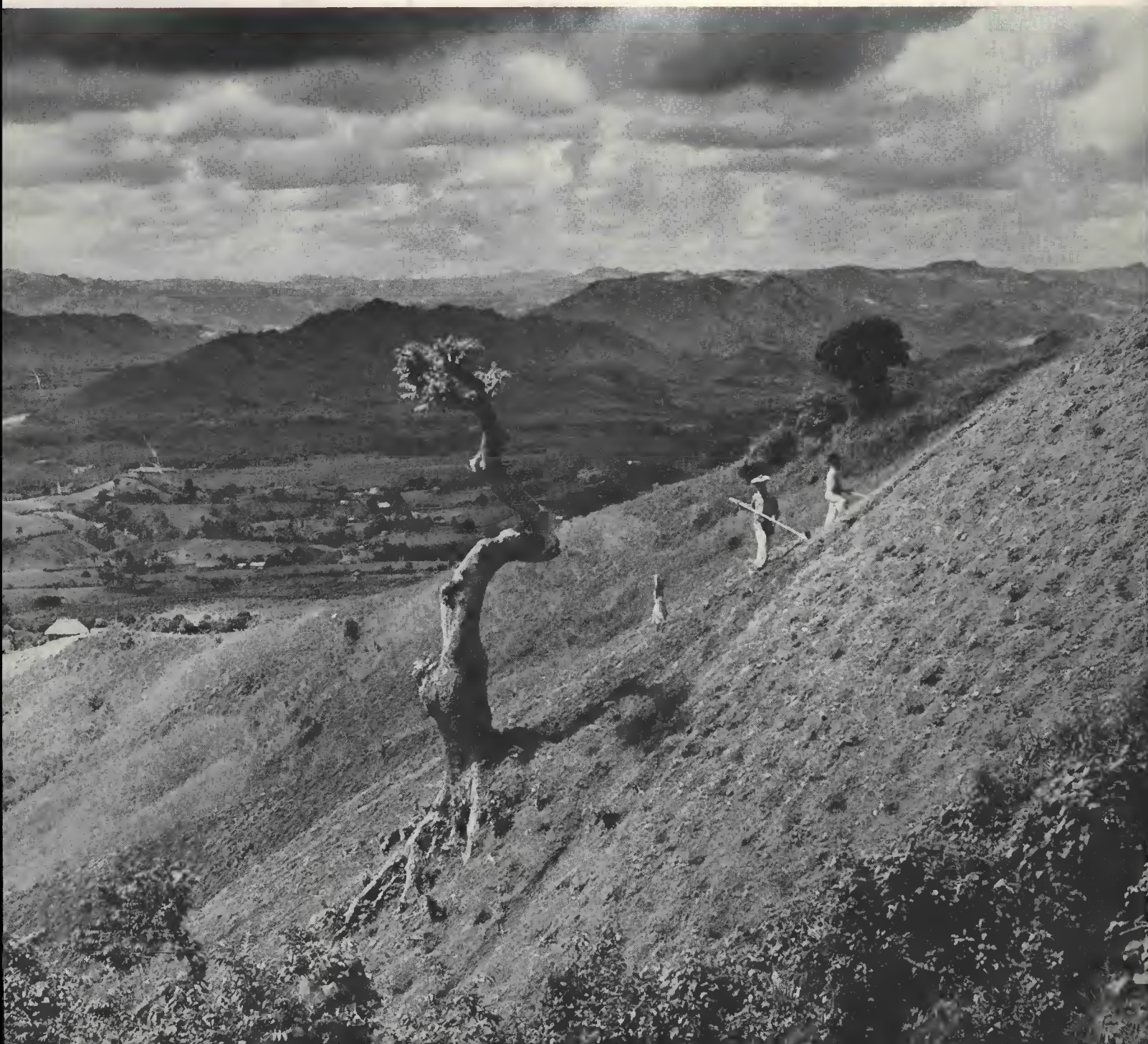


The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL NOVEMBER, 1950

VOL. 27, No. 11



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Letters to the Editors

Pseudonyms may be used only if your letter includes your correct name and address.

MORE ON INSPECTIONS

October 16, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I certainly agree that from the viewpoint of the FSO 6 the Foreign Service inspection service leaves much to be desired (September, 1950 issue of the JOURNAL), but instead of the inspector's affinity to the principal officer I attribute it to the seniority of the inspector. For while he probably does an excellent job of assessing the work of the officers holding positions comparable to his own last foreign assignment, the inspector has come a long way since the days when he was harassed by visa applicants or by the irritations incident to his wife's being "picked on" by the principal officer's wife.

Such problems could not be resolved by inspectors who had been recruited from private industry any more effectively than they are now by inspectors who reply to a tale of financial woe with a hearty "Do you know that I started out as an FSO at \$1800 a year?" Instead, I suggest that the inspection corps be augmented by, or part of its personnel be replaced by, younger FSOs, specifically assigned to the inspection of junior officers. These inspectors should be FSOs 4, or thereabouts, who started as FSOs 6 in consular work and then graduated to economic or commercial reporting. Having from six to nine years' experience, these men would be close enough to the junior officers' jobs to understand them, both substantively and from the viewpoint of morale, and experienced enough to carry out the inspector's responsibilities, as enumerated by Mr. Travers.



American Consulate, Bilbao, Spain, March, 1950.

Courtesy Joseph F. Burt

Photographed during the visit of FS Inspector Wilson C. Flake. Seated, from left to right: Vice Consul Cabot Sedgwick; Miss Maria Lopez; F.S. Inspector Wilson C. Flake; Consul General Joseph F. Burt; Miss Carmen Vega; Administrative Officer Adolph W. Jones; Vice Consul Clarence T. Breaux; Vice Consul Francis T. Underhill. Standing, from left to right: Ramon Solla, Chief Clerk; Mrs. Maria de los Angeles Ballesterro, Clerk; Ramon Gonzalez, Motion Picture Operator; Ramon Garabieta, Clerk; Jose de Garay, Clerk; Gerardo Montorio, Clerk; Florencio San Jose, Mechanic; Angel Zuluaga, Clerk; Juan Antonio Olartecoechea, Clerk; Miguel San Sebastian, Receptionist; Braulio Miguelez, Messenger.

There would, of course, be objections to "inspections by juniors," but higher level inspection activities could be left
(Continued on page 5)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 3)

to senior inspectors, who would be able to cover a great many more posts if relieved of the task of inspecting the young officers.

However, even more important than the question of the personnel of the inspectors' corps is the question of the inspector's source of information. Since the selection boards and FP place such great store by the inspector's reports, I think that the individuals who have been inspected would be very happy to know that the board members have some idea of where the inspectors get their information. I believe that when they consult their own dossiers in the Department, many other junior officers must be as amazed as I was to find how extensive a report the inspector had written on me, after a twenty-minute interview! Of course, the inspector has sought counsel, but if he got his information from the principal officer (and the Inspectors state that they are against "reporting by subordinates" in principle), why is his report more valuable than the efficiency report made by the principal officer? Obviously, it is more valuable, but isn't the officer who finds in the inspector's report inaccuracies about his financial status, social habits, aspirations and morale entitled to question the accuracy of the much more important statements about his actual work performance, which are so vital to his career?

I have had contact with only four Foreign Service inspectors, but in the case of both inspections at the posts where I have been assigned, all of the staff (below the FSO-4 level) were impressed by the days of steady writing that were necessary for these gentlemen to write up people (as verified by our bulky dossiers) whom they had observed directly for but a few moments, and with whom there was no discussion of the completed reports. Certainly it is an accepted principle of good administration that personnel reports should be discussed with the individual concerned before their submittal, if for no other reason than to give a closely-supervised assistant visa officer an opportunity to ask the basis on which he was described as "no leader of men!" In addition to the opportunity to point out what may be mistaken impressions that the inspector has gathered in the course of his necessarily fast appraisal, the discussion of the report is vitally necessary in order that the young officers, particularly FSOs 6, may be apprised of their shortcomings *before* they see their dossiers when they are next in Washington, so that they can do something about them while there is still time to make it count.

I certainly agree that the inspectors "listen to our trials and tribulations as father confessors," but I would much prefer hearing from *them* their considered opinion on shortcomings and mistakes, and their suggestions as to our remedial measures that will enable us to emulate their own success in the challenging career which we all have chosen.

ANOTHER FSO 6

HOWARD FYFE

Frankfurt, Germany
October 16, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I was glad to see the articles on Howard Fyfe. Three years ago when I was en route to Paris Mr. Fyfe told me he had thousands of dollars tied up in small amounts—money he had advanced for various people—some of it unpaid

(Continued on page 7)

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NOVEMBER, 1950



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

for years. I wonder how many Foreign Service personnel know they are indebted to him? Ten dollars for each of 100 persons makes \$1,000.

Many people seem to think small debts are negligible, but is it fair to expect Mr. Fyfe to pay them from his own money? They would complain quickly enough if their shipments were held up! Why can't they pay as quickly for something done as a favor for them!

CHARLOTTA HEUBECK

DIPLOMATICANA

American Embassy
Paris, France
September 19, 1950

To The Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

You may care to add to the striped-pants diplomat who drank a million cocktails for his country the exquisite Mr. Gillow:

"With the conductor was a strikingly elegant young man, who carried a walking-stick and wore a gardenia in the buttonhole of his perfectly-fitting coat.

"Oh, Mr. Duff," Lofton greeted him. "Just the man we want to see. This is Mr. Gillow, an Under-Secretary at the American Embassy." * * *

"Mr. Gillow was one of those youthful exquisites who are the pride of the embassies. They usually sleep all day, then change from pyjamas to evening clothes and dance all night for their country."

(From *Charlie Chan Carries On*, by Earl Derr Biggers.)

The time of the above was in the early thirties. Mr. Gillow was then at the Embassy in London. I wonder where he is now.

NAT B. KING (FSO).

NOTARIAL NUGGET

American Consulate,
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico,
September 11, 1950.

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In examining some old correspondence in this Consulate recently, I found a record of a notarial service which reads as follows:

"Nogales, Sonora, Mexico
October 5, 1909.

"On this twenty-fifth day of October appears before me . . . and makes solemn oath that he will not take a drink of intoxicating liquor from the above date until the thirty-first of December, of the year of our Lord, 1909. This contract and oath is to take effect at the hour of 11:30, Sunday, October 24, 1909.

"Subscribed and sworn to before — Consul of the United States of America."

I have never seen a more unique notarial service, and have no idea why it was executed.

BEN ZWEIG, American Consul

OUR CRYSTAL BALL is being overworked these days. If you are going to a new post, won't you please let us know where and when? NOTE: Journals are not accepted for holding or forwarding at the Foreign Service Mail Room.

NOVEMBER, 1950



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Twenty-Five Years Ago

James B. Stewart

WILSON POPENOE, well known by many of us, writes of his travels for the Department of Agriculture in search of seeds and plants "which some day may give rise to new industries." The author tells of the very valuable help received from consular and diplomatic officers. "From a small bag of tung oil seeds forwarded from Hankow by Consul General Wilcox in 1905 has sprung an infant industry."

Consul Winslow sent an avocado seed from Guatemala in 1904; Consul General Scidmore, a valuable collection of soy beans from China; Consul Magelssen, a variety of date palm from Baghdad; and the Carob or St. John's bread was sent from Valencia by Robert Frazer and Claude Dawson.

Consul Horace Lee Washington sent the seeds of calabash gourd from South Africa and from several barrels of acorns sent by Consul Sprague cork trees were grown in California.

MARRIAGE. *Elizabeth Rogers Luke* and *Harrison Freeman Matthews*, Secretary of Legation, Bucharest, at the home of the bride, Tarrytown, New York.

CREeping FLESH. Dick Ford, Vice Consul at Penang, toured that city's snake temple and recommended it as an awe inspiring, breath taking haunt where are brewed the age old mysteries of the East, where lurks death in a thousand hideous wreathing forms. Where are performed those awful religious rites that bind the East and the Orient in one great twisted, frenzied mass, where the heavy splash of crimson blood and the ghastly toll of sacrificial bells and the hiss of deadly fanged serpents make one's flesh creep—in short, a good place to "do" on one's trip around the world.

THESE NAMES APPEARED IN THE NEWS: *Charles Hosmer, Walter Thurston, Arthur Frost, Stanley Hornbeck, Charles Bay, Willys Peck, Thomas Bowman, North Winship, Paul Josselyn, Alexander Kirk, David Bruce, Ellis Briggs, George Winters* and *Stephen Aguirre.*

QUOTES from a lecture by *J. Theodore Marriner** to new

*Ted was shot October 12, 1937 while getting out of his car at the Consulate General, Beirut, by an American madman to whom a visa to enter this country had been refused.

(Continued on page 16)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946. (Title 39, United States Code Section 233)

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3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

ROBERT M. WINFREE,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of September, 1950.

ROSE F. ELKIN,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires Oct. 14, 1953.)

NEW

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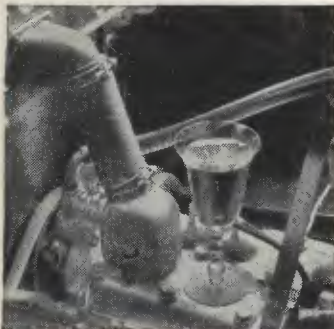
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New Auto-Lite Spark Plug Has Built-in "Resistor" That Helps Deliver Smoother Idling, Better Radio Reception—Gives Improved Economy and Longer Electrode Life



Gives smoother engine idling...

—because of the wider initial spark gap setting possible on the "Resistor" plugs. This assists in burning leaner mixtures, and reduces misfiring at idling and throughout the speed range.

Improves radio reception

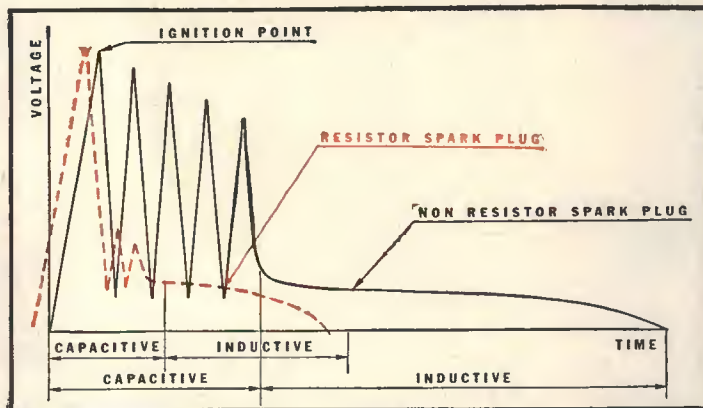
—by suppressing spark plug interference with radio, radiotelephone, radar and television reception. (Under 35 mv/m from 540 kc. to 150 mc. at 50 ft.)



Reduces electrode gap growth

—by increasing electrode life up to 200% and more . . . due to the virtual elimination of the inductive component in the spark discharge.

AUTO-LITE Ignition Engineers, working with leading automotive manufacturers, have developed the new Auto-Lite "Resistor" Spark Plug with this built-in resistor for improved operation and economy. Regular type Auto-Lite Spark Plugs (patented U.S.A.) will continue to be manufactured.



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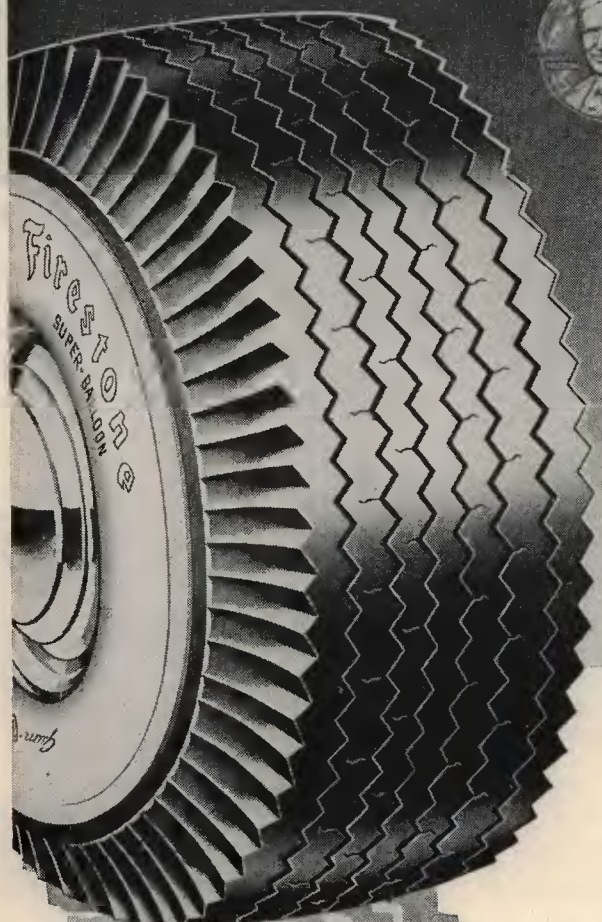
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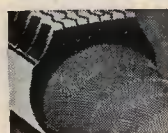
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When you step on the gas, these Skid-Resistors open up and dig into the road like the claws of a cat. When you get rolling, they close up until you need them again. Then, when you step on the brake, the Skid-Resistors open again, but this time the opposite edges dig into the road, bringing you to a smooth, safe stop without skidding or slipping.



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

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Puerto Rico

PROVING GROUND FOR POINT IV

By MARY GRESHAM

Photo by Roskam—Puerto Rico Office of Information
Near Utuado, Puerto Rico. The Dos Bocas Dam and Power House.

Puerto Rico is a unique example of an underdeveloped area, with all the problems common to such regions, in the early stages of an integrated development program. It provides a working model of Point 4 in operation. For half a century it has been a subject of study. Labeled "Our Cherished Slum" by one writer, it provided a laboratory in which to analyze all the evils of an underdeveloped area,—disease, poverty, malnutrition, unemployment.

Puerto Rico also attained a certain fame among students of population as a striking example of the "population problem." The dilemma in which economic gains are continually invalidated by the rapid growth of population is one shared by a large percentage of the people of the world,—those peoples whom Point 4 is designed to aid.

For the past decade, however, Puerto Rico has provided a different kind of laboratory—a laboratory in which the solutions to all of these evils are being tested. A group of intelligent and conscientious Puerto Rican executives, legislators and scholars, with the advice and counsel of the best available mainland technicians in all fields, have been using every modern device to attack the problems of Puerto Rico on all fronts. The purpose is to solve the basic underlying economic problem and the goal is to raise the living standard of the Puerto Rican people. Here in this beautiful little United States Caribbean Island is a concrete and dynamic example of what President Truman meant by the fourth point of his inaugural address in January 1949.

A Decade of Progress

Today, Puerto Rico is a busy island, bursting with activity. Its government is earnestly building new hospitals, new schools, dams to generate power for hydroelectric plants, irrigation and sewage systems, houses for previous slum dwellers, and industrial plants to try to provide suffi-

cient employment to keep up with a population increase, the estimated rate of which is now the highest in the world.

In addition, Puerto Rico is busy politically, putting the finishing touches on its local self-government. In 1948, Congress allowed the Puerto Ricans to elect their own governor and now they have been granted the authority to draw up a constitution. Energetically struggling to solve their economic and social problems, Puerto Ricans are sacrificing none of their freedoms in their uphill struggle to provide a decent life for themselves.

Puerto Rico during the past ten years is in direct contrast to the previous decade. In 1930, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. then Governor of Puerto Rico, in his annual report stated, "I found conditions on the Island exceedingly bad. We were struggling with three great problems—disease, poverty, and an island revenue that was insufficient to meet the budget then in force.

"We were and are a prey to disease of many kinds. . . . Our death rate . . . (tuberculosis) was higher than that of any other place in the Western Hemisphere . . . some 35,000 people . . . are now suffering from tuberculosis, some 200,000 from malaria, and some 600,000 from hookworm. . . .

"Economically our condition is equally bad. More than

Mary Gresham, assistant to the Director of the Office of Territories of the United States Department of the Interior, is in charge of all planning for the participation of the Territories in the Point 4 Program. Puerto Rico now has a planned training program specifically designed for Latin American technicians in various fields. In government service since 1935, Miss Gresham has spent most of the past ten years working on problems of the Territories, particularly Puerto Rico,—as an economist in the United States Department of Labor (1939-1942), and as Regional Information Director for the Territories in the Office of Price Administration during the war (1942-1946).

60 percent of our people are out of employment, either all or part of each year. . . .”

Conditions did not improve and the situation became so acute that Federal Relief was extended to the Island in August 1933. Per capita income amounting to \$122 in 1930, declined to a low of \$86, and officials of the Department of the Interior estimated in 1936 that 82 percent of the total population was on relief rolls. According to one writer, “of all the important indices, only the index of population growth showed a sustained and uninterrupted rise throughout the period.”

Economic and Political Development

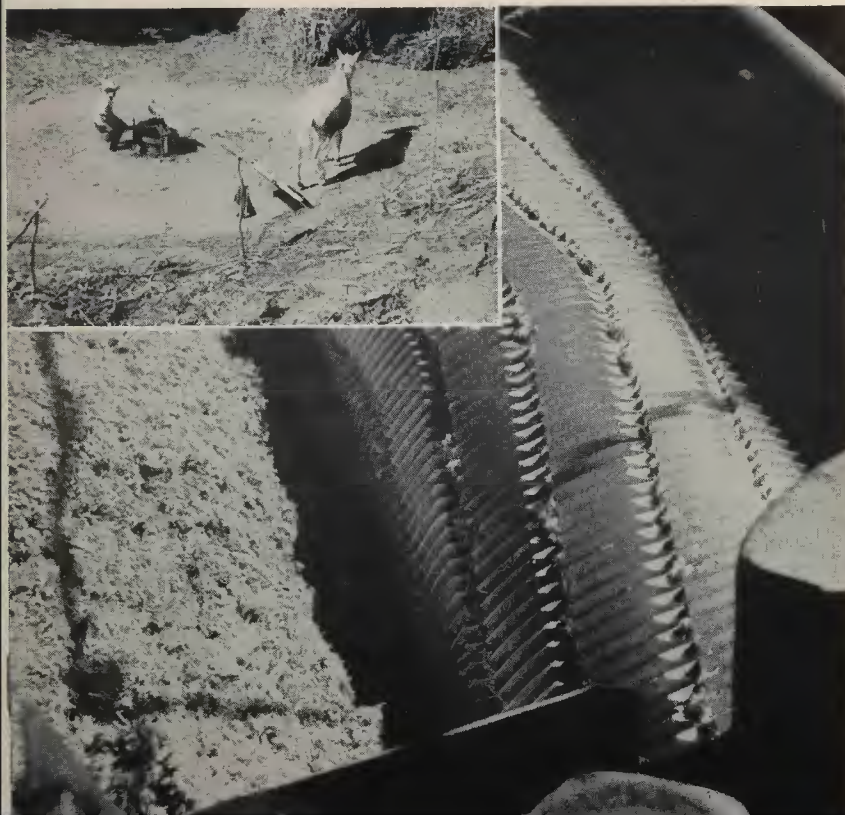
Two forces were developing during this period, however,—a political reorientation in Puerto Rico and a realization on the mainland of the need for a non-relief approach to Puerto Rico. In 1938, the new Popular Democratic Party was founded by Luis Muñoz Marin with a program primarily domestic and economic. Its appeal was directly to the landless workers in the rural areas and the masses of urban labor, but much support came also from the middle class. The party gained control in 1940, and strengthened its position in the elections of both 1944 and 1948. In the latter year Muñoz-Marín was chosen as the first elected governor of the island.

The foundation for an integrated economic development program was laid by reorganizing the executive branch of the insular government and developing promising young Puerto Ricans for responsible positions. During 1941, plans were formulated and basic legislation passed creating the necessary organization to carry forward the projects. The two most important aspects of the program were the strengthening of the agricultural economy by diversification and an intensive effort to industrialize and create new enterprises.

Land reform was made easier by the farsightedness of the Congress that passed the First Organic Act in 1900,

In the inset at the upper left a horse patiently turns the wheel in the old method of crushing sugar cane. All Puerto Rico's sugar is now extracted through the giant factory rollers shown here.

Photo by Rosskam—Puerto Rico Office of Information



and specifically prohibited the ownership or control of more than five hundred acres of land in Puerto Rico by any single corporation. In 1941, the Puerto Rican legislature created the Land Authority “to acquire land through expropriation with just compensation, at public sale or by agreement with the corporations.” Most of the land has been acquired by agreement.

This land has been used for small owner-operated family farms, for distribution to farm laborers as subsistence plots, and for establishing “proportional benefit” farms. These latter, ranging in size from 100 to 500 acres, are leased to experienced managers who receive a proportion of net profits. The rest of the profits are distributed among field workers in accordance with the number of days worked and wages received. The proportional benefit farm is Puerto Rico’s original solution to the problems of redistributing land, while still retaining the efficiency of large scale operations.

A Well Integrated Plan

In May 1942, the Planning, Urbanizing and Zoning Board was created to coordinate the activities of all new public enterprises, and to guide capital expenditures as well as to regulate the use of urban land. This was the beginning of the integration of the whole program of economic development. Under the Planning Board, projects are fitted into a flexible 6-year financial program in which the requirements of the particular agencies and enterprises are met as public need and the present and future situation of insular revenues may suggest. Administrative agencies were created, experienced technicians were brought in where needed from the mainland, and a simultaneous attack was made on all fronts—health, education, agriculture, road construction and maintenance, power development and industrialization. This effort has continued with only an occasional change in emphasis as conditions warranted. After ten years there are encouraging aspects of apparent progress, although it is painfully evident that only a beginning has been made.

Expansion of Public Services is indicated by comparison of Government expenditures. In 1945-46 the Government of Puerto Rico spent \$59 million on Public Services alone, while in 1932-33 the total expenditures of the Government were only \$18 million dollars, of which \$12 million went to Public Services.

The Department of Public Health has been reorganized, new clinics established and hospitals are being built. Practically all of the urban communities now have potable water, sewage and electricity and these services are being extended gradually to the rural areas. The School of Tropical Medicine with its excellent research facilities is now supplemented by the opening in 1950 of the new School of Medicine at the University of Puerto Rico. Progress in health is probably expressed most effectively in the statistics showing a decline in the death rate from an estimated 20.1 per thousand in 1930-35 to 12 per thousand in 1948.

The expenditures of the Department of Education in 1945-46 were four times those of 1932-33. New schools have been built, teachers’ salaries and the number of teachers have increased, opportunities for adult and vocational education have expanded. The new School of Industrial Arts is reported to be the largest of its kind in the world. The University of Puerto Rico now has 13 colleges in which degrees are awarded.

Puerto Rico has developed some new techniques in housing which are particularly adaptable to tropical and semi-tropical climates. The cement plant owned and operated by the Government until recently, not only shows a

substantial annual profit, but provides all the materials for slum clearance and the large new housing projects. On the new subsistence plots formerly landless farm workers can, with government help, build a cement house for \$300 and pay for it over a long period of time.

Proportional benefit farms are now producing over 1,000,000 tons of sugar cane annually. Cooperative sugar mills are paying bonuses to the growers out of profits. Irrigation has made production possible on new land, and improved production on old land. Continual experimentation is carried on to develop new crops and seeds adaptable to the climate and soil of Puerto Rico.

A basic project in any development program is public works, particularly road construction and maintenance. There is no area in Puerto Rico today that does not have easy access to roads and transportation.

Hydroelectric power has been greatly expanded and an island-wide grid developed. Public utilities have been improved under Government ownership and supervision. The



Government of Puerto Rico photo by Samuel A. Santiago
The first elective Governor of Puerto Rico takes the oath of office, January 2, 1949. L. to R. Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of Interior, Governor Luis Muñoz-Marín, former Governor Jesus Pinero, Mrs. Muñoz, Supreme Court Chief Justice Angel de Jesus, Resident Commissioner Antonio Fernos-Isern.

sugar industry was declared a "public utility" and is subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission. A Minimum Wage Board and an Insular Labor Relations Board has been established for protecting labor.

Industrialization Essential

Industrialization, the creating of new enterprises, however, is essential for the eventual solution to the basic economic problems of Puerto Rico. In 1942, the Industrial Development Company and the Government Development Bank were created by the Puerto Rican legislature to accomplish this important job. Since that time they have taken the leadership in operation of production plants (cement, glass, bottles, cardboard, clay products and shoes), in sharing the risks of incoming commercial and industrial ventures, and in an extensive program of promotion and research. This has required continuous analysis of the problems confronted in such a long range program, recognition of the need for government initiative, the development of techniques and incentives for securing outside capital and study of problems of financing and promotion. Of fifty-three factories started under the industrialization pro-



Photos by Roskam—Puerto Rico Office of Information
Left: San Juan. In the foreground is a modern fire station—in the background, the old city wall. Right: The resettlement program is helping many formerly landless farmers like these build their own homes. Here the cement floor is being finished.

gram, only 5 were originally government owned and operated. They have recently been sold to a private buyer. The rest were started under private ownership as a result of Development Company planning. From July 1946 to December 1949, the Development Company succeeded in adding 8,000 persons to the manufacturing labor force, an increase of 25 percent.

Democracy in Action

But Puerto Rico is more than an example of just a testing ground for the use of technical know-how to raise economic levels. It reveals, in microcosm, the problems and aspirations of all people who live in overcrowded and underdeveloped regions. It is irrefutable evidence of the practicability of militant democracy under such circumstances. The progress of the development program in Puerto Rico so far is not the result of the efficiency of an "enlightened" or "benevolent dictatorship." The present government was elected by an overwhelming majority of the voters in a free election in which 86 percent of all voters cast their ballots. Every part of the program was authorized by legislation passed by elected representatives of the people as a result of the demand of the people. Descriptively labeled "Operation Bootstrap" by Governor Luis Muñoz-Marín, it is truly a program "of, by and for the people." Its success to date is the result of broad visioned leadership and the cooperation of the Puerto Rican people. There is no more inspiring example of real democracy in action anywhere in the world than in Puerto Rico during the past decade.

DID YOU KNOW THAT —

The State Department's Division of Language Services is called upon to translate a total of 67 different languages each year, including such dialects as Tagalog, Kurdish, Kanarese, Punjabi, and Urdu.

Each month the Telegraph Branch of the State Department's Division of Communications and Records handles a total of 25,000 telegrams in contrast to 1935 when the average was 2,500 telegrams per month.

Annual distance traveled by State Department couriers is estimated at 10,250,000 miles, which is equal to 411 trips around the earth at the equator or 21 trips to the moon. At any given time, day or night, 49 couriers are enroute carrying diplomatic mail.

The demand for extra copies has depleted our supply of August and October Journals. If you no longer need yours (and can still find it), we would be most grateful if you would send it back to us.

Staff Corps Promotion Panels

A member of the first Staff Corps Promotion Panels outlines the manner in which they operated and presents his impressions of the strengths and weaknesses of the system.

By BEN ZWEIG, FSS

The Staff Corps Promotion Review Panels were composed of three members each, one a Departmental officer, one an officer of another agency of the Government (Agriculture, Commerce and Labor), and one an officer of the Staff Corps. The first Panels convened in Washington on January 30, 1950, to consider the cases of all members of the Staff Corps in Classes 11 through 2 (approximately 1800) and to recommend to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel the names of those whose records entitled them to rank within the upper one third of their classes, functional categories and sub-categories.

As one of the members of Panel I, it was my pleasure to carry out the instructions we received in a precept furnished by the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. I believe all members of the Staff Corps will be interested in the manner in which the Panels operated as well as in my impressions of the fairness of selecting persons by disinterested Panels, purely on the basis of efficiency and other personnel records, and my recommendations to make future Panels even more effective.

Bases for Discussion

The Department's Precept directed that decisions by the Panels were to be based on the following records maintained by the Division of Foreign Service Personnel:

- Efficiency records, including ratings by Inspectors, the greatest weight to be given to the three most recent ratings;
- Educational preparation, both pre-service and in-service;
- Foreign Service work history and length of service;
- Pre-Foreign Service work experience, as applicable to the Foreign Service career;
- Versatility, as indicated by ability and experience in more than one phase of the work of the Service, including adaptability and apparent interest in and ability to perform various kinds and degrees of work.

Class and Category Both Count

Foreign Service Staff Corps personnel selected for promotion by the Panels were not obliged to compete with all personnel in their classes. They were compared only with those in their particular functional category and in the same class. For example, a Staff officer in FSS-10, who performs economic work, competed only with officers and employees in Class 10 performing economic work. Likewise, Staff officers of Class 5 assigned Consular duties competed only with officers of Class 5 doing Consular work. Since 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of each group was eligible for promotion, if there were 9 economic officers in Class 5, for example, they competed only among themselves, and 3 of them were selected for promotion.

No one category or sub-category, such as Economic, Labor, Commercial, Courier, Consular, Agriculture, Security, Political, or Administrative, had an advantage over another category or sub-category. I consider that this procedure is

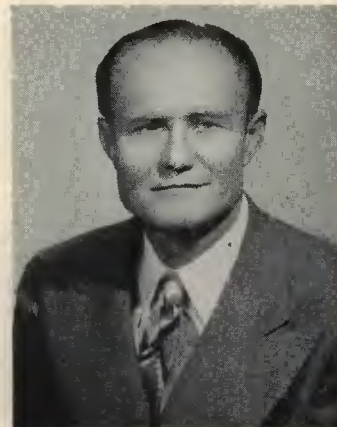
more equitable than the system in use for the selection of Foreign Service officers who are obliged to compete with all persons in their class.

The individual files were read by each member of a Panel and a relative rating of 1, 2 or 3 was given by each of the three Panel members to each person whose file was reviewed. After all files of a given class and category or sub-category were reviewed and a relative rating had been given, these ratings were added up and a composite rating was obtained. All persons having a composite rating of 9 or 8 were certified as being in the upper one-third of their class and category and, therefore, eligible for promotion.

Better Efficiency Reports Needed

I cannot stress too strongly the urgent need for a more adequate form of efficiency report for Staff Corps personnel and the even more urgent necessity that principal officers and administrative or supervising officers who prepare them spend more time and attention on their preparation in order to give a full picture of the ability, qualifications, versatility and other "virtues" of their subordinates, as well as a full description of any weaknesses and faults. In order for the Selection Panels accurately to rate individuals, all facts concerning them must be on file in their personnel records in the Department. It is not sufficient for a rating officer to point out in a few lines that a subordinate is a good reporting officer, or a good stenographer, and then give an adjective rating of "Excellent" or "Very Good." The rating officer should realize that it is necessary for the members of the Selection Panels to compare an individual with all other persons in the same class and category, on a world-wide basis, and not only on the relative effectiveness of an individual in a particular office as compared with others serving with him at the same post.

In this connection, the efficiency ratings prepared by Foreign Service and Administrative inspectors were very helpful in appraising the relative efficiency of individuals on a Service-wide basis, but it was sometimes difficult to reconcile



Ben Zweig spent eight years in the Marine Corps before he received his first Foreign Service appointment in 1924 as a clerk in the Legation at Guatemala. Except for two years he has been in the Foreign Service continuously since that time. Now a Class Five Staff Officer, he is Consul at Nogales.

the report of a supervising officer who gave an individual an adjective rating of "Excellent" while the report of an Inspector made at about the same time gave him a rating of "Satisfactory," and *vice-versa*. It was also difficult accurately to appraise and rate an individual when his superior criticised his work and at the same time gave him an adjective rating of "Excellent," or praised all phases of his work and conduct and yet gave him an adjective rating of "good." Many such cases came to our attention.

In other words, there is room for much improvement in the preparation of efficiency reports for members of the Staff Corps, and it is my understanding that a new type of report form was to be ready for use when the September 30, 1950, efficiency reports were due.

There is also a need for regular and detailed end-user reports for inclusion in the personnel files, especially on persons performing certain types of work. Officers performing work received by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor and other agencies, as well as by the various Divisions of the Department of State are receiving credit in the form of end-user reports, and these are valuable in appraising the efficiency of reporting officers, but some end-users in other agencies as well as in some Divisions of the Department could furnish more reports on usefulness and coverage by Staff Corps personnel.

As a result of the experience gained by the first Panels

and the recommendations made to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel by members of those Panels, an improvement will no doubt result and the Panels which convene early in 1951 will be even more able to make fair and equitable selections for promotion. I have recommended, for example, that, in addition to the Departmental, outside Agency, and Staff Corps members, each Panel next year have a so-called "Public" member similar to those who sit on the Foreign Service Officer panels, but I am not certain that the other members of the Panels agree with me.

Without having had the opportunity to discuss with Judson H. Lightsey and Herbert P. Van Blarcom, my colleagues on Panel I, or with members of the other Panels, what I have written concerning our work, I cannot speak for them. However, our association during the period of approximately seven weeks, during which time each Panel reviewed approximately 600 cases each, was so harmonious and our views were so uniform in all instances, that I venture to state that they will agree in substance with what I have written.

It is my belief that the Staff Corps Selection Procedure is the most equitable manner of selecting officers and employees for promotion thus far devised, and that the improvements which will be made in future Panels as the result of experience will make the system even more equitable and satisfactory for all concerned.

Problems in Preparing Performance Reports

Just prior to his retirement a career FSO sums up some of the elements in a chronic administrative problem

BY GEORGE D. HOPPER, FSO Retired

[This article is based upon my thirty odd years service, including twenty years as principal officer, during which I personally prepared some 350 Efficiency Reports. For the last nine months in FP I have examined about 1,000 dossiers of Foreign Service Officers, and interviewed some 300 Officers about their individual records.]

1. Too many rating officers neglect to study carefully, and review annually, the Regulations and instructions regarding the preparation of Performance Reports.

2. Frequently there is delay in the submission of Performance Reports which works often to the direct disadvantage of the rated officer. Towards the end of 1949 it was found that a considerable number of posts had failed to forward reports of any kind, and necessitated the sending of telegrams by the Department, with added cost to the Government for both the inquiry and the reply. Rating officers in the Department were equally negligent, and frequent

phone calls and memos were necessary in order to obtain the needed data. Without new material in officer dossiers the Selection Boards cannot do much of a job, and the officer suffers. In such cases it is more than likely that a Selection Board will *assume* a rating based on previous year's performance—This is of course undesirable, and not an accurate method.

A delay in the submission of a report is justified only in cases where officers have recently arrived at a post shortly before August 1st. In such instance a report may be delayed until, say, December 15, when it can be airmailed to the Department and be filed in time for review by Selection Boards.

3. There is evidence of hasty or perfunctory preparation of reports, also insufficient narrative comment by rating officers. High and low ratings in Part II of Form 315 have great significance, and should be explained or justified by citing evidence.

4. There is evidence of personal bias on the part of some rating officers, whereby minor faults or weaknesses are over-emphasized, while the main performance is given scant attention. (Example, a rating officer gave a lengthy dissertation on the *probable effect* on his subordinate's attitude of some family troubles, while paying little attention to his outstanding record of production which received high praise from end-users.)

George Dunlap Hopper was appointed a Consul of class eight in 1917. He retired as a Class I Foreign Service Officer a few months ago. During his career he served at Stockholm, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk, Antofagasta, Montreal, Casablanca, Winnipeg, St. John's, and HongKong. His last assignment was in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel in the Department.



Careful rating is crucial in their careers. Here are the new FSO-6 appointees who were assigned to the Foreign Service Institute for training during the period June 13-July 21, last.

First row: Howard F. Newsom, Clifford R. Nelson, Sam Moskowitz, Gordon L. Deegan, Robert M. Forcey, Lloyd M. Rives, William M. Johnson. Second row: James R. Wilson, Lawrence Ralston, Miss Priscilla Holcombe, Harold C. Swope, Richard R. Selby. Third Row: Harold L. Henrikson, Harry W. Heikkenen, Gerald Goldstein, Douglas V. Bryan. Fourth row: (all members of the staff of the Institute) Dr. Henry L. Smith, Jr. (Asst. Director), Leslie W. Johnson (FSO), Frank S. Hopkins (Asst. Director), Lewis M. Nixon (Professor of Public Administration), David Thomasson (Asst. Director), Pierson M. Hall, also FSO-6 and a member of the group, was unavoidably absent when the photograph was taken.

5. Rating officers now and then indulge in misstatements of fact such as, "This officer had no previous experience in economics," or, "He did little political reporting," or made erroneous statements regarding language qualifications. Such statements can be easily checked from other records in the Department.

6. A major fault is negligence in submitting "terminal reports" when an officer is transferred. When travel time and home leave are included there is always a big gap in the year's work. With no terminal report for the period between the last regular Performance Report and the date of departure from post there is very little new material for the Selection Boards to appraise.

7. Rating officers have not given sufficient attention to Personnel Circular No. 6, of May 12, 1949, which calls for discussion with a subordinate concerning deficiencies in performance—at the time and place they occur. In my interviews with officers on home leave, many of them have learned for the first time of their shortcomings, and are disturbed or shocked, as they claim that "no one has ever directed my attention to any faults, and I thought I was doing all right." Had the rating officer discussed the matter with frankness, and given the needed advice at the post of duty the matter might never have been placed in the record. When this was not done, trouble always followed, and damage done that might have been easily avoided.

8. Fortunately very few rating officers have indulged in the sport of "rating down" their subordinates in an apparent effort to show that the rating officer is carrying the entire load.

9. Over-generous adjective ratings in the field, and especially in the Department, have resulted in loss of the true meaning of those adjectives, and Selection Boards are concerned over this tendency. Adjective ratings by the Inspection Corps appear to be more realistic as well as conservative. Examples: Of Class 3 officers assigned to the Department in 1949, 72 percent of them were rated Excellent, as compared with 44 percent of their colleagues in the field.

In Class 4 of the Department group, 83 percent were given Excellent as compared with 34 percent of their colleagues in the field.

10. Rating officers should keep a personal record in their confidential file of the performance of their subordinates, and make entries from time to time throughout the year of major good and bad points. When August 1st rolls around, there will be on hand valuable evidence with which to refresh the memory so that the job of preparing efficiency reports becomes quite simple. This is most important in medium and large offices, as it is almost impossible for a rating officer to keep in mind so many matters about so many people. Unless this is done he is prone to forget many important items, and will sit down at his machine and try to think of something to say to fill out all the blocks and blanks in "that blankety-blank Form 315." To be compelled to rely on mere memory and have to resort to hit or miss methods is eminently unfair to the rated officer and to the Department, and clearly indicates that the rating officer is not on to his job. I warmly recommend keeping an individual folder in which a record may be made of data to be included in Performance Reports. My experience has proved its real value.

The Effect on Service Morale

It is my considered opinion that we have at our disposal an exceptionally able corps of Foreign Service Officers. It is only natural and human for them to expect their just rewards, and be promoted in due course. On the other hand, I find from my interviews with field officers that there is nothing more destructive to morale than to become the victim of imperfectly prepared efficiency reports. This is more destructive than all the diseases of the tropics or the handicaps encountered behind the Iron Curtains. Selection Boards must depend largely on the written record received from rating officers and end-users. Hence the responsibility placed on rating officers is a heavy one, and should be so taken. Preparation of these critical documents is a challenge to any rating officer, and should be a true and complete picture of officer performance.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 8)

Foreign Service Officers on "The Use of English in Diplomatic Correspondence." "It has been a battle of centuries to arrive at the world-wide acceptance of the right of English speaking diplomatic representatives to use their own language in addressing the various chancelleries of the world. . . .

"To my mind the three preeminent qualities necessary to the style of a diplomatic note or despatch are precision, suavity, and clarity, and the greatest of these is clarity.

"Despite the Latin and French traditions, English diplomatic notes are not strengthened but rather weakened by pronounced Latinity of vocabulary.

"If there is one quality of style in diplomatic correspondence which I wish to impress on you above all others, it is that of timelessness. . . . English for diplomatic usage is the well-bred expression of thought, which because it must pass current in the international world, is polished until the stamp of time and locality is effaced."

STORY. I like the one about Joe McGurk going up in the elevator, Old State, several mornings in succession with Secretary Stimson. Joe always greeted his boss with "Good morning, Mr. Secretary." One morning he almost collapsed when the Secretary replied: "Good morning, Mr. McGurk." Joe never took that elevator again! Seems he was pampering the old heart after a turn at La Paz and was keeping second floor hours.

Al Frazier

Courier Extraordinaire

by Edward R. Pierce

Regional Supervisor, Diplomatic Courier Service

On a certain March evening in 1948 the ground personnel at Heathrow Airport, just outside London, stood in scattered groups outside the Administration Building, staring at the gray mists which pressed down to within 200 feet of the airdrome. They could hear the roar of the motors of the Air France plane from Paris, growling directly above them and then receding as the plane circled away, searching for a break in the solid mass of clouds.

The Air France pilot was in a tough spot—Croydon and other nearby fields were weathered in—and he did not have sufficient fuel to try for Prestwick or for a return to his home base at Le Bourget. He had made four passes at the Heathrow landing strip, each time breaking through the low-hanging clouds, only to find himself too far across the airport to attempt a landing. The plane was a Languedoc, long and narrow, with very low wheels, the rear wheel being not over a foot high. Now, with gas running low, the Frenchman decided on a desperate maneuver—he turned and spoke rapidly to his co-pilot “Radio the tower,” said the pilot “tell them to have the fire truck and ambulance standing by. I am going to try to crash land her with tail down—it will probably double up the body but the tail should act as a drag.”

Once more the watchers on the ground heard the plane approaching—then it broke through midway over the field, nosing down—at the last moment the Frenchman pulled up the nose and let the tail strike the ground—the low rear wheel was driven into the body and the whole tail section crumpled. The plane slewed around but did not overturn—stopping within a hundred feet of a huge ditch at the end of the field.

The crew and all but one of the passengers left the scene as quickly as possible, heading for the airport lounge to relax after their harrowing experience. The remaining passenger, a wiry, gray-haired American of medium height, re-

Al Frazier watches his cases and pouches after the Heathrow crash.



mained by the wrecked plane, explaining quietly to the excited ground crew:

“I’m Alfred Frazier, U. S. diplomatic courier from Paris—I have diplomatic pouches aboard the plane and I must see to their safety.”

After some time, the pouches were removed from the damaged aircraft and turned over to Frazier, who delivered them into safekeeping at the Embassy without further delay.

The next day Frazier returned to Paris by air. His trip report contained the laconic comment: “Emergency landing at Heathrow caused by bad weather conditions. Return trip routine.”

Senior Courier in the Service

Alfred D. Frazier, better known to his hundreds of friends in the Service as “Al,” has an unusual record of performance in his chosen field, the Diplomatic Courier Service, and the incident at London is but one of many in his long experience. He is the senior courier in the Service, both in point of age and courier experience. From long service in the European area he is well acquainted with every obscure corner of the Continent, as well as with the crowded capitals.

Hailing originally from Tower City, North Dakota, Al first saw Europe as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in 1918. Like many another doughboy, he liked France and, after his discharge, stayed on in Paris, engaging in the tourist agency business. He joined the staff of the Embassy in Paris in 1938 and was assigned to duty as a diplomatic courier.

In 1938 there were only three men regularly assigned to diplomatic courier duty, all working out of Paris. The Department now employs more than one hundred men in its highly organized courier service, operating a world-wide network of regularly scheduled routes, from bases in Washington, Paris, Manila, Honolulu and Cairo. More than forty couriers operate from the Paris Regional Office alone.

In June, 1940, while returning from a trip to Ankara, Frazier learned that the Germans were advancing within 35 miles of Paris. Knowing that an American Export Lines ship was sailing in the next few days from Genoa for New York, Frazier left the Simplon Express at Venice and proceeded to Genoa. There he placed aboard the American ship all the pouches he had for Washington. He bought tickets for Paris and boarded the train. At about 11 p.m. that night the train stopped dead just short of the Modane

tunnel and Frazier learned that at 6:30 p.m. on that day, June 10th, Mussolini had declared war on England and France. Doubling back to Milan, he arrived just in time to undergo the big British air raid on that industrial center. He managed to get over into Switzerland and, finally, to Paris—arriving at Gare de Lyon at about the same time that the Germans entered the other side of Paris.

War Brought New Problems

During the summer and fall of 1940 Al continued to work out of Paris, making trips to Vichy and to Lisbon. In January, 1941, he was assigned to our Embassy at Belgrade, to cover the courier route from that point to Salonika, Athens, Istanbul and Ankara. This rail trip was pretty much of a nightmare, the round trip requiring as much as fifteen days. There were no sleepers and no *Wagons-Lits* restaurants. Each passenger was forced to carry his own food and water, or do without. Each coach compartment, normally used by six, was crowded with fifteen or sixteen people, sitting, lying and standing. To make matters worse, the Italian air force was busily engaged in bombing and strafing the rail line.

Salonika was a particularly hazardous spot for a courier, the station was located far on the outskirts and in a had quarter of the city. Cutthroats swarmed around the station to prey on passengers. On his first trip through Salonika Al was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of the Chief of Police and thoughtful enough to cement their friendship by the priceless gift of a carton of American cigarettes. Thereafter, acting on the advice of his friend, the Chief, Al would not budge from the train until his private police escort had arrived to escort him and his pouches safely to the hotel.



Embassy, Paris. Al Frazier gets ready to leave.

Early on the morning of April 7, 1941, Al was in the main station at Belgrade, scheduled to proceed to Salonika, where pouches from Athens and Istanbul were waiting. The Nazis, who were poised to invade Yugoslavia, chose this morning to launch their attack. Over 300 Stukas pounded the station area at Belgrade, crowded with troop trains and equipment. Over 500 people were killed in the station and railroad yards. Frazier crouched behind a thick stone wall outside the station and survived the bombing. Later that same week he was assigned by Minister Lane to accompany the Military Attaché, Colonel Fortier, in an attempt to reach Budapest by automobile, in order to forward certain messages to the Department. After crossing the Danube on their

journey they learned that the way to Budapest was blocked, Hungary having decided to move against the Yugoslavs. Heading back for Belgrade with all speed, they re-crossed the Danube over the last remaining bridge five minutes before it was demolished by Yugoslav sappers.

Following the German occupation of Belgrade, Frazier was designated (by Minister Lane) to handle British interests—the British Legation staff having been evacuated. Al discovered that in the haste of evacuation a quantity of files which should have been burned had been overlooked by the British. His undertaking to dispose of them was complicated by the fact that the Gestapo had located their headquarters directly across the street from the former British Chancellery. He proceeded to burn the files. Noting the unusual amount of smoke pouring from the chimney the Gestapo agents visited him several times to inquire what was being burned. On each occasion, Al, clad in a bathrobe, informed them that he was only burning straw to heat water for a bath. The Gestapo, concluding that they were dealing with the most cleanly man in the Balkans, ceased to bother him about the smoke.

In the basement of the Chancellery was a locked combination vault. The Gestapo demanded that Al open it for them. He truthfully replied that he could not do so, not being in possession of the combination. When the Gestapo wrathfully declared their intention of blowing the vault door Al declared that this procedure was perfectly all right, provided they would only let him know first so he could be out of the building and far away. He claimed to have information that the British had left the vault full of nitroglycerin in anticipation of just such a move on the part of the Germans. Al recalls with a chuckle that, up to the time he left Belgrade, the Gestapo chief was still scratching his closecropped skull in puzzlement over the problem of this vault, which remained intact.

Gestapo Tricks

Frazier was later transferred to Bern, which had become the courier center for Europe. He made many trips from Bern across occupied France to Madrid and Lisbon. All couriers making this run encountered difficulties with Gestapo tactics in crossing occupied France. Many attempts were made to involve the couriers in difficulties or to obtain possession of their pouches. A favorite trick was for a Gestapo agent in civilian clothes and speaking good English to approach the courier furtively at some point along the line and, pretending to be an American hiding from the German authorities, ask that the courier hide him in his train compartment until they passed the Spanish frontier. Such agents had in their possession a list of the names of American official personnel stationed at Vichy and used such names freely in their attempts to compromise the courier service. Being alert and forewarned, no American courier ever fell for these tactics. Late in 1942, however, a trusting Swiss courier admitted such a person to his train compartment and was promptly blackjacked and robbed of pouches, passport and money.

An amusing variation of the Gestapo's bag of tricks was tried several times at Aix-les-Bains, the point at which the couriers en route from Berne to Madrid would exchange mail with American personnel sent down from Vichy. The mail exchange would be made through the open window of the train compartment, the courier remaining on the train inasmuch as it only remained in the station for a few minutes. Just as the train started off again a couple of husky characters would hoist a beautiful young girl from the platform and shove her through the opened window into the compartment of the courier. The girl would explain in ter-

rified accents that she was in serious trouble, fleeing from the Gestapo—if only the courier would smuggle her across the frontier, all would be well. The fair intruder, however, would be gently but firmly ejected into the train corridor, to become the responsibility of the train conductor.

Al Frazier, at the desk he so rarely stays at long enough to use.



When Paris was re-taken Al was among the first to return to the Embassy. Paris became once again the headquarters for our European courier service and many of the new routes were pioneered by Frazier. He made many flights on the Berlin-Moscow run, a spine-chilling tour of duty. The dilapidated C-47s operated by the Russians on this route were without proper instruments or radio—invariably overloaded with freight and personnel. The quaint Russian practice of neglecting to tie down freight on these planes also contributed no little to the grey hairs of Frazier and other couriers. Al experienced a number of times the bad luck of being stranded midway between Berlin and Moscow for days at a time at some makeshift airport, living in a log hut and subsisting on a fare of tea and boiled potatoes.

In October, 1947, Al made a special trip from Paris to Madrid with cryptographic material. He was aboard an Army plane out of Orly Field. The plane became lost over Spain when the instruments went out of order. Al was called up to the cockpit by the pilot and asked if he could identify any of the landmarks then in sight. He took one look and informed the pilot that he was nearing Barcelona. By following a railroad and then a canal, Al guided them back almost to Madrid. At this point the fuel supply gave out and an emergency landing was made on a new road being constructed outside Madrid.

In 1948 and 1949 Frazier did a tour of duty in the Near and Middle East, working out of Cairo. On one occasion, he rode an Air India plane into Bombay on the tail end of a cyclone that ripped up half the trees in the great Indian seaport.

Al Frazier is now back on duty at his old stamping-grounds in Paris. When new recruits to the courier service make their first few trips and, perhaps, return from a particularly arduous journey with complaints of this and that, Regional Supervisor Bob Loupe smiles a faintly cynical but understanding smile. "Young man," he is prone to remark, "tell you what I'll do. I'm going to let you talk to Al Frazier first. Then, if you still think you're having a hard time, I'll listen to your complaints."

It takes a legitimate "beef," indeed, to survive this system.

INTERRUPTING A DECLARATION OF WAR

By WILLIAM T. TURNER, FSO

The April issue of the JOURNAL, which arrived at this distant post only recently, contained an article about some visitors in Washington from the Japanese Foreign Office. The name and photograph of one of these gentlemen, Mr. Ohno, brought back to me the amused recollection of my innocent interruption of a dramatic declaration of war.

On the morning of December 8, 1941 (December 7 in the United States, I decided to get a bit of exercise by walking to my office in the American Embassy at Tokyo. The walk was uneventful, but just before reaching the Embassy I was overtaken by Chip Bohlen, another secretary at the Embassy, who said that his servants had told him that they had heard on the radio that there had been a fight between Japanese and American forces at Pearl Harbor. We hurried on to the Embassy where there was a short wave radio, and I nervously twiddled the dials until I managed to catch the tail-end of an American broadcast. It was true. The fat was in the fire.

By then the Japanese police had gathered around the entrance to the Embassy compound and had barred the gates. No one was allowed to pass in or out. About that time someone told me that our Ambassador's wife, Mrs. Joseph Grew, had sent an urgent summons for me. I hurried to the Residence, where Mrs. Grew told me that the Danish Minister's wife had dropped in for an early morning call and was now being prevented by the police from leaving the compound. I was instructed to arrange with the police for her immediate release.

One did not ordinarily dawdle over instruction from our ambassadress—at any rate not junior secretaries. I hastened to the gate and explained my errand to the police officer in charge. He replied that he had no authority to permit anyone to leave, and that I should talk to the Foreign Office representative, Mr. Ohno, who had just arrived on the scene.

Mr. Ohno was a young officer in the Foreign Ministry whom I knew well. I hurried around looking for him until someone told me that he was in Ned Crocker's office. Ned was our first secretary. I dashed up the stairs and pushed open the door to his office. He and Mr. Ohno were seated facing each other across a desk, and Mr. Ohno was reading something. I called out "Oh, Mr. Ohno, excuse me but—"

Mr. Ohno waved a hand to silence me and kept on reading. I had a vision of Mrs. Grew pacing the floor, and I again interrupted "Excuse me Mr. Ohno—"

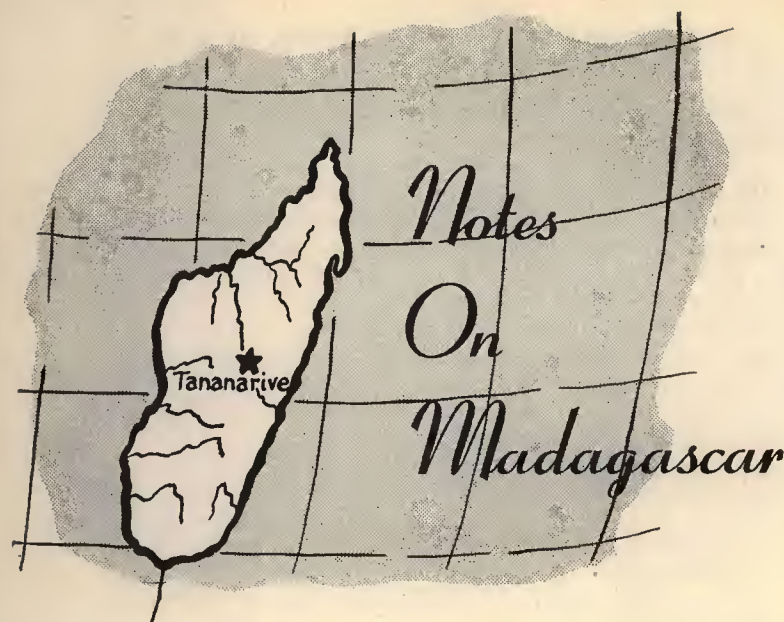
Ohno said "Wait please," and went on reading. I noticed then that his voice was strained and his hands were shaking. But even this could not deter me from my mission.

"You don't understand, Mr. Ohno," I said. "Mrs. Grew has asked me—"

Just then Ned Crocker raised his hand, and in a quiet voice said "Let him finish, Bill. He's declaring war on us."

Edward R. Pierce whose article on Al Frazier concludes in the column at the left, is no stranger to the pages of the JOURNAL, having contributed "Caribbean Tour" and "White Ammunition" back in 1941 and 1942, while with the Caribbean Commission. He served with the Fifth Army in North Africa, Italy and Austria, and on returning to the Department in 1946, entered the Courier Service. Now assigned to the Department, his last field post was as Assistant Regional Supervisor at Paris.





BY SIDNEY WEINTRAUB, FSO

A short time ago sports' columnist John Lardner, writing in "Newsweek" about the heavyweight Ezzard Charles, referred to him as the champion of 47 states (New York was recalcitrant) and added, groping for the most outlandish spot in the world he could think of, "parts of Madagascar."

I first came here in June, 1949, by one of the weekly (now twice weekly) DC-4's that makes the run from Paris to Tananarive. Peculiarly enough, the plane is always full and seats are at a premium. There is some other contact with the outside world—more or less regular passenger and cargo ships from France and small freighters to and from South Africa. But Madagascar is off the main trade routes and Europeans get here only infrequently, Americans less so.

There are not many misconceptions about Madagascar held by Americans. Not enough Americans have thought about the place, the fourth largest island in the world, to have any preconceived ideas.

During the spring of 1948 Madagascar did get some publicity. The country's name could be seen almost daily in full-page advertisements in New York City newspapers. Some enterprising American businessmen had imported fairly sizable quantities of Madagascar raffia, put it up in the form of women's purses or shoes of rather pretty design, and advertised "beautiful accessories made of MADAGASCAR straw." Madagascar straw is excellent but the allure of the exotic MADAGASCAR name sold as many accessories as did the raffia. At least the New York public learned something about the Grand Ile—it had straw.

There are a few other island products used almost daily by Americans. The vanilla flavor in ice cream, now chiefly synthetic, used to come principally from its high quality Bourbon vanilla beans. Graphite, used mainly in the crucible industry, mica that goes into the electrical condensers most Americans have in one gadget or another, and a good portion of the cloves that spice American foods are Madagascar exports.

First Consulate Was at Tamatave

The United States first opened a consular office in Madagascar in the 19th century, during the Hova monarchy. In those days, until 1916, the Consulate was in the port city of Tamatave. The office was in Tananarive from 1916 to 1933, when it was closed, presumably because of insufficient importance.

On June 4, 1941, in the midst of World War II and a shortage of graphite, the office was re-opened by the late Consul General James G. Carter. Mr. Carter was well known and well liked here. He spent 22 years of his career in Madagascar. On his retirement he was replaced, late in 1942, by Consul Clifton R. Wharton. Mr. Wharton remained here until the end of 1945.

Since December 1, 1945, Consul General Robert Foss Fernald has been in charge. Mr. Fernald, 59, a bachelor, and in the Foreign Service for more than 33 years, is easily one of the most popular persons in Tananarive. There are only two Americans on the Consulate staff, Mr. Fernald and the author.

Arrival in Madagascar

When I arrived my education as to what makes Madagascar tick began immediately. My wife, young son and I were met at the airport by Mr. Fernald and the Consulate chauffeur, Rakotomanga Ambohivary, a fairly typical, coarse featured Malagasy. Rakotomanga, like most Malagasy, is not black, but has coloring and features not unlike Indonesians or Melanesians. The only Negroes on the island are those brought in from Africa proper by the early slave traders.

The larger of the two airports, Arivonimano, is about an hour's drive from the city. My first view of Tananarive was from the car bringing my family and me from Arivonimano. From that vantage point, it seems a make-believe city dreamed up by a Walt Disney.

Tananarive is built on a hill, some 5,000 feet above sea level. Often the rooftop of one person's home is on the same level as the front door of his neighbor's house. Straightaway streets are a rarity—almost all of them go up or down. Thus from a road below houses and buildings seem to pop out of the mountainside.

The entire population of Madagascar is a little more than 4,000,000, of whom about 40,000 are "non-Malagasy" (i.e., Frenchmen, other Europeans, Indians, Chinese, plus about 75 Americans including missionaries and their families). Compared to the rest of Madagascar, Tananarive is a healthy, thriving metropolis. Tananarive is now estimated at 170,000, whereas only three other cities of the island, Tamatave, Majunga and Diego-Suarez, have as many as 20,000 persons. But it is still a place where practically every variety of tropical disease can be found and where work and life are still at the primitive level.

The People

The Malagasy are soft spoken, pleasant people, completely in tune with the tempo of their country, "the land of *mour-a-mour*," or "take it easy." They are short and the women are often beautiful, with small, straight noses, almond eyes, cocoa brown coloring and straight hair in 20 or more braids hugging their heads. The men do the heavy work in the fields and with the cattle, but it is often the women who carry the produce to market or bricks for construction work. Frequently, even on building jobs, the women carry their infants on their backs wrapped in a lamba, the large white cloth worn by men and women, usually draped over one shoulder.

Distinct in background, habits and level of education from the African, the Malagasy is often described as lazy. This is partly true and partly false. He does not work hard; but in the main he works in a tropical climate for a maximum of 75 francs CFA (French Colonies in Africa), about 50 cents a day. It is not difficult to see the virtue of his working his own small plot of land just enough to eat and live; he could hardly become wealthy working for others.

The language spoken in Madagascar, known like the natives as Malagasy, is fairly uniform throughout the island, whereas the natives are a completely heterogeneous group. At least 20 different races can be distinguished. The Hova, the largest group, would make an ethnologist's delight. Origin—probably Indonesia. Period of migration—I have no idea. Present educational status—very high compared with Africa and other tribes of Madagascar.

It has been estimated that 60 per cent or more of the Hovas can read and write. During the 18th century they had already conquered, achieved a certain unification, and ruled the island. (Hova rulers did not have a reputation for benevolence. The ledge from which disobedient subjects



Hova Woman
Madagascar Information
Service photos

were flung to their death is still a Tananarive landmark.) Formal French rule came in 1896 when Queen Ranavalona III was deposed. Practically all the present clerks and office workers for the French are Hovas, the most highly trained group of Madagascar.

French-British Struggle for Control

During the 19th century, prior to French ascendancy, a tug of war for control, or at least for influence, was fought between Great Britain and France, a fight which seems to have been contested mainly between the local French and British, rather than in Paris and London. The excellent port of Diego-Suarez, now a French naval base in the north of the island, seems to have been the focus of British interest.

Control was more or less decided in 1890 as a result of the colonial bargaining then in progress regarding Africa. In that year the British recognized supremacy in Madagascar in exchange for a free hand in Pemba and Zanzibar. A third party to the agreement was Germany, her share being Heligoland.

French distrust of British intentions concerning Madagascar has never dissipated completely, although it is not strong today. World War II helped heighten this distrust when the British occupied the island on May 5, 1942, taking it from Vichy. To the surprise of Vichy authorities, many of their neighbors whom they more or less considered Frenchmen, suddenly greeted the occupying forces sprouting

uniforms. The government was handed back to French military authorities on February 8, 1943, and by the beginning of 1945 the last British forces had left the naval base of Diego-Suarez.

During the cool months the natives follow their ancient custom of disinterment, often called "bone turning." Each family has a burial vault, built above ground. The dead are buried elsewhere for one year, and after the evil spirits have been driven away, they are ready for the family crypt. Then, dancing to the beating of drums or cans, the family convenes, the tomb is opened and the body is wrapped in a lamba and placed on a shelf. There is much dancing and feasting and by nightfall the ceremony is over for at least another year. The lamba may be simple muslin cloth, a fine vari-colored silk, or an exorbitantly expensive silk made from spiders' webs. Despite their continued adherence to tribal ceremonies, most Hovas are Christians.

Friday, Zoma in Malagasy, is market, or Zoma Day, and all the Malagasy bring their wares to the Avenue de la Liberation and display them on the street. Merchandise is arranged by blocks. One block will have the straw—mats, hats, baskets, chairs, cribs. Other blocks will have crudely made local hardware, another trunks, beds, suitcases, another fowl and accompanying eggs; the chickens, ducks, geese, etc., are always alive and the eggs sometimes so. The block on which the American Consulate is located is devoted to the native embroidery work, for which Madagascar is justly famous.

"Merchandise" is Varied

Other places will have tangerines, oranges, vegetables, rice and almost every imaginable variety of fruit and vegetable. The local delicacy, ubiquitous on Zoma day, is grasshoppers. The grasshopper is abundant here and does a great deal of damage, swarms often blackening the entire countryside. The natives kill them and then let them dry in the sun. On the Zoma day market they do not appear appetizing to an American, but one has to admit that they are generally fat and healthy looking. They eat well on the native crops.

The most magnificent Zoma day display is the flower market. Calla lilies, orchids, mimosa, camelias and scores of other blooms with a dazzling splendor of color, are all for sale. Madagascar is one place where it is cheap to have beautiful flowers to decorate one's home every day. I will never forget my wife's radiant expression when she came home with her first Tananarive purchase, an armful of the romantic mimosa.

In addition to the outside stands there are regular booths

Market Day in Tananarive.



run by small Malagasy merchants. They are open every day, but do their greatest display salesmanship on Zoma Day. They sell everything—toothpaste, cloths, eggs and butter, fish and Malagasy coffee.

The native staple is rice, grown in most parts of the island. Tananarive is completely surrounded by rice paddies—better to incubate malaria mosquitoes. Many natives have their own small paddies. The household help, for instance, often ask for a few days off to tend their rice.

Madagascar is not a vegetarian's paradise, although most varieties are found here. The natives eat little meat since they can get a better price for it on the open market; yet it is cheaper for us to eat meat than it is to eat vegetables. Cattle, sheep, pigs and all varieties of fowl, domesticated and wild, are plentiful.

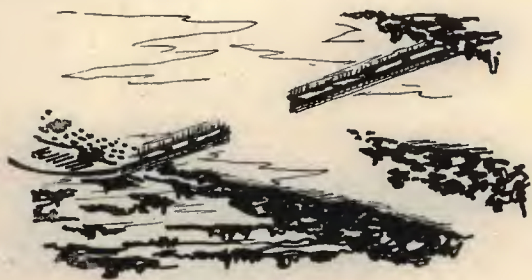
Health Campaign Under Way

Native health is in an extremely sorry state. Malaria is universal and venereal diseases affect from 40 to 80 per cent. Leprosy is estimated to have struck one per cent of the population, or about 40,000 persons. Plague, typhoid, dysentery, and hundreds of other maladies, are all here. The French authorities are now in the midst of a large medical campaign to improve health facilities, especially in reducing malaria.

The most important businessmen of Madagascar are French, and the most important business, other than agriculture and mining, is import-export. The Malagasy commercial people, of whom there are thousands, are in the main petty retailers, such as those who sell their wares in the Zoma booths. Indians and Chinese have a fairly prominent place in the business life of Madagascar.

Nothing in Madagascar better describes the primitive nature of its day to day operations than the status of a railroad bridge over the Vohitra River at a place called Brickaville. The Brickaville Bridge links the principal port of Tamatave on the east coast and the commercial center of Tananarive. Through this rail line, one of the four on the island, Tananarive gets most of its needs.

On March 7, 1949, a cyclone destroyed the Brickaville Bridge. Tananarive, geared to receiving more than 12,000 metric tons of goods a month over this route, was immediately cut off and crippled economically. By mid-September, 1949, a laborious ferrying device and a minor air lift carried a scant 3,000 tons a month, still insufficient for the economic needs of Tananarive.



Brickaville Bridge

In mid-February, 1950, the first train passed over the Vohitra River via the new, provisional bridge. The destruction of one bridge on the commercial lifeline of the island had completely crippled the economy for more than ten months. The phrase "Brickaville Bridge" in Tananarive is now almost synonymous with the word "snafu" in the United States.

The two American consular officers at Tananarive were very much aware of the "Brickaville Bridge" from a per-

sonal convenience viewpoint. One generally has to estimate four months for goods from the United States to arrive in Madagascar, counting from the time the order is placed. Without the bridge it took more than four additional months to get the goods the short distance from Tamatave to Tananarive.

Yet, "Brickaville Bridge" or no, the potential of Madagascar is great. Its abundant livestock, agricultural ground, minerals, all have great possibilities. A little Point Four could accomplish a great deal. The French Ten Year Development Plan (Monnet Plan) is now in operation here, but its capital is limited. Madagascar, in a century or so, could easily become an important economic center in the world.



Sidney Weintraub

In the short time between his graduation from the City College of New York in 1943 and his assignment as a Foreign Service Officer in December 1948, Sidney Weintraub has spent three years in the Army, been an accountant and a newspaperman. Tananarive is his first post. He has been Vice Consul there since March 1949.

Movies for the Reds

By ELLIOT C. AANDAHL, FSS

Shortly after the fall of Shanghai to the Chinese Communists, a uniformed officer accompanied by two civilians entered our USIS establishment in the Development Building. Since the Communists had scrupulously avoided all foreigners, this was rather a startling development. And when they were observed in animated conversation with some of our local staff we immediately became concerned over the possibility that trouble might be brewing. (A few months later our operations were summarily terminated by the Communist authorities.)

After they had left, it developed that the officer had only come to request a movie showing for his regiment. He had been referred to the USIS as the most likely place to succeed. These troops were leaving for a southern front the following day and the showing had to be that very night. This posed a difficulty inasmuch as our two projectionists were already booked for the evening. The problem was solved by our Audio-Visual chief volunteering to put on the show.

Since this officer was the political officer of the regiment it was interesting to note his selection of films to be shown. He selected a panoramic tour of America, a couple of health cartoons, a sports film, and a war film. On being asked if he would like a film on Americans fighting the Japanese—since they were traditional enemies—he objected by frankly stating, "They show too much of America's might." As a compromise the film "Divide and Conquer" was chosen.

(Continued on page 53)

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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.

BUSINESS IS RESUMED AT SEOUL, KOREA

The President had mentioned at the end of the meeting on Wake Island that he was going to decorate "a couple of good guys."

Just before the take-off of the *Independence*, the little group assembled in front of the Terminal Building. The President stood before a microphone, General MacArthur facing him. There was a slight confusion; someone urged "Mooch" to get up in front. He retorted that he could see fine from where he stood. Someone insisted. Only at that moment did Ambassador John J. Muccio suddenly discover that he was to be not a spectator but a participant in the little ceremony which followed.

The President awarded to General MacArthur the fourth oak leaf cluster to the Distinguished Service Cross. He then turned to the Ambassador and then pinned the Medal of Merit on the Ambassador. The citation reads:

John J. Muccio, for valor and courageous devotion to duty and superlative diplomatic skill while serving as American Ambassador to Korea, during the period of unprovoked aggression against the Republic of Korea. His prompt and accurate evaluation of the situation, the dispatch and efficiency with which he accomplished the evacuation of many American citizens and his inspiring support and assistance to the Republic of Korea and to the forces of the United Nations are in the highest traditions of the Foreign Service of the United States. This citation represents the personal appreciation of the President and the gratitude of the people of the United States.

For "Mooch," Wake Island was but moments away from the rubble of Seoul. And rubble and battle smoke and evacuees and plane hops and jeep rides and all the tenseness of the fast decisions and action of war had formed his diplomatic duties for nearly four months.

It had all begun at 8:30 on the morning of June 25 when the Embassy at Seoul first learned that North Korean forces had advanced across the 38th parallel. No member of our Foreign Service establishment in Korea will forget the days and hours which followed. By June 27 more than 2,000 Americans, foreign diplomats, and members of the UN Commission for Korea had been evacuated. For three days no one slept. The Embassy was abandoned only when it became clear that Seoul could no longer be held.

Then the trek — to Taejon — to Taegu — to Pusan — and the dark days when the tiny corner of Korea seemed no more than an uncertain strip of beach.

During the second week of hostilities Ambassador Muccio's plane was attacked by enemy aircraft during a flight from Suwon to Taejon. The Ambassador's duties during this period could scarcely be found described in Satow's "Guide to Diplomatic Practice." He and his staff were in the closest and most constant association with military leaders, with members of the Government of the Republic of Korea and with the Korean people themselves. On one occasion Ambassador Muccio addressed a mass meeting of 10,000 people in Taegu, encouraging them, praising their army, and assuring them that the members of the United Nations would support them fully in their defense against aggression. The places of action of our Foreign Service staff in Korea shifted rapidly and the small number of officers moved where most needed, frequently almost to the front lines.

On September 28 Counselor Drumright and a small advance party returned to Seoul from Pusan. They found the Ambassador's residence stripped of furnishings and spent the night on the floor. The next day, September 29, General MacArthur, President Rhee and Ambassador Muccio arrived in Seoul and in a moving ceremony in the capitol building, punctuated by the sound of falling glass from the shattered dome, the Republic of Korea again took possession of its historic capital city.

The members of the Embassy returned to devastation, with bodies yet unburied in the streets and the evidence about the city of atrocities committed during occupation. The welcome of the citizens of Seoul was touching and left no doubt of their genuine friendliness toward those whom they regarded as deliverers, the Korean and United Nations troops.

Within two days after arrival members of the staff were at work in their own offices in the Embassy's windowless, bombed, and heatless rooms. Business at the American Embassy in Seoul had been resumed, after an interruption. "Mooch" no doubt thought of this "interruption" as he stood in the sun on Wake Island, but, knowing him, we believe he looks upon his experience and his job as in the normal line of duty of a Foreign Service Officer, an assignment to be carried out the best you know how, whether it be Korea or Ruritania or any spot your orders chance to read.



Department of State Photo

The President admires the medal he has just pinned on Ambassador Muccio, while General MacArthur looks on.



New Association Officers

The Association's annual election has been held and you will find the list of new officers on our masthead. Each of the new committees has already met and begun to plan its program for the year.

The Education Committee, G. LEWIS JONES, Chairman, expects to announce the annual scholarship competition in the December JOURNAL. The Entertainment Committee, chairmanned by PHILIP CHERP, has its plans well under way. Instead of a luncheon in December, an informal cocktail dance will be held on Thursday evening, December 21st, tentatively from 7 to 10 p.m. (If you don't receive your notice by December 1, call the Association's office, NA. 4104.) January's luncheon will be in honor of HARRY A. HAVENS, who recently retired from the Department after 43 years of service. Mr. Havens is staying on as head of the FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION and has moved to the Association's 1809 G Street office. The Executive Committee, with HERVÉ L'HEUREUX serving a second time as Chairman, will continue with the work which was initiated last year.



Department of State photo

Norman D. Armour (second from right), United States Ambassador to Venezuela, and Walter J. Donnelly (right), U. S. High Commissioner for Austria, take their oaths of office from Elbridge Durbrow (second from left), Chief of FP, as Acting Secretary James E. Webb looks on.

Selection Boards

The Foreign Service members of the Selection Boards have been chosen; public members will be named soon. Ambassadors J. Rives Childs, William De Courcy, David McK. Key and Robert D. Murphy are on Board A. FSO's Sidney Belovsky (St. Johns), Sam Berger (Department), Harold B. Minor (Athens) and Thomas Hickok (Department) have been assigned to Board B. The composition of Board C has not yet been officially approved. Alternates for the three Boards are FSO's Walworth Barbour (Moscow),

Lewis Clark (Geneva) and Louis G. Dreyfus (Kabul).

The Staff Corps Selection Panels are expected to be chosen shortly.

Personals

OWEN LATTIMORE, one-time State Department consultant who made headlines as one of Senator McCarthy's key suspects, has reaped an unexpected profit from the publicity he received. His seminar at Johns Hopkins University, usually a ten- to fifteen-student discussion group, now staggers under an enrollment of 175.

"Endurance Test" was what the *Washington Post* labelled FSO JOHN SERVICE's seventh clearance in five years. Declared the *Post*, "He appears to have been guilty of nothing more than foresight respecting the dissolution of the Nationalist government of China. . . . If loyal employees are to be maligned, as Mr. Service has been, for reporting facts or expressing opinions that displease members of Congress, the Government is likely to become the victim of faulty and inadequate intelligence. It is of particular importance that Foreign Service officers should call the turn as they see it from their outposts abroad. . . . The Government needs not only loyal employees but also employees free enough and loyal enough to say what they believe."

GEORGE WINTERS, FSO, Secretary of the US section of the International Boundary Commission, represented the Department at the dedication of the Morelos Dam, near Mexicali, Baja California, September 23.

The Satevepost story on the courier service about two years ago, authored by Couriers TED PIERCE and JACK GROVER, has been made the basis of a movie to be titled "Diplomatic Courier." Lead role, rumor has it, will be played by actor Richard Widmark.

Another Satevepost story, by JAMES MACFARLAND on visa work, has brought him over 300 letters. Although the article appeared in January 1949, the letters continue to trickle in.

Former Minister to Panama and Costa Rica, ROY TASCOS DAVIS, ex-Maryland State Senator and Director of the Inter-American Schools Service of the American Council on Education, was awarded a silver plaque for his work in helping to "shape the new educational trends in Latin America." The plaque was accepted on his behalf in Quito by Ambassador John F. Simmons.

The much-talked-of new novel "The Widow," published by Harcourt, Brace, was written by the first MRS. ALLAN DAWSON, now MRS. ENRIQUE ELLINGER, who writes under the pen name of SUSAN YORKE. A fabulously successful first novel, it has been published in several countries, has fall dramatizations scheduled for New York, London, and Buenos Aires, and looks like a natural for Hollywood. We found it fascinating and will practically guarantee that it keeps you up past your usual bedtime.

LYNN MILLAR, wife of FSO JOHN MILLAR, has joined the JOURNAL staff on a part-time basis. EMILY DURBROW, wife of FP's Chief Elbridge Durbrow, is now a licensed real estate agent and has headquarters at J. F. Begg, Inc.

Retired FSO CHARLES L. LUEDTKE has been appointed research counselor at the American Institute for Foreign Trade at Phoenix, Arizona.

GEORGE RIDDIFORD, who as MARVIN WILL's assistant in FP has been saying goodbye to peripatetic Foreign Service folks for years, has finally gone on a trip himself. Since early September he has been in Torquay, England, at the Gatt conference. Serving as Executive Secretary of the American delegation there is FSO FRED HUNT. Both MRS. RIDDIFORD and MRS. HUNT accompanied their husbands on this assignment.

WILLIAM H. BECK, recently Consul General at Southampton, is in Washington now as a member of the Department's Claim Board. Korean claims form the bulk of the paper work there. Claims started coming in on July 1st and now total about 125.

Former Minister to Austria JOHN G. ERHARDT has been assigned as Minister to the Union of South Africa.

WINTHROP M. SOUTHWORTH, JR., who as Assistant Chief of the Budget Bureau's International Activities Branch made several survey trips abroad in connection with postwar planning of the Foreign Service, was recently appointed Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, EDWARD W. BARRETT.

CHARLES H. MACE has been named Director of the Executive Staff of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs.

FSO CHARLES BOHLEN currently represents the US in exploratory US-UK French discussions dealing with economic problems connected with Western European defense.

WILLARD F. BARBER, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs has been appointed a Foreign Service Reserve Officer of Class I and has been assigned as Counselor of Embassy and Deputy Chief of Mission at Lima. FSO TOM MANN replaces him as Deputy Assistant Secretary.

Minister to Luxembourg PERLE MESTA's good-humored attendance at New York's newest musical, "Call Me Madam" provoked a good deal of equally good-humored comment in the nation's press. Most pixyish remark, however, appeared in the *New York Times*, whose reporter interviewed everyone backstage after the performance. "House Manager Norman Light," he wrote, "wiped a moist brow. 'You'd think they'd give you some warning,' he sighed with the air of a man who might at least have baked a cake."

Odds and Ends

USIE is sending recruiting teams throughout the country, much as stenographic recruiting teams are sent out, in order to attract qualified applicants for its expanded program who will be representative of all parts of the US.

Twenty-two of the commendations presented at the Honor Awards ceremony went to alien employees of the Foreign Service.

From a letter from an FSO recently arrived for an out-of-Washington assignment "We have accepted by degrees that it is unnecessary to lay in a year's supply of groceries for communications have continued functioning every day and the currency has not depreciated although we have been here four months!"

The Association's membership campaign has netted over a hundred new members since we started two months ago. Applications continue to arrive with each mail and the

The Foreign Service Wives' Luncheon will be held at the Fort Leslie J. McNair Officers Club on Tuesday, December 5, 1950, at 12:45 p.m. The luncheon is \$1.50 per person. Mrs. Frederick Reinhardt, 3337 P Street, N. W., Washington (phone COLUMBIA 0229), will be glad to take your reservation.

JOURNAL has had to increase the number of copies printed each month to 3300, the largest in its history. We hope that our members will continue to help the Association broaden its coverage so that it, in turn, may be a more potent, useful organization for its members.

Another Inter-Agency Course

The third Inter-Agency Foreign Trade Course of the year began its nine-week session with a week at the Institute on October 23, 1950. The remaining time will be divided between the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. Those attending are: FSO's Harry L. Smith (Hong Kong), John Burnett (Kobe), and James Blake (Brussels), FSS's Nancy Howard (Nairobi), Jean Brennan (Bern), Louis Nolan (Habana), Givon Parsons (Bogota), Arne Fliflet (Durban), Dorothy Broussard (Tangier), John Hagan (Lisbon), Janet Meyer (Tehran), Margaret Gardner (Singapore), David Gilsinn (Lahore), and William Bushwaller (Commerce).



Department of State photo

Consuls General Sam Woods and Angus Ward and FSS Shiro Tatsumi, medals in hand, watch attentively as other commendations are made at the Department's second Honor Awards ceremony.

Selections for Language and Area Specialization Have Begun

Selections are being made for training in Russian, Turkish, Arabic and Persian to begin March 1, 1951; in Chinese, Japanese and Hindustani for training to begin June 1, 1951; and for German and Southeast Asia to begin in September of 1951.

Our Advertisers

This month the JOURNAL welcomes three newcomers to its pages. On page 6 investment bankers *Francis I. Du Pont & Co.* point out to our readers the services they offer, and on page 50 *Amalgamated Impex*, the JOURNAL's first foreign advertiser in many years, shows you one of its fine British-made pianos. *Amalgamated Impex*, incidentally, learned of the JOURNAL as a potential medium for reaching dollar purchasers through FSO Charles H. Whitaker, who is now at the Consulate at Colon. The third adds considerable color to our classified section.

Pan American World Airways, whose ad appears in the JOURNAL every month, has moved its local office to Washington's newest office building, the World Center Building at 16th and K.

The BOOK SHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor

The Road to Pearl Harbor. By Herbert Feis. 356 pp.
Princeton University Press. \$5.00.

Reviewed by DR. GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE

This is an outstanding work, a clear, objective and authoritative account of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan during the years immediately preceding Pearl Harbor. The author has utilized all known source material both American and Japanese, much of it only recently available, and has supplemented this by personal conversations with Americans who took a leading part in determining United States policy in this period, a number of whom were his former State Department colleagues.

One reads the volume with increasing interest, with the fascination with which one watches the development of a tragic drama. We see the United States and Japan each acting in harmony with its own political principles, ideals and ambitions, each wishing to avoid war with the other—the United States insisting on the recognition and observance of the basic principles of international law, Japan struggling to extend its “living space” by the use or the threat of military force. As scene follows scene the coming catastrophe is ever more clearly envisaged until finally the course of action to which each of the two states was committed leads inevitably to the war which both wished to avoid.

The source material which the author has studied presents no new evidence which supports those who criticize United States policy toward Japan during these years. On the contrary the new evidence tends to support the soundness of the decisions of the United States. As to the proposal of Count Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister, a few months before Pearl Harbor, that he and President Roosevelt meet somewhere in the Pacific to consider the differences between Japan and the United States, a proposal which the United States finally decided not to accept, the author concludes: “the records since come to hand do not support the belief that a real chance of maintaining peace in the Pacific—on or close to the terms for which we had stood since 1931—was missed.”

Of the President's Executive Order, issued on July 26, 1941, after Japan had advanced into southern Indo-China, which froze Japanese assets in the United States and brought all import and export trade with Japan, including oil, under the control of the United States Government, the author says: “The step had been taken which was to force Japan to choose between making terms with us or making war against us.”

Dr. Feis makes dramatic the agonized struggle within the Japanese Government, after the oil embargo, to find some way to solve the problem of avoiding war with the United States without a renunciation of Japanese ambitions. In this conflict, so acute that it was feared that civil war might result, the Japanese Army, led and typified by General Tojo, appears clearly as the factor which finally forced the war. The Emperor opposed it as far as he thought he might do so within the traditionally accepted concept of Japanese Imperial authority. Count Konoye worked earnestly for a compromise solution. Ambassador Nomura struggled to the end to find, and induce his Government to accept, some



formula or some procedure which would avert the catastrophe. Secretary Hull, on the American side, stands out—thoughtful, patient, far-sighted, reluctant to place embargoes and restrictions on Japan which would make peace less likely, but adamant on the maintenance and respect for the basic principles of international law and international relations which if applied in the Far East would force Japan to renounce its military aggressions and its dreams as an imperialist power.

Russian Impact on Art. By Mikhail Alpatov. Edited and with a preface by Martin L. Wolf. Translated by Ivy Litvinov. xx and 352 pages. *New York: Philosophical Library.* \$7.50.

Reviewed by HERBERT BLOCK

Mikhail Alpatov, professor at the University of Moscow, embarked on a formidable venture. He tried to define the character of Russian art and its contribution to the artistic heritage of mankind. Alpatov brought to this task an acquaintance with the arts of many civilizations, a firm resolution to exalt Russian art over that of all other nations, and a blithe disregard of the tenets of Marxism.

Alpatov proceeds by comparing, period by period, Russian architecture, painting, sculpture, literature, and music with similar productions in other Western and Eastern countries. A few examples: in contrast to the “sugary sentimentality” of the madonnas of medieval Germany, the Russian madonnas are distinguished by “a rich scale of emotions” (p. 45). The “Life” of Habakkuk, the Priest, is in many respects considered superior to the writings of St. Theresa, Bossuet, and Pascal (p. 79). Western and Central European folk songs are moralizing and narrow in comparison with the broad and warm Russian songs (p. 94-96). Poor Goethe “needed to gaze upon Roman ruins (in order) to invoke all his erudition in the sphere of mythology . . . and to yield to the joys and caresses of his mistress. The Russian poet, Constantin Batyushkov, was able without any particular effort, to depict in his imagination scenes from the Golden Age, hence their naturalness, lucidity and simplicity” (p. 166). He, obviously, did not need ruins as an aphrodisiac. Nineteenth century French criticism is characterized by “coldly-penetrating analysis” and German by “abstract theorizing.” Russian criticism alone “preserved its integral creative character” (p. 188). Gogol's *Cloak* “grips the heart, a thing which none of the characters of the Western Romanticists has been able to do” (p. 193). Some Western observers have been inclined to discover in Russian art “a morbid plunging into the depths of the human soul”; this, however, is typical of German poets and musicians and “alien to Russians” (p. 222).

All these and many similar judgments are the product of

a mind which, in the erroneous belief that the West looks down on Russia and its art, sets out to prove that no other nation can rival the author's. In dealing with German art, in particular, Alpatov's opinions are colored by patriotic indignation—a praiseworthy sentiment in the citizen of a country which the Germans had cruelly devastated, but out of place in a scholarly work.

What, in Alpatov's view, distinguishes Russia's artistic creations? It is best expressed in a passage dealing with medieval art which at the same time embodies Alpatov's general conclusions ". . . old Russian art has permanent universal significance. It appeals for the unity of all men in love and truth, endeavors to reveal the harmonious beauty of the world, and expresses all this with a vivid conviction not attained by any other nation of the medieval East and West" (p. 85). These general epithets can be applied to art anywhere or, at least, to classical art anywhere. They characterize Russian art in the same way that one would describe a specific nation as human.

While Alpatov's chauvinism fits in well with the USSR's present official ideology, his lack of Marxist orthodoxy must be intolerable in Soviet eyes. The Russian original of this volume was published a few years ago in a period of comparative liberalism which is now past, despite Stalin's autocratic denunciation of despotism in science last summer. Not only does Alpatov hardly mention Lenin and Stalin but he expresses heresies like these: "In old Russia . . . there was as yet no such dividing line between the outlook and beliefs of a simple ploughman and the nobility" (p. 64). "Serfdom was a dark blot on the era of enlightenment in Russia. . . . The Russian gentry of the 18th century, however, . . . preserved a simplicity of morals and manners differing very little from those of the common people" (p. 122). Oh, holy Marx! The basic contradiction in Russian society just a "blot." It was inevitable that Alpatov's latest publication—a "Universal History of Art"—was severely criticized in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* of September 16, under the ominous title "Repetition of old mistakes."

Alpatov's book has been ably translated by Ivy Litvinov, the English-born wife of Maxim Litvinov, the former Soviet Foreign Minister, and contains a series of illustrations of Russian and other works of art.

Stability. By F. E. Dessauer. *The Macmillan Co., New York, 1949, viii, 273 pages. \$3.50.*

Reviewed by H. H. LIEBHAFSKY

Mr. Dessauer has devoted himself to making an historical study of the concept of stability and to pointing to the significance of this concept for the present. In his introduction, he defines stability provisionally as the "continuity of the existing social and political conditions." But the meaning which the concept has had has not been constant, fixed, and unchanging, and it is to these various meanings that Part I of the book is devoted. To Metternich and during the Restoration, stability was a matter of principle. As economic and social conditions changed and technology advanced, stability became a matter of policy.

Part II is devoted to the "Meaning and Elements of Stability." The concept is emotionally loaded; "it mirrors both the impressions and expressions of those who take over and use it." The author discusses here political, economic, and international stability.

Mr. Dessauer concludes by arguing that although in a narrow sense stability is opposed to progress, it "may be understood in Hegelian terms as a dialectic process which leads to a synthesis." It includes progress and an avoidance of "excessive and one-sided advances as well as the immo-

bility leading to breakdowns. It is, in other words, an awareness of limits." Since one becomes aware of limits through learning, and since searching for truth means respect for facts, freedom to learn, to search for facts, to be tolerant, is essential to stability.

The author distinguishes quite clearly between reaction and conservatism; nevertheless, one wonders when he stresses the moderating effects of "the awareness of facts which limit our possibilities of action," whether an awareness of facts which increase our possibilities of action has no moderating effect.

Nelson The Sailor. By Captain Russell Grenfell, R.N. *The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y. 1950. 235 pages. \$3.00.*

Reviewed by FRANCES M. DAILOR

The story of Horatio Nelson affected me much as have the stories of Horatio Hornblower, I found it almost impossible to put the book down until I had finished. In fact there is considerable resemblance between the careers of the two Horatios, fact and fiction, and I don't know whether or not Mr. Forester has ever explained the resemblance as intentional or coincidental.

Captain Grenfell remains completely objective in his portrayal of Lord Nelson. He points out Nelson's weaknesses but never overemphasizes them. Nor does he stress the obvious brilliance and genuine ability of the man. Battles are described in detail accompanied by diagrams which are simple and graphic. Where the thinking is known, it is set forth and analysed; where it is not known, suppositions are put forward with visible effort to be fair to all the officers involved.

Since the book concentrates on Nelson's naval career, Lady Hamilton occupies very little space and even then the passages regarding her are used principally to show how she did *not* interfere with his naval career. There is enough of his personal life to cast the proper lights and shadows on the whole man, but that is all.

In short, the book is ably written, concise, interesting to the technician, and exciting to the layman.

NEW AND INTERESTING

1. **Mao Tse-Tung: Ruler of Red China.** By Robert Payne. 321 pp., \$3.50, *Henry Schuman, New York.*

Mr. Payne's biography will be of assistance in learning to understand, whether or not we like him, one of the most important figures in Asia today.

2. **The Disenchanted.** By Budd Schulberg. 388 pp., \$3.50, *Random House, New York.*

A new novel by the author of "What Makes Sammy Run," is a tremendously moving story of a talented novelist, a literary genius in the Twenties, who lost his way in tragically attempting to recapture the frenzy of that age in the Thirties.

3. **The Index of American Design.** By Erwin O. Christensen, \$15.00.

Painted in a unique water-color method, the pictures represent the best examples of popular American craftsmanship from early colonial days on—patchwork quilts, cigar-store Indians, Colonial glassware, silver and pewter, decorated saddles, and many other objects on which our ancestors lavished their creative skill. As interesting to one concerned with our country's past as to an artist or collector.

4. **Noble Essences.** By Sir Osbert Sitwell. \$4.50.

Sir Osbert delineates his era through word portraits of people of exceptional talent, wit or genius.

FRANCES H. LAFFERTY.



The Journal has already reported the marriage on July 8 of Vice Consul C. M. Sonne and the former Melitta Hubert of Hamburg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Sonne are pictured above as they said good-bye to Dr. C. M. Sonne of Titusville, Pa. At last report, three months after the wedding, Mrs. Sonne was waiting to receive her citizenship before joining Mr. Sonne at Hanoi. Incidentally, the Journal incorrectly placed the locale of the Sonne's wedding at Minneapolis, Minnesota, instead of Radnor, Pennsylvania. Foreign Service vacationers near Minneapolis early last July therefore need not feel slighted at having missed the ceremony.

Reprinted by special permission of the Saturday Evening Post. Copyright 1950 by the Curtis Publishing Company. A Saturday Evening Post story on the Calvert School (long a Journal advertiser) had this picture of Cyril Thiel, Jr. who seems to be enjoying Australia.



In celebration of their first anniversary in Ciudad Trujillo, D. R., the Marine Guards opened their Marine Roof Garden atop their home with invitations to all the Embassy personnel and a host of their American and Dominican friends in the Republic. Here the guests enjoy a 'break' between dances.

Service

STAFF OF THE CONSUL

1st Row—L. to R. Vice Consuls: B. C. Hilliard, J. Radford, A. L. Welch, E. J. Trost, D. B. F. Heiler, Vice Consuls W. M. Bates, J. M. E. O'Grady, M. F. Smith, Dr. P. Doyle.
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 4th Row—L. to R. K. Sondermann, H. Arends, E. Dittich, G. Paetsch, K. Hayen, H. E. Hilgert, F. Grube, E. Jacobs.





Mr. Thomas Monnett Davis, the son of Ambassador and Mrs. Monnett Bain Davis, was married to Miss Ann DeWitt Briscoe in the Cathedral of St. Luke in Ancon, Canal Zone, on September 19, 1950. The bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius DeWitt Briscoe of Panama.

The above photograph shows the bride and groom cutting their wedding cake at the reception held in the United States Embassy residence in Panama following the ceremony. Seen from left to right: Mrs. Davis, Dr. Briscoe, Ambassador Davis, Mrs. Briscoe, Mr. John C. Thompson, the best man, Mrs. Herman M. Berner, matron of honor and sister of the bride.



Photo by Francis Panayotti

Consul Clay Merrell stands while Vice Consul Courtland Christiani relaxes at the residence entrance to the combined quarters at Gibraltar.

Glimpses

GENERAL AT BREMEN

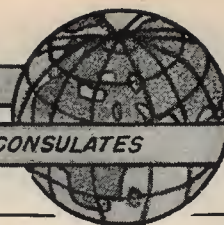
Lampe, Consul R. P. Chalker, Consul General M. W. Altaffer, Consuls C. E. Gidden, Clagett, R. Sullivan, E. Lewis, O. Shopa, A. Rioux, H. Crotinger, H. Nickols, L. Bean, r, H. Zillmer, S. Lindstedt, R. Volckmann, C. Kaliczewsky, I. M. von Bruehl, M. von rding, J. Woeltje, P. Schmallenbach, J. Veldhuisen, G. Schutz, H. Otte, F. Doehrmann,

Courtesy Maurice W. Altaffer



Nathan Hunt Heubeck at Paris' famous Left Bank book stalls.





The Journal Presents:

YOUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

- Argentina (Buenos Aires)*—Oscar H. Guerra
Argentina (Rosario)—Robert D. Barton
Australia (Melbourne)—Jules E. Bernard
Australia (Sydney)—A. Eugene Frank
Austria (Vienna)—Peter Rutter
Azores (Ponta Delgada, São Miguel)—Lena P. Bridges
Belgian Congo (Leopoldville)—Howard C. Jones
Bolivia (La Paz)—Gilbert A. Crandall
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)—Carl Biebers, Jr., Donald S. King
Brazil (São Paulo)—William A. Krauss
British Honduras (Belize)—John R. Bartelt, Jr.
Burma (Rangoon)—Henry B. Day, Herbert Spivack
Canada (Hamilton)—Frances L. Spaulding
Canada (Vancouver, B. C.)—Roland K. Beyer
Chile (Santiago)—John M. Vebber
Ceylon—Leon B. Poullada
Colombia (Barranquilla)—Edward T. Long
Colombia (Bogota)—William G. Arey, Jr.
Costa Rica (San José)—William D. Calderhead
Cuba—Henry A. Hoyt
Cyprus (Nicosia)—Carl E. Barch
Czechoslovakia (Praha)—Miss Emma G. Drake
Denmark (Copenhagen)—William R. Duggan
Ecuador—John Hamlin, B. L. Sowell
Egypt (Cairo)—Parker D. Wyman
England (New Casile-on-Tyne)—Thomas A. Kelly
Finland (Helsinki)—G. Alonzo Stanford, William Barnes
France (Bordeaux)—Edwin P. Dyer, Jr.
France (Lyon)—Glenn R. McCarty, Jr.
France (Marseille)—Joseph P. Nagoski
France (Paris)—William Koren, Jr.
Germany (Berlin)—William Keefe, Howard J. Ashford, Jr.
Germany (Bremerhaven)—Robert B. Houston, Jr.
Germany (Hamburg)—Bruce Lancaster
Germany (Munich)—Richard H. Donald
Germany (Stuttgart)—Miss Adeline C. Spencer
Greece (Athens)—Patricia M. Byrne
Haiti (Port-au-Prince)—John H. Burns
Honduras (Tegucigalpa)—Byron E. Blankinship
Hong Kong—John W. Williams
Iceland (Reykjavik)—Betty Lundegren, Mary S. Olmstead
India (New Delhi)—Clare Timberlake
India (Madras)—Helen R. Sexton
Indochina (Hanoi)—C. Melvin Sonne, Jr.
Israel (Haifa)—Jesse D. Dean
Iran (Tehran)—John H. Stutesman, Jr.
Iraq (Baghdad)—William Keough
Ireland (Belfast)—Paul M. Miller
Ireland (Dublin)—John Patrick Walsh
Italy (Milan)—Joseph Wiedenmayer
Italy (Naples)—John A. Moran III
Italy (Rome)—Outerbridge Horsey
Japan (Tokyo)—Lora Bryning
Korea (Seoul)—C. W. Prendergast
Libya (Tripoli)—Orray Taft, Jr.
Mexico (Agua Prieta, Sonora)—Arthur R. Williams
Mexico (Chihuahua)—Henry T. Unverzagt
Mexico (Ciudad Juarez)—Mary Alice McClelland
Mexico (Guadalajara)—DeWitt L. Stora
Mexico (Matamoros)—Peter Raineri
Mexico (Mazatlan)—Arthur V. Metcalfe
Mexico (Merida)—Henry G. Krauss
Mexico (Mexicali)—George H. Zentz
Mexico (Mexico, D. F.)—Carl W. Strom
Mexico (Monterey, Nuevo León)—Mrs. Helen Steele
Mexico (Nogales, Sonora)—George H. Strunz
Mexico (Piedras Negras)—William Kane
Mexico (Reynosa)—Edward S. Benet
Mexico (Tampico)—Elvin Seibert
Mexico (Vera Cruz)—Robert W. Eastham
New Caledonia (Noumea)—Claude G. Ross
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Netherlands (The Hague)—Charles Philip Clock
Norway (Oslo)—William Walter Phelps, Jr.
Palestine (Jerusalem)—Edward C. Lynch, Jr.
Panama (Panama)—Joseph Dempsey
Paraguay (Asuncion)—Thomas Kingsley
Philippines (Manila)—James E. Henderson
Philippines (Davao)—Clifton Forster
Portugal (Lisbon)—Charles I. Carson
Saudi Arabia (Jidda)—Sam Maggio
Singapore—James J. Halsema
Spain (Barcelona)—James N. Cortada
Spain (Madrid)—William Haygood
Spain (Seville)—Robert E. Wilson
Switzerland (Bern)—Donald Dunham
Switzerland (Geneva)—James Macfarland
Switzerland (Zurich)—Eleanor Barrowdale
Sweden (Göteborg)—E. Talbot Smith
Trieste—Miss Marjorie Nield
Trinidad (Port of Spain)—Leonard E. Thompson
Turkey (Ankara)—William O. Baxter
Turkey (Izmir)—Adeline K. Taylor
Union of South Africa (Durban, Natal)—Robert G. McGregor
Uruguay (Montevideo)—Maurice J. Broderick
USSR (Moscow)—Ray L. Thurston
Venezuela (Caracas)—Benjamin Fleck
Yugoslavia (Belgrade)—William Friedman

ON BEING A FIELD CORRESPONDENT

Field Correspondents for the JOURNAL are appointed in a number of different ways. Sometimes we snag a willing victim who has simply strolled in to make sure his mailing address is changed before he goes overseas. Sometimes a correspondent drafts a replacement when he is transferred. Sometimes we appeal to the Chief of Mission to appoint someone. Sometimes we even get a volunteer. So far as the JOURNAL is concerned the most important assets a Field Correspondent possesses are alertness, interest in the JOURNAL, and a willingness to send us periodic accounts and pictures of Foreign Service life at his post.

Our ideal Correspondent will not only do this, he will try to provoke letters to the Editors on subjects which are of current concern at his post and, we hope, he will see to it that *someone* sends the JOURNAL a story whenever something out-of-the-ordinary happens there. In addition, he will serve as the channel through which our non-letter-writing public tells us what it feels the JOURNAL should or should not cover.

All this doesn't mean, however, that your local Correspondent has a corner on reports for the JOURNAL. It does mean that it is probably worth while to check with him to make sure that TWO people don't spend time writing parallel accounts of ONE event.

William Wheelwright, Consul

BY ROBERT D. BARTON

A one-time clipper ship captain, later an American Consul, was the subject of a US-Argentine celebration held in Rosario a few Months ago. Accompanied by Messrs. A. Biddle Duke, Roy T. Davis, Jr., and Major Fernando Fernandez, The Honorable Stanton Griffis on June 23, presented to the Provincial Historical Museum of Rosario on behalf of the Wheelwright Scientific College of Newburyport, Massachusetts a portrait of William Wheelwright, an American perhaps better known in his adopted land than in his own country.

Dr. Julio Marc, director of the museum, thanking the Ambassador, hoped that the portrait always would be "a symbol of fraternity."

Wheelwright was one of those enterprising young Americans, who by sailing clipper-ships over the seven seas, made the word "Yankee" a synonym for North American. At 19 he was a sea captain. At 25 his schooner, the "Rising Empire" was shipwrecked in the Rio de la Plata. Although losing both ship and cargo Wheelwright did not lose hope. From Buenos Aires he continued his seafaring life, making several trips around Cape Horn. Finally he paused briefly in Bogota, Colombia, where he began the manufacture of bricks and the mining of nitrate, borax and lime. As a leading citizen his name came to the attention of the Department of State and he was shortly afterwards offered the post of Consul at Guayaquil which he held until 1829, when he went to Santiago de Chile to return to his first love, the sea. He founded a line of passenger ships which finally evolved into the "Pacific Steam Navigation Company." His were the first steamships to ply the Pacific coast of South America. At Panama their cargo was transferred over the isthmus for the Atlantic trade.

His list of firsts was not confined to shipping. His name was given to other public works, not the least of which was the introduction to Chile of public gas lighting and water supply. In 1852 he was responsible for the creation of South America's first railway and a telegraph line. Docks and lighthouses from Panama to Tierra del Fuego stand today because of him.

Made Important Contributions

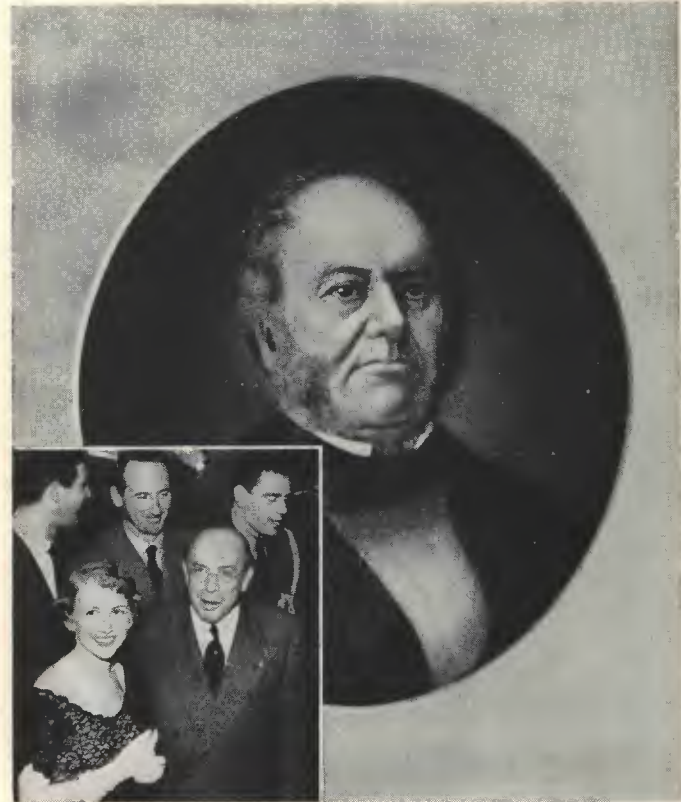
Argentina owes the construction of two railways to Wheelwright. In 1854 the President of the Argentine Federation, General Justo José de Urquiza, planned to have Wheelwright construct a railway to unite Rosario with Córdoba, and so form the first link in the trans-Andean chain. Politically and economically this project to tie together the far-flung centers of population of the Argentine pampa was impossible until 1863, when President Mitre signed a contract with Wheelwright to build the Central Argentine Railway.

The ratification of the contract was celebrated in Rosario with splendor only outdone when the work was actually started at the inauguration ceremony on April 19, 1863. President Mitre journeyed up from Buenos Aires and together with his ministers, the consular corps, local officials and the contractor, took the homage of the crowds while salvos of artillery, fireworks, music and cheers rent the air.

The American was the last to speak at the ceremony. He said, "We have established a new era in the history of this

country; its object is to give a new life to the Provinces, its ultimate destiny is the Pacific Ocean."

Seven years later, in 1870, the railroad, planned in Urquiza's presidency, begun in Mitre's and finished in



In the inset below the portrait of Wheelwright are Mrs. Barton, Ambassador Griffis, PAO-Robert D. Barton, A. Biddle Duke, and Major Fernando J. Fernandez, USAF.

Sarmiento's, joined the two cities, Rosario and Córdoba. The 250-mile stretch was the first in the trans-Andean railway.

Before leaving Argentina, Wheelwright began the other important work for which Argentina owes him thanks, a 30-mile railroad which gave the shallow-water port of Buenos Aires an ocean harbor at Ensenada.

That begun, he left for London in poor health having reached the age of 75. He died there in 1873 but his body was laid to final rest in his home town in Massachusetts. What few details of his habits are known are best described by the philosopher of Rosario, Juan Bautista Alberdi, who wrote of him, "This is the biography of a man who without having gone to battle, without having obtained victories, without having been a statesman or even a citizen, nevertheless gave so many and such great services to the countries in which he abided that history would be ungrateful or blind if it did not register him in its annals."

To Alberdi, who compared him favorably to Benjamin Franklin, he was perhaps the epitome of what a perfect foreigner should be. "He spoke little, even in his own language. He appeared to prefer listening to talking. He knew Spanish

well and he wrote with facility and little need for correction. Although his life was a fighting campaign against every type of resistance he never had a dispute with anyone and never fired a shot in anger. He wore neither a mustache nor carried a walking stick. He did not smoke in public. He drank little and he slept less."

CASABLANCA

The traditional 4th of July reception was held in the evening at Villa Mirador, the consular residence in Casablanca. This occasion was considerably more than an artistic success. French and Moroccan officials all expressed genuine enthusiasm in honoring the United States on Independence Day.



Photo by
G. Durand

Consul General and Mrs. Madonna greet General Juin, Commander of all French Forces in North Africa, and Mr. Boniface, Chef de Region Civile in Casablanca.

The Consul General's residence, new but still historic, scene of the famous Casablanca conference, was a marvelous example of what the FBO can do by way of providing for the Foreign Service. Newly painted, with impeccable gardens, the house provided a perfect backdrop for the distinguished guests.

The Chief of Region provided a large and colorful Moorish guard of honor which lined the drive up to the house. Approximately 350 guests were greeted by the Consul General and Mrs. Madonna in the house before they proceeded to the gardens for refreshments.

ROBERT M. BEAUDRY

NEWS FROM COMMERCE

At an informal luncheon of Foreign Service Officers assigned to Commerce on September 20, guest speaker, Chief of FP Elbridge Durbrow discussed some of the problems encountered in the administration of Foreign Service Personnel. These problems, he said, proceeded from the growth of the Service and the proportionately larger growth of its responsibilities. He told of the efforts being made to fit assignments to the capabilities and, so far as possible, to the desires of foreign service personnel. Greatest obstacle to fulfilling these aims is the perennial crisis in which FP is caught by virtue of the shortage of personnel in relation to the size of the task assigned.

One of the bright features of the work, Mr. Durbrow explained, was the expectation that the more than one hundred persons who have passed the foreign service examinations would be appointed within the next few months. This will be possible partly because the USIE program with an increased budget will absorb a number of qualified officers from the regular program. Mr. Durbrow stressed the importance of feeding the Foreign Service with the new blood that comes through entry by competitive examinations. He

considered it a high compliment to the Service that young men and women are willing not only to undergo the stiff examinations for the Foreign Service but also to spend in many cases more than a year awaiting appointment.

Mr. Durbrow stressed the need for discipline in the Foreign Service—and made this point locally vivid by foregoing his ice cream in order to have the time to speak to the group while they ate theirs! Specifically, he said that some senior officers had shown a disposition to try to avoid assignments they considered unattractive. One of the distinguishing characteristics of the service, in his mind, is the willingness of its officers to go anywhere they are sent. The preservation of this feature he considered essential if morale of the entire service is not to fall.

In the question period, in regard to possible military service by Foreign Service personnel who are also Reserve Officers in the Armed Forces, Mr. Durbrow said that the following features would probably characterize the policy which was now being drawn up. In the case of one or two key persons, deferment would probably be asked. FP would ask in regard to others that a reasonably long period, perhaps six months, be allowed between notifying a Foreign Service Officer and actually calling him to duty in the Armed Services. This would prevent gaps being torn in the strength of Foreign Service posts without adequate time to fill vacancies. Finally, FP would emphasize to the Armed Forces the desirability of placing any men called in positions appropriate to their experience and which would contribute to their further experience in the Foreign Service. He said that it was possible to conceive of cases in which a Foreign Service Officer could obtain even better experience in the Army than in the Service itself. It was made clear that this possible policy referred to Armed Services Reserve Officers and not to those who might be called in the draft.

Guests included the following from the Department of Commerce: H. P. Van Blarcom, Director of the Foreign Service Operations Division, Charles Hersum, Chief of the Foreign Service Training and Personnel Programs, G. Harold Keatley, Douglas Keefe, J. McCracken, Ed Becker, W. Page, Mrs. Ethel Freeman and Miss Mildred Redman. The following officers of the Foreign Service assigned to the Department of Commerce attended: Charles K. Bevilacqua, William J. Bushwaller, Claude Courand, Paul Geren, Thomas Goldman, David Green, Adolph Horn, Frederick Mangold, Richard Peters, James Somerville, Joseph Rogatnick, Joseph Touchette, Randall Williams, and Stanley Wolff. Mr. Albert Gallo who is in charge of Washington area assignments of FP also attended.

PAUL GEREN

TEHRAN

The big news here has been the change in Ambassadors, as Ambassador John C. Wiley returned to the United States and Dr. Henry F. Grady arrived from Greece at the end of June. Concurrent with the arrival of the new Ambassador, a large increase in the staff commenced, as an Economic Advisory Group arrived, as the USIE expanded, and plans were made to receive an MDAP group.

Mrs. Grady embarked on several projects which are expected to improve the lot of impoverished Iranians. The project immediately under consideration is the development of a large area in the southern section of Tehran into a public park, with special facilities for a children's playground. Work is also being done with a view towards improving knowledge of child care in Iran and attacking the serious problem of illiteracy through the institution of the

(Continued on page 34)

Security

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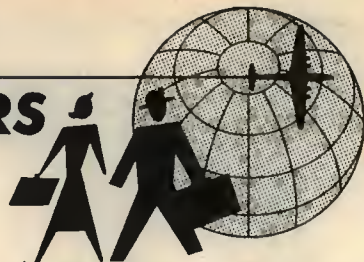
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 32)

"each one teach one" methods which have worked so well in Mexico and China.

Another trip recently completed was the trek of a group of people, including FSO John Ordway and Mr. and Mrs. William Disher of this Embassy to the ancient stronghold of



On the way to Alamut—l. to r. Frieda Young (British Embassy, Tehran), Hanya Disher, Press Attache William Disher. Facing them is their guide.

the Assassins, Alamut, north of Kazvin in the Elborz Mountains. After two and a half days on mulehack, astride barrel-size saddles without stirrups, the party reached the great fortress which remained impregnable until the Mongols captured it by deception. Hasan developed an offshoot of the Ishmaeli sect, the main line of which now supports the Aga Khan and Rita Hayworth, into a sect of fanatic assassins who, drugged with hashish from which comes the name "assassin" (hashishin), terrorized the Crusaders and the entire Near East by political assassination. Ordway's party found they were the first foreigners to visit Alamut for over three years, a fact they could well believe after traversing the high precipices of the divide which drops down into the Caspian Sea.

JOHN H. STUTESMAN, JR.

LISBON

Naval Visit

The greatest naval concentration ever seen in the Tagus River took place from May 12 to 16 when two American fleets rendezvoused at Lisbon preparatory to one relieving the other for Mediterranean duty. Among the 22 ships present, which carried a total complement of about 20,000, were the aircraft carriers *Midway* and *Leyte*, the heavy cruisers *Newport News* and *Salem* and the light cruisers *Worcester* and *Roanoke*.

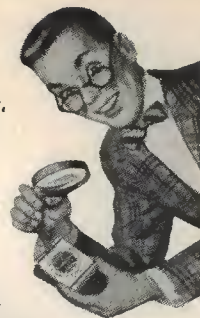
Since the visit was operational in nature, entertainment was held to a minimum but included a reception in the Embassy gardens offered by Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh, a luncheon at Sintra given by the Minister of Marine for Vice Admiral John J. Ballentine and his staff, and the Admiral's reception on board his flagship the *Newport News*. The American community of Lisbon entertained officers and enlisted men at a number of small parties.

During the visit Commander Walter F. McLallen, the Embassy's popular Naval Attaché, performed his last major job

(Continued on page 36)

I lead the crowd in "Rah Rah Rah"
To cheer the team we like;
But when it comes to cigarettes
I cheer for Lucky Strike!

I really am a Lucky guy,
Just got my Ph.D.
To prove to you how much I know,
L.S., sir means F.T.



Be Happy- Go Lucky!

Enjoy your cigarette! Enjoy truly fine tobacco that combines both perfect mildness and rich taste in one great cigarette - Lucky Strike!

Perfect mildness? You bet. Scientific tests, confirmed by three independent consulting laboratories, prove that Lucky Strike is milder than any other principal brand. *Rich taste?* Yes, the full, rich taste of truly fine tobacco.

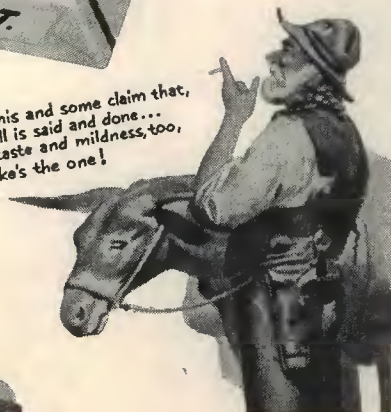
Only fine tobacco gives you both real mildness and rich taste. And Lucky Strike means fine tobacco. So enjoy the happy blending that combines perfect mildness with a rich, true tobacco taste. Be Happy—Go Lucky!



L.S./M.F.T.-
Lucky Strike
Means Fine Tobacco

COPR., THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

Some claim this and some claim that,
But when all is said and done...
For full, rich taste and mildness, too,
Lucky Strike's the one!



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 34)

as master of ceremonies, having recently been transferred after a five-year tour of duty here. Lisbon was also visited in June by the *Empire State*, New York State's merchant marine training ship, and by the destroyer-escorts *Keller* and *Hemminger*, and in July by the Coast Guard vessels *Eagle* and *Campbell*.

Embassy Move

Visitors to Lisbon are familiar with the small and dingy building in the Lapa district which has served as the Chancery for many years. With the accretion of a sizable ECA Mission, these quarters became so crowded as to be practically uninhabitable. At lunch-time and closing hour, the Chancery reminded one strongly of the trick circus car which

disgorges a highly improbable number of occupants. In mid-July, thanks to the Marshall Plan, all this was changed. Most of the Embassy and ECA staffs moved to a new 5-story apartment house near the Praca Pombal. The building, which is well adapted for use as an office except for a plethora of bathtubs and kitchens, was purchased with ECA counterpart funds. Thanks to the heroic efforts of the Embassy's Administrative Officer, Frank Ellis, and his staff the switch was carried out smoothly with a minimum of confusion.

Retirement of Employees

Mr. Jose da Silva, Portuguese employee of the Embassy, retired on June 30, 1950, after 30 years' service with the American mission in Lisbon. Mr. da Silva entered on duty as a messenger on November 7, 1919, when the former Legation was a small office with a staff of 7. He was a loyal and faithful member of the Mission throughout his long service and will be remembered by many officers and employees who have served in Lisbon for his unflinching courtesy and helpfulness. Accompanying Mr. da Silva into retirement was Mr. Avelina Ferreira, American employee of the Embassy, who served here 10 years as an accounting clerk with commendable devotion to the careful, detailed work which he performed.

Ambassador MacVeagh took the opportunity offered by his Fourth of July reception to present to Mr. da Silva and Mr. Ferreira silver trays as tokens of esteem from the Embassy staff. The presentations were made in a simple but impressive ceremony before the assembled guests, including the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs.


Comings and Goings

Numerous arrivals and departures in recent months have given the Embassy something of the atmosphere of Grand Central Station. Charles C. Carson, Second Secretary and Vice Consul, arrived here in April with his wife and family, fresh from Vancouver. Shortly afterwards J. Bartlett Richards, whose last post was Sydney, arrived with his wife to replace Sherman Green as Commercial Attaché. Sherman and Margaret Green departed for Washington early in May, where he has been assigned to duty in the Department of Commerce. In May, Ambassador MacVeagh made a holiday visit to Greece, where he formerly had been Ambassador, or Minister, for a total of 11 years. Harry Real arrived here early in July with his family for duty as Attaché and was followed later in the month by FSO Daniel V. Anderson plus wife and two children. Mr. Anderson, who is assigned here as First Secretary and Consul, comes to us after a year in the National War College, and will apply to the local scene his recently acquired global concepts.

FSO James C. Sappington, whose last post was London, passed through here in June en route to Oporto, where he will be in charge of the Consulate. Walter Isenberg, Consul at Luanda, Angola, also spent a few days at Lisbon in July on consultation. FSO Easton T. Kelsey, now with the ECA Mission, is departing on home leave with his wife in August and they will be followed shortly by FSO Albert Clattenburg and family, who have not been home since television was a pup. FSO Harold Josif, Vice Consul at Oporto, is also departing with his family in August for language study at the University of Pennsylvania. Attaché Norbert Gallary, who is one of the old-timers around Lisbon, is leaving for good in September. As for your correspondent, he arrived back here with his family in April after home leave and was just beginning to feel settled again when he was ordered to Helsinki. That post, readers may be interested in knowing, is considered to be in the same climatic zone as Lisbon for the purpose of transfer allowance—in other words, there ain't any!

WILLIAM BARNES

(Continued on page 38)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 36)

OSLO

Believing that a definite need existed for a school in which instruction would be in English and along American lines, several of the Embassy parents met in the latter part of 1949 to explore the possibilities of establishing such a school in Oslo. When it was found that there was enthusiastic support, definite plans were made and on February 15, 1950 the American School in Oslo opened its doors with sixteen pupils enrolled for the semester. The Calvert System supplied by the Calvert School of Baltimore was used and has proved to be highly satisfactory.

Shortly before the opening a meeting of all interested parents was held at which a School Board was elected. The Air Attaché, Major Dale H. Jensen, was elected President, FSO Paul O. Proehl, Treasurer, and Mrs. Walter Orebaugh, wife of FSO Walter W. Orebaugh, Secretary. Other members of the Board include Lt. Colonel Harold D. Hansen, Army Attaché, and Mrs. Von R. Shores, wife of Colonel Shores, a member of the MAAG to Norway.

During its initial semester the school operated in a portion of a house leased for the purpose. This proved reasonably satisfactory but it is hoped that an entire building with adequate kitchen and bathroom facilities can be obtained for next year. The first semester of the school was a great success and so enthusiastic has been the response of the parents that more than thirty-five children sought enrollment for the 1950-1951 school year. Among them are six English-speaking children of other members of the diplomatic colony in Oslo, including French, British, Italian and Portuguese representatives.

For the coming year FSO Proehl has been elected President of the School Board. It is hoped that an American Principal may be obtained on a more or less permanent basis and the Board is at present canvassing American students who are in Norway under the Fulbright Act in the hope of locating several qualified candidates.

The members of the 1950 School Board are planning to hold a large benefit, of a nature yet to be determined, shortly after the opening of the school. Proceeds from this benefit will be used for the purchase of blackboards, desks and other much-needed school furniture.

WM. WALTER PHELPS, JR.

MILAN

The silver wedding anniversary of Consul General Joel C. Hudson and Mrs. Hudson was celebrated on August 18 at Milan. The entire staff of fifty presented them with a large silver table lighter.

Congratulatory messages and flowers from their many friends adorned their villa.

JOSEPH E. WIEDENMAYER

VANCOUVER

It appears that assignments as Western Canadian correspondents of the JOURNAL are fateful—bringing with them immediate moves. Charlie Carson, who preceded the undersigned as JOURNAL representative, submitted his first manuscript to your column, immediately thereafter found himself in Lisbon. Your current correspondent packs up for Copenhagen as he prepares his first communique from Vancouver's front.

Vacations and "visiting firemen"—as well as wonderful weather—form the order of the day in Vancouver. Francis Flood, Agricultural Attaché with the Embassy in Ottawa, spent a few days in these parts studying hops—in their

(Continued on page 40)

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NOVEMBER, 1950

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Further details are embodied in a pamphlet dated July 1950, which should be on file in all Foreign Service establishments.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 38)

natural rather than their processed state. We also had a very pleasant visit with Don Bliss, newly-assigned Minister-Counselor of the Embassy.

New members of our official family include Roland Beyer, just arrived from Athens, and Arthur Allen, assigned to Vancouver from Le Havre. Both welcome Vancouver's proximity to the United States.

Nelson Meeks saw two sons graduate within a week during his home leave in June (one from Amherst, the second from Mount Hermon), then took his entire family joy-riding through the United States and Mexico in a new car. Following Meeks' example, Jimmy Callahan likewise plans a jaunt to Mexico come September.

Vacationing in California last month, Lillian Finnilla, our well-known Citizenship Clerk, took a "busman's holiday." While in Monterey, California, she visited the only American Consulate ever established on U. S. soil. A signpost there bears the legend:

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California would have that attraction, too!

WILLIAM R. DUGGAN.

MONTEVIDEO

"New Arrivals"

The John Hoovers (Commercial Att.) having already produced two strapping young sons, some time back, on July 15, happily welcomed a daughter "Virginia Lee." The Bill Walkers (Counselor) not to be out done by the Commercial Section, shortly thereafter welcomed a male child—William Jr.—on August 2. Since they already have two daughters, a son and heir was definitely in order, and with true F.S. efficiency, it arrived according to plan. Both Hoover's and Walker's chest measurements show a marked expansion.

"Fresh Talent"

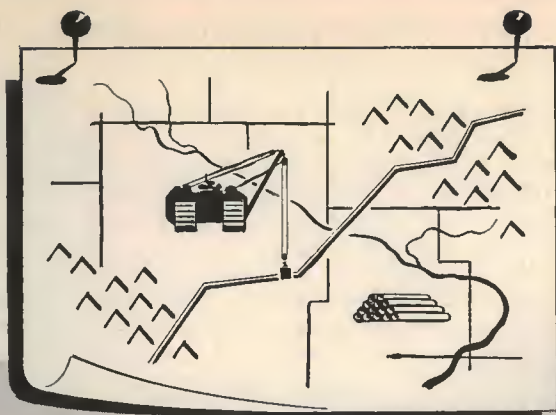
August also saw an influx of new officer personnel. Sherburne Dillingham (Second Secretary Econ.) and Dale E. Farringer (Agric. Att.) arrived with their respective families on the S.S. *Uruguay* on the 14th. Vice Consul and Mrs. William P. Robertson arrived on the 16th by air close on the heels of the others.

"Mission to Asuncion"

We should also include in the list of travellers Ambassador

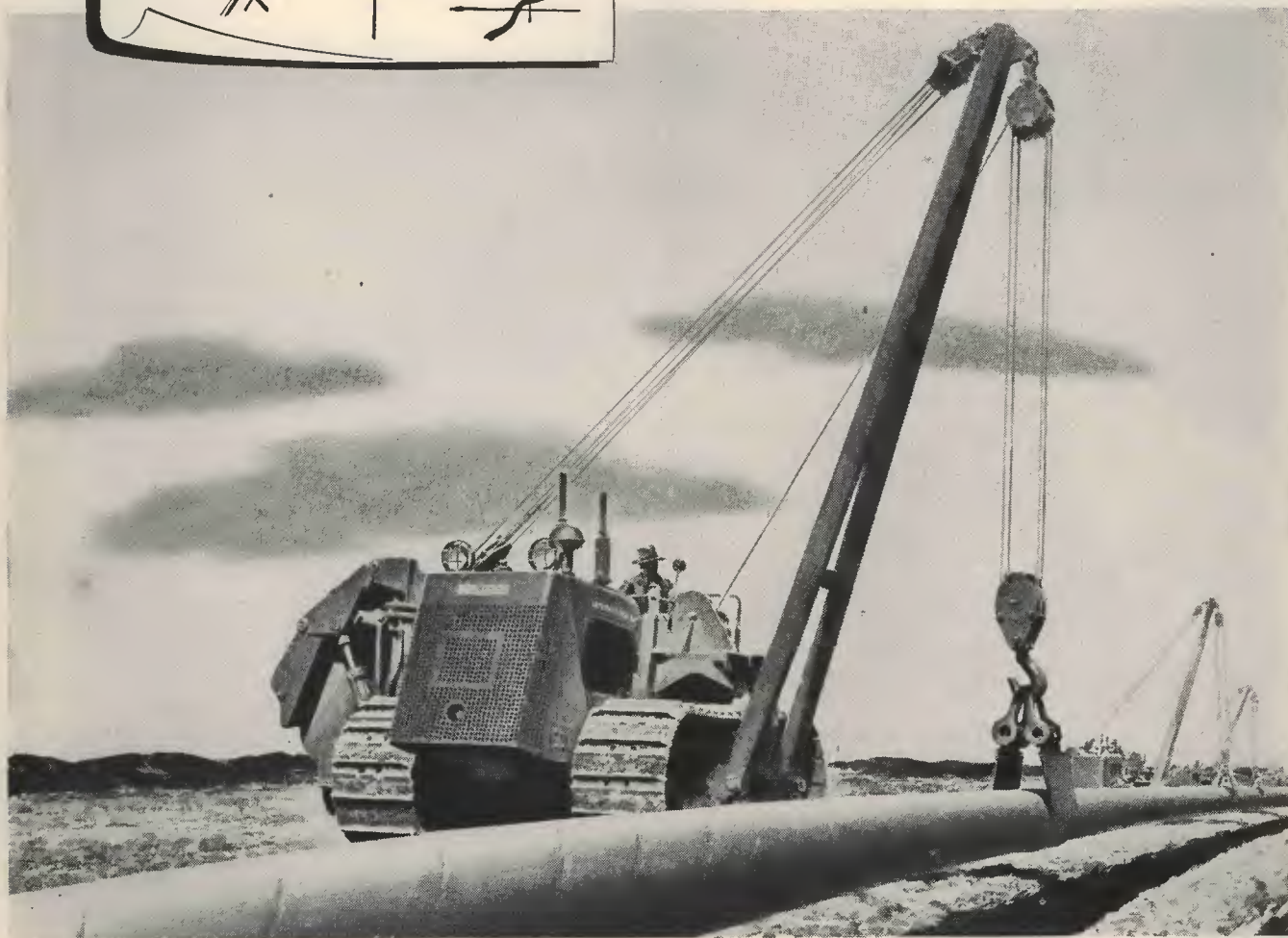
(Continued on page 42)

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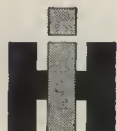
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 40)

Ravndal, who attended the inauguration of the new Paraguayan President as special Ambassador from the United States. Going from Montevideo to Asuncion he and son Frank had the thrill of seeing Iguazú Falls (South America's Niagara) from the air. Included in the party were Dr. and Mrs. Rodolfo Rivera (Cultural Att.), Mrs. "Tom" Stoughton (Milit. Att.), and the senior Naval Military and Air Attaches from Embassy in Buenos Aires. General Hovey (Air Attache, Buenos Aires) was at the controls. All reported an excellent trip and an impressive inauguration.

"Homeward Bound"

As we go to press news arrives that the John Hoovers are off to the Department. Our loss—your gain!

MAURICE T. BRODERICK.

TOKYO

Provisions of the Japanese civil marriage laws are much at variance with customs established by Western laws and nurtured through generations of the "O Promise Me"—orange blossom tradition. Compliance with Japanese law involves little more than the signing of a legal contract, or notification, in the presence of two witnesses (a notification which must then be accepted at the Japanese ward office); were it not for the unique conditions of the Occupation, even this action would not require the presence and/or legalistic blessing of an American consular officer. However, the sentimental (for which read typical) Americans on the staff of the Consular Division of the Tokyo office have always felt a certain lack in the atmosphere forced on them by circumstances; it does seem a pity to have the bridal pair step up to a long, bare counter in a huge room filled with clacking typewriters, a room chastely adorned only with a State Department calendar and a bulletin board; it is several degrees less than romantic to have the bride and groom signing documents and swearing to the truth of their statements whilst to their right and left other segments of the American public receive words of wisdom about the size and shape of passport photographs, or are counseled about the documents required in connection with consular reports of birth. Various suggestions have been advanced: "We should have a screened corner, with potted palms and lovebirds in cages"; or, "Why don't we get recordings of 'Always' and 'Let the Rest of the World Go By'?"

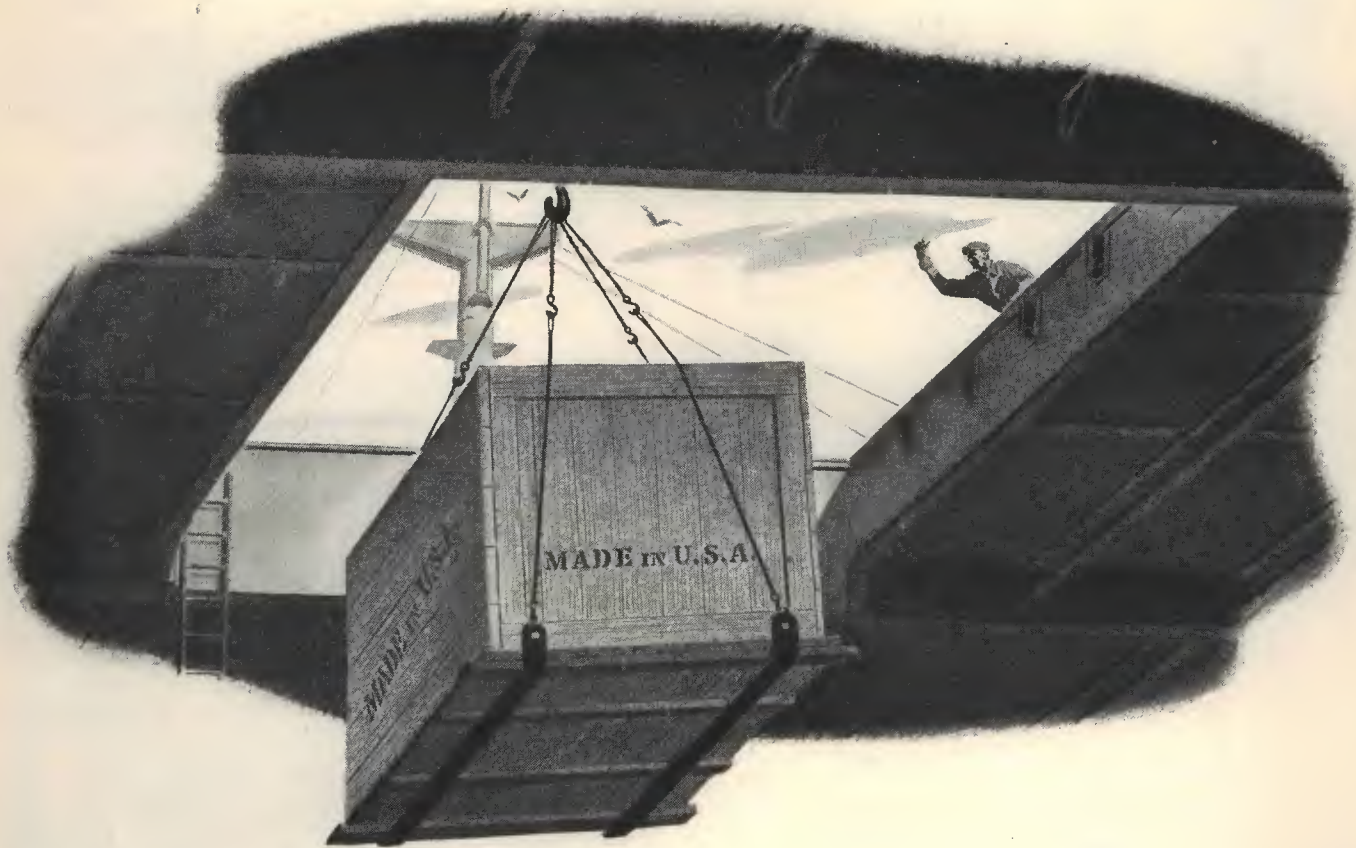
But no one had ever done anything constructive until the fine day when Eleanor Mayor, Consul General James B. Pilcher's secretary, announced suddenly that she would be

(Continued on page 44)

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C. J. MACK
GENERAL MANAGER

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 42)

married the following week to Henry Manning. This marriage was the Tokyo stop in a long "sentimental journey": Eleanor and Henry had met in Shanghai, where they both worked in the Consulate General until Eleanor was transferred to Taipei; she subsequently came to Tokyo; Henry was in the group which, after so many disappointingly false starts, finally emerged from Shanghai on the last trip of the "General Gordon." He has now been transferred to Saigon: he and his bride believed they would go there by a reasonably direct route, Yokohama to Kobe to Hong Kong on one ship, then a change to another which would carry them to Saigon. Later bulletins indicated, however, that the itinerary of the ship has been changed, and she was heading from Kobe to Chinwangtao, thence to Taku Bar, a spot which usually reliable sources indicate would not willingly be revisited by any of the latest consignment of China evacuees.

As we say, the Mayor-Manning marriage, on May 19, 1950, was an outlet for thwarted feelings regarding the unduly prosaic Tokyo version of knotting the tie that binds. The signing, sealing, and right-hand-raising activities, ably organized and emceed'd by Vice Consul Robert Aylward, were transferred to the carpeted peace of the office shared



TOKYO

Consul General James B. Pilcher is reading the oath required in the ceremony; the ones with raised hands are, of course, the happy pair; behind Mr. Pilcher is Vice Consul Robert A. Aylward (currently in charge of marriages); Helen Larson, one of the witnesses, is facing the camera, while Vice Consul Allen R. Turner has his back turned.

by Consul General Pilcher and Consul Glen Bruner; a bouquet of calla lilies adorned the large polished table; Mr. Pilcher gave the oaths with benign dignity, and kissed the bride with an equal degree of benignity, if slightly less dignity; willing witnesses were Helen Larson and Vice Consul Allen R. Turner (the latter also newly arrived from Shanghai); Executive Officer James G. Byington suavely presented the traditional gift of engraved silver. There was a memorable champagne wedding breakfast at the Foreign Service Staff House, where Eleanor had been living—and with a very personal feeling, another Consular Certificate of Witness to Marriage was given to the impersonal safekeeping of the files.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 44)

to Mr. William O'Dwyer, former mayor of New York City, his post as Ambassador to Mexico, and has started on a period of extended leave. He and his mother will reside in Cuernavaca until such time as he decides to return to active service.

Upon learning of Mr. Thurston's departure from his present post, Mexicans and Americans alike vied for the privilege of paying tribute to the outgoing Ambassador. Honor upon honor was heaped upon him, and the Commissions for Foreign Affairs and the Consular and Diplomatic Services of the Mexican Senate established a precedent when they complimented Mr. Thurston with a private dinner. The climax to the many "despedidas" was the official dinner given by the Acting Secretary of Foreign Relations for Mexico, Mr. Manuel Tello.

Mr. George S. Messersmith, former Ambassador to Mexico and now residing in the Republic, summed up the feelings of the thousands of Mr. Thurston's friends when he said at a dinner tended by the American Society:

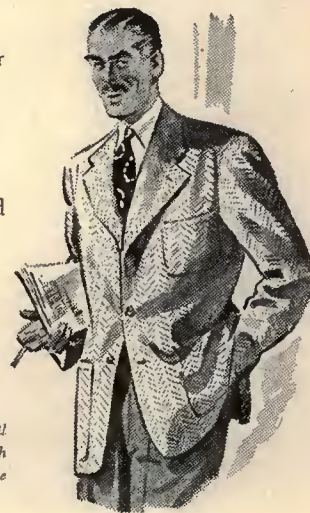
"You have earned," he said, "our appreciation and respect in Mexico as I am sure you have earned that of all thoughtful persons in our country . . . and in Mexico. This is a great achievement and it can be and I am sure will be, a source of lasting and deep satisfaction to you. A good many of us have learned over the years that the feeling of duty well and adequately done is one of the major satisfactions we get out of life.

"You, Mr. Ambassador, with the vivid memory of so many years of service in other posts, will know how to forgive me if I remind our fellow countrymen here this evening that this constructive actuation of yours at this post is the fruit of long years in the Foreign Service of our country,

(Continued on page 48)

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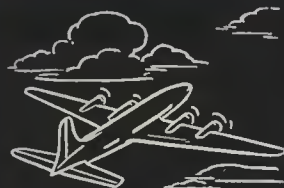
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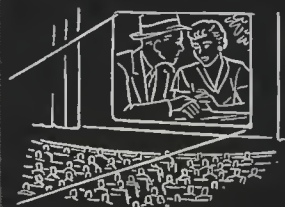
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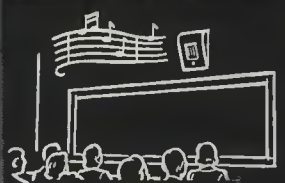
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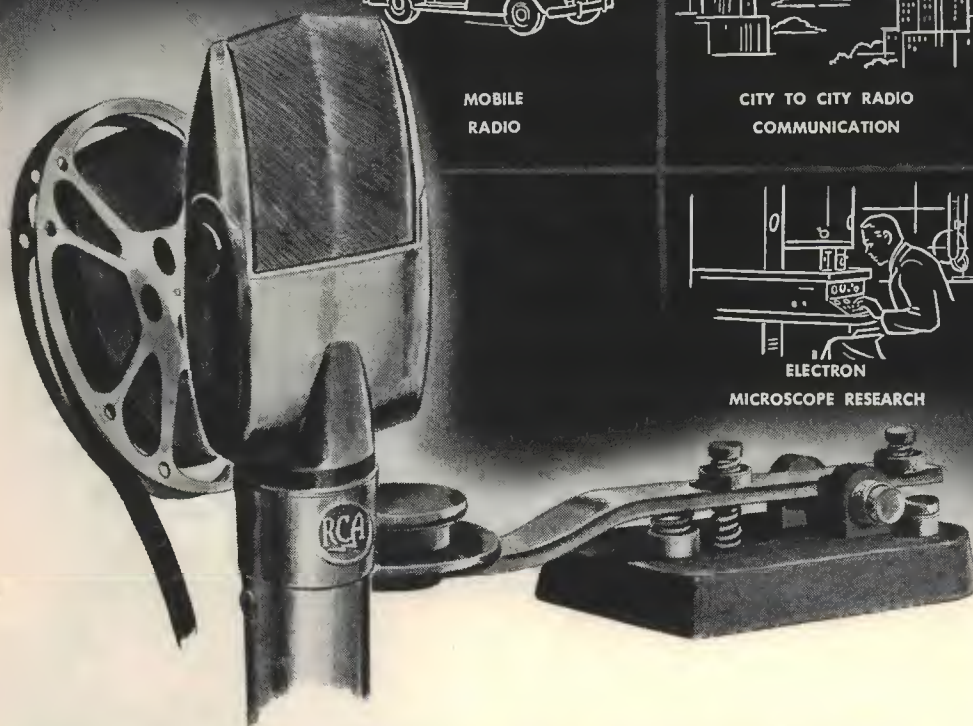
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One of the most cherished gifts, among many, which Mr. Walter Thurston, outgoing Ambassador to Mexico, received was the Boy Scouts special Aztec Award presented to him at the dinner given in his honor by the American society. Mr. Craig Burr, head of the Boy Scout movement in Mexico congratulates Mr. Thurston on his citation.

of experience gained in many countries and among many peoples, and of long practice in a difficult and delicate career. While this has been the most important and responsible of the many posts which have been entrusted to you, you have consistently . . . shown the same qualities of heart and mind that have made possible your earning our affection and esteem here, and the success of your mission. The lessons so painfully learned at such varied posts have made possible

the achievements of these crowning years of your career."

Mr. Thurston has been identified with Mexico since his boyhood. It was here he attended school and later entered the service of the United States Department of State at the age of eighteen.

In addition to his long service as an expert in Latin American Affairs Mr. Thurston served in Spain during the Civil War as counselor of the Embassy at Madrid (and temporarily at St. Jean de Luz, Valencia and Barcelona), and was in Russia during the German invasion—he went to Moscow in 1939 as counselor of the Embassy and stayed to become Counselor-Minister.

In 1942 he became an Ambassador—first to El Salvador, to Bolivia in September 1944, and in 1946 to Mexico.

Under Mr. Thurston's able guidance Mexico-United States relations have reached a new height in friendship and "good neighborliness." It was therefore fitting that it was Mr. Thurston's last official act to read a letter from President Truman to President Miguel Aleman returning to Mexico the 69 battle flags captured by United States forces in the war between the two nations. This gesture symbolized the present good will existing between the United States and Mexico to which the retiring Ambassador contributed so much.

SAMUEL MONTAGUE

ZURICH

Mr. C. Porter Kuykendall arrived in Zurich on July 24 to assume his duties as Consul General. This happy circumstance has been the occasion for a round of social affairs, including a king-sized reception at the Hotel Baur au Lac on August 10 when Mr. and Mrs. Kuykendall officially

(Continued on page 50)

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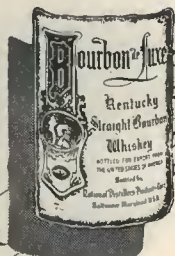
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 48)

greeted leading members of the community. Mr. Kuykendall fills a position left vacant since Mr. Austin R. Preston's transfer to Lahore last December.

Zürich is going in for receptions this season—we had another one in commemoration of Independence Day, when Mr. and Mrs. John Goodyear were host and hostess to the more or less permanent American colony, a large number of American students, students' wives, and representatives of the local government. The younger and sturdier generation danced, apparently with pleasure, even though it was reputedly the hottest evening in fifty years.

The staff has enjoyed seeing several old Service friends during the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sloan stopped here for a couple of days. She is Ruth Sloan of the African Division of U.S.I.S. Consul General Edward M. Groth passed through on his way from Nairobi to the U. S. Other visitors included First Secretary Fred W. Jandrey and FSS Orman Powell, Jr. from Kabul, Second Secretary and Mrs. Claude H. Hall, Jr. of Warsaw, and Consul John Fitzgerald from Malta. The welcome mat has been freshly brushed in anticipation of seeing Mr. Frederick Larkin of FBO and Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, Chief of the Passport Division.

ELEANOR R. BORROWDALE

QUITO, ECUADOR

There have been a number of changes in the Embassy Staff at Quito. John F. Simmons, Ambassador, left in July to take up his position as Chief of Protocol at the Department. Maurice M. Bernbaum, First Secretary and Chargé d' Affaires ad interim, departed in August for his assign-

(Continued on page 52)



Courtesy
B. L. Sowell

John Hamlin, Jr., poses with his parents, Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Hamlin, as he leaves Quito Airport for the United States to enter Groton School.

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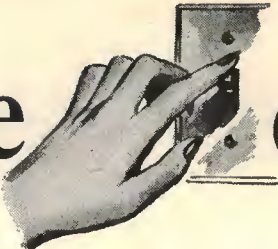

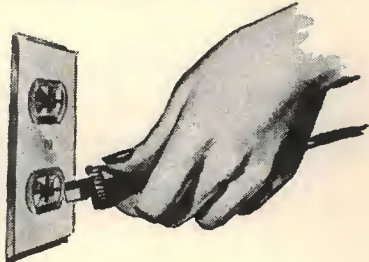

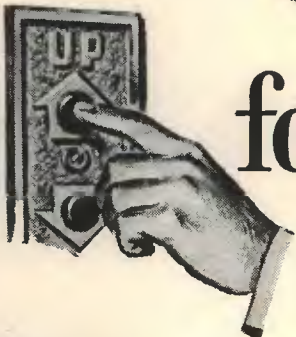
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 50)

ment to the National War College in Washington. Miss Norma Miller, Secretary to the Ambassador, was married in August and resigned from the Service. John Hamlin arrived in August from Singapore to replace Mr. Bernbaum as First Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires. Joseph F. Privitera, formerly in Sao Paulo, came about the same time to take up his position as Public Affairs Officer in the place of Reginald Bragonier, who left in April. Dale M. Christensen, Attaché, was transferred in July. Robert H. Fraser departed from Quito and resigned from the Service in June. John Dougherty has been detailed to Quito from Guayaquil.

Dr. V. T. De Vault, in charge of the Foreign Service medical program, who visited Quito at the end of August, explained at a meeting of American personnel various aspects of the medical program and gave comforting information with respect to health problems at this high-altitude capital.

JOHN HAMLIN

BIRTHS

APPLING. A daughter, Mary Bess, was born on September 14, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. Hugh Appling in Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Appling is Third Secretary of Legation.

BERRY. A daughter, Cynthia, was born on November 27, 1949 to FSS and Mrs. Frank Berry in Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Berry is a member of the Legation staff.

CASH. A daughter, Hal Duncan, was born on August 17, 1950 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Frank Cash in Stuttgart, Germany, where Mr. Cash is attached to the Stuttgart Consulate General.

CROY. A daughter was born on October 6, 1950 to FSS and Mrs. Manuel F. Croy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where Mr. Croy is attached to the American Embassy.

EARECKSON. A daughter, Catherine Byron, was born on October 8, 1950 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Raymond Eareckson in Stuttgart, Germany, where Mr. Eareckson is attached to the Stuttgart Consulate General.

FOSTER. A daughter was born on September 24, 1950 to Major and Mrs. James O. Foster in Copenhagen, Denmark, where Major Foster is attached to the American Embassy.

KESSLER. A son was born on October 5, 1950 to FSS and Mrs. Hugh D. Kessler in Berlin, Germany. Mr. Kessler is attached to the American Embassy, Warsaw, Poland.

MESSING. A daughter, Faith, was born on November 8, 1950 to FSS and Mrs. Gordon Messing, in Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Messing is assigned as Assistant Attache.

McCLINTOCK. A son, Christopher Donald, was born on July 29, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. Robert Mills McClintock in Brussels, Belgium, where Mr. McClintock is First Secretary of Embassy.

OLSON. Twin sons, Peter and David, were born on October 3, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. Clinton Olson in Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Olson is assigned as Second Secretary of Legation.

PALMER. A son, Thomas Jones, was born on October 13, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. Joseph Palmer II in London, England, where Mr. Palmer is First Secretary of Embassy.

PEDERNEIRAS. A daughter was born on September 7, 1950 to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Paderneiras in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Mrs. Pederneiras (Sylvia) formerly worked in the Consular section of the Embassy.

PLUNKETT. A son, Clyde, Jr., was born on June 6, 1950, to FSS and Mrs. Clyde Plunkett in Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Plunkett is a member of the Legation staff.

ROHDE. A son, Richard Geoffrey, was born on September 5, 1950 to Vice Consul and Mrs. E. Howard Rohde in Stuttgart, Germany, where Mr. Rohde is attached to the Stuttgart Consulate General.

SCHWARTZ. A son, Kent, was born on May 25, 1950 to FSS and Mrs. Richard Schwartz in Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Schwartz is assigned to the Legation as Assistant Attache.

SMITH. A son, Whitney Smith, was born on September 24, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. Walter T. Smith in Neuilly-Sur-Seine, France. Mr. Smith is First Secretary and Consul at the American Embassy, Paris.

TIMBERLAKE. A daughter, Frances Mildred, was born on June 18, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. Clare H. Timberlake in Bombay, India, where Mr. Timberlake is Consul General.

WALLACE. A daughter, Hilary Lorraine, was born on October 14, 1950 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert Wallace in Stuttgart, Germany, where Mr. Wallace is attached to the Stuttgart Consulate General.

MARRIAGES

DAVIS-BRISCOE. Miss Ann Dewitt Briscoe and Mr. Thomas Monnett Davis, son of Ambassador and Mrs. Monnett Bain Davis, were married on September 19, 1950 in the cathedral of St. Luke in Ancon, Canal Zone.

DELGROSSO-RAFFAELI. Miss Maria Raffaelli and FSS Antonio Delgrosso were married in Rome, Italy, on September 2, 1950. Mr. Delgrosso is a member of the Embassy staff.

GRAVES-MONSER. Miss Patricia Glenn Monser and Mr. Ralph Graves, Jr., were married on October 14, 1950 at the Park Avenue Christian Church in N.Y.C. Mr. Paul C. Monser, the bride's father is communications attaché at the American Embassy in Cairo, Egypt.

RICHARDSON-KOCH. Miss Eleanor Koch and FSS John Richardson, were married on February 25, 1950, in Vienna, Austria. Mr. Richardson is an Attaché on the Legation staff.

SIMONETTI-HOLLMAN. Miss Elizabeth Hollman, FSS, and Lt. Joseph Simonetti were married in Vienna, Austria, on October 14, 1950. Mrs. Simonetti was a member of the Legation staff.

MOVIES FOR THE REDS

(Continued from page 22)

The following morning my audio-visual assistant made his report. He had been treated to a simple meal of four courses—a departure from the known austerity fare of the People's Army. The first showing had been for two battalions of the regiment. The second showing had been for the remaining combat and headquarters battalions. The officers were loud in their praises and commented that this was the first movie they, as a unit, had seen. It was midnight when the performance ended.

The impact of this movie showing to Red troops was terrific. The local press carried the story and at least one leading paper commented editorially. That the Communist authorities viewed with alarm this development is evinced by the disciplining of the political officer who had initiated the project. They feared the truth and this sort of thing had

to be nipped in the bud.

Later when I was transferred to Formosa I had occasion to initiate USIS movie showings to a group of Communist prisoners captured on Kingmen (Quemoy) islands. This prison camp was for a group of four hundred officers. The junior officers were mostly men who had defected from the Nationalists when the tide of battle had turned against them. Not so with the field grade officers. Most of them were hardened Communists of ten year affiliation with the cause. All had been doled out the party line as to America and were woefully ignorant as to the true state of affairs.

It was a rainy night when we went out to the Camp. The prisoners, sitting crosslegged on the floor, were packed like sardines in the largest barracks room. While awaiting the setting up of screen and projector they sang songs to the effect that their convictions had been changed since they had "seen the light." The films I had selected for this initial showing were: "Cavalcade of America," "President Truman's Inauguration," a health cartoon, "The North Atlantic Pact," and the "Marines at Tarawa." The show really packed a punch. We not only set them straight on what America was like but also let them know what America was doing, and could do, to combat Communism. They sat spell-bound in that most uncomfortable position for an hour and a half. When the showing was over they requested that we come again. Later a letter from the prisoners was received, thanking us for the entertainment, and for correcting their misguided conceptions of the outside world. They also requested reading materials. They had been immensely impressed by "President Truman's Inauguration," especially the speech. In ninety minutes we had succeeded in correcting some of the misconceptions implanted by a hostile and perverted ideology.

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RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

FSO RETIREMENTS

Haven, Richard B.
Hester, Evett D.
Klieforth, Alfred W.

McKinney, Walter H.
Russell, H. Earl
Waller, George P.

FSO RESIGNATION

Cony, Neil M.

FSS AND FSR

Adams, Harold
Alfano, Joseph
Brinsmaid, Bernard W.
Beck, Helen K.
Bondar, Antoinette L.
Clark, George E.
Caldwell, Elsie F.
Comella, Lawrence J.
Collins, Maria J. Z.
Dougherty, Malcolm
Gottfried, Faye
Gordhamer, Elise
Hill, Paul E.
Harting, Virginia
Hodge, Philip
Hufford, Audrey
Hope, William G.
Holle, Amelia B.
Heartsner, Ervin J.
Hassel, Robert N.
Harris, George L.
Jindrak, Vlasta
Jones, Robert H.
Jones, Ann Castle
Johnson, Mary J. W.
Johnson, John H., Jr.
Kennedy, Thomas F.
Kosmak, Katherine
Kloppenburger, Mildred
Laris, Carmen
Lucas, Gerald W.
Murray, Dorothy M. J.
McKee, Julia Anne
Milam, Frances J.
Mote, Frederick W.

Morey, Leonard R.
Millar, Alice D.
Metz, Earl W.
Mayor, Eleanor J.
Nadeau, Julian
Neilan, Florence
Naegeli, Jeanne
O'Malley, Helen F.
Pratt, Mercedes
Poole, Frances F.
Petrunick, Felicia
Price, Hope Darr
Phipps, Sarah K.
Phillippi, Mona L.
Pope, Constance J.
Rodman, Carl
Riley, Olive Clapp
Reis, Muriel
Schelp, Eugene R.
Storey, Sarah P.
Starkey, Rosalie
Sprunt, David V.
Shipman, Carol
Santullano, Marna S.
Sade, Samuel
Teepie, Howell S.
Townley, Hugh R.
Taylor, Jane Smith
Templeman, Thomas
Van Der Feen, Richard
Viquez, Lyda Jane
Wattis, Warren L.
Warrington, Charles
Whitver, Walter R.
Whitely, Frances

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Adams, Robert W.	Tokyo	Kuala Lumpur	VC Prin. Off.
Allen, William E.	Paris	Helsinki	FSS
Allison, John M.	Department	Singapore	Prin. Off. Consul
Anderson, Margaret E.	Dublin	Athens	FSS
Andricks, Joan L.	Canberra	Oslo	FSS
Armstrong, Frederick S., Jr.	Moscow	Department	FSO
Arquist, Mary E.	Rome	Copenhagen	FSS
Bane, David M.	Seoul	Bordeaux	Consul
Barker, Geraldine	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Barker, Janet E.	Department	Rangoon	FSS
Barnes, Curtis W.	Tel Aviv	Athens	Const. Supr. Att.
Bay, Rene John	Caracas	Paris	Econ. Analyst
Beaudry, Robert M.	Casablanca	Department	FSO
Ben-Ury, Rebecca	Hafia	New Delhi	FSS
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