

The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL**

VOL. 27, NO. 7

JULY, 1950





Pour it **WITH PRIDE**



Drink it
WITH PLEASURE

It gives us special satisfaction to supply I. W. Harper Whiskey to men and women in America's foreign service. We are proud to serve you, and we value highly the example you set for your guests.

For these reasons alone, you can depend on our safeguarding I. W. Harper's unexcelled taste and quality. Cost is never consulted in making this superb whiskey. It's made for you to pour with pride and drink with pleasure.

Distributed overseas by
SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

THERE ARE NO FINER WHISKIES THAN AMERICAN WHISKIES

I.W. HARPER



The Gold Medal Whiskey

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT
DEAN ACHESON SECRETARY OF STATE
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF
STATE
THE COUNSELOR

GEORGE F. KENNAN PRESIDENT
W. WALTON BUTTERWORTH VICE PRESIDENT
ELBERT G. MATHEWS SECRETARY-TREASURER
JOHN M. MCSWEENEY ASSISTANT SECRETARY-TREASURER
BARBARA P. CHALMERS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HERVE J. L'HEUREUX CHAIRMAN
ELBRIDGE DURBROW VICE CHAIRMAN
ELBERT G. MATHEWS
JOHN M. MCSWEENEY
WILLIAM P. HUGHES
ALTERNATES
RAYMOND A. HARE
HAROLD N. WADDELL

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD

JOHN M. ALLISON CHAIRMAN
FRANK S. HOPKINS
G. FREDERICK REINHARDT
EUGENE DESVERNINE
WILLIAM J. HANDLEY
CORNELIUS J. DWYER
JOAN DAVID MANAGING EDITOR
ROBERT M. WINFRYE ADVERTISING MANAGER

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

NILFS W. BOND CHAIRMAN
BENJAMIN M. HULLEY
JOSEPH S. SPARKS
MRS. ELBRIDGE DURBROW
MRS. JOHN K. EMMERSON
ALTERNATES
MRS. WILLIAM L. KRIEG
EVAN M. WILSON

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

JACK D. NEAL CHAIRMAN
FULTON FREEMAN
G. FREDERICK REINHARDT
STUART W. ROCKWELL
DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, II
ALTERNATES
MISS G. EDITH BLAND
THOMAS S. ESTES

WELFARE COMMITTEE

WILLIAM O. BOSWELL
WILLIAM E. FLOURNOY, JR.
DAVID A. THOMASSON

This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

The Editors will consider all manuscripts submitted to the American Foreign Service Journal. If accepted, the author will be paid a minimum of one cent a word on publication. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Five dollars is paid for cover pictures.

Copyright, 1950, by the American Foreign Service Association.
Issued monthly at the rate of \$4.00 a year, 40 cents a copy by the American Foreign Service Association, 1809 G Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 27, NO. 7

JULY, 1950

COVER PICTURE: Natives of Beynam (south of Ankara) watch their first movie, a USIS film. See the story by James Macfarland on page 25.

DIPLOMATIC DRAMA	11
<i>By Mary S. Johnston, FSR</i>	
"THE CONSUL," Critical Review of a Play	15
<i>By M. F. H.</i>	
THE EVOLUTION OF FOREIGN SERVICE ALLOWANCES	16
<i>By David M. Clark, FSO</i>	
DANIEL'S DILEMMA	18
<i>By Louis C. Nolan, FSS</i>	
FOCUS ON FREEDOM	20
<i>By Faith Brewer and Emily Towe</i>	
USIS, ANKARA	25
<i>By James M. Macfarland, FSS</i>	
THE BOOKSHELF—Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor	28
<i>Russell B. Thornton</i> <i>Foy D. Kohler</i> <i>F. L. Hadsel</i> <i>Willard F. Barber</i>	
AMERICA COMES TO ABRUZZI	30
<i>By Gene Caprio, FSS</i>	
FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS	51
DEPARTMENTS	
LETTERS TO THE EDITORS	3
Marriages	17
Service Glimpses	23
Editors' Column	
Restraints and Opportunities	24
ECA and the Foreign Service	24
News From the Department	26
Twenty-Five Years Ago	27
News From the Field	32
In Memoriam	50
Births	51

"You can prove what I proved...
Chesterfields are much Milder"

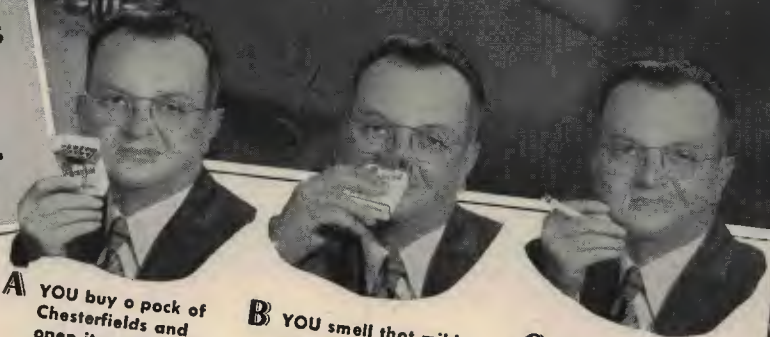
Marta Foren

Starring In
"DEPORTED"
A Universal-International
Picture



Let Tobacco Farmer JOHN A. WOODS
show you how to

**BE YOUR OWN
CIGARETTE EXPERT**



A YOU buy a pack of
Chesterfields and
open it up like this.

B YOU smell that mild,
pure oromo. No other
cigarette has it.

C YOU light a
Chesterfield and
enjoy this fact

...tobaccos that **SMELL Milder-SMOKE Milder**

John A. Woods

PROMINENT TOBACCO FARMER
YANCEYVILLE, N. C.

A *Always* **B** *Buy* **C** **CHESTERFIELD**

Letters to the Editors

NOW IS THE TIME or HOW TO RETIRE GRACEFULLY

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The most important problem to face upon retirement is the financial one, which grows worse with the years. To begin with, your maximum annuity (60% of your basic salary for the last five years of service) may work out to about half the salary you are receiving upon retirement. You will have no allowances for rent, heat and light; nor for entertainment or cost of living — in short, no allowances. So, for officers of Class I or lower, your income will be in effect about 36% of what you were getting when you retired. This is partly compensated for by the fact that you no longer need to maintain your official prestige — you haven't any, any more — or your chauffeur or your household of oriental servants, but you will find the United States fairly expensive and you will have to do the household chores yourself.

In addition to your immediate financial deflation, you must realize that as time goes on, and prices continue to rise — as they have over the past thirty years, and the thirty years before that *ad infinitum* — your annuity does not increase and your deflation does. It's no joke.

Incidentally, I have talked to a good many retired officers and their wives and though retirement has its compensations I have not found that forced withdrawal from society for financial reasons is one of them.

The second important problem involved by retirement is to find diversion or an avocation or a new occupation to fill in your time.

The Decades Ahead

Modern medicine has lengthened our lives many years in recent decades, so much so that it is not too far-fetched to expect that many, if not most, retired Foreign Service men and women may live to be a hundred years old. If you retire at 50 years of age you have a potential fifty more to live. If you stay on until you are sixty, and only live till you are 90, you still have 30 years to go.

Assuming that you have escaped crippling diseases or afflictions (the drives to kill cancer and heart disease may succeed before you retire) you won't have much fun sitting all that time in a rocker listening to your arteries harden. They'll probably discover some cure for that too, like putting iodine in your salt, and you just can't die.

The solution to your financial and occupational problems may be solved simultaneously if you are lucky enough to get gainful employment in some congenial occupation. Former Ambassador Messersmith is manager of the electric light and power company in Mexico City. Former Ambassador Tuck is on the Suez Canal governing board. Former Ambassador Gauss is on the board of the United States Export-Import Bank. Other retired officers are advisors to foreign governments, professors in various American colleges, practicing law, in business, writing, operating farms and so on.

(Continued on page 5)

WELLBORN MOTORS, INC. CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH

(Direct Factory Dealer)

"We Serve the Service Serving the Nation"

Call SLigo 1333
Washington Directory

1100 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Md.

Attention

OFFICERS AND PERMANENT AMERICAN EMPLOYEES OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE (EXCEPT Reserve Officers)

Are you enjoying adequate protection? Have you made satisfactory provision for your family? A large proportion of your colleagues are deriving real security at very low cost through their participation in the plan of group life insurance and hospital-surgical coverage for dependents provided by the American Foreign Service Protective Association. Members of the Association also have the advantage of \$1,000 free insurance as well as Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance in the amount of their basic group insurance. For example, if a Member holding \$11,000 insurance (\$10,000 basic group insurance plus \$1,000 free insurance) should suffer a fatal accident the beneficiary would receive the \$11,000 insurance plus \$10,000 under the Accidental Death Insurance, making a total of \$21,000.

The comments in the Announcement of March 1, 1949, about hospital-surgical coverage for Members will not apply subsequent to May 31, 1950. The Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance became effective at 12 o'clock noon March 1, 1950.

You will find application forms at the back of the Announcement of March 1, 1949 which should be on file in all Foreign Service establishments, or you may receive an application form by writing direct to the Association.

American Foreign Service
Protective Association
Care the Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Wouldn't you rather
drink Four Roses?

Not only variety but quality, too!

Consulates and legations—taking their cue from the finest hotels and restaurants—have long depended on Royal Scarlet Foods . . . relying on their flavor and quality to please the most discriminating of guests.

You will enjoy the convenience of dealing with our Export Service Department. Experienced personnel give careful attention to every shipping detail. Why not send for our display catalog! No obligation—just write us today.

R. C. WILLIAMS & CO., INC.
25TH STREET & 10TH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Since 1811



ROYAL SCARLET FINE FOODS

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 3)

But most of them, I am afraid, are just retired and many of them are finding their incomes tragically inadequate.

A Job Information Clearing House Needed

There should be a committee of retired Foreign Service Officers organized to serve as a central information bureau, to canvass remunerative employment possibilities in all parts of the country in business and manufacturing organizations and chambers of commerce, in educational institutions and in other fields that may develop. The committee could be in touch with all retired Foreign Service men and women both regarding their needs and qualifications for employment and for information regarding openings for others. Active officers about to retire could, similarly, contact the committee in order to investigate possibilities for their employment ahead of time. Such a committee, set up in Washington, could have regional representatives on the West Coast, in the New York, Florida, and other areas to maintain constant, country-wide contact with both jobs and applicants.

2% Interest is Not Security

There is one suggestion which, I am sure, can safely be given to all active officers not blessed with an independent fortune and who will depend chiefly upon their annuity upon retirement. That is, to buy some land, whether it has a house on it or not, in or near a large city, and let it appreciate in value during your active career. In Washington, for example, almost any piece of land within a radius of fifteen miles of the Monument has appreciated in value approximately to the same extent that or more than the purchasing value of the dollar has declined. I speak from experience and I am most happy that my monthly payment on the property, over a ten year period while on active service, went into the land rather than into a savings bank. Had I put the money into a savings account I would have had only the money I put away plus a small interest accumulation. As it was I had considerably more in real estate. It does not matter that you do not now know in what part of the country you may wish to settle down. If you do not want to live on the land you bought you can sell it and go to the place you do want. Incidentally, fire insurance and depreciation are not involved in unimproved land, and taxes are low.

Alternatives Essential

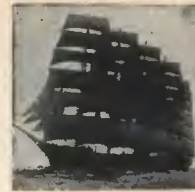
The next piece of advice is to develop an avocation which you can take up upon retirement which will produce an income. Since most Foreign Service Officers are necessarily intellectual it is natural for them to seek an intellectual occupation upon retirement and a Ph.D degree is the Union Card to appointment in colleges and universities. Teaching experience while on active service — one officer now a full-time professor hereabouts was a volunteer professor in the university in the post in which he was stationed for seven years — also may be effective in getting an appointment later. Our economic and agricultural specialists can usually get good jobs in fields in which they have worked on active service.

Is Foreign Service Experience a Handicap?

Retirement is spoken of as a serious problem for the average American at home — it's worse for a Foreign Service Officer who can't develop anything ahead of time in the place he ultimately chooses to make his home.

FSO RETIRED

(Continued on page 7)



CARL M. J. von ZIELINSKI

Foreign Trade and Financial Adviser
Specialist in realization of American assets abroad and
debt claims against vested properties.

1507 M ST., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

AN AMERICAN EDUCATION FOR YOUR CHILD



Kindergarten through 9th Grade

WHEREVER you may be stationed, Calvert "School-at-Home" Courses can provide, by mail, a sound, modern education for your child. Easy-to-follow lessons. No teaching experience is needed. Expert guidance by Calvert teachers available.

All books and supplies provided. Calvert Courses are widely used by State Department families. Fundamentals are emphasized to assure a thorough elementary education. Children all over the world have been educated by the Calvert method. *Unique new Crafts Course.*

Start any time. Calvert-taught pupils often receive advanced standing on entering other schools. Send coupon for free catalog.

CALVERT SCHOOL

130 W. Tuscany Road Baltimore 10, Md.

Send me full information about Calvert Home-Study Courses.

Name

Address

Child's age School grade

WHEN YOUR HEART
SAYS "REMEMBER" . . .

Wire FLOWERS

• No other remembrance
expresses your sentiments
so perfectly.



1212 F STREET, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Authorized F.T.D. Member

"There is nothing better in the Market."

A Label Statement as Famous
as the Whisky Itself

One family, one tradition — for 79 years! That is the history of famous Old Forester — since that day in 1870, when George Garvin Brown wrote the original label for the matchless whisky he had created. Today, both that label and the choice whisky fineness are unchanged. Old Forester is as glorious in quality and rich, full flavor, as the day it was born! — *There is nothing better in the market.*



BOTTLED IN BOND
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT
BOURBON WHISKY
86 PROOF

BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERS CORPORATION . . . AT LOUISVILLE IN KENTUCKY

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

● Among the points mentioned in the letter which concludes on the preceding page, we were most struck by the suggestion that retired officers join together in their efforts to fill out constructively the long years ahead. It is nonsense to suggest that a legal retirement age has any relation to the number of years a man can work. Yet the rootless Foreign Service employee, once he is shelved by the Service, is at a tremendous disadvantage as a job-seeker. Psychologically, too, it seems to us that the very personal hurt of being rejected in applying for a job can so easily be given the crippling, personal interpretation of "too old."

Banded together, a group of officers with varied talents can with pride and self-respect present to a firm the work backgrounds of those persons whom the group feels would be useful to that firm. There is no sense of being turned down as an individual and the scope of applications could thus be infinitely enlarged.

The JOURNAL would welcome its readers' thoughts on the subject.

ARBOREAL AMBASSADOR*

301 Magellan Avenue
San Francisco 16, California
March 10, 1950.

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

No superlative lavished on California is so richly and uniquely deserved as that relating to the Redwoods and the Redwood Highway. I can recall no better Ambassador of Good Will (that Viceregal word "Ambassador" unfortunately has lost its luster by widespread application) than the mighty Redwood that I found in Lugano, Switzerland. It shelters a bust of George Washington and had been planted there nearly a century ago by a returning Swiss.

In these days of vocal appeal, would it not offer a mute yet most eloquent expression of American good will to plant one or more Redwoods on the grounds of Embassy and Consular offices that we are now acquiring throughout the globe? This noblest of trees, we are told, once flourished in many lands, although now found in a native state only on our Pacific coast.

Such a tree with its strength, beauty, grandeur, and longevity of thousands of years is suggestive of these qualities and aspirations which we like to associate with our country, and no other feature of our properties abroad would strike the native mind as so distinctly American. The planting of such a tree by our Representative might do more than all his other services to hand down his name to posterity. Could one wish for a finer or more enduring monument?

It is believed that the Department of Agriculture might be invoked to aid in so worthy an arboreal act for the ages.

ARTHUR C. FROST
(F.S.O. retired)

A B C D EASY

American Consulate General,
Belfast, Northern Ireland,

TO THE EDITORS,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Having just returned to my post from a Consular Conference I am confused and bewildered. I just never have gotten down to learn the alphabetical lingo. Possibly you

*In case you wondered what this caption was doing on page 9 of the Letters Column in the April JOURNAL—it belonged here.

(Continued on page 9)



Speed, Efficiency, Dependability

Speed, efficiency, dependability—these are the characteristics which mark Grace Line shipping service between the Americas. Because Grace Line's long experience has built a sure understanding of the requirements of this trade . . . because Grace Line appreciates the importance of commerce between the nations of our hemisphere . . . shippers and travelers alike have learned to place full confidence in Grace Line ships and Grace Line service.

Regular Direct American Flag Passenger and Freight Services between the Americas

Between New York, Atlantic Ports and N.W.I.,
Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Canal Zone,
Ecuador, Peru (Bolivia), Chile.

Between U. S. Pacific Ports and Guatemala,
El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica,
Panama and West Coast of South America.

For detailed information address

GRACE LINE

10 Hanover Square, New York

Agents and offices in all principal cities



From the ladies... to the ladies!

These new IH Refrigerators were designed by women to bring you new convenience... more and safer storage.



THE NEW 1950

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

REFRIGERATORS



Exciting and exclusive features are part of each of the six new International Harvester Refrigerators. "Shadowline" styling takes off inches outside, adds storage space inside.

Every feature has a function! Now you can have the refrigerator service you've dreamed of. See for yourself how International Harvester gives you bigger bottle areas... extra shelf space... flexible shelf arrangements... porcelain enameled interiors. And only IH Refrigerators have the built-in bottle opener, diffused interior light and automatic egg-dispenser.

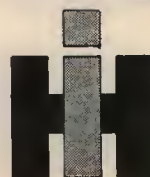
There's a new IH Refrigerator to fit any kitchen and any need. Choose from a range of sizes—7.4 to 9.5 cubic foot capacities. Get all the facts from your International Harvester Distributor.

Model H 92 with Pontry-Dor shown above. Cold to the floor, it has 9.2 cubic foot capacity, 18 square feet of stainless steel shelf space and 50-pound full-width freezer locker.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER EXPORT COMPANY
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago 1, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL

McCormick International Farm Equipment
International Harvester Refrigeration



HARVESTER

International Trucks
International Industrial Power

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 7)

would know where I might send the following suggestion.

The Consulate General receives certain publications from the Department which are of intense interest and which all responsible officers must read. There is no time to do so during office hours, and I do so at home or at the office in the evening, or while eating a sandwich and guzzling a bottle of Guinness during the noon hour.

These articles refer quite glibly to MDAP, FMACC, JATCC, UPU, IMCO, ETC, (BURP). I believe that in the aggregate a great amount of time would be saved if the editors of the publications before issuing, would do one or the other of two things:

(1) Use the written-out name of each alphabetical organization in its first reference to that organization in each issue which refers to the organization: or

(2) Furnish on the first page of the publication the complete names and alphabetical equivalent of the organizations mentioned in any individual publication.

In the latter case the reader naturally would have his finger on the descriptive page and would immediately flip back to that page if necessary to reinforce an uncertain memory.

The contributors to the publications are specialists who may find it difficult to understand why many of us in the field are too fully occupied to learn the alphabet forwards, backwards, and inside out. So was Chick Sales a specialist, but I venture to suggest that even he might be confused if he wished to expand a bit and was told by DC that he would have to contact ERP and ECA to get an OK to distribute WC's in UK, PDQ.

QED
WAS.

Warrenton, North Carolina
June 26, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In the April number of the JOURNAL there appeared an article entitled "What Benefits Can Retired FSOs Expect from the Bloom Bill?", which stated that the bill, H.R. 2786, had been dusted off during February in the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and took a fairly optimistic view as to the chances of its eventual passage. Shortly after the receipt of the JOURNAL I wrote a member of the Committee asking for further information, and was told that no action had been taken with respect to the bill in February, and that none was being considered at any time in the near future. As there was nothing further printed about the matter in the May or June issues of the JOURNAL except a letter from an interested annuitant, I am writing to inquire if the article I first mentioned was correct, or if there is any further information available to the JOURNAL concerning the matter.

JOHN S. CALVERT,
FSO, Retired

● Present indications are that author Dayton Hull's optimism was justified and that this long-standing injustice may be rectified. After months of "something should happen any day now," the House Foreign Affairs Committee has appointed a strong sub-committee to make a study of and report on the Bloom Bill. Heading the Committee is Representative James P. Richards (D.S.C.), the ranking Democratic member after Representative Kee, Representative Mike Mansfield (D. Mont.) and Representative John M. Vorys (R. Ohio). The subcommittee meets for the first time on June 29th. Sources on the Hill indicate a 50-50 chance for action this session.

JULY, 1950

BARR SERVICE

Thirty-Four Years of Continuous Service to
Exporters and Importers

International

SHIPPING AGENTS

FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDERS

FREIGHT AND CUSTOM HOUSE
BROKERS

INSURANCE

BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

is able to help its clients achieve that most important factor in international trade—mutual understanding and confidence between seller and buyer.

For thirty-four years BARR SHIPPING COMPANY has dealt with exporters and importers in a score of foreign countries, and experience is a good teacher.

In the export business, perhaps more than in any other, it is fundamentally true that:

GOODWILL is an asset
Whose Market Value Never Fluctuates

On request, we will mail you a copy of a booklet containing American Foreign Trade Definitions and other export data.

BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

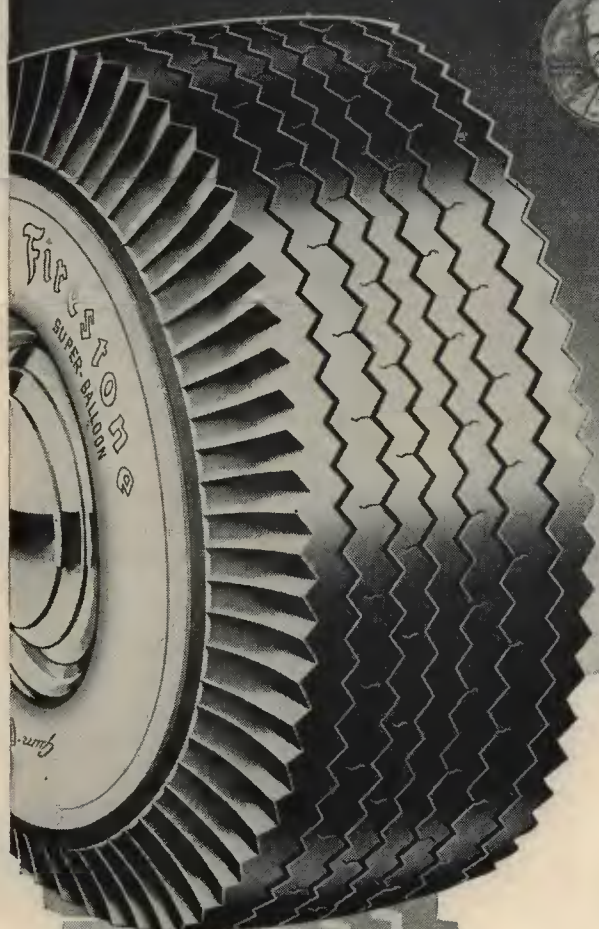
HARRY K. BARR, President

25 BROADWAY NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

CABLE: — All Codes — BARRSHIPCO

Your Safety is Our Business at Firestone

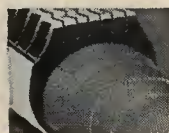
Make Safety Your Business, Too, By Equipping Your Car With a Set of New Firestone Super-Balloons



ON AUGUST 3, FIRESTONE CELEBRATES its 50th Anniversary of providing the public with extra quality and extra value products and services at no extra cost. In that half-century, Firestone pioneered such outstanding contributions to safety and economy as the first straight-side tire, the first commercial demountable rim, the first non-skid tread, the first Gum-Dipping process, and the first balloon tire . . . achievements which prove that *Your Safety Is Our Business at Firestone.*

Your safety is also the business of Firestone Dealers and Stores. There you will find men and machines that will help you get out of your tires all of the mileage we build into them. So make safety *your* business, too. Equip your car with Firestone Super-Balloons and have them inspected regularly, without cost or obligation, at your Firestone Dealer.

EXCLUSIVE SAFTI-LOCK GUM-DIPPED CORD BODY



cord against heat created by internal friction, the principal cause of blowouts.

Safti-Lock construction, developed as a result of Firestone's unequalled experience in building racing tires, binds all parts of the tire into a single inseparable unit of amazing strength. The improved Firestone process of Gum-Dipping insulates every

UNIQUE SKID-RESISTORS IN SAFTI-GRIP TREAD



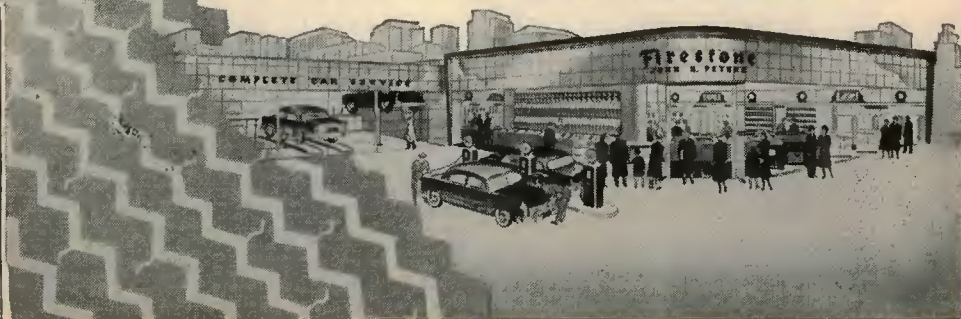
the opposite edges dig into the road, bringing you to a smooth, safe stop without skidding or slipping.

When you step on the gas, these Skid-Resistors open up and dig into the road like the claws of a cat. When you get rolling, they close up until you need them again. Then, when you step on the brake, the Skid-Resistors open again, but this time

Copyright, 1950, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.



Firestone Tires are built to resist most causes of blowouts, but no tire can withstand running over a spike or other sharp object at high speed. A tire with an ordinary tube will go flat instantly when a blowout occurs, causing the car to swerve out of control. Firestone Life Protector Safety Tubes retain $\frac{2}{3}$ of the air, enabling you to bring your car to a safe, straight-line stop.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 27, NO. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1950

Diplomatic Drama

ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS DESCRIBES THE SUSPENSE BEFORE SUSPENSION OF
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

By MARY JOHNSTON, FSR

This tale of the last days of the American Legation in Sofia is not one of physical hardships, danger or excitement—there were inconveniences rather than hardships; the possibility of danger, if at all existent, was remote; the excitement underlying that period was there only for the participants—it was not implicit in the events themselves. This period was, however, an object lesson in the tortuous and unfathomable ways of a Communist bureaucracy.

Diplomatic Background

Intimations of an oncoming break began back in December of 1949 when, during the trial of the Number 2 Bulgarian Communist, Traicho Kostov, Minister Heath was described as having, in November of 1947, given Kostov instructions to work with Tito, as Tito was plotting with the Americans against the Bulgarian regime. Knowing the pattern of action followed in the Mindzenty and other trials, we were quite sure, of course, that the Minister's recall would be demanded on the basis of this whimsy.

When, however, a month elapsed and there was no move from the Bulgarian Government, we thought that perhaps Kostov's repudiation of that part of his "confession" which contained the supposed interview with the Minister, the State Department's strong note labelling the charges baseless and ridiculous, the fact that one witness produced to testify that he had seen the Minister enter Kostov's office was so obviously primed that he had to be prompted to remember exactly when and how many times he was supposed to have seen the Minister, and other "snags" in its pre-fabricated network of lies had made the Bulgarian Government decide not to follow up on its originally intended course.

The cliché that the only thing predictable about communist action is that it will be unpredictable, was proved once again, therefore, when more than a month after the end of the trial—and of Kostov—the Bulgarian Government did deliver a note in Washington demanding the Minister's recall. Since the Department's immediate reply stated clearly that persistence of the Bulgarian Government in this demand and in its persecution of our Bulgarian employees would be taken as an indication that it no longer wished to continue diplomatic relations with the United States, we all started packing.

Day followed day, and not only was there no reply to our note, but stranger still, there was not a word in the Bulgarian press or radio regarding the Government's demand for Mr. Heath's recall. Our reply would not have been published in any case, but the silence on their own demand was puzzling. One of the chief uses of these rigged trials, with their imaginative "confessions," is as propaganda pegs on which to base smear campaigns against the "Anglo-American" imperialists; the accusations, therefore, usually receive an abundance of editorial attention, with the embroidery of monotonous invective so dear to the heart of the Communist editor. What did the silence mean? It certainly did not indicate a retreat on the part of the Bulgarian Government, but might it not point to some sort of compromise tactics which would take weeks, perhaps months, of negotiation?

Decision Delayed

So we started to unpack. Even though there was a 90 per cent chance that we would be leaving soon, we could not proceed definitely with evacuation arrangements until a departure date was fixed. Living as we did in the midst of an economy of scarcity, we had to insure our own supply of food, transportation and other necessities. In addition, what supply of these necessities existed in Bulgaria was completely under the control of the Bulgarian Government.

If, therefore, we sold the Commissary and our personal supplies, for example, and our stay in Bulgaria was prolonged for six months (a plausible possibility considering the length of time it took the Bulgarian Government to reply



Mary Stevenson Johnston has been a Foreign Service Reserve Officer since 1947. Sofia was her first post. Earlier she had served at Athens as Acting Director of USIS there. Her background includes public relations work and news writing for the Office of War Information. Right now Mrs. Johnston is at the Department awaiting her next assignment.

to our notes) we would be entirely dependent on the diplomatic store—which was the only place where we could use our ration cards—for our food. This store was both exorbitantly expensive (for when the Communists do settle down to a “capitalistic” enterprise they go whole hog) and, even worse, uncertain.

So far, the Foreign Office had not hesitated to make arbitrary rulings about our homes, our cars, and our right to travel anywhere outside the Sofia city limits. What was there to prevent them from making restrictions on our food supply? They had already said, “The Americans have too many cars”; they could just as logically (for them) say, “The Americans eat too much,” and drastically limit our rations of milk, bread, meat and other vital rationed commodities, I am not saying that the Bulgarian Foreign Office would have done this; all I can say is that from its behavior in the past there was no guarantee that it would not do it, and there was nothing we could do about it if they decided to, except argue. Arguing on an empty stomach is unpleasant.

Food provides only one example of the reasons why we had to be somewhat independent of Bulgarian economy. Cars were another. If our official and personal cars were sold or otherwise disposed of, we would become almost totally ineffective in our daily work, and, in the case of evacuation, we would be helpless. Doubts may have existed as to what the Bulgarians would do about our food supply; none existed as to transportation. They would say, and to a great extent truthfully, that they had neither the vehicles nor the gasoline to take care of their own needs, much less to lend out to us.

Need for Self-Sufficiency

The necessity of hanging on to so many cumbersome possessions, knowing that if a hurried evacuation became necessary it would be impossible to dispose of them, added considerably to the tension of those days. The American mission, including dependents, numbered 44 men and women, and three children. Not a large group as mass migrations go, but one which would present certain problems to move on, say, 24 to 48 hours' notice, without too much inconvenience, discomfort, and financial loss both to the people concerned and to the U. S. Government.

Turning over the accounts to the Swiss Legation. Facing the camera is Ray Courtney, 1st Secretary, on his right is Carolyn Brown, wife of the Legation Counselor, the two men are Swiss.

Photos by Lt. Col. Glover S. Jenkins, Jr.



The Legation Commissary had a considerable supply of canned goods and staples, which had to be disposed of without loss to the Commissary share owners (us); all government property had to be either sold, safely stored, or sent out. Since the Chancery did not belong to the U. S. Government, it had to be entirely cleaned out. The only storage space available was the Residence, which does belong to the U. S. Government, but which had nowhere near the cubic volume of space necessary to accommodate furniture, more than 2,000 books from the American Library, film, radio and other engineering equipment—and still leave space for the Swiss to carry on the business of the interests we left behind.

Official Silence

There followed days and days—thirty of them—when every issue of the Bulgarian press, every radio announcement, was awaited with the hope that we might at last get some idea of what to expect. Only silence came from all quarters. The government officials with whom we dealt maintained the stolid fiction that they knew nothing of any unpleasantness between our governments. Others, who admitted they heard something over foreign broadcasts or the foreign press, said it was just another little spat that would blow over—just as soon as Minister Heath left Bulgaria. When the serious wording of our notes was pointed out to them, they would reply: “Oh, that’s the way governments talk to each other these days.” They all believed, or pretended they believed, that the United States would actually not take the drastic step it so clearly stated.

In the meantime, there was an obvious stepping up of “watchfulness” on the part of the authorities. The Chancery, and Military Office, of course, and to a lesser extent our homes, had been under more or less constant surveillance. The Chancery was ideally located for this purpose, being in the center of the elliptical end of the semi-circle which forms Narodno Sobranie Place, and directly opposite the Parliament on one of Sofia’s busiest thoroughfares, the erstwhile Tsar Osvoboditel Boulevard. In the center of the place is the statue of the Liberating Tsar himself, on horseback, raised high on a pedestal surrounded by large concrete steps. It is a natural place for people to stop and chat, or linger for a few minutes on their way to work or market. It is, however, hardly the place for a man to stand smoking cigarettes for hours on end, with his eyes glued to the Legation, unless that happens to be his job.

These watchful types were easily recognizable—they were either “beggars,” ragged, supposedly vagrant individuals; or they did not hother with a disguise and were glaringly nothing but Security Police. This type can be most easily described as early Neanderthal, and is getting to be more and more predominant among the plain clothes police. These “guardians of the peoples’ democracy” increased markedly in numbers and in carelessness. Whereas before we had been followed every time we left the city limits, but only occasionally in town, during these days many of our cars were constantly followed. I will not go into greater detail, for those of you in certain countries, and all of you who know something about them, know how the Communists can rival Hitchcock in building up an atmosphere of watchful waiting and brooding violence.

As days passed and still no definite action was taken by the Bulgarian Government, a “partial evacuation” was decided upon—packing and shipping of items without which one could get along, such as extra equipment at the office or our own good china and crystal at home. Tom Recknagel was given the responsibility of ascertaining how much pack-

ing material and space would be needed; seeing that packers were sent to do the work, and that the boxes, vans and other baggage were picked up and sent off to Bourgas to go by the next boat. Lists of the articles everyone wanted to get off first, with an estimate as to the cubic volume of space required, were submitted and, on the basis of these estimates, Tom had to make his arrangements.

Ray Courtney, was, with the help of Accounting Officer Edna Flach, to see that all accounts and administrative problems were cleared. Only one who has tried to keep accounts according to accepted American procedure in a country where such things as receipts, itemized bills, and double entry bookkeeping are looked upon as comparatively "new-fangled" notions (the local papers are forever complaining of the laxity of the accountants in cooperatives and factories, so even the trained men have not yet fully comprehended the principles of modern accounting) can really appreciate their plight.

To Bill Allan went the job of dealing with the Diplomatic Service Bureau. This bureau, a comparatively new wrinkle of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had been established to centralize all "services" dealing with the diplomatic corps—food, servants, automobiles. Its actual function was to maintain complete control over our lives, to make them miserable as often as possible and to extract a maximum of money from our pockets.

Heading the Diplomatic Service Bureau was a man named Peev—a shrewd, cold, implacable man (even more than most Communists), completely allergic to any reasoning, logic or consistency. I must set this down as an arbitrary characterization because I do not have the space to quote any of the collection of anecdotes which would place him among the first rank of "double-thinkers."

It was with this man that Bill had to reach a "reasonable" settlement of questions such as final settlement of rents (which in its eagerness to do us service the Bureau had arbitrarily raised to ten times the rates fixed by Bulgarian law) and which did not include furniture (which would have to be paid for separately to the landlord), disposition of cars, etc. It is small wonder then that poor Bill spent most of his time on the phone trying first to capture the elusive Peev, then having protracted conversations with him on the phone, or running over to see him personally. It is small wonder that in those days Bill developed a look somewhat resembling that of a ham Hamlet who has just seen his father's ghost.

The Undeliverable Note

Finally, on February 18, the Minister received from Washington the note suspending relations with Bulgaria, with instructions that it should be presented to the Foreign Office at noon of the following day. The following morning, therefore, the Foreign Ministry was informed that our Counselor, "Bim" Brown, would like to see the head of protocol or his deputy at noon, as he had a communication of some importance from our government. He was given the appointment.

By coincidence, several of us were in the Minister's office shortly after 12, when Bim and Tom Burke, who had accompanied him, returned, their expressions a curious blend of irritation, amusement and incredulity. When they had arrived at the Foreign Office at exactly 12, the door was opened about two inches (not wide enough for a Fuller Brush salesman to get his foot in, Bim said) and an aged porter asked them what they wanted. First, they asked for the chief of protocol. He was out to lunch. Then for his deputy. He was out to lunch. Anyone in the protocol section. They were

all out to lunch. Anyone at all. There was no one there but the porter himself—they were all out to lunch. They asked the porter to take an envelope which he was to give to the protocol section when it came back from lunch. The porter said he was not authorized to receive any messages or documents and practically shut the door in their faces.



Minister and Mrs. Heath in their compartment on the Orient Express.

The note was then dispatched by messenger who delivered it to the regular message center—which apparently had not been struck by the same mass famine as the protocol section.

The next day, the Shipkov indictment, naming almost every American who had worked in the Legation or Military Mission as a spy or saboteur, burst into the press. Still there was not one word about the break in relations. It was not until the following day, two days after delivery of our final note, and more than a month since the exchanges of notes regarding relations had begun, that the first word appeared in press and radio.

It is not the purpose of this article to analyze what one might call the schizophrenic behavior of the Bulgarian Government. I have gone into the diplomatic background this far only because it provided the mainspring of all our actions.

Last Days

After the delivery of the note, preparations for the evacuation were, of course, placed on a D-day basis, with February 24 as Departure Day. These three days were a period of sane frenzy and ordered confusion.

A stranger dropped in our midst would have thought he was on the set for a Broadway or Hollywood comedy of the "screwball" variety. In fact, the only way I could describe these last three days is to borrow a trick of the modern drama and divide the stage into sections. In the center stands the Chancery with its white elliptical front removed, showing the reception desk and the various offices in cross section. Characters constantly moving about the scene would include, in addition to the Legation staff, such extras as "gypsies," one-third of them straining every muscle to lift file cases and other heavy furniture, while the other two-thirds (the commissars, no doubt), stand about watching

them—and us. Packers drift in and out, creditors are conjured out of air as thin as their bills, drivers ask which one of a dozen places to drive to first.

Other sections of the scene would include the military attaché's office, in a separate building some distance away; the Residence, whose every nook and cranny was being crammed with what was taken out of the Chancery and other buildings; and our various apartments, where operations were going on on a smaller but not less confusing scale.

The second day of moving in the Chancery presented a scene of Marx Brothers fiendishness at its best. One might leave the office for two minutes, and return to find there was no desk. One would get up to answer the telephone, and find that the chair had been whisked away. It was a beautifully timed piece of work (though slightly disconcerting at the time) because the essential equipment was left up to the last possible moment, and yet every bit of it was packed away or otherwise disposed of when the time came.

On the third day the Residence was the main theater of activity. Offices had been set up there overnight to handle the last minute details of notes, inventories, instructions, counting money and paying bills.

By six in the evening everything was in its appointed place. The keys of the Chancery, the American Library, and of all our apartments had been turned over to the Diplomatic Service Bureau. Baggage had been picked up systematically during the day, and already loaded on the train. The sigh of relief was beginning, but could not be let out until we crossed the Bulgarian border.

Departure Set

In spite of the difficulties, everything had been settled more or less amicably. The rents we paid to the Diplomatic Service Bureau in quitance were considerably higher than we had been paying, but not quite as high as they had asked; the Bureau itself bought a number of the cars we had not already sold to members of other Legations; the special evacuation cars that were to be attached to the Orient Express had been allowed to enter; shipments and couriers had not been interfered with; exit permits for the Legation staff were obtained without difficulty (though there was considerable difficulty in obtaining an exit permit for an American missionary who was leaving with us).



For the children, it was adventure. Mrs. June Ray's small daughter shares space with her favorite Boxer on the Orient Express.

The Sofia railroad station would satisfy any melodramatist's weirdest notions of "a station in 'Eastern Europe'." Though it could not have been a beautiful building at any time, years of severe Bulgarian winters, with no repairs or

paint, have left their mark upon it. It is filled with humanity—peasant men in native costume, many of them carrying the smaller forms of livestock; shawl-covered peasant women carrying heavy baskets; soldiers and militia; shabbily dressed "city slickers" off to the provinces—all jostling, talking, yelling. From the "buffet" emanates the blended odor of packed humanity and badly cooked food.

Another standard feature of the Sofia station was the cordon of "innocent bystanders," who either made elaborate attempts to appear nonchalant, or made no secret of their efforts to see what every foreigner was doing or hear what he was saying. Their number was usually in direct proportion to the number of foreigners present at the station. On the night of our departure, they must have had to call out the reserves, for, in addition to us, every member of every "western Legation" in Sofia was there—the British, French, Italian, Turkish, Swiss, Belgian, Dutch, Egyptian, Austrian—with armfuls of flowers and small gifts for the Americans. The police stooges must have been hard put to it indeed to keep track of all the goodbyes and parting words that were being exchanged at once.

As the Orient Express gave the customary grunts and groans and began spitting out the steam preliminary to its preparations for departure, we all got into our cars and continued good-byes leaning out of the carriage windows. The entire western colony remained at the station waving vigorously and shouting farewells until we could no longer see or hear them—until the train was speeding by the factory sign which is a likeness of Dimitrov made with electric bulbs. The considerable sorrow I felt at the thought that I would not see many of these good friends for a long time, if ever again, was mitigated by the thought that it was also the last time that I would gaze on a portrait of Dimitrov—one of such dimensions, at least. That, I venture to say, is the way most of us felt—we were sorry to leave a place where we had met fine colleagues and led a stimulating and not unpleasant life, in spite of its tensions; but we were glad to get away from all that the portrait of Dimitrov symbolizes.

It was close to midnight when we reached the border; frontier and customs officials showed us the usual courtesies. The sigh of relief so long held back finally escaped us as the train pulled out of Dragoman, the Bulgarian frontier town.

Alien Employees

Before I end this story, however, I must add a brief apologia. This narrative of our last days in Sofia is neither complete nor objective. It is entirely the impressions of one person who herself was kept with nose to the grindstone trying to close up the USIS library and office in order and on time. I am sure my ex-colleagues would have many more details and more anecdotes to contribute. I have mentioned the work and duties of only Ray Courtney, Tom Recknagel and Bill Allan—they of course did not work alone, and they would be the last to claim such credit. Everyone had his assignment and everyone worked long and tense hours to meet the work and packing deadlines, in addition to carrying on the regular Legation operations in full. I have not said anything about the military because I was not in that building and the saga of their preparations could best be told by an eye witness.

And the reader no doubt has noticed the omission of any mention of Bulgarian Legation and household employees. The omission is deliberate. Even this specialized journal might fall into the hands of the Bulgarian police; and even the most innocent remark about one of the Bulgarians who had had the misfortune to work for us might be used against him or her. If I said they worked efficiently and cooperated

with us in our difficult work, they might be called to task for aiding the "imperialist war mongers," the "enemies of the Fatherland"; if I said they were neither loyal nor cooperative, but fractious and inefficient, they might be called to task for not being more efficient and therefore gaining more of our trust and secrets. I will therefore merely say about them that they were there.

Epilogue

I feel though that the following scene is general enough not to bring trouble on any Bulgarian's head. At noon of the last day, I drove up to the Legation just after the guard had taken down the American flag. There was a crowd of at least 75 Bulgarian men and women and children who had watched the scene. Some seemed on the verge of tears; others showed no emotion; some, among the adolescents, particularly, looked grim or inimical; some looked frightened, others were chatting with their friends. But, and in the time I stood there I must have glanced quickly at most of the faces, not one of them looked glad.

"The Consul"

Critical Review of a Play on Broadway

We recommend, as of particular interest to the Foreign Service as well as of intrinsic artistic interest, the musical drama "The Consul" which is currently playing to packed houses on Broadway. Artistically, this work by Gian-Carlo Menotti—who writes the music as well as the libretto—is an immensely worth-while experience, justly acclaimed by the critics. We propose to discuss it from a point of view that has not, we believe, been adequately considered by the Broadway critics.

To dwell first on the artistic aspects of the play, however: Menotti, who is already well-known as the creator of the moody melodrama "The Medium" and of the gay and frivolous curtain-raiser, "The Telephone," is able to achieve effects, by his sheer mastery of the artistic media, which make all his recent works experiences of the first order. In "The Medium" he has blended subdued, idyllic sequences together with eerie and transcendental effects that leave a lasting impression on the theatre-goer. In "The Consul" he is able to capture and hold the audience's interest, to carry it along from one sequence to another, to lull it with soft and haunting effects, and then suddenly to chill one's spine and finally to make one's heart go out to the central character of the play. Here is drama, and an expert performance, particularly by the young soprano, Patricia Neway, and by the ineffable Marie Powers. Mr. Menotti, who has also staged the production, surely deserves the triumph which "The Consul" has brought him.

The principal scenes of the opera—we call it so for lack of a better term—are laid in the outer office of a Consulate located in a totalitarian country. The nationality of the Consulate is not stated, but the coat-of-arms above the door of the Consul's office bears a certain resemblance to the Seal of the United States—an accidental resemblance, we are sure. The central character, played by Miss Neway, is Madga Sorel, the wife of a man in the underground who, hunted by the secret police, has had to go illegally over the border, into the country of the Consul. Madga Sorel, herself, beset by the Chief of Police, is desperately trying to leave

the country as well, to join her husband. Her tragedy is that she is apparently unable to make her plight understood by the haughty underling of the Consul, let alone able to see the Consul himself.

The great climax of the opera is the scene when Madga Sorel, having been given innumerable blanks to fill in, breaks under the strain. Her child has just died, her husband's mother is dying, her husband, unable to stand the separation, may return and thus endanger the entire underground. In a magnificent scene, to the accompaniment of sharp dissonances, she flies into a tantrum, denouncing the heartless system that demands papers when lives are at stake, threatening that "the day will come when our hearts aflame will burn your paper chains." It is a magnificent performance of Miss Neway's, and regularly brings down the house.

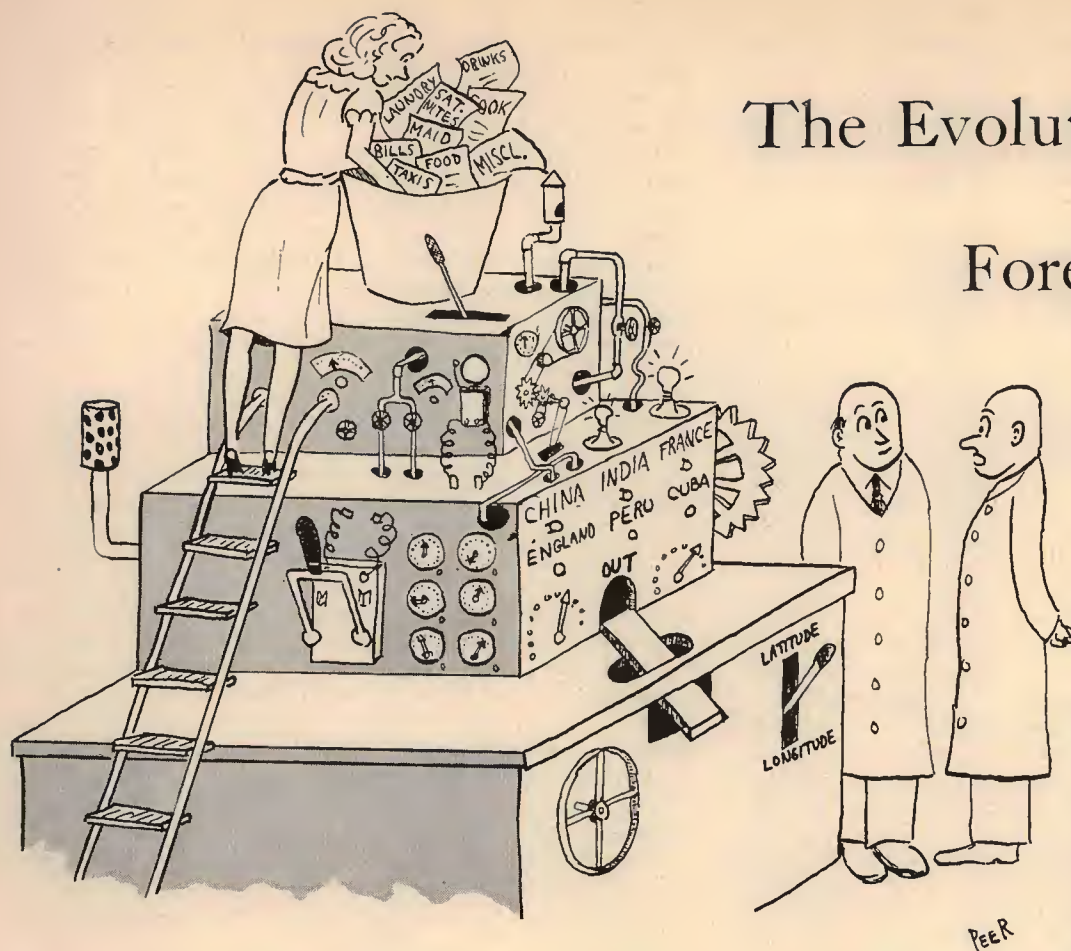
Overawed by this violent expression of a tortured spirit, the Consul's secretary finally consents to have Magda Sorel shown into the Consul's office—as soon as the "most important visitor" who is with him has departed. Finally, the Consul's door opens, there is much cordial shaking of hands, and there emerges the "most important visitor." It is none other than the Chief of Police, the torturer of free spirits, the man who refuses Magda Sorel the documents that she needs and who, on the other hand, has offered to help her get a visa if she will "cooperate" by denouncing her husband's friends in the underground. When Magda Sorel sees the Consul (from a country that is supposed to be a "friend of the oppressed") shaking hands with her torturer, she collapses. And the curtain falls on Scene 2 of Act II.

There are other magnificently unpleasant scenes in the opera, but it is this climactic one which goes to the heart of the subject, and which in a way also seems to concern our Foreign Service. The heartless system which asks for documents when lives are at stake—could this not be any Consulate? The callousness of the underlings to whom "each name is a number, each story a case" or a file, this surely is something that concerns us: Menotti shows us, in magnificent dramatization, how the unfeeling bureaucracy of a foreign Consulate exasperates the persecuted who come there with hope in their hearts, but without documents of any sort, and many of whom cannot be helped. For it is a fact, a cruel fact, that not everyone who wants to leave a totalitarian country can be helped. Menotti is able to shape this fact into a flaming human indictment of all Consulates.

Red Tape and Realism

Is this fair? In a sense, Menotti himself has given an answer when he allows the most antipathetic character of the opera, the Consul's sassy secretary, to exclaim to Madga Sorel: "You're not the only one, Mrs. Sorel . . . there are thousands of cases like yours." To this, the dramatic reply is: "Must we all die, then, because there are too many of us?" That, indeed, is—or ought to be—the central problem of the opera: When there are thousands, no, millions of tortured persons in the world who yearn for freedom, whose salvation lies in getting away from their torturers, where does the guilt for this lie? Does it lie with the Consuls, who by the very nature of the situation are completely incapable of helping everyone who wants to be helped, or does it not rather lie with the régimes of torturers? Or with the world at large which tolerates them? Menotti has stacked the cards of his opera: The Consul, who is never allowed to open his mouth, is made to appear as a heartless bureaucrat who is possibly even in collusion with the Chief of Police. Compared with him, the Chief of Police is a mere agent of

(Continued on page 54)



The Evolution of Foreign Service Allowances

By DAVID M. CLARK, FSO

By the Act of February 23, 1931 Congress amended the Rogers Act to provide representation allowances for Ambassadors, Ministers, Diplomatic and Consular and Foreign Service Officers and funds were made available. This Act also authorized cost of living allowances for such personnel.

Allowances have been received by Foreign Service Personnel under various hit-or-miss authorizations from the earliest days. The present-day Foreign Service allowance structure did not take concrete form until the Act of July 1, 1916. It granted an appropriation to the President to make allowances, at his discretion, to consular and diplomatic officers in belligerent countries or countries contiguous thereto for increasing their compensation in proportion to the increase in cost of living which began with World War I in Europe in 1914.

The allowances were not limited to food. They also included rent, fuel, and clothing. A horizontal salary increase was impractical since local conditions varied. In view of low salary scales at that time, allowances were deemed necessary to hold the Service together during the latter part of the war and the years immediately following.

In 1918 a special allowance was granted in China because the unfavorable exchange differences and the fluctuation in the value of silver worked hardship on our representatives in that country.

Legislative Support—But No Money

The Rogers Act of May 24, 1924 was the first major legislation enacted for the reorganization and improvement of the Foreign Service and gave basic legislative support for granting representation allowances to missions, or consular officers at capitals where there were no missions. The allowance was intended to lighten the burden of personal expense on United States ambassadors and ministers in meeting the exigencies of official entertainment and courtesies extended abroad. The Act was intended to attract qualified men, with or without private incomes, to enter a career service. However, at this time no representation funds were appropriated.

In 1926 the Foreign Buildings Act authorized the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the United States Government. The Act was followed, however, by a Comptroller General decision requiring Foreign Service personnel living in those buildings to pay rent. This situation was clarified when the Act of June 26, 1930 provided for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light in Government-owned or rented buildings free of charge or an allowance in lieu thereof within the limits of appropriations granted.

In the ten years following 1931 appropriations were authorized and allowances continued by laws and by Executive Orders. In addition, by Executive Order 7779 of December 28, 1937, representation allowances were authorized for Foreign Service Inspectors.

During the war years, 1941-45, the post allowance was expanded by interpretation, with agreement of Congressional representatives, to permit payments of separation allowances to assist officers and employees stationed in dangerous areas in meeting the costs of maintaining their families in the United States.

The Act of May 3, 1945 amended the Rogers Act to expand the coverage of quarters allowances to provide reimbursement for gas and electricity as well as for rent, heat, light, and fuel.

Toward a Democratic Service

The Foreign Service Act of 1946 had as one of its objectives to provide salaries, allowances, and benefits that would permit the Foreign Service to draw its personnel from all walks of American life and to appoint persons to the highest positions in the Service solely on the basis of their demonstrated ability. To existing allowances were added Tempo-

rary Lodging, Separation, and Transfer Allowances. Representation Allowances were extended to employees as well as to officers of the Foreign Service.

Provision was also made for an allotment of funds to defray the unusual expenses incident to the operation and maintenance of an official residence suitable for the Chief Representative of the United States at a foreign post.

In 1948, the Independent Offices Appropriation Act provided that quarters and cost-of-living allowances be extended to civilian officers and employees of other agencies. Other agencies had previously had such authority only through individual appropriation acts. In 1949 and 1950 similar authority was provided and at the present time the Omnibus Appropriation Act provides similar authority for 1951.

Two Types of Allowances

The Foreign Service pay and allowance structure comprises, in broad outline, base pay, two pay-related allowances (quarters allowance and post or cost-of living allowance), and four job-related allowances, of which two reflect the public relations aspect of the Service (representation allowance and official residence allotment) and two its migratory character (transfer allowance and separation allowance). Some of these allowances have alternative or subsidiary varieties. It is only the two pay-related allowances that are generally paid to all Foreign Service personnel. The job-related allowances affect only particular employees according to the nature of their assignments, and the transfer allowance and separation allowance are only occasional payments made in exceptional circumstances.

Differential payments of 10, 15, 20, and 25 per cent of base salary are paid to Foreign Service Staff Personnel serving at designated hardship posts. This differential pay, however, is considered as a part of base pay and is subject to income tax, whereas allowance payments are not. Differential pay is basically a recruitment incentive. Executive Order 10000 of September 16, 1948 authorized the Secretary of State to establish regulations governing the administration of hardship post differentials for all agencies with eligible personnel in foreign areas and set the rates of differentials for all posts in foreign areas. Regulations relating to unhealthful foreign posts are issued by the President on the recommendation of the State Department.

Executive Order 10011 of October 22, 1948 as amended by Executive Order 10085 granted authority to the Secretary of State to exercise certain statutory powers of the President in prescribing regulations governing allowances granted to all eligible Government civilian personnel stationed in foreign areas. To implement Executive Order 10011, regulations were issued by the Secretary of State in January, 1949 and are known as the Standardized Government Civilian Allowance Regulations (Foreign Areas).

Under this series of Executive Orders the Allowances and Differential Branch of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel develops policy and recommends appropriate actions and regulations authorizing the establishment of allowances and post differentials for an estimated 75,000 civilian Government employees stationed at 800 posts in foreign areas. Under the FS Act of 1946 it develops policy and recommends regulations relating to allowances, official residence allotments, emergency storage payments and post differentials and administers the regulations issued. It administers Government-wide post differential and allowances programs including temporary lodging, quarters, post, special post, transfer, separation, representation and special case allowances. It prepares budget estimates and justifications for and recommends, controls, distributes and apportions to

Foreign Service posts living and quarters allowances, representation and official residence funds. It authorizes separation allowances and emergency storage payments. It develops and effectuates systems of price collection, cost reporting, statistical measurement of costs and analyses of environmental and living conditions and living costs at foreign posts. It administers the unhealthful post list and administers post reports. It is responsible for development of legislation to provide for the education of dependent minor children of U. S. military and civilian personnel stationed overseas and for conducting of appropriate negotiations with other agencies, justifying requirements, and administration of the bill if enacted into law. It recommends world-wide travel per diem rates to the Bureau of the Budget.

Leading United States private corporations have found the Department's data useful in determining allowances paid their employees abroad. They find that the Department makes a more comprehensive analysis of costs and allowance requirements than could be done by a private company, especially in view of the high costs of maintaining a statistical measurement operation of the necessary competency and size. The adequacy of the measurement formulae employed by the Department in setting allowances is now recognized, and more private organizations such as oil, mining, export, manufacturing and insurance companies as well as the governments of other countries, are calling on it for advice and assistance in establishing allowances in connection with their overseas operations.

David M. Clark entered the Foreign Service in 1939 after five years in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Prior to that he taught at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, where, two years earlier, he had received a Master's degree. Mr. Clark's Foreign Service assignments have taken him to Callao-Lima, Managua and Bogota. He has been in Washington for just a year—as Assistant Chief of Allowances Branch, Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

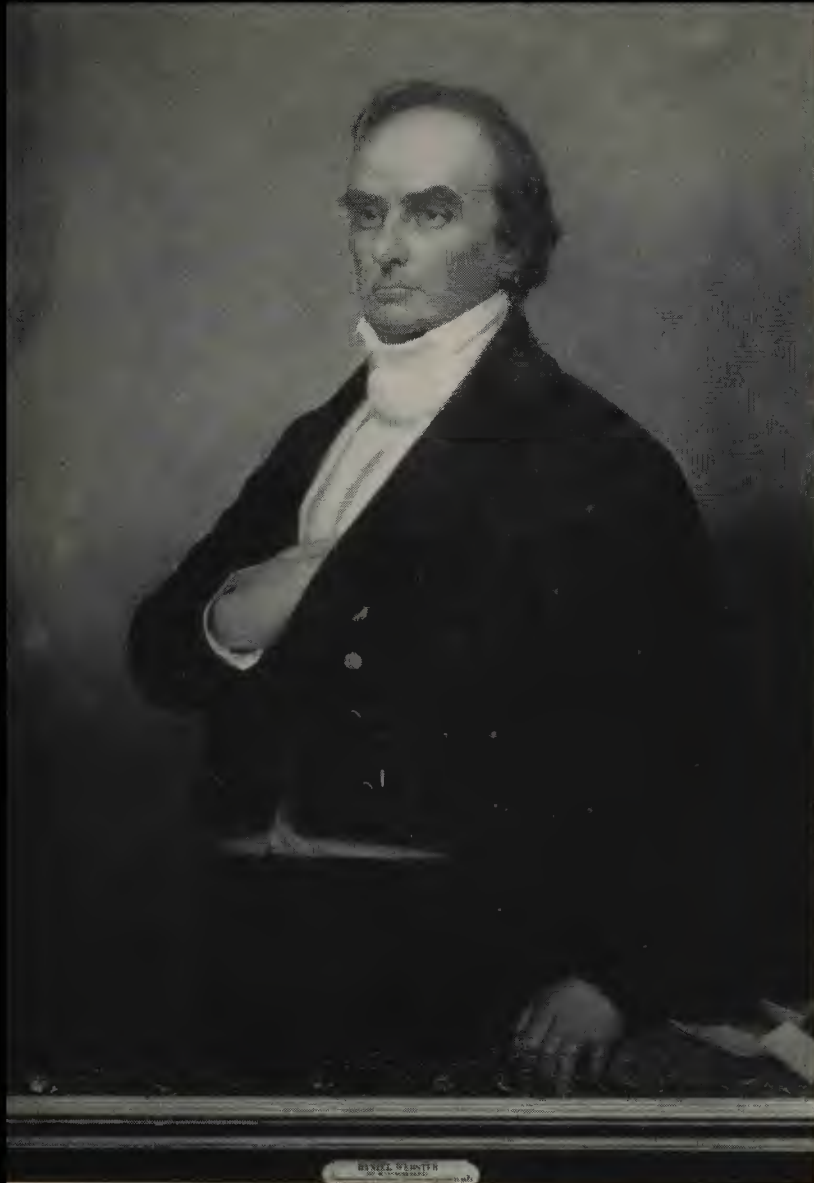


MARRIAGES

COORS-WOLKONSKY. Miss Sophia Wolkonsky, daughter of Princess Irina Wolkonsky and the late Prince Pierre Wolkonsky, and FSS Dallas M. Coors were married in New York City on May 26, 1950. Mr. Coors returned recently from Saigon for duty in the Department.

FLATAU-CUUMMINGS. Miss Sara Cummings, FSS, and Mr. Jack Flatau, FSS, were married in Washington, D. C., on May 26, 1950. Mr. Flatau is now stationed in Washington and is assigned to the Foreign Service Institute. Mrs. Flatau's last post was Madrid.

WODROWSKA-LEITAO. Miss Nilda Leitao was married to Carlos Wodrowska on June 3, 1950, in Rio de Janeiro. Mrs. Wodrowska is attached to the Embassy there.



Secretary of State Daniel Webster probably first heard of Peruvian guano in 1841 when it began to attract wide attention as an excellent commercial source of fertilizer nitrogen. In that year a despatch from the United States chargé in Lima informed him that:

A new source of wealth, or rather, the value of it, has been recently discovered in Peru. It is a product called in the Indian language *huano*, and is generally supposed to be the excrement of marine birds. It is found in great abundance, on some small islands, a few degrees to the south of Lima, and has been used in agriculture, for manure, from time immemorial. It was so used by the Indians, before the Conquest. . . .

This was not the last time, however, that Secretary Webster heard of guano. In fact, he was doomed to remember it well until near his dying day. It led to a dispute between him and President Fillmore, and seriously threatened diplomatic relations between the United States and Peru.

Guano was sent experimentally to England as early as 1826. It became a commercial product about 1839, but regular shipments to the United States were not made until 1844 when the English market was temporarily overstocked. The South was the central theatre of demand. Exhausted tobacco and cotton lands were badly in need of rejuvenation, and the use of guano in these areas became widespread. Peruvian guano was then a monopoly of the Government,

Daniel's Dilemma

By LOUIS C. NOLAN*

the deposits the property of the Nation. The Government usually awarded one commercial firm exclusive export rights in return for money advanced. Until 1851, by which time the U. S. had imported some 66,000 tons, all Peruvian exports were in the hands of an English firm with agents in New York and Baltimore.

During most of this period, prices had been maintained at an unduly high level. The supply was nearly always uncertain and demand ordinarily exceeded it. Complaints from farmers in the Upper South began to be heard early in 1850. Individuals, farmers' organizations, and state legislatures joined in the wail of protest. As a result, the United States Government exercised itself greatly in an effort to persuade the Peruvian Government to alter its sales system so that U. S. farmers could depend upon a regular supply at reasonable prices. The situation, however, remained unchanged.

The Scene is Set

This is the background for the well-laid trap into which Secretary Webster walked so innocently and unsuspectingly in 1852.

Among other business men in this country interested in the commercial possibilities of guano was one A. G. Benson of New York whose eye had been attracted by references in British newspapers to the Lobos Islands, lying off the Peruvian Coast and filled with guano. Benson and his business partner, Captain James C. Jewett, decided a fortune might be made by quietly securing the backing of the United States Government to exploit these Islands. Benson knew, however, that the British Government had taken the position that the proximity of these Islands to the Peruvian Coast gave Peru a *prima facie* claim and had refused to countenance any British claims to them.

Early in June of that year (1852) Jewett wrote Secretary Webster saying he was informed that no government had any rightful claim to the Lobos Islands, and he asked if citizens of the United States might lawfully take guano from the deposits there. A few days later Webster addressed a reply to Jewett saying he was

not aware that the Lobos Islands were either discovered or occupied by Spain or by Peru or that the guano on them has ever been used for manure on the adjacent coast or elsewhere.

On the other hand he thought it quite probable that Benjamin Morrell, Junior, . . .

*Before joining the staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1934 and the Foreign Service in early 1946, Mr. Nolan took his doctorate, specializing in the commercial and diplomatic relations of the U. S. and Latin America. He is now Agricultural Attaché at Habana.

of New York, who visited those Islands in September, 1823, may justly claim to have been their discoverer.

Webster concluded by informing Jewett that it might be considered the duty of the United States Government to protect its citizens visiting the Islands to secure guano, more especially as it might be secured at half the price they were paying for guano from the Chincha Islands (then the source of most exports being made from Peru), and that the Secretary of the Navy would be asked to give naval protection to such U. S. citizens as went there for guano. After signing the letter, Webster on the spur of the moment added a postscript to the effect that its contents should not then be made public. The same day he told the Secretary of the Navy that a war vessel should be dispatched to the Islands, and on June 16 Webster's suggestion was complied with.

His grandiose scheme thus auspiciously launched, Benson began enormous preparations for his venture. Assured that he could sell guano far below the market price, he proceeded to fit out an expedition to remain at the Islands for two years, advertising and employing agents to charter every vessel for guano transportation that could be found in the Atlantic and North Pacific. An agent was allegedly even sent to England and supposedly contracted for the sale of 100,000 tons of guano at a low price. Benson dreamed of getting rich almost overnight. The *New York Daily Tribune* got word of the operation and crowded editorially:

While the English merchants and politicians have been discussing the question . . .

Benson had solved the problem in the usual go-ahead manner of his nation.

Publicity and Problems

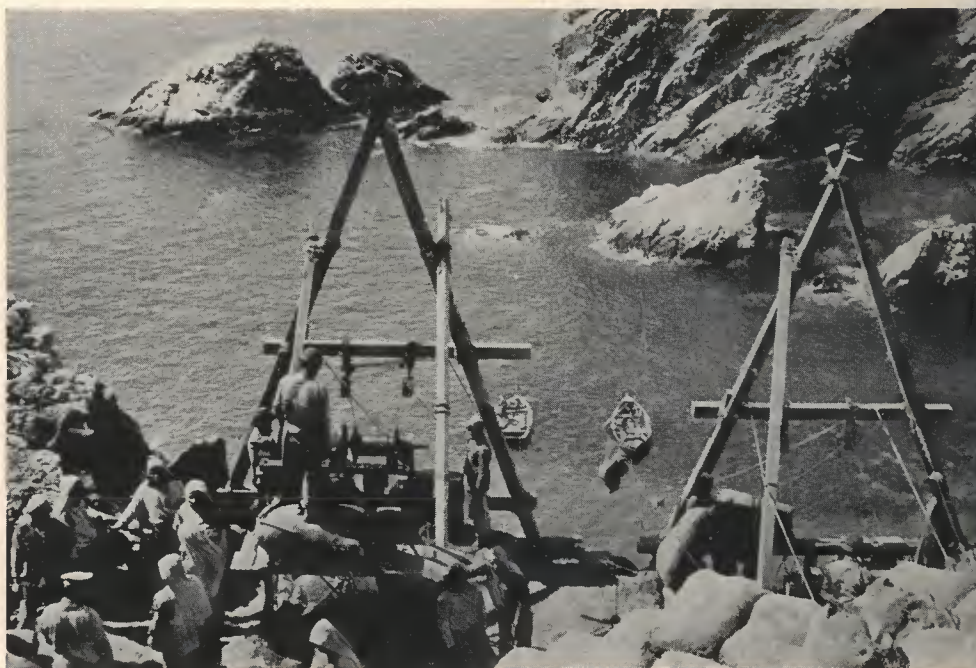
The cat was out of the bag. Almost immediately Webster began to receive inquiries asking for verification of the fact that the United States would afford naval protection to boats loading at the Islands. On June 25 Juan I. de Osma, Peruvian chargé in the United States, sent a protest to the State Department stating that the Islands had always been in the possession of Peru since his country's independence and that their status had not previously been questioned.

Meanwhile, President Millard Fillmore began to have grave doubts as to the correctness of Webster's position. His doubts were confirmed August 2 when by chance a long despatch reached Washington from John Randolph Clay, U. S. envoy in Lima. Clay's despatch made it clear that the Islands belonged to Peru. At the time he wrote the despatch, Clay knew nothing of Benson-Webster correspondence. But he had read an article from the *London Times* announcing a British sea captain's alleged discovery of the Lobos Islands; and to prepare his Government for any eventuality in this direction he had penned his despatch, making it clear that Peru rightfully claimed sovereignty over the Islands.

Fillmore's discomfort was increased a week later when another strongly worded protest arrived from de Osma and insisted upon a formal reply to his numerous previous communications. It was just at this unfortunate juncture that Captain Jewett allowed to be printed the letter Webster had written him. A howl went up from the press. The *New York Daily Tribune* expressed surprise at Webster's stand

and declaration in view of the fact that Spanish maps and geographers of the preceding century delineated the Lobos Islands; and pointing to the postscript, it said Webster appeared to have written the letter to promote a private speculation. Dilating at length upon this same point, the *New York Commercial Advertiser* took Webster to task for communicating the intentions of the Government privately to one individual, saying that he "departed from the usual course in such cases."

Thoroughly aroused, Fillmore asked Webster how he had come to write such a letter without first securing his approval. And what about the postscript? Webster argued that he had secured Fillmore's approval. The postscript, he



Courtesy Pan-American Union

Aerial cables are used to load the guano on to boats.

told Fillmore however, had been added to the letter after Fillmore had returned it to him. All he could say in defense of its addition was that he did not remember how he had come to make it and could not explain the exact reason for it. He was nevertheless sure that it did not originate in a desire to give Jewett (whom he never met) or anyone else exclusive information as to the Government's position regarding the Islands.

Webster Discredited

As Webster could not produce any evidence in support of his statements, Fillmore was positive that he had not approved the letter. He was all the more inclined to question the accuracy of Webster's statements because Webster had been seriously injured on the head the preceding May when thrown from his carriage and his memory had been impaired. The problem strained relations between the two men. On August 11, the *New York Herald* reported that as a result of the matter Webster's immediate retirement was expected, that he had had a "pretty plain conversation with Fillmore in which his language had bordered on the profane; and that in confirmation of this news, several loads of Webster's furniture had been shipped that morning from Georgetown upon a Boston packet."

While tempers were thus bordering the breaking point

in Washington, the state of affairs in Lima was even more exciting. It appeared for a while as if an armed conflict might ensue between the Peruvian authorities at the Lobos Islands and the naval vessel which the United States had sent there. As early as July 31, however, United States envoy Clay in Lima began working to avoid a conflict. Although without instructions from his Government and unable to express its point of view officially, he told the Peruvian Foreign Minister that in his opinion Peru's title to the Islands was perfect and that he had told his Government as much some time earlier.

The Peruvian Government was nevertheless alarmed at the prospect of a southward stretching Yankee shadow, and great excitement was manifest in Lima. Upon an appeal from Peruvian President Echenique, the Council of State remained in executive session for two days and then on August 2 granted the Government full powers to take any measures it deemed advisable. An open conflict was averted only by a timely decision of the Peruvian Government to permit U. S. vessels arriving there to be chartered by its agents to carry guano to England or to the United States, or to sail to other destinations without molestation.

Old and sick, Webster retired to his home at Marshfield in the early fall and died shortly thereafter, leaving the



Courtesy Pan-American Union

Guano birds are protected by the Peruvian Government

controversy with Peru basically unsettled and Fillmore still convinced that he had not approved the trouble-making letter to Jewett. Later that year, the new Secretary of State, Edward Everett, reached a formal agreement with de Osma representing the Peruvian Government. In return for United States recognition of Peru's title to the Lobos and other guano islands off the Peruvian Coast, Peru formally agreed to pay \$20 per ton to all U. S. vessels which had sailed for the Lobos Islands between June 5 and August 25 and loaded with guano for account of the Peruvian Government and whose contracts were properly endorsed. Peru also agreed to buy all the guano-loading equipment which these vessels had acquired in expectation of their being at the Islands on their own account.

Later still, Benson, the speculative New York merchant and the one most interested financially in the Lobos venture, put in a claim for damages against both the United States and the Peruvian Governments, but he never received any awards for these claims.

But it was not until 1855 that President Fillmore discovered that "the God-like Daniel" had told him the truth about the Jewett letter. Found among Webster's papers at Marshfield was Webster's original draft of the letter bearing the words "Approved M.F." in Fillmore's own handwriting.



TOM PARKER

Focus

HOW to picture, freedom and friendly cooperation between nations is an assignment of the State Department's Photographic Branch.

How that assignment works out sometimes makes an exciting adventure story.

Take the story conference held some months ago, when the idea of photographing the 4,000-mile unarmed border between the USA and Canada was advanced.

Marian Sanders, Chief of the Magazine Branch and editor of "Amerika," the only U. S. publication sold in the USSR, said she thought the unhampered traffic between these two friendly nations would make interesting illustrations for her magazine.

Howard Flynn, Chief of the section that offers photo features by print and plastic plate to most of the world's press (except Iron Curtain countries) thought the story of the "Border Without Bayonets" would appeal to big-city rotogravures as well as provincial press feature sections.

Harry Casler, whose section sends photo exhibits and posters on Americana all around the world, thought the pictures of friendly cooperation between two free, strong nations might even slow the footsteps of pedestrians in the satellite countries who must snatch furtive glances at USIS displays.

Elizabeth Lundell, head of the film strip section, could envision the story of the good neighbors being shown by electric and gasoline projectors in school rooms of many nations.

Here was a story useable by all pictorial media, and one that measured up to the yardstick used on all material sent overseas by the State Department's International Press and Publications Division . . . "Does this create better understanding of the United States abroad?"

So, Eugene Brown, Chief of the Photo Branch, decided on all-out effort. A master shooting script was prepared. The schedule of four of the five State Department writer-photographers who cover the United States on a regional basis was arranged so that they would converge on different sectors of the U. S.-Canadian border.

Talent is Mobilized

In August (1949) Jean Speiser, former Life Magazine photographer, left the Berkshire Music Festival which she had been recording pictorially, and arrived at Calais, Maine, the little town that hooks elbows with the Canadian village of St. Stephens, New Brunswick. Her job was to picture the

On Freedom

BY FAITH BREWER AND EMILY TOWE

companionate life in the small towns bisected by the border. For example, on the Canadian side of Calais there is a hospital in which American babies can be born and yet retain their U. S. citizenship. A cooperative fire department serves both towns. In another New England village, Norton, Vermont, whose Canadian twin is Stanhope, Quebec, the border cuts through a school which is jointly operated by both countries. U. S. and Canadian children study in the same classrooms, and play together in the school yard where both flags fly in the breeze. Nearby, there are country stores where American and Canadian currency is used with equal ease.

While Jean was photographing these border angles, Joe Munroe, formerly of *Minicam* and *Farm Quarterly* Magazines, who had been photographing the harvest in the mid-west, journeyed to Detroit, Michigan. His assignment was to cover big city life on the border.

Over Labor Day weekend, he got some excellent shots of the Ambassador Bridge and the tunnel which join the U. S. city of Detroit and the Canadian one of Windsor, Ontario. Here were cars full of Canadian and U. S. holidayers lined up bumper to bumper. Border patrol inspectors of both countries were working in friendly cooperation, checking citizenship identification cards, and asking returning passengers to declare their purchases. No passports or visas needed.

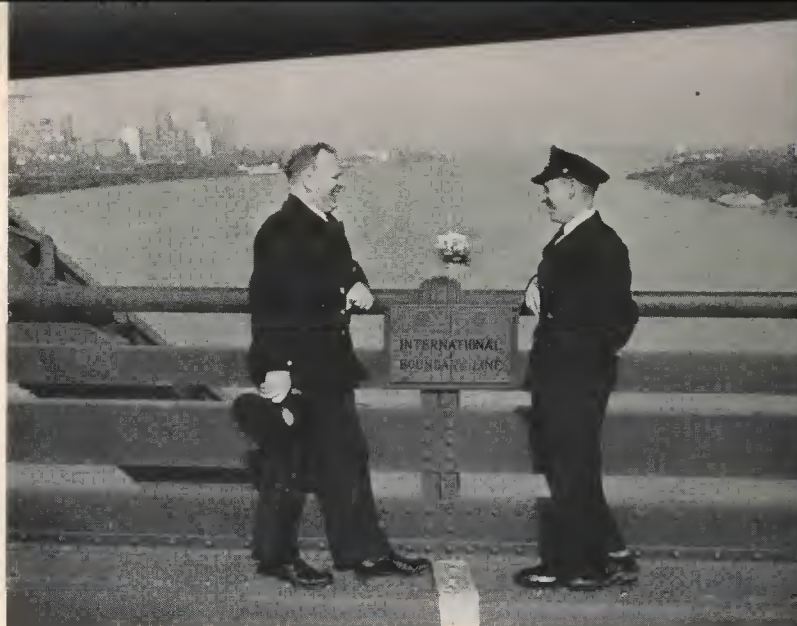
Munroe photographed the international commuters who drive daily from their home in one nation to their job in the other. He recorded the interchange of rail facilities for Canadian and American freight cars.

Meanwhile, Caroline Ramsey, former free-lance photographer for *Saturday Evening Post* and *Life* magazines, was working her way up the Pacific Coast road. She was collecting scenic shots and pictures of people on the West Coast for another "Amerika" story.

Assigned to the Puget Sound area, she covered the public transportation systems between the two nations there . . . the daily ferry service by ship between Seattle, Washington and Victoria, B. C., and the train between Spokane, Washington and Yahk, B. C. She snapped Americans going to shop for British woollens or china, and Canadians coming South to shop for nylons or sight-seeing.



Faith Brewer, of the State Department's International Press and Publication Division, is a graduate of the University of South Carolina School of Journalism, and worked on Southern newspapers before the War. She served in the China-Burma-India theater as a Red Cross correspondent, and has done publicity for the Navy and Community Chest, before joining the State Department.



The most rugged part of the border story . . . the great North-West lake area was assigned to tall, thin, wiry Tom Parker, former pictorial director of the War Relocation Authority.

Tom had been busy photographing the Colorado School of Mines, the Iowa State Fair, and the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago. He didn't arrive at his border post of Duluth, Minnesota until October.

His script called for pictures of the Northwest Angle, a strip of woodland and lake wilderness jutting out of the State of Minnesota into Canada. In this northernmost part of the United States, inhabitants are cut off from the rest of the nation by the 1,500-square-mile Lake of the Woods, a sportsmen's paradise for both Canadians and Americans.

Occupational Hazards

Parker sailed into the Lake of the Woods on a 28-foot U. S. Coast Guard motor launch one early Fall morning, looking forward to a pleasant three-hour trip to Angle Inlet. A storm broke out at noon and the wind lashed up 12-foot waves which crashed over the bow, washing overboard his photographic supplies and almost washing out Tom. He tucked the exposed film of pictures he had already taken inside his shirt and wrapped his coat around his camera.

According to his rather graphic report to Washington:

"It became bitterly cold and as the wind built up in force it carried needle sleet. After some two hours of battling these heavy seas, our compass seemed to be acting strangely. Checking with hand compasses, we found we were without accurate course directions. Next, the engine, which had



Emily Towe is a Visual Information Specialist with the photographic Department of the International Press and Publications Division of the Department of State. She has been in newspaper work since 1934 with the *Nashville Tennessean*, the *New York Herald Tribune* and the *Washington Post*. From 1945 until 1947 she traveled—India, China, South and Central America—writing for the Red Cross and the *Washington Post*. She has been with the Department since 1948.

been taking a severe beating, began to miss and gradually, one cylinder after another konked out, until we had lost four of the eight and barely had enough power to maintain headway."

When they finally sighted land, it had started to snow and darkness was closing in. He wrote:

"We were completely off course, and unable to recognize any of the islands. The seriousness of our position can be estimated since there are 15,000 islands on the Lake of the Woods and only a very small handful of them have any habitation.

"It was impossible to land on most for fear of being bashed apart on the rocks. . . .

"Just as we had given up hope, our patrolmen spotted an unmistakable landmark and an hour later we sighted a glimmer of light, undoubtedly the most beautiful light I have ever seen. At nine o'clock we finally made the landing and as a happy conclusion of our journey, dined on venison and gallons of hot coffee at Ivar Hansen's Indian Trading Post and hunting resort on Oak Island."



A picture conference at the State Department Photographic Branch of International Press and Publications Division. Harry S. Casler (third from left), Acting Chief of the Photographic Branch, shows photographs that are to be sent out to various parts of the world by the Photo Display Section of the branch to (left to right): Jack C. McDermott, Chief of the International Press and Publications Division; Orville C. Anderson, Director of OII, Department of State; and Edward W. Barrett, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

They learned next day that two local residents had lost their lives during the storm.

The indestructible photographer finally reached Angle Inlet on a fishing boat. He left just in time to avoid being frozen in for the winter. Then he went on to picture the big Ontario and Minnesota paper mill at International Falls, Minnesota, which employs both Canadians and Americans, and furnishes paper to both nations.

The photographers telephoned Washington at a certain time each week to receive additional instructions and make suggestions. All told, the four assigned to cover the border

story had obtained a total of over 2,000 pictures in black and white and color. Bill Bennett, Acquisitions Chief, made arrangements to obtain from commercial sources, aerial photographs of the swath cut through the Northwest forests as the only boundary marker, and other illustrations needed to fill out the story.

Thus, "Borders Without Bayonets," or "Friendly Neighbors," or whatever the story will be named by headline writers the world over, has been completed.

A World-Wide Audience

Now, it is in the distribution stage. It will appear soon in "Amerika." 50,000 copies to be distributed in the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Photo Display Section has arranged to send out 250 sets of 30 different 14 by 11 inch glossy prints, or 7,000 prints in all, and 50,000 posters to 92 USIS offices overseas.

The Photo Features Chief has selected ten pictures of which 312 prints each will be sent to 92 missions, along with captions and a 300-word summary of the story. One copy negative per picture will be supplied 20 missions which have facilities for multiple print production. These will be used in exhibits, displays and publication in connection with other stories later.

Filmstrip Section will distribute 700 prints of the border story to 90 missions, accompanied by a lecture translated into French, Italian, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, Arabic, Greek and Chinese. In Bombay and Manila, natives of these countries make tape recording lectures to accompany the film strip.

Additional pictures will be available to illustrate feature stories prepared by Special Articles Section of the International Press and Publications Division.

Three pictures have been chosen to be processed for plastic plate distribution to the world's provincial press. These 2,200 plates will be distributed by the Public Affairs Officers in 90 overseas missions, and if the response is anything like usual, at least 85 percent will be used.

As Bill Bennett says, "You can't beat the impact of truth in pictures . . . it's the universal language . . . jumps all language barriers."

He tells of a picture exhibit put up in Prague by the Russians, the key picture of which was of a strike in Pittsburgh, to show labor unrest. It boomeranged because the Czechs who saw it said, "Well, they still have the right to strike in America."

Although only two years old (the overseas information program of the State Department was reactivated after the passage of the Smith-Mundt Bill in 1948) Photo Branch, a part of the International Press and Publications Division, headed by Jack C. McDermott, former Texas newspaper publisher, has built up a file of some 400,000 pictures. Approximately 10,000 were taken by the writer-photographers. Some were inherited from OWI days, and others came from various government files, major picture syndicates, industry, colleges and other sources.

These special kinds of pictures—a cross between the documentary and the salon-type, with the appeal of naturalness and believability necessary to create a bridge of understanding between the people of the U. S. and the world,—are rapidly becoming a very special pictorial record of this decade of American life.

They are action shots of a free and friendly and dynamic democracy.



Courtesy William T. Keough

Just after the Honor Awards ceremony at the Embassy in Baghdad—left to right: Jory G. Boucha, Chief, Consular Clerk; John G. Gourj, Chief Accountant; Edmund J. Dorsz, Counselor; The Honorable Edward S. Crocker, American Ambassador; Albert J. Lawrence, Commercial Assistant; Odishoo Shimoun, Messenger; Abbas Jawad, Chief Gardener; Issa Omran, First Boy; Abbas Ali, Chauffeur.



Service Glimpses

Left: USIE Staff, Sydney, takes a holiday cruise aboard Sir Claude Plowman's fifty-four foot racing yacht "Morna." Left to right: Pat Leonard-Jones, Exchange of Persons; Vi Robertson, Administrative Assistant; Louise Fell, Radio; Mrs. W. Jochimson; Mrs. Tom Alexander; Sir Claude Plowman; and Joanne Holloway, Press and Publications.

Photograph taken by USIE Director, Tom Alexander



Lower left: Mr. William A. Wieland, First Secretary of Embassy, receives a birthday cake from Embassy staff members at San Salvador.

Below: at the Consulate General in Bremen. Consul Robert P. Chalker (left) talks things over with Consul Culver E. Gidden.

Photo by Jacoby



**THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

Vol. 27 JULY No. 7

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
1809 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Association

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

RESTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The program for the *Gleichschaltung* of the communist-dominated states of Eastern Europe has had as a concomitant objective the severing of the contacts and relationships between the people of those countries and the non-communist world. This objective has been pursued by the communist rulers in diverse ways, of which a major one has been a growing offensive against the diplomatic and consular establishments of the western powers. The United States has had its full share of attention in this connection.

Initially directed at individual officials in our missions in Eastern Europe, in recent months the communist attack has selected the institution of our Information Services, which have consequently been compelled to close down in several countries. The latest development is a series of ultimatums calling for radical reductions in the number of personnel staffing our missions in the area. Although the Department has refused to accept the principle that a receiving state has any juridical right to determine the size of a friendly mission, it has nevertheless accepted the facts of the abnormal situation prevailing in Eastern Europe which precludes the maintenance of any semblance of normal diplomatic and consular relations there and is proceeding to reduce our establishments down to but a fraction of their former proportions.

Members of the Foreign Service need not be told the manifold problems and increased responsibilities in addition to those inherent locally which will confront the chosen few who will remain to represent their country and run these truncated missions in Eastern Europe.

It is not an uninteresting challenge. And in this day of ever-increasing specialization of function and ever-growing staffs throughout the Service in other parts of the world, it offers a number of Foreign Service Officers a unique and unexpected opportunity to demonstrate that versatility of function and ability to cope with the most diverse problems which not so long ago were deemed to be the prime requisite of every Foreign Service Officer.

ECA AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The European Recovery Program will come to an end July 1, 1952, and already the Economic Cooperation Administration, which administers it, is beginning to lose some of its best men.

The Department has seen this process repeated before in the closing years of temporary agencies. Because of the vitally important part ECA's program plays and will continue to play in United States' foreign policy, the Depart-

ment could not afford to sit by and watch this particular agency disintegrate. Furthermore, it seems likely that similar types of foreign assistance programs (on much more modest budgets) will be needed in the years after 1952. If so, men experienced in the special techniques of programming, project analysis, and the issuing and payment of procurement authorizations, as well as economists and technical experts in the major basic industries, will be required by whatever agency, or agencies, has the responsibility for this kind of operation at that time.

Therefore, the Department is considering proposals which, if adopted, would help ECA to maintain its staff at the present high level of competence. The proposals comprises three principal points.

(a) The existing joint use of staff by ECA missions overseas and embassies would be continued and increased in the next two years.

(b) The Department would offer permanent positions as Foreign Service Staff Officers to a limited number of highly-qualified ECA personnel who are about to resign in the interest of their careers in business, law or the universities, but who might be persuaded to stay if they could achieve permanent status. After employment, these men would be detailed back to ECA until the end of the program.

(c) ECA would fill vacancies, where practicable, with Foreign Service personnel in order to train them for the tasks ahead.

These proposals seem to us to make a great deal of sense. However, selection of the men to be appointed in the regular Foreign Service should be made as quickly as possible. Already ECA has lost some of its key men and it is bound to lose more as time goes on. Most of the overseas personnel signed up originally for two years, and for many of them these two years will be up this summer or fall. If they are to go back overseas for the additional two years after the expiration of their home leave, the most highly qualified ones will want some assurance of permanency.

Most of us have felt from the very beginning that some of the best of ECA personnel would be taken into the Department or into the Foreign Service in one way or another at the close of the program. We should welcome such an addition of highly-qualified men in our ranks. Nevertheless, there would be difficulties in the way of a smooth absorption of these men. Relative pay grades loom up as a problem, but we are confident that with good will on both sides, it could be solved. Luckily, quite a few members of the Foreign Service have been detailed to ECA and the relationship between the pay of their permanent grades and that of their ECA grades offers a yardstick for comparison. As we have stated, these men would come in as staff officers. The proposals do not contemplate an expanded system of lateral entry into the FSO corps. Nevertheless, most of these men would be doing the same type of work as FSO's and either are FSO material or consider themselves such. If they did not have a fair chance to become FSO's after three years of service on the Department's payroll, their morale would suffer. If their opportunities for lateral entry were too good, the morale of veteran FSO's would be affected. But this is really a problem of the relationship between the FSO category on the one hand and the FSS, FSR and Departmental officer categories on the other, rather than an ECA-Foreign Service problem. Perhaps the report of the Committee studying amalgamation will resolve this particular controversy, at least for a time.

An additional problem arises from the fact that, in some posts, a feeling of mutual distrust has grown up between

ECA and regular Embassy or Legation personnel in the middle and lower grades, partly due to the brashness of a minority of ECA employees who arrived overseas in 1948 with somewhat the same fervor as an ancient Christian saint bringing the Gospel to the heathen, but also partly due to the lack of cordiality displayed by a few of our less broad-minded colleagues. It is to be hoped that those in the Foreign Service who have adopted this attitude toward ECA will speedily change it or surpress it and that our ECA colleagues will make allowances for some of the Old Guard.

In any event, whether the personnel of ECA remain with us or return to civilian life we want them to feel that the Foreign Service values both their abilities and their friendship.

The Perfect Minister for Foreign Affairs

"A sort of instinct, always prompting him, should prevent him from compromising himself in any discussion. He must have the faculty of appearing open, while remaining impenetrable; of masking reserve with the manner of careless abandon; of showing talent even in the choice of his amusement. His conversation should be simple, varied, unexpected, always natural and sometimes naive; in a word, he should never cease for an instant during the twenty-four hours to be a Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Yet all these qualities, rare as they are, might not suffice, if good faith did not give them the guarantee which they almost always require. Here there is one thing that I must say, in order to destroy a widely spread prejudice: no, diplomacy is not a science of deceit and duplicity. If good faith is necessary anywhere it is above all in political transactions, for it is that which makes them firm and lasting. People have made the mistake of confusing reserve with deceit. Good faith never authorizes deceit but it admits of reserve: and reserve has this peculiarity that it increases confidence."—*From March 3, 1837 speech by Talleyrand which he considered his "farewell to the public," as quoted in Talleyrand by Duff Cooper.*

"The Prime Minister of the Vatican must know everything. He must have read everything, understood everything, but he must say nothing. He must know even the pieces played in the theatre, because of the documentation they contain of distant lands."

POPE SIXTUS V, 1602

USIS, Ankara

BY JAMES M. MACFARLAND

If the State Department ever needs additional convincing evidence to support its USIS overseas films program, it would do well to consider calling on ten well known American intellectuals and businessmen who personally witnessed the effective operation of a USIS mobile films unit in a Turkish mud hut village. The taxpayers' money is being well spent in this means of visual education to tell the American story, they concluded.

These ten persons were members of the World Town Meeting of the Air who, during their stay in Ankara, accepted the invitation of Films Officer Monteagle Stearns and

the writer to attend a showing by the newly-arrived mobile unit. The locale was Beynam, a peasant village of about 1,000 some 25 miles south of Ankara. For about 85 percent of the peasants, it was their first motion picture.

The Ankara Provincial Director of Education cooperated in making arrangements for the showing and in selecting what he felt would be appropriate films for the farm village audience. The pictures chosen were "County Agent," "Irrigation," "Bluc Ribbon" (a story of the 4-H Clubs) and a technical Greyhound Bus tour of the U. S.

When the party arrived at Beynam, there was still about forty minutes of daylight remaining. Peasants came running out of their huts to find out why four automobiles and an "armored" jeep had all of a sudden descended upon their village. Through an interpreter, it was learned that nobody in the village knew anything about the showing but everyone was pleased to hear that the community was to receive pictorial entertainment, and the American guests were cordially entertained with tea and coffee. It seems that the telegraph line, the only means of communication, had broken down and thus no word got through from Ankara about the showing.

However, the good news spread rapidly. Within a half hour, about 200 men and children—the women were cautious about being seen by strangers in daylight—were swarming about the area and were battering the Town Meeting guests with questions. The place chosen for the showing was a small square completely surrounded by mud huts and stalls and bisected by a half dirt, half cobblestone "street." Before and during the performance, it was continually traversed by sheep, cows and mules.

By the time darkness had settled, the bed sheet screen had been tacked up on the side of a stall, and the "Mayor" and his associates had carried in seats and benches for their American guests. The square was full of some 500 inquisitive people, and the overflow squatted on roof tops. Within a few moments after the opening of the first film, the village womenfolk slipped into the area under the cover of darkness and huddled in a corner of the square. One old woman had her candle lantern so she could "see the picture better."

During the showing, there were continuous "ohs" and "ahs" and other expressions of delight and amazement. When the show was over, the audience roared its approval, and each American guest had to shake hands with about two score villagers and had to promise that the unit would return again soon to Beynam.

Some of the Town Meeting group felt that perhaps the pictures were too "deep" and perhaps too technical for the peasant population to understand. When asked if the irrigation film was too technical, the village "Mayor" replied: "It may seem that way for the moment, but I'm glad you showed it. Our people will *have* to learn about irrigation. I'm sure that they've learned a lot of valuable things tonight."

Typical was the comment of Robert W. Hansen, editor of *Eagle* Magazine and representing the Fraternal Order of Eagles: "More than an introduction to 20th Century farm techniques, the evening was for the people of Beynam an introduction to America and its way of life. They laughed, applauded and responded almost as any audience at home might. But this was more than a movie showing. It was using a modern technique to win friends and influence farm practices in a land that remembers yesterday but looks forward to tomorrow. The bedsheet screen against an adobe wall in a Biblical setting was for me a part of an unforgettable evening. If the job can't be done this way, I know of no other way in which it can be done."



Private Enterprise

ANDOR KLAY and WALTER KAMPRAD, two members of the staff of the Division of Biographic Information, have collaborated on a remarkable little booklet. Called "The Visitor Speaks," it describes and gives excerpts from the speeches of the 36 persons who have, as honored guests of this country, spoken before Congress. The two authors not only wrote the book, but have handled all the details of getting it from manuscript form to the bookdealers' shelves. Mr. Klay, author of about a dozen other books, explains that as a young man growing up in Hungary it always seemed to him that he was closer to democracy when he heard it described by an outsider rather than one who had lived with it. The booklet presents the many facets of democracy as seen through the eyes of the distinguished guests of our country.

New Advertising Manager Appointed



Robert M. Winfree

For the fourth time in five months the JOURNAL has had to change its masthead. Appointed as of July 1st to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of our part-time Advertising Manager, ALEXANDER PAUL, is Foreign Service Officer ROBERT M. WINFREE. A native of Washington, D. C., Mr. Winfree entered the Foreign Service immediately after his graduation from Catholic University in 1939. After eight years as a Staff officer Mr. Winfree took the Foreign Service Examination and in 1947 received his commission as an FSO. Then followed an assignment at the Department of Commerce and a year of advanced study at the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Winfree is now on the Belgium-Luxembourg desk in the Department. During the past year he has written two articles for the JOURNAL—"Can We Import More?" (July, 1949) and "An FSO Goes Back to College"—December, 1949.

Personals

With a trip to Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico concluding early this month ASSISTANT SECRETARY EDWARD G. MILLER will have completed the courtesy visits to the twenty American Republics which he started shortly after taking office thirteen months ago.

TRYCVE LIE disclosed a few weeks ago that he had asked ASSISTANT SECRETARY WILLARD THORP to head a proposed technical assistance administration in the United Nations, but that Mr. Thorp had elected to remain in his present position.

The *Diplomatist*, a British publication, carries in its June issue profiles of AMBASSADOR JESSUP and of SECRETARY ACHESON. Mr. Jessup's picture is used on the cover as well.

Columunist WALTER LIPPMANN likens the President's appointment of W. AVERELL HARRIMAN as a White House special assistant in foreign affairs to the earlier appointments of Colonel House and Harry Hopkins and surmises "that the President has recognized that foreign affairs have to be

conducted—especially in time of great decision—from the White House." Mr. Lippmann declares too "The State Department is, I believe, an enormously more competent, a more hard working and a more dedicated body of men than it has ever been before." Also assigned space in the Executive Office Building is former envoy to the Vatican Myron H. Taylor.

Foreign Service Officers GARRETT G. ACKERSON, JR., DANIEL V. ANDERSON, JOHN K. EMMERSON, HERBERT P. FALES, L. RANDOLPH HIGGS, GEORGE LEWIS JONES, AVERY F. PETERSON, ROBERT M. TAYLOR, TYLER THOMPSON, EVAN M. WILSON, ROBERT F. WOODWARD, Departmental Officers WILLIAM CLYDE DUNN, F. MCCracken FISHER, PHILIP H. TREZISE, and Foreign Service Reserve Officer HOWARD TRIVERS received their diplomas at the National War College on June 26th.

While on one side of the world the plane carrying JOHN FOSTER DULLES and FSO JOHN M. ALLISON back to Washington from Tokyo had to turn back to Wake Island with two engines missing, the collision of the *Excalibur* off Brooklyn with a Danish freighter delayed the trip of Consul WILLIAM PORTER to Cyprus.

HUBERT MANESS, recently Agricultural Attache in Montevideo, was given a feature write-up in the *New York Times* when he left Uruguay for advanced study at the University of Wisconsin. According to correspondent MILTON BRACKER, "in his two and a half years in this country Mr. Maness has become a twentieth-century counterpart of the English hero



"But I'm not sure I want to be amalgamated."

of W. H. Hudson's classic 'The Purple Land.' Mr. Maness has not only traveled everywhere but he also is one of the few North Americans to have gained the confidence of the gaucho-like farm workers, whose indomitable independence provides a clue to the traditional equality and freedom of the republic."

Approved by the Senate were the nominations of H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS as Assistant Secretary of State, assigned as Deputy Under Secretary, HENRY F. GRADY as Ambassador to Iran, DONALD R. HEATH as Minister to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and W. WALTON BUTTERWORTH as Ambassador to Sweden.

June always has the speech writers working overtime. Commencement season speakers this year included Secretary DEAN ACHESON (Harvard and Southern Methodist University, Dallas), Assistant Secretary EDWARD W. BARRETT (Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson), Ambassador PHILIP C. JESSUP (Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.), Deputy Assistant Secretary WILLARD F. BARBER (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill), and FRANCIS H. RUSSELL (Radcliffe College, Cambridge).

Conferences and Conferees

The Consular Conference in Rio early last month was attended, in addition to Ambassador HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, by WILLIAM P. HUGHES, ELBRIDGE DURBROW, and WILLIAM K. AILSHIE (all stationed in the Department) and field officers JULIAN C. GREENUP, Consul General Sao Paulo; V. LANSING COLLINS, JR., Consul, Porto Alegre; GEORGE E. MILLER, Consul, Recife; ROBERT C. JOHNSON, JR., Consul, Salvador; ARTHUR G. PARLOE, Consul, Santos; WILLIAMS BEAL, Vice Consul, Victoria; GEORGE T. COLMAN, Consul, Belem; and RICHARD A. GODFREY, Vice Consul, Fortaleza.

HOWARD H. TEWKSBURY and FRANCIS A. LINVILLE from the Department of State and PAUL O. NYHUS from Embassy London were among the Advisers to the US Delegate to the Meeting of the Special Committee of the International Sugar Council in London a few weeks ago. Messrs. Linville and Nyhus had also attended as Advisers the Third Session of the International Wheat Council in London a week earlier.

The US Delegation designated to attend the first meeting of the UN Technical Assistance Conference consisted of WILLARD L. THORP as US Representative, WALTER KOT-SCHNIG as Deputy US Representative, ELEANOR DENNISON, WILLIAM O. HALL, PAUL W. JONES, JR., from the Department and LOUIS K. HYDE, JR., from the US Mission to the UN as Advisers.

WALTER G. NELSON, Medical Director, Public Health Service, American Embassy, Paris, was one of the delegates named to represent the US Government at the 24th Session of the *Journées Medicales* (Medical Days) convening at Brussels early in June.

Editorially, the Korean crisis caught the JOURNAL as completely unawares as the rest of the country. After repeated postponements an article on the American Mission in Korea had tentatively been scheduled for this issue. Suddenly it was as out of date as high-button shoes. We won't even try to summarize here the hurried evacuation, the selection of a few volunteers to remain, or activities of the few Foreign Service folk who at this moment are still in Korea. Even the tabloid headlines have trouble keeping current. In August, however, the JOURNAL hopes to be able to bring you the story of Foreign Service activities during the crowded first days of the Korean war.

Our Advertisers

RCA, whose advertisement appears each month in the JOURNAL, has finally solved the record controversy. Its

newest Anniversary Model contains two phonographs which play records of all three speeds.

A communication from the SECURITY STORAGE COMPANY, one of the JOURNAL's first advertisers, points out that the D. C. Collector of Taxes has ruled as exempt from the local personal property tax effects which are stored here while "in transit" from one post to another. Unless that "in transit" notation is made, all property in storage in the District of Columbia on July 1st is subject to the tax.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

JAMES B. STEWART

'RIKISHAS. If you thought them as old as Japan, you were wrong. According to no less authority than Charles O. Shepard, the first American Consul to Yedo, (now Tokyo), the first Jinrikisha was made under the direction of an itinerant American Missionary named Goble in 1869. Mr. Shepard, by the way, saw the first railway in Japan—Yokohama to Tokyo; the first Japanese regiment under foreign formation; and the first naval vessel, post office, gold coins, newspaper, bank and, of course, the first 'rikisha.

* * * * *

CONSUL H. MERLE COCHRAN WAS ON THE SICK LIST; CONSUL F. C. GOWEN, LEGHORN, WAS STRUCK OVER THE HEAD BY A NUMBER OF ASSAILANTS AS HE CROSSED A PUBLIC SQUARE IN ONE PART OF WHICH THERE WAS A POLITICAL MEETING; GEORGE WADSWORTH WON THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSION GOLF CUP TOURNEY AT THE CHEVY CHASE COUNTRY CLUB.

* * * * *

Consul Maurice P. Dunlap created a consular garden at Port-au-Prince. He sometimes had difficulty in finding names for all the strange flora in his garden. Therefore, he called his plants after diseases as did the heroine in the novel "Madame Claire." "That throaty looking parasite vine is a climbing laryngitis and those pale white blossoms growing in that damp spot are 'malarias.' Other floral varieties have been rechristened 'nostalgias,' 'locomotoraxias,' 'pneumonias' and 'erysipilas.'" Mr. Dunlap adds: "Fortunately, disagreeable diseases, however intriguingly named, are no longer products of the consular compound."

* * * * *

"ON THE WING" IN THE SUMMER OF 1925, WERE CONSUL JACK D. HICKERSON, PARA; CONSUL JOHN G. ERHARDT, WINNIPEG; AND CHARLES G. EBERHARDT, MINISTER TO NICARAGUA.

* * * * *

Consul John Ball Osborne writes of the venerable Genoa consulate which dates from 1797 in the administration of President Adams. "The establishment of the democratic Ligurian Republic in 1797, in feeble imitation of the French Republic, marked the disappearance of the independence of Genoa, all the privileges and traditions of centuries being swept away. During the French regime, Consul Peter Kuhn, Jr., got into difficulties with the local authorities and was arrested. The police entered the consulate and carried off records and personal correspondence of the consul."

* * * * *

BILL CASTLE, Chief of the Division of Western Europe Affairs, represented the department at the annual meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Brussels, and Consuls DANA MUNRO, HAMILTON CLAIBORNE, A. D. SOUTHARD, BILL DAWSON and "yours truly" represented the department at a trade conference at Providence and then at a World Trade dinner at the Mayflower.

The BOOK SHELF



Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor

War or Peace. By John Foster Dulles. *Macmillan Company, New York.* 274 pages. Paper bound, \$1.00; cloth bound, \$2.50.

Reviewed by RUSSELL B. THORNTON

Mr. Dulles, in his book, "War or Peace," offers no startlingly different proposals for ending this period of "not peace—not war." Neither does he proffer any method for those who would seek a lasting peace which does not require a reversal of thought or sacrifice of principle. Could Mr. Dulles accomplish the former, he would be considered the greatest magician of our times; were he to attempt the latter, he would be renowned as an eminent charlatan.

Mr. Dulles is, in fact, neither a magician nor a charlatan. He is, however, an expert well qualified to write a book looking towards the solution of our present problems. During the past few years he has served his country as delegate to the United Nations, as participator in many major international conferences in the capacity of Republican adviser, and, for a short period, as United States Senator from New York.

The fascination of the book for this reviewer lies in his succinct recounting of the activities of the United Nations and in his explanation of the present foreign policies of the United States. After reviewing them, he undertakes to weigh the gains against the losses.

Mr. Dulles then enters upon the policies which he considers as necessary for the unification of all forces for peace in the world. He approaches the question of "what needs to be done" objectively, but does perhaps lean too strongly upon the role of "bi-partisanship" in his solution, to the exclusion of other important factors.

Many of Mr. Dulles' proposals for strengthening the United Nations have been advanced before, but he has phrased his contentions so forcefully that the serious reader can fully comprehend the strength of his convictions.

The Government of the Soviet Union, by Samuel N. Harper and Ronald Thompson. *D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York.* 1949. 369 pages. \$5.00.

Reviewed by FOY D. KOHLER

It is a sad commentary on the state of Russian studies in the United States to be obliged to say that this is the best textbook on the Soviet governmental structure now available in this country. While published ostensibly as a joint effort of two authors, the present book is actually a major revision by Mr. Thompson, Assistant Professor of Russian History at the George Washington University, of the original work of the same title by his revered mentor, the late Professor Harper of the University of Chicago.

The original was published in January 1938, was seven times reprinted and apparently has long served as the standard text in American universities and colleges; it has doubt-

less misled many generations of students into the academic trap baited by the Webbs in the early thirties—the acceptance of Soviet theory for Soviet act, of Soviet word for Soviet deed.

A re-write job is difficult at best and this one must have been particularly so. The reader feels sympathy for Mr. Thompson as he so obviously struggles not only to readjust his own ideas about Soviet reality but at the same time to minimize the damage he feels obliged to do to Professor Harper's "Webbian Formulations." As a result the book contains a lot of confused interpretation, frequent direct contradiction and occasional inexcusable pseudo-"objectivity." Thus, while Mr. Thompson portrays the traditional foundations and the centralized monopoly of power in the "Soviet leviathan," he still talks seriously of "mass participation" in the political system.

Though he describes the development of the new ruling elite as an economically preferred class, he still tries to give an impression that Soviet Russia, unlike its Czarist predecessor, is to a considerable extent, a "land of opportunity."

In many instances, Mr. Thompson evades issues by introducing cryptic modifiers or outright escape clauses, or by simply gliding gingerly over whole sections of revealing history. For example, in talking about the development of multi-national Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, he covers episodes of bitter resistance and unprincipled suppression by such statements as: "In December 1922 the RSFSR joined with its sister republics in the Ukraine, White Russia and the Transcaucasus to form a USSR. *This act of union was sealed. . .*" (italics mine). Referring to the war-time liquidation of "some five autonomous republics and regions," he describes these despotic acts of genocide in the following apologetic words: "These measures were officially ascribed to treasonable activities and no doubt have their counterparts in other sections of the world." The author pursues a similar spurious "objectivity"—quite beyond the requirements of honest scholarship—in his rationalization of the slave labor question, and in the annotations which he attaches to a very comprehensive bibliography appended to the book. As a final sample, I must express incredulity that an American teacher, presumably well-informed and writing at this stage in world history, can ascribe blame for the post-war development of the world situation equally to the United States and the Soviet Union. Not only does he seem to have closed his eyes deliberately to the facts in this case, but he gives no indication that he has either read or understood Leninist and Stalinist dogma on the relationship of the Communist and capitalist worlds.

With all this said, the fact remains that Mr. Thompson's book is the best available and that it contains a very useful compilation of data representing a great deal of erudite research. The material is well organized both in a historical and structural sense. The book's fifteen chapters progress logically from "The Political Heritage" and "Time-Table of the Revolution" (Chapters 1 and 11) through consideration

of the role of the State, the Party, the government, the society and the individual to the top-money questions of "Nationalism and Internationalism" and "War and Peace" (Chapters XIV and XV). It is completed by the "Annotated Bibliography" (referred to above), a "Diagram of Soviet Government" and a translation of the "Constitution of the USSR."

On the whole, then, I should regard this as a valuable basic study and hope that in a third revision in the not too distant future Mr. Thompson will be able to progress further in disentangling Soviet pretension from Soviet reality.

Germany, Key to Peace in Europe, Karl Brandt (*Claremont, Calif. 1949*). pp. 109, \$2.75.

Controle de l'Allemagne, Control of Germany, Louis F. Aubert and others. (*Paris, 1949*), p. 144. 200 Fr.

Reviewed by F. L. HADSEL

These two slender books are both by experts on the German problem. Professor Brandt of Stanford University not only knows the country of his birth well, but he has also served as an adviser to the United States military government. M. Aubert, a distinguished French scholar, has studied and written extensively on German questions. At the same time, these two authorities represent the essential dilemma facing American policy toward Germany. One argues for relaxation of Allied controls; the other argues for their extension.

In essence, Brandt considers our policy of unconditional surrender a tragic blunder and the first years of our occupation policy paved with bad intentions. Only the more recent trend of increasing production and of granting the German greater political power meets with his qualified approval. Brandt's solution to the German problem is to give the Germans even greater freedom as the best way of integrating them into Western Europe. By contrast, Aubert poses three questions: Should Germany be controlled? Is such control possible? Is it urgently needed? He answers each with a strong affirmative and discusses in some detail the extent that internationalization of the Ruhr might achieve this control.

While Brandt's discussion of Germany at least has the advantage of being consistent, Aubert's thesis is contradicted by other contributors to *Controle de l'Allemagne*. For example, in the chapter by William Diebold, of the Council on Foreign Relations, both wisdom and effectiveness of internationalizing the Ruhr are questioned. Moreover, since this volume was prepared over the period of 1947 to 1949, events with respect to the Ruhr make certain parts of it out of date.

Since these studies are reflections of a particular point of view on certain limited aspects of the German problem, neither of these books presents a comprehensive analysis of the problems faced by the Allies in Germany.

Culture and Policy—The United States and the Hispanic World. By René de Visme Williamson. *The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1949*. 66 pages, \$2.00.

REVIEWED BY WILLARD F. BARBER

Professor Williamson of the University of Tennessee has directed his attention to the cultural relationship existing between Spain, the Mother-land, and eighteen of the Latin American states. The implications of this relationship, he affirms, have not been realized or understood by most of the world, including the Spaniards themselves. Least of all does he believe that these factors have been fully utilized by the men who have forged the Latin American policy of the

United States. In an aptly titled section "Spanish National Character; Problem of American Foreign Policy," he develops further the importance of the cultural aspects of diplomacy.

The author's analysis of Spanish nationalism finds it to contain much of regional sensitiveness, pride, politeness, and great economic inequality. Considerable attention is focused on the Spanish concept of individualism or *personalismo*. *Personalismo* is based on Spanish geography—mountainous, inhospitable, and ungenerous. It arises also out of Spain's misfortune of having been repeatedly robbed of the control of its own destiny by other powers. Consequently, there has been a "profound alienation of the Spanish people from their Government." The resultant political apathy is characterized by José Ortega y Gasset as "invertibrate Spain."

In a section dealing with Spanish colonial expansion, political and cultural, the author neglects facts in speaking of the native peoples who, he says, everywhere adopted the language and culture of Spain. This does not seem to correspond with the realities of present day Indian life in Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Guatemala, and other countries. Equally startling is the statement that "no racial discrimination withheld from the natives educational opportunities . . . nor blocked their way to the highest political offices."

Professor Williamson concludes: "A Hispanic Commonwealth of Nations might not be the much-talked-of Third Force, but it could at least be a third Great Power, an instigator for the United States of Europe, and the mediator between the U. S. A. and the U.S.S.R." This erroneous conclusion is not surprising inasmuch as it is built on-a-cart-before-the-horse theory (page 65) that the American republics will get the strong and stable domestic governments they need if they are willing to amalgamate into a larger political organization for a cause.

NEW AND INTERESTING

John Adams and the American Revolution. By Catherine Drinker Bowen. \$5.00. *Little Brown & Co.*

The author of "Yankee from Olympus" gives us a brilliant biographical portrait of the great American Revolutionist—and innumerable vignettes of the great and near-great—the result of five years hard labor. The Book-of-the-Month selection for July.

The Curtain Isn't Iron. By Joseph C. Harsh. \$2. *Doubleday*.

Mr. Harsh suggests that the way to liberate Eastern Europe from Moscow's strangle hold is to help Tito sell his brand of Communism in the other satellite states.

Incredible Tale. By Gerald W. Johnson. \$3.50. *Harper & Brothers*.

What has happened in the last 50 years to the American citizen. Plenty!

Changing Empire. By Eric Estorik. \$3.75. *Duell, Sloan & Pearce*.

From British Empire to British Commonwealth of Nations: a success story according to this author.

On the Wisdom of America. By Lin Yutang. \$5. *John Day*.

American thought as exemplified by its more important writers and as seen through the eyes of a somewhat diluted Far Easterner.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

America Comes to Abruzzi

By Gene Caprio, FSS

There are many villages like Rocca Cinque Miglia, Rivisondoli and Montenerodomo in the Abruzzi Mountains, as old as Italy itself. From a distance they appear to be soft-colored rock formations reaching upward from the hilltops. These are towns with names that roll sonorously off the tongue. Thousands of people in America remember these villages as their birthplaces. However, until 1943 they were unimportant to the rest of the world. The villages were as remote and safe as they had been since the Fifth Century when tribes of Germanic invaders passed them by to sack the fabulous City of Rome.

The shepherds, woodsmen and peasant farmers who live in the close-packed stone houses, were grateful at least for the peace that comes from isolation and poverty. But late in 1943 they were engulfed by a development in the war that made their physical isolation only a memory. Regiments of Germans, angry because Italy had withdrawn from the war, swarmed into their valleys determined to destroy what they could not hold. Hitler had decreed a scorched earth policy in Italy. As the uncomprehending peasants watched, the Germans fought bitterly from the fortress-like villages to repel the creeping advance of the British Eighth Army. The Germans abandoned the villages one by one, leaving the victorious Eighth in possession of ruins and rubble, and the villagers exposed to weather, disease, starvation and despair.

When the battle moved north some of the Abruzzese crept back to their ruins. Patiently they collected their scattered families and began to recreate their communities. They waited for the help they hoped would come from America, and not only from their blood relatives. Most of them had never seen Naples or Rome (and probably never would), but names like Pittsburgh, New York and Cleveland are household words in the Abruzzi; places spoken of as far-away shrines of boundless riches and magic. From those cities had come glowing letters filled with dollars for over 50 years.

At the village of Torvicella Peligna (Abruzzi) villagers gather round Ambassador Dunn, who can be seen by the microphone in the center of the group. Many of them asked him about relatives in America.



The people of the Abruzzi were not disappointed. There were many Americans among the military and religious teams that came in friendship, laden with food, clothing and medicines for immediate relief. They came with plans and organization for permanent rehabilitation and reconstruction. But more important, the Americans came with energy and determination; they were generous with encouragement and strong in faith. Thousands of the hill dwellers who had been left homeless and destitute had been collected in distant camps far to the south by the hard pressed Provisional Italian Government. For them and other thousands who had crowded, with their farm animals, six to twelve in the few remaining inhabitable rooms, UNRRA began to provide food, trucks, trained personnel and material to repair the repairable houses and to build new ones.

Some Townsites Abandoned

American officials found many towns in which over 90% of all dwellings lay in hopeless ruins. Several towns had to be abandoned completely and new construction was begun in new sites. Practically no one in the Sangro and Avezzano valleys of the Abruzzi survived the fury of the tank battles, artillery barrages and land mines planted by the retreating Germans without some loss of property or at least one death in the family.

In the course of time UNRRA disappeared, but other organizations financed by American funds took its place. All over Italy, American help provided by official agencies like AUSA, Interim Aid and the Marshall Plan or by private and religious agencies was manifest. In the Sangro and Avezzano Valleys and the Romagna Region farther north, the immediate need was far greater and the American effort consequently more apparent.

Since the housing projects were initiated in UNRRA days, they became popularly known as *UNRRA Casas* and still are. Through the next several years *UNRRA Casas* rehoused thousands. To give the projects as wide a foundation as possible the American officials were supported by the Italian Government which allocated millions of lire to them out of the AUSA and Interim Aid Lire Funds. By means of legerdemain known best to accountants and financiers the funds, meager in comparison to overall need, were transformed into revolving funds that seemed to increase as expenditures mounted and houses were produced.

A New Start

The new houses were built for four families only, each surrounded by a plot for vegetable and flower gardens. The shattered Abruzzi hill towns began to look cheerful and familiar again as shepherds grazed their flocks on the sun-bright slopes below the villages. Yellow corn lay everywhere drying in the sun.

The Abruzzi villagers could understand this kind of help and co-operation. They joined the program themselves, working on the houses in their trade capacities. Mechanics among them patched up the wrecked trucks left behind in the fields by the vanquished armies so that material could be brought in over mountain trails from Rome and Naples.

American supervisors employed Italian engineers to supervise the building projects in district divisions.

A social service program became an unexpected adjunct to the *UNRRA Casas* program. Italian women, trained hastily in classes organized under American supervision, left comfortable homes in Rome, Milan and other cities to live in these mountains to teach the people how to obtain the best of the newly acquired domestic life and to participate in the civic and political affairs of their villages.

Last fall when it was learned that *UNRRA Casas* projects in twelve of the villages would be completed about the same time, a desire seemed to arise spontaneously in the village squares and in the district offices of *UNRRA Casas*. "We ought to invite the American Ambassador to inaugurate our houses in official ceremonies," they said. "We have the Americans to thank for our good fortune. To whom but to the Ambassador should we express our gratitude?"

Heartfelt Thanks

Thus, Mr. Dunn went into the Abruzzi by popular invitation. He drove his car himself along the narrow dirt roads winding over the mountains. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dunn, an Embassy assistant and Guido Nadzo, an ECA official who was the American director of *UNRRA Casas*.

In the village square of Tornicella Peligna (there is only one square in the town) paper flags, Italian and American, fluttered from strings across the square. The mayor and priest of the village and the vice-prefect of the province stood proudly behind a flag-decorated table in the center of the square. They stepped forward ceremoniously to welcome the Ambassador as the villagers cheered. Many of the people were dressed in tattered clothes. Others wore suits and dresses saved for special occasions such as this. A few wore the traditional Abruzzese peasant costumes. The people were obviously enjoying their roles as honored hosts. Their faces shone with pride and dignity.



CASAS officials as the last truckloads of material arrive to complete the project shown here in the village of Rocco Cinque Miglia. With his back to the camera in the corner is author Gene Caprio.

"We all have brothers and sisters in America," the mayor said to the Ambassador waving his hands, "and we know and appreciate the fact that the understanding, the friendship and the generosity that come to us from America come from the heart." Mr. Dunn bestowed the keys to the families selected for the 16 apartments just completed. He explained the bases of American assistance and friendship. The villagers eagerly pressed about and expressed their gratitude to America whence had come the means to live again, self-supporting and in dignity.



The old and the new contrast sharply.

The Ambassadorial party, guided by Mr. Nadzo, climbed the mountains over the dusty, badly rutted roads, hardly wide enough to permit a donkey to pass. They detoured across streams bridged by temporary plank bridges to repeat the inauguration ceremonies in Sant'Angelo del Pesco, Roccarasco, Castel del Giudice, Villa Santa Maria and several other towns.

Everywhere the villagers eagerly asked the visitors whether they knew Michael who lived in Denver or Giuseppe who lived in Cleveland. In every town the Ambassador responded in Italian to the ceremonial welcome.

He told them that "the American People know that the Italian People are hard workers and they would maintain their faith in their liberties and their democracy. Americans," he said, "are happy to have been able to help you and know that you will be good citizens, faithful to your traditions and to your democratic institutions."

In some of the towns children wore colorful dresses and suits made especially for the occasion. In Pietrasanieri a group of them recited poetry written for the ceremony by the village priest, Don Eriberto Ferrara, and acted out a playlet complete with grandiloquent gestures to dramatize their appreciation of the help from America.

The villagers of Pietrasanieri will never forget America, nor will they ever forget the Germans. In November 1943, a German troop entered the town and ordered the villagers to leave immediately. It was cold and snow covered the hills. Breaking up automatically into family groups the villagers moved down the road (the only one leading in or out of the village) toward their fields on the slopes. They were not permitted to take anything with them. They scattered to their several fields and huddled in the thatch huts they had built as shelter against unexpected storms. But the Germans called them together once again in the village and sternly told them the order to leave had meant to leave the valley. The villagers could not understand. Pitifully they begged for mercy. But even as they pleaded, the methodical Germans isolated one fourth of the total population, one hundred twenty-seven old men, women and children, and shot them down.

In Castel de Sangro the Ambassador was surrounded by a group of teen age boys following the ceremony of the keys. One of them acting as spokesman, explained they were paroled prisoners from a juvenile prison in Rome. Mr. Nadzo quickly explained to the Ambassador that *UNRRA Casas* had collaborated with the Italian judiciary authorities in Rome to try a parole system along experimental lines.

(Continued on page 54)



The Journal Presents:

YOUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

- Argentina (Buenos Aires)*—Oscar H. Guerra
Australia (Melbourne)—Jules E. Bernard
Australia (Sydney)—A. Eugene Frank
Austria (Vienna)—Peter Rutter
Azores (Ponta Delgada, São Miguel)—Robert L. Terrell
Belgium (Antwerp)—Helen R. Sexton
Belgium (Brussels)—Robert McClintock, Elaine D. Smith
Bermuda—Jane Wilson Pool
Brazil (Belem, Para)—John A. Moran III
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)—Carl Biebers, Jr.
British Honduras (Belize)—John R. Bartelt, Jr.
Burma (Rangoon)—Henry B. Day, Herbert Spivack
Canada (Hamilton)—Frances L. Spaulding
Canada (Montreal)—James R. Rucht
Canada (Vancouver, B. C.)—William R. Duggan
Ceylon—Leon B. Poullada
Chile (Santiago)—Milton Barrall
Colombia (Barranquilla)—Edward T. Long
Colombia (Bogota)—John M. Vebber
Costa Rica (San José)—William D. Calderbead
Cuba—Henry A. Hoyt
Cyprus (Nicosia)—Carl E. Bartch
Czechoslovakia (Praha)—Miss Emma G. Drake
Ecuador—Betty Hahn Bernbaum, B. L. Sowell
Egypt (Cairo)—Parker D. Wyman
El Salvador (San Salvador)—Francis W. Herron
England (Southampton)—William Hopkins Beck
Finland (Helsinki)—G. Alonzo Stanford
France (Bordeaux)—Edwin P. Dyer, Jr.
France (Lyon)—Glenn R. McCarty, Jr.
France (Marseille)—Joseph P. Nagoski
France (Paris)—William Koren, Jr.
Germany (Bremen)—Robert P. Chalker
Germany (Bremerhaven)—Robert B. Houston, Jr.
Germany (Frankfurt)—William Keefe
Germany (Munich)—Richard H. Donald
Germany (Stuttgart)—Miss Adeline C. Spencer
Greece (Athens)—Patricia M. Byrne
Haiti (Port-au-Prince)—John H. Burns
Honduras (Tegucigalpa)—Byron E. Blankinship
Hong Kong—John W. Williams
Iceland (Reykjavik)—Betty Lundegren, Mary S. Olmstead
India (Bombay)—Clare Timberlake
India (New Delhi)—John M. Steeves
Indochina (Hanoi)—C. Melvin Sonne, Jr.
Israel (Haifa)—Jesse D. Dean
Iran (Tehran)—John H. Stutesman, Jr.
Iraq (Baghdad)—William Keough
Ireland (Belfast)—Paul M. Miller
Ireland (Dublin)—John Patrick Walsh
Italy (Florence)—Antelia Sestini
Italy (Milan)—Joseph Wiedenmayer
Italy (Rome)—Outerbridge Horsey
Japan (Tokyo)—Lora Bryning
Korea (Seoul)—C. W. Prendergast
Libya (Tripoli)—Orray Taft, Jr.
Mexico (Agua Prieta, Sonora)—Arthur R. Williams
Mexico (Chihuahua)—Henry T. Unverzagt
Mexico (Ciudad Juarez)—Mary Alice McClelland
Mexico (Guadalajara)—DeWitt L. Stora
Mexico (Guaymas)—Samuel O. Lane
Mexico (Matamoros)—Peter Raineri
Mexico (Mazatlan)—Arthur V. Metcalfe
Mexico (Merida)—Henry G. Krausse
Mexico (Mexicali)—George H. Zentz
Mexico (Mexico, D. F.)—Carl W. Strom
Mexico (Monterey, Nuevo León)—Mrs. Helen Steele
Mexico (Neuvo Laredo)—V. Harwood Blocker
Mexico (Nogales, Sonora)—George H. Strunz
Mexico (Piedras Negras)—William Kane
Mexico (Reynosa)—Edward S. Benet
Mexico (Tampico)—Elvin Seibert
Mexico (Tijuana)—Paul B. Carr
Mexico (Vera Cruz)—Robert W. Eastham
New Caledonia (Noumea)—Claude G. Ross
Netherlands (The Hague)—Charles Philip Clock
Palestine (Jerusalem)—Edward C. Lynch, Jr.
Panama (Panama)—Joseph Dempsey
Paraguay (Asunción)—Thomas Kingsley
Portugal (Lisbon)—William Barnes, Charles I. Carson
Saudi Arabia (Jidda)—Sam Maggio
Singapore—W. Henry Lawrence, Jr.
Spain (Barcelona)—James N. Cortada
Spain (Madrid)—William Haygood
Spain (Seville)—Robert E. Wilson
Switzerland (Bern)—Donald Dunham
Sweden (Göteborg)—E. Talbot Smith
Thailand (Bangkok)—George Widney
Trieste—Miss Marjorie Nield
Trinidad (Port of Spain)—Leonard E. Thompson
Turkey (Ankara)—William O. Baxter, James Macfarland
Turkey (Izmir)—Adeline K. Taylor
Union of South Africa (Durban, Natal)—Robert G. McGregor
Uruguay (Montevideo)—Maurice J. Broderick
USSR (Moscow)—Ray L. Thurston
Venezuela (Caracas)—Benjamin Fleck
Yugoslavia (Belgrade)—William Friedman

The JOURNAL is one publication which depends on its readers to write for it. As you can see by the listing above, there are many posts—from Saigon to London—where we should like to post a Help Wanted notice. The market for manuscripts is wide open. Send along your ideas. The Editors will be glad to have them.

WE'LL BE WEARING MOURNING soon if we don't hear from the hundred-plus subscribers whose current addresses are our monthly mystery. NOTE: *Journals are not accepted for holding or forwarding at the Foreign Service Mail Room.*

AS OTHERS SEE US

Reprinted from the *Excelsior*, Mexico City, June 11, 1950.
 AAAAAA. Nicely furnished home large garden, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, hot water, telephone, radio, big playroom, baby-bed suitable Diplomat. 35-77-34.

Sent in by First Secretary Dorsey Gassaway Fisher.



Turkish dragoman in official costume leads the religious procession.

Easter in Jerusalem

by *Oliver S. Crosby, FSO*

Tel Aviv

The Easter weekend was fabulous. We left here Friday noon and "crossed the line" about three-thirty, passing from the neat, modern, bustling Jewish portion of Jerusalem to the ancient, confused, bedlam of the old city. The latter was remarkably clean, although far from the splendor of modernistic architecture. It has much more character, and is about the most interesting mediaeval looking city I have seen. Its walls, built by Suleiman the Magnificent, are in a perfect state of preservation, and in fact look quite new. They encircle the entire town, and all the gates and crenelated battlements are in good shape. Inside the town the streets are cobble-stoned, winding, full of archways and blind corners. At night it takes an effort to remember that you are living in the twentieth century. I didn't make that effort.

The inhabitants, of course, are all Arabs. The streets are lined with food shops, and at your elbow hang fat-tailed sheep. All in all it is enthralling, and wherever you look the views are fascinating, smacking of the Thief of Bagdad. There are many guides, hangers-on, and curio shops.

The buildings also are interesting, with their handsome arches and doorways. The Church of the Holy Sepulcher would be most attractive if it had not suffered so heavily from a recent earthquake. At present it is shored up in front with steel beams, and much of the interior is supported by tremendous wooden posts and trellislike structures which break up the space within and make it virtually impossible to form a mental image of the floor plan of the church. Its doors (like city gates) are enormous and lofty and equipped with bosses. At one of the services we witnessed the doors were swung to, and the sight of the inexorable progress through them of the teeming crowd was awesome.

At all services the place was packed, and the diversity of the rituals and of the people who watched them was so great that you got an impression of almost sacrilege from the goings-on. Great shoving and pushing, tremendous bustling about in preparation for a Coptic service in a chapel which had just been vacated by the Roman Catholics. I must say that the Arab police did remarkably in trying to maintain order, and they seemed to be particularly good and reasonable and intelligent in coping with the peculiar problems confronting them.

The most spectacular service was the Greek Orthodox Holy Fire. Dick Telie (an old SAIS man) and I managed to crowd up close to the wooden fortification surrounding the Holy Sepulcher. The place was more packed than I ever saw it again. The crowd was restless and struggled to enter the central area beyond the wooden beams. Boy scouts formed a narrow, shifting passage into that area, and the action began.

Out of a porthole in the side of the four-man chapel over the tomb itself the Orthodox Archbishop hurled a bundle of flaming tapers, one for each of Christ's years. The tapers flashed out into the crowd with a great whoosh, and the Deacon of the church caught them, lighting his torch, passing them to another priest, and tearing off out of the central area, down through the cleared passageway, and out of the church, I don't know where to. His mad dash was accompanied by general shouting and surging back and forth of the people, most of whom seemed to be trying to stop him. In a moment, when another priest emerged with a bundle of 33 flaming openers, he was almost mobbed as the people sought to get fire from him. Some passed their hands through the flames and then washed their faces with their cleansed hands; others lighted their tapers from him, and the fire spread throughout the whole church.

Fairly early in this proceeding Dick and I had managed to squeeze ourselves into the central portion beyond the beams, and the pressure was terrific. I thought my ribs would burst any moment, but after the priests had paraded around the sepulcher three times, the crowd began to thin out and the service was over.

The Greek Orthodox always managed to outshine the others in the panoply of their ritual, although the Roman Catholics worked up a good bit of pomp and circumstance in their midnight service Easter Eve. The Catholic services seemed to run off with great precision, but still I loved the informal confusion of the preparations for a Greek service. There was a benevolent old priest who was apparently the administrative officer for the Greeks, for he was constantly hurrying about with his white beard from one part of the church to another, giving orders as to where the procession should wind, wait, etc. He wasn't at all surprised when I answered him in Greek. I don't think he would have been surprised at anything.



The Catholic Archbishop leaves the Church of the Holy Sepulcher after the Easter Sunday service. Note scaffolding in the upper right around the ruined portions of the Church.

The Abyssinian Coptics held a much advertised service Easter Eve to which we all crowded, having been told to ex-

pect a wild time. It was colorful, but it was quite sedate and well behaved. It made me furious the way certain vulture photographers, expecting the thing to work up to a riot, blinded everyone with their four floodlights, stopped the procession to get their shots, and made the poor Abyssinians look rather liked caged animals being put through their paces for the tourists.

Sunday morning we set out early, heading into Jordan. About noon we reached Jerash, site of an ancient city, most of whose visible remains are of Roman times. It is said to be the best existing example of a colonial Roman town. If so, the people certainly lived well, for there were broad and long paved avenues with sidewalks, colonnades on either side, baths, two theatres, and several temples. A really interesting spot, and the time of year was perfect for the trip, because the hills were green and covered with flowers as well as trees.

Arrived at Amman about five, and who should hail me but Homer Mueller! Up from Dhahran, tanned, 30 pounds heavier, and sporting a brown moustache. He seemed as happy as ever; is not expecting to go home until some time in '51. Saw the Drews of course and was delighted to learn that they are at last moving into a house. Doris is looking fine and doesn't seem to have suffered too much from staying so close to home, although she doesn't really get out much. Amman is a very white and new place, with much construction going on full blast, but there would really be little for her to walk about to see.

All together it was a fine three days. We could scarcely have squeezed more into them.

FOOTNOTES TO THE RIO CONFERENCE

The Embassy set up a special Secretariat to handle the Conference and a number of special titles were created. The one which caused some quiet amusement and a few raised eyebrows was "Reproduction Chief."



DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE OF CHIEFS OF MISSION at Rio de Janeiro in March pictured above are, left to right: Sheldon T. Mills, Director NWC, ARA; Carlos C. Hall, Counselor at Santiago, Chile; Christian M. Ravndal, Ambassador to Uruguay; Walter J. Donnelly, Ambassador to Venezuela; Fletcher Warren, Ambassador to Paraguay; Willard L. Beaulac, Ambassador to Colombia; Herschel V. Johnson, Ambassador to Brazil; Edward G. Miller, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; George F. Kennan, Counselor, Department of State; John F. Simmons, Ambassador to Ecuador; Harold H. Tittman, Ambassador to Peru; Stanton Griffis, Ambassador to Argentina; Irving Florman, Ambassador to Bolivia; Howard H. Tewksbury, Director EC, ARA.

The Embassy sign painter has some knowledge of English but it is not his native tongue, and a number of persons were surprised to see one of the rooms labeled "Documents and Massage Center."

The most spectacular incident was when Delegate Howard Tewksbury wanted to look out at the excavation for the new Embassy Office Building next door and stuck his head through the window without opening it. He suffered minor cuts and a rush order was put in for putty and new window glass as the shattered pane upset the air conditioning system.

One of the members of the Secretariat recalled reading recently in TIME magazine about a "gaggle" of scientists, and set to ruminating about what would be the proper collective noun to describe the nine Ambassadors. He ruled out "covey," "school" and "flock" and finally decided that a "pride" of Ambassadors would be the most appropriate term.

One of the most valuable by-products of the Conference was the sense of teamwork which it fostered among the Ambassadors to the South American countries. The chance to spend several days exchanging views on common problems eliminated the feeling of isolation and uniqueness which great distances so often create.

ROBERT A. CHRISTOPHER

HABANA

One of the most successful orientation programs I have seen since entering the Service is that initiated here by Counselor Harold S. Twell. A series of 10 or 15 trips to important Cuban industrial plants has been scheduled, to which all members of the Embassy staff and their families have been invited. To date, two sugar mills, a rayon mill and a cotton mill have been visited, and everyone has had an educational as well as a wonderful time. This program is not only giving the Embassy group a chance to see some of the things that make Cuba tick, but also (particularly for the newcomers) a chance to see some of the island other than Habana. The trip of March 18 found some forty persons making a caravan to Matanzas to see one of the most modern rayon mills in the world.

On March 11 sixteen stalwarts of the Embassy got out their divot diggers and invaded the local Jaimanitas course to vie for the "Butler Cup," which the Ambassador so kindly donated for the Embassy's handicap golf tournament. The pre-tournament favorite, Ray Crane, not only lived up to expectations, but literally walked off with the cup when he shot a net 66, with his 19 handicap. (Due note has been taken of this score for further handicap ratings.) In second place was Major "Big Bill" Pitts of the Air Attaché's office with a net 68. Net 75's by Administrative Assistant Mike Kiraly and Consul Russ Jordan were good enough to earn them a tie for the third position. Counselor Burke Elbrick, Colonel Harold Schaffer, First Secretary Tom Crain, "Lefty" Pappy Moore, and Administrative Officer Tom Englesby were among those who took a crack at old man par and helped make the event a success. (There is no truth to the report that daiquiris were served on all the tees, or that Agricultural Attaché Louis Nolan took a lump of Cuban sugar between shots.) The Ambassador will present the cup, which will remain in the Embassy as a permanent trophy, at a party which is expected to be held in the near future and which promises to be real fun for everybody.

Visitors to Habana in the last two months have included Ambassador and Mrs. Warren Austin, FSO and Mrs. Ed

(Continued on page 36)



INSURANCE

FOR FOREIGN SERVICE
PERSONNEL

Policies covering luggage;— shipments;—automobiles;—trip policies and annual policies. Mail your order; we will send policy and bill, or hold you covered while we write for further information if necessary.

Security

STEEL "LIFT" VANS

Available in half the world. Inquiries as far in advance of need as possible enable us to serve you better. These vans reduce bulk of shipment, save freight and insurance costs, and provide the utmost possible security.

ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

"Packing for Overseas Shipment" giving detailed instructions. Send for a copy.

Security Storage Company of Washington

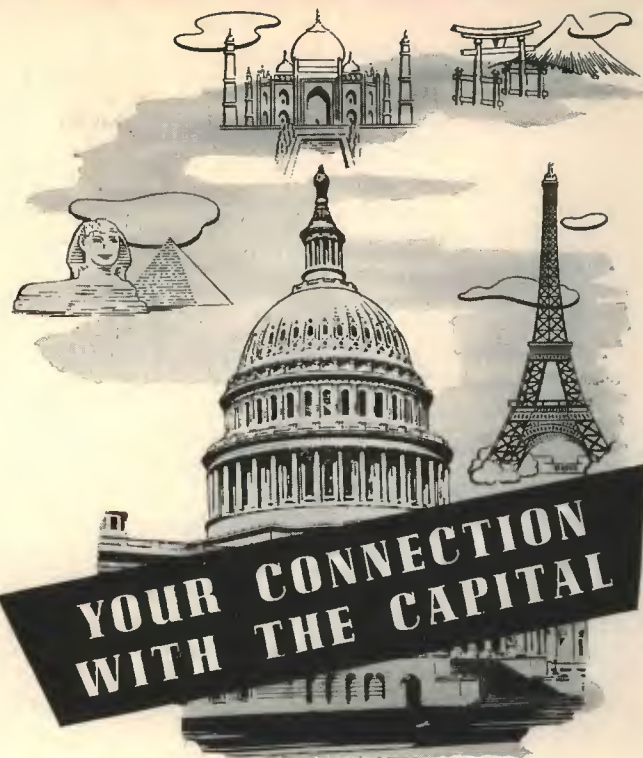
a safe depository for 60 years

1140 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W. 5

C. A. ASPINWALL, *President*

Affiliated with American Security & Trust Company

Office Hours: 9-5 Daily, 9-12:30 Saturday



Regardless of where you are while in foreign service, your funds, valuables, securities and other assets must be effectively handled and protected.

Maintaining a banking connection with American Security & Trust Company in the nation's capital will prove invaluable, for our efficient personnel are highly trained to know and solve your special needs.

Feel free to call on us at any time for information and advice.

American Security & TRUST COMPANY

Washington, D. C.

Daniel W. Bell, *President*

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 34)

Maffit, Ken Atkinson and Mr. and Mrs. Burr Hening. Assistant Secretary Peurifoy, F.B.O. Chief "Fritz" Larkin, radio and television star Arthur Godfrey, and H. Allen Smith, author of "Low Man on a Totem Pole," etc., were among those partaking of Ambassador and Mrs. Butler's amiable hospitality during recent weeks.

New arrivals include Dr. Jacob Canter, Public Affairs Officer, and Dick Salvatierra, Information Officer, replacing Dr. John Hamilton and Wendell Blancké. We are going to miss Wendell's effervescence and talent, and not a few girlish tears were shed when he departed on March 15 to assume his new duties as Consul in Charge at Hanoi. We all wish him good luck at his new and difficult post. Dr. Hamilton is leaving for assignment in the Department, but we are expecting to say goodbye to him personally when he returns here to pick up his family. The departure of Carlos and Rachel Warner for Rome and the arrival of our new Consul General, Jeff Reveley, and his wife, Edith, from Washington leave us again with that old familiar feeling of the Foreign Service—sadness over the departure of old friends and happiness at the arrival of new ones. We congratulate both Rome on their new Consul General and ourselves on our new Consul General.

Congratulations around the Embassy were in order during the period for Raimundo Gonzalez of our local staff, who was married to a charming Cuban girl on February 24.

By now the meeting of American Ambassadors held in Habana from January 18 to 20 has been well publicized and the important decisions reached already known. According to everyone, it was one of the most successful and smoothest running such conferences that has been held. The whole staff jumped in and worked night and day to help make it a success. We appreciated Bill Hughes' letter from the Department testifying to the excellent work of the Habana bunch.

HENRY A. HOYT

BELGRADE

On February 16 the Embassy staff accompanied Ambassador Allen to Avala where the Ambassador placed a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier, a ceremony customary for new chiefs of mission. Avala is the highest point in the Belgrade area and is one of the show places of Yugoslavia. The slopes of the mountain are planted with fir trees in memory of soldiers who were killed during the first World War. The tomb of the unknown soldier is at the summit and commands an impressive view of the Serbian hills for many miles around.

The entire staffs of the American and British Embassies and the Canadian Legation gathered at the home of Ambassador and Mrs. Allen on the occasion of a reception given on Washington's birthday. The spirit of "let by-gones be by-gones" prevailed at the gathering and the representatives of the nations which were our enemies at the time of the revolution were very pleased to celebrate the event with us. This spirit of friendship plus the gracious hospitality of Ambassador and Mrs. Allen ensured the success of the occasion.

The staff of the former Legation at Sofia passed through Belgrade en route for Paris and Rome on Saturday morning, February 25. A large delegation from the Embassy went to the railroad station to greet our departing neighbors, and special arrangements were made with the Wagon-Lits Company to serve the Sofia group as American a breakfast as can be provided in the heart of the Balkans.

Embassy nurse, Myrtis Coltharp, one of the most popular and appreciated persons in the Belgrade foreign colony, is

about to leave Belgrade after no less than 5 years' service in Yugoslavia. "Myrt," as she is affectionately called, has been so much a part of the Belgrade foreign colony's post-war life that it is difficult to picture Belgrade without her. Her devoted care of the sick has not been reserved exclusively for the Embassy staff but has been generously given to all those in the foreign colony in time of illness. Whenever there was sickness, whether just a cold or tragic fatal illness, Myrt has been at the patient's bedside, often doing without sleep and without food for long periods of time. Life in a country without adequate medical and nursing facilities would have been far more difficult without her. We all wish her much success and happiness in Mexico City, her new post.

The turnover of Embassy personnel continues to be extensive. Recent newcomers include Elizabeth Carver, Nannette Choate, Nancy Cunningham, Edward Kotun, Jean MacArthur, Georgia Marlowe, Ethel Sirstins, Marjorie Wadsworth, and Edward Wall, most of whom are camped in either the Majestic or the Moscow Hotel, hopefully awaiting something that can be called a home. All, however, appear to be cheerful about the Belgrade assignment and are taking the difficulties of the post in their stride.



Photo courtesy William H. Friedman

Ambassador George Allen presents his credentials at the Presidium in Belgrade. At the Ambassador's left is the Chief of Protocol of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Behind the Ambassador is his staff. 1st row, left to right: Second Secretary W. H. Friedman, Second Secretary A. B. Colquitt, Cultural Attache A. N. Dragnich, First Secretary W. A. Fowler, Lt. Col. E. Kraus, Col. J. W. Anderson, Captain J. L. Hull, Counselor R. B. Reams. Second row: Third Secretary S. Mirick, Third Secretary A. Johnpoll, Attache P. J. Hoylen, First Secretary J. J. Haggerty, Consul A. Hellberg, Captain R. B. Huff, Lt. Commander T. E. McCormick, Jr., Major W. F. Zeller.

In addition to Myrtis Coltharp, FSO and Mrs. Edmund O. Stillman and FSRO and Mrs. Alex Dragnich are preparing to depart from Belgrade. The Stillmans, who served in Sofia prior to coming to Belgrade, are to take home leave before proceeding to Amsterdam. The Dragnichs are planning to leave the service and return to academic life at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. Embassy Guard Joseph Miles' departure is also imminent.

After a brief but severe spell of winter weather, spring seems to have come to Belgrade. Only three weeks ago Embassy staff members were trying out skis, taking sleigh-rides (when a sleigh could be found) and pelting each other with snowballs. Now not a trace of snow remains and soon there will be picnics in Topcider or Kalemegdan parks and perhaps even hikes for the more energetic. There are no facilities for sports in Belgrade, however, and walking is the usual but unsatisfactory substitute for athletic recreation. The extremely starchy diet over the winter when fresh fruits and

(Continued on page 38)

HOURS OF DECISION

In your everyday lives, dedicated to the service of our great country both at home and abroad, your hours of decision are continuous and unrelenting. If in our modest way we can be helpful to you in that important matter of making decisions regarding your personal wearables, we at David Richard would feel highly honored. Quality in merchandise is our only yardstick, and our standard of quality assures real value. David Richard offers famous, nationally and internationally accepted brands in menswear, whose reputations are your guarantee of satisfaction as to "correctness," workmanship and tailoring. Long famed for the promptness and personal attention with which all orders are handled, David Richard offers "at home" shopping convenience abroad.



Detailed Information Forwarded Upon Request
on Any Items

BOTANY "500" SUITS AND TOPCOATS	\$60.00	ARROW SPORT SHIRTS	\$3.65
NORTHCool TROPICAL SUITS	32.50	ARROW UNDER SHORTS	1.25 to 1.65
MAVEST SPORT COATS	25.00 to 37.50	McGREGOR SPORT SHIRTS	3.95 to 10.00
ALLIGATOR RAINWEAR	16.75 to 42.75	McGREGOR SLACKS	10.95 to 19.95
ARROW SHIRTS, White and Fancies	3.65 to 5.00	PLEATWAY PAJAMAS	3.95 to 5.95
		INTERWOVEN HOSE55 to 2.95
		BOSTONIAN SHOES	13.95 to 19.95

NOTE
When ordering, please state your chest and waist measurements, as well as height and weight . . . and suit size. Please give second choice as to color.

David Richard

3059 M STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

In the Heart of Georgetown

**IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY**

Shipped by State Department Official Facilities or as specified.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 36)

vegetables are obtained only infrequently from other countries plus the lack of exercise makes Belgrade an ideal post for putting on weight. It is not unusual for newcomers to put on 25 lbs. shortly after arrival; underweights might do well to request Belgrade as their next post!

WILLIAM H. FRIEDMAN.

FRANKFURT

April 1950

HICOG personnel armed with paper-bound German textbooks have become an accepted phenomenon in the block-long halls of Frankfurt's I. G. Farben Building, now the headquarters of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, since the inauguration last month of on-the-job German language training here.

These days, American fellow students in the HICOG German classes are commonly heard greeting each other with, "Guten Morgen, Heer Gepaechstraeger," (Good morning, Mr. Baggage-carrier).

Some 350 State Department personnel serving on the High Commissioner's staff in Frankfurt are taking the courses, which are sponsored by the Department on the theory that American occupation officials can get a deeper acquaintance with, and insight into, Germans and Germany if they can converse in the native tongue. Students attend daily hour-long classes taught by German instructors who themselves were trained in the teaching method employed in the classes.

The language training program was set up after a survey last December by Dr. Henry Lee Smith, assistant director, Foreign Service Institute. Instructors were trained by Dr.

John R. Echols, assistant director of the School of Languages of the Foreign Service Institute. On Dr. Echols' departure in February, the program was turned over to Dave Wilken's Personnel Division, Office of Administration, HICOG. Direct supervision is now exercised by the PD's Training Section, under Harry T. Searl.

In the pursuit of knowledge in the classrooms—converted offices in the Headquarters Building—chiefs rub elbows with "braves." Students are grouped in four general categories, beginning, intermediate, advanced, and advanced-advanced. In the last-named classes one is likely to find Americans who know the language better than some Germans, and who are fired by the desire to become more proficient.



Seventeen officers and employees of the State Department Foreign Service were awarded certificates and medals for long and meritorious service by US High Commissioner John J. McCloy at a ceremony in HICOG Headquarters Building. Left to right: Erich W. A. Hoffman, Elsie Linde, Marianne von Constant, Erna Kasperek, Archibald E. Gray, Hans K. Bork, Ida Haferman, Casimir T. Zawadzki, Francis A. Lane, John J. McCloy, E. Allan Lightner, Jr., Elsa T. Speier, Walter Maassen, Marshall M. Vance, Eric C. Wendelin, Helen Nufer Winckel. Absent were: Bernard A. Gufler, James W. Riddleberger. PRD, HICOG, Photo by Jacoby.

While half a dozen teachers are engaged in imparting fluency in their native language to members of the HICOG headquarters staff, an estimated 450 "students" serving in consulates, the offices of Land Commissioners, and in field offices throughout occupied Germany are receiving instruction from 15 other regular teachers, and 115 private tutors are assisting personnel located in areas where a paucity of people prohibits group classes.

(Continued on page 40)



ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

DHAHRAN

Wouldn't you rather
drink Four Roses?

L.S./M.F.T.



Yes, L.S./M.F.T.

LUCKY STRIKE

means Fine Tobacco!



COPR., THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

So Round, So Firm, So Fully Packed — So Free and Easy on the Draw

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 38)

At headquarters in Frankfurt excuses for not appearing at classes are accepted if they are good ones, and students are never required to stay after school, no matter what they do. Instead of compelling recalcitrants to write out "Ich war boese" (I was naughty) 1,000 times, course supervisors drop those who consistently miss class sessions.

According to Personnel Division, in July and August a linguistic expert will assess the progress in German language training.

By that time, it is hoped, HICOG personnel will be buying and reading German newspapers, writing bi-lingual staff memoranda, and talking German in their sleep. The more absent-minded may lapse into Deutsch during staff conferences.

WILLIAM HEIFE

LUANDA, ANGOLA

In mid-September 1949, Walter C. Isenberg, Jr. arrived to take up his duties as new consul, accompanied by his wife and two children, Sandy and Bobby. With his arrival, activity seemed to increase in the Luanda consular district, which includes all of Angola, the Enclave of Cabinda and now the islands of Sao Tome and Principe.

The Angolar followed the Portugese escudo and was devalued a similar amount; allowances were promptly cut and local employees' salaries adjusted. Then ECA visitors arrived near the end of October: Mark Bandy from Paris, and Easton Kelsey of Embassy, Lisbon, presently on assignment to ECA as an economist. A whirlwind tour of the agricultural and mineral regions of the Colony followed under the guidance of appropriate Portugese government

officials, who extended every courtesy and facility at their command. Mr. Isenberg accompanied them on a general survey of the Great Plateau in the interior; and your correspondent went with them for a quick look at some manganese deposits inland from Luanda. Mr. Kelsey was, unfortunately, not able to make the entire trip because of a serious ear infection which necessitated his return to Lisbon. Word has been received that he has since recovered.



Jeep and trailer boarding ferry to cross Quanza River to the south of Luanda; the best hunting is on the other side of the river.

On Thanksgiving Day, the Isenbergs gave a dinner complete with two turkeys for the entire American community in Luanda, which, including wives and children, numbered as follows: business: 5; missionaries: 13 and consular: 7. A few days later, H. M. S. NIGERIA, flagship of the British South Atlantic Squadron, accompanied by the sloop NEREIDE, paid a 3-day "unofficial" visit. A round of en-

(Continued on page 42)



PROTECTING PEOPLE ALL OVER THE GLOBE IS OUR BUSINESS

Today, more than ever before, those engaged in American foreign service demand comprehensive life insurance protection—the kind they can obtain at home — policies that protect them while traveling — and, even more important, give them full coverage while residing abroad.

Only an organization with world-wide experience and skill can adequately serve the insurance needs of American personnel whose duties necessitate foreign residence and travel.

The United States Life, a 100-year-old legal reserve company, is a specialist in providing life insurance protection to American Foreign Service personnel and their families, either on an individual or group basis. Its record over the years and its background of experience enable it to provide the kind of coverage that is tailor-made for those in government careers.

We welcome your inquiry and will give it our prompt attention. Yes, our business is protecting people and providing security for their loved ones. We should like to place our facilities at your personal service.

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY In The City of New York

FRANK K. SMITH, General Agent

910 - 17th Street, N. W.

Washington 6, D. C.

T

Transmitters

Microwave Links and Relays

Transmitting Antennas

Lead-in Cables

Receivers—*The Incomparable Capehart!*

Power Supplies—Selenium Rectifiers

and Now...

A NEW LONG LIFE TV PICTURE TUBE



...all from

I T & T

A pioneer in television, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation now adds another important item to its long line of equipment for the television industry...from transmitter to home receiver.



INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION, 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
U. S. Manufacturing Associates—*Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation and Capehart-Farnsworth Corporation*

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 40)



■ Favorite meeting place of Foreign Service men in the Nation's Capital. A few blocks from the Department of State. Convenient to all points of interest in Washington. Exclusive Men's Bar. Famous food. Coffee Shop. Gay Cocktail Lounge. Air Conditioned in the summer.

The Mayflower

A HILTON HOTEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. MACK
GENERAL MANAGER

tertainment followed and many of the foreign colony had the opportunity of renewing friendships made during previous visits of the NIGERIA, which puts in at Luanda about once every year.

The National Assembly at Lisbon passed a bill granting permission to the Municipality of Luanda to sell about 6,400 square meters of land located on high ground overlooking the harbor to our Government for building a consular compound. It is hoped that work can be begun soon.

Just prior to Christmas, Mrs. Dyer, senior, the mother of Vice Consul Dyer, made a 10-day trip to the interior, accompanying Mr. J. J. MacGowan, an American businessman long resident in Angola, his wife, and 2 long-haired dachshunds. They went by rail from Luanda to Dondo; then by automobile to Nova Lisboa Ganda, Lobito, stopping at various places en route; and then returned to Luanda by plane—original party augmented by 2 male dachshund puppies which were born at the Lobito airport just prior to embarkation.

Big game hunting is one of Angola's attractions and shortly before Christmas, Consul Isenberg, M. Bohé, Chancellor of the Belgian Consulate General, and your correspondent, went on a weekend trip to the south of Luanda near the Quanza River. The hunt was successful and the bag included 1 small antelope and 2 eland (each over 900 pounds—pictures on request). One of the eland was brought back to Luanda and the meat distributed as is usually done for the city's meat supply is often irregular.

Christmas and New Year's saw the usual round of cocktail parties, dances, dinners etc. January passed rapidly and preparations for one social and one business affair occupied much time. Pre-Lenten carnival festivities included a number of costume parties.

Personnel changes: Your correspondent left Luanda March 22nd for home leave and transfer to Bordeaux; Miss Helen Biggane was designated as replacement and arrived shortly after Easter; Bob Hassel, the American clerk, has submitted his resignation and expects to leave within a few months upon the arrival of a replacement; a USIS clerk is also expected at Luanda shortly.

EDWIN P. DYER, JR.

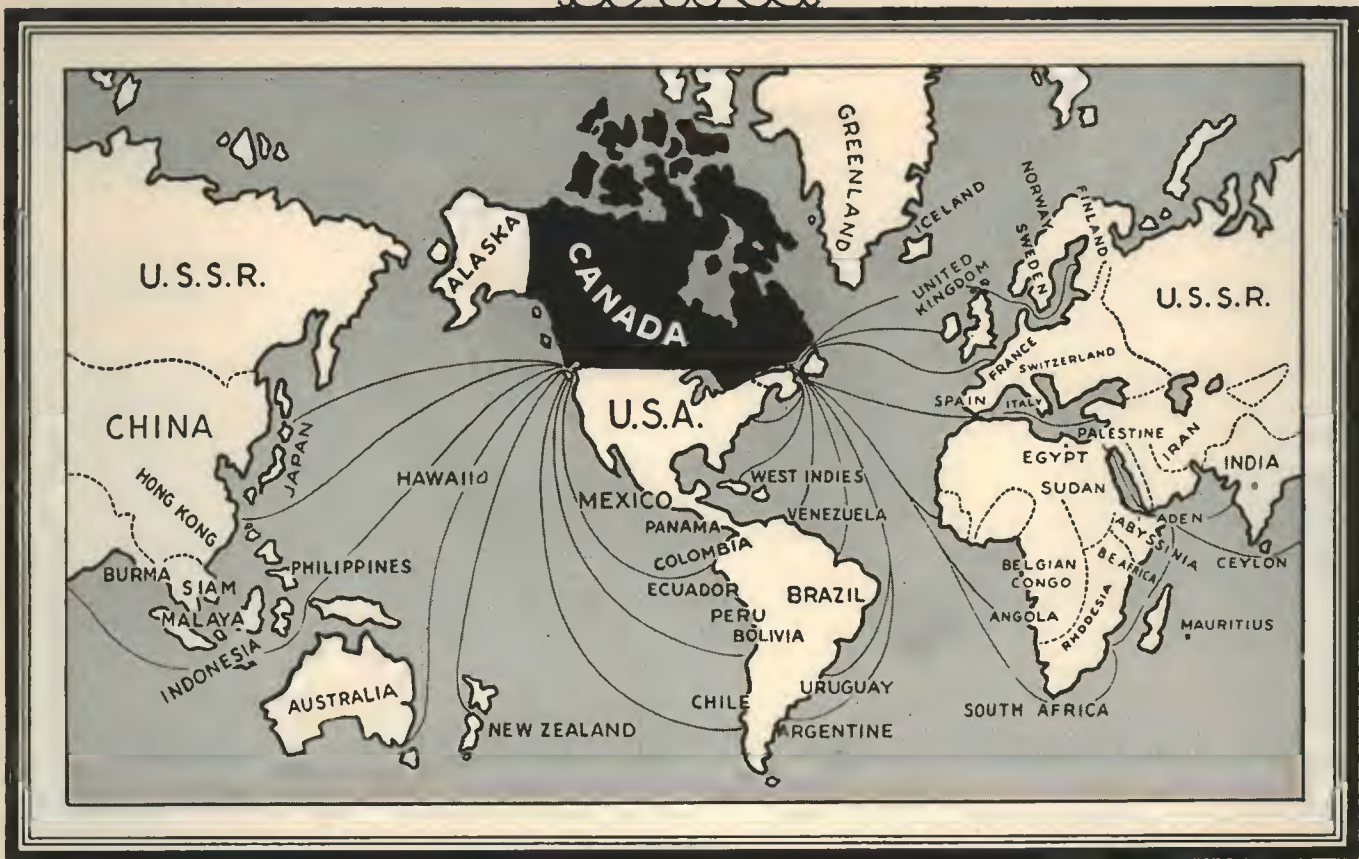
SINGAPORE PAO CONFERENCE

The first regional conference of Public Affairs Officers for the east and south Asian areas was held in Singapore from February 22 to 25 under the chairmanship of Consul W. Henry Lawrence, Jr., PAO for Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, and proved so useful to the 18 officers attending that they have requested such meetings be held periodically.

These PAO's head United States Information Service activities in the countries placed in a vast semicircle from Korea to Pakistan. They were joined by delegates from Washington and New York representing the new regional radio officer. Meetings were held at Consul General William R. Langdon's residence.

The delegates found a great deal to talk about during their three days of sessions and on two nights worked until nearly midnight. The delegates discussed mutual information problems with British officials. Mr. J. N. McHugh, director of public relations for the Federation of Malaya and Mr. John Rayner, director of the Regional Information Office of the Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in Southwest Asia, talked to the delegates and were luncheon

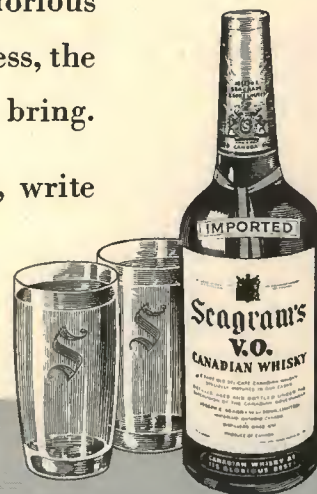
(Continued on page 44)



Honored the world over

Members of the diplomatic and consular corps the world over know Seagram's V. O. Canadian Whisky as whisky at its glorious best. Try it and you will find, in its light-bodied smoothness, the rare enjoyment that only the world's finest whisky can bring.

If you are unable to obtain Seagram's V. O. locally, write for quotations to Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Ltd., 1430 Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.



Seagram's V.O. CANADIAN WHISKY

It's lighter - It tastes better

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 42)



Delegates to Singapore PAO Conference, February 22-26, 1950.
 Front Row—left to right—Merritt H. Cootes, PAO Karachi; John W. Henderson, PAO China; John M. Steeves, PAO New Delhi; Elmer Newton, IBD; Mrs. Isabel A. Maurer, FEP; W. Henry Lawrence Jr., PAO Malaya, Chairman; James J. Delaney, INP; Olcott H. Deming, PAO Bangkok.
 Second Row—left to right—James J. Halsema, Information Officer, Singapore; James L. Meader, PAO Manila; Wynthrop Orr, Regional Radio Officer; Argus J. Tressiter, PAO Colombo; Miss Ann Kelly, Secretary Bangkok; Miss Mary Beebe, Secretary Seoul; H. F. Cunningham, Jr., PAO Saigon.
 Last row—left to right—Willard A. Hanna, PAO Djakarta; Joseph Leeming, PAO Rangoon; Lawrence van B. Nichols, PAO Kuala Lumpur; Frederick O. Bundy, OEX; James L. Stewart, PAO Seoul.

guests. On Saturday, February 25, the Officer administering the Government of Singapore, Sir Patrick McKerron, discussed local affairs with the delegates at his offices in Government House. Later that afternoon the Right Honorable Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner General, who is the highest ranking British official in Southeast Asia, came to the Consul General's residence to talk with the delegates.

The purpose of the conference has been described officially as a meeting "to study ways and means of improving USIS activity in the area." But this much can be added: as in all such gatherings one of the most important items was not on the agenda. This was the value of personal contacts between USIE people who had never been together in such numbers before in Asia. Washington delegates saw operating conditions in the field and PAOs learned of practical considerations which limit the Department's activities. Ideas were exchanged, new projects disclosed, complaints aired.

Washington's birthday was employed to show the delegates the sights of Singapore island and the nearby city of Johore Bahru on the mainland of Asia. Mr. MacDonald threw open the gates of his magnificent estate "Bukit Serene" that morning so that the party could enjoy his fine collection of Oriental art and an unsurpassed view of the Straits of Johore. The Regent of Johore also had the State Palace of the Sultan of Johore on view for the delegates with its dazzling gold and silver plate and its gorgeous collection of furniture.

With the expert assistance of Mrs. James Halsema, Mrs. Meader and Mrs. Stewart who accompanied their husbands, saw more of Singapore than the delegates, thoroughly enjoying the sights and shops. Mrs. Halsema was responsible for many details of the conference which contributed to its smoothness of operation and to the personal comfort of the delegates.

In the evening the delegates attended the American community's annual Washington's Birthday ball at the famous Raffles Hotel. Saturday evening the Consul General and Mrs. William R. Langdon and Consul Lawrence were co-hosts at a reception at the residence of the Consul General which was attended by many of the prominent personages of Singapore.

JAMES HALSEMA

JERUSALEM

MARCH 1950

After the long, hot, bright summer months and a couple of rainy winter months, snow came to Jerusalem in early February of this year! It was and is still hard to believe. While it is not unusual to see some snow on the hills around Jerusalem most winters, this storm was one of the worst. For the first time in living memory there was snow at Jericho and the Dead Sea far below sea level in the Jordan Valley, and communications between Jerusalem and the cities along the coast in Israel and to Bethlehem and Amman on the Arab side were completely severed for several days. Our amateur photographers had a field day and many rushed to the tower in the YMCA to take pictures of both the Old and the New City; the Old City, with its graceful minarets sticking up over the snow-covered walls, was particularly beautiful and quite dramatic. Those of us who are permitted to cross the military lines on official business will not forget the picture of the Arab refugees in their tents in the Red Cross camps—without heat, sufficient food or clothing. The children, many of whom saw snow for the first time, romped through it barefoot and without outer coats or jackets of

(Continued on page 46)

AMERICAN EASTERN

OVER 20 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE
 NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

IN

TRADE

SHIPPING

(OWNER AND AGENT)

DEVELOPMENT

INQUIRIES INVITED

AMERICAN EASTERN CORP.

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

Tel.:

NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Circle 6-0333

BRANCHES AND AGENTS

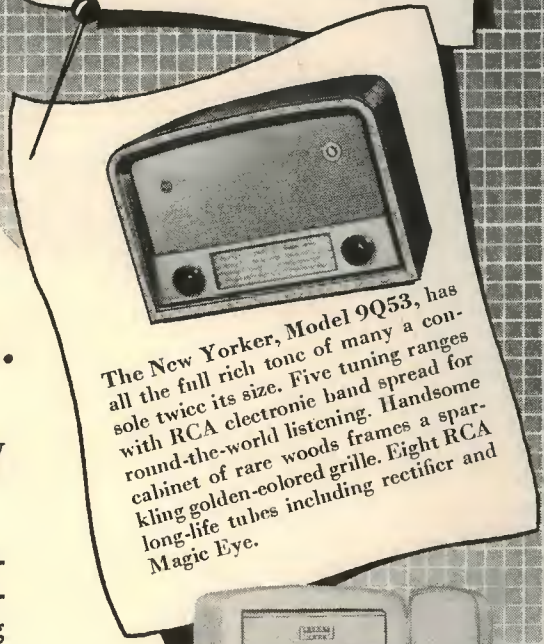
IN ALL NEAR AND MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES



The Anniversary Model 9QV5, a magnificent new console, a powerful tone-perfect radio with world-wide coverage, plus . . . two automatic record changers with ceramic pickups (78 rpm, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm), and the amazing RCA Victor 45 rpm. Famous "Golden Throat" tone system and dual 12-inch speakers. Luxurious hand-rubbed cabinet in beautiful modern design.



The Super Globe Trotter Portable, Model 6QP3, goes anywhere, plays anywhere. Light in weight yet powerful. 110 or 220 volts, AC/DC, or battery pack operation . . . use it anywhere! Telescopic rod antenna for perfect reception on any of its three bands. Beautiful aluminum or gold-finish case trimmed with rich maroon plastic.



The New Yorker, Model 9Q53, has all the full rich tone of many a console twice its size. Five tuning ranges with RCA electronic band spread for round-the-world listening. Handsome cabinet of rare woods frames a sparkling golden-colored grille. Eight RCA long-life tubes including rectifier and Magic Eye.



RCA Refrigerators and freezers, too! Eight models . . . with extra capacity and many new features contributing to efficient, economical service. All are RCA Values!

*Superb performance everywhere...
engineered for world wide use...*

the greatest VALUES in RCA history

The RCA International Division's radios are engineered specially for outstanding performance in world markets. Their super-sensitive short-wave circuits reach out great distances to bring enjoyable entertainment to the most remote areas.

Such invisible features as tropicalized corrosion-resistant components, ceramic insulation, electronic band spread, universal current adaptability, and many others, speak eloquently for the great attention RCA engineers pay to the performance insurance of RCA world-market radios.

Wherever you go, on government business or pleasure-bent, your relaxation hours will be more enjoyably spent within the listening radius of one of these superb world-wide receiving instruments.

RCA INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
RCA RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA
 745 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y., U. S. A.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 44)

any kind. Fortunately, however, the few days of snow were followed up by really warm, dry weather so things did not turn out as badly as we feared they might. It is hard to realize, now that the sky is again bright and the weather warm, that only a month ago the palm trees were heavily laden with snow. An unhappy reminder is the dead banana plants with their brown leaves in the Jordan Valley, which until the snow storm were green and supporting great clusters of fruit.



Snowman in the courtyard of the YMCA in Jerusalem.

New arrivals here are Consul General Raleigh Gibson and his wife who came from Salonika after their home leave, and Vice Consul Fred Penniman who came from Santiago; we expect Mrs. Penniman and the children in another few weeks and are looking for our new consul, S. Roger Tyler, after his home leave from Geneva. Vice Consul Randy Roberts left these parts for leave and his new assignment in Rhodesia. Bill Burdett, in charge of the office until Mr. Gibson's arrival, and the last of the people who were in Jerusalem during the hostilities in 1948, has just received his new assignment.

Our marine and navy detachments have had a full basketball schedule this winter and are about to start baseball

practice. The rest of us keep fit by playing squash and swimming in the YMCA pool, elbow bending, wondering why this post was cut from 25 to 15 percent differential, and helping Nancy Dimmig and Cecile Crawford (our two female FSS's) pick out their new swim suits for the long summer ahead.

EDWARD C. LYNCH, JR.

JIDDA

We had the pleasure of welcoming on visits to Saudi Arabia during April two of the most distinguished visitors who have ever come to this country, namely, the Hon. George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State, and General J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff of the Army, the former the highest ranking State Department official and the latter the highest ranking army officer, ever to be received by His Majesty King Ibn Saud.

History was also made when Ambassador Childs, in his capacity as Minister to Yemen, landed in Taiz, Ycmen, in a C-47 USAF plane on April 8th to pay an official visit to Yemen. This was the first foreign airplane ever to land at Taiz. The Ambassador was accompanied by Consul Springs, of Aden; Third Secretary W. D. Brewer, from Jidda; Mohammed Massoud Effendi, Arab Secretary; John D. Wilson, Jidda; Dr. Harold Myers, Lt. Col., USAF; Captain Jack Womack, liaison officer and the crew of the plane. The plane flew over parts of Yemen never before viewed by Americans or Europeans.

Ambassador Childs, who is the author of five books in English, has published his first work in French, entitled "*Restif de la Bretonnes temoignages et judgements: bibliographie*," a volume of 372 pages, with an introduction by Professor Pasteur Vallery-Radot, of the French Academy. The work is in a limited edition of 750 copies, published by Briffaut, 4 rue de Furstenberg, Paris, at 2,500 francs. The *Mercure de France* in its issue of February 1, 1950 characterized it as "an invaluable contribution to the knowledge of a man whose bibliography was, to this day, as complex as it was little disentangled." The review remarked that Mr. Childs "took to Restif as a researcher, a collector and a bibliographer whose passion made this book, through which his science and experience—very beautifully disinterested—will be preserved and transmitted." The French *Bulletin du Bibliophile* has given the work an extended complimentary notice, remarking upon its excellence and that it is much more complete than even the monumental work of Paul Lacroix published in 1875.

SAM MAGGIO

(Continued on page 48)

Wouldn't you rather
drink Four Roses?



Members of the American Foreign Service
can depend upon this firm promptly to
fill orders for Engraved cards, Invitations,
Stationery, etc.

BREWOD

ENGRAVERS

to Washington's Most Distinguished Residents

Reasonable Prices

1217 G STREET : WASHINGTON, D. C.



On the drawing boards today—
even finer Clipper* service for tomorrow!

Pioneer for 22 years . . .
and still planning ahead!

- *first airline across the Pacific*
- *first across the North Atlantic*
- *first around the world*
- *first to fly double-decked airliners*

PAN AMERICAN
World's Most Experienced Airline



*Trade Mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

(Continued from page 46)

SEVILLE

The month of April brought many Foreign Service visitors to Seville, with its famed Holy Week Processions (April 2-8) and gay Feria (April 18-22). Among those we saw were Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Sparks, Copenhagen; Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. McClintock, Brussels; Mr. John Jason, Geneva; Mr. and Mrs. Boland More, Tangier; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McBride, Rabat; Col. Robert I. Stack, Tangier; Joseph J. Jova, Tangier; Mrs. Wilson C. Flake, Mrs. Rufus H. Lane, Miss Eugenia M. Walyce, Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood M. Rabenold, Mr. Thomas T. Driver, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Hinderer, Mr. Earl O. Titus, all of Madrid; Miss Anne Baggs, Barcelona; Miss Mary Boggs, Brussels; Miss Toni Rowland, Vigo.

ROBERT E. WILSON

IZMIR

Radio signals between units of the U. S. Mediterranean Fleet these days no doubt include a recommendation to visit Izmir, Turkey, where the enlisted men are assured of a warm welcome at the canteen operated by the American Colony.

The idea was suggested at a Consulate meeting one Monday morning. Guided by Vice Consul Katherine W. Bracken, who acted as liaison officer, and backed by the women, men and children of the American Colony, a canteen for the enlisted personnel of the visiting U. S. Navy ships was set up and proved to be the most popular place in town.

Because facilities for entertainment and places to go are so limited in Izmir, the small dining room of the Izmir Palas Hotel, donated gratuitously by the manager, was converted into a canteen for the visit of the destroyer USS HANSON, from February 17th to the 22nd. For five days, there was not a dull moment in the canteen, and most of the men spent their liberty hours there dancing, playing cards and visiting with the local Americans.

Hardly had the women recovered from making coffee, sandwiches, cookies, etc., when it became known that five units of the Mediterranean Fleet, with Admiral Carson in command, would arrive for a six day stay, from March 2nd to March 9th.

Meetings were held by the American women in the colony, committees organized, and for this large group—some 3,000 men—it was necessary to take over the entire main floor of the hotel. This time, there was less confusion in the procuring of supplies from the ship's stores and in the operation of the snack bar.

The dining room was decorated with flowers and posters, an information booth was set up and an exhibit of Turkish handiwork displayed. Arrangements were made for the men to play softball and basketball, and after such games, the canteen would be invaded by large groups of hungry sailors.

It was not unusual to find a mother behind the snack bar serving sandwiches, the father at the information desk, and Junior emptying ash trays. The canteen was truly a community affair.

By the fifth day of the visit, the women had become as expert as a USO troupe, and some of the enlisted men wanted to know what port the troupe would hit next.

On the last two nights of the visit, the Admiral's band from the USS SIERRA played music for dancing, and everyone enjoyed themselves, the dancers as well as the spectators.

It is estimated that about 5,000 sandwiches and 2,800 cups of coffee were served during the six day stay.

The units sailed away leaving behind a group of tired women, who were compensated for their efforts by the letter



First in World Wide Banking

52 Overseas Branches

ARGENTINA Buenos Aires 502 Bartolomé Mitre Flores Plaza Once Rosario	CUBA Havana 402 Presidente Zayas Cuatro Caminos Galiano La Lonja Caiharicn Cardenas Manzanillo Matanzas Santiago	MEXICO Mexico City 51 Avenida Isabel la Católica Republica
BRAZIL Rio de Janeiro Porto Alegre Recife (Pernambuco) Santos Sao Paulo	ENGLAND London 117 Old Broad St. West End 11 Waterloo Pl.	PERU Lima
CANAL ZONE Balboa Cristobal	FRANCE Paris (International Banking Corporation)	PHILIPPINES Manila Juan Luna Port Area Cebu Clark Field
CHILE Santiago Valparaiso	HONG KONG Hong Kong	PUERTO RICO San Juan Arecibo Bayamon Caguas Mayaguez Ponce
CHINA Shanghai	INDIA Bombay Calcutta	REP. OF PANAMA Panama
COLOMBIA Bogota Barranquilla Medellin	JAPAN Tokyo Osaka Yokohama	SINGAPORE Singapore
		URUGUAY Montevideo
		VENEZUELA Caracas

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

67 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK



When traveling carry NCB Travelers Checks or Letters of Credit. They safeguard your funds against the hazards of loss or theft.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

of appreciation written by Admiral Carson. He stated that 90% of the men spent their liberty hours in the canteen, and that Izmir provided the best recreational facilities for the enlisted men in the Mediterranean area.

ADELINE K. TAYLOR

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT GORDON IN HONG KONG

The PRESIDENT GORDON is rapidly achieving the reputation of the GRIPSHOLM as an evacuation ship, and its arrival in Hong Kong on May 3, bringing the last of the Foreign Service personnel from "liberated" China was reminiscent of 1942 and 1943. This time, Hong Kong was the first "free" port stop outside of "liberated" China (if there appears to be a confusion in terms, don't be disturbed—it's all in the point of view), and the passengers seemed enthusiastic to have arrived after the several false alarms of recent weeks. Some were a little sad at the thought that for the first time in over a century no Foreign Service establishment remained open in all of China.

The Hong Kong Consulate General did its best to shepherd the group by arranging hotels and onward travel, paying salaries, and giving out a lot of good advice about where to buy shirts and liquor, the two articles most in demand. The Consul General and Mrs. Rankin gave a cocktail party which included as many as possible of the "old China hands" and the "older China hands" (calculated in date of departure from the mainland) so that everyone had a chance to compare notes and find out about "liberated" life.

Of approximately 87 Foreign Service and Attaché group which arrived, 26 proceeded the next day on the same ship to other foreign ports or to the United States. About 17 went

two days later on the PRESIDENT WILSON and the remainder are gradually leaving by air or for new assignments in Southeast Asia. We wish them peaceful tours of duty!

Now the excitement has died down and most of the



Aboard the "Wilson"—midway between Yokohama and Honolulu—a cocktail party was given by the staff of Embassy Nanking for the Foreign Service folk on board. From left to right the happy people are (1st row) George St. Louis (ECA Shanghai), Genevieve C. Finks (Seoul), Mrs. Frank A. Kierman, Jr. (Nanking), Mrs. Leonard Lee Bacon (Nanking), Rosalind M. Ruhl (Manila); (2nd row) John Morgan (Shanghai), Philip W. Manhard (Tientsin), O. Edmund Clubb (Peking), Lorin G. Reeder (Shanghai), Lieut. Dean J. Kutchara, USN (Nanking), Leonard Lee Bacon (Nanking), A. Sabin Chase (Shanghai), Edward P. Corippo (Nanking), Walter H. Drew (Seoul); (3rd row) Fred W. Hinke (Shanghai), William H. Stubbs (ECA Shanghai), G. L. Penhollow (Shanghai), Scott George (Hongkong), Frank A. Kierman, Jr. (Nanking), Mrs. John W. Gordhammer (Nanking), Mr. Gordhammer, Francis A. Coughlin (Shanghai), Philip Valdes (Seoul).

Save Money* on these Select Books

Recommended

Great Mistakes of the War

By Hanson W. Baldwin

An absorbing discussion of the alleged errors which either influenced the course of World War II or affected the peace. \$1.50

Star of Empire

A Study of Britain as a World Power 1485-1945

By William B. Willcox \$5.00

Escape to Adventure

Fitzroy Maclean, soldier-diplomat who parachuted into Yugoslavia, writes his autobiography. \$4.00

War or Peace (Dulles)

Paper \$1.00 Cloth \$2.50

International Relations



By Robert Strausz-Hupé and Stefan T. Possony

This new book offers a realistic treatment and analysis of present-day international relations. The authors place special emphasis on power and its elements; historical precedents, the techniques of foreign policy, and on the current conflict between democratic and totalitarian worlds. Included are many topics not previously treated: types of foreign policy and the influence of nonpolitical factors; interrelationship of military power and foreign policy; critical appraisal of U. S. foreign policy; and technical problems of disarmament.

\$6.00

The Administration of American Foreign Affairs

By James L. McCamy

A detailed explanation of how our foreign policy is made and carried out—not only by the Department of State but all the Federal agencies involved in foreign affairs, such as Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, and the E.C.A. \$4.00

*YOU CAN SAVE on any book if you are a member of the Foreign Service Association. Select the books listed here (or any other title), deduct 20% from the list price and send us your order and check. (D. C. residents please add 2% for District Sales Tax.)

Address your orders to the American Foreign Service Association, c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C. If you are not yet a member of the Association, enclose your check for \$8.00 for one year's membership. (\$5.00 for associate members who are not now in the Foreign Service.) Membership includes subscription to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

evacuees have been bon voyaged in all directions. The Hong Kong office is left with a varied assortment of baggage stored all over the city, some with labels missing, some nicely banged up, and no way of telling if priceless jade buddhas have been removed or merely some old clothes. These last few days we have sadly and selfishly wished that the luggage had not been liberated. A case presumed to contain radio equipment broke open and some shotgun shells spilled out, so now the Hong Kong Police are on our trail. Woe is us!

In spite of the luggage problems, it was good to see them and we wish them all luck in new assignments, along with the pious hope that their lares and penates will soon follow them intact.

HILDA M. ANDERSON ("Red")

BUENOS AIRES

Ambassador Stanton Griffis returned to Buenos Aires on June 10 after leave of absence in Washington and other cities in the United States.

Among those who have recently arrived at this post are Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert Hazen, Misses Erminia Alonso, Edith Antunes, Eva Doyle, Martha King, Jeanne Wells, Vice Consul Oscar H. Guerra and Mr. Robert Mechling. Vice Consul and Mrs. Walter Trenta and Mr. and Mrs. William Murphy recently left Buenos Aires for new assignments.

An interesting incident occurred recently. Vice Consul Charles Thompson left his umbrella in the porter's office on the ground floor and on calling for it the following day found a note attached which read "Del Consulado—Rubio medio pelado" (From the Consulate—blond half bald). Shades of the bard Robert Burns!

It seems that wherever this reporter gets transferred we

have an outstanding athlete on the staff. In Panama it was Ed Clark who is now in the Department. Here in Buenos Aires it is Miss Fay Crocker (local employee) who performs her duties in the Consular Section. Miss Crocker remembers playing golf when she was nine years old and before that she would follow her father around the course with sawed-off clubs. She has never taken a lesson in her life. She played in the Uruguayan championship when she was thirteen and won that title the following year. Since then she has repeated fourteen times. The Argentine title has been hers twelve out of fifteen times and she was eliminated in the finals the other three times. Miss Crocker plans to participate in the American Women's National Golf Tournament which is to take place on Bobby Jones' home course at Atlanta, Georgia in September. Her handicap is plus two. Good luck Fay!

OSCAR H. GUERRA

BIRTHS

DENIS. A son, Michael Albert, was born on May 27, 1950, to Administrative Officer and Mrs. Louis M. Denis in Caracas, Venezuela.

YATES. A daughter, Margaret Louise, was born on May 27, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Sam Yates in Copenhagen, Denmark, where Mr. Yates is Assistant Attache at the Embassy.

ADAIR. A daughter, Caroline Lee, was born to FSO and Mrs. Charles W. Adair, Jr., on June 4, 1950, at Rio de Janeiro, where Mr. Adair is First Secretary of Embassy.

**WORLD WIDE
Symbols of Quality**



SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

26 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

IN MEMORIAM

HARDY. Miss Simone D. Hardy, FSS, died in Paris on March 7, 1950. She was a member of the Embassy staff there.

VISCHER. Mrs. Ruth Gardner Vischer, wife of FSS Peter Vischer, Special Assistant to the Director General of the Foreign Service, died on June 8, 1950, in New York City.

FULLERTON. Mrs. Hugh Fullerton, mother of retired Foreign Service Officer Hugh S. Fullerton, died in Denton, Maryland on June 13, 1950.

NOTTER. Dr. Harley A. Notter, a member of the Department's Bureau of United Nations Affairs, died in Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1950.

HENDERSON. Clay H. Henderson, FSS, died in Frankfurt, Germany, on June 20, 1950. He was employed in the HICOG organization.

FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS

The following is the first list of promotions of Staff Corps personnel in Classes 2 through 11 being made by the Department of State as a result of the findings of the Promotion Review Panels for 1950.

Periodically during the current year additional promotions will be made from the eligible list as vacancies occur in the various classes and categories of the Staff Corps.

PROMOTED TO FSS-1

Lew B. Clark	Herbert Graham Master
Sam P. Gilstrap	Olaf F. Sundt
Emil A. Kekich	Ancel N. Taylor
Roy I. Kimmel	Reuben R. Thomas

Alfred C. Ulmer, Jr.

PROMOTED TO FSS-2

Ernest H. Fisk	George H. Chapman
----------------	-------------------

PROMOTED TO FSS-3

Thomas P. Carroll	Jane D. Martin
Edward L. Tanner	

PROMOTED TO FSS-4

Fred K. Blackburn	Virginia M. Robinson
William H. Byrd	Jean W. Seymour
James E. Callahan	Warren C. Stewart
Gerald F. Dooher	Earle Titus
Russell B. Jordan	James H. Webb
Harry W. Panchot	Ben Zweig

PROMOTED TO FSS-5

Louis F. Blanchard	John G. Hrones
Frederick A. Bohne	Henry G. Krausse
Gene F. Caprio	James L. Lee
Joseph A. Degenhardt	Louis B. Mazzeo
John W. Ford	Eugene V. Probstov
Howard E. Furnas	Reed P. Robinson
William J. Handley	Agnes Schneider
M. Earl Harter	Thomas F. Valenza
Francis W. Herron	Robert O. Waring

Edward C. Wilson

PROMOTED TO FSS-6

Dorothy May Anderson	Virgil M. Elliott
Robert W. Beghtol	Virginia Ellis
John M. Bowie	Donald F. Ewing
James V. Brennan	William P. Fuller, Jr.
Rosanna Bright	Homer G. Gayne
Delmar R. Carlson	Thomas F. Glennon
John K. Cochran	Natalie C. Grant
Edwin S. Coleman	John E. Guiney
James N. Cortada	Andrew E. Hanney
Harry H. Deakyne	Nicholas Hardy



PHILIPPINE AIR LINES
Orient Star



- ★ **PROVED DEPENDABILITY**
time-tested, world-accepted DC-6's, experienced flight crews.
- ★ **UNEXCELLED SERVICE**
courteous, competent flight attendants.
- ★ **MAXIMUM COMFORT**
pressurized cabin, full-size sleeper berths, "above-weather" flight.
- ★ **FAST, RELIABLE SCHEDULES**
300 miles-per-hour flight, minimum stopovers, direct routes.

Travelers to the Orient, India, Israel, and Europe can find no finer, foster or more dependable service than is offered by the **ORIENT STAR** of Philippine Air Lines.


Son Francisco-Monilo flights twice weekly, with connections to Hong Kong, Tokyo and other Orient cities. Weekly service between Monilo and Europe via India and Israel.

For complete information, consult your Travel Agent or the nearest P. A. L. office.



PHILIPPINE AIR LINES

HONOLULU • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES • SEATTLE • CHICAGO • NEW YORK • WASHINGTON, D. C.



**FOR
PAN-AMERICAN
COOPERATION**

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

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



More than just a gleaming white ship...

BRITISH
HONDURAS
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
JAMAICA, B. W. I.
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
CANAL ZONE

To those engaged in Inter-American trade, the gleaming liners of the Great White Fleet are more than carriers of passengers and cargo. These fast, fully-refrigerated vessels stand for over half a century of experience in the Caribbean . . . for skilled staffs operating modern equipment afloat and ashore . . . above all, for regular and dependable trade between the Americas.

GREAT WHITE FLEET

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Pier 3, North River, New York 6, N. Y.
New Orleans: 321 St. Charles St., New Orleans 4
Chicago: 111 W. Washington St., Chicago 2
San Francisco: 1001 Fourth St., San Francisco 7



YOU CAN SHOP IN NEW YORK CITY through my PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE

Conversant with sending through diplomatic pouch or
United States Despatch Agent.

Bridal Gowns and Accessories
Arrow Shirts—Ties and Underwear
Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
Home Furnishings and Table Delicacies
Orders of all Description Filled Promptly.

MISS E. J. TYNER

Windsor Tower — 5 Tudor City Place — Room 915
New York 17, N. Y.

Oregon 9-5176 Murray Hill 9-3100

Cable Address: Tynerpoil

Wouldn't you rather
drink Four Roses?

Wayne M. Hartwell
Bernard F. Heiler
Lyle C. Himmel
Walter E. Kneeland
Edward J. Krause
John A. Lehrs
Terrance G. Leonhardy
Sanford Menter
George C. Minor
Roland T. Morel
Leonidas M. Parker
Josephine Pasquini

Harold D. Pease
Raymond Phelan
Boyce E. Powell
John F. Rieger
Henry T. Unverzagt
Stephen B. Vaughan
Edward C. Webster, Jr.
Rebecca Wellington
Clotilda B. Carey White
W. John Wilson, Jr.
Stephen C. Worster
George H. Zentz

PROMOTED TO FSS-7

Arthur S. Abbott
James Q. Ables
Alexander I. Alexopoulos
Doris Harty Allen
Harry L. Anderson
Sverre M. Backe
St. John A. Bargas
Eleanor C. Bergmann
Royal D. Bisbee, Jr.
James W. Boyd
John A. Bywater
Paul B. Carr
Willis B. Collins, Jr.
Richard P. Conlon
Mary Margaret Craig
Kennedy McC. Crockett
Samuel Linton Crook
Horace C. de Baca
Frank J. T. Ellis
Florence H. Finne
Francis J. Galbraith
Louis A. Gallo
Justie E. Gist
Richard A. Godfrey
Hyman Goldstein
Merritt M. Grant
John C. Guthrie
Walton C. Hart
Rudolph W. Hefti
Francis J. Hejno
Thomas Daniel Huff
Robert L. Hunter
Eugene H. Johnson

Robert C. Johnson, Jr.
Maud A. Jordan
William Kane
Raymond E. Kolb
Charles J. Kolinski
Harry Kushner
Anita G. Lauve
Ruth A. Lovell
Maynard B. Lundgren
Frederick R. Mangold
Jesse D. McElroy
Clarence J. McIntosh
Thomas A. Moore
John H. Morris
H. Claremont Moses
John H. Nalley
Tigner Ogletree
Melville E. Osborne
August Ostertag
J. H. Cameron Peake
Mary C. Phipperly
Glenn O. Perry
James C. Powell
Robert M. Schneider
John H. Seate
George W. Skora
Alva T. Taber
Charles W. Thomas
Georgiana C. Remer
Annadele Riley
Larry W. Roeder
Kenneth J. Ruch
John von der Leith
Hugo N. Whitaker

PROMOTED TO FSS-8

Nora H. Alsterlund
Mary Anglemyer
Laurin B. Askew
Powhatan M. Baber
Rene J. Bay
Ruth F. Bean
Frederick H. Behr, Jr.
Carl Biebers, Jr.
Elizabeth C. Bouch
Robert Brinkman
John C. Brown
Hogan F. Buford
Bertha Carp
Albert C. Cizauskas
Wallace Clarke
Philip G. Cottell
John E. Crawford
Virginia I. Cullen
Rudolph Days
Emily M. Dean
Andree F. Delree
Harrison L. Dick
Adele Dix
Ragnhild Dunker
Mary L. Durkin
Elizabeth L. Engdahl
Nona L. Gardiner
Russell L. Gibbs
Horace W. Greenway
Robert A. Griggs
Oscar H. Guerra
Martha A. Guse
John L. Hagan

Malcolm P. Hallam
Clarence J. Heissel
Arvid G. Holm
Robert C. Huffman
John W. Jelich
Thelma M. Jenssen
Sybillia D. Jones
William C. Jones, Jr.
William J. Keatley
Stanley R. Kidder
Edwin R. Klotz
Gladys M. Knutzen
William F. Lebus
Geraldine LeMay
James B. Lindstrom
Guy O. Long
Janet M. Lowrie
Dayton S. Mak
Donald C. Mansfield
Frederick Maresch
Honor C. McCusker
G. E. Robert Meyer
Paul C. Monser
Dorothy K. Moore
John A. Moran, III
Leonard R. Morey
Allan Nelson
Benjamin E. Nindel
William M. Olive
John G. Oliver
Alfred J. Pedersen
Ann M. Peyton
John M. Powell

William E. Price
 Albert A. Rabida
 Normand W. Redden
 Edna A. Richardson
 Arthur H. Rosen
 Helen R. Sexton
 Roger L. Smith
 Dorothy E. Spofford
 Robert A. Stein
 Warren L. Swope

Mary K. C. Taylor
 Hugh E. Veltman
 Abraham Vigil
 Edith C. Wall
 James G. Ward
 Aubrey L. Welch, Jr.
 Frances E. Whitely
 Jean M. Wilkowski
 Ellen C. Wilson

PROMOTED TO FSS-9

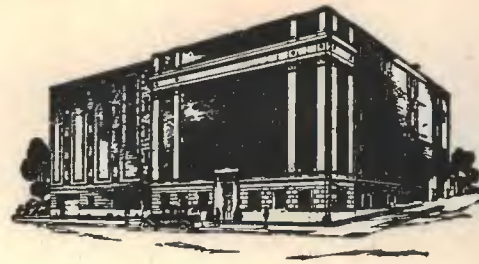
Rodger C. Abraham
 Margaret M. Avent
 Raymond Bastianello
 Charles P. Bell
 John J. Bentley
 Martin G. Blackmun
 William P. Boswell
 Cora C. Briskey
 Bruce C. Cain
 Donald B. Campbell
 Everett Coe
 Cleveland E. Collier
 Isabel G. Conroy
 Myron L. Cotterman
 Frances M. Dabell
 Warren C. Dougherty
 Clarisse A. Dubrenil
 Henry E. Dumas
 Xavier W. Eilers
 Nicholas Fortucci
 Mary Frisco
 Fred Godsey
 Robert H. Harlan
 Frederick H. Hauser
 Bernice M. Hemmingsen
 Daisy Humphrey
 Stephen B. Jenkins
 Ellen G. Johnson
 Bernice T. Jones
 Thomas A. Kelly

Bayard King
 Louis L. Kirley
 Rene L. Kuhn
 Nicholas W. Leonard
 Robert Lobel
 Helen K. Lyons
 Robert L. Marquis
 Ralf H. Masure
 Matt C. McDade
 Edith P. Meredith
 Lawrence J. Moran
 Robert C. Ode
 James M. O'Grady
 Mathias J. Ortwein
 James P. Parker
 Stanley J. Prisbeck
 Elizabeth Rice
 Buford G. Rogers
 Ernest V. Saadeh
 Evelyn M. Schwartztrauber
 Eleanor M. Shields
 Grant K. Smith
 Margarite Tanck
 Lois M. Unger
 Howard L. Walker, Jr.
 Mary L. Walker
 Josephine D. Wharton
 Marshall F. Wells
 George F. Williams
 Jean E. Zimmermann

PROMOTED TO FSS-10

Howard J. Ashford, Jr.
 Melvin L. Berg
 Simone V. Blache-Bolton
 David J. Bleecker
 Nina B. Bradley
 Roberta B. Bullock
 Florence E. Burrell
 Regina E. Bushwaller
 James R. Byrns
 Robert V. Carey
 Wesley E. Carlson
 Steve J. Cebuhar
 Marie C. Chahot
 Sham Tai Chau
 Wing Tai Chau
 Marjorie L. Cheatham
 Marta Christener
 Joan M. Clark
 Everett L. Damron
 Roy L. Davis, Jr.
 Dorothy J. Dugan
 Gilda R. Duly
 Barbara A. Eastment
 Katherine A. Egger
 Rose Rice Everett
 Marybel Eversole
 Robert E. Ferris
 Catherine G. Fleming
 Eleanor S. Foote
 Walter Galling
 Edgar F. Garwood, Jr.
 Robert K. German
 Filomena Ginnetti
 Edele P. Hauber
 Anna F. Hellyer
 John H. Hermanson
 Charlotta Heubeck
 Bruce M. Holly
 Nancy R. Hudson
 Helen J. Imrie
 Flora E. Jones

Henry G. Krauss, Jr.
 Charles A. Lemmo
 Eric G. Lindahl
 Curt J. Link
 Joseph A. Livornese
 Charles E. Luckett, Jr.
 Ruth V. Madara
 Alice C. Mahoney
 Roberta L. Meyerkort
 Geraldine Y. McKinsey
 Thomas C. McLaughlin
 Earl R. Michalka
 Edwin H. Moot, Jr.
 Stella E. Nicholson
 Dorothy K. Petersen
 V. Annette Pettis
 Lyle R. Piepenburg
 Ruth E. Purnett
 Joseph H. Quintanilla
 Alfred G. Richter
 Elizabeth L. S. Rogers
 Lucille F. Rowley
 Ralph G. Saucedo
 Hazel W. Sicklick
 Alice M. Slater
 Cora M. Smith
 Jean V. Smith
 Alice I. Stone
 John Telban
 Luther A. Thomas
 Allen R. Turner
 Harold C. Voorhees
 Robert T. Wallace
 Marjorie M. Wallis
 Aloysius Warnecki
 Myrtle C. Waters
 Dorothy H. Webb
 Margaret V. Welch
 Eva B. Wilson
 Mary C. Wojnar



FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY

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

- Private Rooms for Furniture
- Certified Cold Storage Vaults for Furs
- Rug Cleaning and Storage
- Porto-lockers and Chests for Woolens
- Vaults for Silverware
- Piano and Art Sections
- Fumigation Chambers
- Home Inspection and Insurance Service
- Packing and Forwarding
- Nation-wide Long Distance Moving
(Allied Van Lines)
- Lift Vans for Foreign Shipments
(Bowling Green)
- Motor Vans for Local Moving

1701 Florida Ave. ADams 5600

Washington 9, D. C.

Officers

E. K. MORRIS
President
 H. RANDOLPH BARBEE
First Vice-Pres.
 JAMES M. JOHNSTON
Vice-Pres. and Treasurer
 FREDERIC N. TOWERS
Vice-Pres. and Counsel
 P. M. DENING
Secretary
 S. WEBSTER ADAMS
Asst. Vice-Pres.
 A. RUSSELL BARBEE
Asst. Secretary
 RAYMOND O. BABB
Asst. Secretary

Directors

BRUCE BAIRD
 H. RANDOLPH BARBEE
 DANIEL L. BORDEN
 M. F. CALNAN
 P. M. DEMING
 HENRY P. ERWIN
 D. P. GAILLARD
 JAMES M. JOHNSTON
 ALLISON N. MILLER
 CARROLL MORGAN
 E. K. MORRIS
 DONALD F. ROBERTS
 FREDERIC N. TOWERS
 C. G. WARFIELD
 ROBERT W. WILSON

**SINCLAIR
OILS**

**Sinclair Distributors
throughout the world
offer high-quality Sin-
clair Oils and Lubri-
cants for all industrial
and automotive needs.**

SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY
630 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

AMERICA COMES TO ABRUZZI

(Continued from page 31)

These boys, he said, live and work in Castel di Sangro and in several other villages where *UNRRA Casas* projects are underway. Some are carpenters, others masons. Some are learning other trades connected with the construction industry. These boys, Nadzo said, are also certain that their freedom has been due to the friendly influence of the American people.

Mr. Dunn looked into the smiling faces of the parolees and asked how was it working out. The Italian authorities are quite happy with the result so far, Nadzo explained. "There are many boys involved and they are scattered about a number of towns under very light supervision. We have not had any trouble at all except in one case. One boy suddenly disappeared. When we located him we found he had been ribbed a bit too much by his companions and he was too sensitive to take it. But he is getting along well now. I believe these boys have overcome their antisocial tendencies."

As Mr. and Mrs. Dunn prepared to leave Castel di Sangro for Rome, the Ambassador was approached by a middle-aged woman in a black dress with a multi-colored apron. Her voice thickened with emotion, she said, "Mr. Ambassador, you and Mr. Nadzo and many other individual Americans have been sent to us by God. You have sacrificed yourselves to help us. In our hour of need, in our anguish for the welfare of our children, and in our grief for those who died in this war, you came to us with everything we needed for our bodies, our souls and our consciences. Perhaps in the course of time we will forget your names and your faces, but never, Mr. Ambassador, will we ever forget that you are Americans. We will never forget the American People; we will never forget that they came to us with liberty, work and dignity. May God be with you always."

REVIEW OF "THE CONSUL"

(Continued from page 15)

powers bigger than himself. That the Consul himself may be a tortured spirit, that the tragedy of the situation may weigh quite as heavily upon him and his staff as it does on Magda Sorel,—that particular drama cannot be shown by Menotti without destroying the unity of his opera.

Much more could be said. It might be admitted, for instance, that there have been times and places when perhaps not all those who could have been helped have received timely assistance. It could be explained that much help has been given that the operagoer on Broadway will never learn about. It could be pointed out that Consuls should not be judged by whether or not they have contact with the Chief of Police of a totalitarian regime: The Consul might have been pleading on behalf of the very cases that were waiting in his outer office—perhaps on behalf of Magda Sorel herself. Because the Chief of Police is a swine, is everyone who has contact with him automatically tainted? Indeed, is this not "guilt by association?"

Here, then, is a play, an opera which is full of meaning to us of the Foreign Service. That it is controversial should not detract from its interest for us. On the contrary. As we have said above, it is an experience of the first order, and we recommend it as such to our readers. "The Consul" is showing at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre in New York, and from present indications it will be playing there for a long time. Go and see it when you're in New York.

M. F. H.

LATEST CHANGES IN STATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE	NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Alfsen, Fritz A. M.	London	Department	FSSO	England, Mary P.	Department	Seoul	Admin. Asst.
Allan, Willard	Sofia	Athens	Pol. Off.	Favell, Thomas R.	Bogota	Madrid	3rd Sec. VC Pol. Off.
Allner, Frederick A., Jr.	Department	Djakarta	FSS	Ference, Andrew C.	Praha	Paris	FSS
Anderson, Charles W.	Rio de Janeiro	Mexico	FSS	Ferguson, Margaret B.	New Delhi	Frankfort	FSS
Anderson, Daniel V.	Department	Lisbon	1st Sec. Consul	Fischer, Richard V.	Munich	Lourenco Marques	Consular Off.
Anreicio, Oswald G.	Ankara	Rangoon	FSS	Fisher, Dorsey G.	Mexico	Department	FSSO
Arden, Francis B.	Athens	Helsinki	FSS	Forsten, Weikko A.	Glasgow	Habana	Asst. Att. Gen. Serv. Off.
Armstrong, Terrence J.	Department	Paris	Courier	Fox, Albert C.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Ayers, Adrienne G.	Warsaw	Warsaw	FSS	Francine, Laura S.	Rome	Dakar	FSS
Babb, Jean D.	Department	New Delhi	FSS	Frank, Laurence C.	Department	Winnipeg	Prin. Off.
Balwin, La Verne	Istanbul	Bremen	Consul Gen. Prin. Off.	Fraser, Robert H.	Quito	Caracas	VC (Econ. Off.)
Baukos, Irene M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS	Gardiner, John P.	Seoul	Tokyo	1st Sec. Consul
Baum, Jerome R.	Department	Warsaw	FSS	Garvey, James A.	Bucharest	Department	FSSO
Benson, Barry T.	Bangkok	Frankfort	FSO Econ. Off.	Gentry, Doyle E.	Department	Department	FSS
Bloss, Margaret L.	Santiago	Department	FSS	George, Vera	Sofia	Athens	FSS
Boorman, Howard L.	Munich	Hong Kong	VC	Golden, Gloria B.	London	Department	FSS
Borisovitch, Alexander	Sofia	Istanbul	Admin. Asst.	Gowen, Franklin C.	Vatican City	Helsinki	Counselor Pol. Off.
Brady, William A.	Peiping	Salonika	Radio Eng.	Guest, Paul	Madrid	Saigon	2nd Sec. Consul Econ. Off.
Brannen, Vivian I.	Department	Vienna	FSS	Hall, Glenn F.	Department	Cairo	FSS
Brown, James E., Jr.	Sofia	Barcelona	Prin. Off. Consul	Hall, Weston A.	Department	Port-au-Prince	VC Consular Off.
Brown, Robert L.	Casablanca	Department	FSS	Hamilton, James R.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Buckingham, Everett M.	Warsaw	Tehran	Att. Budget & Fiscal Off.	Hamiln, John N.	Singapore	Quito	1st Sec. Consul (Deputy Chief Mission)
Burke, Julia A.	Dublin	Ottawa	FSS	Hancock, Robert A.	Athens	New Delhi	Admin. Off. Att.
Burns, Lillian J.	Department	Quito	FSS	Harding, Alfred	Peiping	Hong Kong	FSS
Bushwallter, Regina E.	Rome	Department	FSS	Harris, Walter W., Jr.	Department	Nicosta	FSS
Callahan, Arthur E.	Cairo	Department	FSS	Hays, George A.	Patras	Manila	VC Econ. Off.
Campbell, Frances E.	Department	Florence	FSS	Helbig, Ida	Frankfort	Colombo	FSS
Child, Ann	Department	Lima	Disb. Off.	Herbert, John L.	Department	London	FSS
Church, Harold A.	Rio de Janeiro	Manila	Disb. Off.	Herman, Donald C.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Clagett, Sylvine M.	Berlin	Ankara	FSS	Hickman, George E.	Department	Lima	Radio Operator
Clattenburg, Albert E.	Lisbon	Hong Kong	Consul Exec. Off.	Hollis, Mary M.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Courton, Lavern C.	Hong Kong	Taipei	FSS	Holmes, George B.	Department	Brussels	FSS
Craig, John C.	Naples	Lahore	Pol. Reporting Off.	Hotaling, Charles A., Jr.	Paris	Tripoli	FSS
Crockett, Thomas J., III	Praha	Florence	FSS	Huber, Gizella I.	Buenos Aires	Vienna	Econ. Off.
Crosby, Richard	Jerusalem	Department	FSS	Hurley, Catherine M.	Rome	Genoa	FSS
Cunningham, John J.	Bogota	Vienna	Consular Off.	Hutson, Harry M., Jr.	Department	Paris	Courier
Cuthell, David C.	Athens	Warsaw	3rd Sec.-VC	Hutton, Paul C.	Department	Istanbul	2nd Sec. Consul Econ. Off.
Daniel, Margaret C.	Department	Oslo	FSS	James, Robert L.	Stuttgart	Rome	3rd Sec. VC Pol. Off.
Davies, Donna C.	Department	Frankfort	FSS	Jevne, Vernon O.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Deak, Francis	Bern	Department	FSS	Jones, Anna L.	Djakarta	Madrid	FSS
Degan, John J.	Belize	Newcastle-on-Tyne	VC Consular Off.	Kearney, Richard D.	Frankfort	Department	FSS
Deltz, Gladys M.	London	Department	FSS	Keep, Henry B.	New Delhi	Department	FSS
Del Rossi, Virginia B.	Trieste	Warsaw	FSS	Kelleher, John J., Jr.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Di Domenico, Peter	Department	Rome	FSS	Kelley, Eleanor L.	Department	The Hague	FSS
Dorr, Robert J.	Maracaibo	Department	FSO	Kelly, Thomas A.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Ottawa	VC-Consular Off.
Doyle, Albert M.	Department	Frankfort	Consul Gen.				
Dutko, Paul M.	Department	London	Consul Visa Off.				
Edgar, Donald D.	Budapest	London	Consul (Pol. Off.)				
Elsbernd, Lawrence B.	Taipei	Singapore	VC (Prin. Off.)				
	Habana	Guaymas					

Wouldn't you rather drink Four Roses?

IF YOU'RE ONE of the many, many people who'd rather drink Four Roses, may we suggest that you place your order directly with Frankfort Distillers Corporation, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, U.S.A.

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Kelly, William B.	Department	Djakarta	Pol. Off. Asst. Att.
Kepler, Alexander R.	Peiping	Medan	VC-Consular Off.
Keys, Jeel E.	Department	Bangkok	FSS
King, Myles F.	Department	Istanbul	FSS
Knuth, Leone A.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Krason, William S.	Reykjavik	Department	FSS
Kurtiss, Joseph	Bratislava	Praha	FSS
Landman, Betty	Department	Rangoon	FSS
Lane, Francis A.	Berlin	Gibraltar	Prin. Off.
Lee, Barbara	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Lewis, Robert A.	Paris	Department	Courier
Luellen, Jette L.	Athens	Paris	FSS
McDade, Frances E.	Antwerp	Bilbao	FSS
McDonald, John E.	Peiping	Saigon	Language Off.
McFadden, William A.	Rome	Department	FSO
McFadyen, Archibald A.	Toronto	Department	FSS
McGowan, Elizabeth	Frankfort	Department	FSS
McKnight, Norma C.	Department	Manila	FSS
Maness, George H.	Montevideo	Department	FSO
Mencer, Robert C.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Merrill, Clay E.	Gibraltar	Department	FSS
Morris, Julian E., Jr.	Tabriz	Department	FSS
Mikula, Elizabeth M.	Belgrade	Paris	FSS
Miller, William E.	Department	Ankara	FSS
Monroe, Mary A.	Department	Rio de Janeiro	FSS
Montenegro, Daniel W.	Frankfort	Department	FSO
Moore, Ruth A.	Berlin	Athens	FSS
Murray, Dorothy M. J.	Berlin	Damascus	FSS
Murray, Isabelle P.	Djakarta	Brussels	FSS
Nechtel, Esther R.	Department	Paris	FSS
Newell, Hugo V.	Manila	Saigon	Disb. Off.
Newsom, David D.	Karachi	Oslo	3rd Sec. VC Pol. Off.
Newton, James D.	Beirut	Athens	3rd Sec. VC Consular Off.
Nielsen, Orsen N.	Sydney	Toronto	Prin. Off.
Nystedt-Lysell, Fern M.	Frankfort	Tehran	Consul Gen. FSS
O'Brien, Mary E.	Athens	Frankfort	FSS
O'Connell, Sara E.	Department	Vienna	FSS
O'Grady, Walter J.	Taipei	Hong Kong	FSS
Oppenheim, David	Rome	Rio de Janeiro	Disb. Off.
O'Rourke, Thomas E.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
O'Shaughnessy, Kathleen D.	Tehran	Athens	Pers. Tech.
Paul, Roland D.	Athens	Calcutta	FSS
Paul, William E.	Naples	Belgrade	FSS
Perryman, Patricia M.	Department	Djakarta	FSS
Petrow, Chris G.	Budapest	Vienna	Pol. Off. 3rd Sec. VC
Phillips, Spencer W.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Polutnik, Ernest V.	Port-au-Prince	Warsaw	Consular Off. Att.-Consul
Pope, Rosamond A.	Frankfort	Athens	FSS
Posey, Mary O.	Department	Damascus	FSS
Privitera, Joseph F.	Sao Paulo	Quito	Att (PAO)
Pruden, Bettie F.	Department	Karachi	FSS
Quick, James C.	Praha	Department	FSS
Randall, Amy J.	Madrid	Manila	FSS
Randolph, Mary D.	Department	Manila	FSS
Reber, Samuel, Jr.	Rome	Frankfort	Counselor
Rehberg, Ralph C.	Mukden	Djakarta	Admin. Asst.
Richardson, Lowell G.	Colon	Mexico	3rd Sec. VC Pol. Off.
Risk, James C.	Moscow	Saigon	Asst. Att. Gen. Serv. Off.
Roberts, Eleanor C.	Department	Djakarta	FSS
Roe, Elizabeth A.	Department	Hamilton (B)	FSS
Roeder, Larry W.	Beirut	Department	FSS
Rollee, Edith F.	Manila	Department	FSS
Ruff, Samuel O.	Munich	Beirut	Econ. Asst. VC
Ruggles, Robert W.	San Jose	Bogota	FSS
Ryan, Martha D.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Sands, William L.	Beirut	Department	FSO
Selman, Olen B.	Tehran	Ankara	FSS
Shockley, William P., Jr.	Lourenco Marques	Beirut	Consular Off. VC
Shults, Lucy A.	Department	Seoul	Classification Off.
Small, George W.	Johannesburg	Bombay	VC (Admin. Off.)
Smith, Violet	Bremen	Rotterdam	VC Visa Asst.
Sonne, C. Melvin, Jr.	Hamburg	Hanoi	Consular Off. VC
Southern, Beulah B.	Rotterdam	Department	VC
Spitzform, Walter F.	Rotterdam	Lima	FSS
Struntz, George H.	Nogales	Barranquilla	Consular Asst.
Stubbs, Cherry C.	Madrid	Djakarta	Disb. Off.
Tait, George	Algiers	Antwerp	Prin. Off. Consul General
Taylor, Annetta L.	Department	The Hague	FSS
Teaze, Robert S.	Department	Saigon	FSS
Thomas, Shirley J.	Belgrade	Bangkok	FSS
Thompson, Llewellyn S.	Department	Rome	Counselor
Veber, John M.	Bogota	Santiago	PAO
Watlington, Ellen B.	Berlin	New Delhi	FSS
Wedge, William A.	Department	Marseille	FSS
Weikel, Mary E.	Buenos Aires	Department	FSS
Wellborn, Alfred T.	Tientsin	Tokyo	2nd Sec. Consul
Whitaker, Charles H.	Montevideo	Colon	VC Prin. Off.
Whitham, Richard R.	Department	Bangkok	FSS
Williams, Shirley A.	Department	Rio de Janeiro	FSS
Wilson, Earl J.	Shanghai	Manila	PA Asst.
Winchester, Dorothy	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Winn, Elizabeth P.	Department	Cairo	FSS
Woodford, Loyce M.	Monrovia	Department	Librarian
Wragg, Donald E.	Department	Dhahran	FSS

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Wright, Anna G.	Nogales	Mexico	Admin. Asst.
Yanke, Leo A.	Manila	Vienna	Econ. Off.
Zimmermann, Robert W.	Lima	Bangkok	3rd Sec. VC Econ. & Comm. Off.
Zogby, Ghosn J.	Department	Istanbul	FSS

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

NAME	INFORMATION
Abraham, Russell	Transfer to Helsinki cancelled, now transferred to Athens as FSS.
Bond, Barbara Lou	Transfer to Praha cancelled, now transferred to Vienna as FSS.
Bowers, Phyllis J.	Transfer to London cancelled, now transferred to The Hague as FSS.
Brady, Robert E.	Transfer to The Hague cancelled, now transferred to Rangoon as FSS.
Bushwall, William J.	Transfer to Strasbourg cancelled, now transferred to Department as FSS.
Chase, Augustus S.	Transfer to Tokyo cancelled, will proceed to the Department.
Cooper, Alene A.	Transfer to San Salvador cancelled, now transferred to Santiago as FSS.
Cottell, Phillip G.	Transfer to London cancelled, now transferred to Lima as Econ. Off.
Dacy, Patricia D.	Transfer to San Salvador cancelled, now transferred to Reynosa as FSS.
Drake, Emma G.	Transfer to Hamilton cancelled, will remain at Praha as FSS.
Gatch, John N., Jr.	Transfer to Department cancelled, now transferred to Athens as 3rd Sec. VC Consular Off.
Gordon, Hazel E.	Transfer to London cancelled, now transferred to Pretoria as FSS.
Gyorgy, Otmar	Transfer to Vienna cancelled, now transferred to Patras as VC Econ. Off.
Halla, Phillip J.	Transfer to Algiers cancelled, resigned.
Heacock, Roger L.	Transfer to Oslo cancelled, now transferred to London as 2nd Sec. Consul Pol. Off.
Komorosky, Margaret C.	Transfer to the Department cancelled, will resign.
Marks, Copeland H.	Transfer to London cancelled, now transferred to Pretoria as FSS.
Nachtsheim, Mary E.	Transfer to Copenhagen cancelled, will resign.
Reader, Arthur G.	Transfer to Georgetown cancelled, now transferred to Belize as VC Consular Off.
Sessa, Marie T.	Transfer to Manila cancelled, will remain at London as FSS.
Southerland, John H.	Transfer to Sofia cancelled, now transferred to Barcelona as VC Admin. Off.
Speers, Francis J.	Transfer to Brussels cancelled, now transferred to Rome as FSS.
Trovich, Alexander	Transfer to Belgrade cancelled, will resign.
Walmsley, Marion C.	Transfer to New Delhi cancelled, now transferred to Venice as FSS.
Wharton, David B.	Transfer to Auckland cancelled, now transferred to Wellington as VC (Econ. Off.)

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Eastern Corporation	44
American Tobacco Company (Lucky Strike)	39
American Security and Trust Company	35
Arabian American Oil Company	38
Barr Shipping Company	9
Book Service	49
Brewood Engravers	46
Brown Forman Distillers	6
Calvert School	5
Chase National Bank	51
Federal Storage Company	53
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company	10
Foreign Service Protective Association	3
Frankfort—Four Roses	3, 38, 46, 52, 55
Grace Line	7
Gude's	5
International Harvester	8
I. T. & T.	41
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company (Chesterfield)	2
Mayflower Hotel	42
National City Bank	48
Pan American World Airways	47
Philippine Airlines	51
Radio Corporation of America	45
Richard, David	37
Seagram's V. O.	43
Schenley Products	II & III Covers
Security Storage Company	35
Sinclair Oil	54
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	50
Tyner, Miss E. J.	52
United Fruit Co.	52
United States Life Insurance Company	40
von Zielinski, M. J.	5
Waldorf-Astoria	IV Cover
Wellborn Motors	3
Williams, R. C.	4



A Schenley
Mark of Merit
Whiskey

When you're in the
spotlight and you're *judged*
by your hospitality,
there is only one choice



SCHENLEY INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION • EMPIRE STATE BUILDING • NEW YORK, U.S.A.

*Supreme
in the Arts
of Public
Hospitality*



Foreign Department:
MR. WALTER O. SCHNYDER

Latin-American Department:
MRS. LAZO STEINMAN

The **WALDORF - ASTORIA**

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

The most extensively air-conditioned hotel in the world