

*The* **AMERICAN**  
**FOREIGN SERVICE**  
**JOURNAL**

VOL. 27, NO. 8

AUGUST, 1950

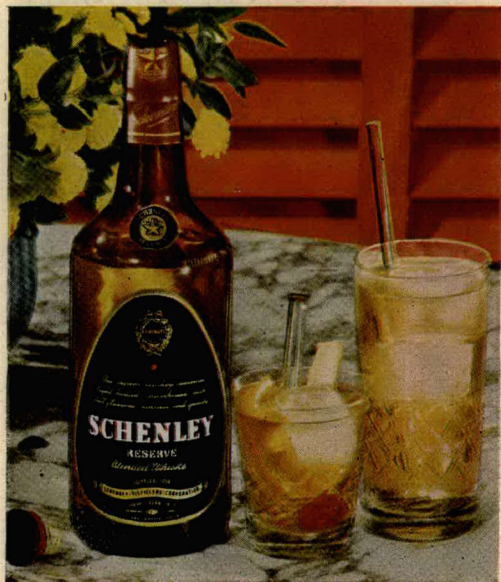




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# AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY  
**THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION**

VOL. 27, NO. 8

AUGUST, 1950

COVER PICTURE: Fishing Boat at Key West. A painting by Winslow Homer reproduced through the courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Color plates loaned by Amerika Magazine.

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# Letters to the Editors

## PROMOTION AND MORALE

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The correspondence columns of the JOURNAL appear to be filled these days with letters which reflect a deep concern on the part of officers with their promotion and with the promotion system. It is certainly meritorious for officers to have a healthy ambition but I feel impelled as an older officer to give a few words of counsel on this subject, while perfectly aware that nothing in life is more difficult than that of profiting from the experiences of others.

My earnest advice to young officers would be to forget about promotions. Considering the character of this imperfect world nothing is surer than the fact that no system can be devised which will make promotions a reflection of the relative worth of the many officers in our Service. It can't be done and officers (and their wives) would find greater happiness if they dismissed the notion and ceased to conclude that their passing over in a promotion list carries necessarily any reflection on their capabilities.

This is not intended to suggest that no improvements are possible in our promotion system. The procedure today bears no comparison with the haphazard and lack of system which prevailed some years ago. In my view the promotion procedure as conducted a few years ago might have been conducted more justly on the principle of pulling names from a hat than that which was at one time pursued. In the 1920s favoritism played such a role that there was a Senate investigation of the matter and richly merited it was.

### *Service Offers Few Tangible Rewards*

I remember as if it were yesterday the words spoken by Minister Young to the class in which I entered the Service. He said in substance: "You are entering a great Service and you are given the inestimable privilege of serving your country. You will bear hardships and you will suffer many disappointments. You will have none of the rewards of fame accorded army and navy officers, for the success of a Foreign Service officer is largely dependent upon his fleeing from publicity as one would flee from the plague. You will gain no financial rewards and you will be destined to perform most of your work not only far from your homes but far from anyone who may have any adequate appreciation of your services. Above all else do not look for the thanks of your superiors or for the gratitude of your Government because if you do you are storing up for yourself bitter disillusionment. Governments are notoriously ungrateful and most of your work will be performed under circumstances which will make it unlikely that you will receive for it any other reward than that springing from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed."

It was lucky for my peace of mind that I heard and was deeply impressed by Minister Young's words. Although I am now Chief of Mission I waited more than five years for my first promotion and during the first eighteen years of my service I received only four. As late as 1941 after almost twenty years of service I was placed in charge of my first post at the princely salary of \$6,000. Perhaps the only reason I remained in the Service under such circumstances was due primarily to Minister Young's counsel. There was a further consideration, namely that I was determined to

(Continued on page 5)

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 3)

prove to myself that I had in me capacities which would sooner or later be recognized.

Now a curious thing was that as long as I worried about promotions—and I did worry God knows, to the extent of developing ulcers—my promotions were few and far between. About 1941 I said to hell with it, that life was too short, and that I didn't give a tinker's dam whether I ever received another promotion or not. From that time forward my promotions came so fast that I didn't know sometimes actually just what class I happened to be in at the moment.

If I were making a speech to a new class such as that of Minister Young I don't think anyone could improve on his advice to young officers. There would be much to be added, of course. An old hand could paint the picture somewhat blacker even than Young painted it. It would have to be said that after a war in which the President and his military, naval and own inner circle of advisers made most of the policy decisions and the State Department played a conspicuously minor role, a scapegoat would have to be found to explain why many decisions in which experts had no voice subsequently turned sour. In consequence officers of the Department of State and Foreign Service officers who were without any voting friends could be attacked as communists and perverts with few voices raised in their defense. They could be reviled and slandered as they have been pretty consistently by the press and the public these many years. Not for them "hail the conquering hero comes" but rather slurs and filthy insinuations.

And, besides, now it seems officers are worrying about their promotions!

I advise them to ponder on Minister Young's words and some of my own experiences, and when they are particularly worried about their advancement to look over the latest Congressional Record or daily newspaper at home and read what new calumny has been uttered against them (and perhaps their wives) for there appear to be no holds barred. They might reflect then upon the incongruousness of worrying about their own personal status and might start instead worrying about a world in which there are no apparent standards of decency left. That is a good deal bigger problem than whether some particular officer is going to be promoted.

CHIEF OF MISSION

### *Educational Consulting Service*

Box 284 R.F.D. 1  
Alexandria, Va.

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Regarding the plans for a solution to some of the problems of sending Foreign Service children home to school, which were discussed in my letter which appeared in the June issue of the JOURNAL, I am glad to say that progress is being made in the formal organization of the project.

It will be called the Educational Consulting Service.

An Executive Committee has been formed, including the following active and retired personnel: Mrs. Paul H. Alling, and Messrs. Richard F. Boyce, Richard P. Butrick, Carol H. Foster, George G. Fuller, Harry C. Hawkins, and Arthur Bliss Lane. Mr. Clarke Slade is an *ex officio* member.

In addition to the above, there is a General Committee which includes the members of the Executive Committee and

(Continued on page 7)

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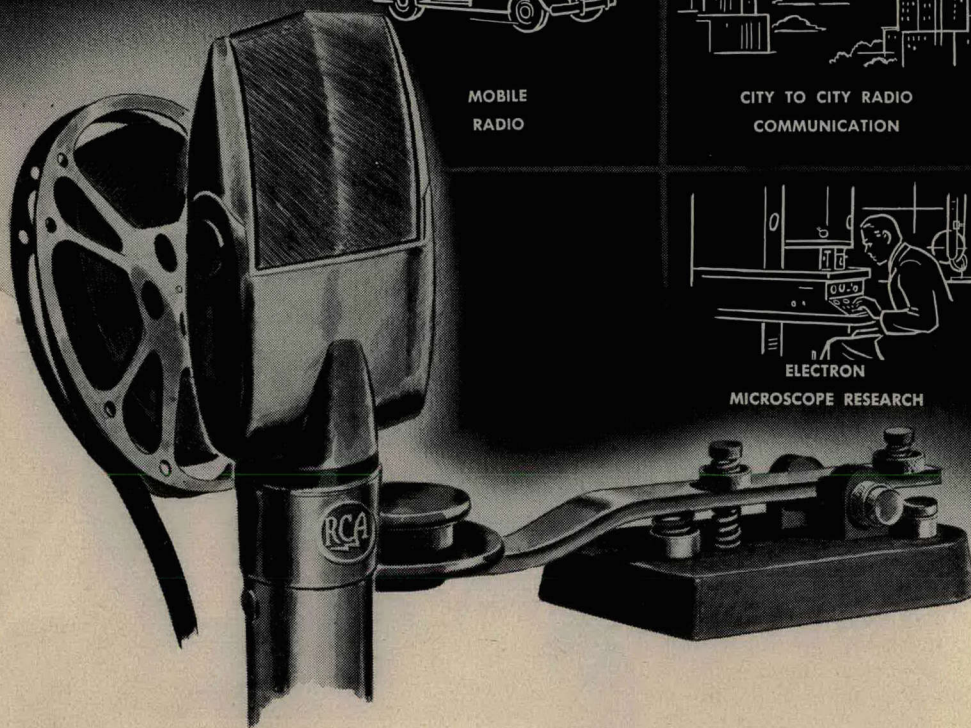
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## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

Messrs. Ray Atherton, Joseph W. Ballantine, Robert Woods Bliss, Mrs. Richard F. Boyce, Messrs. Walter W. Boyle, Homer Brett, Walter A. Foote, Joseph C. Grew, Nelson T. Johnson, Wallace Murray, Walter H. Sholes, Carl O. Spamer, Clarence J. Spiker and Orme Wilson.

RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

### More on Retirement

96 West Emerson Street,  
Melrose 76, Massachusetts

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

A letter regarding retirement from the Foreign Service appearing in the JOURNAL for July 1950 raises the following questions in my mind.

Is my assumption correct that the subject of retirement is to relieve men of duties for which advancing years and diminishing energy have unfitted them?

If retired officers of the Foreign Service are able to work as presidents of industrial concerns, college professors or political advisers, why is the Foreign Service deprived of their continued services?

Why should men who have spent a third of a century in the Foreign Service, with little opportunity to build up financial reserves in the United States, be forced at the age of sixty or sixty-five to look for employment to supplement their pensions?

If government policies can be applied to increase the price of food stuffs and devalue the dollar, is there any reason why the amount of pensions cannot be increased to compensate for the loss in their purchasing value?

If anyone has an answer, please raise the right hand.

EDWIN C. KEMP, F.S.O., Retired.

### Medical Care

Port of Spain

TO THE EDITORS,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

One of the best morale-boosters seen in many a day was the recent visit to this post of Dr. V. T. DeVault, Medical Director of the Foreign Service.

In forty-eight hours Dr. DeVault personally inspected the water supply, milk supply, one public hospital, one nursing home, and one doctor's clinic. He talked to public health officials and private doctors, read official reports and informed himself of the incidence of diseases, the measures

(Continued on page 9)

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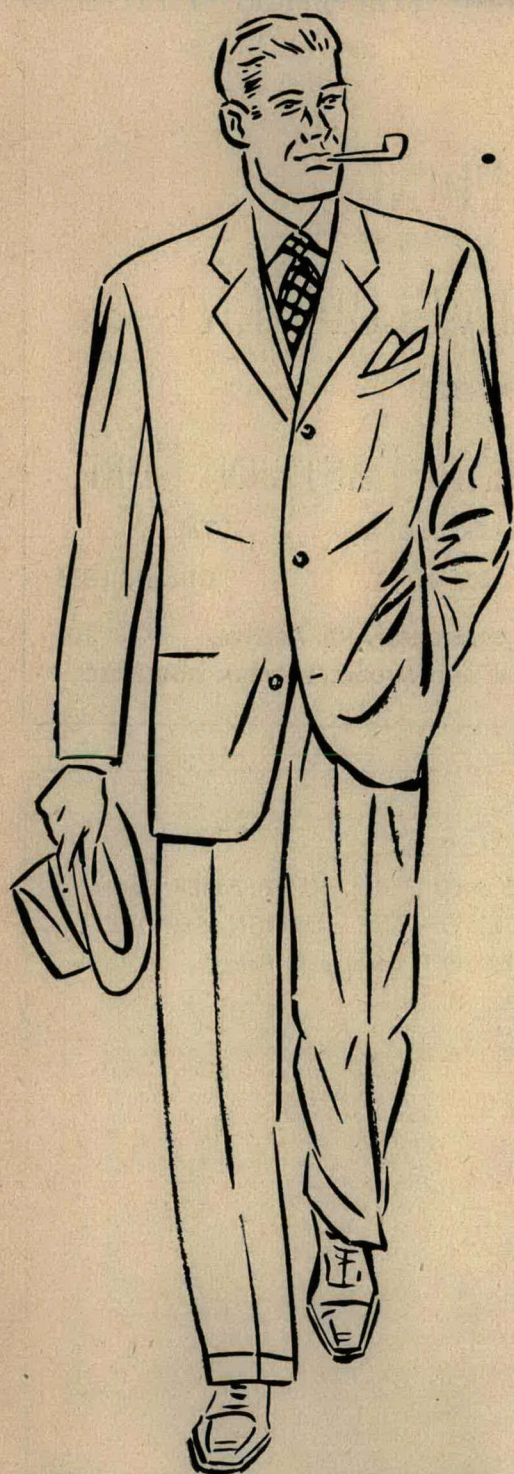
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The comments in the Announcement of March 1, 1949, about hospital-surgical coverage for Members will not apply subsequent to May 31, 1950. The Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance became effective at 12 o'clock noon March 1, 1950.

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.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 7)

taken for their control, and the means at hand for their treatment. As a result, he was able to give us invaluable advice concerning the preservation of health and the action to be taken in various crises, from appendicitis to the bite of *Desmodus Rufus*, the vampire bat which carries paralytic rabies.

In his spare time Dr. DeVault went through our emergency medical cabinet, explained the uses of its contents, and sent to Washington an order for antibiotics and anti-toxins not readily available here.

After Dr. DeVault's visit we feel much better equipped to take care of ourselves and our families. Psychologically, the knowledge that we have this kind of backing in Washington is of immense importance.

ROBERT F. HALE

### MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION HELD ON MAY 26, 1950

A General Meeting of the Active Members of the Foreign Service Association was held in the New State Auditorium at 5 p.m. on May 26, 1950. Mr. Hervé J. L'Heureux, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided. There were 103 active members present. Since it was authoritatively ascertained that 196 members were on assignment in the Department, a quorum was present.

#### Remarks of the President of the Foreign Service Association

The President, the Honorable George F. Keenan, stated that, undoubtedly, many members of the Association are interested in knowing the progress that is being made in connection with the study relating to amalgamation. Mr. Keenan regretted that he could not report anything positive. He stated that he had discussed the subject, recently, with both Messrs. Acheson and Webb; that he could neither be encouraging nor discouraging; that the Ramspeck Committee had not yet completed its report; and that Mr. Peurifoy had given Mr. L'Heureux assurances that the report, when completed, would be referred to the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association for study and comments before it is acted upon.

Mr. Keenan pointed out that the future of the Service would rest not on any isolated act or any single program, such as that concerning amalgamation, but would be the product of a continuing process of treatment of the Service by those who had the power to influence its administration, and that this in turn would depend on the view of the Service taken by official Washington as a whole. "For this reason," he stated, "there was not much to be gained by frantically plucking people's sleeves with a view to getting isolated decisions taken in the favor of the Service against the better judgment of those who had taken them."

#### Approval of Minutes of the 1949 Meeting and of Sundry Reports

The minutes of the 1949 General Meeting and the reports by the Secretary-Treasurer; the Chairman, Education Committee; the Chairman, Entertainment Committee; the Chairman, Editorial Board of the JOURNAL; and the Chairman, Executive Committee, were unanimously approved.

(Continued on page 50)



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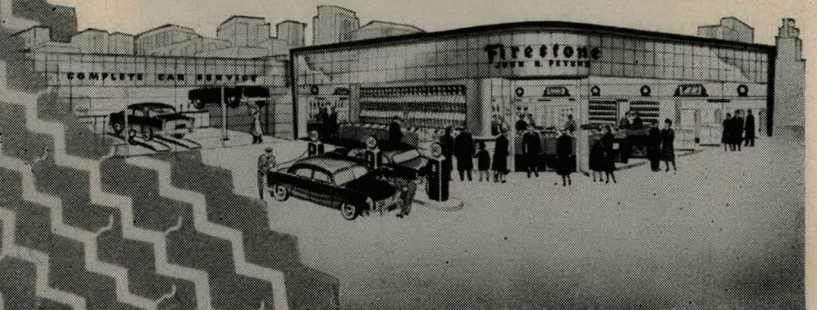
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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 27, NO. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1950

## War Comes to Korea

By Arthur B. Emmons, III, FSO

All was serene on June 18th when, with the party accompanying Mr. John Foster Dulles, I visited the 38th Parallel north of the town of Uijongbu and some 38 miles north of Seoul. Not the slightest indication was presented that within one week this peaceful countryside would erupt from sea to sea in armed attack against the Korean Republic.

Sunday, a week later, dawned dully. The pelting rain would bring satisfaction to the hearts of Korea's rice farmers. Warrant Officer William B. Lynch of the Military Attaché's Office interrupted breakfast that morning to lean across the table and give me in quiet tones the startling news that without warning at 4:00 that morning on the Ongjin peninsula a heavy artillery barrage had been opened by the North Korean Communists upon the defensive forces of the Korean Republic below the 38th Parallel.

After heavy casualties, the latter were reported falling back. Shortly thereafter, Kaesong, just south of the line, had been surrounded, and the entire Parallel was under Northern attack. Heavy concentrations of North Koreans were reported pressing forward into the Uijongbu and Ch'unch'on valleys which converge on Seoul. Communist landings had already been made at a number of points along the east coast below the Parallel. The extent and power of these thrusts revealed immediately that this was no ordinary border clash, but an elaborately planned, all-out invasion.

The chancery that Sunday morning quickly took on the aspect of a "city room" going to press, as messages flew back and forth and hurried conferences were held. All sections of the Embassy were on duty. Ambassador John Muccio and his Counselor, Everett Drumright, had been in their offices since early morning conferring with staff members, coordinating the activities of the various Embassy branches, drafting telegrams, maintaining contact with the KMAG<sup>1</sup>

headquarters, and consulting with the Korean Government. The Chief of ECA mission, Dr. Bunce, and his staff were on hand to provide such logistic and other assistance as might be required by the emergency. JAS<sup>2</sup> went immediately into action to provide the necessary administrative support necessary to a large embassy working under high pressure, and to perfect plans for an evacuation of dependents, if and when required.

Embassy security was strengthened and arms issued to additional personnel. A command post was established in the Military Attaché's office at the chancery and a KMAG liaison officer, Major Holland, took up his station there. A situation map and communications log were kept current as telephone and other reports came in from the various KMAG officers assigned to South Korean units in the field. Public Relations Officer James Stewart handled the local press and those

few foreign correspondents who happened to be in Korea.

The members of UNCOK<sup>3</sup> were brought up to date and soon foregathered at nearby Duk Soo Palace to study the situation and report<sup>4</sup> to the UN Secretary General. At about 10:30 that morning a statement by the Ambassador was broadcast over Embassy transmitter WVTP to all American residents in the Seoul area, briefly outlining the situation, asking that they remain calmly in their homes and off the streets and requesting them to stay near their radios for further instructions.

Throughout the day and far into the night the Ambassador and the Counselor conferred in person at frequent intervals with President Rhee and his Cabinet ministers, with the UN Commission, with our KMAG headquarters at Sobbinggo (a suburb of Seoul where the Korean Army GHQ was located) and, by telephone, with General MacArthur's headquarters at Tokyo and with Washington.

<sup>1</sup>Joint Administrative Services.

<sup>2</sup>United Nations Commission on Korea.

<sup>3</sup>UN Document S/1496, June 25, 1950.

<sup>4</sup>Korean Military Advisory Group, U. S. military advisers attached to the Army of the Republic of Korea.

And what of the reaction of the Seoul populace? In the center of the city all of the municipal services remained quietly on the job. Fewer people than usual were in the streets, except for the main highway routes leading north where curious crowds watched the trucks and guns of their army rolling forward to the battle line.

Around 1:30 p.m. Radio Pyongyang<sup>5</sup> went on the air stating that the attack on South Korea was being staged to repulse alleged border violations on the part of the South Korean forces. Two military observers of UNCOK, however, had only that week completed a survey of the entire 38th Parallel and could assert, as they subsequently did,<sup>6</sup> that no offensive moves had been prepared or carried out from the South. Radio Pyongyang also announced that initial successes by Communist units had carried them from five to ten kilometers south all across the Parallel—pretty well substantiated by the reports reaching the Embassy.

#### *Pace Quickens*

At noon the weather began to clear and by 2:00 p.m. visibility was excellent. Unidentified planes had been reported over Seoul early that morning and now raids on the city might be expected. An air-raid warning system within the chancery was coordinated with a hastily improvised city-wide warning network. Skywatchers were stationed on the Embassy roof. A soup kitchen for Embassy personnel was set up by some of the womenfolk; there was no time for regular meals.

Gloomy reports continued to filter into the command post. South Korean forces on the Ongjin peninsula were retreating under heavy pressure and their plight was considered hopeless. Rescue efforts had been made, but two of the YMS's sent were reportedly sunk by North Korean PC boats. Our seven KMAC officers and men in that area had been flown out in the nick of time in small liaison planes.

Increasing pressure from the North continued to build up

<sup>5</sup>Pyongyang is the North Korean capital.  
<sup>6</sup>U.N. Document S/1507, June 26, 1950.

Standing beside the armored rail car which escorted their train one week before hostilities broke out in Korea are (l. to r.): FSO John F. Stone (Consul General at Pusan), Chang Kyung Keun, Korean Vice Minister of Defense; Col. Sterling Wright (Acting Commanding Officer of KMAC); Shin Sung Mo (Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Defense); the Honorable John Foster Dulles; Ambassador John Muccio; Major General Chae (then Chief of Staff of the Korean Army, since killed in action); FSO John M. Allison; Foreign Minister Ben C. Limb; FSO Arthur Emmons; General Yu (Commanding Officer of the Seventh Korean Division).



all along the line throughout the afternoon as the North Koreans sought a weak spot for a breakthrough towards Seoul, and reports of tank concentrations at the Imjin River below Kaesong and at Uijongbu and Ch'unch'on had ominous implications. The South Koreans were fighting stubbornly but were gradually being forced back by superior artillery and armor and by deft flanking moves on the part of the Communists.

At 5:15 p.m. a play-by-play telephone description of a Yak strafing attack on Kimpo Airfield, some 15 miles south, was accompanied by strafing of the Seoul military airstrip. Seven of the ten unarmed training planes which, together with some light liaison aircraft, then constituted the entire South Korean air force, were hit.

By evening Uijongbu, 15 miles from Seoul, was reported under heavy attack by Communist armored units, including a spearhead of twenty tanks. Eight were believed to have broken through with little to stop their advance on Seoul. Embassy wardens enforced a blackout. More arms were issued to Embassy personnel and standby electric power was readied. At 9:00 p.m. President Rhee went on the air in an appeal to his people to remain calm. American residents were asked by the Embassy during the evening to put together a few necessary belongings and plans were further perfected for an emergency evacuation through the port of Inchon. Throughout the night the tension mounted.

#### *Evacuation Begins*

Finally, at 12:30 a.m. on June 26 the Ambassador ordered the evacuation plan put into immediate effect for all American women and children. Ninety-five of the Embassy's women employees, including the telephone operators, responded magnificently to this by volunteering to stay behind, which they did. Emergency destruction of certain Embassy files began and the night soon was lit by their lurid flames. Women and children evacuees from the outlying city districts were concentrated at the chancery by 4:00 a.m., 682 of them. They were driven in buses and cars to Inchon and embarked on a merchant ship. They were convoyed to Fukuoka, Japan, under a U. S. naval and air escort and two days later landed without mishap. A further evacuation of approximately 300 persons through the port of Pusan was effected the following day.

The staff of the Embassy and its associated agencies stayed on the job at Seoul until the city was abandoned by the Korean Government on June 27. A series of airlifts then were set up at Kimpo to ferry the remaining Americans out to Japan. Well over 300 persons were thus evacuated and, in the course of the operation, the fighter cover provided by the Far Eastern Air Force Command was compelled to shoot down a Yak which attempted to interfere. The bulk of the KMAC personnel were flown out from the field at Suwon that same day. Great credit is due this Command for the highly effective manner in which the air evacuation was accomplished under conditions of great difficulty and risk.

An estimated total of 2,070 Americans were evacuated from Korea between June 26 and June 29 by sea and air without a single serious casualty. Furthermore, all diplomatic personnel, foreign businessmen, missionaries and others who wished to do so, were given an opportunity to leave Korea. Ambassador Muccio, with Drumright, Noble, Prendergast, Stewart, and Macdonald, as well as the Military and Naval attachés and other highly essential Embassy staff personnel remained with the Korean Government and, in its and, in its company, made successive withdrawals southward.

### *Volunteers for Special Mission*

Since I was not attached to the Embassy, I volunteered for a special mission on behalf of the Ambassador. Provided with a jeep, a Korean driver who knew the roads and a carbine as protection (mostly moral!) against any Communist guerrillas who might be working behind the lines, I started off at 3:00 o'clock on the morning of June 26th through the darkened and almost deserted streets of Seoul. Artillery fire rumbled and echoed away to the north. The night was moonlit, but fortunately no air raids had developed over the city.

As we drove south through the remainder of the night we passed numerous small towns in each of which we were challenged by police. Invariably they shoved the muzzles of their guns under our noses as we stopped to identify ourselves; I was glad to observe their zeal, but frankly was more worried about getting a "friendly" bullet through my head from some such jittery source than from a guerrilla ambush. Forlorn pairs of Youth Corps boys were stationed at many of the bridges—guards with wooden guns. They stared nervously at us as our jeep sped past.

At dawn we stopped to fill the radiator and were overtaken by the only other vehicle we had seen since leaving Seoul. It was piloted at breakneck speed by Francis Barnhart, a USIE officer who had been sent to round up Americans living in the south central part of the peninsula and to hurry them on their way to the evacuation ships standing by at Pusan.

Shortly after daylight we crossed the Kum River over a narrow concrete viaduct whose surface stood only a bare eight inches above the flooded stream. It was blown up about two weeks later by American forces defending the Kum River line.

Upon arrival at Taejon around 11:30 a.m., I got in touch with the KMAG headquarters there and put in a call to Seoul. The Embassy informed me that the original basis for my mission had not materialized and suggested that I continue south to Pusan to catch a ship for Japan and return by air to Washington. The line north of Seoul was by now sagging under continued heavy pressure.

### *More Refugees*

At 5:30 that afternoon Barnhart showed up with 85 Americans, principally missionaries, and including 25 children. They had been on the road since early morning, and Capt. Sauer, in charge of KMAG at Taejon, quickly arranged meals and sleeping accommodations for them. I had assisted many of these same Americans in the evacuation from Korea which took place before the outbreak of World War II and I offered to take over responsibility for the group. Barnhart and Robert Kinney (of the ECA mission at Seoul) ably acted as my collaborators during the hectic journey which followed.

Our first move, after seeing that everyone had been fed, was to visit the Civil Governor and to enlist his aid in setting up a special train to take the group to Taegu and Pusan. It would leave the following day (June 27) at noon, in time to reach a ship for Japan that night. We established a blackout before going to bed.

At midnight, however, our sleep was rudely interrupted. A radio call relayed from Seoul stated that serious breakthroughs had occurred and that further organized resistance to the invaders was problematical. All Americans were urged to leave Korea at once. This included the Military Advisory Group. Capt. Sauer and his men were ordered to demolish their radio set-up and go south to Pusan by road immediately.



*World Wide Photo*

American dependents make a hurried departure from a Korean port.

Everyone was roused at once. We decided to make for Taegu and Pusan over the road rather than await the special train. It was also possible that the railway might be sabotaged. We had ten vehicles: seven jeeps, two with trailers, a station wagon and two trucks (one for baggage).

A convoy was organized but at the last moment one of the trucks gave out and virtually all baggage had to be abandoned. We started south at 1:30 a.m. The roads were atrocious, mainly large chunks of loose broken stone strewn helter-skelter.

Save for one pistol, my carbine provided the only protection against possible guerrilla attack. For several years considerable bands of armed Communists had infiltrated mountainous areas east and south of our proposed route. Although many had been liquidated by the South Korean army and police, reinforcements might by now be working their way inland from the coast in some force. The landing at P'ohang of a reported 2,000 men was especially disturbing, since from that point a land corridor runs back through the mountains, giving access to Taegu. We therefore felt great pressure to keep our column moving south as fast as possible.

We climbed slowly up out of the valley in the darkness through wild mountain country to the hamlet of Okch'on. Here the police informed us that the main road to Taegu had been blocked by a heavy landslide. We decided on a detour which would cost us some 60 extra miles of mountain driving, and which would eventually lead us, via Ch'ongsan, back to the main road at Yongdong.

The detour proved considerably worse than the main road and in places appeared all but impassable. At a number of points bridges were out and we were forced to drive into the ravines and out again on the other side. In crossing two very considerable passes on steep grades, many of the loaded vehicles faltered repeatedly. The leak in my own jeep grew worse until it had to be refilled with water every fifteen or twenty minutes. Each breakdown meant halting the whole column.

At dawn, when we reached a valley near the headwaters of the Kum, it was obvious that repairs would have to be made to several vehicles. These were accomplished on all but the station wagon, whose broken fuel pump foiled our ingenuity. The station wagon's eight passengers had to be distributed among the other eight vehicles and all remaining baggage (including, inadvertently, a satchel containing 100,-

000 won) was jettisoned. We now had six people in each jeep, plus five or six more in each trailer and nearly 35 in the truck!

During our halt, planes began to appear overhead and as the convoy was fully exposed on the open road, there was more than casual speculation as to their identity. They paid no attention to us however, and we resumed our southward march. By 11:30 a.m. the main road at Yongdong was at last regained. Here we had our first food and drink since leaving Taejon.

The road from here on generally paralleled the railway (reported still open to Pusan), and there was less fear that a further breakdown would strand us. By now the rocky roads were chewing our tires to pieces and we had 18 or 20 flats. I changed five tires on my jeep alone.

About 30 miles north of Taegu we caught up with Capt. Sauer and his crew. A bridge had collapsed under his  $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck, which had fallen upside down into the ravine ten feet below. Fortunately, the occupants had been saved by an oil drum in the back which had kept one side of the overturned truck from hitting the ground. They crawled out and, with the help of some Koreans, righted the vehicle and ultimately proceeded on their way. With local assistance a bypass was dug across the ravine. How lucky that our overloaded truck had not reached that bridge first!

After passing several more downed bridges we finally came to one over a deep stream bed which had only partly collapsed, leaving a surface barely wide enough for the treads of the jeeps. As there was no other way around, everyone was unloaded and the vehicles driven over empty, one by one. The structure looked too shaky for our  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton truck. After some thought it was decided to lay two telephone poles in the center of the bridge between the wheels. They would support the truck long enough for the driver to jump should the bridge collapse. With admirable *sang froid* he made it across, amid the cheers of all present, although more of the bridge surface gave way as he passed.

At length we left the rail line and climbed over the last steep mountain pass above Taegu. At the top, one more of my tires blew out. There were no more spares. I drove the last eight miles into the city on the rim.

We arrived in Taegu at 4:30 p.m., having been on the road 15 hours, and arranged with the station master for a special train to start for Pusan within an hour. I presented

my jeep (now excess baggage) to the Chief of the Provincial Police, much to that gentleman's surprised delight.

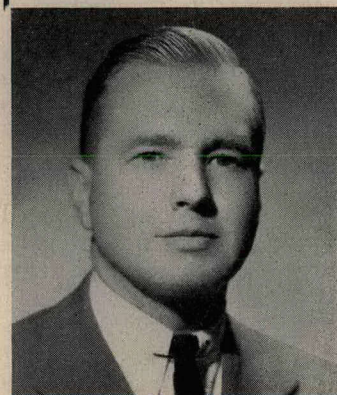
The train took us into Pusan at 9:00 p.m. Fighter planes were seen overhead at frequent intervals throughout the afternoon, but since our luck thus far had held so well, we presumed them friendly, as, in fact, it turned out.

At Pusan we were met, in a drenching rain, by Vice Consul Gregory Henderson, Commander William Achurch of the Coast Guard, together with a contingent of KMAG officers. All hands were soon bundled aboard the "Lone Star State," a "Victory" ship whose Capt. Harper and officers and crew generously gave up their quarters to the women and children. One hundred Americans were thus embarked.

At 3:00 a.m. (June 28) we sailed, in thick weather, for Fukuoka, arriving there at 4:30 the following afternoon, just as the *Reinholdt* from Inchon was landing her evacuees. At this point the U. S. military occupation authorities and the Red Cross took over in the best possible tradition and their effective and kindly care eased all further worries and anxieties.

To me, one of the most inspiring features of this experience was the fact that during our difficult exodus from Taejon to Japan I heard not a single word of complaint from any one of us—but the *children* were the most magnificent of all. Moses couldn't have had it any better!

FSO Arthur Emmons graduated from St. Paul's School and Harvard University. He was one of the Sikong Expedition to South-eastern Tibet from 1931 to 1933 and the British-American Himalayan Expedition in 1936. He became a vice consul and secretary in the Diplomatic Service and was assigned to Montreal March 2, 1939, later serving in Hankow, Keijo, Montevideo, in Japan in the Office of Political Adviser to Supreme Comdr. Allied Forces, Seoul and Madrid from 1946 to 1950. Mr. Emmons has been recently transferred to FE in the Dept. and was on a routine trip to Korea when he suddenly found himself in the middle of a war.



Arthur B. Emmons, III

## Leland Morris

Leland Morris died in Washington on July 3. He had been privileged to enjoy only nineteen months of the retirement which he had earned through so many years of faithful and distinguished service. During four decades of service Leland made his way, by dint of personal integrity and steady perseverance, from the bottom rung of the ladder, as a student interpreter in Turkey, to the highest position of the Service. His last regular post in the field had been as Ambassador to Iran in 1944-45, but following that he had served on several special assignments before final retirement.

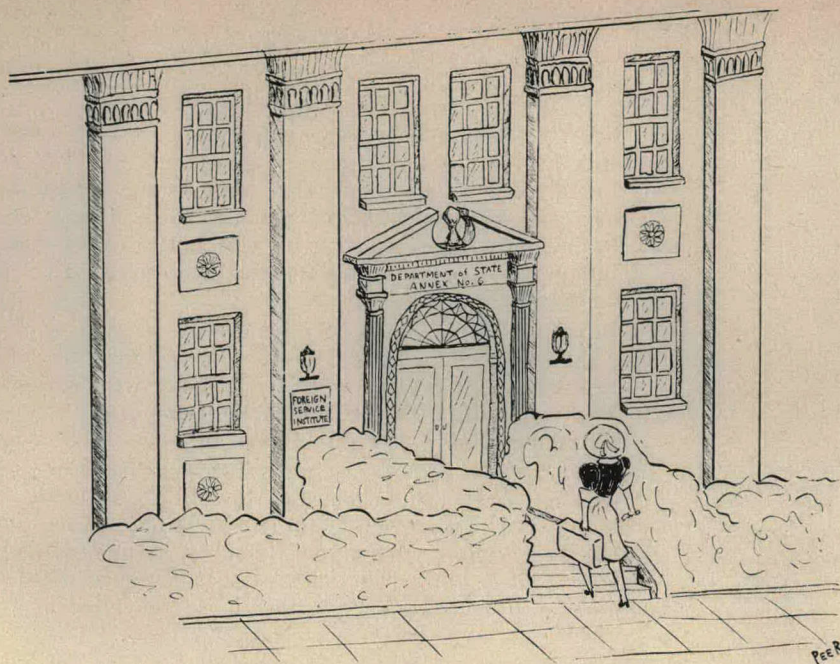
It was my own privilege to serve under his direction in the Embassy at Berlin in the dark days of 1940-41 and to help him with the trials and responsibilities of leadership in the American official group which was held in close confinement and isolation by the Germans for five months after Pearl Harbor. He had the heavy task of receiving from von

Ribbentrop, on the afternoon of December 11, the German declaration of war; and he bore with silence and dignity Ribbentrop's offensive manner and provocative words on that occasion. It was the first and last time he was received by the German Foreign Minister in his long period of service as *Chargé d'Affaires* in Berlin.

Leland was a man of slow and deliberate judgment, fair and undeviatingly firm in his decisions. These, together with his rich experience and deep personal integrity, were the qualities which made it possible for him to serve his country as he did.

In his passing, the Foreign Service will mourn the loss of a staunch and loyal member, and one who had brought credit upon it.

GEORGE F. KENNAN



*FSS-13*

or

*Life With Our  
Foreign Service Gals*

*A Story in two parts*

*by Kathleen Lyon*

*and Joan Crowley*

*Part 1*

BY KATHLEEN LYON

November 30—Beautiful day in Arizona. Rode to the Claypool post office, but still no word from The State Department. Stopped to chat with Mrs. Peterson. Cows chewed up her prize chrysanthemums. She was quite upset. I suggested she plant peonies next fall. Spent rest of day reading. Must seek something active before too long. Getting lazy.

December 1—Today was different. The tranquility of the siesta was shattered. The grapevine was smoking. The postmaster delivered his first letter (special delivery) in years. Heads popped out of the windows of the adobes and all the dogs barked, as he strolled on our walk with the letter. I hurriedly read its contents. "Report to Washington for duty in the Foreign Service." The throng gathered outside. Tears of happiness came to my eyes. Half of the neighbors started to cry. I had difficulty explaining to them that this was one of the happiest days of my life.

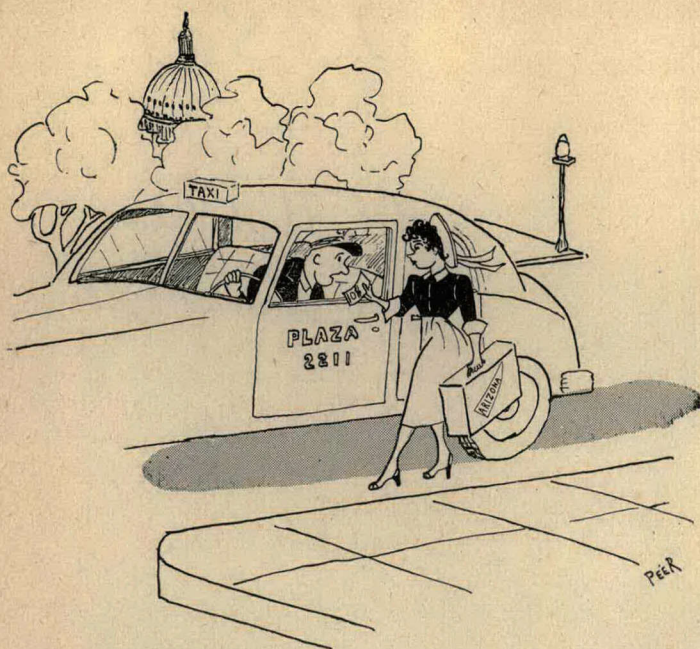
December 15—Busy packing and sorting personal belongings. So many friends whom I must bid farewell. Can see myself shopping for Dior originals in Paris, doing the Samba in Rio, and skiing in Switzerland. Such excitement.

December 28—Finished packing today. The room looks rather sad. Lumps come to my throat as I sit here. I feel a bit weak in the knees. The world seems to grow so large in my imagination and home is such a little part of it.

January 3—Got up early to pack the car. Family drove me to Phoenix to catch the plane. As departure time drew near and I started toward the plane my mind was made up but I wasn't getting the fullest cooperation from my knees. Wanted to run back to where the family stood. Momentarily I didn't want to go to Washington or anywhere else. Turned and waved once more to the family and then with a "do or die" attitude of a newly recruited Girl Scout I went aboard. My mind was in a whirl. Kept thinking about those "dear hearts and

gentle people." Doubtfulness of said venture was crowding out the certainty with which I had originally made application. Was brought back to reality by the pompous looking individual occupying the seat next to mine. Vaguely listened to him rant and rave about the international situation, and the poor caliber of people who were chosen to represent the United States abroad. Finally managed to tell him I was going to Washington to work for the Foreign Service. Thus ending our conversation and somewhat restoring my confidence.

January 4—As we circled over National airport, I looked down upon a panorama of defiant looking government buildings and cars crawling like ants along the highways. In contrast to Claypool, Arizona, it was rather frightening. The plane landed. Regular madhouse here. I was pushed through the turnstiles, into the airport building, on through to the other side and into a taxi before I knew what was happening. Finally got to "1734 New York Ave. Northwest." Gave the driver a \$10 bill for the 80c ride, and by a few things that he said I guess this was not the customary manner of liquidating a taxi bill. I tried to act indignant and turned to leave. Caught my hose on a part of the fender and ruined it. What a mess. Dismayed but not defeated, I entered the building in search of Room 113. After being interrupted by the telephone twelve times I introduced myself to the receptionist. Sat glued to my chair the next two hours watching the activity. Filled out hundreds of forms in triplicate. As the afternoon wore on I was writing my name as Ashfork, Arizona, and was indeed dubious as to why I had been born and couldn't remember where. Finally, someone told me to go take the oath. I stumbled down the hall and joined a rather bewildered looking group with right hands raised. Assume I was sworn in. Said "I do" when everyone else did. Got into another line. Was told to turn my head to the right, then to the left, and not to let the bright lights bother me. The camera clicked and I moved on. Next I had my fingerprints taken. It's now 8:30 p.m., dear diary, and despite the strong odor of cabbage that drifts from the kitchen to this forlorn little room, a bed has never looked so good.



"by a few things he said I guess this was not the customary manner of liquidating a taxi bill."

January 5—What a day! Started out this morning with instructions from the landlady as to how to get to work via trolley. Took me two hours via trolley, a walk and taxi. Finally made it to the Walker-Johnson building and was told to go to the Foreign Service Institute for typing and shorthand exams. Found the designated room, but panic seized me. Couldn't type "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country" and Gregg would never have recognized my shorthand.

January 13—Sit here writing with somewhat mixed emotions. Today, I got the word. Latin American area—Quito, Ecuador to be exact! I was nervous this afternoon when I talked to the FP area officer. From the post report it sounds interesting. But I looked at Quito on the map, and it's so far away from Claypool!

January 1—Today I entered the mysterious confines of the Institute. Typing, shorthand, Spanish and lectures. People are all very nice. Still a bit confused, but I think I'm going to like it here.

January 19—Unusual day. Went over to the Naval Dispensary for an altitude examination. An interesting contraption of wires attached to my legs and arms, and breathing with a funny gadget placed in my mouth, gave proof of my ability to withstand the altitude! Felt quite pleased about this. Spanish instruction via records is quite good. The lectures enlightening. Feel more at home each day.

January 20—Can't write much tonight. Sore arms . . . yellow fever and typhus shots. Feel as if I still had the needle in my arm.

January 24—Followed through on a message to report to Walker-Johnson Building. Found myself in the same line again. Head to the right, to the left, eyes to the front. The camera clicked. This time they used film.

February 9—Am getting a bit of a complex about this "security" clearance. Topic of all conversations at coffee time. Wonder if I ought to present the letter I brought to Washington with me, to my Congressman. Maybe he could help. Stayed awake for hours last

night, trying to think of something in my past. People are beginning to raise an eyebrow and say "You still here?" Hope it comes through soon.

February 13—I'm back on the merry-go-round again. Today I was "security cleared." This time it's travel orders, pay card, leave card, and another inventory of personal belongings. I can't eat, I can't sleep, and I've got that funny feeling in my stomach again. Quito seems so very far away.

February 21—Keep looking at my tickets and passport to make sure I've really got them. Fly first by National to Miami, then by Pan-American to Balboa and Quito. Two days before I leave Washington—and in one more I'll be in Quito. Can't quite take it in.

February 22—I've packed and unpacked, and now I'm re-packing. Can't believe that tomorrow I'll be on my way at long last. I'm certain Quito will be as bewildering as was Washington upon arrival. But on the other hand, with Unit I of Spoken Spanish virtually memorized, how can I go wrong? *¿Qué dice Ud? No entiendo.*



Kathleen Lyon

Born in Ashfork, Arizona, in 1923, Kathleen Lyon specialized in business administration and journalism at the University of Arizona at Tucson. When the Journal's request for an article was transmitted via the Institute, she started keeping this diary for us.



## Part 2

By JOAN CRAWLEY

Funny how calm I was. I had been so excited when everyone else had left for all parts of the world. I couldn't imagine how *they* could be so calm. Then finally my number came, just as I was feeling as permanent as the Washington Monument. I was able to assume a quiet non-chalance, gave everyone a benevolent smile, and shrugged it off with "Nothing to it!"—just as through leaving for Europe was the most natural thing in the world.

We were to sail on an army transport. The transportation man in Washington had painted a very dismal picture of army transports. I expected to sleep in a hammock with 6 inches between me and the person above me. Actually it wasn't that way at all. There were 6 inches between me and the person below me.

We left Washington and took the train to New York. I say "we"—there was quite a group of us State Department people. There were 3 Vice Consuls and their wives, one single Vice Consul, whom I managed to snare with my various feminine wiles. I told him I wasn't any different

from any other beautiful girl with superior breeding and intelligence. He was enchanted. There were also 2 other lowly clerks-stenos like myself, and a male clerk. Our 2 days in New York were spent taking care of paper work. Believe me, if you think it's impossible to spend 2 days taking care of paper work, you haven't worked for the government. I quiver to think of how many filing cabinets in Washington are graced with papers with my name on it.

Let's see, where was I. Oh yes, boarding the ship. They had an army band at the dock playing stirring army marches. I was stirred. With a final toot of the whistle the ship swung away from the dock and the band swung into a sentimental "Now Is the Hour" followed by a sentimental "Auld Lang Syne". I sentimentalized, and my stomach popped up to my throat and stuck there. There were a lot of people on the dock waving goodbye to friends. I just waved. I spotted a friendly looking sea gull and waved at him. He tilted his wings back and forth and flew off. From my previous experience with New York birds, I was just as glad.

Joan Patricia Crawley wrote this, not as an article for the Journal, but as a letter to the people she worked with in the Director General's office while waiting for her first assignment. It isn't often the JOURNAL publishes something forwarded from the News Letter, but this seemed to warrant it. Miss Crawley is a native Californian and a graduate of UCLA. She is 22 and this is her first government job.



Joan Crawley

The ship was wonderful. The two other stenographers and myself shared a cabin for four. We had a good location—right on the promenade deck, one of the closest cabins to the lounge and doors to the outside deck—a fact for which I was to be very thankful.

We were awakened every morning at 7 am, a necessity as we had to be at breakfast at 7:30 am. On looking back, this was probably the worst part of the whole trip. There you were at 8 am, just waking up, breakfast over and not a damned thing to do except wait for lunch, which crept up on you at 11:30 am.

Dinner came at the unheard of hour of 4:30 pm. In fact my stomach didn't know what to do with my food at that hour. That is, of course, except for the first night out when my stomach knew darned good and well what to do with my dinner—and did it with neatness and dispatch. And oh boy, the next morning! First I was afraid I was going to die. Then I was afraid I wasn't going to die.

My fellow vagabonds were wonderful and I'll certainly never forget them nor the experiences we shared. That's one sad part about beating around the world like this. There are so many grand people you meet, people you'd like to know better and to have as good friends the rest of your life. I found the same true in Washington. But we're all from different parts of the States and we're all bound for different parts of the world. It's discouraging and yet it's wonderful, for you gain something from each new friend

you meet, and hope that maybe they have gained by whatever you may have to offer.

We docked at Bremerhaven, Germany, Sunday morning April 30, and guess how we spent the day—that's right, paper work. We said goodbye to all our U. S. currency—changed it into marks for use on the German economy, and scrip, for use in the U. S. establishments. I have no more silver coins to rattle—even the nickles are in paper money and there are no pennies at all. Neither are there any \$5 bills, as when you change a ten you get all these little ones—about the size of monopoly money. 5, 10, 25, and 50 cent denominations are the same size. You can see how you could get quite a wad. Then you get a number of marks and your wallet looks like a pillow.

#### A Choice of Jobs

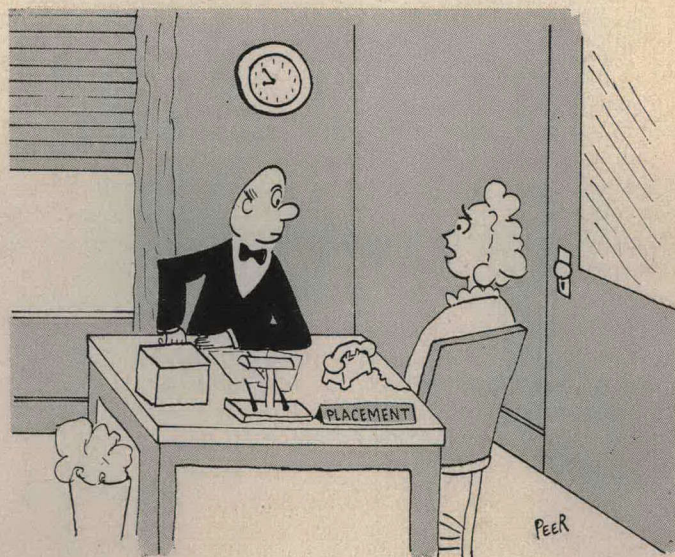
In Frankfurt, I reported first to a Mr. Brown for placement. He told me "It looks like you're on your way to Berlin". I shrugged significantly. If the government wants to baffle the Russians, I'm their gal. Mr. Brown said he'd give me a couple of days to think it over. When I came back Mr. Brown offered me as an alternative a position in Bad Nauheim.

Mr. Brown told me there wasn't much to do in Bad Nauheim. This is true at night-time, for the place is as dead as a doornail. But if a person should get tired of doing nothing, he can always play tennis, nine holes of golf, go swimming, horsebackriding, bike riding, ice skating, rowing, or stand in the streets and dodge the autos, bicycles and hansom cabs.

The town itself nestles up against a little hill. It is all built around a park and you can walk from one end to another in 15 minutes.

You have probably come to the conclusion that this is the job I took. You're right. However the reason was that the Berlin job would be straight steno work while this is in research with a chance for a promotion in about 6 months. The work is quite interesting: we do sociological reporting on such things as education, youth movements, women's activities, cultural activities, public welfare and the like. I myself, of course, am just a little clerk chained to a filing cabinet and can go as far as the typewriter. But as long as I like the work, and I do, I'm happy.

"If the government wants to baffle the Russians, I'm their gal."



In these small towns you are recognized immediately as an American. The reactions are mixed. When you meet some of these people at the grass roots level, and not some of the shady characters of the big cities, it is quite encouraging. You might ask "what is discouraging?" (Of course you might not too.)

During the week I saw Eleanor, Nickie and Iris, three friends from McLean Gardens in Washington. They have an apartment in Frankfort, and are all stationed there permanently. They had us over for a party one night and we had them out to our hotel for a party another night. (Great life this Government work!) It was wonderful seeing them again and reminiscing over the good old days in Washington.

On Sunday we all departed for our different posts throughout Germany. Before I left Frankfort I made a trans-Atlantic call home to the folks. The connection was unbelievably marvelous and I could have sworn that Mother was in the next phone booth. The amazing thing was that it was 7:30 pm in Germany, and I had eaten dinner while my folks were probably in the middle of breakfast, there being 9 hours difference between Germany and California.

It took about 45 minutes to put the call through so I had to run for my train (1/2 hour, 30c to Bad Nauheim). As I was dashing, I could hear the train whistle. I jumped on just as it started. I stood panting, looked around, and there I was—standing in the baggage car. I was looking at the conductor and 2 other Germans. They were looking at me. They spoke no English. I can count up to four in German. Well, we all just laughed—the international language. Fortunately the car had a back door, so by moving bicycles and crates around, they escorted me back. All I could think of was "my, what an interesting two years I'm going to have."

#### *The New Job*

So I started off for work Monday morning all ready for my new job. I was 10 minutes late as I didn't want to spoil them right off the bat.

Seriously though, I like my job very much, and also my boss and Miss Butler, the other lady in the office. I certainly realize my responsibilities and intend to do the very best I can.

Our offices are in the Grand Hotel. Intelligence Division, which includes political and economic reporting as well as our own sociological, has one floor. I have met the rest of the people in the division, and they are all nice and cordial.

The town itself I dearly love. I walk to and from work and usually manage to get out for walks once or twice an evening. It stays light until after 8 pm, and the townspeople are all out promenading along the main drag. There is one street lined with large hotels impressive in their European grandeur. Pre-war grandeur of course. There are narrow crooked streets and fascinating shops. There is a large park in the center of town and all the streets are lined with trees. At night the sky is filled with stars, and the days are warm and sunny. It is positively enchanting.

Unfortunately the whole division is moving to Frankfort, though I don't know when. Some people say next week and others say next October. My trunk had been in Frankfort for 10 days, and I finally got it to Bad Nauheim. I was up until 1 a.m. unpacking it. Then the next morning at work I was greeted with "We're moving to Frankfort next week."

Frankfort's one advantage is its convenient location to

the rest of Europe. Housing is bad, but fortunately I can move in with Eleanor, Nickie and Iris in September. If we move before that, I have lined up an apartment with Betty Lou Brown, another friend from Washington. If you don't have an "in" like this it is just awful trying to find a decent place to live.

#### *Pros and a few Cons*

Here at Bad Nauheim I have one room that is every bit as big as our living room at home. I have 2 closets, not built in but rather like cupboards and you lock them with big keys. I have 2 exposures, one with a balcony. I have 2 chaise lounges, 3 tables and 3 chairs. I have a combination sink and dresser all one piece, marble or something top. The bed is comfortable to sleep in, but the mattress is in 3 sections, which gives a rather surprising effect when you sit on it. The room is quite comfortable, and despite all this furniture plus my trunk and luggage, I have more space than I know what to do with. The maid comes in daily to make the bed and to clean up. I often wonder if Mother will be able to support me in the manner to which I will be accustomed when I get home.

There are drawbacks: Bugs fly in the window, moths in particular are pesky. I come home at night, unlock my closets, and say "time to come out for air boys." Then I jump back. Another thing, meals are not served at the hotels, which means dragging yourself across town at 8 a.m. on an empty stomach. But we can eat there in the Grand Hotel which is certainly convenient—and good food too. The service the German help gives is a welcome change from the gay nonchalance of the Stateside waiters. They are inefficient, but they go about their inefficiency in an efficient manner and one gets the impression he is getting service. One can always eat at the German restaurants, but I am reluctant to try my hand at it alone.

#### *All Work and No Play, Etc.*

Friday I phoned my friends in Frankfort and said I was coming in. They threw a mattress on the floor, along with some blankets and tablecloths, and I was set for the weekend. Saturday night we went to the opera (Aida) which was very good. Sunday we cooked breakfast for some visiting firemen friends of the girls. I cooked the eggs—gee it was fun to mess around in the kitchen. And I mean mess. Nickie cut her finger, the coffee boiled over 3 times, the napkin for the bacon caught fire and we forgot to chill the fruit. But through it all I stuck to my post, and believe me, the eggs were delicious.

After breakfast we took a drive down Stuttgart way. We stopped for a while at Baden Baden (I presume that's German for Walla Walla). This town is a famous gambling resort, and we peeked at the gaming rooms at the casino there. The ornate furnishings outdid any Hollywood production—it was really unbelievable. This town is in the French zone, so we were feeling quite cosmopolitan. I was anxious to try out some of my French. It's an amazing thing, but every time someone speaks German to me I want to answer in French. I am just full of witty sayings such as "c'est la vie" and "je ne comprend pas." But we sang three verses of Allouette and let it go at that.

All in all, it's going to be a wonderful experience here in Germany. I'm so very thankful for the stroke of good fortune that led me here, and I only hope I can do right by it. There are a lot of places to see in the next two years, a lot of people to meet. A lot of work and a lot of play. A lot of living.

# ECA in Europe

By HOYT PRICE, FSO

*ECA Photo*

Fruits and vegetables come to market in American trucks with the Marshall plan shield on the door.



The Marshall Plan has now reached its halfway mark in point of time. Its underlying principles need no repetition here. The Economic Cooperation Administration, the organization responsible for carrying out the Plan, is also well known. However, the story of the development of its European arm is probably unfamiliar to readers of the Journal who have not been directly in contact with the organization.

The Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 provided for the appointment of a United States Special Representative in Europe, and for the establishment in each participating country of a special mission for economic cooperation, under the jurisdiction of the special representative.

The Special Representative is the chief representative of the United States Government to the central coordinating organization established by the countries participating in the European Recovery Program—the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). The events leading to the creation of this latter body are well known. On June 5, 1947, Secretary Marshall, in an address at Harvard, suggested to the European nations that they take the initiative in drawing up a program to place Europe on its feet economically, and promised American support. The free nations of Western Europe accepted this suggestion, and formed the Committee for European Economic Cooperation at a conference in Paris in July, 1947, which drafted the first outlines of such a program. Subsequently, in April, 1948, after passage of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, which appropriated the necessary funds, the participating countries signed an accord creating the OEEC.

## *The Program Starts*

ON APRIL 22, 1948, W. Averell Harriman, then Secretary of Commerce, was appointed Special Representative in Europe for the European Recovery Program, with the rank of Ambassador. Ambassador Harriman arrived at the Paris headquarters of the OEEC June, 1948, with a total staff of five. As an office building, he secured from the French Government (rent-free) the eighteenth-century Hotel de Talleyrand, overlooking the Place de la Concorde and the Tuileries gardens. This building, which from the outside still maintains the appearance of a sumptuous residence of the old regime, was originally built in 1767 as the living quarters of the Count of St. Florentin. Despite

its many occupants since that time—among others Talleyrand, the Barons Rothschild, the German Admiralty, and Maurice Thorez, Secretary-General of the French Communist Party—the interior remained largely unaltered. However, when ECA took over, the interior was changed considerably, with the creation of corridors (some of which make at least half a dozen turns in traversing one length of the half-block long building) and the erection of partitions dividing rooms into offices. Several queer transformations resulted. For example, the former boudoir of the Baroness became the office of the Director of Information, the former stables became the Snack Bar, the former servants' quarters became the offices of the Industry Division, the former state dining room became the large Conference Room, and the former reception salons became the offices of the Ambassador and his Deputy. In spite of these alterations, much of the interior, including the enormous chandeliers in the now large Conference Room, has been preserved, as was required by terms of the rent-free contract. What the building lacked as an office however, was more than overcome by its location only two blocks from the American Embassy in Paris.

Such is the building from which the European operations of ECA are carried on. From here emanate cables, airgrams, and despatches addressed to any or all of the eighteen ECA Missions in Europe. To here forgather officers from each of these Missions and from offices in Washington, for periodic conferences.

The original five-man staff grew rapidly. By the end of April, 1949, there were in the Office of the Special Representative a total of 767 persons, 476 Americans and 291 other nationals (principally French). Since that time, the total number has fluctuated just under 800, with decreases in some divisions and increases in others, notably the Information Division and the Office of the Controller. Office space could not be found for all these people in the Hotel Talleyrand, and offices were set up in two residence hotels—the

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A native of Ozark, Arkansas, FSO C. Hoyt Price graduated from McRae High School and the University of Virginia, having acquired both an M.A. and a Ph.D. Mr. Price worked as a teller for a life insurance Co. and an economic analyst in the Foreign Service Auxiliary and an economist for the Council of Foreign Relations before he became an FSO in 1947. Mr. Price has been assigned to Berlin and was loaned to ECA on Nov. 1, 1948.

Bedford on the Rue de l'Arcade and the Wagram (formerly occupied by the American Army) on the Rue Rivoli. Present plans are for a substantial reduction in staff in the coming months, in line with the diminishing operational functions of the ECA.

### *The Framework*

The principal operating and staff divisions of the Office of the Special Representative are: the immediate Office of the Special Representative; the Office of the Deputy Special Representative; the Divisions of Industry, Food and Agriculture, Labor, Trade and Payments, Finance, Program Review, Information, and Labor Information; and the Offices of the General Counsel, the Controller, the Executive Assistant, the Special Assistant for East-West Trade, and the Special Assistant for Small Business. The functions of these various Divisions and offices are indicated by their titles. For example, the Program Review Division appraises general economic policies as they relate to the recovery program as a whole and coordinates the activities of the operating branches. A major function of this Division is to help the OEEC in planning the annual and long-range import and development programs. The statistical section of the Division supervises the gathering of information by which European progress toward recovery can be measured, and asks for the submission of Monthly Reports by the various Missions. At present, the Director of this Division is Professor A. Lincoln Gordon of Harvard and the Deputy Director, Mr. Shaw Livermore of Dun and Bradstreet.

### *A Mission for each Country*

Special missions for economic cooperation have been established in each of the participating countries except Switzerland. In most countries there is a chief of mission with the rank of minister who receives the emoluments of a chief of mission, Class 3 or Class 4, in the regular diplomatic establishment. Industrialists, labor leaders, bankers and college presidents are among those who have been appointed to these posts.

The size and organization of the Country Missions varies. As of the end of April, 1949, the largest regular missions were in Italy (52 Americans and 118 other nationals), France (84 Americans and 23 other nationals), and the United Kingdom (71 Americans and 24 other nationals). At that time the Mission to Greece consisted of 473 persons (175 Americans and 298 other nationals), but the ECA Mission to that country has assumed many of the functions of the former American Mission for Aid to Greece. Another "special case" was Western Germany, with a total Mission of only 30 people (19 Americans and 11 other nationals), since at that time the Military Government still existed. Subsequently, the High Commissioner's Office absorbed the Military Government and the ECA Mission as well as the Office of Political Affairs. The latter consisted mainly of Foreign Service Officers, with the dual function of reporting to the Department of State and forming a part of the Military Government. Now part (but not all) of the personnel in the Office of Economic Affairs of the High Commission is employed by ECA. The balance of the High Commission personnel is on the State Department payroll.

Smallest was the Mission to Iceland which employed one person—a non-American—with ECA affairs being handled by the Legation. Other small Missions were located in Ireland and Portugal. The smaller Missions have drawn heavily upon the local Embassy or Legation staffs for professional as well as administrative assistance.

The organization of the Missions by and large parallels

that of the Office of the Special Representative outlined above. However, in some of the Missions, especially in the smaller ones, one officer has had to wear two or more hats.

In summary, the main objective of the country Mission is to aid the nation to which it is accredited in all possible ways in its drive toward economic recovery, and thereby to contribute to the economic recovery of Europe as a whole. The Mission must have an intimate knowledge of the economy of the nation, its requirements, and its past and prospective trade patterns. It must keep informed on the progress of recovery and the development of economic policies and programs. It must aid the nation in putting forth the maximum effort to increase industrial and agricultural output, to restore or maintain the soundness of its currency, budget and finances, and to facilitate the flow of external trade. Furthermore, the Mission must assist the officials of each nation to explain to their people just what the United States is doing and why. Our labor people have been outstandingly helpful in this respect.

### *Public Relations Problems*

TWO ASPECTS of actual operations under the European Recovery Program seem to have given rise to most misunderstanding. (Incidentally, such misunderstanding is not limited to the European side of the Atlantic). These might be termed: (1) who gives what, and (2) how and why commodities and services move from the area of origin to the area of destination.

Aid to Europe is made available in three forms: (1) grants, (2) loans and (3) conditional aid. A *grant* is an outright gift from the Government of the United States to the government of the recipient nation. However, as pointed out below, the equivalent in local currency is deposited in a Special Account under the joint control of ECA and the recipient government. *Loans* are also transactions between governments, but require repayment with interest. *Conditional aid* is a *grant* of dollars by the Government of the United States to the government of the recipient nation, on condition that the recipient nation grant an equivalent amount of its own currency to the governments of other participating countries for purchases in the recipient country. For example, Sweden would be given dollars on condition that she give Swedish kroner of an equivalent amount to Norway, Denmark and others for purchases made or to be made in Sweden.

*(Continued on page 40)*

Minister Bingham visits the Lyon Agricultural Fair.

*Photo courtesy Philip Dur*





Retired FSO Jim Stewart, who's been authoring our Twenty-Five Years Ago the past few months, is seen clad for the garden which occupies much of his time and energy. Mr. Stewart, incidentally, refuses to relinquish his Active Membership in the Association. If any other retired officers request retention of Active Membership status, the Executive Committee will be glad to grant it to them.



*Courtesy John F. Rogers*

On the steps of the Royal Palace, Amman, Jordan, on February 24, 1950, immediately after Mr. Gerald A. Drew, the first American Minister to the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, had presented his credentials to His Majesty, King Abdullah.

First row: Mr. Gerald A. Drew, King Abdullah, Ruhi Pasha Abdul Hadi, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Second row: Mr. David Fritzman, 2nd Sec. & Charge d'Affairs ad interim. Behind and to Mr. Fritzman's left, Col. Lawrence C. Mitchell, Mil. Attache & 3rd Sec. John Rogers, on Col. Mitchell's right, Abdul Rahman Pasha Khalifa, Chief of the Royal Divan, and at rear left, Samir Pasha al-Rifa'i, Minister of Court.

## Service Glimpses

Here, in striking contrast to the group of forty years ago is the 1950 staff of the Consulate General at Bombay. First row, l. to r.: Narayan D. Sawant, Murlidhar H. Kadam, Keshav C. Gavde, Balaji L. Bhosle, Shanker Bachaji, Vishram R. Hatte, Harilal, Odi A. Kotian, S. N. Shetty, Morris Sambu, Rajaram R. Kamble, Sunder S. Dalvi, Shanker N. Chavan, Raghunath Nanji, Atmaram L. Patel, Hariwan Mangal, Lalubhai N. Saraiya, Ram Kundu Devji, Balappa Hanumantha, Pullani K. Krishnan, Alladin Khakijan, G. Krishnaswami Pillar, Janoo Gopal, Pandurang Sitaram Sawant. 2nd row: Lester R. McNelley, F.S. Clerk, Dorothy I. Sparks, F.S. Clerk, Elizabeth N. Bradfield, F.S. Clerk, Jerry F. Seffens, Radio Operator, Mary C. Albert, F.S. Clerk, James F. Amory, Vice Consul, Leslie A. Squires, Consul, Waldo E. Bailey, Consul, Clare H. Timberlake, Consul General, G. Edward Clark, Consul, Wayne M. Hartwell, Cultural Affairs Officer, Mrs. Corey B. Sanderson, Vice Consul, Robert B. Dreesen, Vice Consul, Harold W. Manley, Radio Operator, Winifred R. Burrowes, F.S. Clerk, Jamie O'Neill, F.S. Clerk. 3rd row: Chiramannil T. John, Sebastian F.

D'Souza Naranammalpuram V. Gopalakrishnan, K. Gangadhar Karkera, Gangaram Bhosle, Shanker Narain Jadhav, Jagdoo Mangal, Mudanna P. Sanil, Turkaram S. Palande, Komera Narasimha, Shanker L. Gokte, S. Narasimhachari, Subramania Raman, Kadaba V. Narain, Peringandoor K. Venkateswaran, Mrs. Doreen M. Brown, Motiram Damomal Soneji, Carmen P. deSouza, Chittoor N. V. Rajan, Joan K. Fisher, Joseph W. Belehrad, Vice Consul, Mrs. May Noronha, Olivia R. de Souza, Denzil E. Rose, Audrey B. D'Souza, Trivandrum R. Krishna, Mrs. Dulcie M. Forage, Pallikara M. N. Menon, Mrs. Marie Patterson, Koovapadi P. Ganapathy, Beryl M. Hinton, Mrs. Jeanne M. Forage, Rampratap S. Misra, Hardevi Rupchand Alimchandani, Narayan M. Ketkar, Mary Fernandez, Freda Fernandez, Naomi Saul, Barbara M. Parthew. Back row: Ramsingh, Motiram N. Mahamunker, Lawrence M. Furtado, M. Husain Rhe, Nakuva Husain, Shanker Rao K. Naidu, Krishna Ayyar Narayan, Vinayak S. Tamhane, V. Krishnamurthy, Wenceslaus G. Pereira, Narasingnalloor K. Raman,



Pabbaraju V. S. Rao, Keshav R. Rauth, Trichur R. R. Iyer, Tayamkulangara A. Parameswaran, Krishnaier Ramakrishnan, I. G. Parasuram, Eramangal A. Sivaraman, Thekkemadom R. Parasuraman, Marunnarkal I.L. Choyi, Mankav S. Narayanan, Shivasanker Sukumar, Ambadi S. Poduval, Thopil Sridar, P. K. Sankara Menon, P. Venkatasamy, Aravamudachari V. Krishnan.

*Courtesy Clare H. Timberlake, FSO*



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*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.

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**FACT vs. FICTION**

The majority of the United States Senate has publicly branded as false the charges against the State Department. Devastating though the report of the Senate Investigating Subcommittee is, the fact remains that it is about as effective in the public mind against a prolonged diet of smear and innuendo as is the retraction printed with the classified ads of a metropolitan daily compared to the libelous statement originally splashed on page one.

Faced with the possibility of government by intimidation, the State Department did a magnificent job of answering point by point the charges made against it. But fact does not have the appeal of fiction. For too many of the people the charges were not charges, but proof. They bolstered the historic distrust of the men who handle our foreign affairs. To the old epithets of "stuffed shirts," "pink tea," and "cookie pushers" has been added, however incongruous, "those Reds." While the Senate subcommittee maintained a perfectly proper silence pending completion of the hearings, the lone voice of defense to reach the public ear was that of the Department itself.

The well-known propaganda technique by which endless repetition imparts seeming truth made the shrill charges difficult to fight. Would they have been so destructive if the public was better acquainted with the Foreign Service? We think not?

The Foreign Service faces a serious public relations problem which requires long-range, intensive, sustained programming to overcome. We cannot expect to be taken on faith. To the extent that the people do not know us, their feelings will be colored by hostility and distrust.

The case of John Muccio really epitomizes the size of the task ahead. A career Foreign Service Officer, appointed to represent the United States in South Korea, he has, despite a month-long conflict, maintained constant contact with the elected officials of a government which has been forced to retreat behind a shifting line of battle. He has done this with as much disregard for his own safety as he has concern for the safety of those in his charge. His quick-thinking, quick-moving evacuation of the Americans in Korea is now recognized as a strategic victory as well as an administrative coup. A Cassandra before the conflict, his every move since it started has been right. In short, Ambassador Muccio has done his duty well.

But it is not enough that we in the Service know that Service traditions have been upheld in Korea. If we are

to have the grass roots support here that we need to really represent America abroad, we must see to it that the American people know enough about us to know those traditions and to know not only that the career service can produce a Muccio, but that he is not unique. Only when public understanding of the Service has reached that necessary peak will the actions of a Muccio be the answer they should be to the words of irresponsible slanderers.

**SPECIALISTS FOR LATIN AMERICA**

Elsewhere in this issue we are presenting a plea by an officer serving in Latin America for a systematic program of training and developing specialists for that important area. This is not a new proposal; readers of the JOURNAL may recall, for example, a similar essay some years ago by FSO Edward G. Trueblood, who argued that not only were career specialists needed in order to deal effectively with Latin American problems, but that newcomers transferred into the area from other parts of the world often did not adjust well to the Latin American scene.

The Foreign Service needs language-and-area expertness in all parts of the world, including Latin America. There used to be an idea that an officer equipped with a knowledge of diplomatic and consular practice could serve as effectively in one place as another. Whatever validity this may have had in pre-war days has been punctured by the critical developments during and since the war, with America's rise to a position of leadership in foreign affairs.

Certainly there is a generalized Foreign Service know-how which, when acquired through diverse experience, assures at least a minimum of competence and usefulness. But today we face such serious threats to world order and peace, and must tackle such complex and delicate tasks, that this alone is not enough. We need men in each important area and country who are equipped to understand the subtler aspects of what is going on, who speak the local language fluently and can establish an intimate rapport with the leaders of other countries with whom we must work. Moreover, they need to understand, as our author points out, the historical backgrounds of, and the difficulties involved in, social, economic and political problems which must be solved.

The case for developing Latin American specialists is, then, a perfectly sound one, within certain obvious limits. We would not, of course, want our posts to the South staffed by men who could not see the problems of our Good Neighbors in global perspective. Nor would we want specialization to proceed so far that there is a loss of insight into American values, aspirations and national objectives. Our experience in the Far East has taught us, at some cost, that there are always two sides to the foreign relations equation, and that over-specialization can be as dangerous as under-specialization.

Let us next consider the means to the objective. Our author proposes an elaborate program of training and development "along the lines of the specialized training given to Far Eastern and other area officers." One of the Department's highest priority training objectives is to produce a corps of language-and-area specialists who can serve skillfully in Eastern Europe and Asia. Yet the immediate goal of this program is comparatively modest; for most Asiatic countries it is to produce enough such specialists so that there can be one at every post, and at the larger posts one for every four officers. As much as additional language-and-area training is needed for Latin America; surely in Latin America we have already more than achieved a level

which in these Asiatic countries is a still distant objective. Most Latin American posts would certainly consider themselves intolerably handicapped, for example, if only one officer in four had any substantial degree of language-and-area expertness.

We are not arguing that we should do nothing about Latin American specialization. Obviously, there is much that can be done by proper policies of career management, to build up the needed expertness in area problems, and much that can be done through language programs at the post to improve language fluency. But the prospects for bringing officers back to the United States for special Latin American area training are not very bright as long as the Service operates under such sharp limitations of budget and personnel that training needs of even higher priority cannot be adequately met.

The answer to the problem, therefore, really rests with those who control our funds. We still are unable to carry out one of the simplest objectives of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, which was to provide every officer going to a new post with several months of elementary or refresher training in the language of the country; the officer who is given time to obtain 30 or 40 hours of such instruction is more fortunate than his fellows. But if the Foreign Service could be staffed more adequately for its responsibilities, there is an enormous amount that could be done.

If, if, if! Sometimes it seems as if the national motto must read, "Millions for military defense, but practically nothing for working out our foreign problems through peaceful means."

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**REPRINT FROM THE PROVIDENCE EVENING  
BULLETIN, JULY 12, 1950**

### Diplomat as Student

Because classroom seating was arranged alphabetically, I sat next to or close by John Muccio in a number of courses when we were both undergraduates in the Class of 1921 at Brown and during the four years we struck up a friendship that has been renewed intermittently since we were both graduated.

There has been some criticism—and there will be more—of the evaluation at the center in Washington of military intelligence from Korea; that we were caught in another Pearl Harbor so far as the intelligence of the surprise attack over the 38th Parallel was concerned; and that our estimate of the morale and fighting capacity of the South Koreans was entirely optimistic and over-exaggerated.

I do not know as a fact but I am willing to wager that none of that criticism will be able to be laid to the reports of John Muccio, the North Providence man at present the U. S. Ambassador to Korea.

For as an undergraduate he was nothing if not both thorough and serious; and I judge that those two qualities were carried over into his career in the consular and diplomatic service of the United States. Indeed, the last time I talked with him he impressed me not only with his sturdy thoroughness and seriousness but also with a shrewd and mature understanding of the way the world wagg'd. It was not a cynicism in his outlook upon human beings—he was always too much the idealist to be corroded by that devastating vice; it was that not many people, especially Orientals, with whom he had had extensive dealings, fooled him. He

had learned to look below the surface of things and with it there cropped up the sly sense of humor he always had. His reports, for example, were responsible for the intervention of the State Department in the internal affairs of South Korea a short while ago when Secretary Acheson warned leaders of the government that U. S. aid would be withdrawn unless they stopped their nonsense.

Even as an undergraduate he was more mature than most of the young men. He would have no truck with fraternities, thinking them a lot of nonsense. There was rebellion against campus orthodoxy in that attitude, but later in life we learned that it was not so much an attitude of dissent as a fine sense of values, toward college. Johnny

Secretary of State Dean Acheson sent this message on July 13, 1950 to the Honorable John J. Muccio, U. S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea:

"The President has asked me to extend to you and to your staff his appreciation and commendation for your courageous and effective performance of duty since the onset of the present emergency in Korea.

"Your prompt and accurate reporting of the situation, the dispatch and efficiency with which you carried out the evacuation of the many American citizens for whom you were responsible, and the confidence which you have inspired in the face of the unprovoked aggression against Korea are in the finest tradition of the Foreign Service."

had entered college to study and to improve himself. He never wavered in following that line. He knew what he wanted.

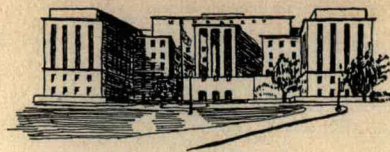
He knew what he wanted, also, when he stepped out of undergraduate days with his degree in his hand and the next day set out to prepare directly for the U. S. foreign service. In those days the consular and diplomatic services were separate and, until the two were later merged by Congress, a neophyte could go just so far in the consular service and there, with certain exceptions, his career ended. But to John, the consular service was most attractive as it offered him a chance to get around the world and an opportunity to take on unpleasant assignments.

\* \* \* \*

It was because he hungered for the toughest assignments that he was appointed Ambassador to Korea. He had served in a consular post in the interior of China where his food and creature comforts had to be flown in to him from the port cities. He lived an isolated existence—the representative of the U. S. Government—in a far-flung outpost, with only missionaries and an infrequent visitor to break the monotony. But lonesomeness failed to disturb a certain equanimity of spirit he possessed; he always got along well with himself; like Kipling's cat, he could always walk alone. As an undergraduate he attracted to himself other lonesome guys.

He was preparing to start for Korea when last I saw him. "What are you going to do when the American troops are withdrawn and the Russians come marching down from North Korea into Seoul?", I asked him. "Little Johnny will be standing there with an American flag in his hand waving it like hell," he replied. There was a touch of prophecy in that.

GEORGE W. POTTER.



### *Tydings Committee Report*

The long-awaited Tydings report has now been published. In regard to the Department-Foreign Service officials who were questioned the Committee found:

**John Stewart Service.** "We have carefully considered the evidence and conclude that John Stewart Service is neither a disloyal person, a pro-Communist, nor a security risk."

**Philip C. Jessup.** "The facts before us fail completely to establish that Philip C. Jessup has 'an unusual affinity for Communist causes' or is a 'dupe' of anyone . . . On the other hand, the record contains striking evidence of concrete facts which conclusively demonstrate that Dr. Jessup is actively opposing the aims of communism by deeds as well as words . . . This subcommittee feels that the accusations made against Dr. Philip C. Jessup are completely unfounded and unjustified and have done irreparable harm to the prestige of the United States."

**Dorothy Kenyon.** "The evidence before this subcommittee fails to establish that Dorothy Kenyon is a Communist or an otherwise disloyal person . . . We do not find that her employment in the past by the State Department is evidence of the fact that the Department has employed disloyal persons."

**Haldore Hanson.** "We are constrained to point out that the information used by Senator McCarthy to uphold his allegations that Hanson is a man of 'pro-Communist proclivities' and has 'a mission to communize the world,' fails in credibility, relevancy, and competency."

**Esther Caukin Brunauer.** "The conclusion is inescapable, on the basis of our inquiry, that there is no evidence that Mrs. Brunauer is disloyal, a Communist sympathizer or a security risk."

**John Carter Vincent.** ". . . Senator McCarthy has had a great deal to say reflecting upon the loyalty of Mr. John Carter Vincent, the American Minister to Switzerland . . . we have carefully reviewed the loyalty file concerning Mr. Vincent, and the McCarthy charges are absurd."

Additional charges against HARLOW SHAPLEY, FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN and GUSTAVO DURAN were not investigated as the Committee did not consider them relevant to its inquiry into "whether there are employees in the State Department disloyal to the United States."

In regard to the charges against OWEN LATTIMORE, the committee wrote. "We find that Owen Lattimore is not now and never has been in any proper sense an employee of our State Department . . . Far from being the 'architect of our far eastern policy,' we find that Mr. Lattimore has had no controlling or effective influence whatever on that policy . . . We find no evidence to support the charge that Owen Lattimore is the 'top Russian spy' or, for that matter, any other sort of spy . . . Owen Lattimore is a writer and a scholar who has been charged with a record of pro-communism going back many years. There is no legal evidence before us whatever to support this charge and the weight of all other information indicates that it is not true."

The Committee did its best to put a stop once and for all to wholesale spy scares, declaring, "We are fully satisfied that the FBI and the security staff of the State Department are eminently qualified to ferret out individuals who may

be disloyal in the State Department, and that the responsible officials of that Department possess the character, integrity, ability, and loyalty to take appropriate corrective action in any instance where the facts as developed by investigation indicate the necessity therefore."

### *The Richards Bill*

The Bill which started out as the Bloom Bill on February 16, 1949 and was designed to adjust retirement annuities (figured on the basis of salary for the five highest-paid consecutive years) to the new pay scales of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 has been shelved. In its place the Richards Bill has been introduced, passed by the House, and as we go to press is being considered in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Main difference between the two bills is that the earlier Bloom Bill proposed an increase in annuity of 25 per cent or \$420, whichever was smaller; the Richards Bill cuts this to \$300. Foreign Service annuities have always been somewhat higher than Civil Service annuities to compensate in part for the hazards and disadvantages of service abroad. The \$420 maximum increase for Foreign Service annuitants matched in the traditional proportion the \$300 increase granted earlier to Civil Service annuitants.

Rather than wrangle over maintaining the Foreign Service-Civil Service relationship in this cost-of-living increase, the House Committee substituted H.R. 9002 drafted by Congressman James P. Richards (D. South Carolina) for the Bloom Bill and forwarded it for inclusion, along with 100-plus other bills, on the consent calendar of the House. The wisdom of adopting a this-is-just-what-we-have-done-before-for-the-Civil-Service approach was demonstrated on July 28th when the Bill passed without a dissent. It is expected that the Senate will duplicate this action soon.

Under the Richards Bill the maximum of \$300 is paid those whose retirement took place on or before November 13, 1946. For those who retire between then and November 13, 1947, the maximum is \$240; the 1948 figure is \$180; 1949, \$120; and those who retire before November 13, 1950 get a maximum additional retirement of \$60 per annum. The average increase under the Bill is \$200. Estimated cost for the first year is \$58,000 — for the whole project, \$580,000. For those who are interested, House Report 2535, dated July 12, 1950, contains a record of the hearings.

We were pleased to learn that the letters about the Bloom Bill received in this office, which we forwarded to the Committee, were a part of the supporting evidence for the bill.

### *Personals*

Ambassador to Paraguay FLETCHER WARREN has been named head of the Department's new Office of South American Affairs.

FSO JAMES PENFIELD is going to London as Counselor of Embassy instead of to the National War College as we reported in June. FSO JOHN STEEVES, from New Delhi, and FSO PHILIP IRELAND, from Cairo, have been added to the War College contingent.

FSO GEORGE KENNAN finds that much-talked-of sabbatical leave still stymied in the myth department.

The \$2,500 raise voted by the Senate Appropriations Committee for the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration "as long as the position is held by Mr. PEURIFOY" was rescinded a few days later because of said Deputy Under Secretary's nomination as Ambassador to Greece. The nomination has already been confirmed by the Senate. CARLISLE HUMMELSINE is to replace Mr. Peurifoy.

The *Catholic Digest* is reprinting DEWITT STORA's "Boys' Town with a Spanish Accent" from the JOURNAL's May issue.

Highest ranking US official in China now is FSO KARL L. RANKIN who is expected in Taipei this month as Minister and Chargé d'Affaires. Meanwhile FSO ROBERT C. STRONG is due to return from there for home leave.

EDMUND A. FLAGG, administrative officer of the Division of Publications, MISS L. VIRGINIA TIFFANY of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, and MRS. LAURA E. LANGLEY of the Division of Central Services, have retired from the Department after 31, 15, and 27 years of government service respectively.

Resigning as Assistant Legal Adviser to the Department and Consultant to the Mutual Defense Assistance Program this month is WALTER M. SURREY, who will enter the private practice of law in Washington.

FSO JOHN MELBY is chairman of a joint State-Defense-ECA survey mission which left last month for Southeast Asia. A week before the group left Associated Press reported from Saigon that FSO EDMUND GULLION had turned over the first shipment of US military aid to Indochina and a United Press despatch from Hanoi detailed a Communist attempt to assassinate ROBERT BLUM, head of the ECA mission for Indochina.

Among recent new appointments are: FSS MARCUS GORDON to be Executive Director in the Interim Office of Technical Cooperation and Development; CHARLES E. JOHNSON to be Acting Chief, Division of Organization, OMB; GEOFFREY W. LEWIS to be Deputy Director Bureau of German Affairs; FSO CHARLES W. YOST to be Special Assistant to Ambassador at Large PHILIP JESSUP; VICTOR PURSE to be Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration.

FSO HOOKER DOOLITTLE, scheduled to retire last month, is about to take on a new assignment. He has been nominated by the President to be U. S. Representative on the UN Commission for Indochina.

Flying discs have been reported in Quito by Embassy Clerk NANCY S. KOCH, who saw three of them overhead while lunching in the patio of her home.

Retired FSO CARL M. J. VON ZIELINSKI is busier than ever these days. He is in charge of the construction of two thirty-foot reproductions of famous vessels of the War of 1812 which will participate in reproduction battles as part of Washington's Sesquicentennial Celebration.

Retired FSO MAURICE P. DUNLAP and his wife have turned the barn at their home into a museum which houses the fine collection of relics and souvenirs they brought back with them from various parts of the world.

Former Foreign Service Officer MILTON P. THOMPSON's article on "Proposed Policy-Making Facilities for the Department of State" which appeared in the January 1946 JOURNAL, is quoted at length in "International Relations" by Robert Straus-Hupé and Stefan Possony, published recently by McGraw-Hill. Mr. Thompson is currently doing advanced study on geopolitics at several Washington universities.

Now making economic studies in Iran for newly-appointed Ambassador Grady are FSOs LESLIE A. WHEELER and LESLIE L. ROOD. Working with them are GEORGE WOODBRIDGE, Officer in Charge of Economic Affairs in the Office of Greek, Turkish, and Iranian Affairs, and PAUL PARKER, the Middle East representative of the Treasury Department.

John A. Loftus, Professor of Economics at the School of Advanced International Studies, has been appointed Economic Adviser for the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs of the Department.

It is going to take FSO LEWELLYN THOMPSON, now Counselor of Embassy at Rome, some time to get settled. Rumor has it that the lift vans containing the Thompson effects are peacefully reposing in the hull of the *Excalibur* which was beached off Brooklyn after a collision in New York Bay.

Director of the Institute HARRY HAWKINS has presented the Foreign Service Institute Advisory Committee with a prospectus for an experimental four-months intermediate level course to be given by the Institute to young Foreign Service officers at about their fourth year of service. Designed to give the officers a comprehensive picture of the problems facing the Department and to afford training in some of the more important conceptual and analytical approaches useful in the work of the Service, the course will probably be given for the first time this fall.

#### Conferences and Conferees

Deputy US Representative to the Eleventh Session of the UN Economic and Social Council at Geneva last month was WALTER KOTSCHNIG, Director of the Office of UN Economic and Social Affairs in the Department. Among the Advisers were: KATHLEEN BELL, JOHN CATES, JR., ELEANOR DENNISON, and FRANCES KORNOHAN, all from Mr. Kotschnig's office, JOSEPH COPPOCK of the Department's Office of International Trade Policy, LOUIS HENKIN of the Division of International Administration, HALDORE HANSON of the Interim Office for Technical Cooperation and Development, and WILLIAM STIBRAVY of the Office of Financial and Development Policy. Acting as Press Relations Officer was FSR DONALD C. DUNHAM of the American Legation at Bern.

AMBASSADOR LEWIS W. DOUGLAS was the US Member and JACQUES J. REINSTEIN (Director of the Office of German Economic Affairs) was the Alternate at the Intergovernmental Study Group on Germany which met at London early in July. FSO SAMUEL REBER was Special Adviser and FSO WILLIAM C. TRIMBLE of the Embassy at London was Assistant to the US Member. Among the advisers were: JOHN W. AUCHINCLOSS, FSO JOHN A. CALHOUN, GEORGE R. JACOBS, FSS GARDNER PALMER, and JOHN M. RAYMOND. Legal Assistant was FSS DONALD A. WEHMEYER.

Those Department of State officials attending the Tenth Meeting of the Caribbean Commission at Fort-de-France, Martinique, from June 26 to July 1, were Chief Adviser, ROBERT P. ROBBINS, UND, MISS ELIZABETH ARMSTRONG, UND, and FSO SHELDON B. VANCE, Consul at Martinique.

FSO DAVID L. FERBER was Political Adviser, ALBERT J. CIAFFONE of the Division of International Conferences was Administrative Officer, and GOODWIN SHAPIRO of the Division of Central Services was Administrative Assistant at the Manilla-based American Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines which left Washington early in July. On the stenographic staff were CECILIA LUCAS, MOSS H. PRITCHARD, MARGARET L. SPRADLIN, and MARGUERITE J. TISE, all of the Department.

#### Our Advertisers

The JOURNAL welcomes two new advertisers this month plus another which has come back to the fold. NATIONAL DISTILLERS, an old advertiser who has been absent from the JOURNAL's pages for most of 1950, comes back with two pages in the August issue proclaiming the virtues on pages 4 and 39 of nine of its well-known products. The WALTER SWARTZ COMPANY, Baltimore clothiers already well known to many individuals in the Foreign Service, are appearing in the JOURNAL for the first time this month. The other

(Continued on page 38)

## The BOOK SHELF

Francis C. deWolf  
Review Editor



**Korea Today.** By George M. McCune. With the Collaboration of Arthur L. Grey, Jr. *An Institute of Pacific Relations Book.* 372 pp. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. \$3.50.

REVIEWED BY NILES W. BOND

The appearance of the late Professor McCune's long-awaited book on Korea, coming as it has at a time when the attention of the entire country is centered upon that hapless and little known peninsula, may be regarded as both timely and untimely. The particular timeliness of this volume quite obviously lies in the fact that it has made available to the reading public an impressive store of factual information on Korea at the very moment when people everywhere were discovering how pitifully inadequate was their knowledge of the little country whose fate had become so suddenly and so intimately linked to their own. The untimeliness of Professor McCune's book stems, in the opinion of this reviewer, from his apparent failure to comprehend the predatory motivation of Soviet policy in Korea, and from the confusion which that failure will tend to generate in the mind of the reader with respect to an issue on which clear understanding and straight thinking have suddenly become imperative.

While it is understandable that the critical attitude which Professor McCune has long entertained with respect to American occupation policy in Korea should appear again in the pages of this book, it is somewhat less easily understandable that he should have adopted such a relatively uncritical attitude toward the policy of the Soviet Union during the same period. If the criticism of American occupation policy in Korea is that it was sometimes inept, unenlightened, and bungling, the criticism of Soviet policy should be that it was in essence a ruthless conspiracy dedicated to suppressing Korea as a free nation and the Korean people as a free people, and to bringing the entire Korean peninsula within the dismal confines of the Soviet system. While the former criticism runs throughout this book, the latter criticism—certainly an incomparably more serious one—is never clearly made by Professor McCune.

The impression, which the reader frequently gets from this book, that in numerous respects there has really been little to choose between the fruits of American occupation in south Korea and of Soviet occupation in north Korea is attributable in part to the fact that Professor McCune's information on south Korea is so much fuller than that on north Korea. A case in point is his discussion of elections held in the two zones. His account of the elections held in north Korea in 1946 is confined to a recitation of statistics concerning the number of voters, the number of deputies elected, their party affiliations, etc., as reported by official north Korean sources, with scarcely a suggestion of the utter meaningless character of such statistics in elections held under Soviet control. In his account of the south Korean elections of 1948, on the other hand, Professor McCune, selecting his evidence from the very considerable amount of fact and opinion available on the sub-

ject goes to some length to cast doubt upon the democratic character of those elections, despite the verdict of the UN Commission on Korea (which has never been permitted by the Soviets to observe elections in north Korea) that "the results of the ballot of May 10 of 1948 were a valid expression of the free will of the electorate" in the area in which those elections were held.

Professor McCune's book performs a valuable service in bringing us the wealth of documented information which it does concerning a country about which we stand in sore need of information. It is to be regretted that the value of this contribution has been attenuated by his failure to recognize and to point up the central issue of the Korea problem—an issue which has become so starkly apparent from the tragic events which have come to pass in Korea since this book was sent to press.

**An Introduction to Russian History and Culture,** by Ivar Spector. *D. Nostrand Company, Inc., New York* 1949. 454 pages with index. \$6.00.

REVIEWED BY DAVID H. HENRY

Professor Spector's book was designed as a textbook of Russian history for college undergraduates. It is the product of fifteen years of teaching beginners in this field at the University of Washington.

The work fulfills its basic function in a generally satisfactory fashion. It presents an unusually clear and simple exposition of the course of Russian history. This clarity will be particularly appreciated by those readers who have faced the complexities of some of the other books in this field.

On the other hand, Professor Spector's book suffers from the limitations of an undergraduate history and falls into some faults which might be considered typical of this type of work.

One of the most irritating is the author's tendency to dispose of important and complicated subjects with very brief announcements. Professor Spector rarely presents more than one side of any question; indeed, he rarely gives any indication that there is more than one side. It may be that he feels a more complex presentation would merely confuse his undergraduate readers for whom the book is designed, or it may be that he has simply become accustomed to presenting ideas in their simplest and most unconditional forms. A similar fault is the author's tendency to present his own theories as accepted dogma. He frequently makes controversial statements without presenting the evidence on which they are based.

In his preface Professor Spector states his intention of avoiding both a favorable and an antagonistic approach to the USSR. It is regrettable that he did not succeed in attaining the impartiality which he sought.

Professor Spector has frequently taken his interpretation of a given development almost verbatim from the Soviet press. Thus he praises various policies and actions of the

USSR, for example the 1947 monetary "reform," without ever going behind the grandiose claims of Soviet propaganda to determine their real significance.

On other and more frequent occasions Professor Spector simply presents the official Soviet view of events as his own without even crediting Soviet propaganda as his source.

An example of Professor Spector's unusual point of view where the Soviet Government is concerned is his statement on page 330 that the Soviet attack on Finland in November 1939 was the result of "the blunders of Soviet diplomats and the stubborn refusal of the Finnish Government to compromise in time." The reader cannot but wonder if Professor Spector would be equally tolerant of an American ultimatum to Cuba.

Finally, it seems necessary to point out that Professor Spector's view of Soviet internal developments appears to favor the government rather than the people. On page 313 he reaches the surprising conclusion that "the masses of the people, were not greatly disturbed" by the great Soviet purges of the middle thirties which most students believe to have had an enormous impact on Soviet society. On page 309 he advances the naive opinion: "That the people as a whole approved the change (the introduction of piece work wage scales) is clearly indicated by its ultimate incorporation in the Soviet constitution of 1936." And on page 294 he indicates his sympathy for the infamous you-can't-make-an-omelet-without-breaking-eggs theory of Soviet economic experimentation:

"It goes without saying that this experimentation was attended by much suffering and privation on the part of the human guinea-pigs who were involuntarily subjected to it. However, the value to humanity as a whole of the services rendered by Lenin's experiment cannot be overestimated."

In short, Professor Spector would have produced a much better book if he had only attained the impartiality and objectivity for which he strove.

**The American People and Foreign Policy.** By Gabriel A. Almond. *Harcourt Brace, New York, Mar. 23, 1950, 269 pages, \$3.75.*

This careful and precise study of the attitudes of the American people toward foreign policy could well be read and re-read by every officer interpreting America abroad. It deals not only with that huge and amorphous mass, the "public," but also with the various elite and special interest groups which are so important in determining support or rejection of important policies. Dr. Almond has done a superb job of charting out new landmarks in what has been all too long a *Terra Incognita*. F.S.H.

**The God That Failed.** Edited by Richard Crossman. *Harper and Brothers, New York City, 1949, 273 pp. \$3.50.*

REVIEWED BY WILLIAM P. ROCKWOOD

Many people, including the Communists, are doing their best to discredit all the ex-Communists. Yet, as Arthur Koestler stated to Richard Crossman, the editor of *The God That Failed*, "It's the same with all you comfortable, insular, Anglo-Saxon anti-Communists. You hate our Cassandra cries and resent us as allies—but, when all is said, we ex-Communists are the only people on your side who know what it's all about."

*The God That Failed, A Confession*, is a collection of articles by six noted authors who explain why they embraced Communism and then rejected it as a false God. Fortunately, we all don't have to go through the metamorphosis of becom-

The JOURNAL's supply of May issues has been exhausted. If you have no further use for your copy (and can still find it!), the JOURNAL would be most grateful if you would send it back.

ing and un-becoming Communists to appreciate "what it's all about." Thanks to the contributors of this valuable and readable book we can better understand the attractions, and the frauds, of Communism.

Koestler is sarcastically brilliant as he exposes the semantic twists of the party line. Ignazio Silone explains his disillusion with the frank dishonesty of the internal party politics. Richard Wright gives the story of an American Negro discriminated against by his white comrades. Andre Gide points up the wide contrasts between the "rich" bureaucrats and the "poor" workers in Soviet Russia. Louis Fischer explains the tremendous effect of the Nazi-Soviet Pact on an American idealist. Stephen Spender gives Communism and capitalism the "plague on both your houses" treatment.

All six men underline the seductive attraction of the black-and-white answers of Soviet Marxism. All six men reject the practise of Communism, though still clinging to the ideal of Communism. They offer few remedies, but they do indicate the dead seriousness of the men who preach Communism. Anyone responsible for some phase of United States foreign policy should thoughtfully read these narratives.

**23rd Political Handbook of the World 1950**, edited by Walter H. Mallory, published by *Harper & Bros., for the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, 224 pages, \$3.50.*

REVIEWED BY FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

For 23 years the Council on Foreign Relations has prepared the Handbook which should prove particularly useful to State Department officials and Foreign Service officers.

It contains information concerning the composition of the governments of the world, the programs of political parties, and notes of recent political events as well as data on the press and its political affiliations. It also has a special section on the organization, functions, and personnel of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

#### NEW AND INTERESTING

**Here's England.** (Price \$3.75). By Ruth McKenney and Richard Bransten. A pleasant, intelligent and humorous guide book which you will enjoy either here or there.

**Harvey Cushing.** (Price \$4.00—illustrated). By Elizabeth H. Thomson. The life of the great American neurosurgeon—a very human success story.

**Shakespeare of London.** (Price \$4.00). By Marchette Chute. An extraordinarily engrossing story of Shakespeare and his England—the background is as vivid as the portrait.

**The Yankee Exodus.** (Price \$5.00). By Stewart Holbrook. A story of emigration—or what New England did to the West.

#### CORRECTION

Inadvertently omitted from the list of retired officers published in the April issue was the name of Robert English. His address is King Street Farm, Hancock, New Hampshire.

# Why Not a Corps of Latin American Specialists?

By MAURICE J. BRODERICK, FSO



Maurice J. Broderick

Possessor of a law degree from Georgetown University, Maurice J. Broderick had worked for four different government agencies before he joined the Foreign Service Auxiliary in 1944. Now an FSO assigned to Montevideo as Second Secretary, he has also served at Ciudad Trujillo and at Lima.

Now that our Latin American affairs are being conducted again by an Assistant Secretary specifically responsible for that region, and positive policy for the conduct of our inter-American affairs is steadily unfolding in an era of new and even friendlier rela-

tions, it seems high time that we gave some thought to training a group of specialized Foreign Service officers to serve permanently in that area and thus implement to the maximum our present policy and programs.

Latin America is unique in encompassing eighteen nations that have a common language and an almost-as-common cultural and racial tradition and heritage. The other two republics that make up the family of twenty Latin American nations, while speaking other Latin languages, nevertheless partake of a common Latin cultural background and are integrated within the family of American nations both politically and economically. It has always seemed strange therefore that we have not taken advantage of this cultural and language grouping, to build up area specialists along the lines of the specialized training given to Far Eastern and other area officers.

## *Good Neighbors Required by Self-Interest*

Our own interest in political and economic spheres requires that we pay increasing attention to the social and economic welfare of these countries that constitute our closest and most friendly neighbors. Inter-American relations have progressed far beyond other areas of the world in the settlement of disputes through pacific and legally constituted means. We have helped to create an impressive body of international law and declared principles in the Americas, and we have accumulated great knowledge and experience in the management and know-how of cooperative economic and social programs working towards those same goals which were recently enumerated in President Truman's Point 4.

Thus we have a very special interest and an uniquely close relationship with the Latin American nations. Does it not seem logical that the men to whom we look for the carrying on of these very special relations should be the recipients of specialized training to enable them to perform their appointed tasks to an even greater degree of efficiency and effectiveness as career Latin American specialists?

What then are the qualifications most indicated for an officer who must operate effectively in this area?

## *1. Language*

The first qualification to suggest itself is that of language. It might be alleged by the officers in charge of personnel assignment and procurement, that officers sent to this area are already required to possess certain language qualifications to be eligible. This fact is granted but in my estimation they do not possess them to a sufficient degree (with of course some outstanding exceptions). I feel that what is needed is such a fluency and perfection of accent that the officer be able to converse freely on any social plane and be able to speak extemporaneously in public without making his audience cringe and suffer through the painful manifestations of a great physical and mental effort. My best example in support of my thesis (with his kind permission) is Assistant Secretary Miller who can think, converse, joke, and speak in public with complete ease and naturalness and with only a faint suggestion of the Puerto Rican "r" pointing up the origin of his superlative Spanish. But language of itself is not enough.

## *2. Cultural and Historical Background*

The Latin American specialist should also have a general familiarity with the histories of the twenty republics, their literature and their great patriots and statesmen, as well as considerable background knowledge of the achievements of their currently active political and other outstanding personalities. You can have no conception of the warm personal appreciation of one of the nationals of these countries when a US representative refers to a statement by a famous patriot of his listener's country or to a doctrine of international law or economics protagonized by one of its citizens. Expressed in other terms, *It is not just the language barrier that prevents us from getting closer to our Latin American neighbors but the greater barrier of different cultures and traditions which may still limit us to only the most casual and superficial of amenities.*

## *3. Economic Background*

The Latin American specialist should, in addition, be well versed in the economic structure of the Latin American nations and most particularly should be well informed regarding their economic relations with the United States and their principal economic problems. The economic factor of international relations is assuming an importance even more critical than in war and pre-war eras. Much of the success of our relations with our American sister nations is going to depend upon how we can help them develop economically to bring about a greater productivity and an increased international trade. Principally as a result of such economic cooperation they will thereafter be able more rapidly to increase their standard of living and make greater strides both from a material as well as from a social standpoint. We should not forget that Point 4 in its application is essentially economic and requires economic background for its implementation.

## Elements of Proposed Specialized Training

The training program to produce the corps of Latin American career specialists should be made up of two phases—*Specialized Formal Training* and *Internship*.

### 1. Formal Training

Present requirements for recruitment and assignment as regards language should be maintained, and we should intensify the recruiting of Foreign Service officers from the officially bilingual state of New Mexico and the Spanish speaking United States territory of Puerto Rico. Recruitment with special emphasis on language should be complemented by a period of intensive training in the Institute in colloquialisms, public speaking and advanced study in the language. Spanish, due to its much greater applicability in the area, should be given the most emphasis tho Portuguese should be given as a specialty, and a smattering should be taught to the entire group. This language training could very easily include courses in Latin American, Spanish and Portuguese literature and the histories of the Latin American countries, since this could be the basis for intensive practice in reading the language.

The exception of the one French speaking Latin American country should also be given special attention by selecting Latin American aspirants with the added qualification of French. In this respect it has been my observation that many Latin American officers and aspirants already have a good smattering of that language which could be polished up in the Institute prior to assignment to that country (assuming that they would already have had the advantage of the broader training of the Latin American specialist recommended).

To return to the theme that mere language facility is not enough, it appears even more necessary thereafter to assign the specialist trainee to one of the many American universities offering courses in Latin American subjects, such as literature, history, economics, ethnology, etc., so that the broad cultural and economic backgrounds necessary could be obtained. A "must" in this type of specialized study is, in my opinion, a course on Latin American labor, its history and development during recent years, since labor is becoming an ever more important factor in the political makeup of the Latin American nations.\*

### 2. Internship

Internship could be handled in one of two ways. Either the trainee should be assigned to a post in Latin America, purely as a trainee with only subordinate and routine duties required, so that he could dedicate a good part of his available time to study in a University in the foreign country. Or, better still, he might be assigned to Spain or Portugal in a similar capacity to give him an even more valuable insight into the traditions, cultural roots and racial traits of the peoples of the Latin American nations founded by those countries.

### Internship Deemed Most Important Factor

The internship training period is the real high point of my thesis. No amount of formal language training can give a person the "feel" or command of a language like actually living it. I would like to stress the point of only requiring the performance of very subordinate functions of the interns because I do not feel that they should be trained at the expense of our representative activities with a foreign government or its people. I have often heard it said by citizens of Latin American countries that they meet our

\*There is such a course offered at Rutgers, I think, and there must be many others offered in similar institutions.

officers on their first assignments in the area and find them hard to deal with and to get to know because of the language difficulty and unfamiliarity with the area. They add that, after the completion of the greater part of the officer's assignment, they finally get to appreciate him just when he is moved on to another post where his language and experience, acquired at the expense of poor initial relations, is often not availed of. This has allegedly been particularly true of officers who have had to deal with the public in a consular or other public capacity. (It also incidentally infers that our periods of assignment might profitably be lengthened, which could be the subject of another article.)

The specialized training outlined herein would apply principally to the training of beginners in the service, and as such it would eventually serve to staff our Latin American posts with very highly qualified men who could for the balance of their careers dedicate themselves to implementing and interpreting our Latin American policy. Meanwhile there would also appear to be a necessity for training a small number of already experienced junior officers, with some three to five years service in the area to their credit, by giving them more selective individual university training as well as assignments to the mother countries of Spain and Portugal. This type of training could be more limited in its duration and would provide in the more immediate future the same type of specialists recommended.

The Public Affairs officers of our service should be included in this specialized training since upon them falls the responsibility of producing from their contacts with media of information and culture, just such warm and friendly reactions as those set out as the purpose of this training.

### Possible Objections

It has been alleged by many highly placed sources that the specialized training of a corps of Latin American officers has been proven unnecessary since many of our present able representatives in Latin America already constitute such a corps, having been trained in the school of hard knocks and long experience in the hemisphere. With the assertion that we already possess a corps of *some* trained Latin American specialists, up to and including Ambassadors, I heartily concur. However, their great experience and qualifications do not prove that we might not train even better specialists. And the really topnotch specialists, I feel, are very much in the minority and by contrast only call attention to the deficiencies of many other officers less qualified in language and background.

(Continued on page 34)

Here "GWL" Chris Ravndal learns the fine points of an Uruguayan "asado" (barbeque) from Sr. Grissing at his "estancia" in Colonia, Uruguay.





## Pilgrimage to Petra

By EDWARD C. LYNCH, JR., FSS

Seven of us, wearing the oldest clothes we own and carrying only a toothbrush and a thermos of cold martinis, recently spent a weekend in Petra, "the rose red city of rock half as old as time." The city is one of the oldest and most interesting ancient sites of civilization, but is not high on tourists' lists because of its comparative inaccessibility.

Petra is scattered along the bottom of tremendously deep canyons in the remote desert at the south-eastern corner of Transjordan, not far north of the Gulf of Aqaba. It dates from 779 B.C. and was later the capital of the wealthy Nabatean Kingdom in the time of Jesus. The rock formations in this area are multi-colored of brilliant hues—predominantly reds, yellows, oranges and grays. Up to twelve colors of sand are found here—and of course bottled for sale. Most dramatic, however, are the temples hewn out of solid red rock at the bottom of the canyons. Although most of the temples have only one large room, their facades are three and four stories high and are adorned with fine carvings, columns and other decorations.

The trip on the Arab Airlines' bright orange plane, which we chartered, took us from Arab Jerusalem over the barren Palestinian hills to Jericho, which was very green from the air, the Dead Sea, the twisting Jordan River, Amman and then southeast to the R.A.F. airfield at Ma'an. There we commandeered two of the town's three taxis (vintage 1932!) and left this desert town for Wadi Mussa, our next stop. We drove about 1½ hours through the desert in these relics from a Ford Museum over dirt roads which seemed like camel trails and, as darkness set in, reached a delightful stage of utter numbness—induced by the severe jolting and the cold night air which penetrated the light summer clothes in which we left Jerusalem.

Just as we had resigned ourselves to remaining frozen

bloody pulps, the cars pulled up with much tire-screaming amidst clouds of dust at Wadi Mussa. There, by the light of a couple of kerosene lamps, kindly Arab Legion soldiers stationed at this outpost removed us from the hearses and popped us on horses to commence the two-hour descent to Petra. After the taxis the horses rode like Cadillacs—or at least jeeps. Each horse was led by 5- or 6-year old Arabs who fluttered in and out of the horses' hoofs looking more like elves than anything human; their frequent requests—rather threats—for cigarettes, however, were definitely of this world.

As we revived in the fresh, dust-free air we began to enjoy the ride under a brilliant star-studded sky through the desert. Down to the entrance of the canyon to Petra, we rode along the rocky wadi. For company we had only our eerie guides and the sound of the other horses slipping over rocks.

### Rocky Resort

After about 2 hours, during which time the air got steadily warmer, we emerged at the end of the canyon to see the lamps of our camp-in-the-caves. We fell off our horses, staggered into the mess tent, which was covered with colorful Arab quilts, and found that miraculously our thermos of martinis, brought from the Holy City, was still intact! Life immediately took on a rosier hue (about the same color as the rocks about us), and we revived sufficiently to enjoy the excellent dinner that had been prepared for us. After dinner we climbed up to the huge cave in which we were to spend the next two nights. Quilts formed sleeping cubicles in which were two iron beds, wash stand and table—all of which was as welcome as the best hotel room. The front of the cave was open to the sky. Needless to say everyone slept soundly and, next morning, seemed to have remembered only vaguely audible nightmares which, strangely enough, had to do with desert roads, dust and horses slipping into dark canyons.

We spent the next day and a half climbing mountains to view the ancient temples, inscriptions and the local Bedouin tribes and running back and forth to an ample waterfall in one of the gulleys about 20 minutes from camp. The weather was hot and sunny and the floor of the wadis was covered with beautiful bushes blooming with flowers that looked very much like oleanders. Food in the camp was good and our photographers were kept very busy.

We made the return trip to Wadi Mussa by horseback Sunday after lunch and so were able to see the many ruins and colors we missed on the way to camp—and to thank our lucky stars that we couldn't see the narrow trails hanging to the sides of the hills as we descended in the dark. The taxi trip back to Ma'an was hot and dusty, but otherwise uneventful, and the plane was waiting for us at the



Standing before the plane which took them from Arab Jerusalem to Ma'an, Jordan, are, left to right: Dan Newberry, Nancy Dimmig, Cecile Crawford and Paul Sadler.

airstrip. The plane trip to Jerusalem was smooth and we flew over the Dead Sea and viewed Bethlehem, the Old City and the Mount of Olives from the air.

We returned to the New City feeling like a cross between mountain goats and desert rats, but all in all quite enthused about what we consider one of the most interesting and remote trips in the Near East.

The group from the Consulate General taking the trip were: William C. Burdett, Jr., Nancy Dimmig, Cecile Crawford, John B. Root, Edward C. Lynch, Jr., Daniel Newberry and Paul Sadler.

### CARACAS

Memorial Day, 1950, was celebrated by the Embassy at Caracas with a simple but meaningful ceremony at the residence of Ambassador and Mrs. Donnelly at 11:15 a.m. Planned and sponsored jointly by the Armed Forces attachés and the Office of Information and Education Exchange, the ceremony was presided over by Colonel Lawrence E. Shaw, G.S.C., Army Attaché.

The first part of the program, held in the residence drawing room, consisted of an address by Public Affairs Officer John T. Reid, two songs by Third Secretary Ben Fleck, and appropriate remarks by Colonel Shaw.

At the close of the indoor service, all those present (including practically the entire American staff of the Embassy and their wives and many members of the Army, Naval, and Air missions to Venezuela) moved to the front steps of the residence to witness the flag-raising ceremony at noon.

BENJAMIN FLECK

### QUITO

The new Embassy residence, with its million dollar view over the Guápulo Valley, after the usual vicissitudes entailed in delayed shipments, breakages of marble and tile, and the *mañana* complex, was declared officially open on April 26, with a housewarming reception given to President Galo Plaza and other top Government officials. The President and guests were evidently impressed by the magnificence and spaciousness of the new quarters, with their Arequipa rugs, enormous picture windows, and wrought iron work. The oak, walnut and cedar woodwork, the Guayacan stairs and parquet flooring were all delightful to the eyes of eucalyptus-weary Quiteños. The "Casa Rosada's" pink exterior blended with the box hedge, pines and wide lawns.

There will be a simple wedding ceremony in this new residence before very long, when the Ambassador gives away his long time faithful secretary, Norma L. Miller, to "Jock" Gaul of the Shell Company. This is one of three romances recently noted at this post. The other two are Clerk Marjorie M. Cook, who resigned and went home to marry Technical Sergeant Christopher Preston, formerly of this Embassy's Air Attaché's Staff; and Clerk Christine M. Grady, who has become engaged to Mr. Donald Ledbetter, a Marine assigned to the Embassy as guard.

The Americans had a big turn-out at the National Rotary Conference, which was held in the beach town of Playas on April 20-May 1, 1950. Representing the colony were the following: First Secretary and Mrs. Maurice M. Bernbaum, Colonel and Mrs. Harry W. Miller, Consul General Francis Styles of Guayaquil, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Feeney (Centro Ecuatoriano-Norteamericano), Messrs. Clark and Silway of the Health and Sanitation Division, and Mr. Thayer Waldo, local representative of Mr. Drew Pearson.

The Air Force Mission performed distinguished service on the occasion of the Avianca disaster of May 3. The two

U. S. planes located the fallen aircraft in a wild and inaccessible region near Mt. Chimborazo.

Among the arrivals and departures have been the following: Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Bragonier to Lima as PAO; Mr. and Mrs. Juan Alfonseca, Mexico City; Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Neil (M.A.'s office), home leave to Enid, Oklahoma (replaced by Miss Marjorie M. Hathaway). The next officer to travel will be Robert H. Fraser on home leave to Pasadena and thence to Caracas.

Ambassador John F. Simmons went to Guayaquil on April 11 to meet his old friend, the Chilean President, when he was on his way through to the United States.

Mr. H. E. Shetterly, Vice Consul and Public Affairs Assistant, is visiting Quito and consulting with the cultural affairs section of the Embassy (Mr. Arnold Hanson), prior to creating a similar section in the Consulate General at Guayaquil.



President and Mrs. Galo Plaza of Ecuador with Ambassador John F. Simmons, on the occasion of the "housewarming" of Quito's new Embassy residence.

For a lighter touch of community life, the following detail is offered: The Ambassador made the only double play of the baseball game between the Ground and the Air Missions: Final score 20-15 in favor of the USAF.

B. L. SOWELL

### USIS LIBRARY OPENS IN SINGAPORE

Great Britain's highest ranking official in Southeast Asia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, opened the new United States Information Service library and offices in Singapore on May 2, 1950. Two days later, the establishment was opened to the public and within two weeks had been visited by 24,737 people, while over 6,500 persons had applied for membership cards.

The official opening ceremonies were attended by well over 400 of Singapore's leading citizens, representing the medley of Asian and European races who live in this crossroads of Southeast Asia. Mr. MacDonald, in a generous tribute to America, said that modern history had two major events which were milestones in human freedom: the establishment of the British Commonwealth and the emergence of the United States in the forefront of democratic countries. His presence was interpreted by the Asian press as an indication of official British approval of the activities of USIS in British-controlled areas of Southeast Asia (Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, Hongkong, Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo). Other speakers at the opening ceremony were

William R. Langdon, American Consul-General in Singapore; J. D. M. Smith, Singapore's Colonial Secretary and Consul W. Henry Lawrence, Jr., head of USIS in Singapore and Malaya.



Foreign Service Inspector Laurence Taylor gets audience reaction first hand at the opening of the USIS Library.

USIS's new establishment is located on the second floor of a completely renovated building on Raffles Place, the historic heart of Singapore and the center of its business and financial district. The front half of the building houses a library of 2,000 volumes (being expanded to 4,000) and 130 periodicals. It is attractively furnished in locally designed and manufactured teakwood benches and tables, with Malayan-produced foam rubber cushioning in the upholstery. The rear of the room contains the Audio-Visual library of films and radio transcriptions. In the central part of the building are the USIS offices. The rear of the building houses a small air-conditioned theater and lecture hall accommodating a maximum of 40 persons and the USIS newsroom, where bulletins, pamphlets and other material are prepared, duplicated and mailed to all parts of Malaya and British Borneo.

Special efforts were made to publicize the opening of the new library. Two newspapers issued special supplements; the government radio network carried a speech by Leonard J. Sherwin, visiting USIS librarian for Indonesia, and Mr. MacDonald's address; and a special booklet issued by USIS attained such popularity that it was promptly found on the black market selling for 50 Straits cents (about US \$0.18) a copy.

Particularly gratifying was the May 8th editorial in *Kwong Wah Yit Poh*, Chinese-language paper, which pointed out:

"... views of Malaysians differ. Some say this is an American hoax and a phase of the war of nerves of the democracies. Others say it is an effort to promote understanding between the U. S. and other peoples. With the passage of time the people will be able to judge better for themselves.

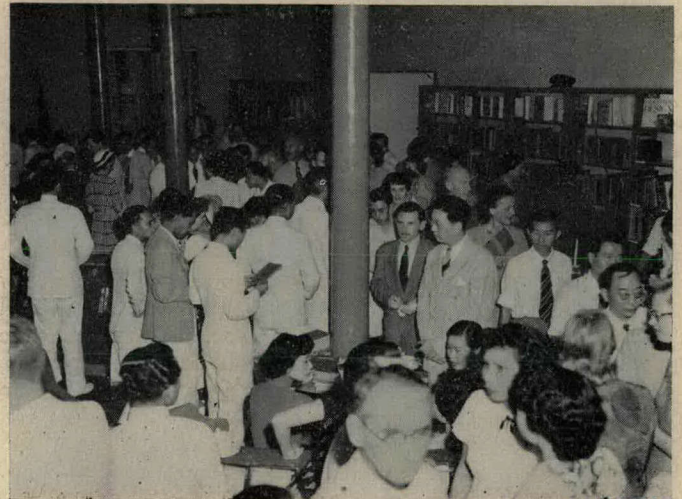
"Here are a few of our impressions of the USIS in Singapore.

"Firstly, it is a symbol of democracy. . . . USIS, organized on a world-wide basis . . . provides the various races of the world with more opportunities for contact and establishes the foundation of international cooperation. This is a democratic as well as peaceful method of doing things. This is exactly the opposite of the Russian Iron Curtain. If the people of the world want democracy, they should cooperate freely. And this is what the USIS tells us.

"Secondly, it (the new Library) is a place which enables us to get acquainted with the U. S. The Malayan people actually know very little about America. Some, deceived by malicious propaganda, think that the American politics of Wall Street bankers and that U. S. leadership of the world is an empire-building plot of the Americans. Some imagine the life of the American people is of a Hollywood style, lavish living, jazz music and high-kicking dances. Some fancy that the most admirable thing about America is her industrial development making tons of money. These views, though ridiculous, do exist in the minds of the people of Malaya. America should lead the way in Southeast Asia. If Malaya really wants U. S. aid it has to know the U. S. better. The U. S. gives us the means of knowing that country better.

"Thirdly, the USIS library is a stimulus to local advancement. Malaya's libraries are strangely backward. The opening of the USIS library in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur should inspire local libraries. . . . 700,000 Chinese in Singapore yet there is not a single Chinese library there. . . . We hope the setting up of the USIS libraries will stir the interest of these people."

The publicity proved embarrassingly successful when crowds storming the library took out virtually every volume



Part of the opening day crowd in the main reading room.

within the first two days the library was open to the public. Contrary to gloomy predictions of local residents, who had never had a free public library, the books did not disappear. At the end of the first due period all but 10 books were returned on time and phone calls produced the missing 10 from highly apologetic but forgetful borrowers within the day.

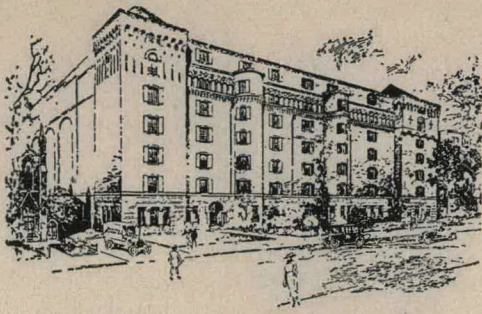
JAMES S. HALSEMA

### LIMA

June 21, 1950.

Born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. James Espy, a son, just after the Espys saw "Born Yesterday" at a Lima theatre. The Espys will soon be on their way to Washington after a tour of duty at La Paz where he has been First Secretary. The son born yesterday may very well be named after one of the characters in the play "Born Yesterday," according to latest reports. The play by Garson Kanin, enjoying a huge success all this week, is presented by the Lima Theater Workshop, an amateur group of Embassy and other American artists, under the direction of Assistant Attaché George Stone for the benefit of the American School of Lima. Naturally the Espys, all three of whom are doing fine, consider "Born Yesterday" an unforgettable production.

RICHARD H. HAWKINS, JR.



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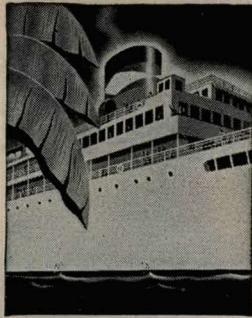
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## LATIN AMERICAN SPECIALISTS

(Continued from page 29)

It has also been stated and again by a high and impeccable authority that the degree of specialization recommended would destroy the officer's sense of proportion since he might come to think that Latin America was the only important area of our international relations. I cannot agree, I feel that in such a large geographic area and with such a diversity of economic and social problems, there is sufficient variety to maintain a sense of proportion in the officer. But, even granting that there is some basis for fear in this regard, the proposed period of training in the mother countries would serve to broaden the individual's viewpoint by first hand observation of a country within the European framework of international relations.

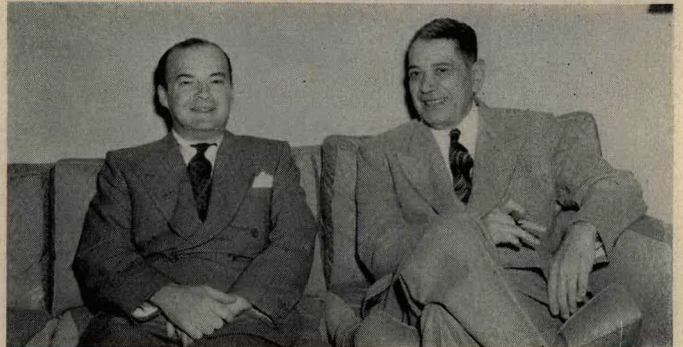


Photo by Dr. Henry D. Guilbert, forwarded by The Honorable Herbert S. Bursley, shows Assistant Secretary Miller enjoying a chat with the President of Honduras, Dr. Juan Manuel Galvez, after a luncheon on July 27, 1950.

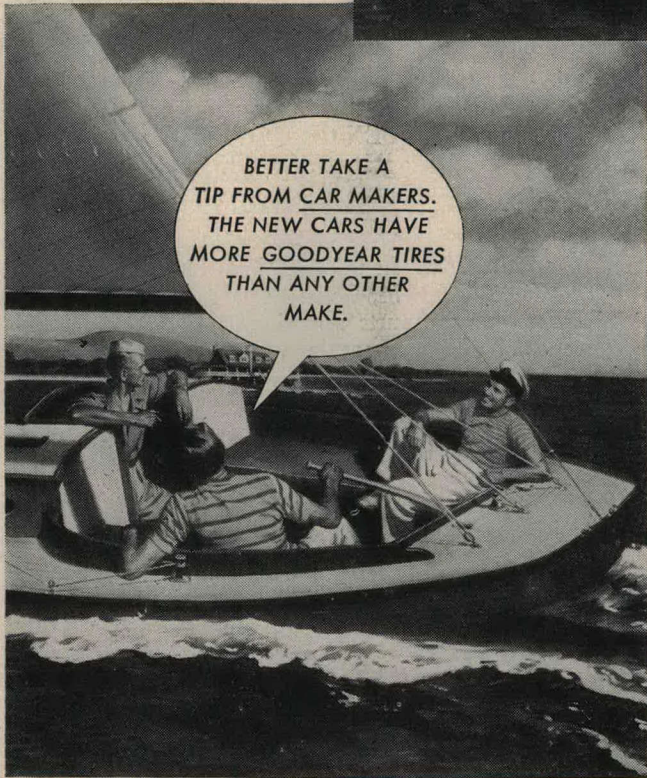
One other objection I must concede. That is in the case of economic and technical specialists whose background and training have required years of study and experience in their technical fields. Technical and economic specialists, I have always felt, gain in value in direct proportion to their length of assignment in one country but their technical training has to come first. My recommendation therefore is limited to a small group of general "line" officers who would serve to handle the bulk of our political and consular relations with the broad public in the Latin American Republics.

Finally as a closing thought, I would like to repeat a remark of one of the British diplomatic staff assigned to the United States during the war to the effect that Britain was selecting the "GWAs" for assignments in the United States. The term GWA was translated for my benefit to mean "Gets along Well with Americans." In like manner what we should strive to produce is a type of "GWL" or "Gets along Well with Latins." How? By highly specialized language and background training and by assignments as interns to give a final polish to their fluency and knowledge of what makes our Latin brethren tick.

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drink Four Roses?



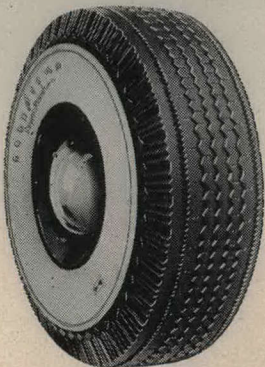
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THE NEW CARS HAVE  
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TIRES THAN ANY OTHER  
MAKE. THAT SETTLES  
IT FOR ME!

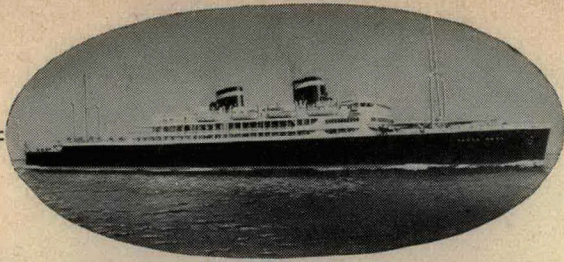


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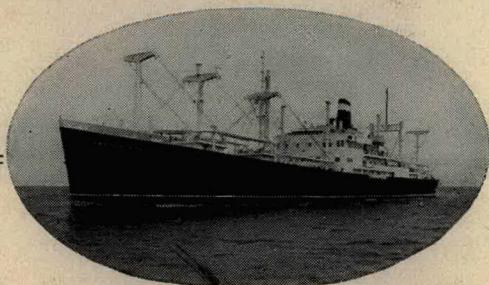
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MARRIAGES. SUMNER WELLES AND MRS. MATHILDA TOWNSEND GERRY; LELAND HARRISON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AND MISS CHURCHILL COLEMAN. THE JOSEPH GREWS, HUGH WILSONS AND FRANCIS WHITES ATTENDED THE COLEMAN-HARRISON WEDDING IN PHILADELPHIA. NO DETAILS WERE GIVEN ABOUT THE GERRY-WELLES NUPTIALS.

GOATS OF VALETTA. The customary method of delivering milk in the Maltese Islands is for the goatherd to drive one or more nanny goats to the front door, the milking taking place on the sidewalk. The American Consul was included in the morning rounds of the milkman.

One day, in the hand which rested on his hip, the Consul held a crisp pound-note with which to pay his bill. Presently he was aware of the paper gently leaving his hand. He turned only to see it disappearing down nanny's throat. Thus the Consul had made an investment in goats.

NEWCOMERS. A GROUP PICTURE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL INCLUDES THESE NEW FACES: ANGUS WARD, JULIUS HOLMES, SELDEN CHAPIN, ALLAN DAWSON, STANLEY WOODWARD, J. HALL PAXTON AND DAVID KEY.

HEAP 'O JUSTICE. In writing about his experiences in Japan from 1868 to 1874, Consul Charles O. Shepard described the Consular Courts as unique in character and in procedure. "Few of us were lawyers and, like the darky court of reconstruction days, 'There wasn't much law, but a heap of justice.'"



JOHN GEORGE GILPIN FINLEY WAS BORN IN NAPLES TO VIRGINIA AND DAN FINLEY; THOMAS MONNETT DAVIS IN WASHINGTON TO PEARL AND MONNETT DAVIS; AND HUGH MORGAN KEELEY IN DAMASCUS TO MATHILDE AND JIM KEELEY.

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT. Consul General George Messersmith, Antwerp, in a staff picture is seated between Hugh Fullerton and Julian Harrington. With no middle age spread to worry about and beaming from ear to ear, the C. G. looks the youngest of the group.

VISA EXPERIMENT. Immigration inspectors were detailed as technical advisers to London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Kobh, and surgeons from the Public Health Service were assigned as medical examiners. These advisers were to work in cooperation with the Consuls. The arrangement was an experiment to determine whether it was practicable to make an examination before the embarkation of the immigrant.

TERRIFIC SQUEEZE. In the August JOURNAL there is an

exciting picture of a 20 foot boa-constrictor wrapped around a 10 foot alligator. The snake squeezed the luckless alligator to death.

JOURNAL advertisements, all in black and white, were not as attractive as they are today. For one thing, there were no gay colored liquor or cigarette ads, featuring glamorous blondes and famous men.

**IN MEMORIAM**

**KENDALL.** Frederick A. Kendall, former Reference Librarian of the State Department Library, died on July 1, 1950 in Newton Center, Mass.

**MACKIERNAN.** Douglas MacKiernan, FSS, died on April 21, 1950. He was en route home from the Consulate at Tihwa, China.

**MORRIS.** Hon. Leland B. Morris, retired FSO, died on July 3, 1950 in Washington, D. C.

**MARRIAGES**

**CHRISTOPHER-SMITH.** Miss Norma Smith and FSO Robert Christopher were married on July 14, 1950. Mr. Christopher's next post is Madras, India.

**DOYLE-CLARK.** Miss Eloise Clark and Walter Doyle, both of ECA, were married on June 21, 1950 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

**NORMAN-ANDERSON.** Miss Ruthmary Anderson and U. S. Disbursing Officer Walter S. Norman were married on May 16, 1950 in Houston, Texas. Mr. Norman's next post is Bangkok.

**SONNE-HUBERT.** Miss Melitta Hubert and FSO C. Melvin Sonne, Jr., were married on July 8, 1950 at Min-

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neapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Sonne's next post is Hanoi, Indochina.

**WIESNER-PHENIX.** Miss Elizabeth Quincy Phenix and Louis A. Wiesner were married in Washington, D. C. on June 3, 1950. Mr. Wiesner is stationed in the Department as is Mrs. Wiesner, who is an Information Specialist for the Bureau of German Affairs.

**HUBER - GRUENWALD.** Miss Josephine Gruenwald, Economic Analyst at the Consulate General in Algiers, and Mr. Alfred Huber, of Frauenfeld, Switzerland, were married at Geneva on May 16, 1950, and are now living in HongKong. Friends of Mrs. Huber-Gruenwald can reach her c/o Volkart Bros., Ed. A. Keller Co., Alexandra Building, HongKong.

### BIRTHS

**ANDERSSON.** A daughter was born on June 24, 1950 to Mrs. Andersson who is employed in the Accounting Section in the Embassy at Copenhagen, Denmark.

**BYINGTON.** A daughter, Jeannette Gregory, was born on March 25, 1950 to FSS and Mrs. James Byington at Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Byington is Executive Officer.

**CHERP.** A son, Alan Brian, was born July 7, 1950 to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cherp. Mr. Cherp is assigned to the Division of Security in the Department of State.

**DAVIS.** A son, John Albert, was born July 7, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. Roy Tasco Davis, Jr., in Buenos Aires, Argentina where Mr. Davis is Second Secretary of Embassy.

**DIBRELL.** A daughter was born July 3, 1950 to FSS and Mrs. James Anthony Dibrell at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**DOLEZAL.** A son, Edward John, was born July 13, 1950 to Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Dolezal at Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Dolezal is stationed.

**DWYER.** A daughter, Rosemary Jeanne, was born July 28, 1950 in Washington, D. C. to FSO and Mrs. Cornelius J. Dwyer. Mr. Dwyer is on loan to ECA as Chief of the Central European Branch and is the newest member of the JOURNAL's Editorial Board.

**MCAULIFFE.** A son, Paul, was born July 7, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. Eugene V. McAuliffe at Berlin, Germany.

**NELSON.** A son, Mark Philip, was born June 3, 1950 to FSS and Mrs. William E. Nelson at Tokyo, Japan.

**ROBINSON.** A daughter, Kirby, was born July 2, 1950 to FSS and Mrs. Donald H. Robinson. Mr. Robinson is assigned to the Office of Director General in the Department.

**WULF.** A son, Verner William, was born February 21, 1950 to Mrs. Helen Wulf who is attached to the Embassy at Quito, Ecuador.

### NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

*(Continued from page 25)*

newcomer is GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE COMPANIES. Specializing in "preferred risk" government employees, this company has made a spectacular growth within the last two years. Sample of its enterprise is the fact that when it learned that a substantial number of prospective automobile insurers were forced to take insurance with the companies that financed the purchases of their cars, Government Employees started its own auto finance company.

Another first in JOURNAL advertising is the decision to accept classified ads. The JOURNAL is accepting such ads at \$1.00 a line with a minimum of \$3.00. Your ad should be in the JOURNAL office by the 15th of the month preceding the issue in which it is to appear. You will find our first "classified" on page 56.

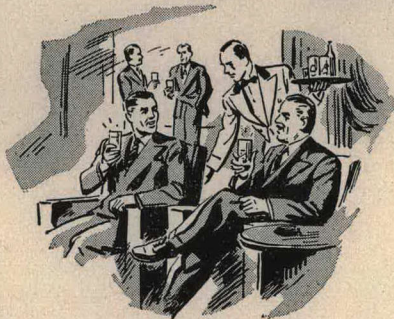
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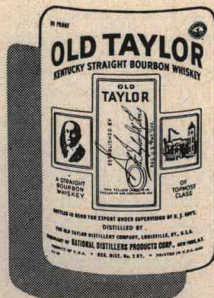
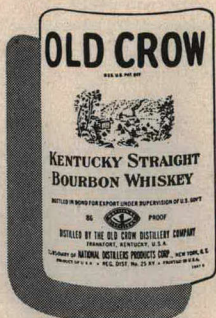
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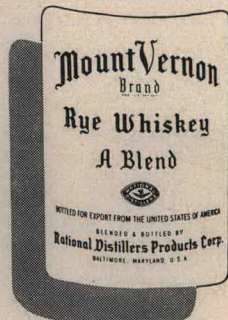
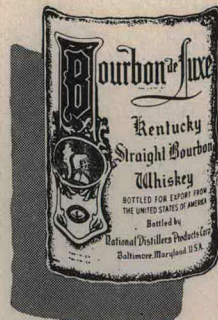


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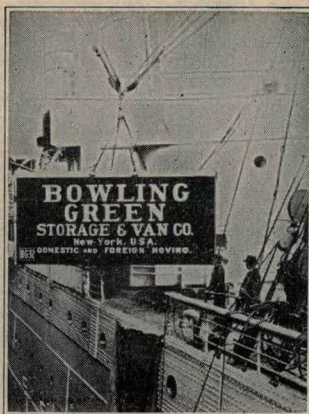
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## ECA IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 20)

In the first year of the recovery program, about 75 per cent of the total aid was made available in the form of direct grants, and the balance was about equally divided between loans and conditional aid. It must be remembered that for every nation which received conditional aid, other nations received an equivalent in ability to purchase in Europe—these are the so-called “drawing rights.”

Thus the immediate gift is from government to government. No individual in the United States is a direct giver and no individual in any European country is the direct receiver of commodities or money.

In most cases, commodities and services furnished to the European countries by the United States under the European Recovery Program move in the usual manner—through the usual commercial channels in the usual way. ECA does not act as a purchasing or procurement agency. ECA activities are confined to the review and approval of projected programs, and to financing the actual purchase and sales transactions. In this way, ECA procedures allow normal purchasing through commercial channels while retaining a “post-audit” function which eliminates transactions that should not have been financed by ECA.

### *Red Tape and Finance*

Let us trace what actually happens in financing imports into Europe by ECA. Allotments of ECA funds are made to the participating countries—in effect, lines of credit are opened for them in American banks. The participating country then makes application for authority to purchase certain commodities, of types eligible for ECA financing, within the framework of previously approved programs. If it approves, ECA issues a procurement authorization. The participating country then issues a sub-authorization to an individual importer, and at the same time makes available the necessary import licenses and dollar exchange to the importer who, of course, must buy this dollar exchange with an equivalent amount of local currency. The business man in the participating country then makes his purchase in the usual way from the business man in the United States.

“Usual way” should be qualified somewhat. It will be noted that at least two agencies intervene—the United States Government and the government of the recipient country. In order to fulfill the post-audit requirement, ECA must have a certain amount of documentation from both the business man in the United States and in the recipient country. This requirement adds paper work, and sometimes annoys the business men. Some have even gone so far as to call on an ECA mission asking if it were necessary to finance their proposed import under ECA, or if they could finance it with “free” or non-ECA dollars.

### *The Human Element*

In other words, every user of Marshall Plan commodities and services must “buy” and pay for them in the currency of his own country. Take the case of a farmer in Europe who buys a tractor. It comes to him with a red, white and blue shield stating that it was financed with Marshall Plan funds. He has heard of the Marshall Plan, by which the American people are making gifts to the people of Europe. Yet, he must pay for the tractor with his hard-earned money. His natural and human reaction is to ask who is giving what, and who is receiving what as a gift. Further, take the case of a laborer who must pay his own money for everything he gets, yet who is told that under the Marshall Plan the United States is giving an average of several dollars to every European. There are two common reactions: (1) the Marshall Plan is a propaganda hoax, or (2) the

(Continued on page 42)



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## ECA IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 40)

capitalists and bureaucrats are getting everything. All that the Marshall Plan means to many business men is more forms to fill out, and for this they blame the bureaucrats.

In these cases, 95 per cent of the local currency paid for the commodities by the importer is deposited in a special account under the joint control of ECA and the local government. (The remaining 5 per cent is for use by ECA to meet local administrative expenses and to purchase deficiency materials.) Funds from this special account—the so-called “counterpart funds”—may be used in the country for purposes which promote economic recovery. Such uses may include building bridges, draining marshes, rebuilding railroads, construction of industrial establishments, or repayment of part of the internal public debt.

### *Gifts Only to Governments*

THIS IS DEMONSTRATED how the “giving” and “receiving” is brought about under the Marshall Plan. The American “gives” by paying taxes and “giving” funds to his Government. The Government of the United States “gives” dollars to the governments of Europe, which sells them to its own citizens for their own money. Their own money is “received” by the governments of Europe, who are able thereby to “give” the individuals in that country more goods and services for the same amount of taxes paid, or to reduce the amount of taxes while maintaining the level of goods and services supplied.

## *ECA-Foreign Service Cooperation*

These are a few of the myriad problems which have been met by ECA. In all cases, Missions have had the full and continued support of the American embassies and legations in the participating countries. Information is fully and freely exchanged between diplomatic staffs and ECA Missions so that coordinated and consistent policies are followed in every nation. In consultation with the diplomatic staff, the Missions conduct negotiations with the appropriate ministries of the European governments on a variety of matters—trade policies and practices, domestic and foreign finance, procurement of imports, development projects, and industrial, agricultural or labor problems.

The Act provides that in cases of a difference in view between the Mission and the diplomatic staff which cannot be adjusted by consultation on the spot, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of State and the ECA Administrator, and ultimately to the President, for decision. However, no cases have ever had to be referred to the Secretary of State and the Administrator. As Ambassador Harriman stated before Congress: “I do not know why this system works that has been set up with two separate Administrations, but the Congress in its wisdom set it up, and I think Congress was wise because it has worked.”

This teamwork must continue if European recovery is to continue, and if Europeans are to be encouraged to action toward integration and increased productivity upon which depend higher standards of living and greater political stability. In the next two years, even more than in the two just passed, it is the Europeans who must act, for European Recovery is principally their job.



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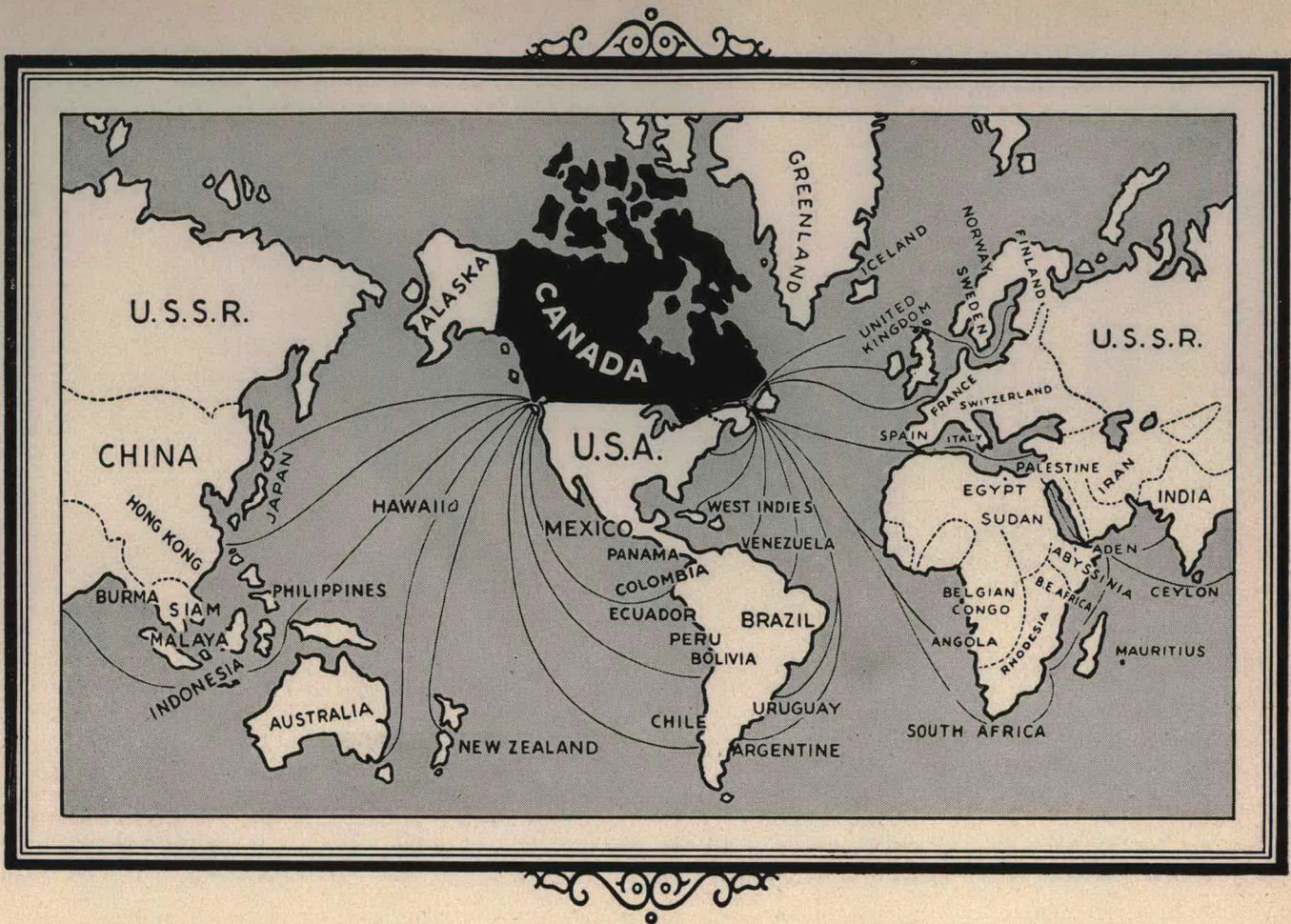
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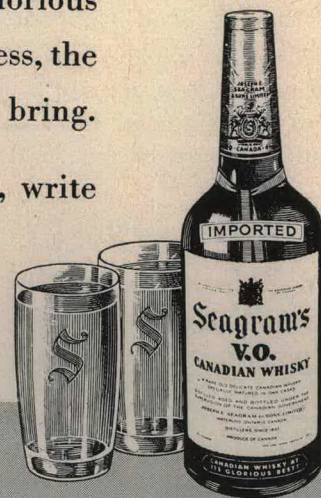
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## Proposed Education Allowance Program

BY DAVID M. CLARK, FSO

problem of the education of the children of Foreign Service Officers, describing as clearly as possible the nature and extent of this problem, and suggesting practical ways of dealing with them." In June 1939 the committee published its report including a number of observations, among them: "That it is during the secondary school age that children in the great majority of cases should commence their education in the United States . . . in most cases the only feasible method of meeting the situation is to send children to private schools in the United States . . . such an education is apt to be costly and beyond the means of many parents."

Since the appointment of this special educational committee twelve years ago, its principal function has been to select applicants from among Foreign Service children for endowed educational scholarships and to serve generally as a clearing house for Service educational problems.

The Department was successful in 1949 in obtaining in principle the approval of the Bureau of the Budget to submit a bill to Congress providing for the education of dependent minor children of the military and civilian personnel of the

(Continued on page 46)

Educating children in the Foreign Service has been a subject of preoccupation in the Department of State for years. Foreign Service parents are faced with inadequate educational facilities at many posts of assignment as well as the financial burden involved in educating their children either at their post, at other places abroad or in schools in the United States.

In 1938 the Foreign Service Association appointed a special committee, charged with "studying from all angles the

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| 31             | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | 31           |
| 32             | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | 32           |
| 33             | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | 33           |
| 34             | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | 34           |
| 35             | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | 35           |
| 36             | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | /   | /  | 36           |
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## PROPOSED EDUCATION ALLOWANCE PROGRAM

*(Continued from page 44)*

Federal Government stationed overseas. Draft legislation was then developed and prepared in consultation with the Budget Bureau, the National Military Establishment and all other U. S. agencies employing United States civilians overseas. In May 1950 the Department transmitted to the Senate and the House the draft of its proposed bill. Supplementary data concerning the number of children, adequacy of facilities and estimated costs were submitted to Congress in July. These data included the results of a survey made by the Department based on reports from 244 posts of the Foreign Service. These reports reveal that primary schools available are not comparable to schools in the District of Columbia at 52 percent of the Foreign Service posts and that there are no comparable secondary schools available at 60 percent of the Foreign Service posts; that officers and employees at these posts have a total of 2,865 children of pre-school, elementary, and secondary school age; that there is an average of 5.1 children per post below the age of five years and 6.7 children between the ages 5 and 20. The following table summarizes reports received from the field.

| Kind of Schooling  | Number of Children |           |
|--|--------------------|-----------|
|  | Elementary         | Secondary |
| In ordinary schools at the posts with standards considered equivalent to the better schools in USA ..... | 473                | 107       |
| In Army schools in the Occupation areas.....   | 281                | 69        |
| In schools in USA along the Mexican border .....   | 21                 | 8         |
| In schools at the posts where the standards are considered below those of American schools .....         | 211                | 48        |
| Children sent from a post to another place abroad for schooling .....                                    | 40                 | 36        |
| Children returned to the United States for schooling .....   | 121                | 116       |
| Taught by paid tutors .....  | 50                 | 20        |
| Taught by parents with the help of lesson guides or correspondence materials.....                        | 28                 | 11        |
| Total .....  | 1,225              | 415       |

Although the proposed legislation will not specifically provide for the education of children in the United States, it will meet the problems arising from a wide variety of educational situations and an extreme range of costs by (a) authorizing creation of school facilities where adequate facilities do not exist and there are a sufficient number of children (as in occupied areas) to warrant creation of such facilities; and (b) authorizing allowances to meet the costs incurred in attendance at suitable schools presently in the area or in the nearest locality where such schools may be found. Any facilities established will be comparable insofar as feasible with those provided by the District of Columbia, and any allowances granted will be uniform for all military and civilian employees in a geographic area.

### *Does Not Cover College*

Allowances may be granted only for primary and secondary school education. Expenses which may be met wholly or in part are tuition and related costs, board and room if necessary to attendance at school, and transportation.

Expenses incurred in securing college or university education are not covered by this bill. However, expenses will be defrayed for the child's first trip from an overseas post to the nearest port of entry for the purpose of attending college. Such trips are authorized at present, for all practical purposes, since an employee's travel orders to his post entitle him to return members of his family to the United States upon completion of a prescribed tour of duty. This

*(Continued on page 48)*

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## PROPOSED EDUCATION ALLOWANCE PROGRAM

(Continued from page 46)

provision will enable him to send his older children to the United States to enter college prior to completion of his own assignment at no additional cost to the Government.

It is hoped that favorable consideration will be given to this bill by the Congress, in which case, in all probability, the administration of the education allowances will be delegated by the President to the Secretary of State.

## RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

In the past the JOURNAL has published only the names of FSOs who have left the Service. FP is now making available to us the names of FSS personnel as well. The list below includes Staff officers who have resigned or retired from the Service since January 1.\*

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Bentley, Alvin M.        | Hardy, Simone D.       |
| Seidensticker, Edward    | Hufford, Audrey D.     |
| King, Donald             | Hoffmann, Katherine M. |
| Gwynn, William M.        | Ivory, Helen M.        |
| Troutman, Harry L.       | Johns, Rita L.         |
| Jordan, Curtis           | Jennings, Herbert S.   |
| Enlow, Charles           | Kerrigan, Edward J.    |
| Scott, Winfield H.       | Kozlowski, Wanda J.    |
| Anderson, Robert         | Kipping, Alan S.       |
| Anderson, Orville C.     | Lawrence, Jean C.      |
| Alfano, Joseph           | Martineau, Griselda    |
| Allison, Anita           | McCouston, Charles H.  |
| Bittner, Robert K.       | Miller, M. Jeanne      |
| Barstow, Gwendolyn M.    | McLaughlin, Gloria M.  |
| Bollinger, Phyllis L.    | Mitchell, Betty L. T.  |
| Boginis, Robert          | Nachtsheim, Mary E.    |
| Beltran, Constance       | Nosker, Natalie S.     |
| Conzelman, Dorothy T.    | Nutt, Agnes E.         |
| Cashin, Richard M.       | Overly, Bernice McM.   |
| Croce, Natalie           | Phillips, G. Elizabeth |
| Collins, William         | Paganin, David         |
| Dans, Louis              | Palmer, Arthur A.      |
| Delgado-Arias, D. Eugene | Reis, Muriel F.        |
| Dickey, Ann K.           | Richardson, Mary A.    |
| Davis, Hampton           | Rughaase, Margaret T.  |
| Davis, Jack L.           | Salm, Robert F.        |
| Evans, Mary Wise         | Sherwood, Patricia     |
| Farence, Viola M.        | Steininger, Eugene B.  |
| Fields, Reva P.          | Scott, Natalie V.      |
| Fletcher, Fern S.        | Sisson, George S.      |
| Gindraux, Emily L. M.    | Smith, Pamela P.       |
| Gruenwald, Josephine J.  | Sherman, Ada A.        |
| Garlock, Robert B.       | Sherwood, Patricia     |
| Goodwin, Harold L.       | Thoresen, Marie B. K.  |
| Granahan, Margaret       | Trisko, Ralph L.       |
| Hadary, Gideon           | Terry, Virginia E.     |
| Hopkins, Isabel          | Vine, Richard D.       |
| Hernon, Rita A.          | Waleska, Alice C.      |
| Harbeson, Gene E.        | Wise, Doris W.         |

\*In a few cases resignation from the Service is for the purpose of employment in the Department.

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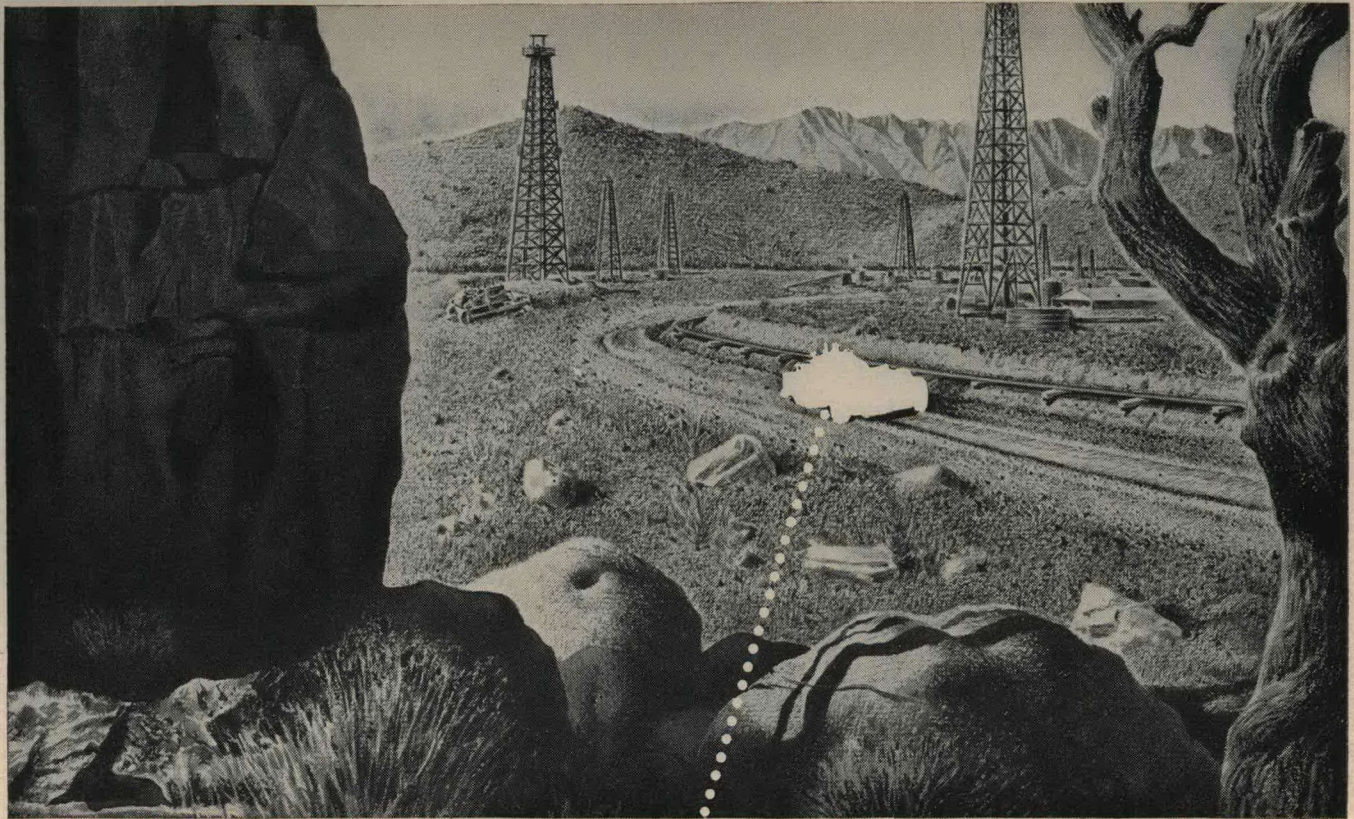
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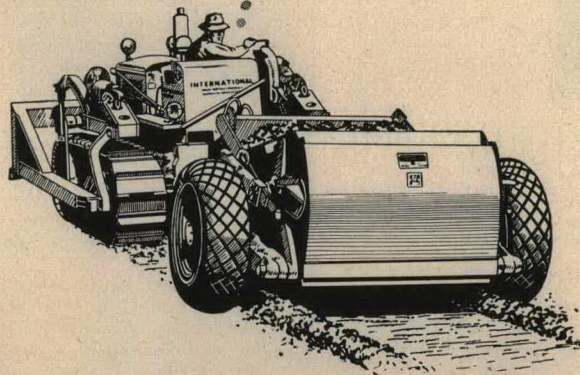
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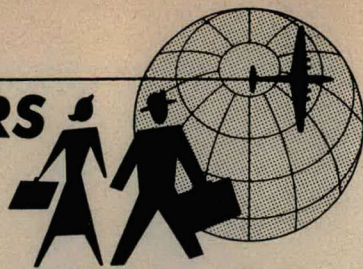


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## GENERAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 9)

### Report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee

Briefly, Mr. L'Heureux stated that:

1. The Rotary filing system, which contains a record of all members of the Association, as well as subscribers to the JOURNAL and those on the gratis list, which has been acquired since the last General Meeting, has resulted in substantial savings in the employment of part-time personnel;

2. A new typewriter has been purchased for the Association headquarters;

3. A letter has been sent to the Bureau of Internal Revenue requesting that the Foreign Service Association be granted income tax exemption under Section 101 (19), rather than under Section 101 (8).

4. The subscription rate of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL has been increased from \$3.00 to \$4.00, annually. At the suggestion of the Honorable James B. Stewart, the statement at the top of the editorial page of the JOURNAL has been changed to read "Association of Members, Active and Retired, of the Foreign Service of the United States" rather than "Association of Members" etc., thereby giving appropriate recognition to retired members.

5. The inscription on the Memorial Plaque, relating to the death of Thomas C. Wasson, has been completed. It reads: "Shot by sniper—Jerusalem—1948."

6. The chairmen of the JOURNAL Board, the Education and Entertainment Committees have been invited to attend all meetings of the Executive Committee.

7. The Association has invested \$2,000 of its surplus in the Credit Union, the interest of which will be added to the Scholarship Fund.

8. A Book Club has been established through which the members of the Association receive a 20 percent discount on new books.

9. A Welfare Committee has been created, and three members have been appointed to serve thereon; for the purpose of visiting hospitalized members of the Association, in the United States, and rendering them practical assistance.

10. A new statement has been prepared, which is to be sent to the field shortly, in connection with an active membership campaign.

### Vote of Confidence in and Appreciation of Mr. Fyfe

It was unanimously agreed that a vote of confidence in and appreciation of the Despatch Agent, Mr. Howard Fyfe should be given to him for the many courtesies and services he has rendered, and is still rendering, to the members of the Association.

### Proposed Foreign Service Cooperative Association

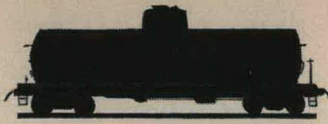
Mr. Fyfe has informed the Chairman of the Executive Committee that there are a minimum of 42 operations covering each individual export shipment. Upon receipt of consignments for personnel abroad, it is necessary for the United States Despatch Agent to determine whether the shipping charges are payable by the Government or by the consignee. In some cases, the Government pays a part of the shipping costs, and the consignee pays the difference. The handling of these personal shipments by the Despatch Agent effects a substantial saving to the consignee. For instance, Mr. Fyfe advises that where the "officer would be paying from \$30.00 to \$35.00 to ship a 100 pound box through private channels" he would be required to pay "less than \$10.00 if handled through the Despatch Agency." Mr. Fyfe insists that "if there is any attempt to divorce these shipments from shipments allowable under the Officers' Travel Orders, the result will be chaos."

In addition to the above, it is known that many of the present shippers would refuse to ship goods to U. S. Government personnel abroad unless it could be done through the U. S. Despatch Agency. This would result in a serious morale problem.

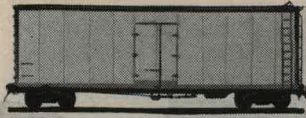
Mr. L'Heureux stated that, if Mr. Fyfe is to continue to render these essential services to U. S. Government personnel stationed abroad, a considerably larger revolving fund than the present \$2500 must be provided. In this connection, Mr. L'Heureux proposed that a Foreign Service Cooperative Association be created, under the auspices of the Foreign Service Association, for this purpose. A tentative plan would be to invite all U. S. Government personnel, stationed in our missions and consular offices abroad, to deposit, individually, a fund of \$20.00 with the proposed cooperative association which would then be made available to the U. S. Despatch Agency as a revolving fund. A fee of \$1.00 would be deducted, annually, from the initial \$20.00 deposit, for the operating costs of the cooperative association, and any balance would be refunded at the time of retirement or resignation from the Foreign Service, or release from foreign assignment of any other Government employee or officer. The revolving fund would be deposited in a special account from which either the U. S. Despatch Agent or the Secretary-Treasurer of the Foreign Service Association could draw. Membership would be entirely voluntary, but only members in good standing could be expected to have the benefits derived from this revolving fund.

(Continued on page 52)

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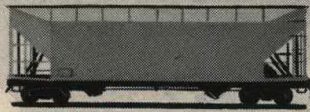
REFRIGERATOR CARS



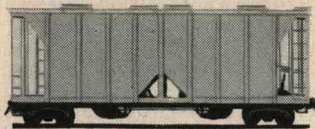
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REFRIGERATOR CARS



HOPPER CARS



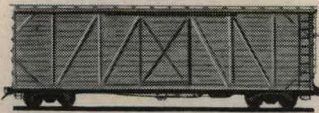
COVERED HOPPER CARS



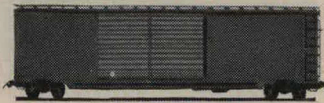
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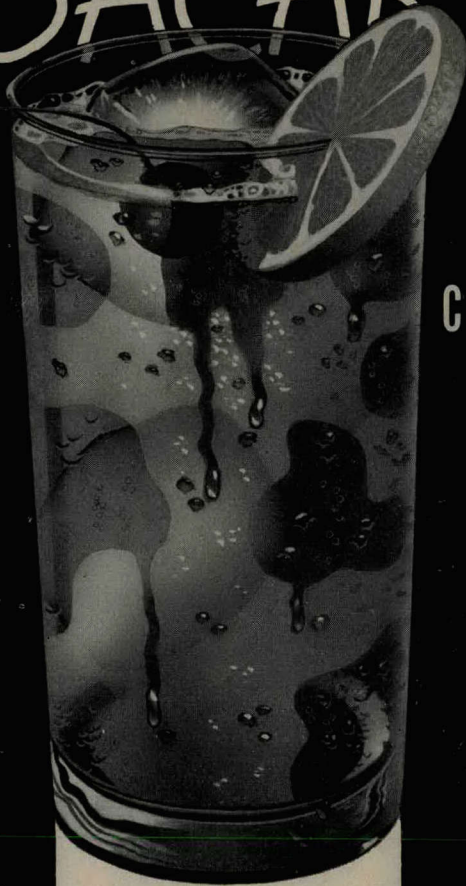
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## GENERAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 50)

Mr. Hunt inquired whether the Executive Committee had looked into the operations of the Welfare Division of the Department of State. He was informed by Mr. L'Heureux that the only money available for advances to Foreign Service Personnel, by the Welfare Division, was a \$500 revolving fund which the Foreign Service Association had made available years ago. The revolving fund required by the U. S. Despatch Agent would be too large for the Foreign Service Association to provide from its funds, presently available.

Mr. Peterson suggested that the profits made on the commissaries, which were operated at several of the large Foreign Service posts, might be used for this purpose. He thought the Association might explore this possibility before requesting individuals to make an advance. Several were in favor of exploring the possibility of obtaining the commissary excess-profit funds as a basis of establishing a cooperative association. Mr. L'Heureux agreed to look into the matter, but he insisted that all Government personnel abroad should be expected to make some individual contribution for the services they would receive; if commissary funds are made available for this purpose, it would reduce the amount of individual contributions.

### Proposals Submitted by Mail

In view of the absence of a two-thirds majority of the active members of the Foreign Service Association assigned to the Department of State, it was unanimously agreed to submit the following proposal, by mail, to all active members, assigned to the Department, for an expression of their wishes:\*

That the Executive Committee be authorized to arrange for the establishment of a cooperative association for the purpose of creating a revolving fund, to be made available to the U. S. Despatch Agency, and to be used exclusively for prepaying shipping charges on consignments of personal goods to members of such cooperative association; provided, that all United States Government personnel, who are American citizens and are assigned to any American mission or consular office, may be eligible to apply for membership in such association; that the revolving fund shall not exceed \$50,000; that the prescribed deposits by individuals shall be uniform in amount, but shall be fixed at a sum not to exceed \$1.00 for each member; and that the officers of the proposed Foreign Service Cooperative Association shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association and shall have authority to make rules, not inconsistent with the foregoing, for the administration of the affairs of the cooperative association, and that such rules will become effective upon approval by the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association.

\*A tabulation of returns has just been made and the necessary two-thirds of all officers stationed in Washington voted in favor of the proposal.

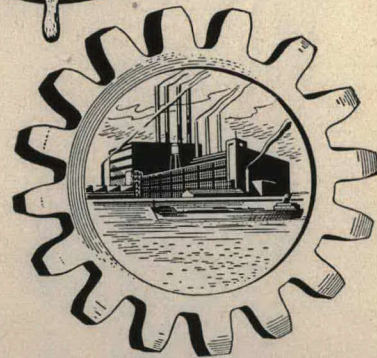
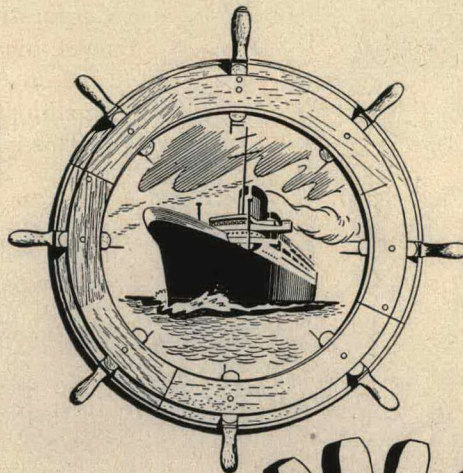
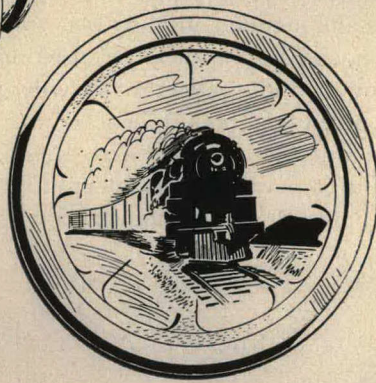
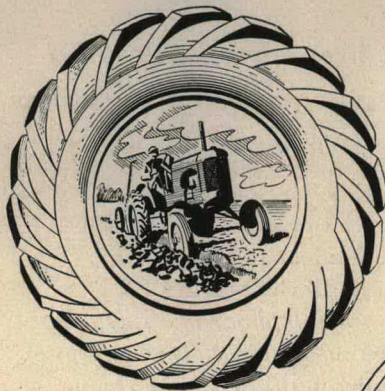
### LATEST CHANGES IN STATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

| NAME                      | POST FROM  | POST TO        | TITLE                                 |
|---------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ackerson, Garrett G., Jr. | Department | Wellington     | Ist Sec.—Consul<br>Pol. Off.          |
| Ainsworth, Thomas W.      | Taipei     | Tokyo          | VC                                    |
| Alfano, Gloria R.         | Belgrade   | Port-of-Spain  | FSS                                   |
| Allen, William E.         | Praha      | Paris          | Radio Operator                        |
| Alley, James W.           | Manila     | Department     | FSS                                   |
| Almand, Alice O.          | Praha      | Helsinki       | FSS                                   |
| Anderson, Marion E.       | Sao Paulo  | Sydney         | Econ. Asst.                           |
| Andrews, Faye E.          | Department | Frankfort      | FSS                                   |
| Attardi, Rona M.          | Turin      | Rome           | FSS                                   |
| Avallone, Mildred A.      | Rome       | Turin          | FSS                                   |
| Baber, Powhatan M.        | Madras     | Madrid         | Att. Gen. Serv.<br>Off.               |
| Ballance, Webster E.      | Praha      | Rangoon        | Admin. Off.                           |
| Barrows, Gwendolyn T.     | London     | Luxembourg     | Att. Pub. Relations<br>Off.           |
| Bates, Quentin R.         | Department | Habana         | 2nd Sec. VC<br>(Econ. Off.<br>Agric.) |
| Baumhover, Denis A.       | Frankfort  | Algiers        | Pol. Off. VC                          |
| Beane, Coralie B.         | Department | Luxembourg     | FSS                                   |
| Becker, Raymond J.        | Department | Colombo        | 3rd Sec. VC<br>Admin. Off.            |
| Beckman, Charles J.       | Department | Hong Kong      | FSS                                   |
| Beebe, Kenneth            | The Hague  | Singapore      | Econ. Off.                            |
| Belden, James O.          | Brussels   | Port Elizabeth | FSS                                   |
| Benninghoff, H. Merrell   | Halifax    | Department     | FSO                                   |
| Bernbaum, Maurice M.      | Department | Quito          | FSO                                   |
| Betts, John M.            | Cairo      | Athens         | Asst. Att.<br>(Security Off.)         |
| Blood, Archer K.          | Munich     | Athens         | 3rd Sec. VC<br>Biographic Off.        |
| Bostanian, Araxi          | Athens     | Department     | FSS                                   |
| Brandt, Vincent S. R.     | Department | Strasbourg     | VC Consular Off.                      |
| Breckenridge, Janette     | London     | Moscow         | FSS                                   |

(Continued on page 55)

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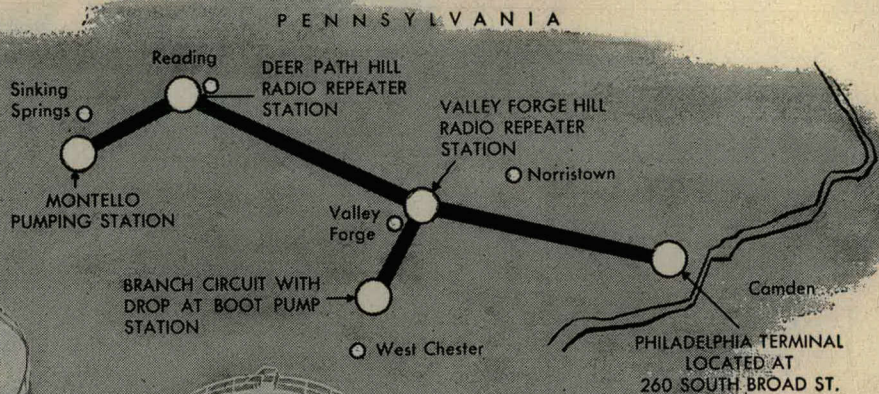
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(Continued from page 52)

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|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Breuer, Carl           | Department     | Port-au-Spain | VC Consular Off.            | Gibbons, Eleanore R.      | Department     | Frankfort       | FSS                            |
| Bryon, Virginia L.     | Department     | The Hague     | FSS                         | Griffin, Genevieve M.     | Department     | Frankfort       | FSS                            |
| Buchanan, Ruthe E.     | Department     | Saigon        | FSS                         | Guiney, John E., Jr.      | Ottawa         | New Dehli       | Asst. Att. Gen.<br>Serv. Off.  |
| Burnet, Frank N.       | Department     | Paris         | Courier                     | Hall, Eleanor J.          | Bucharest      | Rome            | FSS                            |
| Byrns, Kenneth A.      | Department     | Lagos         | VC Econ. Off.               | Halliwell, Alfred J.      | Department     | Nicosia         | FSS                            |
| Calderwood, Doris E.   | Cairo          | Caracas       | FSS                         | Hamm, Alfred J.           | Buenos Aires   | Department      | FSS                            |
| Callais, Adele M.      | Sofia          | Istanbul      | FSS                         | Hammond, Loree E.         | Department     | Frankfort       | FSS                            |
| Calvert, Helen L.      | Department     | Brussels      | FSS                         | Hawley, John C.           | Venice         | Florence        | VC Consular Off.               |
| Capri, Joseph D.       | Lisbon         | Lagos         | Gen. Serv. Asst.            | Hennessy, Genevieve M.    | Department     | Frankfort       | FSS                            |
| Carrigan, John W.      | Caracas        | Department    | FSO                         | Herrick, Thaddeus A., Jr. | Dhahran        | Frankfort       | VC                             |
| Catching, Wayne L.     | Athens         | Frankfort     | Disb. Off.                  | Hill, E. Margaret         | Helsinki       | London          | FSS                            |
| Christensen, Keld      | Department     | Stockholm     | 2nd Sec. VC<br>Econ. Off.   | Hillenbrand, Martin J.    | Department     | Frankfort       | Econ. Off.                     |
| Christopher, Robert A. | Rio de Janeiro | Madras        | VC Econ. Off.               | Hitson, Mildred           | Department     | Frankfort       | FSS                            |
| Cimo, Gloria C.        | Department     | Bangkok       | FSS                         | Howison, John M.          | Department     | Izmir           | Consular Off.                  |
| Clark, George E.       | Bucharest      | Department    | FSS                         | Hunsaker, Lee M.          | Istanbul       | Sao Paulo       | Asst. PAO Asst.<br>Att.        |
| Collopy, Walter F. X.  | Department     | Manila        | Courier                     | Jerge, Ann J.             | Frankfort      | Launda          | FSS                            |
| Colorado, Sylvia       | Department     | Luanda        | FSS                         | Jernegan, John D.         | Department     | Tunis           | Prin. Off.                     |
| Conneally, Joyce L.    | Department     | Colombo       | FSS                         | Johnston, Mary S.         | Sofia          | Department      | FSS                            |
| Cook, Nancy J.         | Department     | Penang        | FSS                         | Jordan, Francis C.        | Stuttgart      | Quebec          | Consul Consular<br>Off.        |
| Creevy, Joan           | Department     | Frankfort     | FSS                         | Kahmann, William M.       | Department     | Paris           | Courier                        |
| Cullin, Mary J.        | Department     | Tehran        | Att.                        | Keith, Gerald             | Department     | Ankara          | Counselor of Emb.<br>Pol. Off. |
| Cumming, Hugh S., Jr.  | Stockholm      | Moscow        | Counselor Pol. Off.         | Kershaw, Martha B.        | Rio de Janeiro | Department      | FSS                            |
| Cunningham, William J. | Praha          | Paris         | FSS                         | King, Mary R.             | Department     | Frankfort       | FSS                            |
| Crane, Maurine         | Paris          | Tangier       | FSS                         | King, Nat B.              | Brussels       | Paris           | 1st Sec. Consul<br>Econ. Off.  |
| Deal, Glenna L.        | Department     | Frankfort     | FSS                         | Kinal, Joseph             | Warsaw         | Department      | FSS                            |
| De Lima, David A.      | Rio de Janeiro | La Paz        | Att. (Econ. Off.<br>Comm.)  | Kinkoff, Bernard F.       | Nanking        | Bangkok         | FSS                            |
| Ebeling, Samuel G.     | Southampton    | Cardiff       | Consul                      | Klementik, Mary           | Rome           | Department      | FSS                            |
| Edwards, Theodocia G.  | Praha          | Rome          | FSS                         | Kolarek, Joseph C.        | Praha          | Department      | FSS                            |
| Elting, Howard, Jr.    | Wellington     | Department    | FSO                         | Kosmak, Katherine         | Praha          | Department      | FSS                            |
| Erickson, Eldon        | Mukden         | Algiers       | Econ. Asst.                 | Kostroun, Mary Ann        | Praha          | Paris           | FSS                            |
| Ericson, Shirley J.    | Trieste        | Pretoria      | FSS                         | Krausse, Henry G., Jr.    | Aruba          | Tokyo           | VC                             |
| Espy, James            | La Paz         | Department    | FSO                         | Krueger, Herbert T.       | Department     | Istanbul        | Asst. Att.<br>Admin. Off.      |
| Fahs, Ned C.           | Rio de Janeiro | Santiago      | Asst. Att. (Info<br>Off.)   | Lane, Samuel O.           | Guaymas        | Tegucigalpa     | 2nd Sec. VC<br>Econ. Off.      |
| Fales, Herbert P.      | Department     | Frankfort     | FSO                         | Lawrence, Henry J.        | Manila         | New Dehli       | Supv. of Const.                |
| Farringer, Dale E.     | Department     | Montevideo    | Att. (Econ. Off.<br>Agric.) | Leary, John C.            | Department     | Aruba           | VC Consular Off.               |
| Farrior, John M.       | Peiping        | Seoul         | 3rd Sec. VC                 | Leary, Richard J.         | Department     | Paris           | Courier                        |
| Feigl, Jack C.         | Mukden         | Bangkok       | PSS                         | Lee, Edward D. G.         | Bucharest      | Athens          | FSS                            |
| Flach, Edna T.         | Sofia          | Rome          | Asst. Disb. Off.            | Lister, George T.         | Department     | Moscow          | 2nd Sec. VC<br>Pol. Off.       |
| Flood, Douglas         | Salonika       | St. John NF   | Consul<br>Consular Off.     | Lucas, James E.           | Nanking        | Saigon          | FSS                            |
| Foley, Francis L.      | Department     | Aden          | FSS                         | Lucas, Winfred            | Praha          | The Hague       | FSS                            |
| Foss, Florence C.      | Hong Kong      | Department    | FSS                         | Lutkins, Cecil B.         | Kunming        | Penang          | VC Prin. Off.                  |
| Fuerst, Harold D.      | Addis Ababa    | Department    | FSS                         | Lyon, Cecil B.            | Warsaw         | Department      | FSO                            |
| Gallo, Louis A.        | Rome           | Department    | Veterans Aff. Off.          | McAninch, Vernon D.       | Rome           | Ciudad Trujillo | FSS                            |
| Gennert, William R.    | Stuttgart      | Rome          | 3rd Sec. VC<br>Pol. Off.    | McCarthy, Richard M.      | Peiping        | Hong Kong       | FAO                            |
|                        |                |               |                             | McCaskill, Charles W.     | Department     | Frankfort       | FSS                            |
|                        |                |               |                             | McGlynn, Josephine M.     | Santiago       | Department      | FSS                            |



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| McKay, Roberta          | Department   | Athens         | Pers. Tech.                              |
| McKenney, Warren H.     | Rome         | Buenos Aires   | Att. (Maritime)                          |
| McSweeney, John M.      | Department   | Paris          | FSO                                      |
| Mak, Dayton S.          | Jidda        | Department     | FSS                                      |
| Malone, James M.        | Praha        | Copenhagen     | FSS                                      |
| Marks, Beth E.          | Bern         | Department     | FSS                                      |
| Marshall, William F.    | Department   | Manila         | Courier                                  |
| Martin, Dorothea I.     | Department   | Frankfort      | FSS                                      |
| Marvin, David K.        | Peiping      | London         | 3rd Sec. VC<br>Pol. Off.                 |
| Masingill, William T.   | Shanghai     | Manila         | FSS                                      |
| Mason, James D.         | Nanking      | Manila         | FSS                                      |
| Matthews, H. Freeman    | Stockholm    | Department     | FSO                                      |
| Mewhirter, Martha J.    | Bogota       | Habana         | FSS                                      |
| Meier, Mona A.          | Warsaw       | Vienna         | FSS                                      |
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| Murray, John C.         | Buenos Aires | Bangkok        | FSS                                      |
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| Seipp, Helen L.         | Bucharest    | Nogales        | Admin. Asst.                             |
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| Smith, Turner T.        | Department   | Belgrade       | FSS                                      |
| Snow, William P.        | Department   | Ankara         | FSS                                      |
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| Sparks, Joseph S.       | Department   | Reykjavik      | 3rd Sec. VC<br>Econ. Off.                |
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| Stebbins, Henry E.      | London       | Rome           | FSS                                      |
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| Wilson, Edward C.       | Madrid       | Auckland       | VC Prin. Off.                            |
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| Wright, Thomas          | Mexico       | San Jose       | FSS                                      |
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|                         |              | Manila         | 1st Sec. Consul<br>Econ. Off.            |
|                         |              | Vienna         | FSS                                      |

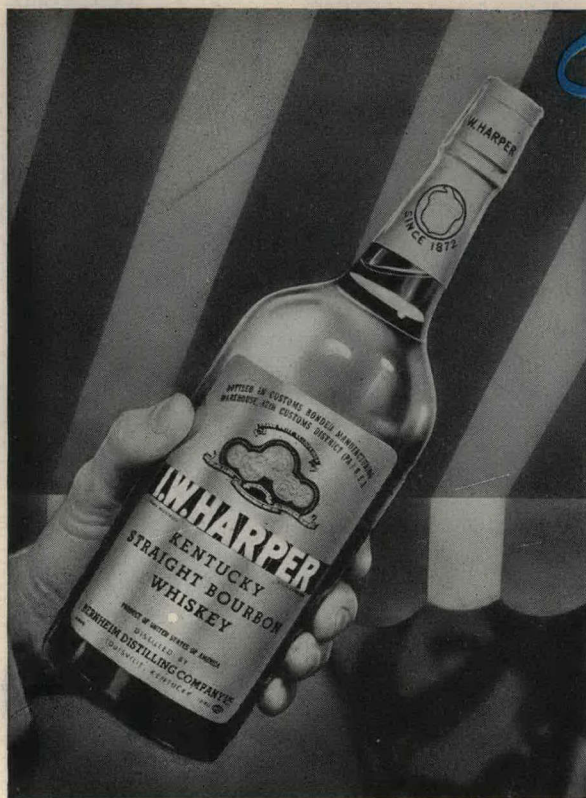
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| NAME                  | NEW ASSIGNMENT | ASSIGNMENT CANCELLED | TITLE                                    |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| Abraham, Russell      | Ankara         | Athens               | FSS                                      |
| Blake, Gilson G.      | Department     | Leopoldville         | FSO                                      |
| Cobb, William B., Jr. | Madras         | La Paz               | 3rd Sec. VC                              |
| Coltharp, Myrtis      | Rome           | Mexico               | Asst. Att.                               |
| Connor, Robert T.     | Department     | Mexico               | FSS                                      |
| Cook, Harry           | The Hague      | Belgrade             | Admin. Asst.                             |
| Coughlin, Francis A.  | Rangoon        | Kabul                | FSS                                      |
| Dzaugis, Frank C.     | Madrid         | Tripoli              | FSS                                      |
| Gowen, Franklin C.    | Department     | Helsinki             | FSO                                      |
| Hertzman, Elaine      | Bern           | Ankara               | Counselor for<br>Econ. Off.              |
| Hester, Evett D.      | Manila         | Department           | FSS                                      |
| McDade, Frances E.    | Paris          | Bilbao               | FSS                                      |
| Mikula, Elizabeth M.  | Paris          | Paris                | FSS                                      |
| Myers, Barbara J.     | Karachi        | Karachi              | FSS                                      |
| Palmer, George E.     | Montreal       | Marseille            | FSS                                      |
| Wall, Edith C.        | Malaga         | St. John, NB         | VC Prin. Off.<br>Labor Reporting<br>Off. |
|                       | New Delhi      | Paris                | FSS                                      |
| Wattis, Warren        | Moscow         | Praha                | FSS                                      |
| Wharton, Josephine D. | Singapore      | Praha                | Disb. Off.                               |
| Whitham, Richard R.   | Djakarta       | Bangkok              | FSS                                      |
| Zellermayer, Ethel    | Barcelona      | Djakarta             | Econ. Asst.                              |

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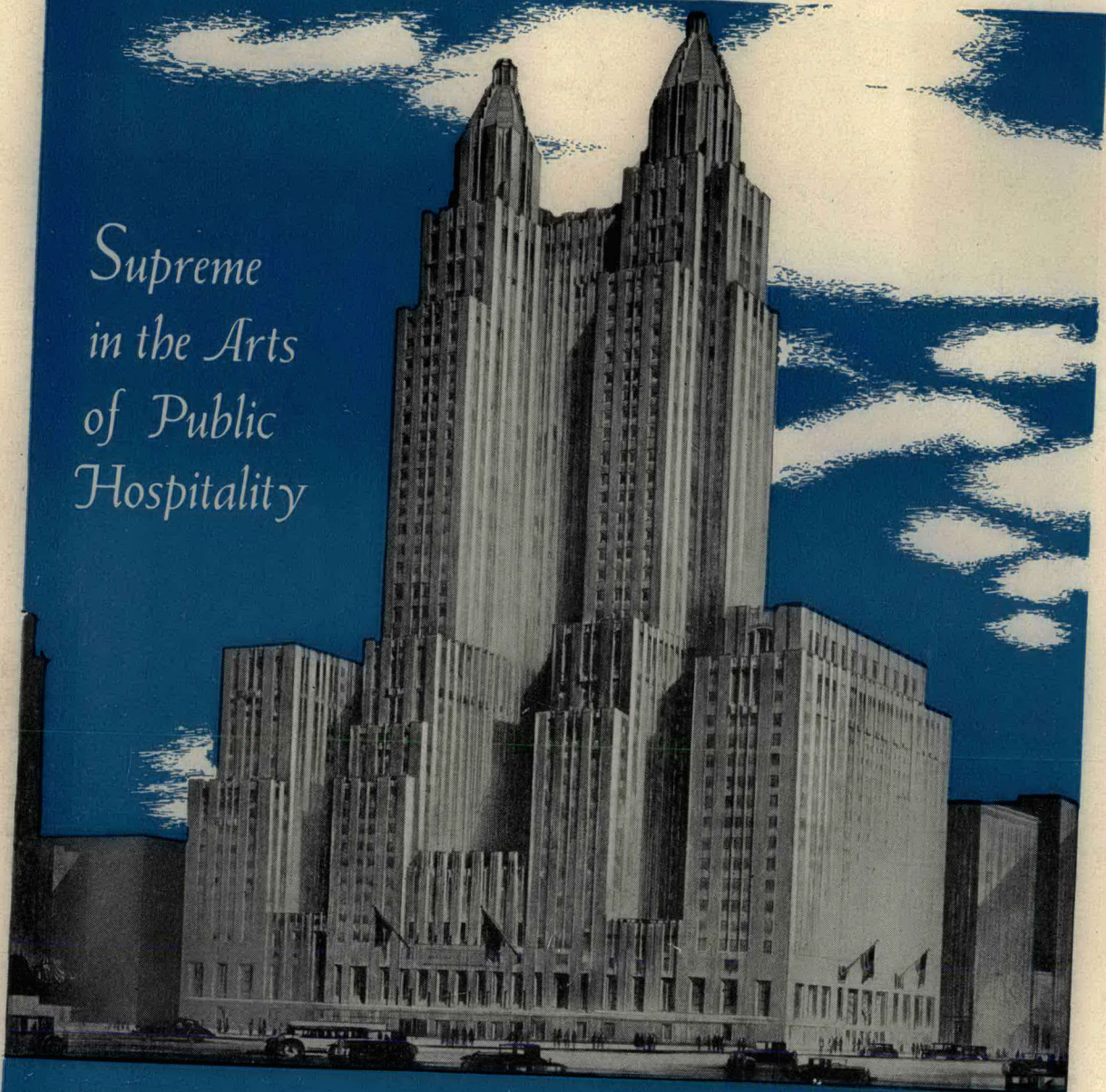
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