

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 27, No. 12

DECEMBER, 1950



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VOL. 27, NO. 12

DECEMBER, 1950

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Letters to the Editors

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

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT OUR PUBLIC RELATIONS?

November 22, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

While many of us in the State Department and in the Foreign Service would prefer not to believe it, it must be clear by now that we are members of a greatly misunderstood, mistrusted and often generously disliked organization.

Certainly, we've been told that before . . . most recently by Demaree Bess in a *Saturday Evening Post* article "Why People Don't Like the State Department." The trouble is though, we haven't been doing very much to correct that dislike. Occasional press releases about the transfer of Foreign Service officers, explanatory speeches before select influential public gatherings, help—but very little. Most people are far more impressed by orators such as Senator McCarthy—and even amongst many truly informed individuals, the Senator has a large and devoted following.

For many reasons, it has been impossible to answer our attackers or to tell our side of the story through official State Department press officers. Congress rightfully opposes such public relations type spending. Yet it is clear that such charges and allegations must be answered, and in a dignified and truthful way. At the same time, we should attempt to tell the story of what we do here in the Department and overseas. There is genuine interest and curiosity throughout the country regarding our work.

Action Needed Now

The question is, how can this be done quickly and effectively? Quickly, because the longer we leave these attacks unanswered, the more convinced people become that "there must be fire where there's so much smoke." And effectively for the sake of US foreign policy, which, like our prestige as overseas representatives of America, is undermined by such widespread antagonism here at home.

The following formulae are proposed for the consideration of the JOURNAL and members of the Foreign Service Association in the hope they will stimulate us to give much greater thought to the very serious problem of improving our Public Relations.

Exploit the Means at Hand

For one thing, I believe we could perform a very effective Public Relations job right here in the Association—and a job which would not depend upon unavailable government funds. We could do this job by organizing a Committee on Public Relations (either within the Association or to function under its guidance) to be charged with the direction of a PR campaign in behalf of the Department and Foreign Service. The committee would operate on private funds . . . funds solicited either from amongst prominent and well-to-do Americans who are interested in foreign affairs, or perhaps from amongst the members of the Foreign Service Association itself. Who, after all, has a greater and more personal interest in the future of the Department and

(Continued on page 5)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 3)

its overseas offices than we. Given a hard-driving, eager, and above all interested PR Committee, I believe we would have no trouble obtaining real financial as well as moral support.

In any case, such a PR Committee could sponsor and finance a great number of specialized PR projects. For instance, to tell our story to the millions of people who make up radio and TV audiences, the committee might very well commission a first rate advertising agency to prepare a series of scripts explaining the work of the Department and the Service. These scripts could be dramatized, if necessary again at our expense, and recording or film copies loaned to countless small and medium sized radio and TV stations throughout the country.

Urges Visual Presentation

Another project might be to finance an up to date movie along the lines of "Operation of a Mission," for showings to schools, clubs, etc., out in grass roots territory. Or perhaps the Committee might hire a first rate movie or television camera crew to visit all or most of the Foreign Service offices overseas. These crews could take movies of the missions, the personnel there, as well as particularly interesting or unusual local problems, conditions or vistas which might be useful to the Department as background for a photographic story of the Service and for other PR uses. Such a venture might be considerably cheaper than we realize — perhaps Eastman would foot the film bill in the interest of letting the American people know better what we do and how we live overseas. And maybe Pan American, TWA and AOA could be persuaded to give our crew free transportation. We might ask.

Given a strong PR Committee, plus the all essential outside financial backing, there is no limit to the number of projects which might be worked up on our behalf.

Again, might it not be a good idea for the JOURNAL to take the initiative in a red hot campaign to make the Department and the Foreign Service Public Relations conscious. Or sponsor a contest for the best PR ideas along the lines of its "Best Letter from the Field." Or let the JOURNAL solicit and print comment on our peculiar PR problems from all sides — comment from a housewife as to what she thinks about us and why, and from a Commerce man, newspaperman, etc. And then, whenever their criticisms or suggestions are worth while, let's act on them.

The Press Might Help

Speaking of newspapermen, wouldn't it be a good thing now to begin a continuing series of lectures and seminars at the Foreign Service Institute on press and radio relations? Attendance at these lectures should be mandatory for all FS officers, desk officers and for any others who have occasion to meet the press. And such lectures and seminars should be conducted by professionals, not professors or government experts. Surely, most of the truly able Washington press and radio correspondents would willingly give *freely* of their time for the opportunity to help us improve our press and public relations. After all, men like Walter Lippman, Elmer Davis, Eric Sevareid, James Reston, etc., realize the importance of our job in today's world. And participation by such prominent newsmen would also serve to demonstrate that we are serious in our efforts to become "public relations conscious."

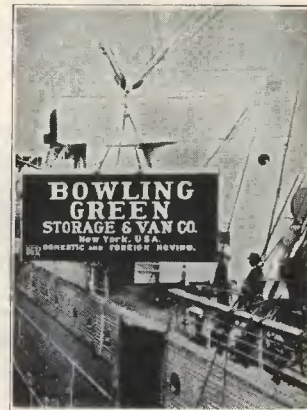
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

Big Corporations Might Help

Finally, most of us know of the excellent work now being done by John Begg and his staff in the recently organized Private Enterprise Cooperation Unit here in the Department. This office works diligently and well at securing the backing of private American industrial corporations in telling the story of the United States, overseas. So far, Begg and his associates have persuaded a good many major corporations (G. E., Standard Oil, International Harvester, Swift International, etc.) that it is to their own very best interest to help the U. S. tell the story of Democracy. This the corporations do by many means. For example, several big outfits include leaflets and cards explaining various facets of the American way of life and including pertinent facts about American business and industry, in the consumer goods packages they ship overseas. And again, magazine publishers abroad such as *Time*, *Life*, *Colliers* and others each week turn over their unsold newsstand copies to Embassy Public Affairs Officers for use in USIE libraries and for other distribution.

But why shouldn't a similar office be organized, either officially or unofficially, to elicit the help of these or other international corporations in telling their American and overseas employees the story of the State Department? After all, these corporations know what we do and have done for them. They turn to us whenever they need help. Why then shouldn't we turn to them now and ask their aid in educating their own employees as to what we do to help them?

Should Cooperate with the Department

With the limited facilities at its command and a monumental job to do, the Office of Public Affairs and Division of Public Liaison are steadily attacking the public information problems discussed here. Neither staffed nor financed to do all that has to be done, P and PL can well use such help as the Association and the JOURNAL might give — help which to be most useful should be coordinated with and designed to complement and augment the already established efforts of the Department. Admitting we have a great and serious problem, the thing to do now is attack it. Whether we like it or not, a great many people blame us and more may blame us for the defeats which we have suffered as a nation in this cold-hot war. One of the major, if not the major issue in last month's dramatic election was U. S. foreign policy and whether or not the State Department has been doing a good job in that field. Of course, the election did not resolve that particular issue. It should, however, have served as a firm warning to all of us in the Department who love and take pride in our work that we cannot wait much longer to set the record straight.

AN INTERESTED OFFICER.

THE PEPPER BILL IS NEEDED

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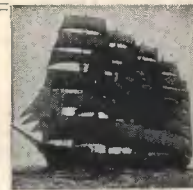
To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Your notice that my subscription to the JOURNAL expired in September has been received. It is with regret that I cannot renew the same for one year, but I enclose one dollar (\$1.00) for three months.

The fact is that I have only \$300 left to my name — the

(Continued on page 9)



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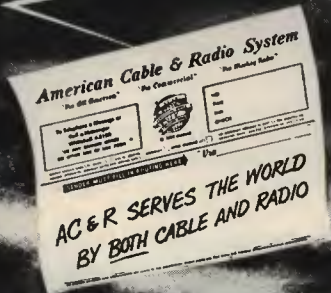
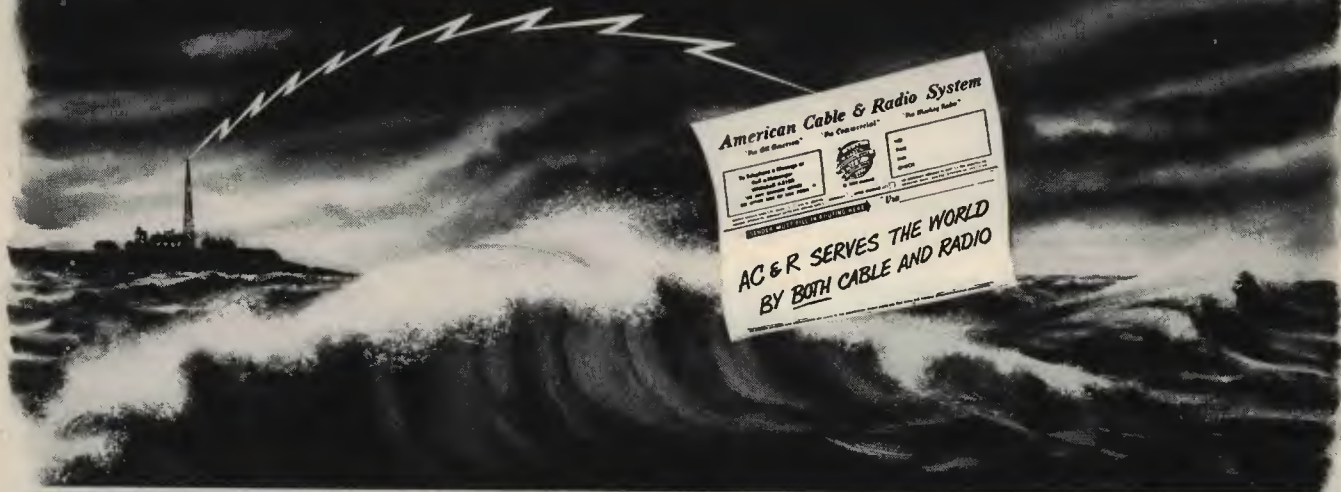


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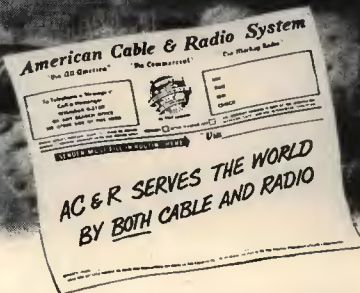
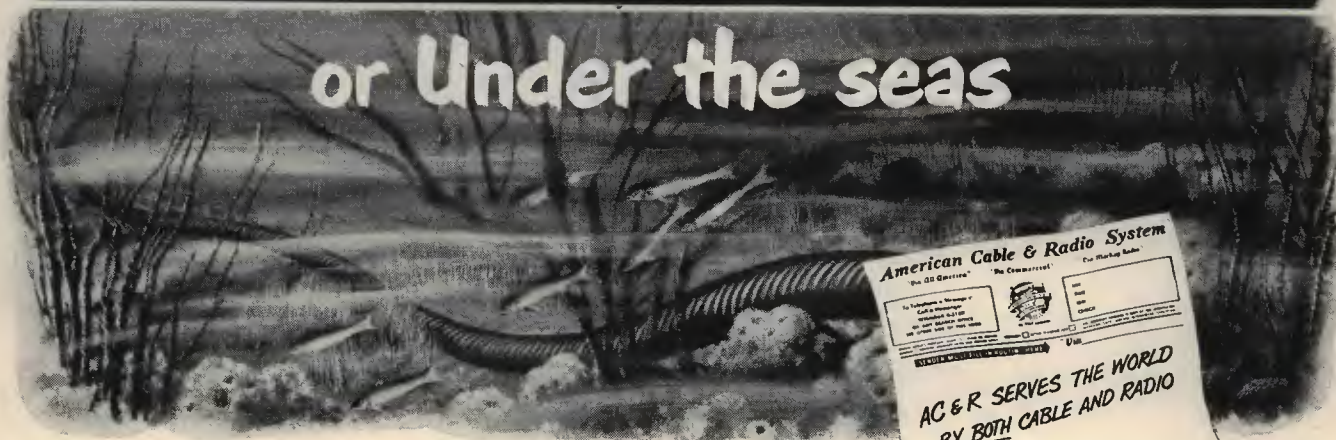
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 7)

balance due from the sale of the home which I gave up several years ago.

If this Congress does not pass the bill S2691* I shall soon be without any funds.

With continued and sincere good wishes for the F.S. and the F.S.J.

ALICE PURDUE DAMM.
(Mrs. H. C. A. Damm)

WILLIAM HENRY ROBERTSON

November 26, 1950

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

After more than forty years in our Service, my old friend William Henry Robertson died in Charlottesville, Virginia, on November 17, 1950. He was 87.

"Our dear old Robertson," wrote former Ambassador Robert Skinner, "was one of the few remaining old school Virginia gentlemen and his going fills me with melancholy."

When Billy Robertson thought a thing was right he fought hard for it and pulled no punches. He was never a "Yes" man from the day President Grover Cleveland appointed him a consul until he retired in 1928. Another colleague, Ed Norton, expressed it this way: "He was one of the best of the Old, Old Days—never a whiffler. What William Henry thought about things he said outright—never whiffled; and he damned everybody and everything so conscientiously and thoroughly that he stood out among the 'Yes' men as a grand and unforgettable character. Wish we had a dozen or so William Henrys today!"

JAMES B. STEWART.

EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICE

4 November 1950

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have to report that the Board of Trustees of the Educational Consulting Service met on 23 October 1950, in Room 2180 New State building, and elected the following officers:

President:	Richard Fyfe Boyce
Vice President:	Richard P. Butrick
Secretary:	Romaine L. Alling
Assistant Secretary:	Clarke Slade
Treasurer:	Romaine L. Alling
Assistant Treasurer:	Clarke Slade

At the moment the following are Trustees, in addition to the officers:

Joseph W. Ballantine
Robert Woods Bliss
Carol C. Foster
George Gregg Fuller
Joseph C. Grew
Nelson T. Johnson
Arthur Bliss Lane

A copy of the By-Laws, adopted on July 24, 1950 by the "Committee to Establish an Educational Consulting Service" is now on file in the Foreign Service Association's offices.

Applications for memberships will soon be sent to all

*Senator Pepper's bill authorizing the President to make grants or loans to needy widows.

(Continued on page 11)

Don't forget the JOURNAL'S Continuing News From the Field contest. \$15 is paid for the best story each month.

DECEMBER, 1950



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 9)

active and retired officers in Washington and elsewhere in the United States. Efforts will then be made to reach all Foreign Service parents abroad so that parents may, without delay, begin using the facilities of the Educational Consulting Service.

RICHARD FYFE BOYCE.

Designed to help Foreign Service parents abroad, the hard-working committee put together by Richard Fyfe Boyce will welcome all inquiries.

METAMORPHOSIS OF A CAREER SERVICE

August 15, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

There is a line of type in the July issue of the Foreign Service News Letter which, symbolizing as it does much of what is wrong with morale in the Foreign Service, should not be allowed to go by without some comment. It reads:

"Many (of the newly appointed Foreign Service Officers) accepted salary reductions on becoming FSOs."

Why?

Why should men, presumably screened from the best available by such tests as the Department has been able to devise, be expected to accept salary cuts as part of their contribution to a career in Foreign Service? And, what is more important, why should the Department, in whose hands lies the responsibility for protecting the interests of those men throughout the length and breadth of their careers, take an obvious pleasure in reporting the fact?

The stereotyped answer can be anticipated: A cut in salary is a reasonable sacrifice to compensate for lifetime security and a career. The answers to this are equally obvious: Under the conditions that now exist, what career and, to put it mildly, what security?

There may have been a time when a starting FSO could anticipate, almost from the beginning of his F.S. life, that he would play an important role in American foreign affairs. Under those conditions, when the mere *status* of the FSO carried with it a special position and special privileges, the pat stereotype given above may have made some sense.

But what happens now?

The young officer, having accepted a slash in his salary to win the FSO designation, will find his position, his duties and his professional life shadowed throughout his career by other officers whose rank and salary, being based on so-called temporary or specialist status, place them above and beyond his reach. He will find that, having presumably been specially selected by reason of his talent and training for a Foreign Service career, he must continually remain subordinated to other officers, in many cases lacking such qualifications, who yet outrank him in salary and position by the single virtue of NOT being willing to devote, at least in theory, their lives to a Foreign Service career.

Why should the willingness of a talented and capable officer to devote his full life to a career in foreign service affairs carry with it the requirement that he accept both lower pay and lower status, at least during the major portion of that career, than another officer, that officer's superior position being based essentially on his "temporary" position?

Take a look at the officer listings of any major post in the Foreign Service List. Count the FSRs that dominate the

(Continued on page 13)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 11)

upper brackets, not to mention the FSSs that have quietly replaced the FSR designations following the names of men who, by law limited to a four-year tour of duty, have suddenly gained permanent status at the end of the four years through the substitution of an "S" for an "R" in their titles.

Consider Paris, with 36 of the first 50 ranking posts filled by FSRs or FSSs; or London, with 31 of the first 50 so classified; or Panama, with seven of the first ten, or almost any other post in the book.

This does not mean that any FSO begrudges the improved current status of legitimate career members of the FSS. An improvement in their status has been long coming. It does mean that most FSOs dislike being consigned to a new "depressed class" where equal ability and equal assignments are rewarded with lower salaries and lower rank merely because the holder has an FSO tacked after his name.

The effect can be demonstrated by one case which has come to my personal knowledge. An FSO was assigned to a post in the USIE program with a salary classified in the \$8,000 level. Had he been an FSR, an FSS or just somebody dragged in from off the street, he would have received a salary at or near that level. Since, however, he was an FSO, he did the job with a Vice Consul's title and a pay check of less than \$4,500 annually.

Equal pay and equal opportunity for equal ability is an old, and a very good, ingredient of the American system. It is an ingredient which is now completely lacking from the Foreign Service.

The FSO does not ask for a special position. He does ask for the right to earn the pay and fill the job that goes with such abilities and training as he may have. For so long as the present system denies this right, the morale level of the career officers in the Foreign Service cannot help but remain at its present low level.

AMERICAN CONSUL.

MANDATORY MOVES

American Consulate General
Göteborg, Sweden.
September 22, 1950.

TO THE EDITORS,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I believe it only fair to advise Foreign Service officers at posts where the Government is acquiring official residences that all expenses incurred in connection with moving from their present residence to the newly acquired residence must be borne by them, according to a ruling by the Comptroller General.

Among such expenses which the undersigned has thus had to bear personally were the expenses of moving all his furniture and other household effects to the official residence, the cost of having a new telephone installed, the expense of altering his curtains and draperies to fit the windows of the newly acquired residence, and the like.

If an officer moves from one residence to another at his post voluntarily, of course, he should stand the expense. But when the Government acquires a residence, stops the officer's rental allowance and impliedly instructs him to move into the official residence, it is a harsh ruling that all the expenses of the move should be borne by the officer.

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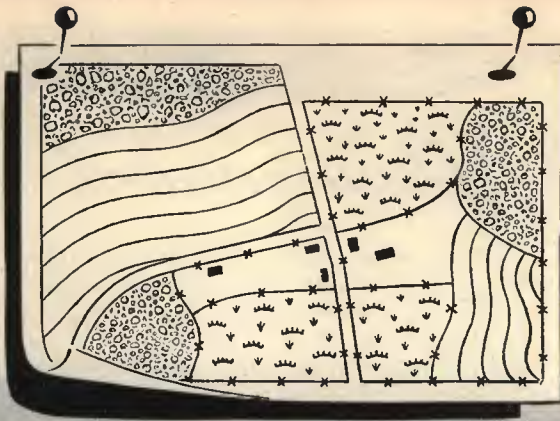
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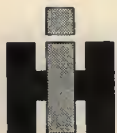
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MARRIAGES

ASHFORD-ALLEN. FSS Virginia P. Allen and Vice Consul Howard J. Ashford, Jr. were married on July 15, 1950 in Berlin, Germany.

DOZIER-DIMMIG. FSS Nancy Dimmig and Vice Consul William Dozier were married on October 11, 1950 in Amman, Palestine.

ENGLISH-WADSWORTH. FSS Marjorie Wadsworth and Attaché Charles M. English were married on October 12, 1950 in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia.

HEATER-BOLTZ. FSS Frances A. Boltz and Vice Consul Russell C. Heater were married in August in Berlin, Germany.

JONES-LEWIS. Miss Martha Lewis and Sergeant Robert C. Jones, both of the Military Attaché's office, were married on October 12, 1950 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

NEUSTADT-YOHALEM. Miss Rose-Barbara Yohalem and Stanley E. Neustadt were married on November 26, 1950 in New York City. Mrs. Neustadt is a news editor with the State Department's Office of International Information in Washington.

PENDLETON-ALDERMAN. FSS Lillian Alderman and Administrative Officer Charles H. Pendleton were married on October 21, 1950 in Paris.

IN MEMORIAM

MOSES. H. Claremont Moses, veteran Foreign Service Staff officer, Consul at Matamoros, Mexico, died on Sept. 28, 1950 at his post after nearly thirty years of service.

ROBERTSON. William H. Robertson, Foreign Service officer retired, died on November 17, 1950 in Charlottesville, Virginia. His last post was Halifax, where he retired as Consul General in 1928.

STEWART. John Lammey Stewart, FSO, died on October 11,

1950. He had been assigned to the Embassy at Paris as First Secretary and Consul.

BIRTHS

BOGARDUS. A daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, was born on October 30th to FSO and Mrs. George F. Bogardus at Toronto, Canada, where Mr. Bogardus is assigned as Vice Consul in the Consulate General.

BOWIE. A son, Charles Thomas, was born on October 17, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. Thomas D. Bowie in Berlin, Germany. Mr. Bowie is attached to the American Embassy in Warsaw, Poland.

CONNORS. A son, Bradley Brent, was born on October 14, 1950 to Mr. and Mrs. W. Bradley Connors in Washington. Mr. Connors is Public Affairs Adviser to the Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs.

HOYLEN. A daughter, Patricia, was born on May 17, 1950 to FSS and Mrs. Paul J. Hoylen at the American Hospital, Paris.

JERNEGAN. A daughter, Joan Andersen, was born on November 14, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. John D. Jernegan in Tunis, Tunisia where Mr. Jernegan is Consul General.

JONES. A daughter, Carolyn Frances, was born on October 3, 1950 to FSO and Mrs. Howard D. Jones in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, where Mr. Jones is Vice Consul.

PENNIMAN. A son, Michael Holbrook, was born on October 10, 1950 to Vice Consul and Mrs. William F. Penniman, Jr. at Jerusalem, Palestine.

STEIN. A son, John Andrew, was born on October 13, 1950 to Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert A. Stein in Beirut, Lebanon where Mr. Stein is assigned as the Administrative officer at the Legation.

AID. A son, Charles Stewart, was born on October 16, 1950 to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Aid in Denver, Colorado. The young Charles Stewart is the grandson of James B. Stewart, former Ambassador to Nicaragua and the JOURNAL'S 25 years ago columnist.

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RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

FSO RETIREMENTS

Fernald, Robert F.
 Fletcher, C. Paul
 Hodgson, James F.
 Hooper, Malcolm P.
 Parks, Nelson R.
 Tewell, Harold S.

Watson, Osborn S.

RESIGNATION

Griffis, Stanton

FSS AND FSR*

Alderman, Alice V.
 Allen, Ruth H.
 Anport, Mildred B.
 Aspy, Richard E.
 Aranda, Maura S.
 Barkow, Margaret E.
 Bates, Jean L. D.
 Bowman, Dorothy C.
 Baggett, Lucy K.
 Beatty, Eva A.
 Bell, Katherine
 Bradfield, Elizabeth
 Burnet, Jean
 Byrd, Mayelle
 Bugovics, Vasilys N.
 Bruce, Julia A.
 Clary, Mildred H.
 Crane, Anna M.
 Crane, Margaret R.
 Crowne, Glorienne
 Chase, Anne A.
 Chung, John
 Clark, Catherine D.
 Deveney, Mary F.
 Donnell, Alton P.
 Diell, Frances E.
 Donnelley, Dixon
 Dimmig, Nancy C.
 Emery, Muriel G.
 Ezzell, Margaret P.
 Fairbanks, Ruth E.
 Fay, Rosemarie F.
 Feld, Cora H.
 Ficken, Richard
 Foster, Catherine E.
 Francis, Emilie H.
 Fry, Mary Jane
 Furet, Beryl J.
 Garnett, Betty Anne
 German, Robert K.
 Graeb, Ernestine
 Gregg, Sara N.
 Gray, I. Cushman
 Holloway, Roy G.
 Harter, M. Earl
 Husted, Edward I.
 Harrison, Daniel B.
 Howarth, Esther M.
 Hadley, Howard S.
 Hammond, David K.
 Hively, Robert E.
 Hyatt, Thomas W.
 Jerge, Ann J.
 Jochem, Frederick L.
 Juraska, Anthony J.
 Johnson, Emily E.
 Kenter, Ethel P.
 Kucinkas, Helen C.
 Kraft, Eulalie K.
 Kanode, Ann L.
 Kost, Melba Ruth
 Kim, Albert S. M.
 Kelleher, Mildred
 Long, Anne M.
 Leby, Alfred
 Love, Mortimer C.
 Meyers, Berniece
 Montalvo, Ninfa M.
 Moore, William P. Jr.
 Mayeux, Marvin E.
 Murray, Susan P.
 Matthews, Mary C.
 Melkus, Franklin W.
 Miller, Benjamin
 Middleton, Benjamin F.
 Myers, John W.
 Naimy, Ruth M.
 Nelson, Dorothy M.
 Newman, Evelyn
 Oberg, Maejean S.
 Olson, Norma J.
 Powers, Frederick S.
 Pedersen, Marguerite
 Patterson, Elsie B.
 Pantaleo, Rose L.
 Purdum, Virginia N.
 Porterfield, Amy
 Pyun, Philip K.
 Pierce, Henry B.
 Pell, Robert
 Quinn, Thomas D.
 Ravndal, Frank M.
 Rolandelly, H. Jane
 Ravotto, Joseph D.
 Reed, Nell M.
 Ramsey, Gloria C.
 Rose, Gareth W.
 Ruhl, Rosalind
 Ruddy, Mary R.
 Ross, Aida Petitti
 Shoemaker, Leo W.
 Smith, Frances G.
 Safko, Dixie J.
 Slauson, F. Rexford
 Sehmman, Phoebe
 Summerson, Audrey
 Simms, Eleanor
 Spafford, Donald L.
 Toffolo, Mary L.
 Taylor, Ancel N.
 Verret, Mary R.
 Wallace, William D.
 Warwick, Anita
 Wulff, Walter C.
 Wollaston, Helene A.
 Willett, Herbert
 Walton, Gertrude H.
 Witman, Francis E.

*In some cases employment in the Department was the reason for resignation from the Foreign Service.

The Journal is preparing for publication its annual list showing the addresses of retired officers. In addition, we hope to include this time all personnel who have resigned after five or more years of service. Getting this material together presents quite a problem and we would appreciate any help our readers can give us in furnishing names and addresses which ought to be on our list.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

James B. Stewart

CHRISTMAS GIFT: The editorial staff of the JOURNAL had a scare just before Christmas when from a small package, received through the mails, came an ominous ticking sound. It was passed gingerly from one staff member to another. Comments were brief! Finally some unsung hero freed the Mexican Jumping Beans sent by Steve Worster from his post, Nogales.



APROPOS OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE LUNCHES: "Russian enthusiasts (around the Department) are said to be seeking a black bread and bortsch emporium for a Russian luncheon."



TURKISH DELIGHT: Edwin A. Plitt, Consul, Constantinople, has a leading article in the December JOURNAL telling how a large shipment which left the "Golden Horn" as "Turkish Delight," arrived in New York "a dark gummy substance—enough to supply half the dens in town." A student interpreter at the Consulate General and a dark eyed maiden, together with the customs authorities, received credit for turning up the camouflaged opium shipment.



A group picture, taken in Naples, shows Consul General Byington and Counselor Robins, Rome, seeing Ambassador Fletcher off for the U. S. The Byingtons were perennial hosts to all who passed through Naples.



COOLIE SHIP: Charles O. Shepard in his article: "Japan's Earliest Venture in International Law," states that in 1872 when he was Chargé d'Affaires at the mission in Yokohama, and acting for the then Sandwich Islands, for Portugal and for Peru, a Peruvian barque bound for Callao, Peru, put into Yokohama under stress of weather. It was discovered that the stranger was a "coolie" ship having on board several hundred Chinese from Macao destined for a "death-in-life existence in the mines of Peru." The Chargé told the Captain that he not only refused to give him aid and assistance but that he would advise the Japanese Government to arrest and punish him. The Peruvian protested and dared the Chargé "to put on paper such an unfriendly answer to a friendly government." In ten minutes he had the following:

United States Legation in Japan,
Yokohama, August 12, 1872.

Capt. Heriro, Peruvian Barque "Maria a'Luz":

Captain: In reply for your application for aid, protection and assistance, I regret to say that the occupation in which you are engaged—the coolie trade—is against the laws of Heaven, the statutes of my country, the enactments of all civilized governments, and the dictates of my own conscience. I therefore unhesitatingly and unreservedly decline to give you my diplomatic or consular name, aid or seal in any form or manner whatsoever.

Yours truly,
CHARLES O. SHEPARD,
Chargé d'Affaires.

(Continued on page 62)

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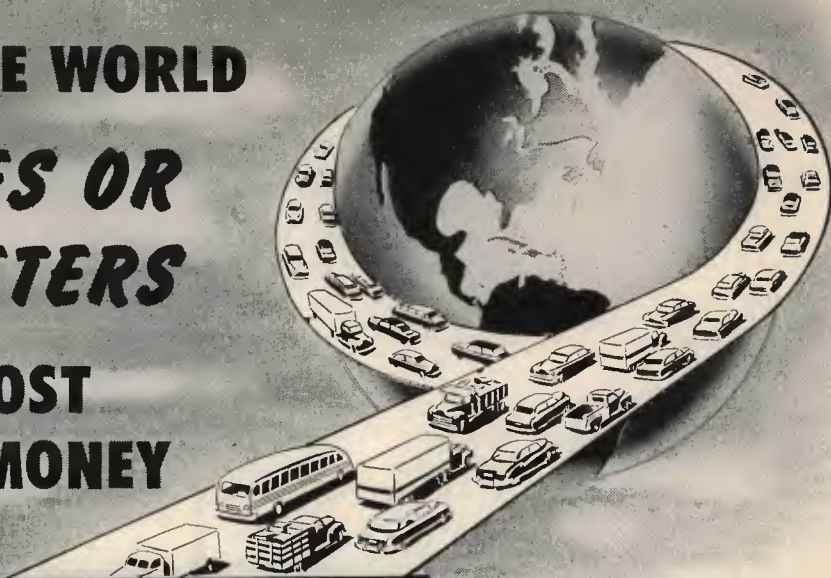


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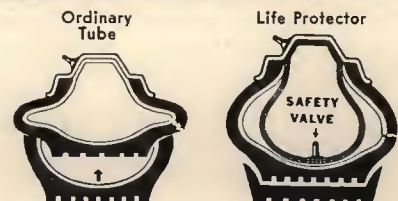
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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DECEMBER, 1950

Return to Seoul

*With the war's issue still in doubt Embassy Seoul takes right
in stride the many emergencies that are now "in line of duty."*

There was still fighting in the suburbs when the first small Embassy group flew into Seoul. The first night in town they slept with some US Marines on the floor of the Ambassador's residence. The house had been completely stripped. The next morning, September 29th, two C-54's arrived at Kimpo Airport from Pusan. In them, together with the United Nations Commission for Korea, President and Mrs. Rhee, the Korean Cabinet, Chief Justice and a number of other Korean officials, the Chinese Ambassador and Counselor, the British Chargé and First Secretary, were Ambassador Muccio, Messrs. Allan Loren, James T. Stewart, Harold J. Noble, Louis K. Benjamin, Robert Kinney, Sgt. Jack Edwards, a stenographer and a code clerk. When they joined the first Embassy arrivals (Messrs. Everett F. Drumright, Carlin L. Wilson, Robert Smith, Robert Heavey and Commander J. P. Seifert), the Embassy was officially re-established in Seoul.

To the newly returned staff it looked as though the route they took into the city from the airport had been particularly thoroughly devastated. Later they discovered that very few areas escaped destruction. The South Gate, West Gate, Chong No, and East Gate areas seemed especially heavily damaged, with smaller buildings blown up or burned down and larger buildings usually gutted by fire. Apparently the greater amount of the appalling destruction was due to a communist "scorched earth" policy. In a number of instances it has now been proved that they poured gasoline at the critical points of large buildings and then set them afire. Such was the case of the USIS Center, among many others.

The sound of artillery fire, heavy machine gun fire and bombing still continued intermittently for several days after the Embassy's return, although it kept moving further away. There was a small amount of enemy infiltration during the night of September 29-30, but the infiltrators either were killed, captured or dispersed. A body of communist troops using mortars was destroyed on the inner shoulder of Nam-san during the early morning hours of October 3rd.

There are still (October 10th) probably armed enemy agents in the city, but the number is not believed to be

large. Suspected enemy adherents are being captured daily, thereby reducing the danger of terrorist attacks.

A communist fanatic attacked a Korean soldier almost in front of the Embassy on October first and was killed there. Next day Korean troops found enemy soldiers holed up at the city stadium. In the fire fight which followed they lost two or three of their own men before about fifty of the enemy surrendered. On October 3 a man of the type known to the Koreans as "Balchisan" (perhaps a derivation from the Russian, but locally seeming to have the meaning of communist strong man) was apprehended in the center of Seoul. These "Balchisans," said to have been numerous in Seoul during enemy occupation, are supposed to be responsible to the communist Ministry of Internal Security. They wore civilian clothes, usually of the same type, and a small peaked cap of a peculiar type by which they could always be identified.

In this case the man crawled from a ruined building just across from the compound gate leading into the area where the Counselor's house is located. Two Embassy officers were occupying another house in the compound at the time and heard the ensuing fracas. As the man slithered from his hiding place, where he must have been for several days, he was spotted by a woman who started calling for help. The cry was quickly taken up and guards came running. The man raced downhill toward the Ambassador's gate but was shot and captured. Whether he had never gotten word and so found himself trapped in Seoul or whether he had been left behind with a specific terrorist or espionage assignment is unknown. But it was proof that communist agents were still at large in the city.

Order Gradually Restored

There are some US Marines and Army troops in Seoul, but the city is chiefly garrisoned by the Korean 17th Regiment and civilian police are returning in ever-increasing numbers to maintain order. Before the Embassy returned to Seoul most of the battle dead had been removed from the streets, but very large numbers of bodies still remained scattered here and there, usually covered with mats or piled.

often in considerable numbers, in large foxholes all over the city. Seven bodies were seen in a trench fronting the parking lot at the side of the Embassy building.

The Mayor, who returned to Seoul with a staff of fifteen about September 25, has acted vigorously to get these bodies buried, and perhaps all are now interred except for those in the basements of collapsed buildings, which must be dug out at heavy cost in labor. On the outskirts of the city, however, so recently battlefields, much of this unpleasant work remains to be done.

The communists had prepared Seoul carefully for defensive street fighting. Sandbagged emplacements and strong points, with excellent fields of fire, had been built at or near every street corner and beside solid buildings. If not for the heavy air bombardment and the surprise flanking movement, it is probable that American and Korean casualties would have been even heavier than they were. The UN forces made every effort to spare the city unnecessary destruction.



In front of Seoul's capital building.

USIS photos

Damage Assessed

In comparison with most buildings, the Mission property escaped serious damage. One bomb struck the northeast corner of the Embassy building and blew in part of the basement and the first two floors. The concussion knocked out almost every window in the building and seriously damaged the heating plant. Otherwise, except for the enormous amount of debris left in every corridor and room by looters, the building seemed mostly to need days of cleaning to put it in shape. Repairs were started at once and two days after their return Mission officers were functioning after a fashion in their old offices.

The houses in Embassy Area No. 1 (including those of the Ambassador and Counselor among others) were completely stripped, even the door and Japanese screens had been carried off. In the houses of Area No. 2 the looting must have been interrupted. Furniture was piled up in a helter-skelter fashion in a few rooms, but was mostly all there. In the "Gold Coast" area, however, every house was thoroughly looted, first, apparently, by the communists, with the leavings carried off by local residents. Even the heavy kitchen stoves were gone.

Some of the missing furniture from Embassy Area No. 1 and the Embassy itself (telephones, typewriters, rugs, office and household furniture) was found stored in the Anglican Cathedral. Perhaps the enemy thought that the goods were safe there from bombing and that they could be removed later at his leisure.

One of the most striking things about the communist occupation of Seoul was an apparent indifference to the basic principles of city administration and maintenance, whether public buildings, streets, or houses they occupied themselves. Granting their preoccupation with the war, the general state of decay is still so great as to raise serious questions not only of the will of the communists but also of their capacity to maintain a large city in accord with normal civilized standards. The only other possible conclusion is that almost from the first they expected to lose the war and so lacked any incentive to care for the public property their regime had acquired.

When the Embassy staff returned late in September the people on the Seoul streets were visibly gaunt and strained. Although every day since has showed an improvement, one can still read the marks of war in their faces. Aside from many touching and emotional scenes of welcome to members of the Embassy staff by their former servants or close associates, there is no doubt at all that the vast majority of Seoul citizens look upon American and Korean troops as their saviours. Communist sympathizers, of course, probably followed the retreating army out of the city. Every day thousands of people pour back into the city and despite the desolation they seem glad to be home.

Collaboration is hard to pin down. The forty-odd members of the National Assembly are said to have been held under house arrest. Each one was required to report daily and each one was taken to "Peace Preservation Headquarters" for interrogation and the signing of a "confession" pledging allegiance to the communists. Seventeen escaped, the rest were presumably taken to North Korea.

The Toll in Lives

Before abandoning Seoul the communists committed a series of brutal murders of members of the families of many public officials who were in the south. To take one small area—the Sambuk region just off the Uijongu Road close to the Kyongsong Girls School—observers found many new graves, some pitifully tiny, and many bodies still un-

Street scene—Seoul.



buried. Some bodies had already been moved by relatives. The local "Tong" head estimated that 3,000 people were murdered in this barren area. US Marines, who first found one of the groups of these murdered people, have reported to Embassy officers that while men predominated, there were many women and children among the slain.

Although only the large-scale massacres in the few days



Interior of USIS Building

before the entrance of UN armed forces (or even while UN forces were still battling in the suburbs) can yield the necessary concrete evidence — unburied bodies and masses of new graves — there is ample testimony that the communists shot individuals and groups of two or three from the very beginning of the occupation.

The Mapo Prison, known to have been heavily crowded until shortly before, was completely empty when liberating troops arrived. The common story is that the prisoners were taken out, tied in groups of five, and thrown into the Han River, but so far there is no proof of this. Perhaps they were not thrown into the Han, but if not, where are they? Some twenty thousand citizens of Seoul seem to have completely disappeared — some twenty thousand who were not in the good graces of the communists and were under arrest. It is possible that they were marched to Pyongyang under armed guard, but this seems unlikely.

The records at the West Gate prison indicate that about nine thousand prisoners were held there by the communists. About two thousand of them were ordinary criminals, the rest were political prisoners. The latter included a surprisingly large number of Korean Protestant clergymen. The ledger of the prison was left behind. In each case it included the prisoner's name, prison number, age, and cell number. There was no place for and there were no entries regarding offense, conviction, or sentence.

A few prisoners are believed to have escaped during a bombing in September when a cell block was damaged. About September 17, the communists let out all the ordinary criminals. They then took the rest by street car to Chung Yang Ni Station, outside the East Gate. Best known among the prominent Korean prisoners in this group was the former Methodist Bishop RYANG Chu San, latterly President of the Korean Red Cross. So far there has been no further trace of any of the seven thousand.

Collaborators

In the interval before the return of the National Police, who started arriving in considerable number on October 2nd, young men, armed with spears or rifles, occupied the police boxes and maintained civil order. Rumor has it that they similarly served the communists and have sought this semi-official status as protective coloration. Martial law still exists and the police appear an adjunct of the military, rather than a purely civil force.

The bloodbath feared on Seoul's recapture has not materialized; authority is being exercised with reasonable restraint. The rounding up of suspected collaborators and

communist agents continues daily. It is probably just as well that so many of the bigger collaborators and traitors went northward with the communists. There will be time for passions to cool somewhat before they are caught and action taken against them.

Many of the foreigners who remained in Seoul when the war started have not yet been traced. A number of them were apparently sent by train to Pyongyang late in July.

The municipal administration under Mayor LEE Kee Bum, has taken hold vigorously to restore the city to some semblance of normalcy. They have worked closely with General Sam's relief organization and the ECA. The dead have been hurried; the sandbagged strong points are rapidly being torn down; the debris in the streets is being cleaned up; water and electricity services are being restored; hanging telephone and trolley wires on most streets have been picked up and at least fastened out of the way of cars and pedestrians. An incredible amount of work still needs to be done to make the city habitable, but the will to do so has been shown. The bringing in of the first relief rice on October 4, with a steady supply now coming in to Yongdongpo, already has had a noticeable effect. The workmen hired to clean up the Embassy, at first too weak from malnutrition to work steadily, are increasingly able to do sustained work.

Lack of communications is a handicap. The city's phone system has been largely damaged. (The Embassy's "Washington" switchboard had been repaired by the communists

American Embassy—Seoul



and is now in partial working order.) Damage to presses and a lack of newsprint have prevented newspapers from starting up again. On October 5 loudspeakers were established throughout the city at police stations, which, connected with radio sets, make possible a considerable dissemination of news. Crowds cluster round them all day long.

The Reckoning

The communists appear to have done themselves irreparable harm by the callous contrast between their extravagant claims and the reality of their brutality. The thievery and looting in which they engaged, both on a high and large official scale and on a personal level seem to have left the average Seoul citizen with the conviction that communism and cruelty and thieving are synonymous. When the knowledge of the experiences of the people of Seoul with communist rule spreads to the peoples of Asia generally, the Soviet Union will have risked far more than a satellite by the war in Korea.

Letter From Washington

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following letter, addressed by an FSO-5 in the Department to a friend in the field, was furnished to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL on condition that the name of its author be withheld. The names at the beginning and end of the letter are therefore fictitious. We attribute the reticence of the writer more to modesty than to any fear that his views may be unpopular. The JOURNAL wishes to state, however, that it does not necessarily share all the opinions expressed in the letter. It contains the kind of material, though,—ideas about the Service and the Department—which the JOURNAL most welcomes from its contributors. We shall be glad to carry, in subsequent issues, any comments elicited by this letter.*

DEAR GORDON:

You ask me how things are in the Department. That is a very large order. All I can do is to give you a few impressions after a year of service here in Washington.

I think the first aspect that strikes one is the sheer problem of organization. The Department of State is a very large enterprise with very peculiar organizational problems. Frankly, the first temptation that one experiences is to see the funny side of those problems, to laugh about the shibboleths of "coordination" and "clearance"—until one discovers that these are not only very serious problems actually affecting the conduct of our foreign relations, but also that they are by their very nature insoluble. You may not agree with me on this point, but let me first explain.

During the last year, I have witnessed one big reorganization that has resulted in certain regroupings of functions, certain new concentrations of power, and the elimination of a certain amount of red tape. Basically, this reorganization involved concentration of functions in the "geographic" areas. From my own limited observations, I can assure you that the new pattern not only makes more sense than the old one, but that it also has resulted in greater smoothness of operation. But has it eliminated the old problems of "coordination," "channels" and "clearance"? It has not. No amount of reorganization will.

A Three-Dimensional Department

You must visualize the organizational chart of the Department not as a two-dimensional thing with lateral movements ("coordination") and a simple hierarchical structure ("channels"), but as a three-dimensional proposition. Once you do that, you will see how difficult things really are. First, you have the geographic element, represented by such areas as EUR and ARA. Next, in spite of reorganizations, you have and must continue to have functional areas—say, for instance, those dealing with overall economic policy (E) or United Nations matters (UNA), for obviously overall policy

cannot be made in one area alone. Finally, however, you have a third dimension to the chart, the Administrative area. I should say—and this is of course an oversimplification—that you must visualize policy problems as having to go forward and then sideways and *then* up, before you have a binding decision. I don't see how this can ever be otherwise.

It Can Work in High Gear

All this may make the Department seem like an awfully cumbersome mechanism. Actually, I don't think it is. What has struck me perhaps most of all is first, the comparatively low average age, the un-spent, vigorous quality of the holders of responsible positions in the Department and second, the speed with which decisions in really important matters are forthcoming. When something is vital it travels neither sideways nor forward or backwards. It goes up—and quickly, too.

Granting, then, that the officer who comes fresh from the field to the Department is likely to be dismayed at first by the intricacies of its organization, my advice to you would be not to fight the problem. That does not mean, however, that there isn't a great deal that could be done to improve the situation. Take, for instance, this matter of coordination. It involves a sharing of backgrounds and specializations, and a sharing of responsibilities. Inevitably, this means that a lot of conferences are held, and that a lot of discussion must take place by telephone. It is here, in my opinion, that the greatest amount of improvement can yet



To the administrators technical experts in the arts of foreign relations are pegs that are inserted in holes here or there as required.

take place: very many people in the Department, I have found, actually don't know how to run or attend conferences. Nor, for that matter, do many of them know how to telephone. These things seem so simple that they are allowed to become millstones around the necks of many officers, and

since these millstones are taken for granted, there seems to be no effort to lighten the load.

I don't pretend to have the answer to these problems, but I will pass along to you a few tricks: First of all, my friend, *never* allow yourself to be invited to a conference of which you don't know the agenda. If you should be in the chair, make it your business to hold the conference to the subject, and to the agenda. This seems quite obvious, but I can assure you from personal experience that many a conference starts out discussing one thing and winds up discussing another. Secondly, if you have the rank to do it, always insist on a ten-minute break after the first hour, and on adjournment after the second. Conferences seem to have a steep curve of diminishing returns after the first hour, but the old ten-minute break can sometimes serve to put them back on the right track. You will not only need those ten minutes to stretch your legs and breathe fresh air—and to check back with your office—but often the kind of clarification or informal compromise comes during that period that allows for a more fruitful resumption of the discussion.

Administration and Efficiency

All this seems very elementary, but it's good advice, I assure you. The third pointer I should like to give you is that, if you are in the kind of busy office like mine, either reconcile yourself to doing your important drafting at night or on Saturdays and Sundays, or instruct your secretary on occasion to lie blandly as to your whereabouts. Actually, you will find, you will have to do both. But the officer who allows himself to be interrupted in everything by telephone calls—even in conferences and during discussions with people who may have waited a great deal longer to see him—that officer is inefficient, in my opinion, and to that extent is wasting the Government's money.

There must be a great many more points that could be made on this subject, but I have no more to offer. Some day, however, somebody may yet constitute a "task force" to look into these seemingly elementary matters. When this happens, don't laugh. That task force will be doing very important work.

Of course, the ideal solution to all these problems will be the invention of the kind of "telescreen" that George Orwell describes in his book, 1984, which will allow you to hold brief flash conferences, perhaps with large numbers of people, without anyone leaving his desk. Until the time when that thing is invented, however, the speed of communication of persons and papers will be the deciding factor. As to persons, it is difficult enough with personnel of the Department scattered in so many buildings, but as to papers, I am sure that one day we shall have a system of secure pneumatic tubes. That would immeasurably speed up the mechanism of coordination. There is really no reason why clearances should have to take as long as they sometimes do. If you could shoot a paper over to another officer through a pneumatic tube and then call him up and discuss it briefly, your work could go out a great deal quicker. But that concerns the future, not the present Department.

Security and Morale

I have been struck, also, by the great confidence in the Secretary that seems to prevail in the Department, but at the same time by the insecurity of many of its officers. That has little to do with Senator McCarthy. It is rather a matter of job tenure, of the Civil Service, and of that ominous subject, "amalgamation of the services." Off hand, you might think that the Foreign Service, "threatened" with dilution and, to some extent, with the superimposition of

hundreds of "insiders" in the Department, might have the greatest reason for being disquieted. Actually, however, many a civil servant is uneasy about the security of his job, especially if he doesn't have that magic thing called "permanent status" or if, having a very high rating, he compares



"Conferences seem to have a steep curve of diminishing returns after the first hour."

himself with FSOs and wonders whether his position will be as secure when he becomes, like us, a freely interchangeable unit of personnel. You may not realize this, but having to start more or less afresh in a new place every so often makes us less fearful of change. At the same time, having been appointed by the President, an FSO has a security that a civil servant does not possess. It's been my observation that, all other things being equal, a Departmental officer with permanent status will fight for his convictions far harder than one with temporary status, and that an FSO will fight hardest and longest. Of course, I am judging from very limited observation.

The Departmental Revolution

If I were called upon to analyze the Department in the same manner that one might analyze the power structure and social strata of a foreign country, I should not have to look far to determine who constitutes the dominant stratum and how power and influence are divided. There has been a quiet revolution during these last years, and the forces that once were at the top are at the top of the structure no longer.

The new élite are the administrators. Their technical expertness was required by the aristocracy of old, and they did a job. But when the smoke of the reorganization had cleared away, it became quite obvious that the aristocracy, though still endowed with the trappings of privilege, was no longer in possession of the real power of the Department of State. The new *autocracy*, the administrators, have meanwhile also established an entirely new set of values, as often happens after a revolution. To them, the business of *running* the organization is the primary value, and technical experts in the arts of foreign relations are pegs that are inserted in holes here or there as required. According to the credo of the administrator, the "substantive" expert is to be "on tap but not on top." It is the exact opposite system of values from that of the substantive experts, the old *aristocracy*, the Foreign Service. To the FSOs, policy was paramount and the organizational aspects of its elaboration and implementation were something for administrative underlings to worry about. I am not prepared to say which of these attitudes is the more preposterous. But I am prepared to say

that as far as the Department is concerned, the battle is over. The administrators are now in the saddle.

Actually, this is a profound conflict of our time, which is going to be fought over and over again on different levels of business and government. The attitude of the administrators, to my mind, smacks of technocracy and has weaknesses that may yet assert themselves. The attitude of the substantive experts, on the other hand, is probably equally undemocratic and has the additional handicap that it is not coupled with efficiency. Let's face it: The old aristocracy of the Foreign Service was interested in *privilege* rather than power, and it did not know how to adjust itself to the changing requirements of the times. Excessively preoccupied with ritual and caste, and unfamiliar with the mechanical aspects of its own vital implements, it was ripe to be overthrown by the new forces. Its eventual return to power will depend, in my opinion, on three factors: First, on a profound democratization, which, in fact, is already in progress; secondly, on its mastery of the administrative crafts and sciences (which is not by any means being done sufficiently, because FSOs still cling to their outmoded system of values); and finally, upon any weaknesses that may develop in the presently ruling autocracy. . . .

Actually, such weaknesses are already appearing, and they in turn are derived from the system of values of the *new* ruling class, which believes in the primacy of power and its defense on the grounds of efficiency. Having inserted its own people into the other areas, the administrators now find themselves confronted with powerful satraps of their own creation, each of whom is inclined to assert his authority against the others. So the administrators may yet fall out among themselves. I have already seen instances of this sort. Moreover, since to the administrator, substantive experts are mere pegs to be moved about at will, mere learned slaves, the question arises as to who is to mediate between those substantive experts when they disagree? For

the moment, other substantive experts perform that function, but the possibility exists that the ruling autocracy may yet arrogate to itself a mediating role that it simply isn't equipped to play. I have also already encountered tendencies in that direction, by which the ruling autocracy may open itself to attack.

Of course, that attack may come not from the disinherited aristocracy but from an entirely new quarter—say, from the wild tribes of the politicians. That, after all, has happened to many a divided social organization. In my opinion, rather than see the barbarians fall upon the commonwealth, we should stand together and make the best of a situation which, after all, isn't so bad. And that, of course, is exactly what's happening.

I hope you have been able to follow this somewhat fictionalized discussion, Gordon, because I was leading up to a specific recommendation. When you are assigned to the Department, you will naturally want to learn the most you can. If you try by all means to get a job on a geographic desk, preferably in EUR, you will be conforming to the outmoded set of values of the fallen aristocracy. Sure, you will experience the thrills of being at the source, of being on hand where policy decisions are made. But if you aspire to an eventual position of leadership, and if you really want to benefit not only yourself but the Service, you will try to get a seemingly "menial" administrative assignment. Not in order to fight the administrators. On the contrary. There is a synthesis that is required, a synthesis in one person, between substantive work and administration. In the interests of the job that is to be done, whether we are to be called a Foreign Service or a combined Foreign Affairs Service, we shall only be able to do a good job if we combine, in many good people, the virtues of both of the present seeming opponents.

Sincerely,
KEITH.

Training for the Foreign Service

Class of 1925

A new Foreign Service class is getting its initial training this month at the Foreign Service Institute, the 47th since formalized classes were first held at the old Foreign Service School twenty-five years ago. It was a far cry from the first post-Rogers Act group.

It was in January 1925, after about a year of no appointments that some 700 to 900 candidates reported for the first examinations under the Rogers Act. Many of them (including all those who passed) had taken the three months' cram course given in Washington by Angus McDonald Crawford—the State Department had supplied them with the names of the Washington schools which specialized in training for the Foreign Service exams.

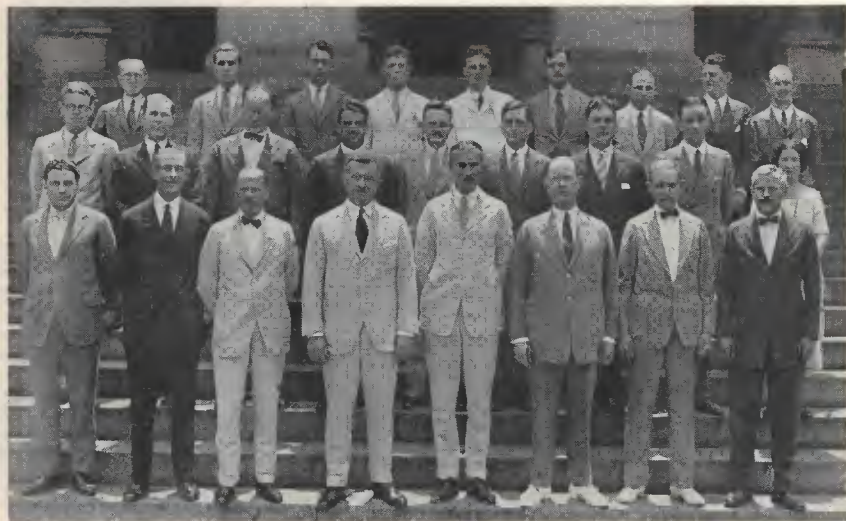
One of the students, Angus Ward, recalls: "The written examinations were held at Washington in a temporary (World War I) building at the corner of 23rd and C Streets, Northwest, and the oral examinations were held in the old State Department building at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street. The written examinations were held under iron, almost sadistic, discipline—for instance, once an examination on a subject was started an examinee could not get

even needed paper, pencil, ink, or pen (this almost wrecked me for the reason that during the language examination my fountain pen fell to the floor and the point was damaged, which caused me to turn in an almost illegible document—penciled papers were ruled out); and one chap received a zero on one subject for the reason that he suffered an irresistible call to the lavatory during the examination. For the orals, we appeared before the examining board in groups of five. It was my good fate to be the fifth person in our group, which enabled me to profit from the experiences of the preceding four.

"My first knowledge of having passed the examination was received from a Georgetown neighbor who dropped in on a Sunday evening in March and congratulated me without mentioning the subject of her congratulations. I assumed she was congratulating me on a litter of kittens to which our cat had that day presented us, and I am certain she must have considered me daft until in the ensuing conversation it became clear that she had read my name in a list of successful examinees published that day in a Washington newspaper. The next morning the postman brought an

official envelope from the Department containing a letter stating that I had passed the examinations and inquiring whether I would accept an appointment as a Foreign Service Officer."

There were eighteen successful candidates. Pattie Field, the only woman in the class (she is now an Adjudicator in the Foreign Division of the Passport Division), had no difficulty in recalling the names of those on the Board before which she appeared. They were Charles Eberhardt, Hugh Gibson, Joseph C. Grew, and Butler Wright, plus a representative of the Civil Service Commission.



The Class of 1925 with key Department officials. Front row, l. to r. Durward Grinstead, Ralph Totten, Hugh Wilson, Butler Wright, Joseph C. Grew, Wilbur J. Carr, Herbert C. Hengstler, William Dawson. Second row: Harvey Gerry, Gustavus G. Reiniger, Angus I. Ward, Franklin B. Frost, Julius C. Holmes, David Williamson, Selden Chapin, Robert C. Rasche, Miss Pattie Field. Third row: James E. McKenna, Robert L. Buell, Allan D. Dawson, David McKendree Key, Stanley Woodward, Charles Henry Coster, Clayton W. Aldridge, Royal R. Jordan, J. Hall Paxton.

The eighteen who had passed the examination were Clayton W. Aldridge, who died in 1944 as an FSO IV; Robert L. Buell, now FSO IV and Consul General at Edinburgh; Selden Chapin, Ambassador to The Netherlands; Charles Henry Coster, who resigned in 1927 after having served only at one post, Florence; Allan Dawson, who died in 1949 while serving as Counselor of Embassy at Santiago; Pattie Field, who resigned from the Service after her marriage and is now feeling "very happy and at home" working in the Passport Division; Franklin B. Frost, who died in 1929 while on assignment to the Department; Harvey Gerry, who resigned in 1930, having served at Buenos Aires, Asuncion and London; Durward Grinstead, who resigned in 1929, having served at Dresden, Warsaw and Hamburg; Julius C. Holmes, now Minister to Great Britain; Royal R. Jordan, who resigned in 1929—he had served at Constantinople, Tirana and Bucharest; David McKendree Key, now Ambassador to Burma; J. Hall Paxton, FSO IV and on temporary assignment to the Voice of America; Robert R. Rasche, who resigned during the training period; Gustavus G. Reiniger, who resigned in October 1925, after only one month of service-training in the Department; Angus I. Ward, now FSO I and Consul General at Nairobi; David Williamson, who resigned in 1942 as an FSO V after serving at Algiers, Tehran, Constantinople, Budapest, Bern, the Department and London; and Stanley Woodward, now Ambassador to Canada.

In addition the Department assigned one of its promising young officers, James E. McKenna, to take the course. Now retired, Mr. McKenna's last post was as Consul General at Nassau (1949).

The New Foreign Service School

The school was headed by William Dawson (he retired a few years ago as Ambassador to Uruguay). According to his report, submitted to the then Under Secretary of State

Joseph C. Grew, the average age of the pupils on entering was 27 years and 4 months. They included twelve college graduates plus one graduate each from the US Naval and Military Academies. The remaining four had attended, but not graduated from, a college or university. Up to 1925, 30 days was the maximum period allowed for training between appointment and assignment. The new course stretched out over four months.

According to Angus Ward, "Our first morning in the School was used in meeting Mr. Dawson, taking the oath of office before the Chief Clerk, Mr. Allen, of the Department, and in meeting the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg. Thenceforth our schedule consisted of two lecture periods daily (one on Saturday) and work in the several divisions of the Department. We were divided into four small

groups and it was customary to give each group two weeks practical work in a division, although I recall that my group had four weeks duty in the code room for the reason that the Customs Conference was sitting at Peking and the code room was staggering under a tremendous burden of correspondence to and from Peking."

Training Methods and Results

According to Mr. Dawson's report the two daily lectures were one hour long. The School's secretary, Miss Edna Johnston (now Mrs. Strong), apparently took stenographic notes of all lectures. They must have been invaluable as every member of the class remembers her with warm appreciation. She did everything possible to help this and succeeding classes and came to be known as "The Little Mother of the Foreign Service."

Lectures covered "administrative and other duties of Foreign Service officers," plus "a wide variety of political and economic subjects." Of a total of 182 lectures, 149 were given by officers of the Department. "The pupils spent such time as was not occupied by lectures in various divisions of the Department." Language instruction consisted of weekly French classes, supplemented by conversational German for four of the students. There was a library of 56 books available.

Pattie Field still recalls the anecdotes told by Butler Wright regarding social customs in Latin American countries, Hall Paxton speaks of the patience with which the late Theodore Marriner dealt with a draft note addressed to the "Duc de Jaune, Foreign Minister of the Graustarkian super government of the Pancreatic League." Of the course as a whole he says "The training given us in the School seemed rather suggestive of the first introduction of a group of neophytes to elementary Black Magic. We were given a great deal of theory concerning what to do for distressed seamen in the case of shipwreck, desertion or disputes with

the ship's master, before we had ever met one. It was hard to appreciate the fine points of correct handling of consular invoices when none had yet come into our ken. World Trade reports were complete strangers to us then. When, in the field, the dry details would not return to mind we were often thrown back on the sound rule 'Do all you can for the applicant that is not prohibited by the Regulations'."

Similarly Angus Ward recalls: "Not all of the lectures were enjoyable, some of them being a bit too technical (particularly on administrative subjects by Department personnel) to be understood by raw trainees, but all served a very useful purpose as I learned upon arriving in the field. We of the first class to go through the Foreign Service School were fortunate in that the idea of sending us through the Department for a fortnight's training in each of the several divisions was an innovation and we were received throughout the Department with the utmost consideration and attention. I learned from members of succeeding classes that, once the novelty of the idea wore off, a new class was in many instances regarded simply as an added burden to the busy and often-times overworked personnel of the Department with the result that the amount and thoroughness of the 'boot training' given in practical work in the divisions tended to taper off."

Preference Prevailed

When the course was complete all students passed their examinations with flying colors, Angus Ward ranking at the head of the class. All were given their first assignments at the posts of their choice. Pattie Field explains that she chose The Netherlands because she felt that with a woman as the head of their government, the position of women in careers there must certainly be easier than in most countries.

Perhaps this regard for preference was possible because of the much smaller size of the Department and the Service. As Robert Buell explains, "Up to that time, and for a number of years afterwards, the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries were, almost without exception, senior career officers, who, together with the Chief of Personnel, constituted the Personnel Board, which was in charge of transfers and promotions. The Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretaries all addressed the Foreign Service schools on one or more occasions and entertained them in their homes or in clubs in order to learn to know the new personnel, for whose future welfare they were jointly responsible. This feeling of personal interest was a source of great encouragement and satisfaction to those of us in the school."

Amalgamation—A Quarter Century Ago

Oddly reminiscent of amalgamation is Mr. Buell's comment on Foreign Service and the Rogers Act. "One of the major purposes of the Rogers Act, which amalgamated the former Diplomatic and Consular Services and established the Foreign Service, was to assure unity and harmony, thereby enhancing efficiency in the conduct of our foreign relations. Considerable jealousy and some bitterness existed between the two branches of the Service, and because the Diplomatic Service paid lower salaries than the Consular Service, the majority of those entering it necessarily possessed private incomes and were men from well to do families. Many consular officials considered that there was too much snobbishness in the Diplomatic Service and that the system was undemocratic. Furthermore, the Diplomatic Service had fewer grades than did the old Consular Service and promotions to positions of seniority were therefore more rapid — another cause of complaint.

"Those of us who entered the Foreign Service at its beginning discovered on going to the field many instances of the old time jealousies. Diplomatic officers feared transfer to consular posts and many consular officers had ambitions for transfer to diplomatic posts. Although the Rogers Act unified the two Services in principle, it did not, overnight, bring about unity in feeling or in fact. Transfers from consular to diplomatic posts were considered by too many as promotions and from diplomatic to consular posts as demotions. Senior diplomatic officers thought that consular officers lacked qualifications essential to success at diplomatic posts, and senior consular officers felt that diplomatic officers lacked essential technical training to be successful in consular work. This feeling of rivalry, though by no means universal, was very gradual in its disappearance. Happily today, twenty-five years, or nearly a generation later, there are few signs of rivalry between the two branches of the Service and most officers in the Foreign Service appreciate the equal importance and scope of opportunity offered by both branches of the Service."

Visit to Hainan

By E. C. AANDAHL—FSS

Between two Communist invasion attempts, during the month of March, I visited Hainan Island in the capacity of a Public Affairs Officer. At that time Hainan represented one half of the territory left to Nationalist China, and it was deemed essential that some effort be made to expand our United States Information Service coverage to that beleaguered island. Several invitations had been received from educational and cultural groups, together with the public relations section of the Hainan Defense Command. It was in response to these invitations that I was delegated by the Hongkong Branch of USIS to make the trip.

As guests of Chennault's Civil Air Transport Inc. and accompanied by my Chinese movie projectionist, I flew to Haikow on March 14. The headlines of the morning papers



Free USIS movies attract Hainan's school children.

were none too assuring as they reported the long heralded invasion of Hainan as underway, and I was beginning to wonder if this would turn out to be a mission for expendables. After a two-hour uneventful flight we were welcomed at the Haikow Airport by the Public Relations Officer from the Defense Command Headquarters and the Governor's Office. We were pleasantly surprised to see everything calm and quiet and the situation appeared to be under control. We were informed that the most recent invasion attempt had resulted in the defeat and capture of two very seaisick and groggy Communist amphibious echelons. These were later paraded thru the streets of Haikow as a morale booster to the local populace. Thus reassured we repaired to one

(Continued on page 30)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Christmas, 1950

To All Members of the Foreign Service:

Another Christmas season provides a special opportunity to extend my best wishes to each member of the Foreign Service.

The critical situations which have arisen in the world during this past year have thrown additional tremendous burdens upon your shoulders which you have borne without faltering. I assure you of my keen realization of this. My appreciation of your loyalty and my pride in your accomplishments are very deep.

Our united efforts to establish peace throughout the world become particularly significant at this season, consecrated to "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." The spirit of Christmas strengthens the feeling of brotherhood toward all people everywhere. May it shine brightly upon each of you and upon your families and sustain you throughout the New Year.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Washington
Christmas, 1950

To the Foreign Service of the United States:

To each of you my warm good wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

We have weathered together many storms during the year that is closing, we've solved many problems and we've made a definite advance toward the solution of many more. What we have accomplished has not been easy, but the loyalty, cooperation and concentrated effort which each of you has demonstrated have made this unquestionably an outstanding year in the annals of our Department. I am happy and proud to have been privileged to work with you on these challenging situations. I hope the glow of satisfaction which comes with any contribution toward progress will bring you encouragement for the days which lie ahead.

May the holiday season be a happy one for all of you, wherever you may be. My very best wishes and great confidence go with you into 1951.

Dean Rusk

Vive Les Saintes Maries

By WILLIAM H. CHRISTENSEN, FSO

The remote Mediterranean village of Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer is one of the principal places in this world where the mysterious Bohemians of the road, from all corners of Europe, mingle for a few brief days each year in fraternal and spiritual friendship with the "pilgrims of the spirit." Then the ancient sanctuary of these nomadic races sees its mediaeval glory revived and men and women of poesy, religion and beauty may pause to ponder the wonderful story of the three Marys.

LEGENDS abound in Provence but none is more interesting, nor more beloved, than that of the miraculous voyage, in the year 40 A.D., of the three Marys: Mary Magdalene, Mary Salome, mother of the apostles John and James, and Mary Jacobe, sister of the Virgin. Accompanying the three Marys on their wondrous voyage from Judea, from which they were cast out and set adrift in an open boat, were Martha, Lazarus, Sarah and Maximin. Sarah, a colored Egyptian, was adopted by the nomadic gypsies, centuries later, as their patron saint.

The bark of the Marys touched the shores of Provence at the little town of Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer which lies in the wild estuary of the River Rhone.

Centuries later good King René of Anjou, King of Naples, Count of Provence, became interested in the legend of the miraculous voyage of the three Marys and determined to locate the place of their burial. In 1448 remains, purportedly those of Mary Salome, Mary Jacobe and Sarah, were found beneath the altar of the Church. On December 2, 1448, a ceremony to translate the relics of the Saints took place. King René came with Jeanne his Queen, his daughter Isabelle of Lorraine, Frederick, her husband; and the Papal Legate from Avignon arrived with twelve prelates.

We had the good luck to attend in 1948 the 500th anniversary of the ceremony, along with the Papal Nuncio from Paris, several Archbishops and Bishops, and some 40,000 others.

THE CHURCH of Les Saintes-Maries is more than half fortress. It dominates the tiny village. It is reputedly on the site of a much more ancient church which in its turn replaced a Roman or Phoenician temple of an earlier period. The church as it stands now is of 13th century construction. It is built over a crypt containing an ancient altar top and the tomb of Sarah, the object of the gypsies' devotion. Its towers, deeply recessed windows and crenelated battlements were built to withstand the onslaughts of marauding Saracens or Moorish pirates.

Since 1448 numberless thousands have been drawn to this shrine. The annual ceremony of raising the casket of the Saint, the procession to and benediction of the sea have been performed uninterruptedly except during the Revolution, when from 1793 to 1797 the relics were hidden. Legend has it that after the death of the two Marys and Sarah, their tombs became the object of a cult, and that among the first pilgrims were nomadic tribes such as the Tziganes and Bohemians.

WHEN THE FETES are held gypsies from all over Europe choke up the lonely, winding road from Arles to Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer. The caravans used by these restless tribes

present much the same appearance as Van Gogh set to canvas. Possibly he used those en route to Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer as models. The horses are as sad and ancient as the wagons. Some of the gitans have graduated to motors to propel their caravans over the country. A few of these dubious vehicles burn coal and wood in huge boilers giving the caravans a Rube Goldberg appearance.

The climax of this centuries-old fete is the procession of *gardians* on horseback (*gardians* are cowboys of the Camargue, which is the Texas of France), priests, women in the lovely Arlesienne costumes, and others. The venerated models of the *Saintes* are borne by as many eager gypsies as can lay their hands on the litter bearing the images. We saw gypsy mothers, nursing young at their breasts, tagging along determined not to let a hungry baby stop them from participating.

The long procession walks from the 13th century fortress-church of Les Saintes-Maries to the sea, where a boat has been pulled up on the beach. The clergy file into this rude little boat for a benediction of the waters. The *gardians* on horseback with their poles and banners pointing to the sky form a semi-circle in the sea while the faithful and the curious line the shore in thousands.

RELIGION, as practised inside the church of Les Saintes-Maries is on the robust side. The heavy air is constantly split by shouts of "Vive les Saintes Maries"; others shout "Vive l'Eglise"; another will say "Vive l'Eglise Catholique" and yet another "Vive l'Eglise Catholique Romaine"; and so on. Mostly it is "Vive Les Saintes-Maries!" There is no dozing here! Some say that the farther south one goes the more liberty one sees taken in church! The interior of Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer on the fete day certainly would seem to confirm this. The gypsies and others push their way through the packed mass of humanity to get next to the casket containing the relics of their patron Saint Sarah. There are banners proclaiming that other parishes are repre-

William H. Christensen has been in the Foreign Service since 1940. He has served at Toronto, Barbados, Antigua, Curacao, Martinique and Marseille prior to his appointment as Second Secretary and Consul at Dublin, his present post.



sented beside that of Les Saintes-Maries: St. Gilles, Aigues-Mortes, etc., and as the procession walks toward the sea thousands of throats sing this old Provençal canticle:

“Oh grandes Saintes Maries!
Si chéries
De notre divin souvenir
Apprenez-nous votre histoire
Et la gloire
Qui captiva votre coeur. . .”

The rest of the time is given over to “profane” celebrations, *i.e.*, Provençal bull-fights in which the bulls are not killed but merely annoyed by amateurs who attempt to

We had made reservations in the one hotel in Les Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer for luncheon and were given our table number in advance. When we ambled into the hotel dining room about noon to sip an aperitif before lunch we found our table being used as a dance floor by a gypsy who was passionately heating out a staccato rhythm on our table top to the wild cheers and encouragement of his followers.

As we left for home we heard a little group of pilgrims singing as they walked down the road:

“Prouvençau e Catouli,
Nosto fe, nosto fe n’a pas fali;
Canten tóuti trefouli:
Prouvençau et Catouli!”



Left: Pilgrims wait outside door of church of Les Saintes Maries de la Mer. Note relatively small door of church and fortress-like appearance of building, peep hole windows.

Center: A view of the beach at Les Saintes Maries de la Mer, just prior to benediction of the sea. Provençal women in Arlesienne and Provençal costumes may be seen. Photos taken by William H. Christensen at Les Saintes Maries de la Mer.

Right: Encampment of Gypsies who have come to Les Saintes Maries de la Mer to pay homage to their patron Saint—Sarah.

pluck from between the bull’s horns tiny ribbons which have been placed there, dancing, and other forms of amusement. Groups of gypsies gather here and there and sing again the songs of Romany in the throaty voices of their race, and from time to time an amateur leaps into the center of the group and lets go with a wild dance.

Translated into English from lovely Provençal, it means:

“Provençal and Catholic
Our faith has not failed
Let us sing all, joyfully
Provençal and Catholic!”

VISIT TO HAINAN

(Continued from page 26)

of the local “foreign-styled” cafes where an ambitious program was mapped out for the coming week over cups of overly sweetened local coffee.

The usual round of courtesy calls was made to the Governor, the Defense Commander—none other than the “The Tiger of Changsha” General Hsueh Yueh—and other public functionaries. The French maintain the lone Consular post and the lonely French Consul was most happy to welcome the increase of the Diplomatic Corps by one hundred percent. The American community was made up of missionaries of the Presbyterian Board with an extensive educational and philanthropic program. They maintain a first class hospital in Haikow with a veteran doctor of over thirty years experience in the orient.

Visits were made to representative schools in the area. Hainan University had been receiving a limited amount of USIS publications. In their library I observed the *New York Times*, *Newsweek*, and *Time* over a month old. Arrangements were made for an increase in our distribution to a more complete coverage of all educational institutions on the island. To this end a request was made for a complete list of all schools and their principals from the Secretary of the Bureau of Education and we were most

gratified when this was furnished in less than two days time. (This wholehearted cooperation was in marked contrast to another area where a similar request of several months standing was still unfilled.) The reading room of the Overseas High School consisted of empty book shelves and a few Chinese newspapers and magazines. These institutions were all granted a generous supply of our publications such as “Government by the People,” “Introducing USA,” “America Today” and other related topics. There was genuine appreciation expressed for the materials received and a warm sense of friendliness to America. On Sunday a tea was arranged by the Teachers’ Association attended by over thirty Superintendents in that area. A silk scroll with appropriate calligraphy expressing the “Interflow of Chinese-American Cultural Cooperation” was presented to the visiting guest.

In order to reach as many students as possible during our brief stay in Haikow, arrangements were made with the largest local theater for two showings every morning and one every afternoon. Under this arrangement we would not interfere with their normal trade and at the same time we would be in a position to give daytime showings. The Army’s movie team kindly contributed a mobile generator which furnished the necessary power. Students were

(Continued on page 60)

Foreign Service Scholarship Announcement

The American Foreign Service Association wishes to call attention to the various scholarships which are available for the year 1951-52. All applications for these scholarships must be presented for consideration not later than May 1, 1951. The Education Committee of the Foreign Service Association is responsible for the selection of the successful applicants under the Charles B. Hosmer and Foreign Service Association scholarships, the William Benton scholarship, the Wilbur-Franck scholarship, as well as the scholarship offered by the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service scholarship is judged by an advisory committee which is composed of two officers of the Manufacturers Trust Company in New York City and two high ranking Departmental officers.

Each of the scholarships available has certain conditions of eligibility and applicants should carefully note these features. Those scholarships which are under the jurisdiction of the Education Committee for review will be judged with respect to each candidate, not only as regards scholarship but also on the basis of extracurricular activities, the character, aims, and purposes of the applicant, as well as his financial need.

The **Charles B. Hosmer** and the **American Foreign Service Association** Scholarship represents a sum approximating \$600 which, at the discretion of the Education Committee, may be divided between two or more applicants who are children of active members or of deceased former members of the American Foreign Service Association. These funds may be used only in meeting expenses in connection with regular undergraduate courses at a college or university within the United States.

The **American Foreign Service Journal Scholarship**, for a sum of \$300, is open to children of members of the Foreign Service who are either members of the Foreign Service Association or subscribers to the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL or to children of persons who at the time of their death came within these categories. This scholarship is provided from the net income of the JOURNAL and is primarily intended for children entering preparatory schools in the United States, preference being given those commencing the final year in such schools. If no suitable applicant of preparatory school age is found, this fund may then be awarded to a college or university student.

The **William Benton Scholarship**, established through the generosity of former Assistant Secretary Benton, provides \$1,000 and is available to children of any officer or American employee of the Foreign Service or in the field service of the Department of State abroad for use in meeting expenses of undergraduate or graduate studies at any college or university in the United States. At the discretion of the Education Committee, the total amount of this scholarship fund may be divided between two or more deserving applicants.

The **Wilbur-Franck Scholarship**, which is available through the generosity of Mr. Brayton Wilbur and Mr. T. G. Franck of San Francisco, principal officers of the foreign trading firms of Connell Bros. Company, Ltd., and Wilbur-Ellis Company, provides the sum of \$1,000 to be awarded on the same terms as those governing the availability of funds under the William Benton Scholarship cited above.

Each applicant for the foregoing scholarships must include information covering the following particulars:

Age and sex of applicant; a full statement concerning the education and courses of study pursued by the applicant up to the present time, including scholastic ratings; the courses of study and profession which the applicant desires to follow; whether or not the applicant contemplates the Foreign Service as a career; the need of the applicant for financial assistance (this should include a statement whether the applicant will be able or not to complete or continue his education without the aid of this scholarship); the institution at which the applicant proposes to make use of the scholarship if granted; and evidence that the school experience of the applicant covers the work required for admission to the institution selected. A small photograph of the applicant must be included. The application may include any further information which the applicant deems pertinent and which, in his or her opinion, should be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The conditions under which the **Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship** is handled are somewhat different



than those outlined above. Applications should strictly conform to the requirements as outlined in the following paragraphs and should be addressed to the Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, care of the American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Scholarship applications prepared for the Oliver Bishop Harriman fund which are unsuccessful in this competition will be considered by the Education Committee for the other scholarships which are available under the Foreign Service Association, if eligibility is established.

The Committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants for the Harriman Scholarship. The amount available for this purpose last year was approximately \$750. In the discretion of the Advisory Committee, this scholarship may be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payments may be made until recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

"(a) The recipients shall be selected from among the children of persons who are then or shall theretofore have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expense at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

"(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory Committee shall determine.

"(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply thereto in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such places as may be designated by it on or before May 1 in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

"(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

"(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the recipient shall have been finally admitted to the university or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct."

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.

A **scholarship application** is being enclosed to all JOURNAL subscribers in the field. Foreign Service members in the U.S.A. may obtain blanks by writing or calling the Association headquarters, 1809 G Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., telephone NAational 4104.



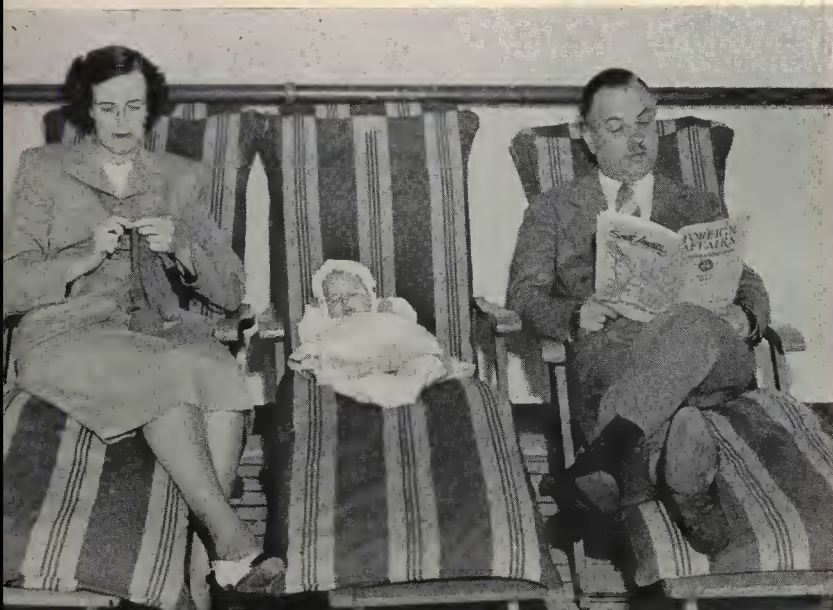
FSS Leonard E. Thompson, the happy man on the right, won't be the least bit surprised if publication of this picture brings on a flood of "applications by young Vice Consuls (single) for assignment to Barbados!" The reasons are, l to r. Misses Minnie Wells, Agatha Barnes; Dorothy Howard (back row), Sheila Heath, and Lucie Mestier. Also present are Messenger Norman Elder and Vice-Consul-in-Charge Albert V. Nyren.



Courtesy William Walter Phelps, Jr.

Clerk Oistein Lenning, left, the senior Norwegian clerk at the Oslo Embassy was honored at an Embassy party this summer celebrating his 30 years of continuous service. (During the war he was one of four custodians of the Embassy residence under the German occupation.)

Introducing Amanda Grayson Pool (center below), 1980's Journal Editor, who is proceeding abroad to gain practical field experience. She is, incidentally, accompanied by her parents, Jane and Jack Pool, en route to Buenos Aires. Yes, we've suggested that she take up the question of that prominent copy of Foreign Affairs.



Service



Recife's Honor Awards ceremony was held at the home of a staff of six up until 1941, and approximately ten of its staff receive awards. Left to right, with year of name: Joao J. Costa (24), Mrs. Phyllis R. Faria (20), Sohsten (20), Jovino

AMERICAN STAFF, AMERICAN CONSUL

L. to r., first row: Dorothy Walker, Virginia Ashford, Constance Heater, Lydia Weltscheff. Second Row: VC Lyda Mae, Marian F. Garvey, Robert Schuck, Maxine Desilet, VC Elise A. Kiernan, VC Manuel Briseno, John L. Leonard, VC Fourth row: Robert Wellman, VC Russell C. Heater, M. VCs Stanley J. Prisbeck and



Glimpses



Courtesy Raul d'Ega

of Consul and Mrs. George E. Miller. With then, Recife felt very proud to have five service shown in parentheses beside each Consul George E. Miller (22), Dilia von Souza (27).

BERLIN, GERMANY, JULY 1950

Francis A. Lane, Consul Bryant Buckingham, Arlene ... Catherine Cavada, VC Howard J. Ashford, Jr., ... F. Garwood. Third row: VC Robert A. Brown, Francis Gasser, Marjorie Henderson, P. Ruth Miller, ... ers of the Staff not appearing in the picture are ... ncent T. McKenna. *Courtesy Howard J. Ashford, Jr.*



Courtesy Henry B. Day

Shown here just before their departure for the presentation of credentials ceremony in Rangoon some months ago are, l. to r., Herbert D. Spivack, Second Secretary; Henry B. Day, Counselor; Edwin W. Martin, Second Secretary; U Tun Shein, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Office; David Klein, Third Secretary; The Honorable David McK. Key; Ruth L. Lewis, Public Affairs Officer; U Tun Khin, Protocol Officer, Foreign Office; M. Lee Cotterman, General Services Officer; U. Thein Tun, Secretary, Foreign Office; Lewis M. Purnell, Assistant Attache; Major John D. Sitterson, Jr., Army Attache.

Courtesy Marine Guards

After pitching the first ball in the new softball league in Ciudad Trujillo, D. R., Ambassador and Mrs. Ackerman receive flowers from representatives of the league's teams. L. to r., Miss Rivedrinas (Esso Oil), Miss Matos (San Carlos), Ambassador and Mrs. Ackerman, Miss Matos (Reserve Bank), Miss Stella Allen (Embassy "Ambassadors"). The "Ambassadors," being diplomats, lost the first game.



While in Lyon recently Under Secretary James E. Webb made an informal call on the Consulate and the US Library. As it happened this was the first American Consulate and Information Center he had visited and for the staff there his keen interest was living proof of the close bonds between the Department and the Field. L. to r. Under Secretary Webb, Vice Consuls Bayard L. King and Glenn R. McCarty, Jr., Consul Philip F. Dur and FSL Paul Beau.

Courtesy Philip F. Dur



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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.

FOREIGN SERVICE WIVES

The glamour of life in the far-away places, travel, and mingling with the representatives of other governments at elegant gatherings may be what outsiders imagine the life of the Foreign Service wife to be. In the Service there are other things wives remember—the night you arrived at 3 a.m. in a strange city with two small children and the man who was to meet you hadn't received your message; the emergency appendectomy managed by a hurried plane trip to a hospital 700 miles away; the hours spent teaching the children via a correspondence course the things they would have learned here at public school; the sick baby in a town where sanitation is still new-fangled nonsense; the hardship posts that visibly take their toll in health and youth; the internments; the arrests or irritating restrictions in the Curtian countries; or the weeks and months of waiting for news—news that one is afraid to hear.

More than any other, the Foreign Service wife becomes, in effect, a partner in her husband's career. In isolated outposts husband-wife Foreign Service teams have had a chance to show vividly the kind of cooperative work that more than doubles the individual officer's usefulness to the Service. The letters on the opposite page, sent officially to two Foreign Service wives whose husbands received Honor Awards at the ceremony recently held in Washington, are instances in which the awards were really given for what was a joint enterprise, with both partners participating to the full.

It is gratifying that the magnificent contribution of these two wives did not go unacknowledged. It is equally gratifying to know that if the need arises other Foreign Service wives will meet it with the same courage and generosity outside the limits of purely perfunctory duty as did Mrs. Paxton and Mrs. Fallon.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AT HOME

In its Letters column this month the JOURNAL is publishing one man's analysis of our public relations problem and the ways in which it might be solved. Although a number of the suggestions contained in it are not at present practicable, we hope that airing them will stimulate others to give this question the concern it requires.

Paradoxically the recent election has been interpreted as revealing a strongly anti-State Department, and anti-Foreign Service feeling on the part of the voters at a time when there

is more popular support for most of the main principles of our foreign policy than there has been for many, many years. It is not the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact, Point IV, participation in the UN, or the containment of communism which were repudiated at the polls. The voters in many instances responded to an emotional run-the-rascals-out campaign aimed at those who had protested the wholesale, unsupported charges against the "reds" in the Department.

Officers who meet the public anywhere in the United States outside of Washington today, find themselves under instant attack. From setbacks in the Korean war to the probable increase in income taxes, the American public seems to have settled on the State Department as the scapegoat responsible for all.

Perhaps the problem boils down to the fact that what the State Department does has never been brought down to the personal level—the what-does-it-do-for-me level that everyone can understand. Cuts in postal service effectively created a popular insistence on additional appropriations for the Post Office Department. Just about every government agency except State similarly has functions whose curtailment means something to the individual citizen—Agriculture has its services to farmers, Commerce aids businessmen, no one questions appropriations for the Defense agencies or the FBI. Most citizens really wouldn't care if the State Department were reduced by half.

Foreign policy in its day to day changes isn't something that can be "sold" to the great mass of the people. What can be done is to work toward popular support of the State Department and the Foreign Service and to emphasize the many ways in which the Foreign Service does a job for every citizen. The work done by the Division of Protective Services, for instance, can be explained in terms that will seem both relevant and important to the average American.

In a democracy such as ours, however, it is unlikely that appropriations will ever be made to "sell" the taxpayers on the job the Foreign Service and the Department does for America and Americans. If that is to be done, it must be privately done. Each of us in jobs that involve contact with Americans must realize that these contacts help to make up public opinion. Beyond that, the situation has passed the stage where one can sit back and hope that things will improve. Active measures are required. If we can't undertake them ourselves, we must persuade others to help us.

SHORT STORY COMPETITION

The Journal takes pleasure in announcing a short story competition open to all members of the Foreign Service Association and their immediate families. We hope by this to confirm a long-felt suspicion that there is considerable literary talent among our far-flung members. So here at last is an opportunity for submerged O'Henry's, Tchekov's, Lardners', or de Maupassants', to get their stories out of their systems.

The competition closes on June 30, 1951, and all entries must be postmarked before that date. Stories must not be more than 3,000 words in length and must have a foreign service background. All manuscripts must be accompanied by a transmittal letter and, to insure impartiality by the judges, the author's name should not appear in any place on the manuscript itself.

For the best manuscript submitted, the JOURNAL is offering a \$75.00 U. S. Savings Bond. Second prize will be a \$50.00 bond, with a \$25.00 bond as third prize.

Mrs. James J. Fallon
American Legation
Reykjavik, Iceland

My dear Mrs. Fallon:

On October 18, 1950, the Secretary of State presented Honor Awards to the employees of this Department at the annual Honor Awards Ceremony. Among those so honored was your husband, James J. Fallon, who received the Commendable Service Award and a within-class promotion. Since your husband could not be at the Ceremony, the Award will be mailed to him.

In making the determination to give your husband the Award, the Honor Awards Board was favorably impressed by the documents before it which indicated that your extraordinary humanitarian actions as well as those of your husband, have been far beyond those ordinarily expected and you have contributed immeasurably to improved personnel morale at your isolated hardship post.

On behalf of the Department of State, I should like to take this opportunity to thank you for this Commendable Service on your part which involved long hours of nursing others, feeding and giving them attention and sharing with them your limited facilities and supplies and more important, supplying them with a genuine feeling of sympathy and concern.

Sincerely yours,

Jack K. McFall
Chairman, Honor Awards Board



Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall Paxton



Mrs. Paul Alling received posthumous award



Mrs. Douglas MacKiernan congratulated by the Secretary as she accepts a posthumous award

Mrs. J. Hall Paxton
C/O Foreign Service Mail
Room 115 - SA-12

My dear Mrs. Paxton:

On October 18, 1950, the Secretary of State presented your husband with the Department's Superior Service Honor Award for his courage and loyalty in the evacuation of a consular party from Tihwa to New Delhi in 1949.

The Honor Awards Board, in recommending your husband for that award, was impressed with the accomplishments of you and your husband in your travel out of Tihwa and with the extra amount of physical and moral stamina that you exhibited in making this accomplishment. The invaluable services rendered by you, a trained nurse, whose job it was to provide food and to care for the health of the party in treating illness or injury before it reached serious stages, undoubtedly kept the evacuation from being a fatal one in that wild country.

On behalf of the Department of State, I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your efficient service in caring for the health of the party during the many weeks of arduous travel.

Sincerely yours,

Jack K. McFall
Chairman, Honor Awards Board



Our Message

In this issue we have brought you the traditional Christmas greetings from the President and from the Secretary of State. To these we'd like to add a kind of pre-New Year's message of our own.

During the past few months quite a few letters have come to our offices from the field in connection with the Association's membership drive. Some qualified as brickbats, others as bouquets. But regardless of whether or not the individual letters made us happy, collectively they were quite important. They represented the largest sample of reader reaction we've had in a long time. Hervé J. L'Heureux, Chairman of the Association's Executive Committee, hopes to discuss these letters in a JOURNAL article soon.

Pre-guessing what the readers want is a chronic editorial problem. Fifth-hand rumors aren't much of a guide, but letters and talks are. So catch up with that elusive spare moment and write and tell us what *you* think. When you are in Washington, try to manage the time to come in and discuss with us your views. You will be helping *us* make the JOURNAL a better magazine for *you*.

Items

The November Foreign Service Luncheon must have established some sort of a record. Among the guests were an even dozen Ambassadors, past and present. They ranged all the way from the newly sworn in Ambassador to Mexico, WILLIAM J. O'DWYER, to Elder Statesman JOSEPH C. GREW.

Two important firsts have recently been inaugurated at the Institute. In November a one-week course was launched called "Introduction to the USIE" and it is scheduled to run alternate weeks during the year. This marks the first formalized instruction of government employees in the analysis of propaganda and in the techniques of the U. S. information and education program. As down-to-earth as possible, the course includes, for example, a case history illustrating the manner in which a regional bureau in the Department formulates its policies in the international information and education field, issues its guidances, supervises execution of its program, and evaluates effects.

The second brand new program at the Institute lays stress on anthropological and geographic analysis. It is an orientation program for Point IV personnel going abroad. The course this month had to be limited to two weeks. Starting next month the course will probably be doubled in length.

Under a recent order all new government promotions and appointments are temporary *except* those which affect Presidential appointees.

The recurrent slurs on the State Department have led to the compilation of some personnel statistics. Eighty-one percent of the male employees in the Department and our nearly 300 posts overseas are veterans, 291 of them disabled. When to this 81 percent one adds those who were interned during the war and those who were frozen in critical jobs, the Department has a record of personnel whose loyalty has been proved which would make any agen-

cy proud. Four hundred and thirty-one, or four percent of the Department's female employees are also veterans, probably the largest group in any of the government's civilian agencies.

Correction — With Abject Apologies All Around

We were just horrified to learn that in last month's JOURNAL we carelessly gave the Don Calders' brand new son, Christopher Donald, to the Rob McClintocks. We hope this correction reaches the field in time to stop a threatened 6:00 a.m. (!) Calder-McClintock duel on the Brussels field of honor, and that the baby develops no neuroses as a result.

For the record, Christopher Donald was born to FSO and Mrs. Donald B. Calder in Brussels, Belgium, on July 29, 1950.

Personals

MARGARET MACKIERNAN, widow of FSS DOUGLAS MACKIERNAN, the young Vice Consul who was shot by a Tibetan border guard last April, is now in NEA at the Department being briefed and processed for her new job.

MRS. CHARLES A. HUTCHINSON, widow of FSO Charles Hutchinson, who died in Korea shortly before the outbreak of hostilities there, is working in Washington as director of religious education at All Souls' Unitarian Church.

In a recent issue of its weekly book review section the New York *Herald-Tribune* published a capsule autobiographic note by AMBASSADOR CLAUDE BOWERS. His newest book, "Pierre Vergniaud: Voice of the French Revolution," is scheduled for publication just about now. Regarding his successful formula for a literary-diplomatic career combination, Ambassador Bowers explains "During seventeen years as Ambassador in Spain and Chile I have found time to write by avoiding bridge and golf."

World Press, a news service catering to US foreign language papers, has run a series of articles on Ambassador to Korea JOHN MUCCIO.

FSO ANDREW B. FOSTER, Counselor of Embassy at Canberra, has been selected as the first American to attend the British Imperial Defense College in London. He reports in mid-January for the one-year course.

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER has been appointed by the President Chairman of an Advisory Board on International Development. Expected to have twelve members eventually, the Board's first assignment was to consider the proposals in the GORDON GRAY report concerning our policy toward underdeveloped areas. Recommendations were to be formulated "in the light of the Gray report's comprehensive analysis of our entire foreign policy." They will presumably be submitted to the Department's new director of the Point IV program, DR. HENRY GARLAND BENNETT. Formerly President of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Dr. Bennett replaces AMBASSADOR CAPUS WAYNICK, who, as Acting Director, has been in charge of the program.

Ambassador to Honduras HERBERT BURSLEY has resigned his post and will return to the Department and a new assignment.

HOWARD TEWKSBURY has been assigned Ambassador to Paraguay to fill the vacancy left when AMBASSADOR FLETCHER WARREN returned to the Department to take a position as Director of the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

AMBASSADOR STANTON GRIFFIS has resigned his position as Ambassador to Argentina.

Ambassador to Bolivia IRVING FLORMAN, whose unorthodox presentation-of-credentials attire rated a picture in *Time* (Nov. 6, 1950), adds an amusing postscript to the story. Two weeks later, at a Bolivian religious celebration, Ambassador Florman discovered that the costume he had devised earlier (formal tails, striped pants, a soft white shirt, black and yellow striped tie and Ascot hat) to distinguish him from the Embassy aides was being copied by most of the La Paz diplomatic colony!

FSO WILLIAM R. DUGGAN, our erstwhile JOURNAL correspondent for Vancouver checked in at FP around mid-September just prior to sailing from New York for Copenhagen. He's still here taking the Institute's Intermediate Course in Foreign Affairs which started October 2nd. Sometime next month Mr. Duggan and his family (now in Minnesota) will take off again for Copenhagen where their household effects, including their winter clothes and brand new car await them.

The Institute's Training Technician, Miss EOLINE HOWSE, retired on December 1st, after 29 years with the Department of State. When organized training activities were in-



FSO Earl Packer and Under Secretary Webb at a ceremony marking the former's retirement after 32 years in the Foreign Service.

augurated in 1944, Miss Howse was one of the first teachers selected for the program. In that time it is estimated that she has trained some 4,000 Foreign Service and Departmental staff members in correspondence methods.

Retired FSO MAURICE P. DUNLAP continues his interest in runestones and his activities continue to furnish interesting material for the local press. Most recently the *St. Paul (Minnesota) Pioneer* carried an account of a friendly debate in the American Swedish Institute in Minneapolis during which Mr. Dunlap undertook to prove that the so-called Kensington runestone (a source of Chamber of Commerce pride) was a hoax.

From retired FSO JIM STEWART, our faithful Colorado correspondent, we have the following:

"ARTHUR BLISS LANE, Foreign Service Officer who retired as Ambassador to Poland, recently addressed students of the University of Colorado. His subject was 'Are We in World War III?' Mr. Lane says that we are, even though there are others who insist that we are still in World War I.

"PEARL (there are two ways of spelling Perle) and MONNETT DAVIS were in Colorado recently on a holiday. They were resting after the fiestas preceding the marriage at Ancon, Canal Zone, of their son, THOMAS, to ANN DEWITT BRISCOE. The Davises have relatives and friends in Colorado and the Ambassador graduated from the University of Colorado."

Appointments

JACK C. CORBETT has been appointed Deputy Director of the Office of Financial and Development Policy.

REED HARRIS is now Deputy General Manager of the International Information and Educational Exchange Program. Moving up into his former position as Chief of the Division of Publications is ROBERT L. THOMPSON, formerly Assistant Chief of that office.

AMBASSADOR ALBERT F. NUFER, who continues in his capacity as US Representative to IA-ECOSOC, has been named Acting Director of the Office of Middle American Affairs. ROLLIN S. ATWOOD is now Deputy Director of the Office of South American Affairs and FSO WILLIAM L. KRIEG is Officer in Charge, North and West Coast Affairs.

Former Foreign Service Staff Officer DAYTON HULL has moved over to the Allowances and Differential Branch of FP as Chief. ARTEMUS E. WEATHERBEE, whom he replaced, is now Assistant Chief of Departmental Personnel and ROBERT J. RYAN, who had held that position, is now Assistant Chief of Foreign Service Personnel, filling the vacancy caused when KENNETH B. ATKINSON was sent to Rio as Administrative Officer.

Conferences

In the last two issues we have not had space to bring you news of who is on what delegation. Since there are at least 16 of them and the delegations range up to 83 members apiece, we won't even try to catch up. Still recent enough to qualify as news are the November conferences of a US-United Kingdom Wool Study Group in Australia and a Washington, D. C. meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. FSO ANDREW B. FOSTER was Chairman of the US Delegation at the first meeting and MAURICE G. LEVY-HAWES of the Department, and THOMAS CLYDE ROBINSON of the Consulate General at Sydney, were among the Advisers. At the latter the Department was represented by DURWARD F. SANDIFER, who was an Alternate US Member of the Delegation and JAMES F. ANDERSON, URSULA DUFFUS, and FRANCIS A. LINVILLE, who were Advisers.

Our Advertisers

Once more the JOURNAL has new names on its advertising pages. LORD & TAYLOR, New York department store, now has a personal shopping service designed for Americans resident abroad. (See page 49.) On page 51 the UNITED STATES LINES invites you to try the convenience and comfort of travel on its ships.

Our advertisers are essential to the success of the JOURNAL. Be sure to mention the JOURNAL in all your dealings with them.



The BOOK SHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor

India and the United States, by Lawrence K. Rosinger. Macmillan Company, New York, 1950. 149 pages with index. \$2.75.

REVIEWED BY EVAN M. WILSON, *Consul General at Calcutta*

This little book (146 pages) issued under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations, serves as a useful introduction to the chief issues in United States-Indian relations. It is especially valuable just at present in that it provides an up-to-date summary of Indian foreign policy at a time when that policy is very much to the fore.

The author's emphasis throughout is on the post-World War II period. He discusses official contacts between India and the United States during and since the war, and then devotes a chapter each to India's foreign policy and its economic philosophy. A full chapter is spent in an analysis of economic relations between India and the United States, with particular regard to the question of American investment in India.

The author then takes up in turn certain specific diplomatic issues which have been prominent in Indian foreign relations lately—for example: Indonesia, Kashmir, Hyderabad, and discusses the impact of these questions on India's relations with the United States. There is also a discussion of India's new role in the British Commonwealth.

Finally, the author discusses recent developments, including Prime Minister Nehru's visit to the United States in the fall of 1949, and sets forth some observations of his own regarding American policy towards India. His conclusion is that while India has been steadily inclining in the direction of aligning itself more with the United States, this development should not be pushed, nor should too much emphasis be placed on India as a "bastion" of American policy in Asia. Rather, he argues, we should, with India's cooperation, help India to provide a better life for its people—a policy which he feels will in the long run benefit the United States as well as India.

Reprieve From War. By Lionel Gelber, Macmillan. New York, 1950. 196 pages including index. \$3.00.

REVIEWED BY JOHN W. BLACK

Despite recent events in Korea, it is possible that some few might find offensive this author's formula for preserving peace. Their number has been steadily decreasing, however, since the time, five short years ago, when the concept of a "balance of power" and the machinations of "power politics" were popularly represented as being, in themselves, one of the chief causes of world strife. The logic of Gelber's thesis, that the use of power in international affairs is desirable or not depending upon whether it is employed in the inter-

ests of freedom or of tyranny, is now generally recognized. And in a world still witness to basic conflicts of interest, making impossible any effective system of universal collective security, a resort to traditional peace-keeping methods is the only practical alternative.

Reviewing the current East-West power conflict as it has developed in key areas of the world since the recent war, Gelber concludes that the latter still retains a significant advantage, despite losses in Asia, a moral defeat in Palestine, and the critical tensions which have accompanied America's inheritance of Western leadership from Great Britain. In order to maintain this power advantage, and thus preserve peace, he advocates continued cooperation between free nations as demonstrated in the Atlantic Pact and European Recovery Program, while dismissing such super-government schemes as an Atlantic or European federation as impractical and even dangerous.

Some readers may conclude that the author minimizes the immediate Soviet threat, and, as a result, makes too strong an indictment of liberal Allied occupation policies in Germany. On balance, however, this book does give a realistic and convincing analysis of the problems of peace.

Pocket Encyclopedia of Atomic Energy. By Frank Gaynor. Philosophical Library, Inc., New York, 1950. 204 pages. \$7.50.

Reviewed by DR. KATHERINE WAY

This two-hundred page handbook containing definitions of terms frequently used in the field of atomic energy may enable someone with completely vague notions about the meaning of such terms to make his notions a little less vague, but will not make it possible for him to arrive at really clear and precise concepts.

One learns, for instance, that an alpha emitter is "a radioactive *element*, whether natural or artificial, which changes into another element by α -decay (q.v.)." Examples are actinium A, actinium C, etc., neptunium, plutonium, etc. If one now turns to "element," one finds that this word means "a substance which cannot be broken down by chemical means into simpler substances." In the list of elements given, actinium A and actinium C are, of course, not to be found, and a glance at the Isotope Table shows at once that not all forms of neptunium and plutonium emit α particles. A correct statement would have been that an alpha emitter is a radioactive nucleus which changes into the nucleus of another element by α -decay. Examples of such radioactive nuclei are to be found among the isotopes of polonium, actinium, neptunium, etc.

The difficulties arise from confusion as to the meanings of "element" and "isotope." The page-long definition of the latter word makes this confusion complete. Here one learns that "there are many isotopes which for the chemist are varieties of the same element, but which can be considered to represent distinct elements for the physicist." The actual situation is, of course, simply that, because of a dearth of words in a new field, the word "isotope" has recently been given by many a broader meaning than it had previously. It is now often used as a synonym for nucleus or nuclear species, whereas it was coined originally

to designate a member of a nuclear family whose members have a common charge number but different weights. Physicists and chemists both use the word in the less restricted way, but to no one does it mean "element."

Shorter examples could have been picked to show unchecked and inaccurate work, but perhaps this rather fundamental one is as good as any to illustrate the hastiness and lack of care with which the book seems to have been assembled. Charts and diagrams taken by permission from other works may prove useful.

The Diplomat. By James Aldridge. *Little, Brown and Company, New York, 1950, 631 pages, \$3.75.*

REVIEWED BY FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS

"The most important man in the world today is the Diplomat," says the publisher's blurb on the jacket of this 631-page English novel. "The publishers consider this novel the most important book about the most important man in the world today. . . . The novel dramatizes the great issues of our times."

Viewed only as a novel, "The Diplomat" comes off very well. It tells the story of Lord Essex, a top-ranking British diplomatist, who seeks in 1947 to negotiate the return of Azerbaijan to the control of the central government of Iran; of Iver MacGregor, his bluntly honest Scottish assistant, a scientist reared in Iran and drawn by circumstances into the diplomatic arena; and Kathy Clive, a beautiful and high-spirited English woman of noble birth who has to choose between them. The story opens in Moscow, where Essex confers with Stalin, Molotov and Vishinsky; moves to Iran, where Essex and MacGregor, at Stalin's suggestion, go to see for themselves whether the Azerbaijan revolt is Russian-inspired; and comes to a climax in London, where MacGregor decides he can no longer stomach Essex's maneuvers to save British interests, and publicly denounces him. The story is well-told, the characterization is subtle and skillful, and dramatic interest is maintained throughout.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Aldridge's emotional revulsion against traditional British diplomacy carries him pretty well over into the Soviet camp. His novel is a severe indictment of the exploitative nineteenth century type of imperialism, with its indifference to the welfare of the native peoples of Asia. Yet it is scandalously "soft" on the Soviet type of imperialism which seeks to take its place. The Soviet leaders are portrayed as courteous, thoughtful, well-poised humanitarians, sympathetic to the democratic aspirations of the Azerbaijanis, but too wise and far-sighted to intervene actively on their behalf. And Mr. Aldridge is completely silent on the larger issue between the Soviet and Western worlds—whether mass enslavement to the tyranny of the Kremlin is to prevail and smother all possibility of working out national destinies through democratic means. Rather, he accepts uncritically the Communist thesis that the real danger to human freedoms is an alliance between Tory diplomacy in the British Foreign Office and the dollars of hard-bitten American capitalists.

No doubt "The Diplomat," because it is well-written and because up to a point it has a legitimate case to make against the diplomacy of the past, will be widely read and discussed. Its message is a healthy one insofar as it seeks to arouse sympathy for the plight of the Azerbaijanis and their neighbors, and to reorient British policy toward the need for championing the suffering peoples of the East. But when it proclaims that Russia is Britain's natural partner in such a policy, and America its enemy, it completely misrepresents the world political situation, and becomes an exercise in pro-Soviet propaganda. If Mr. Aldridge is not deliberately

and cunningly pro-Communist, then his political naivete is very great indeed. In either case, he has used his literary skill to play the Communist game and endanger the very objectives of human welfare and social progress which he professes to advocate.

Treason. By Nathaniel Weyl. *Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., 1950. 491 pages with Index. \$4.50.*

Reviewed by WILLIAM C. ROSS

"Treason" is a chronological collection of case histories dealing with Americans who have indulged in this peculiar offense. It is peculiar as distinguished from other illegal acts in that it is the only crime defined in the Constitution; it is one of the most difficult to prove due to the vagaries surrounding it; and though it is generally considered a most heinous offense, the United States has yet to execute its first traitor. Furthermore, treason, if successful, is no longer treason, but revolution, and its instigators become the hunters instead of the hunted.

Weyl has been the first to compile a history of treason, beginning with the subversive elements on both sides of the American Revolution, and concluding with accounts of trials as recent as those of the Red Seditious. Each personality has been treated from the point of motivations, and these have been many. Avarice, emulation, and warped ideologies account for most, but a few have been guided by honest, democratic convictions, notably in the cases of John Brown and Thomas Dorr.

The author is convinced that the traitor has evolved from the role of principal to the lesser role of agent in practicing his subversion because modern totalitarian concepts no longer attempt to betray the nation, but human freedom itself. International ideologies have transcended the nationalistic, thus diminishing the importance of the individual affiliated with the particular movement underway.

NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **The Hinge of Fate.** By Winston S. Churchill. \$6.00
The fourth volume of Churchill's history of World War II covers the war from Pearl Harbor to the landing in Sicily. You can't go wrong on this one—the Book-of-the-Month Club selection for December.
2. **Prize Stories of 1950: The O. Henry Awards.**
Selected and edited by Herschel Brickell. Price \$3.50
These are stories by American writers taken from our better magazines—but sometimes you wonder if they were all written in a Siberian salt mine by an exiled Soviet psychiatrist.
3. **The Maugham Reader.** With Introduction by Glenway Wescott. Price \$5.00
Stories, two plays, and "The Summing Up" by that ageless and always interesting master storyteller.
4. **The Ballad of New York, New York and Other Poems, 1930-1950.** By Christopher Morley. Price \$2.50. Sample:
LORD BYRON
Except when chasing someone's daughter
Byron lived on gin and water;
Fearful of the nickname Fatso
Ate small meals in his palazzo . . .
5. **Out of This World—Across the Himalayas to Forbidden Tibet.** By Lowell Thomas, Jr. Price \$3.75
It is certainly timely, definitely exciting, and quite informative (including 100 photographs, 32 in color).

THE CARE AND FEEDING of AMBASSADORS



By Robert McClintock



Rob McClintock

Former JOURNAL Editor Rob McClintock, author of the scientific treatise which follows, joined the Foreign Service right after his graduation from Stanford University in 1931. His posts include Panama, Kobe, Santiago, Helsinki, Stockholm, Ciudad Trujillo and the Department. He is now First Secretary and Consul at Brussels.

Introduction to the Work

Now that August is past us and the hour has gone when Chiefs of Mission indite the Efficiency Reports, grading Third Secretaries as "exercising authority easily and effectively," or "seeming to irritate people who work with them," according to the new psychiatric Form F.S. 315, Type C, it seems timely to submit to the Profession these modest observations on the proper care of Chiefs of Mission themselves. Speeches by the Chiefs of Mission, the Secretary of State and even the President have revealed the increasing responsibility which weighs upon Ambassadors; and their continued good health, good humor and peace of mind should be the object of our constant solicitude.

In the interest of a standardized nomenclature, although the literature on the subject is profuse, one may start by saying that, like the Gaul of Caesar, all Ambassadors are divided into three parts: Professional, Political and Nuptial. The last category is obviously the most important, since most Ambassadors have wives. The Foreign Service Officer or other specialist who fails to understand this essential genus of the species might as well apply for selection out at once, for that process will already have begun.

It is realized that much of the material set forth in this guide to the Care and Feeding of Ambassadors is of a didactic if not dogmatic nature. It is, however, the result of many years of experience, gathered at times painfully and at all times at first hand, from a daily study of this fascinating subject. There is, moreover, a psychologically therapeutic value in the sweeping phrase which is of peculiar use in handbooks of this kind. This form of psychometry may be regarded by the uninitiate as a Cimmerian science, but in fact it is based on the age-old method of trial and error. Whose error and whose trial, it will be for the reader to judge.

Pre-Ambassadorial Care

As in the case of human beings, pre-natal care is of paramount importance. Heredity, environment, luck, and the

phases of the moon, all play their role. This is a delicate period, unusual in the species because it is of varying and at times highly uncertain duration. "What makes Ambassadors?" is the question heard almost as frequently as "Who makes Ambassadors?" "Why are Ambassadors made?" is a query to which each Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* thinks he has the answer.

It will suffice for the purpose of this general study to say that by and large Professional Ambassadors get that way after a much longer period of gestation (accompanied at times by violent pre-natal movements and kicks) than Political



"All American Ambassadors are, of course, healthy."

cal Ambassadors who occasionally step full-fledged from the forehead of the President. During this period the former are usually handled with less care than the latter, but need less care later.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to determine the sex of Ambassadors in the pupal state, but anything can happen. According to a recent authority, Mrs. India Edwards, there will be a steady increase in the influence of Hormone "E"; and on inductive basis I am inclined to agree, my work with Democratic fruit flies having shown no evidence which would refute the claim.

Bottle Feeding and Formulae

Although one of the most charming Ambassadors I have known was frequently breast-fed, we shall assume for the purposes of this monograph that the majority of the group are bottle-fed. (Weaning from bottle to cup in these modern times poses no insuperable problem.) *In vino veritas* has, of course, long been known to the Profession, and even to the laity; but at times this homely advice can go too far in the Care and Feeding of Ambassadors. One of my earliest opportunities as a Third Secretary was to prevent the American Ambassador (Genus II) from drinking more than two bottles of Scotch a day. I succeeded in placing all the Embassy alcohol, so I thought, under lock and key, but found my patient as temulent[†] the next day as before. I then discovered that he had a secret cache in his bathroom, and it was no part of a Third Secretary's duty to prevent the American Ambassador from going to the bathroom.

On the other hand, the problem of bottle feeding can go too far the other way. Cases of precocious aridity, or Ambassadorial siccation, have been described which have shown what painful effects can be associated with this phenomenon. Usually the eyeballs of guests at table become covered with a glaucous glaze, an anhydrous effect is present, conversation wanes and an acute attack of spoonfoggles* is diagnosed. On one occasion in one of our larger Embassies where the Ambassador served only ice water, an Italian diplomat whispered to his neighbor while the Ambassador was saying Grace, "I hope he is praying for the miracle of turning water into wine!"

As for formulae, there are as many for the Care and Feeding of Ambassadors as there are Excellencies and Honorables. In my own practice I have found that pap does not do. Hard fact, at times given in small doses, is usually the most reliable thing to administer. Liberal servings of the truth are palatable to most Ambassadors and result in their putting on weight and gaining in influence.

Innoculations

The Department usually takes care of inoculations, and the Ambassador will arrive in the field with a sore arm and a slow fever, immune against anything except a grudge against the Naval Dispensary. Even this wears off in time as new sources of irritation absorb the Ambassador's attention. If local inoculations or vaccines are needed, a word of caution for the younger practitioner is in order. I have found in my practice that the sub-cutaneous injection is highly dangerous. "Getting under the Ambassador's skin," to use the vulgar phrase, can have fatal consequences at times—and not to the Ambassador.

Daily Care

In the early days of American diplomacy American Ministers were pretty much on their own and, not having any junior officers to care for them, took very good care of themselves. Their only precept was to "wear a clean shirt and sit with your back to the light." Their instructions were couched in general terms and they were left on their own responsibility to work out the details for the best interests of the United States. Townsend Harris in Japan, fortunate man, once went over a year without an instruction from the Department of State. Contemporary portraits show our early diplomatists as healthy, ruddy-faced gentlemen of relaxed disposition and sound appetites.

Today, fortunately for the Profession, these conditions have changed. With the advent of the mimeograph machine

*Spoonfoggles, Early American, from the Mississippian; an intense desire to have a drink.

[†]Ed. Note: You look it up. We had to.

not only must the Ambassador be expected to read reams of paper but he must also learn "Budgetese," the new bureaucratic language in which events are "de-emphasized," ships are "off-loaded," countries "over-flown"; and our best effort is devoted to "orienting other countries westward." All this must be "finalized soonest," which leads to constipation of the medulla oblongata, or even of organs higher up, if the Ambassador cares to go that far.



"Without a sense of humor neither Ambassadors nor officers of the profession should for a moment ever leave home."

The result is the need for numerous supernumerary staff to winnow out the chaff from the mimeograph machine ("screening" is the technical word) and to send it back to the Department. This staff is assisted by an additional supernumerary group of various attachés and agents *in situ*; plus a continual caravan of experts, Congressmen, and deservng government servants on journeys paid for before the end of the Fiscal Year, who offer free advice and write duplicating reports on duplicate subjects, to be mimeographed in Washington and sent back to the Ambassador.

The result of this modern progress is that the Daily Care of Ambassadors has assumed an increasingly professional aspect; and it is a hardy Ambassador indeed who can escape his handlers.

Assuming that one is close enough to the front of the crowd even to see the Ambassador or remotely to have contact with him, these few precepts should, as Shakespeare might have said, be characterized:

Above all, as indicated in our chapter on feeding and formulae, tell the truth to the Chief. Depending upon his state of nerves it need not necessarily be the whole truth all at once, but nothing but the truth will suffice. If an Ambassador has reached the point of maturity for which this work aims in its attempt to provide for his Feeding and Care, nothing less than the truth will satisfy. Character is the only constant of diplomacy, and an Ambassador must know what the facts are and be given an honest opinion of what to do about them if our painstaking effort is not to be wasted.

Second, when an Ambassador asks you to do something, do it at once. The Arabs have said that "The word of Kings is the king of words." In my practice I have found nothing which more disposes an Ambassador to heartburn, excess of bile, or an increase in blood pressure than to give an order to a subordinate and find it not done promptly. When an Ambassador wants something done, do it now; or if you think it should not be done, at once tell him why.

Be on time. The desire to *battre la générale*, to ring the tocsin, to press all the buzzers on the desk, rises in direct ratio to the promptitude of the Chief and the tardiness of his subordinates. Many cases of sudden collapse, necessitating return to the States, have been diagnosed among subordinates from this one cause.

Be loyal to your Chief. Never forget that although you are working for the United States, he is too. If he makes mistakes, help him not to repeat them. If he is wrong, try to set him right. If his sense of values is not yours, sit tight and show by act, not word, what your sense of values is and why it is valuable. Never disparage a Chief to foreigners or your own people. There is even a good chance that an Ambassador may be more right than any member of his staff.

Ambassadorial Ailments

All American Ambassadors are, of course, healthy. However no such medical guide as this would be complete without at least cursory reference to maladies of the career.

The most dangerous disease afflicting Ambassadors is fortunately very rare. It is that form of dilation of the ego called the *efflatus ambassadorialis*, evidenced by a mincing demeanor, a pale face and flashing eye, frequently accompanied by flashes of over-dressing, the exterior tegument taking on a pin-stripe grey. Akin to the garden variety of swelled-head, it usually subsides on frequent exposure to cold. The disease seems to take on a more virulent and lasting form in the case of the Nuptial Genus of Ambassadors, and caution should be exercised until there is a valid body of clinical experience upon which to base a cure. Usually the female form of the malady responds beneficently to a firm gluteal kick from the Ambassadorial help-meet, provided he too has not shared the contagion.

Many of the other Ambassadorial ailments are secondary effects of this most dangerous of diplomatic diseases. Thus, we find *Acute Presidentitis*, easily diagnosed by the victim's often-voiced desire to "get the White House on the Phone." Another form of *efflatus ambassadorialis* is *Protocolitis*, an inflammation of the egocentric nerve which has as symptoms a rapid, shifty look around the table as the patient sits down, and a plaintive cry, "Ce n'est pas pour moi, mais pour mon pays!" A third of these uncommon hypertensions of the

ego is *Almanachdegothaism*, or a chronic addiction to "Burke's Peerage." Fortunately, all can be cured by a sense of humor.

Another malady which the specialist is at times called upon to treat is *Geo-Ego*, the feeling that one's post is at the exact center of the world, and that accordingly everything occurring there is vastly important. This disease is cured by time and the absence of telegrams from the Department.

A chronic illness usually found more in Professional Ambassadors than in Political is *Bureaucratitis*. It is quickly recognized by the indrawn posture of the neck. As this is a disease of growth it is frequently too late to do much about it by the time the person who has it becomes an Ambassador.

The other diseases—typhus, typhoid, dengue fever, malaria, dysentery, sprue—all are ailments of the Profession hut cannot be classified as truly Ambassadorial. They can even be diagnosed in ECA and the former O.S.S., which was immune to everything else.

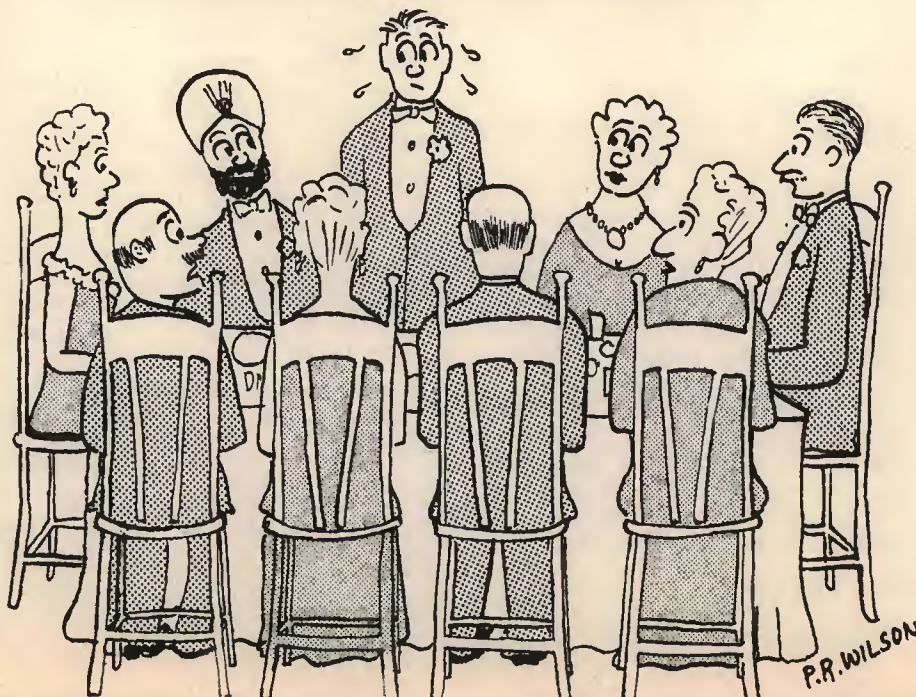
Conclusion

It is believed that the careful practitioner, although he may never become an Ambassador, will by following the precepts set forth above be in a position to recognize symptoms promptly and to apply remedies which have real therapeutic effect, at least on himself if not the Ambassador. The sovereign specific in the pharmacopoeia of the Foreign Service is a sense of humor. In fact, without a sense of humor neither Ambassadors nor officers of the Profession should for a moment ever leave home. No Ambassador has died from having a sense of humor, and many have been saved.

It is obvious that in so scientific a treatise personalities have played no part. The writer, conscious that in the phrase of Hollywood "any resemblance to persons living or dead is purely coincidental," invites his colleagues to submit their clinical notes and observations, in order that this hitherto disregarded field, which may properly be termed, in the occult sense of the word, Diplomatic Psychometry, may be placed on a par with the more sober-sided sciences of the psyche.

Ambassadors who on reading of these symptoms may feel pain, are encouraged to write directly to the author.

"Protocolitis, an inflammation of the egocentric nerve which has as symptoms a rapid, shifty look around the table as the patient sits down."



P.R. WILSON

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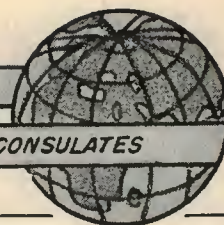
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CONGO SPORTING NEWS

By HOWARD D. JONES, JR.

"L'homme qui ne sait pas courir, sauter, nager, c'est une automobile dont on n'aurait jamais employé que la première vitesse." — Jean Giraudoux.

Your Journal athletic correspondent for Central Africa, fresh from the winter season in the Italian Alps, is open to suggestions on the possible uses for skis in the tropics. While waiting for the ideas to flow in, perhaps Journal readers will be interested in the history of American sport in the Belgian Congo, as uncovered by diligent research in the miscellaneous record book.

It all began with the American Journalist Stanley, one of whose most noteworthy achievements has long been glossed over by negligent historians. He it was who introduced the first American game to the Congo — that old American favorite, hide-and-go-seek. As Spencer Tracy fans will recall, Stanley had the honor of winning the first American sporting contest ever to take place in this area. Upon detecting his playmate under a giant baobab tree, he immortalized the victory with that coyly triumphant declaration, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume."

Thumbing through the hoary papyrus pages of the miscellaneous record book of a slightly later period, one notes an obscure reference to the visit of an American big game hunter (one Theo. Roosevelt), who apparently had a delightful time hunting bull moose with a big stick. This American tradition for unorthodox hunting of big game was revived just this year by the internationally famous archer, Howard Hill. Mr. Hill claims to have taught the pygmies a thing or two about shooting elephants and hippos with the bow and arrow, and expects to release movie shorts on the subject soon.

So much for the American sport in the rough and ready days and in the modern jungles. Popular American parlor games were unknown here until Vice Consul George Belcher hit these parts on April Fool's Day, 1949, to usher in a new phase of American sports. To look at George one would little suspect him of being the harbinger of a sporting era. Yet George is today acclaimed throughout the Congo as the "Father of Indoor Sports." Bluff and Bet Belcher earned this title by throwing out the first chip to inaugurate a weekly session of that famous American sitting-up exercise known in vulgar circles as "poker." George's opening remarks on that famous occasion ran something like this, "Just a friendly game, boys; we'll play only for match sticks."

But by the time Vice Consul Ed Harbordt blew in a few months later, wives were complaining about the weekly desertions of their husbands and demanding in compensation a spectator sport which they could enjoy, too. Ed, who has a life membership in the St. Louis Cardinals Knot-

hole Club, dreamed of the day when he could play softball in the Congo. As if answering his prayers, Foreign Service Personnel began assigning a formidable array of softball talent to Leopoldville. First came slugging first baseman, Accountant Bob Mott, and then in rapid succession, hustling third sacker and Consul General George D. LaMont, sizzle ball hurler Howard Jones, and out of the South (South Congo, that is), second bagger and double play artist, J. Brock Havron. It has not been definitely established that the personnel section actually culled the transfer record cards for those who indicated previous experience on sandlots or in bush leagues, but it is generally conceded by competent observers that the Department of State has conducted one of its most successful foreign operations on the playing fields of Leopoldville. It is earnestly hoped that Personnel will continue to bear in mind the sporting exigencies of this post when making future assignments.

Traditional softball rivalry was initiated by the challenge of Chris Duignan and his Pan American Airways personnel in the form of a note verbale addressed to "you old men of the Consulate" (actually, we are all just callow youths at heart). Because of limited personnel on both sides, employees of other American Companies here, as well as Britishers, Dutch, Belgians, a Portuguese, a South African, and a Canadian have taken part in the slugfests. (Just where do the Yankees and the Phillies get off, calling *their* games a "World Series"?) Scouts meet all visiting Americans at the airport and press likely recruits into service on one team or the other. Some of the best local talent yet discovered, however, have been several priests of the College Albert. They hit and field like big leaguers, with their long white robes flowing out behind them.

The players of the losing team are obliged to pay for refreshments and soft drinks for all participants, including spectators. In addition, an extra amount is collected from the losers after each game in order to finance a party to be held on some forthcoming holiday. It is also planned to present some items of sporting equipment to the College Albert, which has kindly put its fine athletic field at the disposition of the two teams.

A local newspaper, the *Avenir Colonial Belge*, recently published a long two-column account of one of these contests, complete with batting averages for all players. Mrs. Jean Carlson, publicity agent for the two teams, has rendered yeoman service in keeping score, compiling records, and issuing a weekly bulletin.

The local softball enthusiasts have been very fortunate in having located an eagle-eyed American umpire, Mr. A. Raymond Olney (alias "Jungle Jim") who just happened to have a set of rules, as well as a small instrument for

(Continued on page 46)



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MY MIND TO BUY
SOME TIRES.
WHICH MAKE SHOULD
I GET?



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AND THEY USE MORE
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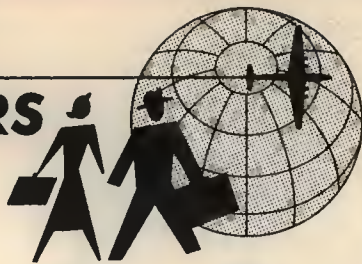
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 44)

keeping count of strikes and balls. Our umpire, who denies being an ex-sideshow barker, is a most colorful figure on the diamond, boasting as he does a trim Van Dyke heard that he has been cultivating in the Far East and Africa ever since leaving the United States over thirty years ago. Although ample ammunition is available in the form of pop bottles, thanks to the opening in July of a bottling plant for a popular American soft drink, Windmill Olney has not been the target of any disgruntled fans to date. This, indeed, must be considered something of a tribute to his decisions, notwithstanding the occasional Bronx cheers to which he has been subjected.

The small fry also have a big time at the ball games, frolicking in a convenient sand pile. Mrs. LaMont, wife of the Consul General, presented little Claudie Jones with a baseball cap from Capri, and he now wants to have a hall game every day; partly, no doubt, because the cap is far more comfortable than the helmet he must ordinarily wear in the daytime.

Consulate General personnel have also been active in other local sports. Mr. Lamont and Bob Mott defeated all comers in a municipal tennis match, and Boh then won the "family" finals. Mr. LaMont, who is the star Consulate golfer, is taking flying lessons, as well, and expects to make his first solo flight in a short time. Vice Consul Harhardt is a golfer, tennis player, and sharp-shooter at the local target range. Vice Consul and Mrs. Jones hoist one of the few ping-pong tables in Leopoldville and are warming up for a match with Miss Elizabeth Learn and Bob Mott. George Belcher is a golf duffer and target shooter, but claims that he gets all the exercise he requires when he fills out a flush or full-house in draw poker. For the preceding reason, George is popularly known as the "Sultan of Sitting-Up Exercises." The two American girls on the staff and the wives of the married officers, likewise, all participate in their favorite sports. Liz Learn has performed well in tennis matches, enjoys sailing on the Congo River (especially by moonlight), and showed great promise on the softball diamond until a broken finger resulted in a decision to spare both of our female members from further risks. Jean Carlson, who has long been a member of the Leopoldville riding club, is now taking up golf. As for the wives, Mrs. LaMont is busy breaking in a new set of golf clubs; Mrs. Havron is a hiking enthusiast; Mrs. Jones has been occupied up to the present on the home front with a flock of children (namely two) but will soon take up golf.

Now, lest an impressionable personnel officer conclude that Leopoldville is an ideal resort haven, it behooves us to emphasize that the names of the two teams, the Consulate *Malarians* and the Pan American *Amoebas*, have not been chosen without good reason. Then, too, the isolation of this post means that rivalry must perforce be limited to repeated contests between the same two teams. No other softball organizations are known to exist in all our vast consular district (two-thirds the area of the United States), and the only other Foreign Service post within less than a thousand miles is Luanda, Angola, where the number of Americans is hardly sufficient to staff a basketball team. Finally, it should be borne in mind that the climate here is such that we have perhaps the world's longest softball season, a year-round affair, and some of the staff are already harping on the old theme of "toujours perdrix!"

MALAGA

I believe that all of you have experienced that lonesome feeling upon arriving at a new post where you don't know

(Continued on page 49)



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spark plug made will give such performance. If you picked the girl at the right as the real Hedy Lamarr, famous motion picture star, scare yourself 100%. Her "Look-Alike" at the left is Mrs. Desiree Weaver of New York City. You'll be 100% right, too, when you have the new Auto-Lite Resistor Spark Plugs installed in your car—the spark plug that gives you the finest in engine performance, the maximum in engine economy.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 46)

anybody and particularly at a place where the post is small and there is very little chance that somebody you have known in Washington or at some other post is likely to be stationed there. That feeling goes away after several weeks when you start making new friends, but, at the same time, it certainly is a wonderful feeling to know that you are going to a post where you have at least one friend already there who can help you get settled and used to your new surroundings. When I was assigned to Malaga, I knew that I had two old friends here and I am pleased that it is due to an act of hospitality on their part that I am in a position to submit my first report from Malaga. Not only are they friends of mine but also friends of previous officers who have served at this post as well as of many old timers in the Service who have known them in Washington and at other posts. I am speaking of the Edward J. Nortons.

Your reporter and family were fortunate enough to have Ambassador and Mrs. Ely E. Palmer (and Pepita who needs no introduction to those of you in the Foreign Service who have enjoyed her special Spanish dishes and her sunny Spanish disposition and who has been the backbone of the Palmer family for 34 years) visit them here for a few days when they were en route from Switzerland to the United States. At the same time, the Supervisory Consul General for Spain, Leon L. Cowles, and his charming wife were also visiting Malaga in order to be better acquainted with this part of their district and to get to know the Malaga Consulate staff. The Ed Nortons decided that it would be a good chance to get together and invited all of us to a very excellent Spanish luncheon which we thoroughly enjoyed. Afterward our host gave to each lady present an attractive package containing a large quantity of the almonds for which Malaga is famous. The guests included Ambassador and Mrs. Palmer (who spent most of their time between mouthfuls reminiscing over old times with our host and hostess), Consul General and Mrs. Cowles, FSS clerk Charlotte Allen (your reporter's "right hand man"), FSSO and Mrs. George E. Palmer and Pepita.

Needless to say, our hosts were their usual gay selves and we all had a wonderful time.

GEORGE E. PALMER.

ZURICH

October 30, 1950.

The staff of the Consulate General gave a surprise party for Consul General Kuykendall at the close of business on September 7 to mark the completion of thirty years in the Foreign Service.

Miss Edith Bland, Area Operations Officer FP, was a recent and welcome visitor to Zürich after many years' absence. Zürich was one of Miss Bland's early posts and she still has many friends here from the old days, as well as newer colleagues who made her acquaintance in Washington.

Other callers included Consul General Patrick Mallon of Stuttgart, who paused on his way back to work after an Italian holiday; Mr. Scott Lyon, Second Secretary and Vice Consul, formerly of Moscow, en route to his new assignment at Bad Nauheim; Mrs. Edward R. Dudley, wife of the Ambassador to Liberia, with her young son Eddy; and Mr. and Mrs. John S. George of the Monrovia Embassy, all on their way to the States. Mr. and Mrs. Kuykendall were able to return the hospitality extended to them by Ambassador and Mrs. Dudley at Monrovia.

Of great joy and relief to the short-staffed Consulate General was the arrival on October 25 of Vice Consul Elizabeth Morley, who will assist Mr. Murrell in the Visa Section.

(Continued on next page)



Staff at Lagos (taken shortly before Mr. Kuykendall's departure for Zurich)

1st row: May R. Birch, William J. Drew, Harris H. Williams, C. Porter Kuykendall, Harold M. Null, Joe B. Birch, Joan A. Brilliant. 2nd row: Aliu Yaya, Robert O. Bubagha, Samuel E. Taylor, Michael O. Sotimehin, Isaac F. Buckle, Emanuel O. Falola. 3rd row: Okon E. Effiong, Julius A. Ijeh, Wilfred O. Eboagu, Francis A. Nka. 4th row: Isaiah A. Rosanwo, James B. Leigh, Silas Okey.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from preceding page)

Miss Morley's former posts were Frankfurt, Basra, and Beirut.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolard More spent a few days renewing old friendships in Zürich before proceeding to their next post at Benghazi; where Mr. More will open the new office. Until his transfer Mr. More was First Secretary and Consul at Tangier.

ELEANOR R. BORROWDALE.

BERLIN

Arrivals and departures have flown so thick and fast in recent months, that welcoming and send-off parties usually honor a group of personnel. Vice Consul Manuel L. Briseno departs October 6th on the S. S. America for home leave and transfer to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. I took considerable delight in "indoctrinating" Bris on his new assignment since Dhahran was my previous post. FSS Marjorie Henderson is off for the Consulate at Strasbourg on or about November 1st. FSO Edward J. Krache, Jr., has entered our ranks in the Visa Section via Kabul, Afghanistan, while Vice Consul and Mrs. Nicholas G. Andrews, Jr., joined us this week also.

Matrimonially speaking, I changed FSS Virginia P. Allen's name to Ashford on July 15, 1950, while Vice Consul Russell C. Heater pulled the neatest trick of the month in August surprising all of us with his previously unheralded marriage to FSS Frances A. Boltz. Consul "Bucky," good fellow that he is, thereupon suffered the loss of a top-notch secretary and kept the secret of the Heaters' imminent marriage for over a month! (Off the record, he almost "spilled the beans" to me one day when we were discussing personnel needs.)

As for visitors, the Consulate has played host to several HICOG and Departmental officials in the past three months. Among these have been HICOG's Glenn G. Wolfe, Director of Administration, former FSO Frank Schuller, a consulting aide to the High Commissioner, Bruce McDaniel, formerly with the Department and now Assistant Chief of HICOG's Operating Facilities Division, Clement E. Conger from the Bureau of German Affairs, and the retiring and incoming Supervisory Consuls General, Marshall M. Vance and Albert M. Doyle, respectively.

HOWARD J. ASHFORD, JR.

321 CADET-MIDSHIPMEN FROM TRAINING SHIP "EMPIRE STATE" VISIT BARCELONA

The New York State Maritime College Training ship "Empire State" with a total complement of 425, of whom 321 were cadet-midshipmen, made a seven day visit to

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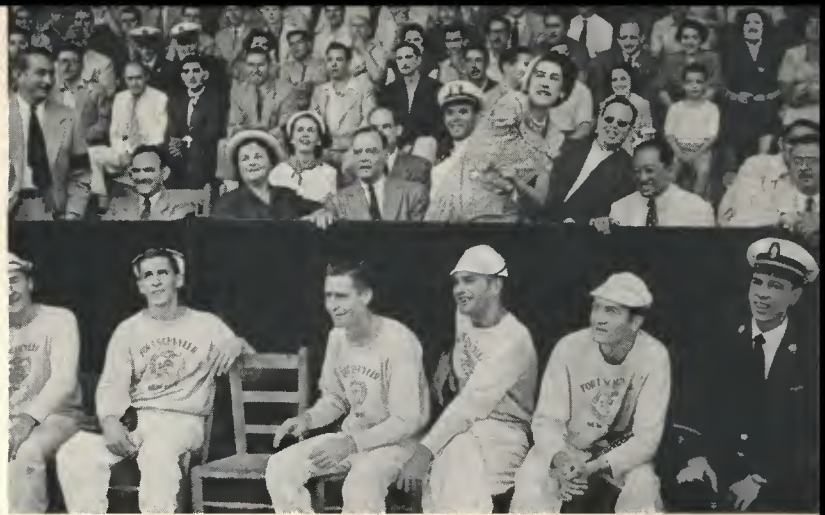
Barcelona from August 2 to August 8. The cadets were received most cordially by the Barcelonese. Numerous activities were provided for the visitors by local authorities and private families. The cadets visited the picturesque "Pueblo Español" at Montjuich Hill, which overlooks Barcelona and the Mediterranean, where they enjoyed an excellent two hour show of Spanish folk dancing organized in their honor.

One of the events which met with considerable public enthusiasm and support was a baseball game organized between the cadets and a Barcelona team. The game was attended by some 4,000 persons, not counting watchers from nearby windows and roofs, a record crowd for baseball in Spain. Considerable ceremony accompanied the opening. Mrs. James E. Brown, Jr., first lady of the Consulate General, threw the first ball with a straight hard pitch to a surprised Spanish catcher, who apparently expected an easy sissy toss, while the crowd loudly applauded Mrs. Brown for her fine pitching performance. Consul General James E. Brown, Jr. and the numerous members of the Consulate General staff who attended the game, all enjoyed the pleasant feeling of seeing our national game played in one of civilization's oldest cities. After the cadets had left, many unsolicited comments were received at the Consulate General on their friendly, lively, courteous manner and good appearance.

JAMES N. CORTADA

BELGRADE


Although the adjective "romantic" is not ordinarily employed in a description of Belgrade, there must be romance



Left to right in official box: First row: Luis Manuel Fiol, President Catalan Federation of Baseball; Jose Maria Taixes, Ex-President of the Federation; Mrs. Terry B. Sanders, Sr.; Consul General James E. Brown, Jr.; Mrs. James E. Brown, Jr. Second row: Mrs. Terry B. Sanders, Jr.; Consul Terry B. Sanders, Jr.; Lieutenant Robert M. Thode, of the "Empire State"; Consular Attache James N. Cortada.

in the air since no less than three marriages and one engagement involving Embassy personnel have taken place during the past few months.

FSS Ethyl Sirstins led the parade by announcing her en-



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from preceding page)

gagement to Instructor Lieutenant Ronald T. H. Collis of the Royal British Navy. Miss Sirstins will resign in February to marry Instructor Lieutenant Collis and will make her home in England.

Embassy Attaché Charles M. English and FSS Marjorie Wadsworth announced their engagement at a cocktail party at Bled, the Yugoslav summer capital, in August and were married at the Methodist Church in Novi Sad on October 12, 1950. Mrs. English has resigned from the Service. Mr. and Mrs. English will go to the United States when Mr. English's home leave orders are received and they expect to return to Belgrade upon termination of leave.

Administrative Officer Charles H. Pendleton and FSS Lillian Alderman were married in Paris on October 21, 1950, and have now returned to Belgrade. Mrs. Pendleton has submitted her resignation to the Department.

Sergeant Robert C. Jones and Miss Martha Lewis, both of the Military Attaché's office, were married in Belgrade on October 12, 1950.

Cynics have said that marriages are made in Belgrade in order to obtain a housing permit for a larger apartment or to save on coal, but judging from the starry eyes of the lovers involved, we feel that the cynics are more envious than serious.

WILLIAM H. FRIEDMAN.

LA PAZ

Three friends who had served together in Asuncion, Paraguay, several years ago were happily surprised to find themselves together again in La Paz, Bolivia. Gilbert Crandall, former director of the American center in Paraguay and

now acting PAO in Bolivia, was the first of the trio to be assigned to the highest capital in the world. He was followed shortly thereafter by James Quick, Disbursing Officer transferred from Prague. More recently, Dave de Lima arrived in La Paz to take over as Commercial Attaché.

Izora Menendez, recently transferred from Asuncion to Guatemala City, visited the Crandalls, Quicks and de Lima while en route to the States on home leave.

* * * *

Because La Paz is located at an elevation of 12,500 feet, Embassy personnel find it difficult to engage in athletic activities. Soft-ball is played half-heartedly. A few people play golf in spite of a poor course. Some people ride horseback. However, it is not unusual for horses to drop dead from heart strain. Probably the most popular sport among the male personnel is shooting on the "altiplano," a plateau surrounding La Paz at an altitude of over 13,500 feet. Duck, partridge and pheasant are hunted with great success.

GILBERT A. CRANDALL.

RIO DE JANEIRO

On April 30, 1950, the news that the United States Government was building a new Embassy office building at Rio de Janeiro was released to the local press together with pictures of the architect's model of the 12-story edifice.

The only unfavorable newspaper comment on the release of this proposed story appeared, as might be expected, in the Communist daily, *Imprensa Popular*. That newspaper, pressing its prolonged attack on the United States and its semi-comic harassment of members of the Embassy staff, referred to American Foreign Service personnel as Yankee spies who arrive in Rio de Janeiro in large groups under

(Continued on page 54)

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

Application forms will be found at the back of the pamphlet or may be obtained by writing direct to the Association.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 52)

the protection of diplomatic immunities. To shelter this undesirable horde, continued *Imprensa Popular*, the Department of State has ordered the construction of a skyscraper in Rio. The newspaper further stated that the need for so much space for ordinary diplomatic services does not exist. Typically incongruous, the article concludes that the construction of the new Chancery is evidence of the espionage exerted by the "gum chewers."

The new American Embassy building here will be one of the finest ever built anywhere by the U. S. Department of State.

The new building will occupy the same site as the former small building, recently razed, and will be a handsome stone-faced structure of twelve stories and basement. Seven of the



Architect's model
of Rio's new
Embassy.

lower stories will be used for offices, and the upper three stories will contain apartments; the lower portions of the building will contain the Consular offices, a library, and a small exhibition room for informational and cultural activities. A basement under the entire property will provide for parking official vehicles, and also storage spaces.

The new building will be accoustically treated, air conditioned throughout, and will accommodate all Embassy activities in Rio.

Designed by the architectural section of the State Department's Foreign Buildings Operations, under the direction of Messrs. Frederick Larkin and Leland W. King, architects, in collaboration with the New York architectural firm of Harrison and Abramovitz, the new Embassy will be in harmony with Rio's modern skyline and the types of structures located in the same downtown area.

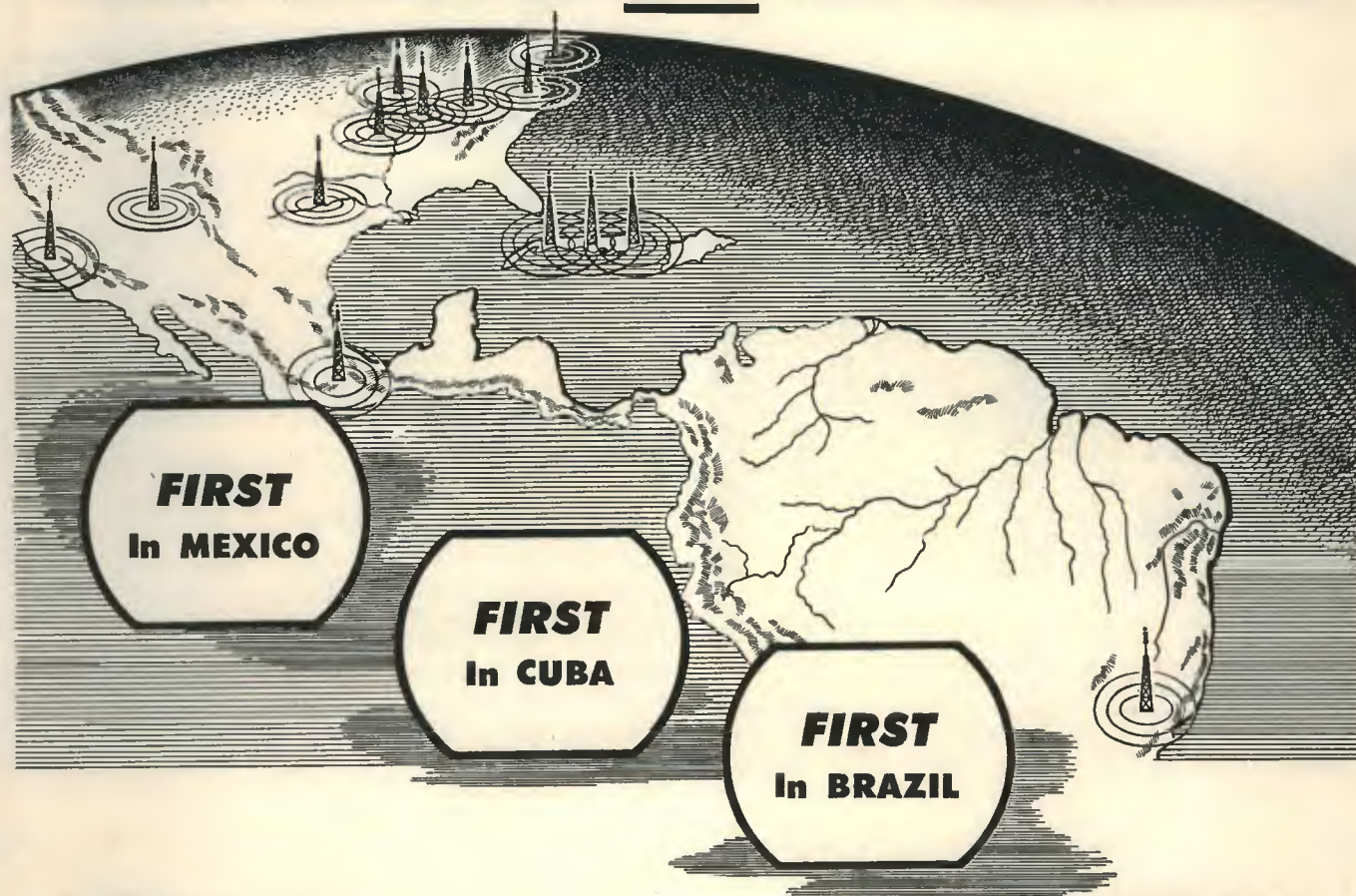
The building will face the harbor entrance, the United States Government having been granted a perpetual free and unobstructed view of the harbor through establishment of the square immediately in front, known as "United States Square." This area was reserved by the City as a location for the "Friendship Monument," financed from contributions by the American colony in Brazil as a gesture of appreciation for the longstanding friendship between the two countries.

The building site was acquired from the City of Rio de Janeiro and contains 2550 square meters. It was originally the site of the U. S. building in the Brazilian Centennial Exposition of 1922.

Construction of the new Embassy Office Building is making excellent progress, although the schedule does not call for completion until April 1952. The new structure, located on the site of the old Chancery, is next door to our present temporary quarters. All members of the staff whose offices are on the East side of the building are shouting hallelujah these days, for the pile driver has been removed after driving 334 piles and loosening up the plaster

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in all offices facing the construction site. The telephone operators, whose switchboard was on that side, were recently overheard to say, "Before they took that infernal machine away we could hear nothing — now we can hear too much!"

* * *

From the point of view of Foreign Service conferences alone, Rio de Janeiro poses a serious threat to Atlantic City's claim to the title of "Convention City." The Embassy has already played host to three significant conferences during the calendar year. First, there was the meeting in March of all American Ambassadors in South America, which also brought the former Counselor of the Department, Mr.



Photo by USIE, Rio

Public Affairs Officers conference in Rio, October, 1950. Ambassador Herschel V. Johnson is shown addressing the group. Seated at the speakers table (l. to r.) are Sheldon T. Mills, Minister Counselor at Rio Charles Hulten, General Manager of USIE; Ambassador Johnson (standing) and Forney Rankin, Public Affairs Adviser in the Bureau of Inter American Affairs.

George F. Kennan; Assistant Secretary Miller and a staff of top-level advisers to Rio de Janeiro. In June representatives of 8 U. S. consular establishments in Brazil met with interested Embassy officers, including Supervising Consul General Ocheltree, and delegates from the Department to discuss consular problems and to formulate uniform consular practices and programs throughout the country.

The most recent conference, in mid-October, was that of Public Affairs Officers. Representatives from each of the Embassies in South America and of three of the Consulates in Brazil gathered in Rio to confer and to receive the latest word of USIE objectives and policies from Charles Hulten, Forney Rankin and other Departmental leaders in the Public Affairs field.

Judging from all reports, the various conferences held in Rio have not only been successful in achieving their goals but have also afforded all participants an opportunity for a good look at the "Cidade Maravilhosa." On one occasion, while going up to Sugar Loaf in the cable car several conference delegates were noted to be in a state of nervous agitation, but they were not as excited as the group of Texas ladies who recently came to South America on a good-will tour and were able to calm their nerves during the ascent only after loud and repeated singing of "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You."

CARL BIEBERS, JR.

VIENNA

On June 27th, 1950, Minister and Mrs. John G. Erhardt left Vienna for Pretoria, South Africa where Minister Erhardt will be the new Ambassador. Their leave taking was a tribute to their great popularity with the Americans, the Viennese and the entire Diplomatic Colony. At a final cocktail party for the Legation staff they were presented

(Continued on page 58)

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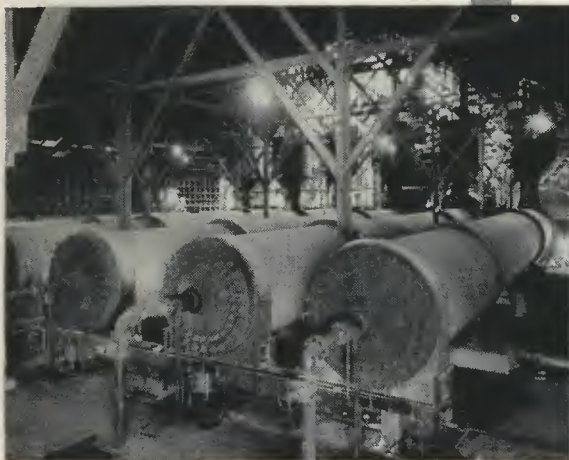
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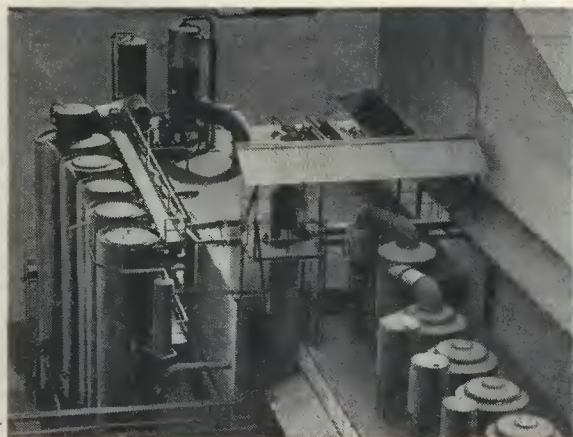


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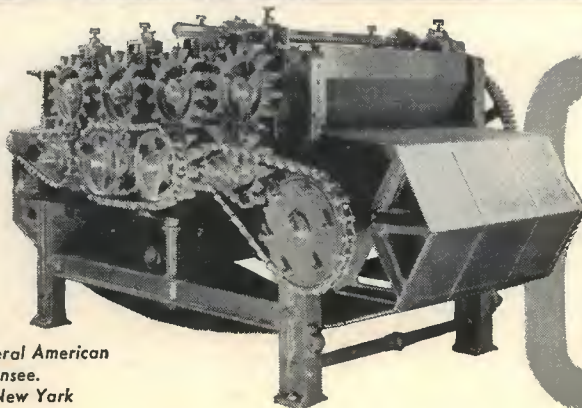
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(Continued from page 56)



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with an exquisite service of flat silver. Minister Erhardt spoke of his gratitude to all who had served with him, mentioning particularly FSS "Colonel" Mary Jane Porter, FSS "Brynnie" Rowberg and FSS Ruth Anderson who had been with him in Vienna from the beginning of his appointment here. FSO Ben Kimpel replied for the staff saying that no young member of the Service could ask for more than to receive his Foreign Service training under Minister Erhardt.

The departure of Minister and Mrs. Erhardt heralded other changes in the Vienna scene, many of them in conjunction with the change-over to Civilian control. The new Minister and High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly and Mrs. Donnelly arrive on October 20th to assume their duties in USCOA (United States Commission On Austria) formerly USFA (United States Forces in Austria). Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, the Military High Commissioner, and Mrs. Keyes left Vienna on October 10th, 1950. Among the other departures from the Legation were those of Consul General and Mrs. K. V. Hicks. Mr. Hicks has been assigned to temporary duty at the GATT conference in Torquay, England. FSO and Mrs. William Busser have been transferred to London; FSO and Mrs. Robert Carr to Tehran; FSO and Mrs. Harrison Lewis to the U.N. at Lake Success; FSO Ben Kimpel to the Department; FSO Andrew Olson to Manila, FSS Brynnie Rowberg to Prague; FSS and Mrs. Henry Mills to Iceland; FSS and Mrs. Emory Barber to Trieste and FSS Ann Kanode has resigned.

There is a host of new faces at the Legation. These include: FSO Winthrop Greene, FSO Arthur Tower, FSR Coburn Kidd, FSO and Mrs. Horace Torbert, FSS Henry Lint, FSO Fred Fornes, FSO and Mrs. Fred Salter, FSO and Mrs. Chris Petrow, FSS and Mrs. Orville Transtram, FSO Robert Mautner, FSR Charles Mofly, FSS and Mrs. Hollis Kannenberg, FSS and Mrs. Philip Oliver, FSS Gizella Huber, FSS and Mrs. Robert Rose, FSS and Mrs. Louis Dennis, FSS Mona Meier, FSS and Mrs. Teoder Lopatkiewicz, FSS Barbara Bond, FSS Virginia Del Rossi, FSS Regina Mazur, FSS William Hale, FSS and Mrs. Lester Miller, FSS and Mrs. Paul Roman, FSS and Mrs. John Santo, FSS Carolyn Peterson, FSS and Mrs. Gerand Rothlein, FSS Bartlett Price, FSS and Mrs. Everett O'Neal, FSS and Mrs. Harry Young, FSS and Mrs. Thomas Jones, FSS Vivian Branner, FSS Catherine Carson, FSS Paul Chamar, FSS Sarah O'Connell, and FSS Mary Hunt.

This summer three members of the younger generation were here for vacation: Patricia Dowling, daughter of Counselor and Mrs. Walter Dowling; Betty Hicks, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. K. V. Hicks; and Jim Spaulding, son of FSR Public Affairs Officer and Mrs. Wilder Spaulding.

On February 25th, 1950, FSS John Richardson and Miss Eleanor Koch were married in Vienna. A reception followed at the Bristol Hotel and was highlighted by the presentation to the bride and groom of a live baby pig. We are told it was reminiscent of the groom's bachelor dinner. On October 14th, 1950, FSS Elizabeth Hollman and Lieutenant Joseph Simonetti were married. The bride wore an especially lovely green velveteen suit fashioned by FSS Nancy Gehle. And on September 2nd, 1950, in Rome, Italy, too far for us to give an eye witness report, FSS Antonio Delgrosso and Miss Maria Raffaelli were married.

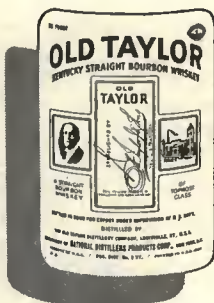
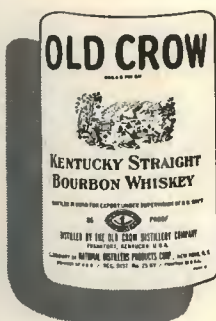
Under the direction of Mrs. Erhardt a splendid effort was made in behalf of Vienna charities. Legation and ECA wives, bachelors and single girls served on Committees working in some twelve childrens hospitals and orphanages. During the year the committees distributed clothing, food, toys and such other equipment as was from time to time re-

(Continued on page 60)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 58)

quested. At Christmas a party was arranged for each hospital and orphanage and a parcel consisting of towel, soap, tooth brush, candy and toy given to each child. These were financed (except for the towel—a gift from CARE) by the Committees. Other gifts during the year came from CARE, the American Red Cross and the Joint Distribution Committee. Personal appeals by the Legation staff to organizations and individuals at home added to the supply. A Christmas party for Displaced Children in Vienna was also organized complete with Christmas tree, Santa Claus (played by Michael Dowling, son of Counselor and Mrs. Walter Dowling), a puppet show, refreshments, and a parcel for each child.

This year Mrs. Dowling has arranged for the same program to be carried out with the addition of four more homes for crippled children. Next on the agenda is a volunteer group to assist in the establishment of an occupational therapy program for these homes. If anyone reading this is interested in helping, gifts of clothing, toys, etc., are always appreciated.

Housing in Vienna is improving rapidly. Several new apartments are now occupied in Rathausstrasse, FSS and Mrs. Edward Mag are occupying a newly furnished and redecorated house in Chimmanistrasse, an apartment house in Hietzing is now finished and from time to time other houses become available to us from the Army.

A nine hole golf course has recently been opened in the Prater. FSS Magness Newman is organizing, with the cooperation of the ECA Mission, a bowling team for the winter season. A flourishing poker club exists and a male bridge club has achieved some notoriety especially among the "widows" of those concerned. A nursery school boasting such famous names as Chris White (FSS and Mrs. Alan White), Merilee Olson (FSO and Mrs. Clinton Olson), Greg Appling (FSO and Mrs. Hugh Appling), Branda Johnstone (FSO and Mrs. Harry Johnstone), Hope Messing (FSS and Mrs. Gordon Messing), Jebbie and Steve Rutter (FSO and Mrs. Peter Rutter) and Jim Torbert (FSO and Mrs. Horace Torbert), is held three mornings a week and includes various other children in the Foreign Diplomatic Colony.

On February 10th, 1950, during the famous Fasching Ball season, the Austro-American Society sponsored a ball at the Concert Hall. The honored guests included among the Americans Minister and Mrs. John Erhardt and FSS Public Affairs Officer and Mrs. Wilder Spaulding. Asked to participate in the opening grand march and waltz were FSO and Mrs. Hugh Appling, FSO and Mrs. Peter Rutter, FSS and Mrs. William Trigg, FSS and Mrs. Frank Berry, Mrs. Henry Mills and FSS James Kennedy. The highlight of this opening was the Herculean effort of the Americans participating to "Links" waltz in true Viennese style.

NANCY RUTTER

VISIT TO HAINAN

(Continued from page 30)

marched in groups of schools averaging about a thousand for each sitting. It was an inspirational sight to see these students marching in close order to the theater singing their school songs and orderly taking their assigned seats to take in the educational pictures. For some of the youngsters it was their first movie and they thoroughly enjoyed seeing such films as "Cavalcade of America," "Freedom to Learn," "Everyman's Empire," "President Truman's Inauguration," and an assortment of health cartoons with a Donald Duck Walt Disney cartoon added for spice. The hour and a half showing passed all too quickly. The evenings were taken up with open air showings sponsored by such groups as the

Army, Navy, Chamber of Commerce, and missions. The Air Force cancelled their showing as they were too busy blasting the boat concentrations across the straits. During the week USIS movies were shown to over 17,000 persons, and the poor projectionist was all worn out with the effort.

The ordeal of feasts was equally taxing. In keeping with Chinese traditions of hospitality every group insisted on a feast for the occasion. In this manner every noon and evening was taken up, in fact on one occasion I had scarcely left the table before the Mayor's car whisked me to another feast. The rich dishes of Wenchow chicken, barbecued small pig with the brains laid out for the guest of honor (which I declined) together with other traditional Chinese

dishes made judicious eating an art. Diplomacy was also developed to the fine point by substituting "sui-pien" (at your discretion) for "gan-pei" (bottoms up) when repeated toasts were proposed. Refreshingly different was the Governor's dinner, a very simple meal of four dishes with rice and soup—and this in the home of the former millionaire governor of the province.

Hainan while rich in minerals (some of the world's best grade iron ore is mined here), is deficient in male population. The explanation of this strange state of affairs is that Hainan boasts the highest percentage of Chinese who have emigrated abroad, especially to the nearby countries of southeast Asia. The Soong family, so prominent in recent

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Chinese history, hail from Wenchow. There are some communities where about seventy percent of the population are women with only old men and children making up the balance. The young men marry early and then emigrate to Siam, Singapore, and French Indo-China in business pursuits. Usually they return to their families briefly on the occasion of the Lunar New Year or other festivals. The result of this is that a good portion of Hainan's soil is not being cultivated due to the man-power shortage. While as large as Formosa, it only supports a third of the population.

This visit to Hainan was rich in goodwill to America, and there seemed to be a genuine desire to stay in the orbit of the democracies. With the ever impending threat of Communist invasion hanging overhead they were hoping for time to strengthen the defenses, as well as develop the economy of the island.

Unfortunately time ran out not only for them but also for us. During the brief time remaining we poured in a considerable quantity of USIS publications and thus exploited our opportunity to the fullest. Hainan was over-run by the Communists a month after my visit but I trust that some democratic ideals were left behind to germinate behind the bamboo curtain.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 17)

Captain Heriro was jailed, his ship confiscated and he was finally deported. The Chargé was complimented by Secretary Fish, acclaimed by the Chinese Government and knighted by the King of Portugal.

FOR CHEESE LOVERS AND BIRD WATCHERS: The "King of Cheeses" was first produced about 1771 by Marie Harel, a farmer's wife living in the little village of Camembert. (P. D. Thompson, Vice Consul, Cherbourg)

A resident of Moncton, New Brunswick, appealed to the consul for advice in feeding a colony of purple martins which was in the habit of arriving at his bird house on a certain day each April. Off went a despatch to Washington inquiring into the food habits of these migratory birds.

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Abert, William B.	Department	Hanoi	FSS
Achilles, Theodore C.	Department	London	FSSO
Algarotti, Josephine M.	Seoul	Tokyo	FSS
Arias, Julio J.	Department	Cebu	FSS
Atkinson, George M.	Calro	Agua Prieta	VC, Con. Off.
Bailey, Eldon L.	London	Paris	Att. Vet. Aff. Off.
Baine, John R.	Milan	Rome	FSS
Bean, Laverne	Bremen	Paramaribo	FSS
Beer, Gertrude	Naples	Bern	FSS
Bell, Helen	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Belew, James E.	Seoul	Baghdad	FSS
Benishek, Dewey P.	Department	Niagara Falls	FSS
Bergeron, Albert P.	Paris	Department	Courier
Bingham, George R.	Department	Mexico DF	VC Passport & Sit. Off.
Black, Myron L.	Rome	Colombo	Econ. Off. 1st Sec. Consul
Blincoe, Walker B.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Boggs, Mary E.	Brussels	Luxembourg	FSS
Boggs, Ruth E.	Lisbon	Ankara	FSS
Bossetti, Gloria E.	Paris	Department	FSS
Boynton, Kenneth G.	Tihwa	Department	FSS
Brady, Leslie S.	Paris	Saigon	PAO Attache
Brecker, Richard L.	Bombay	Department	FSSO
Brogley, Bernard J.	Jerusalem	Lina	FSS
Brown, Robert L.	Mexico DF	Department	FSS
Buell, William C.	London	Paris	Att. Asst. Vet. Aff. Off.
Bugura, Gertrude V.	Rio de Janeiro	Tegucigalpa	FSS
Bush Guy L.	Department	Habana	Econ. Off. Agri. Attache

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Carmel, Joseph A.	Seoul	Tokyo	FSS	Glass, Robert J.	Athens	Department	FSSO
Carney, Joan	Department	Cairo	FSS	Greer, Bessie L.	Lima	Tel Aviv	FSS
Carroll, Phillip W.	Department	Manila	Editor	Gresko, Lorraine T.	Seoul	Fukuoka	FSS
Carson, Beatrice M.	Monrovia	Paris	Cons. Asst.	Grise, Viola E.	Helsinki	Rome	FSS
Cato, Robert L.	Department	Tehran	FSS	Grotjohan, Albert	Seoul	Tokyo	Gen. Ser. Off.
Childs, Dawson W.	Vienna	Department	FSS	Haling, June M.	Department	Jerusalem	FSS
Chilver, Regis L.	Department	Frankfort	FSS	Hamlette, Harry L.	Managua	San Salvador	PAO
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Clair, Raymond R.	Tehran	Ankara	FSS	Haring, John H.	Rio de Janeiro	LaPaz	FSS
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Curtis, Glion Jr.	The Hague	Zurich	Ex. Off. Consul	Johnson, Eugene H.	Department	Regina	Prin. Off.-Consul
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Dale, Philip M., Jr.	Manila	Hong Kong	Visa Off. VC	Kellam, Austin M.	Paris	Stockholm	FSS
Davis, Madeline	Department	Brussels	FSS	Kennedy, John D.	Bern	Department	FSS
Demian, Helen	Department	Quito	FSS	Kidder, James	Paris	Department	Courier
Derry, Charles H.	Calcutta	Department	FSO	Kuhn, Frederick A.	Caracas	Vienna	Inf. Off. Attache
Derry, Mary Anne	Brussels	Cairo	FSS	Lambrecht, Jane A.	Hong Kong	Athens	FSS
Dickson, Rose M.	Seoul	Tokyo	FSS	Lancaster, Nathaniel, Jr.	Bradford	The Hague	Econ. Off. 1st Sec. Consul
Donnell, John C., Jr.	Hanoi	PAO VC	PAO VC	Lane, Clarissa H.	Seoul	Tokyo	FSS
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Fickett, Lester C.	Seoul	Vienna	Auditor	McLaughlin, Elizabeth A.	Frankfort	Tehran	Adm. Asst.
Fliflet, Arne T.	Edinburgh	Durban	VC Econ. Off.	McMaster, Helen J.	Ankara	Guatemala	FSS
Flood, Douglas	St. John's N. B.	Department	FSO	McNeely, Bruce A.	Athens	Salonika	FSS
French, Viola M.	Seoul	Tokyo	FSS	McNeil, Allen P., Jr.	New Delhi	Santos	VC Consular Off.
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Mansfield, Donald C.	Paris	Cairo	Reg. Supv. Courier Serv.
Marr, Louis B.	Frankfort	Athens	Comm. Supv.
Martinez, Carmen	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Mathisen, Norman N.	Department	Haifa	FSS
Meller, Eleanor A.	Department	Athens	FSS
Menon, Vadakke A.	Bombay	Kabul	Radio Operator
Miles, Tommy Lee	Department	Amman	FSS
Miller, Mary M.	Cairo	Athens	FSS
Mills, Henry R.	Vienna	Reykjavik	FSS
Mills, Ruth D.	Saigon	Melbourne	FSS
Mitchell, John J., Jr.	Rome	Trieste	FSS
Mitchell, Reginald P.	Quebec	Department	FSS Consul
Moffitt, Dorothy J.	Department	Benghazi	FSS
Morley, Elizabeth M.	Frankfort	Zurich	VC Visa Off.
Mott, Gordon K.	Bangkok	Noumea	FSS
Mount, William G.	Nicosia	Baghdad	FSS
Mull, Gerald C.	Haifa	Department	FSS
Neathery, Jack B.	Department	Buenos Aires	2nd Sec. Consul Econ. Off. (Minerals)
Nelson, Roy C.	Berlin	Asuncion	FSS
Newton, James D.	Beirut	Department	FSSO
Niccoll, Frank C.	Nogales	Salzburg	VC Visa Off.
Neild, Marjorie A.	Trieste	Stockholm	FSS
Olesnevich, Stephen	Montreal	Glasgow	VC Visa Off.
Osgood, Janet Ann	Seoul	Fukuoka	FSS
Paddock, Paul	Department	Kingston, Can.	FSO
Parrette, Theresa R.	Pusan	Fukuoka	FSS
Pendelton, Jean L.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Peters, Richard B.	Department	Singapore	VC Econ. Off.
Phillips, Agnes L.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Pierrot, A. Ogden	Lima	Manila	Econ. Counselor
Planondon, Theresa E.	Beirut	Department	FSS
Plantz, Donald J.	Department	Paris	Courier
Porter, William J.	Nicosia	Department	FSSO
Purchase, Marjorie J.	Department	Vienna	FSS
Randolph, John H.	Dhahran	Mexico DF	Visa Off. VC
Rauschert, Maryette	Department	Brussels	FSS
Reiner, Herbert Jr.	Pusan	Seoul	Admin. Off.
Riddle, James R.	Regina	Manchester	Counselor Off. Consul
Rodriguez, Daniel M.	Paris	Reykjavik	FSS
Rogow, Howard A.	Asuncion	Department	FSS
Rompatsakos, Nick L.	Reykjavik	Paris	FSS
Rothlein, Gerard	London	Vienna	Asst. Att. Reg. Sec. Off.
Ruffi, Jake L.	Department	London	FSS
Ryan, Will C.	Nanking	Department	FSO
Salmon, John S. J.	Pusan	Seoul	Supply Chief
Savole, Gertrude	Department	Vienna	FSS
Schechter, Arthur M.	Seoul	Vienna	Asst. Supv.
Schmutzer, Rosemary	Dakar	Rome	FSS
Schwarz, Marjorie	Seoul	Kobe	FSS
Selter, James E.	Department	Vienna	FSS
Shaffer, Marcia	Department	Ankara	FSS
Shepherd, Charles F.	Praha	Belgrade	FSS
Shields, Eleanor M.	Department	Hong Kong	Pers. Off.
Sims, Albert G.	Frankfort	Department	FSSO
Shinpoeh, Amos M.	Athens	Salonika	FSS
Smith, Gloria	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Smith, Harriet M.	Seoul	Medan	Cult. Aff. Asst.
Smith, James A.	Department	Paris	Courier
Southworth, Phyllis J.	Seoul	Tokyo	FSS
Spofford, Charles M.	Department	London	US Rep. NAC, Minister
Springer, Florence	Mexico	Turin	FSS
Stetson, Dorothy R.	Department	Saigon	FSS
Stiles, Awana A.	Stockholm	Manila	FSS
Stoffel, Albert W.	Department	Berlin	VC Econ. Off.
Stokes, Joy M.	London	Paris	FSS
Strayer, Dorothy	Trieste	San Jose	FSS
Stuckey, Charles W.	Panama	New Delhi	Comm. Supv.
Swanson, Janet L.	Basel	Oslo	FSS
Tallackson, Avis M.	Tokyo	Department	FSS
Taylor, Helen O.	Tokyo	Noumea	FSS
Teall, Girvan	Manchester	Cuidad Trujillo	VC Con. Off.
Teets, Pauline E.	Department	Managua	FSS
Thibodeaux, Ben H.	Paris	Vienna	1st Sec. Consul Econ. Couns.
Thomas, Henry E. III	Rio de Janeiro	Department	FSSO
Vail, Elaine A. (nee Hughes)	San Salvador	Trieste	FSS
Vaughan, Stephen B.	Liverpool	Department	FS Admin. Inspector
Vittetoe, Kenneth W.	Tegucigalpa	Guatemala	Disb. Off. VC
Wade, Wilma O.	Tegucigalpa	San Salvador	FSS
Walker, William J., Jr.	Tehran	Jidda	FSS
Wellman, Harvey	Mexico	Department	FSO
White, John Q.	Hamburg	Salonika	VC Consular Off.
Whitehead, Marguerite	Pusan	Tokyo	FSS
Widmer, Louis L.	London	Department	FS Inspector
Williams, John W.	Hong Kong	Manila	VC Pol. Off. 3rd Sec.
Wolfers, Leon W.	Frankfort	Paris	FSS
Wollett, Loretta M.	Geneva	Department	FSS
Wyckoff, Jane E.	Paris	Geneva	FSS
Yaste, Noble W.	Seoul	Jidda	FSS
Yost, Charles W.	Department	Athens	Counselor of Embassy

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

NAME	INFORMATION
Aspy, Richard E.	Cancel Frankfort transfer, resigned, FSS.
Colburn, Hazel	Cairo cancelled, remaining Frankfort, accountant.
Davis, Madeline L.	Frankfort cancelled, transferred to Brussels, FSS.
Emery, Wilma D.	Noumea transfer cancelled, transferred to Saigon, FSS.
Foley, Edward R.	Paris cancelled, remaining Frankfort, communications supervisor.
Harter, M. Earl	Paris, cancelled, resigned.
Johnson, Emily E.	The Hague cancelled, resigned.
Johnston, Charles McLean	Paris cancelled, remaining London, Post Security Officer—Attache.
Leonard, Gertrude	Tegucigalpa cancelled, remaining San Jose, disbursing officer.
McCee, Margaret	Praha cancelled, transferred to Belgrade, FSS.
Nelson, Roy C.	Caracas cancelled, transferred to Asuncion, FSS.
Olesnevich, Stephen	London cancelled, transferred to Glasgow, VC Visa Officer.
Rothlein, Gerard	Paris cancelled, transferred to Vienna, Reg. Sec. Off. Asst. Attache.
Summerson, Audrey	Addis Ababa cancelled, resigned.
Teets, Pauline E.	Frankfort cancelled, transferred to Managua, FSS.
Vittetoe, Kenneth W.	San Jose cancelled, transferred Guatemala, Adm. Off.
Whitley, Frances E.	Frankfort cancelled, resigned. Adm. Asst.

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