out in garden spots or high-

(Continued on page 52)

# The Journal's Guest Editor

ERIC SEVAREID

*Chief Washington Correspondent for CBS*

I could be wrong (fortunately the public has a short memory, permitting many of us in the news commenting industry to remain in business) but it seems to me that what we all face immediately ahead is one of the great, decisive moments of history. Indeed, I think we can narrow it down to this very twelve months period and say that the year 1948 is apt to be one of the landmark years, one of the dates that stick in the minds of the future, a date such as 1848 or 1929, when a basic change in the condition of western men was suddenly effected or revealed.

Therefore the weight of each one of us as an American is expanded in geometric proportion. What each of us does and thinks and says is important far beyond its importance to the world in other times. So it becomes a privilege—and burden—of extraordinary proportions to represent this particular country at this particular time of history. By a giant coincidence, the United States has come to assume the controlling power over the course of western society at the precise time when the very existence of that society is literally in the balance. This puts an incomparable responsibility upon all Americans and the responsibility upon Americans who represent America's policies and speak its mind to other peoples is unique.

We have arrived at a point where the whole world is closely watching, not only the American government, but each individual American who works abroad. This means that his daily living is subject to constant and exaggerated pressures, unprecedented in the experience of our countrymen. The praise we receive is inflated; the blame is abnormal. We now occupy that hyper-intensified position Englishmen occupied fifty years ago, but it is worse for us because our margin for error is much narrower and the consequences of error infinitely more tragic. It is altogether harder to be an American in another land than it has ever been, since we as individuals presumably have not experienced the same sudden advance towards omniscience as our country has towards omnipotence.

It seems to me that there is one thing all our envoys, however high or low their position, must now possess and that is *belief* in their country. What I am thinking about is not to be confused with simple nationalism, which is a mere reflex reaction, nor with any kind of master race pose which injured Britons abroad so very often. I am thinking about the belief in America which comes from a true knowledge of America. And I am thinking of the knowledge which comes not merely from the books and the lectures and the pages of the press. I am thinking of the *feeling* about this

country which finally comes to the intelligent American of good will after he has lived intensely and variously at home and has experienced the comparisons of life abroad. The feeling that when all is said and done, with due cognizance taken of the misery and the harsh in our national nature, there is still a great, simple goodness at the core of our American life; the clear understanding that despite our stupidities and suspicions, there is a simple highmindedness at the core of our foreign policies.

I believe—I know—that these things are so, and I fail to see how any man can properly represent this country unless he, too, has come to know his people. And so if there are those among you who have arrived at a different understanding of America, it seems to me that such men should leave this service at once. For time servers will not do when there is no time. At the risk of incurring the label of "nationalist" from some of my intellectual friends, let me state my belief that we are all, far more than we sometimes think, the products of our soil; let me state my firm belief that even in this age when national identity is the dangerous weakness of human society it is also a great source of the abiding strengths in human beings. Different communities of men do have different spirits and these spirits do enter into the character of individual men.

And it is character, so far as I can discover from my reading of history, which sets apart the crucial men in critical times, character, more than brain power or techniques of whatever kind. Why is it, let me ask, that George Catlett Marshall seems to nearly all of us a superb representative of the American view towards the world and its future? It is not because of brilliance at the conference table. I can think of a dozen more brilliant men. It is simply that in George Marshall, the *man*, in the moral grandeur of the man, we sense our own best instincts and the deepest and best in our country. He truly speaks for America because he is America. The enduring spirit of this country he has absorbed into his own nature.

This is why he fits the purposes of his position. For the crisis of western society, make no mistake about it, is not an economic crisis, not a crisis of any material kind; it is a moral crisis. Our very diplomatic issue with Soviet Russia is not over economic systems; it is over the moralities of communal living. Thus our deepest need is moral, rather than intellectual leadership; and that is why strength and faith rather than mere ability, must now be the hallmark and the touchstone of those who would serve and assist this American leadership.



Eric Sevareid is Chief Washington Correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System. He is heard Monday through Friday at 6:00-6:15 p.m. (EST) on the CBS network.

He was born in Velva, N. D., majored in political science at the University of Minnesota, and later studied at the University of London and the Sorbonne in Paris.

After working in Paris, for UP and then the Paris Herald, he joined the Columbia network at the outbreak of the war. When the French cabinet fled to Bordeaux, Sevareid followed and, for the first 24 hours was the only correspondent there linked with the outside world. From Vichy, Sevareid was transferred to London during the blitz onslaughts. He returned to the U.S. in 1940, and was named head of the CBS Washington News Bureau in July, 1942. A year later, while en route to Chungking, the plane on which he was a passenger cracked-up over the Burma jungles. He bailed out with 19 others (FSO John Davies was in the group), and communicated with the outside world on a hand-cranked radio dropped by a rescue plane which, unable to land, returned later to drop medical supplies and food. The party reached safety after a month's trek through the perilous jungle.

After a short vacation at home, he covered for the Columbia network the progress of the war through France and Germany. On his return to the U. S. he covered the San Francisco Conference.

# News From the Department

By JANE WILSON

## Personals

FSO BURTON Y. BERRY, until recently U.S. Representative to Rumania, has been assigned as Special Assistant to the Hon. DWIGHT P. GRISWOLD, Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Greece. Mr. Berry was scheduled to arrive in Athens on January 26th.

Former FSO JAMES S. TRIOLO is now with the Otis McAllister Co., Lt., green coffee brokers, and is in the New York offices of this Company.

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, Chief of the Telecommunications Division of the Department, (and Book Review Editor of the JOURNAL), was appointed U.S. Representative to the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunications Union which was scheduled to meet in Geneva on January 20th.

JAMES A. FARRISS, formerly of the Office of the Foreign Service of the Department, is now Vice President of Burlington Mills International Corp. and is this winter traveling in South Africa on plant inspection for his company.

AMBASSADOR WILLIAM D. PAWLEY, who was recently in the U.S. on sick leave, continued to remain in Washington to assist the Secretary in the work going on in preparation for the Inter-American Conference at Bogotá.

THE HONORABLE and MRS. LOUIS G. DREYFUS, JR., when motoring in January from California, where they had spent two months, to Washington, D.C., suffered a severe automobile accident in Texarkana, Texas, as the result of which they were forced to remain in the Texarkana Hospital for some weeks. Both were reported to be improving.

Five officers of the Service arrived at the Department the end of February for an intensive course in Arabic to begin March 1st and to extend to about the middle of September. They are; FSO DAVID L. GAMON from Asuncion, FSO A. DAVID FRITZLAN from Tangier, FSO MILTON C. WALSTROM from Kingston, FSS DAYTON S. MAK from Hamburg, and FSO RODGER P. DAVIES from Jidda.

KENNETH HOLLAND, former Assistant Director of the Office of Informational and Educational Exchange of the Department, has been appointed to the Paris Embassy in connection with UNESCO affairs. Mr. Holland is the author of "Foreign Fellowships for Americans" which appeared in the February issue of the JOURNAL.

FSO CHARLES H. WHITAKER has an article entitled "Mace from Grenada's Nutmegs" in the February issue of Foreign Agriculture. Mr. Whitaker is now Vice Consul and Second Secretary at Montevideo.

DR. WARREN KELCHNER, Chief of the Division of International Conferences of the Department, has been appointed Executive Vice President of the First Inter-American Conference on the Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources which is scheduled to be held at Denver from September 7 to 20.

On January 29 the House Committee on Un-American Activities heard Consul JOHN BANKHEAD from Windsor, who furnished the Subcommittee on Fascism with information relative to certain undesirable aliens who secured entry into the U.S. without proper visas.

In Mr. CORDELL HULL's Memoirs which are running in instalments in the Washington Star, SAM E. WOODS, Commercial Attaché in Berlin, is credited with obtaining Hitler's plan for invasion of Russia. The information was turned over to Russia, but what effect it had on Soviet policy is problematical, Mr. Hull says.

FSO MARTIN J. HILLENBRAND has completed his studies for a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University and will be

awarded the degree in June. His dissertation entitled "Power and Morals" will be published by Columbia University Press.

## Consular Convention with Great Britain

For the last year or two work has been going on in the Department and in the British Foreign Office on a draft of a consular convention with Great Britain. Formal negotiations commenced in the Department on January 22, 1948, and continued through January 31. Mr. W. E. BECKETT, C.M.G., Senior Legal Adviser of the Foreign Office and Mr. M. IRVING of the Foreign Office consular section came from London to participate in the conversations. In addition to these two, the British were represented by Mr. R. W. URQUHART, CMG, OBE, British Minister in Washington, and Mr. R. S. B. BEST, Legal Adviser of the British Embassy here. FSO HERBERT P. FALES, Assistant Chief of British Commonwealth Affairs headed the American delegation and, with Mr. Beckett, acted as co-chairman of the meetings. On the American side of the table S. HOUSTON LAY of the Legal Adviser's Office, FSO CARL W. STROM, Assistant Chief of Foreign Service Planning, FSO BARTLEY P. GORDON, Division of Foreign Service Administration, EUGENE S. NORTON of the Foreign Service Planning Division attended all sessions. Representatives of the Division of Protective Services, Division of Protocol, and the Shipping Division were called upon in connection with portions of the convention that affected their respective responsibilities in the Department. Officers of the Department of Justice, the Maritime Commission, and the Treasury Department gave most valuable assistance in drafting provisions affecting their respective agencies.

When this convention is signed and ratified it will be the first consular convention that Great Britain has ever negotiated and put into force. Special interest was attached to this convention since an effort was made on both sides to prepare a text that could be used as a model in drawing up similar documents with other countries of the world. The United States draft with which our delegation entered the negotiations was based on our existing Convention with Mexico and the one recently signed with Costa Rica.

## Training Group at Commerce

The second group of officers to take a two months course of training in the Office of International Trade celebrated the termination of their studies in Washington and the beginning of their two-weeks field course, by a luncheon held at O'Donnell's Restaurant in Washington on February 10. Guests of honor on this occasion were Mr. E. E. SCHNELLBACHER, Director of Office of International Trade Services of the Department of Commerce; Mr. CHARLES HERSUM of the Department of Commerce; FRANK S. HOPKINS, Assistant Director of the Foreign Service Institute; FSO FRED JANDREY of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel; and the writer of this column.

The wives of two members of the group also attended: MRS. LEE M. HUNSAKER and MRS. FREDERICK L. ROYT.

In addition to Mr. Hunsaker, who had been appointed group leader, and Mr. Royt, members of this group, who proceeded for a two-weeks trip to Commerce field offices at such cities as Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, New Orleans, etc., are: FSOs CHARLES J. LITTLE, BYRON E. BLANKENSHIP, AUSTIN B. COX, MARY S. OLSTEAD, and ALFRED E. WELLS,

and Foreign Service Staff Officers FRED GODSEY, ROSEMARY M. ROWE and HAROLD C. VOORHEES.

#### English by Smith

Time Magazine in its December 29 issue ran an item on DR. HENRY LEE SMITH, JR., Assistant Director of the Foreign Service Institute in charge of Language Training. Dr. Smith developed the record system of language training as used during the last war by the Army.

Time said: "With the aid of his own records, he has on occasion taught ten foreign languages he himself cannot speak. Before the war, Smith taught at Columbia and Brown, also starred on a radio show called *Where Are You From*. Like Shaw's Professor Higgins in *Pygmalion*, Linguistic Scientist Smith told strangers in his audience where they hailed from by the way they talked. His batting average: a respectable 80 percent. He made them pronounce such shibboleths as *Mary*, *marry*, *merry* (people from west of the Appalachians make no distinction), and *wash*, *water*, *Washington*. Smith's most notable failure: his wartime insistence that Lord Haw-Haw could not be William Joyce (he was). Smith thought Joyce pronounced *longer*, *hunger* and *German* like a German-American, not an Irish-American."

#### London Embassy News Bulletin

The news bulletin of the Embassy in London—one of the best of its kind—is edited by MRS. ANN THOMASSON, wife of Second Secretary DAVID A. THOMASSON. Associate Editors are MRS. ELDON BAILEY, MRS. CLAUDE HALL and Miss PEGGY HERRICK.

In such a large mission the bulletin must fill a great need, carrying news of interest to all personnel. For instance in its January 12th number there is a detailed item on the American Library in London, its services, including the music section, etc. There are "comings and goings"; who's looking for a house; where they're staying until they find one; who's found one and the addresses. There are birth and death notices. Of particular interest are "Thumbnail Sketches" of new arrivals. There's a "Car for Sale" notice and even some good tips on where to go to buy antiques!

#### Josephus Daniels—In Memoriam

The Secretary of State designated the Honorable JOSEPH C. GREW, former Under Secretary of State, to represent him at the funeral of the late Josephus Daniels. Funeral services were held in Raleigh, North Carolina on January 17. The Secretary issued the following statement on the death of Mr. Daniels: "The news of the death of Josephus Daniels has been received in the Department of State with sorrow. His life and services had endeared him not only to the people of the United States but to the people of Mexico where, as Ambassador, he furthered the cause of international friendship to the limit of his considerable talents. A great statesman has been lost to the United States."

#### Overhasty Change in Family Status

Under "Personals" in the last issue of the JOURNAL this column ran a muddled item pertaining to two oriental language students: FSOs GILBERT L. NEWBOLD and GREGORY HENDERSON. Mr. Newbold is a student of Siamese—and is a married man. Mr. Henderson is studying Korean—and is a bachelor. The JOURNAL statement had Mr. Henderson going to greet his 3-month old son in North Carolina, before proceeding to Bangkok, when it is Mr. Newbold who is the proud father.

Mr. Henderson is receiving congratulations at the University of California, where he is continuing his Korean studies, on having acquired an income tax exemption and a knowledge of Siamese all in one issue of the JOURNAL.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

### Relations with Congress

214 First Street, S.E.  
Washington 3, D. C.  
January 28, 1948

To THE EDITORS,  
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read the editorial in "The American Foreign Service Journal" entitled "Relations with Congress" with deepest interest and thorough approval. As you may be aware, closer relationship between the departments of the government (and particularly the Department of State) with the Congress (and particularly the House of Representatives) has been a mania of mine for a number of years.

The State Department, as I understand it, is highly decentralized as far as its various activities are concerned. By this I mean there are specialists on almost every geographic, economic and political question; all, of course, leading back to the Assistant Secretary, the Undersecretary and finally to the Secretary of State.

In the Congress, however, while the work is done in committee, it does not necessarily follow that all members of the committee are specialists on questions presented to them. Hence, they must rely a great deal on outside study and information or on some other member of Congress whom they believe has a more profound knowledge of the subject and whose advice would, therefore, be worth listening to in coming to a decision as to how to vote.

Of course, I do not mean to say that politics and party regularity do not play a part in the final decisions of the Congress as a whole, but prior to the final vote many compromises might be reached if there was a continuing contact and understanding between, we will say, the Department of State and members of Congress who have an interest in international, economic and financial matters.

I very much like your suggestion of a Parliamentary Undersecretary for the Department of State. Such an official, if not burdened with detailed work, could perform the double service of informing Congressional leaders through personal conversations of the facts and purposes of State Department policies and permit certain "peeps behind the curtain" that could not be offered at a Congressional hearing. The same individual could also relieve the active executive officers of the Department of State of many appearances before the Congressional committees. Such an officer's personal acquaintance with members of the Senate and the House would make the role of witness much easier.

I hope that your editorial will bear fruit and that the relationship between these two branches of the Government will become more and more sympathetic.

CHARLES S. DEWEY

### BIRTHS

McCLELLAND. A daughter, Alice Mitchell, was born on May 10, 1947 to Mr. and Mrs. Roswell D. McClelland in Bern where Mr. McClelland is Economic Analyst.

HERNDON. A son, John Potter, was born on November 24, 1947, in Boston, Mass. to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Richard M. Herndon. Mr. Herndon has been attending Yale and Harvard under the Japanese language training program.

MCINTOSH. A daughter, Joyce Marie, was born on December 3, 1947, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. McIntosh at Johannesburg where Mr. McIntosh is Vice Consul.

DEYMAN. A son, George Louis, was born on December 4, 1947, to Mr. and Mrs. Philbert Deyman in Milan where Mr. Deyman is Vice Consul.

(Continued on page 39)

# News From The Field

## FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Argentina—John N. Hamlin  
 Australia (Canberra)—Donald Lamm  
 Austria—Martin F. Herz  
 Belgium—A. Guy Hope  
 Bolivia—Park F. Wollam  
 British Guiana—George W. Skora  
 Bulgaria—John E. Horner  
 Canada—(Western)—Ralph A. Boernstein  
 Canada (Eastern)—Terry B. Sanders, Jr.  
 Ceylon—Perry N. Jester  
 Colombia—John M. Vebber  
 New Zealand—John S. Service  
 Dutch West Indies—Lynn W. Franklin  
 Ecuador—George P. Shaw  
 El Salvador—Murat Williams  
 France (Southern)—William H. Christensen  
 French Indo-China—Dallas M. Coors  
 French West Africa—William S. Krason

Greece—William Witman, 2d  
 Hongkong—Betty Ann Middleton  
 Ireland—Thomas McEnelly  
 London—W. Stratton Anderson, Jr.  
 Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews  
 Costa Rica—Albert E. Carter  
 Panama—Oscar H. Guerra  
 Paraguay—Henry Hoyt  
 Peru—Maurice J. Broderick  
 Poland—Findley Burns, Jr.  
 Portugal—William Barnes  
 Rumania—Donald Dunham  
 Shanghai—Emory C. Swank  
 Southampton—William H. Beck  
 Switzerland—Ruth Madsen  
 Trinidad—Benjamin L. Sowell  
 Union of South Africa—John C. Fuess  
 Uruguay—Sidney Lafoon  
 U.S.S.R.—Foy D. Kohler

## TRINIDAD

February 6, 1948

The conversion of this post to a Consulate General on January 1, 1948, and the installation of Mr. Montgomery H. Colladay as Consul General have monopolized the interest of the staff. The Colladays (accompanied by three daughters) arrived from Sao Paulo on November 20. Consul and Mrs. Ellis A. Bonnet departed during December for home visits en route to their new assignment at Amsterdam.

F. S. S. changes involve the departure of (Mrs.) Hazel Joos Lahodney with her Navy husband for duty at Monterey, California; the transfer of Miss Barbara Holle to Nassau; the arrival of Mr. Leroy C. Aycock from Guaymas, Mexico; and several changes in local alien and American personnel.

Among the Foreign Service visitors have been Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Ludewig en route to a new assignment at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Vice Consul George W. Skora on home leave.

Among the several official exchanges of greetings recently was the occasion of the arrival on January 9, 1948, of Vice-Admiral Lynde D. McCormick and staff aboard the heavy cruiser U. S. S. Albany.

Mr. Colladay made a courtesy call on board and received the prescribed salute on leaving the vessel.

B. L. SOWELL

## TORONTO

January 21, 1948

Arthur C. Frost's departure from Toronto late in December 1947, on leave prior to retirement, was the occasion for farewell events too numerous to chronicle. In their three years here, Mr. and Mrs. Frost made a wide circle of firm friends whose sense of loss is tempered only by the belief that their new home in California is bringing them both happiness.

Expressions of amity and regret took all forms: an oyster party given by Mr. W. Dent Smith, President of Terminal Warehouses Limited; a luncheon by Mr. J. Milton Cork, President of Loblaw Groceries Company Limited, which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario attended; a dinner given by the Reverend and Honorable H. J. Cody, recently retired Chancellor of the University of Toronto. The American Men's Club of Toronto, at its December

dinner meeting, presented Mr. Frost with a pair of platinum cuff links, and the staff of the Consulate General gave him a sterling silver tray engraved with the name of each post at which he had served during his career. On December 17, 1947, some fifty prominent Toronto men tendered Mr. Frost a banquet at the National Club when tributes were paid him both officially and personally. A sterling silver tray, engraved with the arms of the Dominion of Canada, was also presented to him.

E. T. KELSEY



CARACAS

Presentation of credentials of Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly to His Excellency, Rómulo Betancourt, President of the Revolutionary Junta of the Government of Venezuela, on December 1, 1947, at Miraflores. Left to right: Lt. Colonel Masroua, Sr. de Lugo, Colonel Frank P. Bender, Captain Henry J. Armstrong, Ambassador Donnelly, President Betancourt, Dr. Gonzalo Barrios, First Secretary Thomas J. Maleady, Colonel Robert C. Andrews.

## SHANGHAI

The unloading of one of the first shipments of American foodstuffs to arrive in China under the \$31,000,000 Sino-American Relief Agreement signed on October 27, 1947.

Group of Chinese and American dignitaries, against a background of U. S. relief flour, shown as they joined in celebrating the unloading of this shipment. Standing alongside the S.S. *California* they include American Consul General John M. Cabot (center) and to his left: Mayor K. C. Wu; Mr. Y. T. Miao, Chairman of the Executive Yuan Commission for American Relief Supplies; and James P. Moody, Deputy Director of the U. S. China Relief Mission.

Photos Courtesy Emory C. Swank



## VIENNA

January 25, 1948

Godmother to 36 hospitals, orphanages and old folks' homes in the U. S. Zone of Vienna is the role being played by a group of American women, at work here since January of 1946.

The group was organized by Mrs. John G. Erhardt, wife of the American Minister to Austria, to work in cooperation with the American Red Cross Civilian Relief office here in supervising the supplementary feeding program which that organization operates at the hospitals and institutions. Each worker is required to pay an unannounced visit once a week to the institution assigned to her, and make certain that the extra food being supplied by the U. S. Army through the offices of the American Red Cross is all going to patients, doctors and nurses, and in the right quantities.

The work, however, has blossomed into something more than a supervisory affair. The women found themselves taking a personal interest in the institutions and their problems. If there were a shortage of clinical thermometers at a children's hospital, the visitor in charge worried the ARC representative until some were found. If the nurses at another institution needed aprons—somehow, they too were produced. And if the doctors at still another were operating in the cold, the Red Cross aide flashed an SOS to the ARC, and U. S. Army coal was acquired to relieve the situation.

The first members of the group were wives of American Legation officers. Gradually it grew, until today it numbers about 40 members, including Legation officers, wives and secretaries, wives of U. S. military and Department of the Army personnel, and the wives of business men and newspaper correspondents. Many of the women did volunteer Red Cross work at home during the war and desire to continue their service with this organization.

Members who have given the longest service are, in addition to Mrs. Erhardt, Mrs. John Almond, Mrs. James Arnold, Mrs. James Denby, Mrs. Seymour Friedin, Mrs. Charles Friedinger, Mrs. Brandon Grove, Mrs. Joseph Jacyno, Mrs. Adrian Lothar, Mrs. Sidney Mellen, Mrs. Carl Meyer, Mrs. John MacCormac, Mrs. Carlyle McIvor, Mrs. Robert Vogler and Mrs. Claudio Webster.

Although the main work of the visitors is to supervise the supplementary feeding program and to act as liaison between the institutions and the Red Cross, their contribution to a state of understanding and good will between the United States and Austria in the field of individualized human relations is not to be overlooked.

It is not unusual for a woman to turn to her own pantry shelves for food to piece out the meagre rations of one of



her patients. Or to spend long hours knitting a warm sweater for one of the appealing little boys in the tubercular ward. At Christmas, the Red Cross aides emptied whole institutions of their children and transported them to their own homes for parties. Mrs. Erhardt delighted a houseful of orphans and children of both American and Austrian government officials with a showing of Charlie Chaplin's "Gold Rush" at her Christmas party.

The ARC representative credits the group with doing the work of two full-time relief workers in their supervision of the feeding program.

Figures released recently reveal that over 10,000,000 feedings have been served since the beginning of the program. The food is usually served in mid-morning, as one of the Red Cross stipulations is that it must not be included with the regular meals. "The American breakfast," as the snack is known among the patients, consisting of milk enriched with powdered egg, chocolate or sugar, as well as fat to be eaten on bread, increases the daily diet of over 10,000 patients, doctors and nurses by an average of 330 calories.

(Continued on page 42)

## The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

**They Almost Killed Hitler.** *Based on the personal account of Fabian von Schlabrendorff. Prepared and edited by Gero von S. Gavernitz. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1947, 150 pages. \$2.50. 1947, 150 pages. \$2.50.*

One of the surviving conspirators of the July 20 plot to assassinate Hitler tells the story of the plot as he lived it to Gero von S. Gavernitz, formerly of the Office of Strategic Services. Schlabrendorff's story is interesting chiefly as the testimony of one of the few survivors. It is told simply and modestly, and the account of the torture to which he was submitted achieves real dignity by its air of objectivity, almost of impersonality. Probably the most illuminating passages of the book are those which comment upon and assess the leaders of the government and the members of the conspiracy. Several touching letters of doomed conspirators are also quoted.

The picture painted of the leading conspirators is a bit too idyllic, and one needs to question neither Schlabrendorff's veracity nor his sincerity to doubt whether the intentions or the program of the conspirators were as clear-cut and unequivocal as he describes them.

Aside from the main account there are several illuminating sidelights, such as the story told by Schlabrendorff that Hitler had set aside a special tank corps behind the Atlantic Wall ready to attack the invading army as soon as it landed. Only Hitler could order this tank corps into action, however. Since Hitler habitually slept late, both General Jodl (who had also been allowed to sleep undisturbed) and General Keitel "considered themselves bound by the strict order never to disturb Hitler's sleep." By the time the tank corps counterattacked, it was too late. The story sounds improbable but it may be true! Historic crises have turned upon whims and trifles before, and will again.

REUBEN PEISS.

**Wartime Correspondence between President Roosevelt and Pope Pius XII.** By Myron C. Taylor. *The Macmillan Company, 1947, 127 pp., \$2.50.*

From the time of Myron C. Taylor's selection as President Roosevelt's Personal Representative to His Holiness Pope Pius XII, in December 1939, until the death of the President, in April 1945, there ensued an exchange of messages between these two great leaders that reflects the earnestness and sincerity of their endeavors to alleviate suffering throughout the world and to minimize, as far as possible, under the circumstances, the horrors of war.

When it became apparent, after the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, that peace could not be preserved, the President felt a close association between those in government and those in religion was essential to the end that their thought and action could be brought to bear upon the problems of peace and of the suffering that loomed ahead.

Mr. Taylor, who, until his selection as President Roosevelt's Personal Representative to the Pope,

was serving as the President's Personal Representative on the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, was given the honorary rank of Ambassador in order to facilitate adequately the official representation of the Chief Executive abroad.

Before Mr. Taylor's departure for Rome on February 16, 1940, the President asked him to undertake discussions especially on four bases of peace, namely, (1) freedom of religion, (2) freedom of communication of news and knowledge, (3) reduction of armament, and (4) freedom of trade between nations.

This book, which consists of the compilation of the correspondence between our late President and His Holiness, is so arranged that there is first a preface by The Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America; next, a preface by His Holiness Pope Pius XII; an introduction by Mr. Myron C. Taylor, which gives the background for the correspondence; and then, the actual correspondence. The messages themselves are divided into ten groups, each covering a period of the war and prefaced by an explanatory note by Mr. Taylor, which gives a complete background of the circumstances which occasioned the actual letters and messages.

Mr. Taylor's explanatory notes present, in an interesting manner, a clear and concise outline of the pertinent historical details of the last war.

In the dark days of 1940 when Mussolini led Italy into war against France and Great Britain, and France surrendered first to Germany and then to Italy, and it was obvious that efforts to prevent war had failed, there remained for action only two constructive lines of work, i. e., to provide for relief of suffering and to consider the bases of an enduring peace.

By Easter 1941, Germany, Italy and Japan had entered into a ten year military pact; Soviet Russia had absorbed the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; Vichy France had broken with Britain and was cooperating with Nazi Germany; Italy had attacked Greece; Japan had created new tensions in the South Pacific; the United States was training her manpower and strengthening her defenses; Germany had decided to attack Russia; and legislation had been passed in this country to lend-lease supplies and materials to nations defending themselves from aggression.

It was at this time that President Roosevelt declared that for a secure future, America looked forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. His Easter message to the Pope reiterated these views and further explained his feelings on these freedoms.

The next problem confronting the President and the Government and people of the United States was what our attitude should be toward the Soviet Union, "reeling in retreat under the violence of the Nazi onslaught". The answer to that problem lay in preventing Nazi Germany from conquering the Russian people and thus securing the wheat and

oil and other means necessary to carry on further aggression, and not in giving aid to Communism, alien alike to America's and Britain's way of life.

At this point Mr. Taylor was commissioned to discuss with His Holiness America's attitude toward aid to Russia, as well as the policies set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

The Pope maintained "that the Holy See condemned atheistic communism and Soviet practices regarding individual liberty, but that, as at all times, the Holy See continued to regard the Russian people with paternal affection".

On December 7, 1941, Japan managed a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Within four days Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. "The states allied in war imminately joined together in a Declaration by United Nations to cooperate in the prosecution of the conflict and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies."

The Pope's comment on this turn of events was merely as to its bearing on the establishment of a just and enduring peace.

By the end of 1942 American forces had landed in North Africa, a Soviet offensive in the area of Stalingrad and another in the Caucasus checked the forward onslaught of Nazi forces on the Eastern Front, and the Japanese had failed to recapture Guadalcanal.

Efforts were made at Vatican City to provide relief from suffering by the establishment of arrangements for the exchange of information concerning prisoners of war in Eastern Europe, the communication of news between prisoners of war in other theaters of war and their families at home, by preventing the deportation from Italy of non-Italian and especially Jugoslav Jews to a doomed fate in Poland, and toward improving the conditions of Jugoslav internees in the Italian concentration camp on the island of Arbe.

By the summer of 1943, Allied offensives had moved into Italy, and the Pope plead that innocent victims of the struggle and civilization's precious heritage when war would rage over a land filled with cultural and religious buildings and shrines be spared.

The President could only promise that warfare would not be made against civilians or non-military objectives. Allied aviators had been instructed to prevent bombs from falling on Vatican City.

By the end of 1943, a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) had been established and preparations had been made by the Big Four to formulate at Dumbarton Oaks their proposals for a general world organization to maintain peace and security.

Rome was liberated on June 4, 1944, and on June 6, 1944, Allied forces landed in France.

The Pope believed that the solution of all post-war problems must be considered particularly in the light of the unity of mankind and of the family of peoples. He was pleased that the United States contemplated that Germany, as other enemy states, after demonstrating the intention to be peace-loving, might be associated with the community of nations in maintaining peace and security.

By the time of our President's death on April 12, 1945, American Relief for Italy had been established; UNRRA was being organized; Paris, Marseilles, Brussels and Luxembourg were freed; Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria had accepted armis-

tices; Allied forces had entered Germany; in the Pacific, liberation of the Philippine Islands had begun; the unconditional surrender of Germany was anticipated within a month; complete victory in the Pacific was only four months hence; and plans had been made for the San Francisco Conference.

The last group of messages in this book are two telegrams which His Holiness sent to President Harry S. Truman and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on April 13, 1945, expressing his grief over the passing of his friend, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Mr. Taylor, in publishing this correspondence between President Roosevelt and Pope Pius XII, just two years to the day since our late President's death, has given his readers a clearer understanding of the religious and political harmony that exists between this Government and the Holy See.

HAZEL BRIGGS

**Scene in the Ice-Blue Eyes.** By Percy Winner. *Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. 195 pp. \$2.50.*

If more of the books received by the JOURNAL were of this type, the Bookshelf Editor would have a much easier time farming out his reviews. A potpourri of intrigue, spies, love and sex is tossed together to provide a psychological study of a man seeking to find himself. And lest some indignant FSO reach for his trusty pen or typewriter to deny that men in the Service prefer love, intrigue and sex to sober works on international affairs, let me hasten to add that there is a very serious side to the book, in the portrayal of Francis Bond's emotional struggles. There's an excellent picture, as seen through Bond's prejudiced eyes, of the cold and implacable British character, set off against the warmth and gaiety of Italy. Every means is skillfully used to convey this idea—the contrasting climates; the contrasting temperaments; the differences in scenery; and most of all, the difference in interpretation of ideals. Bond feels that the British idea of what constitutes freedom and liberty contrasts very poorly with the Italian idea. In the end, of course, he realizes that the British do have the right idea and it is under their guidance that he finally obtains inner peace, and resolves his own conflicts.

Francis Bond is an American newspaper man who has been unhappy all his life and who finds in Italy the peace he has always sought. But not for long. His weakness of character leads him, for love of a woman, to betray the Italian underground, with which he has been working, and to serve the Italian Fascists in SIM and OVRA. When the United States enters the war, he volunteers his services to his government and is sent to London to work with the British in counter-espionage, against the Italians.

Much of the book is devoted to his love affair with Consuelo, the possessor of the Ice Blue Eyes, who replaces his first love, Maria.

As a character study, the book is excellent. Since it is a psychological spy thriller, with the emphasis on the psychology rather than on the thrills, it is not as exciting as a straight spy story. It has a good background, showing the operation of one section of the British intelligence and counter-intelligence. As with "Dario," Mr. Winner's first book, it is well written.

HELEN G. KELLY.

# ORGANIZATION FOR

PRESIDENT OF T

## NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

### MISSION

Advise the President on integration of domestic, foreign and military policy.

### DUTIES

1. Recommend action re U.S. actual and potential military power, based on objectives, commitments and risks.
2. Recommend action re matters of common interest to federal activities concerned with national security.

### MEMBERSHIP

Permanent: The President  
 Secretaries of: State - Defense - Army - Navy - Air Force.  
 Chairman, National Security Resources Board  
 Secretaries of executive departments.  
 Chairman, Munitions Board.  
 Chairman, Research and Development Board.  
 Executive Secretary: SIDNEY W. SOUERS

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

### MISSION

Coordinate intelligence activities of federal agencies concerned with national security.

### DUTIES

1. Advise National Security Council on national security intelligence activities of federal departments and agencies.
2. Recommend necessary coordination of such activities to National Security Council.
3. Correlate, evaluate and disseminate national security intelligence.
4. Render intelligence services for other federal departments and agencies.

Director: REAR ADM. R. H. HILLENKOTTER

## THE NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

## SECRETARY

Serve as principal assistant to the President

1. Establish general policies and programs.
2. Exercise general direction, authority and control.
3. Eliminate unnecessary duplication or waste, health and research.
4. Supervise and coordinate budget matters of Military Establishment.

JAMES

## JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

### MISSION

Principal military advisors to the President and SecDefense.

### DUTIES

1. Strategic planning for and direction of military forces.
2. Joint logistic plans and assignment of logistic responsibility to services thereunder.
3. Establish necessary unified commands in strategic areas.
4. Formulate joint training policies.
5. Formulate coordinating education policy for services.
6. Review major military material and personnel requirements under strategic and logistic plans.
7. Provide U.S. representation on Military Staff Committee of United Nations.

### MEMBERSHIP

Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief  
 Chief of Staff, Army  
 Chief of Naval Operations  
 Chief of Staff, Air Force

## WAR COUNCIL

### MISSION

Advise SecDefense on broad armed forces policy matters.

### MEMBERSHIP

SecDefense, Chairman  
 SecArmy, Navy, Air Force  
 Chief of Staff, Army  
 Chief of Naval Operations  
 Chief of Staff, Air Force

Executive Secretary: JOHN OHLY

## JOINT STAFF

### DUTIES

As directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

### MEMBERSHIP

Not to exceed a total of 100 officers from Army, Navy and Air Force; approximately equal numbers from each.

Staff Director: MAJ. GEN. A. M. GRUENTHER, USA

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Secretary: KENNETH C. ROYALL

Under Secretary  
W. H. DRAPER

Assistant Secretary  
GORDON GRAY

Assistant Secretary

Administrative Assistant  
JOHN W. MARTYN

Chief of Staff  
GEN/ADM DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Secretary:

Under Secretary  
W. JOHN KENNEY

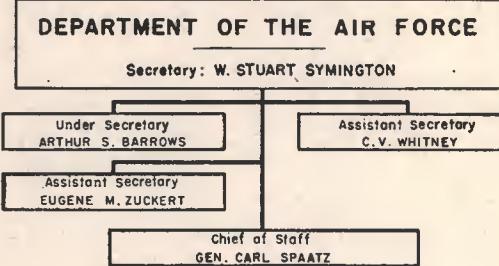
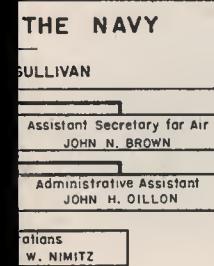
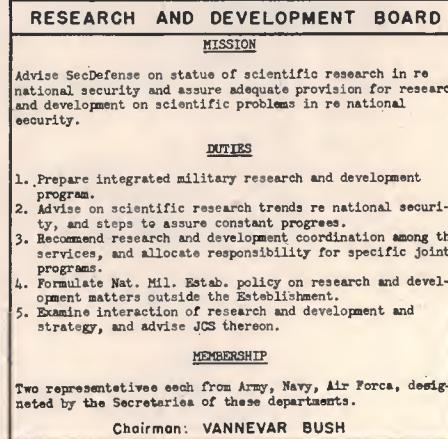
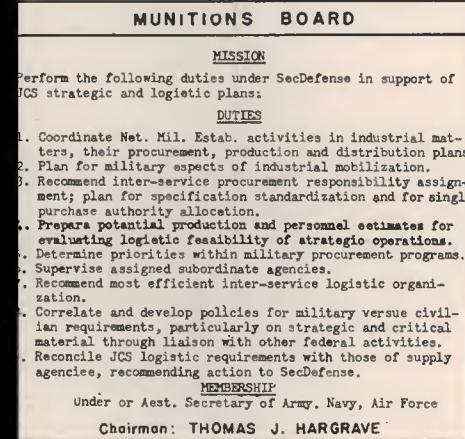
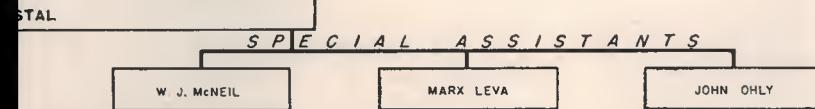
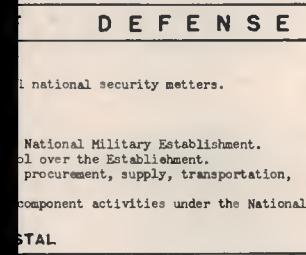
Assistant Secretary

Chief of Staff  
FLEET ADMIRAL

# NATIONAL SECURITY

UNITED STATES

## ARMY ESTABLISHMENT



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
8 NOVEMBER 1947

## Our Retired Officers

*The Editors of the JOURNAL believe that our readers are keenly interested in the whereabouts and activities of former members of the Service. Retired Foreign Service officers are being invited by letter (several each month) to send in for publication a brief description of their present dwelling place and occupation, with whatever details as to hobbies and future plans they may care to furnish. It is hoped in this way the widely separated members of the American Foreign Service Association may keep in touch with one another and preserve the common ties which unite them.*

**From Lester Maynard**

Villa Mont-Agel

Monte-Carlo

23 January 1948

At home anywhere—a stranger everywhere. That is usually the fate of a Foreign Service Officer who has spent thirty or more years in the Field. If he has not learned to adjust himself to conditions as he finds them he has learned nothing. Home ties have probably been severed long before retirement and he must survey the world for his resting place after the active days are over. Both my wife and I desired to settle in the United States but hard facts forced our decision elsewhere.

As the reasons for our choice of the Principality of Monaco as our place of retreat are important in considering my life here and as the solution of the problems which confront an Officer who is about to retire lead to the choice of his future home it might be well to consider some of those problems before proceeding. During active service years, almost everything is decided for the Officer and he has but to obey. The question of where he will next go is arranged for him. He need give very little thought to installation problems as there will be many available to advise and help him. In his preoccupation with current affairs he has little or no time for thoughts or plans of retirement, even when he is approaching the limit. Then the day comes and in haste he must solve many problems that he had not considered before. They are numerous and of a general character but I will confine myself to the problems which I had to solve and which applied to my case. For about six months before retiring I tried to find the best answers to such questions as:—

1. Where in the world is there a place that has a real all year climate. Naturally first consideration was given to different places in the United States. Separate summer and winter homes would not do.
2. As we have two growing daughters thought was given to the best possible schooling.
3. Health: outdoor life and sports were considered important.
4. Cultural opportunities and entertainments were considered.
5. For an Officer about to retire his reduced income from official sources, must be taken into consideration. Lower re-

tired pay, deductions for pension, end of rent and post allowance and entertaining allowance, etc. After thirty or more years of active service private means are apt to be considerably reduced. Therefore the cost of living in the proposed future home must be weighed.

6. Opportunities for convenient travel, especially by motor.
7. Social life.

These and many other problems occupied much of my thought and were the basis of lengthy correspondence in my search for the ideal place. With the exception of South America I am acquainted with most parts of the world and after considering every prospect I decided that Monte Carlo was the only place known to me that filled all the conditions. We have been here for ten years and still think that we were right.

The winters here are cold but not severe and almost every day the sun is bright and warm during the noon hours. The summers are ideal for outdoor sports and, except for swimming, outdoor life is possible, with comfort, throughout the year. The extreme heat of summer lasts for only about twenty days. The Lycée of Monaco is excellent and the studies very serious. We have all enjoyed perfect health during the ten years that we have resided here. As in the case of most of the residents of Monte Carlo we do not gamble but the Casino offers first class opera, operettas, ballets and plays as well as concerts by the world's best artists. In addition a series of lectures is given throughout the winter by leading authors and well known authorities. Monaco is so well centered that travel to all parts of Europe, by automobile, is convenient and, of course, there are frequent services to the United States, both by sea and air. Finally although the cost of living in the Principality is a little higher than in neighboring France it is still low in comparison with home and there are no taxes. The American and British colonies are important and as a tourist center Monte Carlo attracts visitors from all parts of the

world and one is constantly meeting friends of other days both from home and from the far places.

Although the above offer many distractions we think much of our home with its comforts and associations and even there, in our small garden, we enjoy outdoor life.

Our principle hobbies are music and reading and stamp collecting, in a limited way. Our outdoor diversions are mainly tennis, swimming and motoring.

Our ten years here were broken by the  
(Continued on page 40)



Villa Mont-Agel, Monte-Carlo  
Home of retired FSO Lester Maynard

# SERVICE

## GLIMPSES



*Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Visits Bern*

Snapped with America's former First Lady when she was honored at a December reception at the Minister's residence in Bern are Third Secretary James M. Byrne and Mrs. Harry Conover. (See *News from the Field* on page 49) Avery B. Cohan, Economic Assistant, clicked the shutter.



*Inspector Merle Cochran snapped on a recent inspection trip to Cairo.*



*Habana Embassy Baseball Team*

This picture was taken on the day the Embassy Team played that of the Cuban Lawyers. The score was 14 to 3 in favor of the law. L. to r. 1st row: Lansing Collins, Gene Desvergne, Jr. Desvergne, Joe E. Walker, Clarence Moore, Allan Stewart. Standing: Les Mallory, Bob Bryant, Adolph Horn, Raimundo Gonzalez, Eddy Francisco, Jimmy Cortada, Morry Hughes and John Cope.



*At the wedding in Mexico City on Thanksgiving Day of Miss Natudie Felser and Arthur Alan Compton. Mr. Compton is Assistant to Mr. Kenneth Holland, recently assigned to the Embassy in Paris in connection with UNESCO affairs.*

## LIST OF RETIRED FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

FEBRUARY 1, 1948

*Please send to the JOURNAL any omissions or corrections for subsequent publication.*

Adams, Philip, Pine Bluff Road, Edgewater, Volusia County, Florida.  
Adams, Walter A. (Assn.), Old Orchard, Pelham Road, Greenville, South Carolina.  
Alexander, Knox, 2763 Prince Street, Berkeley, California.  
Armour, The Hon. Norman, (Assn.), c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C.  
Armstrong, George A. (Assn.), 6 Bond Avenue, Farmingdale, New Jersey.  
Balch, Henry H. (Assn.), 441 Eustis Street, Huntsville, Alabama.  
Ballantine, Joseph W. (Assn.), Norbeck, Route 3, Rockville, Md.  
Biar, Herbert C., c/o State Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona.  
Bickers, William A., 312 W. Asher Street, Culpeper, Virginia.  
Blake, Maxwell (Assn.), 5214 Fairway Road, Kansas City, Kansas.  
Bliss, The Hon. Robert Woods (Assn.), 1537 28th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.  
Boal, The Hon. Pierre de L., (Assn.), 2911 33rd Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.  
Bohr, Frank, 1028 Lincoln Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
Bouchal, John L. (Assn.), B242956, Det. "A," 7769, MIS/A, APO 541, c/o PM, New York, N. Y.  
Bowman, Thomas D. (Assn.), 11 Locust Road, Weston, Massachusetts.  
Boyle, Walter F. (Assn.), P. O. Box 287, McLean, Virginia.  
Bradford, Robert R., c/o Trust Dept., Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Brady, Austin C., Cathedral Apartments, 1201 California Street, San Francisco, California.  
Brand, Norton F., 88 Main Street, Potsdam, N. Y.  
Brett, Homer (Assn.), 3640 Popular Springs Drive, Meridian, Mississippi.  
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Cooper, Charles A. (Assn.), Humboldt, Nebraska.  
Corcoran, William W. (Assn.), Johnson Trade, Inc., 207 N. Broadway, Santa Ana, California.  
Corrigan, John (Assn.), c/o S. African Red Cross Society, Natal Branch, P. O. Box 1680, Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa.  
Cox, Raymond (Assn.), 2346 S Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.  
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*(Continued on page 32)*

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

For the year Oct. 22, 1946 through Oct. 22, 1947

With the thought that the members of the Foreign Service Association would be interested in a review of the activities of the Association for the twelve months immediately preceding the election of a new Executive Committee on October 22, 1947. There follows a resume of such activities for the information of members of the Association.

From October 11, 1946 to July 16, 1947, Mr. Ellis O. Briggs was Chairman of the Executive Committee, and on the appointment of Mr. Briggs as Ambassador to Uruguay the undersigned succeeded to the Chairmanship to serve until October 22, 1947. Soon after the new Executive Committee took office in October 1946 discussions took place towards the institution of certain administrative reforms in the affairs of the Association. It was felt that steps should be taken to have all administrative functions concentrated in one office, with a directing head so far as Association affairs were concerned. Also there had already been heard in Congress some criticism of the Department for permitting the Association and the JOURNAL to be housed in the Department. The problem, therefore, arose of finding suitable quarters outside the Department for the Association, the JOURNAL and the Protective Association. In the summer of 1947 this was accomplished by the leasing of a three-room suite in the Equitable Building at 1809 G Street, N. W., for a two-year term. The leasing of these quarters then made it possible to consolidate all administrative functions for both the Association and the JOURNAL into one unit housed in the same office. In the meantime, the Committee felt a full-time directing head for such an office was needed and in June, 1947, Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, a retired Foreign Service officer of Class I, assumed these duties, with concurrent duty as Business Manager of the JOURNAL. The quarters now occupied by the Association and the JOURNAL and partially by the Protective Association are centrally located and wholly adequate to present needs. One room has been furnished as a lounge and reading room, with telephone and other facilities for the use of visiting FSOs or members living in or near Washington.

Another important step was taken when the by-laws of the Association were amended on March 19, 1947. This action raised the annual dues for Active membership from \$5.00 per annum to \$8.00, and for Associate members from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Active membership was broadened to make eligible all Chiefs of Mission, all Foreign Service officers, all Foreign Service Reserve officers on active duty, and all members of the Foreign Service staff corps in classes 12 to 1 inclusive, without any formality other than application and payment of annual dues. Associate membership was also broadened so as to make eligible former active Foreign Service officers, personnel of the Department of State, all members of the Foreign Service staff corps other than those from class 12 to 1 inclusive, without any formality other than application and payment of annual dues. The subscription rate for the JOURNAL was raised from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per annum. All of the above rates were made effective July 1, 1947.

The Committee inaugurated plans to expand the membership of the Association in view of the large increase in the numerical strength of the Foreign Service and the Department. There has been, as a result of these efforts, a very substantial increase in membership and the Committee was especially pleased to note that a large percentage of new FSOs and Foreign Service staff officers, as well as a number of the Department staff, joined the Association. The cam-

*(Continued on page 32)*

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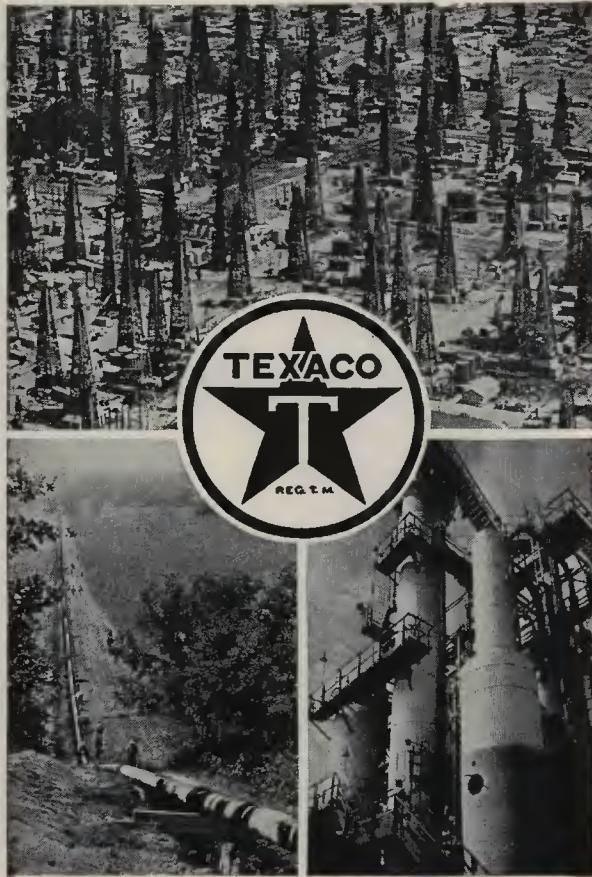
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paign to increase the membership is being continued by the new Committee and will unquestionably show excellent results.

In connection with the membership roll, the Committee felt concern over the comparatively large number of members who were in arrears in the payment of their dues. Steps were taken to collect these arrears, most of which accrued incident to frequent transfers, delayed mails and other unforeseeable circumstances. Every effort was made, and is still being made it is understood, to put the financial affairs of the Association on a fiscal year basis. While it became necessary to drop a few names from the rolls of the Association for non-payment of dues and arrears, the number was small.

The Committee employed a firm of chartered accountants to audit the books of the Association and the JOURNAL and to install a modern and more simplified bookkeeping system. The books of the Association and JOURNAL were found in balance. Much progress was made towards putting the Association on a sound financial basis notwithstanding considerable added administrative expense having necessarily been incurred.

Among other important steps taken by the Committee was one authorizing an increase in the size of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and a corresponding increase in advertising rates to offset increased production costs.

For a part of the year Mr. Clark H. Timberlake served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association and for a part of the year Mr. Robert H. McBride acted in a similar capacity. For the remainder of the term Mr. Joseph Palmer 2nd served as Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Adrian Colquitt served as Treasurer of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The Committee is indebted to them and to the officers of the Protective Association and to the Editor of the JOURNAL and the Editorial Board for their efficient work and their fine co-operation. The Committee also is indebted to the Education Committee and the Entertainment Committee for efficient service and for co-operation of the highest order.

Minutes of all meetings of the Executive Committee were kept. Many items of no great general importance were acted upon. It does not seem necessary to review these inconsequential items. Suffice to say the Committee had an unusually busy year and feels that it made a real contribution towards making the Association increasingly useful to its rapidly growing membership.

EDWARD T. WAILES

### LIST OF RETIRED FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

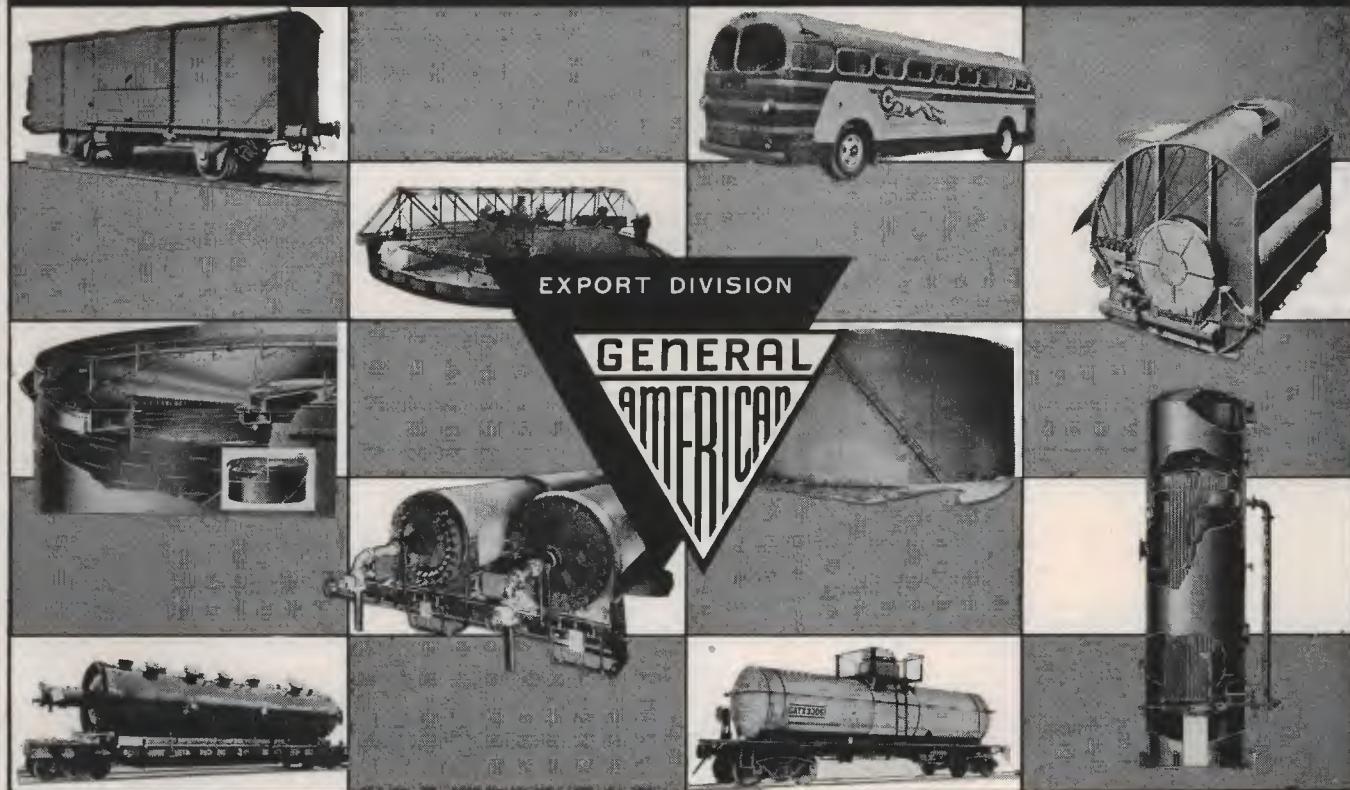
(Continued from page 30)

- Dunlap, Maurice P. (Assn.), Dell Rapids, Minnehaha County, South Dakota.
- \*Dwyre, Dudley G. (Assn.), 3705 Brayton Avenue, Long Beach 7, California.
- Dye, Dr. Alexander V. (Assn.), Boxwood Terrace, Tryon, North Carolina.
- Dye, John W. (Assn.), 11 La Vereda Road, Montecito, Santa Barbara, California.
- Eberhardt, the Hon. Charles C. (Assn.), Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C.
- Edwards, Clement S. (Assn.), 10 Bedford Street, Concord, Massachusetts.
- Engert, The Hon. Cornelius Van T. (Assn.), 2228 Que Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
- Farrell, William S., c/o Mrs. F. J. Hancock, No. Country Road, Miller Place, Long Island, New York.
- Ferrin, Augustin W. (Assn.), Bowlers Wharf, Essex County, Virginia.
- Ferris, Cornelius (Assn.), 2740 Edwards Avenue So., St. Petersburg 5, Florida.
- Fisher, Fred D., Marianne Apartments, 1422 Bellevue Avenue, Burlingame, California.
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(Continued on page 35)

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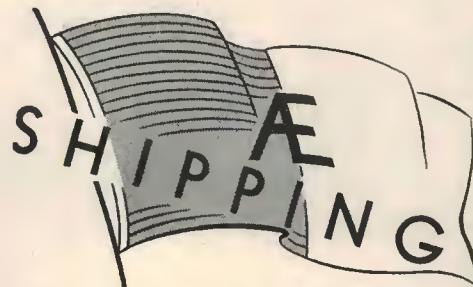


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 Fox, Ray, Glenn, Glenn County, California.  
 Frost, Arthur C. (Assn.), 301 Magellan Avenue, San Francisco 16, California.  
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 Goforth, Herndon W. (Assn.), P. O. Box 722, Lenoir, North Carolina.  
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 Groeninger, Joseph G. (Assn.), 2500 Queen Anne Road, Baltimore, Maryland.  
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 Halstead, Albert, Sugar Hill, New Hampshire.  
 Hanna, Miss Margaret M., 1529 Varnum Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.  
 Hathaway, Charles M. (Assn.), P.O. Box 184, Summerland, Santa Barbara, California.  
 Hawkins, Harry, Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy, Tufts College, Medford 55, Massachusetts.  
 Hawley, Harry F. (Assn.), P. O. Box 267, Old Saybrook, Connecticut.  
 Heard, William W., c/o National City Bank, 167 East 72nd Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Heizer, Oscar S. (Assn.), Palma Sola Park, R.F.D. 1, Bradenton, Florida.  
 Hengstler, Herbert C. (Assn.), 2816 27th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.  
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 Holland, Philip, 2014 General Pershing Street, New Orleans, La.  
 Ilonaker, Samuel W., Belvedere, Marin County, California.  
 Hoover, Charles L. (Assn.), 1200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 Horn, Thomas S., 959 Cook Street, Denver 6, Colorado.  
 Hornbeck, The Hon. Stanley K. (Assn.), 2139 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.  
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 Hukill, George R. (Assn.), P. O. Box 163, Middletown, Delaware.  
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 Hurst, Carlton (Assn.), 920 Coral Way, Coral Gables 34, Florida.  
 Ifit, George N., c/o The Tribune, Pocatello, Idaho.  
 Isaacs, C. Grant (Assn.), c/o Congressman Norris Cotton, 405 House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.  
 Ives, Ernest L. (Assn.), The Holland, Apt. 7, Norfolk, Virginia.  
 Jackson, Jesse B., 1401 Moodie Street, Ft. Williams, Ontario, Canada.  
 Jarvis, Theodore C., c/o Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 35 East 72nd Street, New York, N. Y.  
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 Sokobin, Samuel (Assn.), 800 Bush Street, Apt. 304, San Francisco 2, California.  
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 Swift, Merritt, c/o Riggs National Bank, du Pont Circle Branch, Washington, D. C.  
 Talhott, Sheridan (Assn.), Lebanon, Kentucky.  
 Totten, The Hon. Ralph J. (Assn.), 2800 Ontario Road, N.W., Apt. 103, Washington, D. C.  
 Tredwell, Roger Culver, R.F.D. No. 3, Ridgefield, Connecticut.  
 Turner, Mason (Assn.), The Shot Tower Homestead, Private Mail Bag, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia.  
 von Tresckow, Egmont C., Greene Street, Camden, South Carolina.  
 Wadsworth, Craig W. (Assn.), Geneseo, New York.  
 Waterman, Henry S. (Assn.), 2938 Clay Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Wheeler, The Hon. Post, Century Club, 7 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.  
 White, The Hon. John Campbell (Assn.), Chester P. O., Queen

Anne's County, Maryland.  
 Wiley, Samuel H., c/o Wachomia Loan & Trust Co., Salisbury, N. C.  
 Williams, Frank S. (Assn.), c/o Keith Williams, Vicksburg, Miss.  
 Williamson, Harold (Assn.), Bradlea Farm, W. Patent Road, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.  
 Willson, Gilbert R., Brighton, Digby County, Nova Scotia, Canada.  
 Wilson, The Hon. Orme (Assn.), 2406 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.  
 Wilson, The Hon. Thomas M. (Assn.), University Club, Washington, D. C.  
 Wilson, Warden McK. (Assn.), 12 White Oak Road, Biltmore Forest, Asheville, N. C.  
 Winslow, Rollin R. (Assn.), 2000 Miles Avenue, St. Joseph, Mich.  
 Withey, Howard F. (Assn.), 165 Twin Oaks Circle, Chula Vista, California.  
 Wolcott, Henry M. (Assn.), Manatee River Hotel, Bradenton, Florida.  
 Woodward, G. Carleton, 5200 11th Avenue, N.E., Seattle, Washington.  
 Yerby, William J., 4756 Champlain Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.  
 Yost, Bartley F., 1633 E. Washington Street, Pasadena, California.  
 Zapf, Lacey C. (Assn.), 3944 Garrison Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

## BIRTHS

(Continued from page 21)

SLAVENS. A daughter, Irene Stanley, was born on December 28, 1947, to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Stanley G. Slavens in San Antonio, Texas. Mr. Slavens is Consul at Torreon.

HASLAM. A daughter was born on January 11, 1948, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Haslam in Penarth, Wales. Mrs. Haslam is the daughter of Mr. Henry O. Ramsey, Consul at Cardiff.

CLARK. A daughter, Carol Lynn, was born on January 15, 1948, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Clark, Jr. Mr. Clark is Acting Assistant Chief of the Courier Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration of the Department.

TIMBERLAKE. A son, William Lansdell, was born on February 5, 1948, to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Clare H. Timberlake in Washington, D. C. Mr. Timberlake is assigned for study at the National War College.

## LIFE ON THE TRADE CONFERENCE CIRCUIT

(Continued from page 15)

and the visit closed with a Hollywood luncheon, a tour of movie studios, and a chance to meet a glamorous star or two. Not bad work.

On the last swing of the circuit, I flew across the sunny South (Memphis had eighteen inches of snow) to repeat my earlier experience in New York. There was more freezing than one normally expects of a Melting Pot, but the individual conferences and group meetings during a busy week left little time to worry about the weather. A large meeting of the Commerce and Industry Association climaxed the week.

General questions asked during the individual conferences and group meetings may serve as a guide to speakers on other countries, since such a large part of the world now faces the same problems. Exchange and currency difficulties; the trend of import regulations; what products may be imported from and exported to the area under discussion; and above all, some estimate as to the future in certain lines abroad, are matters of particular interest to our business communities.

It might be useful to note some suggestions to the many Foreign Service people who will be assigned to trade conference work in months ahead; here is my prescription:

(1) A few hours of preparation time will assure confidence in speaking, meeting the press, or briefing Regional staffs.

(2) Do not overpack; hotel laundries are good, if a little expensive. Dress clothes not needed.

(3) An attitude of cheerful cooperation with the field personnel will be rewarded a thousandfold.

(4) Comments on trade conferences are well received in the Department.

(5) I guarantee the tour will be educational and enjoyable.

## OUR RETIRED OFFICERS

(Continued from page 28)

war, as were the lives of almost everyone. During 1941 and 1942 I represented the American Red Cross in the Principality, in order to be of some active help, and remained at my post when the Fascist Army invaded Monaco. I was made a prisoner so that they could exchange me against an Italian diplomat interned in the United States. I was taken to Italy at once and held there for nine months by the Italians and ten months more by the Germans but as the exchange was never affected, although my family joined me, in 1943, for that purpose, we escaped in 1944 and after ten days the battle passed over our heads and the 8th Army arrived and we were free. I then joined the Allied Military Government as Property Control Officer and remained in that capacity, in Perugia and Imperia Provinces until the latter part of 1945, when the AMG ceased to function, and we returned to our shell shattered home in Monte Carlo. All is now restored and our life is moving along in almost normal fashion, considering the state of the world.

The articles written by my retired colleagues and published in the JOURNAL have proved of great interest to me and due to them I realize that we are not the "forgotten men."

Attached I am sending a photograph of the Villa Mont Agel, our home for the past ten years, in Monte Carlo.

LESTER MAYNARD

### From Hoffman Philip

Santa Barbara, Calif.

February 2, 1948

A former member of our Foreign Service, I am compli-



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mented to receive a request by the Editors of its JOURNAL for information as to my present habitat, activities and plans.

I hope I shall not make my fellow "ex's" in the wintry east envious when I report that Mrs. Philip and I are now living in an attractive little house in a spacious garden, surrounded by flowers, orange, lemon and live oak trees, with a view of the mountains on one side and of the Pacific ocean on the other. To make this picture complete, I must add that pleasant sunshine is almost always with us, that the climate is delightfully equable and that many good friends are nearby.

I feel that the foregoing description may give the impression that I am one of fair California's native sons. My home, however, is in Washington, D. C., and it was there that I returned to live after retirement the end of 1937.

Two temporary assignments by the Department of State soon after that buoyed up my hope that my services might continue to be of use to our Government. At the same time, I discovered that long years passed as an official representative abroad had accustomed me to deal with the multifarious official problems that present themselves, unsought, to one's awareness. To cast about, independently, for unknown problems to solve was a different matter altogether.

I occupied my residence in Washington for four years, during which period I had opportunity to ascertain that everyday life affords quite a variety of problems of its own. In 1942, while engaged in Air Warden work there, I contracted pneumonia. This and two more attacks of the disease brought on very serious respiratory trouble which caused the doctors to order me to Arizona. From there, in 1943, Mrs. Philip and I came to California and Santa Barbara, which has seemed especially beneficial, and where my condition has much improved. Trips to the east keep us in touch with our old friends and the home to which I look forward to returning in the not distant future. In the meantime, memories of the Foreign Service and the Government which it has been the greatest honor of my life to serve, are constantly vivid. The friendships which I was privileged to make during those thirty-seven years will never be forgotten.

HOFFMAN PHILIP

## From G. Bie Ravndal

16 Lake Street, Orlando, Florida  
February 4, 1948

Please accept my cordial thanks for your kind and courteous invitation of the 30th ult. Unfortunately an accident of a year ago involving the fracture of one of my legs deprived me of so much of my "feu sacré" that I am unable as yet to comply reasonably satisfactorily with your wish. In this connection I recall somewhat wistfully that I was one of the earliest contributors to the American Consular Bulletin which I believe was the mother of the present glorious FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. G. BIE RAVNDAL

## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 23)

### KARACHI

January 1948

HOUSING! What people back in the U.S.A. or war-torn Rotterdam or Berlin or London consider an unhealthy housing situation would, I feel sure, (having lived in post-war London and Holland and spent several months' home leave in Washington 1946-47) constitute an agreeable roof-hunting terrain compared with Karachi, Pakistan. When the elite British Club sends notices to its members that they may reserve tents, to be set up on the Club lawn, when thousands of Pakistan Government officials are actually living



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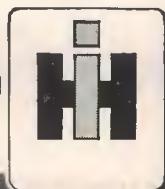
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in tents all over Karaehi, when European families must spend broiling hot tropicel days under iron corrugated roofs (not fit for soldiers' barraeks unless the said soldiers are out all day), when hotel rooms are full for weeks in advance except to a chosen few or a day in advance even to the chosen, when more than half the Embassy Staff have no housing facilities at all nor the prospects of any—THAT'S HOUSING difficuties. Our Military Attache, recently appointed from Delhi, commutes between his family, in a house in Delhi, and a room in the house of a friend here, or in Blue Gates, our house.

We, the Minnigerodes, having arrived several months prior to Pakistan, leased a nice, large house (aided, of course, by our consular predecessor). We have a permanent lodger in our downstairs bedroom and bath, as has everyone with spare room. We have, besides, a separate upstairs suite which has housed families of four, three, two or one. Among the State Department guests alone have been:

Marjorie Wright (Mrs. Paul), now stationed in North Africa. (She was married from Blue Gates.)  
 Ray Hare, Department of State, as everyone knows.  
 E. Dahl, also Dept. of State.  
 6 hens and a rooster en route from the U.S.A. to Kabul, Afganistan.  
 Hendrick Van Oss, also Dept. of State.  
 Henry Spielman, Consul, Bombay.  
 The George Palmers and daughter, Legation, Kabul.  
 The Pat Mallons and daughter en route from Colombo for leave.  
 Nat Hoskot, Assistant Military Attache, Delhi.  
 Merritt Cootes, Consul, Lahore, Meeting new wife arriving by air.  
 Paul (Zeke) Paddock—En route from Kabul to Dairen, via U.S.A.

Mr. Paddock is carrying this epistle to Washington and with it he carries our hearty invitation to anyone coming this way to avail themselves of Minnigerode Inn. We have enjoyed all the incumbents and wish to notify everyone that our new Simmons beds are now arrived (ordered February 1947) and we can do you better next time. We are so delighted to have a house that even though we did not enjoy guests (which we do) we would gladly share our spare quarters. At present, we have two young English cousins visiting us, but they will be gone the end of March and then all four of our new beds will be available! P.S. I hope I haven't forgotten anyone in my list. Sometimes we forget to have our guest book signed! and sometimes I forget whether it was nights that were spent with us or just meals taken! We will be glad, also, for those passing through to lunch or dine with us.

ANNA MEADE MINNIGERODE  
 (MRS. H. GORDON MINNIGERODE)

#### CEYLON

Deeember 29, 1947

The months of November and December saw quite a few Service visitors at the Port of Colombo, as well as several other interesting events. In the early part of November Vice Consul Stuart Blow spent a week in Colombo while his vessel was in port en route to Caleutta. Also, Vice Consul and Mrs. James B. Lindsay were in port a few days on their way to Rangoon.

A survey flight of the Trans World Airlines arrived at Colombo on November 14 to survey the possibility of extending the service of that company from Bombay to Colombo. The flight consisted of twelve executives and technicians, headed by the Chief Pilot, Captain Ross Weaver. Four days were spent in Ceylon which included a trip to Kandy. Consul General Perry N. Jester and Vice



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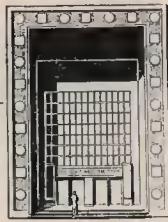
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Consul Rogers B. Horgan, who had arrived at this post on November 12, had the pleasant experience of surveying their post from the air on the flight from Ratmalana Airport to Negombo Airport.

Consul General and Mrs. Earl L. Packer arrived at Colombo on November 6 en route from Rangoon to Tunis. Mr. and Mrs. Packer took a month's leave in the hills of Ceylon while awaiting transportation from Colombo. They were accompanied by Mrs. Richard Lieber, grandmother of Mrs. Martin P. Detels, Jr., at Rangoon. Mr. and Mrs. Packer departed from Colombo for Port Said on Christmas Eve afternoon on board the "USS CACAPON."

Arrivals in the early part of December were: Mrs. Rogers B. Horgan, wife of Vice Consul Horgan, who arrived from the United States on December 4 via BOAC Airlines; Second Secretary Paul Paddock of the Legation at Kabul who arrived for several days' leave in Ceylon en route to Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Cuffe from the Consulate General at Shanghai who spent several days in Colombo en route to the United States via Europe; Miss Olive Clapp arrived from the United States on December 14 after having taken home leave subsequent to her departure from the Embassy at Ankara. Miss Clapp sailed from the U.S. on the "SS ESCANABA VICTORY" and changed at Bombay for the balance of the journey to the "SS EXPRESS."

Lieutenant Commander George W. Kittredge, Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air at the Embassy at New Delhi, and Mrs. Kittredge arrived at Colombo on December 18 on a tour of inspection. Comdr. and Mrs. Kittredge visited Trincomalee, the Naval Base on the eastern side of the Island, and returned to Colombo on Christmas Eve and had Christmas dinner with Consul General and Mrs. Perry N. Jester and the staff of the American Consulate General.

The month of December also brought Colombo the visits of three U.S. Navy vessels which are always appreciated by the Consulate General.

One item of local interest which occurred in November should be mentioned, namely: the ceremonial opening of the new Parliament of Ceylon which was convened under the Soulbury Constitution on November 25, 1947. This was the first meeting of the Parliament of Ceylon consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, and constituted as part of a government having complete autonomy in the internal government of the Island. The next event of importance will be the opening of this same Parliament under the altered status of the Island, namely: Dominion status which will become effective on February 4, 1948. Parliament will be opened on February 10, 1948 by the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

PERRY N. JESTER

**LUXEMBOURG**

February 2, 1948

January was a busy month at the Legation socially as well as politically. After the reception on New Year's Day by the Sovereign of the Diplomats accredited to her, a good many people called at the Legation Residence where suitable refreshments were served.

Within the same week, the birthday of the Crown Prince John was the occasion of various festivities and a continual round of state dinners offered by Cabinet Members and Members of the Diplomatic Corps continued through the month.

On January 16 the Legation welcomed its old friends Hallam and Hilda Tuck, accompanied by Commander Robbins, for luncheon and a small reception afterward. The luncheon was attended by the Prime Minister, Monsieur Dupong. Mr. Tuck is the head of IRO, the successor of



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UNRRA, and he and his staff were received with Mr. Waller by the Minister of Foreign Affairs for a long interview in the later afternoon.

On January 22 George Platt Waller, our Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, received the Medal of Freedom at a very impressive ceremony in the ballroom of the Legation residence. The decoration was presented by Colonel Armstrong, our Military Attaché. Colonel Armstrong presented the Medal which was characterized as being awarded for "exceptionally meritorious achievement which aided the United States in the prosecution of the war against the enemy in Continental Europe."

On January 23, the birthday of Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess was celebrated with great splendor. The Legation was delighted to have some members present who while assigned here spend most of their time at the Embassy in Brussels: Counselor and Mrs. Raymond C. Miller, Secretary and Mrs. Jerome Gaspard and Military Attaché Clare H. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong. The afternoon before the birthday, Colonel Armstrong received the Luxembourg Croix de Guerre in the ballroom of the Legation Residence, which was presented by His Excellency, the Minister of National Defense. The ceremony was filmed and broadcast.

On the 23rd of January, the Legation party assisted at a magnificent Te Deum at the Cathedral with the diplomats of nearly every country, most of them in the glittering and colorful uniforms prescribed by their regulations. This was followed by a luncheon given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in the afternoon a brilliant cocktail reception took place at the Belgian Legation.

A brilliant reception and buffet supper at the Grand Ducal Palace, at which Mr. Waller had the opportunity of presenting each one of the Legation delegation, ended about midnight, after which Colonel Armstrong entertained at a delightful but informal birthday party in a private salon of his hotel.

LUCILLE P. DUBREUIL.

#### NUEVO LAREDO

January 15

Consul and Mrs. V. Harwood Blocker entertained at their home with a cocktail party on January 10. Approximately one hundred and twenty-five guests from Nuevo Laredo and from Laredo, Texas, attended.

Miss Virginia Priddy, American clerk formerly assigned at Guatemala City and now under transfer orders to Nuevo Laredo is expected to arrive shortly.

ROBERTA BULLOCK

#### BERN

January 13, 1948

Recent months in Bern have been marked by an abundance of arrivals and departures, from the Chief of Mission on down the line.

The Hon. Leland Harrison, who spent an eventful decade as Minister to Switzerland, departed in October for Washington, laden with the good wishes and fond memories of his many friends and colleagues. Marcel Malige, Commercial Attaché, was host at a farewell party for Mr. Harrison, at which he was presented with an engraved silver cigarette box from the staff. Mr. Malige will be leaving soon for his new post at Saigon, Indo-China.

The Government lost a faithful and capable servant with the retirement on November 30 of Gardner Richardson, First Secretary of the Legation. Goodbyes were said at parties given in Mr. Richardson's honor by the Minister and by Administrative Officer Nathan R. Meadows. Mr. Richardson is now serving in Stuttgart as representative for the C.A.R.E. relief agency.



## CARL M. J. von ZIELINSKI

former American Foreign Service Officer  
with service in Europe and West Indies

former Captain, Field Artillery, U.S.A., World War I  
served with troops

Lt. Comdr., USNR, World War II  
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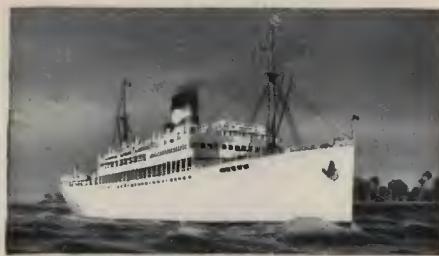
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Other recent departures from the land of the Alps included Edwin A. Plitt, who is now Diplomatic Agent at Tangier; Harrison Lewis, now Commercial Attaché at Budapest; Niles W. Bond, who was recalled to the Department via the Far East; David M. Maynard, recently arrived in Tokyo; and John Madonne, former Consul General and First Secretary, who was transferred to Warsaw in the same capacity. Ted Hadraba and Harry Conover are also recent departees.

One of the outstanding highlights of the year was the arrival of the Hon. John Carter Vincent, who after 23 years' service in China, Switzerland, and Washington, was sent as Minister to Bern, where he immediately established his popularity with everyone. Mr. Vincent is accompanied by Mrs. Vincent and the two children, Jack and Sheila.

A host of other officers also have put in their appearances recently: James M. Byrne, 3rd Secretary; Richard T. Ewing, Security Officer; Nat B. King, 1st Secretary; Charles H. Owsley, 2nd Secretary; Alexander Schneec, 2nd Secretary, and Herbert Propps, newly appointed FSO and 3rd Secretary.

Members of the Legation staff were honored in December by the visit of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who spent a weekend in Bern as the house guest of Minister and Mrs. Vincent and was introduced to the staff at a reception on Sunday, December 7. (See Service Glimpses on page 29). The previous evening she had attended a dinner given in her honor by President Philippe Etter and other members of the Swiss Federal Council. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Richardson.

Mrs. Roosevelt came to Switzerland to represent the United States at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and the U. N. Sub-Committee on the Protection of Minorities and Prevention of Discrimination, which met in Geneva.

The saga of a prosaic mail bag provided a Ripley-like touch to the ordinary routine of opening an incoming pouch when a wayward diamond, after having been bounced all over the world for more than a year, returned to its owner in Bern.

The story goes back to September, 1946, when Arlene Jacoby, Secretary to the Minister, was substituting in the pouch room for Maurice de Barnevile, who was on leave. Mrs. Jacoby, during the sometimes rigorous task of filling the pouches, lost a diamond from the circular setting of her ring, but being philosophical, resigned herself to her fate after a cursory search failed to reveal the stone.

In early January of this year, while opening incoming mail, James Connelly aroused Mrs. Jacoby's latent interest with the exclamation, "Hey! Look what I found!" Mrs. Jacoby rushed over, inspected the gem which had fallen out of the mail bag, and discovered it to be the same one that had evaded her 16 months before—which might give hope that the age of miracles, minor at least, is not yet dead.

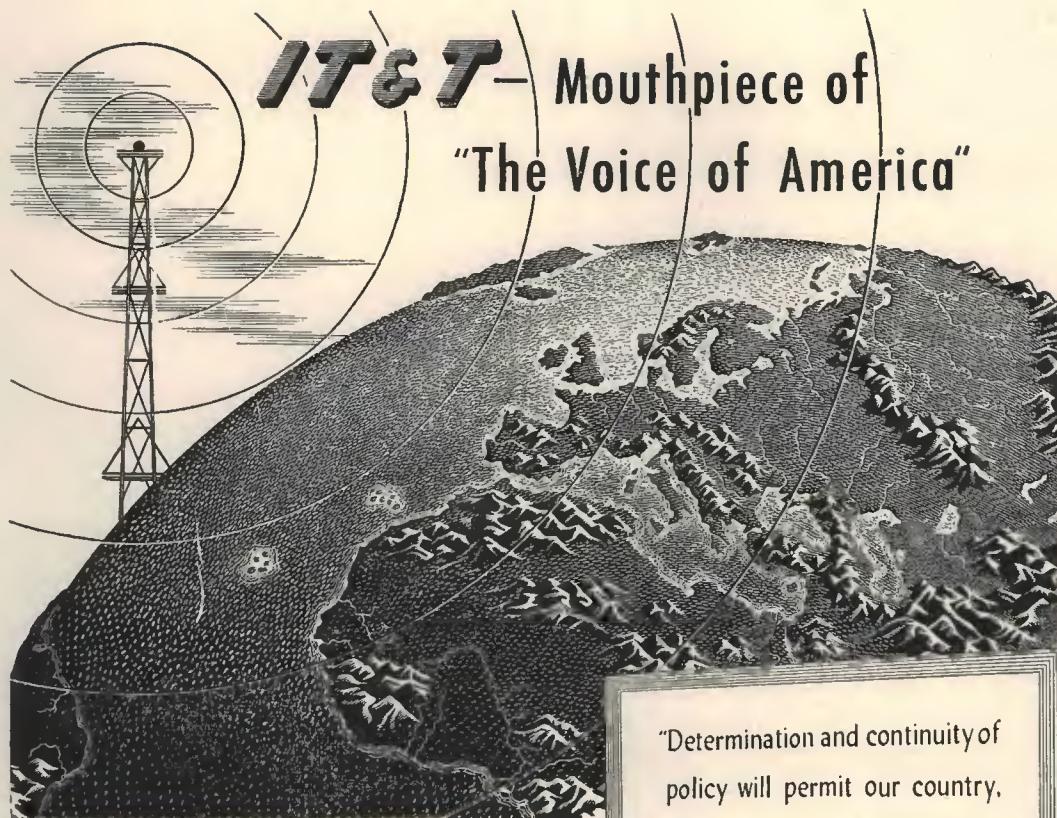
RUTH MADSEN.

## CARDIFF

January 27, 1948

Senhor R. G. Alves Guerra, Portuguese Consul in Cardiff for nine years, on leaving for his appointment at Pernambuco, was given a send-off party on January 26th by the members of the Cardiff Consular Corps, of which he was president, at a sherry party given by American Consul H. O. Ramsey at the American Consulate.

At the meeting which followed Mr. Ramsey was elected president of the Corps and Mr. A. J. Bovey, Consul for Panama, Peru and Bolivia, was elected chairman.



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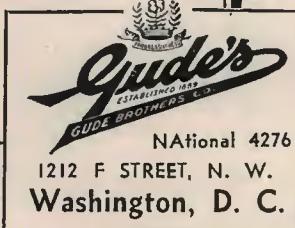
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## AMALGAMATION?

(Continued from page 18)

ly social capitals, seem like illustrations from old memory books and almost unreal in light of present-day conditions. Anyone taking the Foreign Service List and going down the roster of posts will have difficulty to find a spot with amenities of Washington. The Foreign Service as a career service has striven for that kind of discipline in its ranks which makes acceptable service in Dakah after service in the Embassy in Paris. It is no reflection on our permanent colleagues in Washington that many of them, from the point of view of training and family associations, would find such drastic shifts of habitat difficult.

When we consider the confusion which could result from a miscarriage of unification, the JOURNAL believes the burden of the proof is on those who propose it. It is true that there may be defects in the present organization which might disappear under amalgamation; but perhaps they can be eliminated without such drastic measures. Much has already been done by facilitating interchange between the Department and the Service. It may not be necessary to burn down the house to roast the pig.



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