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FOREIGN SERVICE  
JOURNAL**

VOL. 28, NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1951



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FEBRUARY, 1951

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## Letters to the Editors

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

### AN OPEN LETTER TO THE SECRETARY

3013 Q Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.,  
January 7, 1951.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of State,  
Washington.

Sir:

I respectfully suggest that steps be taken to speed up the payment to retiring Foreign Service Officers of their final payments of salary, etc., and automatically to furnish them information needed, subsequent to retirement, in connection with income tax payments.

My retirement became effective on August 31, 1950.

My final active duty salary and lump sum terminal leave salary was not paid until the end of November.

The refund of my voluntary contributions to the retirement fund was not received until on or about November 13.

My first annuity check was not received until October 31.

I do not believe that my experience has been in any way exceptional, unless it be that I have been accorded prompter action by the Department in such matters than some of my colleagues, possibly because I was on the ground and could urge action from time to time.

It is true that I received what purported to be my final pay check, including terminal leave, on or about October 13. It turned out, however, that the Department had made an error and paid me at the June 30, 1950, rate, rather than the rate subsequent thereto which included the automatic in-class salary increase which became effective on July 1, 1950. The purpose of mentioning this is merely to indicate that errors can be adjusted and that consequently it is not a valid reason to withhold payment for several weeks on the ground that it is done to avoid the possibility of error.

Information was not automatically furnished me with regard to (1) the years during which my accumulated leave was actually accumulated; (2) the amounts of interest accrued on my voluntary contributions to the retirement fund, by years; (3) the amount of my mandatory contributions to the retirement fund. Such information is desired for

*(Continued on page 5)*

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 3)

income tax purposes, and is being separately requested.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, for possible publication therein.

Respectfully yours,

E. L. PACKER  
Foreign Service Officer,  
Retired.

## GROWTH OF MANAGEMENT

January 17, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The January issue of the *Foreign Service News Letter* contains a terrifying article on "The Growth of Management in the State Department." Unfortunately, the article tells us nothing about the actions the Department is taking to combat it.

Management has been proliferating in the Department for five or six years now; and every year it becomes more difficult to get paid while in transit status and longer to get a simple personnel action through. Something must be done before the substantive work of the Department is strangled by this lush, unnatural growth.

UNRECONSTRUCTED FSO

## CLASS OF 1925

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
January 19, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I refer to your interesting article in the December 1950 issue on "Training for the Foreign Service — Class of 1925." There were more than eighteen successful candidates in the first Rogers Act examinations of January 1925. The JOURNAL's researchers overlooked at least one. I qualified at that time, only to decline the appointment, but happily to enter the Department ten years later; now FSO-3; First Secretary and Public Affairs Officer at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SHELDON THOMAS.

(Continued on page 7)



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

### OUR UNION

9328 Caroline Avenue  
Silver Spring, Maryland  
January 16, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

After the last Foreign Service luncheon I had occasion to return to the Press Club just as the last of our members were leaving the building. As I stood in the elevator car waiting for the car to ascend, I overheard the following conversation between the respective elevator starters:

First Starter: "Have they all left, yet?"

Second Starter: "You mean the members of the union?"

First Starter: "Yeah!"

There's no doubt in my mind that he was referring to the members of the Foreign Service Association. I think the other members of the "union" may enjoy this commentary.

MORTON POMERANZ.

### "DANCING DIPLOMATS"\*

January 21, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Iquitos, as "Hank and Dot" found it a few years ago, is a paradise, compared with what I—the first and *only* Consular representative sentenced there for many years—found on my arrival in November 1907, after a trip of 8 weeks by cargo boat from N. Y., upon which I was the only passenger. I remained nearly 1½ years; contracted yellow fever with two others (a Brazilian and a Colombian), and one of us didn't die; we heard from the outside world only once in six weeks (there was no wireless in those days, in far-away Loreto Province), on the arrival of Booth cargo ship from N. Y., with passengers—if any—mail, and cargo transferred at Manaus, the St. Louis of the Amazon, some 1,000 miles above Para and another 1,300 miles below-stream from Iquitos. Talk about pioneering! Them wuz the days!

CHARLES C. EBERHARDT.

\*See The Bookshelf—January 1951.

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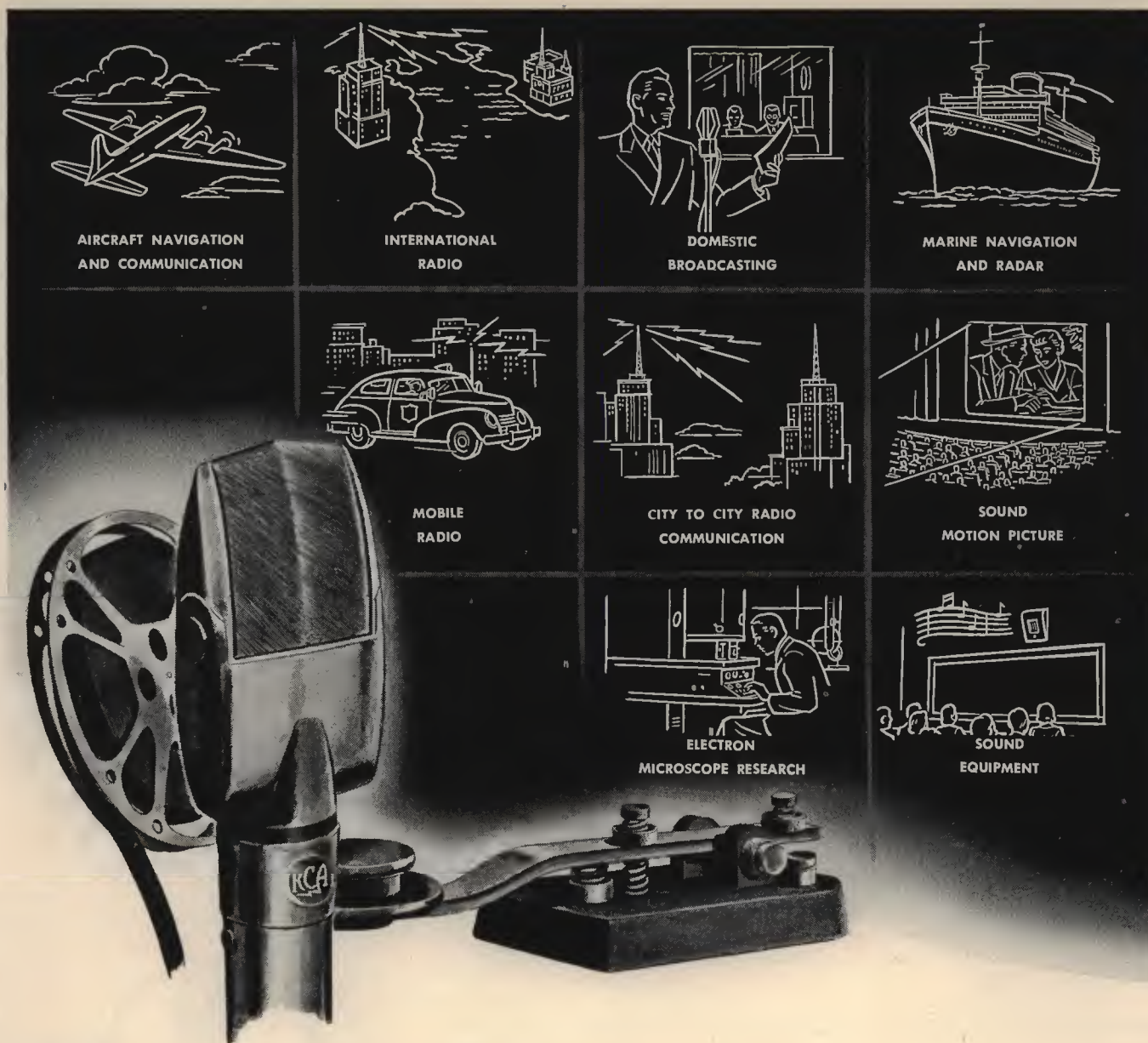
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## Twenty Five Years Ago

James B. Stewart

FELICITAS JULIA. When **Horatio Mooers** was consul at Lisbon, called "*Felicitas Julia*" by the Romans during the conquests, he wrote a delightful article about the old city

(Continued on page 11)

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But maybe you wouldn't want to. Maybe you'd rather put that extra money to work. Put it where it had a good chance to grow. Where it might bring you a 5% or 6% return year after year.

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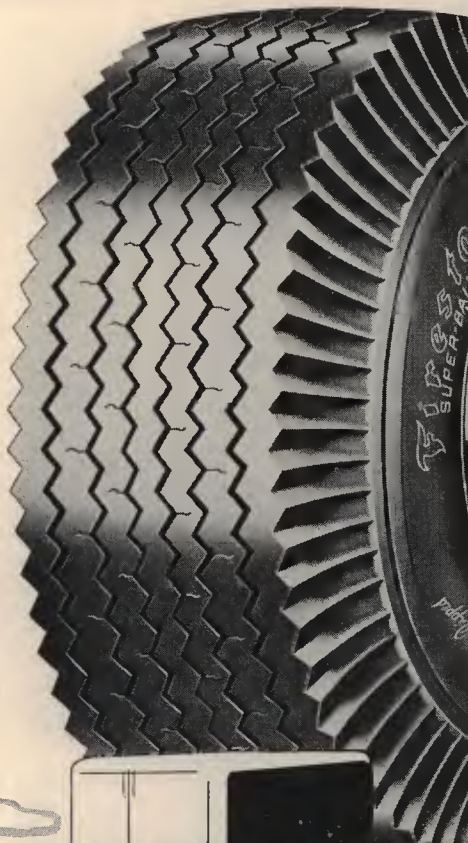


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## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 9)

and, taking the reader by the hand, introduced him to *Lisboa* personally. After visiting every nook and cranny, our guide proceeded to describe the bull-fight "a la Portugaise" showing how it differs from the Spanish version: "One gets all the thrills, witnesses fully as much daring and skill, and has no bloody climaxes to spoil the ensemble. The fact is that Portuguese bulls have their horns gloved in rawhide protectors, so that, unless the contestants fall in the path of the brute, there is comparatively little danger. Here your bull charges your man with just as much ferocity as elsewhere and your man leaps neatly aside just in the nick of time and plants his darts with just as much skill as anywhere else, but there is no fatal thrust, no fainting ladies, and no span of mules dragging away a limp and broken carcass (be it horse or *toro*) to be disposed of in the manufacture of glue, bone-handled kitchen knives, or other bitterly realistic but immensely necessary articles. Your horsemen ride real Arabian steeds, not broken down cab horses, and instead of "blood and sand" there is clean sawdust, flashing unsoiled colors, and excellent band music."

Clarence Carrigan, consul at Milan, spent his leave at Exeter, N. H. visiting son John who graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy and entered the Foreign Service in 1932.

Nathaniel B. Stewart, Barcelona; Lucile Atcherson, Berne; and Robert P. Skinner, Paris, sailed January 9th on the *Leviathan*. (This liner, built at Hamburg in 1914, was christened the *Vaterland*. Interned in New York, she was taken over by our government in 1917, renamed the *Leviathan* and used as a transport.)

SEER: A quarter of a century ago my old friend Bill Castle looked into the future when he said before the Institute of Politics, Williamstown: "The European nations have gained little by recognition, except an army of propagandists, who attempt to undermine the governments whose guests they are. We have had a long friendship with Russia. We welcomed the revolution which destroyed the shackles of monarchical tyranny, little realizing that it would lead to another and more merciless tyranny, which looks out with greedy eyes on the rest of the world. Such a government is not an aid to world peace but an inciter to war. Recognition

(Continued on page 13)

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

# **PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS**

**WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED AIRLINE**



## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 11)

would be contrary to the fundamental principle on which American policy towards Europe is founded."

Moving from post to post: **Jefferson Caffery, Harold Shantz, John C. Wiley, George Gregg Fuller, J. Rives Childs, Homer Brett, Edward M. Groth, Joseph F. Burt, Thomas S. Horn and Thomas H. Bevan.**

**Lowell C. Pinkerton** was detailed to lecture and quiz the members of the Foreign Service School on Shipping and Seamen. (A familiar sight was Pink in Harry Haven's office at noon matching coins trying to stick a friend for lunch.)

A group picture of the staff at Geneva shows **Kippy Tuck** flanked by **Bob Longyear** and **Jock Bailey**.

**PEACE PRIZE:** Sir Austin (not Munich) Chamberlain was awarded the Nobel peace prize jointly with Charles G. Dawes. George Bernard Shaw received the prize for literature.

Proverb: All the months in the year curse a fair Februeer.

### LATEST CHANGES IN STATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Acton, Georgia M.	Manila	Guiuan	FSS
Amory, James F.	Bombay	Department	FSO
Anderson, John P.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS
Anderson, Nancy L.	Department	Vienna	FSS
Anderson, Roberta A.	Havana	San Jose	FSS
Anderson, Sylvia L.	Mexico	Tegucigalpa	FSS
Anderson, William O.	Bangkok	Department	FSSO
Anner, Conrad W.	Rangoon	Bangkok	Constr. Superv.
Appling, Hugh G.	Vienna	London	Staff Asst. 2nd Sec. VC
Arnold, Henry F.	Helsinki	Sydney	PAO
Aronson, John Arne	Tokyo	Seoul	FSS
Axelrod, Philip	Marseille	Athens	Visa Off. 3rd Sec. VC
Bacon, Evelyn A.	Niagara Falls	Pretoria	FSS
Bailey, Helen M.	Naples	Rome	Pass. & Cit. Off.
Ballinger, Gail H.	Stuttgart	Rome	FSS
Barcroft, Frederick	Buenos Aires	Department	FSSO
Bargas, St. John A.	Paris	Geneva	Vet. Aff. Off. Training
Barrett, John A.	Department	Bogota	PAO Att.
Bartlett, Tom Lewis	Geneva	Baghdad	FSS
Bates, William M.	Bremen	Marseille	Econ. Off-VC
Bayless, Alice A.	Department	Hong Kong	FSS
Bell, Lloyd D.	London	Paris	FSS
Berry, Samuel	Seoul	Athens	Commun. Superv.
Blackiston, Slaton C.	Stuttgart	Port-au-Prince	Econ. Off. 3rd Sec. VC
Bonnet, Ellis A.	Amsterdam	St. John's	Ex. Off.-Consul

(Continued on page 55)

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# Which is really Hedy Lamarr?

Famous  
Motion Picture  
Star  
(See answer below)



## Spark plugs also look alike, but **AUTO-LITE**

**RESISTOR SPARK PLUGS**

give you all these advantages!

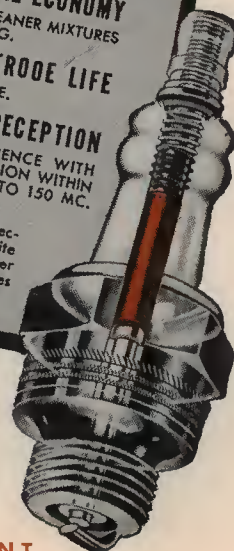
It may be hard to pick the best spark plug from outside appearance just as it's difficult to choose the real Hedy Lamarr from the photograph above. But when you install a set of the sensational new Auto-Lite Resistor Spark Plugs you can tell the difference in car performance. You get better gasoline economy, a smoother engine idle, suppressed spark plug radio interference, longer electrode life. No regular type

spark plug made will give such performance. If you picked the girl on the right as the real Hedy Lamarr, famous motion picture star, score yourself 100%. Her "Look-Alike" on 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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WIDER SPARK GAP HELPS ELIMINATE OCCASIONAL MISSING.
- ★ **IMPROVED GASOLINE ECONOMY**  
PERMITS BURNING OF LEANER MIXTURES AND REDUCES MISFIRING.
- ★ **INCREASED ELECTRODE LIFE**  
UP TO 200% AND MORE.
- ★ **IMPROVED RADIO RECEPTION**  
REDUCES PLUG INTERFERENCE WITH RADIO, RADAR AND TELEVISION WITHIN 35 MV/M FROM 540 KC. TO 150 MC. AT 50 FT.

★ Because of its low rate of electrode erosion, the new Auto-Lite Resistor Spark Plug permits wider initial gap settings and makes these advantages possible.



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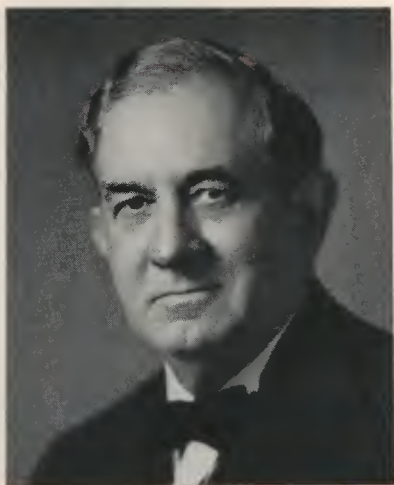


# Here is Your Congress

*In this issue the Journal inaugurates a series of profiles on a few of the members of Congress who, through their interest and the positions they occupy, are key figures in the conduct of our foreign policy and in the administration of the Foreign Service and the Department of State. We feel it is important that our readers know better the men who play such an important role in our destinies. We hope that in some small measure our interest may be the means of making the Service for them a more live and human group, rather than a set of figures.*

## Senator Tom Connally

BY FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS



Tom Connally, D., Texas

After his thirty-four years in Congress, eight of them as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Connally of Texas has been talked about and written about so much and from so many different points of view that it is difficult to get a balanced picture of what he is really like, or what he thinks about foreign policy and the men and women who attempt to carry it out.

Back in 1949, Senator Connally shocked the Foreign Service by delivering on the floor of the Senate what seemed to be a diatribe against career personnel. Career people, said Senator Connally in the debate on the confirmation of Mrs. Perle Mesta as Minister to Luxembourg, "enter the Foreign Service as clerks", get into ruts and routine ways of thinking and acting, all wear the same kinds of clothes, and perform the same old routines over and over again in the same manner.

"Career men are all right in their places, but . . . I do not favor having the whole Foreign Service dominated by career men." Senator Connally said on that occasion. "I rather favor bringing some fresh air from the outside, some new strength, some strong men from industry, strong men who have distinguished themselves at the bar, business men, men from the school room, from colleges and universities, rather than simply placing the entire Foreign Service in charge of a few professionals who are in it for the profession's sake."

That much most members of the Service were willing to accept as an honest expression of Senator's views. But when he pictured the career Foreign Service officer as quitting

work every afternoon at 4 o'clock to go to tea, a great many hardworking officers, including those in difficult and unhealthful posts, were deeply upset. Was that, they wondered, what Senator Connally really thinks of the Foreign Service? How many years of eighty-hour weeks does a man have to put in abroad before he can live down the old nineteenth century legend that representing America in foreign countries is entirely a matter of pushing cookies and drinking tea with duchesses?

The answer to that one, say people on Capitol Hill who know the Senator best, is highly complex. Off the Senate floor, Tom Connally is a kindly, friendly, sympathetic man, who wouldn't ever intentionally hurt anyone's feelings. His office employees for example, idolize him, and the professional staff of the Foreign Relations Committee are deeply attached to him.

### *A Flair for Drama*

But the Senator has an amazing capacity for dramatization. Give him an audience, get him engaged in a rough-and-tumble debate on the Senate floor, and he attacks the subject under discussion with a burst of oratorical fireworks. Picturesque, witty, belligerent, sharp-tongued, he builds his case toward the end in view with all the skill and color of the old-time Southern orator. At the time he made the remarks on the Foreign Service quoted above, the end in view was to defend Mrs. Mesta against the charge that she was not qualified for diplomacy, and to obtain her confirmation. The Senator won his point. He exaggerated the deficiencies of professional diplomats to make a better case for a newcomer to diplomacy. But that doesn't mean that on another occasion he might not be found ardently defending the Foreign Service against unfair criticism by others.

A recent *Saturday Evening Post* article on Senator Connally pictured him as an extremely complex and many-sided personality—a man frequently irascible, impulsive and indiscreet, quick on the draw with the first barbed comment that pops into his mind on the spur of the moment, but also outspokenly honest, loyal to the principles in which he believes, and in the final showdown always taking his stand where the national interest lies. Thus we have the paradox that a man whose off-the-cuff comments sometimes cause



concern in diplomatic circles is unfailingly a tower of strength in the building of a strong foreign policy for the free world.

Born in McLennan County, Texas, in August, 1877, Tom Connally won his spurs in politics when he was elected to the Texas legislature in 1900. Since then he has never lost an election. He was elected to Congress in 1916, and moved over to the Senate twelve years later. His early hero, both in foreign and domestic affairs, was Woodrow Wilson, and to this day he frequently quotes Wilson in his public speeches. Thus all through his more than three decades in Congress, of which twenty-two have been as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he has consistently fought for the broad and enlightened foreign policy which would serve the real interests of the Nation.

#### *A Leader in Foreign Policy*

During the wartime and postwar years, Senator Connally's achievements have been legion. He was one of the floor leaders in charge of repealing the Arms Embargo in the critical months before the United States entered the last war, and in getting the Lend-Lease Act passed. He sponsored the ratification of the United Nations Charter by the Senate, and many another major measure of American foreign policy. At international conferences he is a familiar figure, having attended a total of fourteen. He has played a

particularly influential role as an adviser to the Secretary of State at the various meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers, and as a member of various American delegations to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

But perhaps the Senator's greatest contribution to American foreign policy has been in Washington rather than abroad. His homely common sense and shrewd insight into public psychology have made him invaluable as a draftsman of foreign policy legislation, and as an adviser on how and when to present it and push for its passage. The Department's representatives in dealing with Congress value his sage advice above that of any one else on the Hill, and are outspoken in their praise of his helpfulness in legislative matters.

Yet although the Senator is helpful to the Department, he is insistent also on the Department giving him its full trust and confidence. When he was not consulted on such an important matter as the recent U. S. vote in the United Nations' cease-fire appeal to Communist China, and had to be confronted with the angry criticism of colleagues in the Senate, the Senator made no bones about his displeasure. Assistant Secretaries Rusk and Hickerson spent a difficult morning with him, during which, according to James Reston of the *New York Times*, "Mr. Connally, an artist at Texas diplomacy, conveyed to the visitors in his own way that a little less 'sudden diplomacy' sure would ease his pain."

## Senator Pat McCarran

BY JOAN DAVID



Pat McCarran, D., Nevada

"Anyone who enjoys work certainly can have a hell of a good time in this office" is the sign that greets the eye on entering the small suite occupied by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada and his staff on Capitol Hill. If anything, that sign is an understatement. Hardest worker in the office is the Senator himself. As one staff member plaintively put it, "By working at top speed all day, you can be even with The Boss when you go home at night. But by the time

he gets to his desk at eight the next morning, he's way ahead of you. Not only does he take work home with him at night, but he starts in on it again when he wakes up in the morning, around four or five a.m.!"

McCarran is the first native-born Nevadan to be elected to the United States Senate. He was born in 1876 and he likes to think of his birthdate as "a century after the Declaration of Independence." An only child, he worked summers during his high school and college years herding sheep, gradually acquiring a flock of his own. At the University of Nevada he attracted notice as a star debater and popularity as a star athlete. On the football team he

first played left guard, then right tackle. He claims he's "never been left of center since."

McCarran was 26 when he was elected to the Nevada State Legislature. While there he introduced (in 1904) the first bill for an 8-hour day. It was for the miners and smelters of Nevada. There, too, he continued the reading of Blackstone he had started in his ranching days (the marks of the saddle thongs still show on the old volumes) and was admitted to the bar when his 3-year Legislative term was up. Next he became a District Attorney of Nye County and was later elected Chief Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court. None of his decisions has been overruled. McCarran is very proud of the fact that the law firm he established soon after that judicial interlude still exists (McCarran and Wedge) although associates have changed and he does not actively practice now. Nevada has no law school of its own and it has become traditional there now for promising young men who want to study law to come to Washington. McCarran gets them daytime jobs—there are always five or six of them on his own staff—and they go to school at nights. Thirty-eight such proteges have now graduated and gone back home with the result that there are "City and District Attorneys all over the state who are devoted to him."

#### *In Politics for Forty Years*

At 74, Pat McCarran has been in politics off and on for forty years. He is now serving his fourth term in the Senate. Although a Democrat, the political position he can be said to have followed most consistently has been that of Nevada's US spokesman. Nevada's welfare has even been incorporated into some of the major foreign legislation he has sponsored. Both his proposed China Aid Act of a



few years ago and more recently the Spanish Assistance Act contained provisions for loans of silver bullion to those two countries.\* On non-Nevada issues, it's not his Party, but his conscience, that is his guide.

#### *Energetic and Conscientious*

McCarran takes his Congressional obligations with an earnest sense of duty. While others may attend Committee hearings when it is convenient, McCarran makes sure that nothing else interferes. Keeping up with Senatorial Committee work is a full-time job in itself. For McCarran, Chairmanship of the powerful Senate Judiciary Committee during the Eighty-first Congress meant attending the bulk of the 330 separate hearing sessions held by the Committee and its subcommittees (the Judiciary Committee handles over 40% of the Senate's business). He usually gets one or two calls before a meeting from members who just can't make it but say that anything he approves will be all right with them. In addition, McCarran is Chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee which handles the budget for the Justice, Commerce and State Departments, and he is a very vocal member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid and played a leading part in the establishment and work of the ECA Watchdog Committee.

McCarran's physical energy leaves his colleagues amazed, his assistants exhausted, and the opposition wondering just what hit them. He never seems to get tense or tired and claims that he is refreshed simply by turning from one problem to another.

McCarran believes that the Appropriations Committees are just beginning to realize the full extent of their legislative responsibilities and power. He feels that in the current session this broadened concept will be developed and exercised.

#### *Views on the Foreign Service*

So far as the Foreign Service itself is concerned, McCarran declares that while this is bound to be a year in which defense items must have budgetary priority, the Foreign Service is an important civilian element in the safeguarding of our national security. He does protest, though, that certain elements of the Foreign Service have lost touch with the things that make up America. He feels that these elements are prone to apologize for the "American Way of Doing Things", rather than holding the American methods and ideals out as firm guides to countries that do not enjoy the benefits of our way of life. For this reason he feels that appointments made from all walks of American life can contribute immeasurably to a speed up of negotiations and resultant understanding between countries. The so-called "career diplomat", he says, "is brought up from the beginning in the obscurities of diplomacy, rather than the realities of international relations." He singled out the "Exchange of Persons program" as one that was certainly all to the good. Also he would favor doing everything possible to improve our relations with our southern neighbors.

Uppermost in his mind regarding the Department is to "clear the State Department of those who are sympathetic with communist activities or with the so-called One World movement." He also feels that the Department has improperly appropriated to itself a share in telling the Defense Department what to do. McCarran's aides are quick to point out that this is not an anti-State Department prejudice, but a question of issues. Most recently, McCarran has been

defending the Department's stand on the interpretation of the Internal Security Act as against that made by the Justice Department.

McCarran's legislative record reveals a considerable interest in aviation. He sponsored the first bill for a separate Air Force—in 1936. He was largely responsible for the Civilian Pilot Training Program, and he authorized the bill for the establishment of the Civil Aeronautics Authority. His campaign listing of his achievements for Nevada, incidentally, includes along with roads, dams, post offices, etc., some ten Nevada airports for which he helped secure federal funds. The Las Vegas airport is known officially as McCarran Field.

McCarran led the "anti-court packing" fight during Roosevelt days. In 1946 he sponsored the Administrative Procedures Act which generally tidied up and made uniform the regulations governing cases tried before those agencies (such as the Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Communications Commission, etc.) which act as courts as well as prosecutors. His 1951 contribution along these lines is the recently introduced Omnibus Bill which is a complete revision and codification of the hundreds of old immigration and naturalization laws which had grown into a hodgepodge over the years.

DP legislation (one of his few notable defeats) and the Internal Security Act have brought McCarran as bad public relations on a national scale as almost any one of his colleagues has ever had on any issue. McCarran was urged not to stick out his neck on the question of admitting DP's to this country. Friends pointed out that it was an explosive issue and didn't affect Nevada at all. But the Senator felt he must protect the country against being overrun by communist agents and by cheap foreign labor. McCarran makes no attempt to combat his bad publicity. He sends out press releases on particularly important issues, but never on himself. He almost never accepts speaking engagements. While one may disagree with him, it is impossible on going into the debates on these, or any issues on which he takes a stand, to fail to recognize his sincerity. His staff vouches for the fact that he goes into a subject exhaustively before making up his mind. When he does, it is almost impossible to shake his conviction that he is right.

McCarran's staff, who treat him with all the reverence due a prophet, feel sad but resigned about his bad press. They wish that when events prove him right there could be some publicity too. Almost wistfully they point out that during the debates a few years ago when McCarran was urging aid for Chiang to combat the Red menace in China "he predicted what has happened in Korea."

Hundreds of people come to McCarran's office every week. The largest classifiable groups among those who are not government officials are like the young man in an Air Force uniform who came just as I was leaving to "see about gettin' my wife here from Italy." Next come those who want free legal advice on establishing residence in Nevada with its twin attractions of quick divorce and no state income tax.

Although his staff usually takes care of these as well as many others, McCarran personally sees a great many people in his office. The overflow he sees at home where his wife keeps track of business appointments from about 7:30 on for most evenings. He almost never takes the time for any of Washington's social life. As for peace and quiet and time to call his own—that must wait, he ruefully explains, until he gets back into the sage brush country. But after all, he philosophizes "It's better to wear out, than to rust out."

\*Aid to Spain as finally passed by Congress, McCarran's fourth try on this pet project, was incorporated into ECA's Marshall Plan activities.



# Senator J. William Fulbright

BY AVERY F. PETERSON

If one characteristic of Senator Fulbright were to be selected it would be that, above all, he is an intense person. No sham or facade here—there's a practicality about those



J. William Fulbright  
D., Arkansas

barrel cuffs of his white shirt and a purposefulness in the worn edges of his ample briefcase that gives a clue to the man. If you were to place him on a football team, there'd be only one spot: quarterback. He would fit there, alert, versatile, wide-  
visioned and quick to note a strategic opportunity or a shift by the defensive team; the leader and coordinator. At times he talks in a staccato reminiscent of quarterbacks.

Senator Fulbright is intensely proud of the student exchanges

under the legislation which bears his name. This Act, well known to the Foreign Service, makes use of part of the foreign fund proceeds of disposals of surplus property to facilitate exchanges of teachers, research scholars and students. It is by far the largest United States program of educational exchange. United States citizens are assisted in maintenance and other costs of their formal education abroad, foreigners being assisted mainly as regards the cost of their transportation to pursue scholarly activities in this country. While Fulbright funds are relatively small in dollar amount—a ceiling equal to \$20 million of foreign currency for educational exchanges with any one country, and not more than the equivalent of \$1 million per annum for any particular country—it is from such "acorns" that strong bonds of international friendship and understanding grow.

## *"International Understanding in Depth"*

Senator Fulbright believes profoundly in the value of international understanding in depth. He is deeply impressed with the benefits which follow a gaining of the confidence and friendly understanding of the relatively few who have a chance or destiny to be leaders. In this connection he cites the mutually benevolent results upon United States-Turkish relationships which flow from the works and efforts of Robert College. Did his own experience as a Rhodes scholar at Oxford influence this opinion? "Undoubtedly," replied the Senator. "I gained a knowledge of the United Kingdom—and through travel and contact at the 'home' level came to know the peoples of Britain, France and other continental countries at a period when, as a student, I had the time, openness of mind and youthful inclination to learn about foreigners from the ground up. I found there wasn't a great deal of difference between peoples. Usually the smug feeling that we're 'different' or 'better' or 'more honest' simply reflects prejudices that stem from lack of understanding of the other fellow."

He doubts whether either tourism or broadcasting can be a satisfactory substitute for educational exchanges. "By the time a man's acquired the wherewithal to be a tourist, his preconceptions are usually fairly well fixed and he travels with a protective insulation for his own views." The Senator remarked upon tourists' preferences for association with people of their own tongue, social standing and, if possible, nationality. Generally the travel is to the main cities—the least representative part of any country—with diversions *à la Montmartre* and a net impression that foreigners are degenerate. As for the radio, even given the best of intentions and performance, the Senator doubts if such mass media methods compare in effectiveness with what he calls "understanding in depth." "After all," he reflected, "the people of Europe have been barraged with broadcasts for twenty years—ever since the time of Goebbels. I'm afraid they've insulated their ears and trained their minds to discount what is fed to them over the radio. There is a great outpouring, you know—even here at home." We suspect the Senator's home radio is used selectively.

## *Educational Exchange a "Two-Way Street"*

The idea that educational exchanges constitute a "Two Way Street"\* is very much in the mind of the Senator. Even though there is an excess of Fulbright exports (more Americans aided in study abroad than foreigners in study here) this is another instance, as often, in which it is the imports that count. Americans appreciate the values contributed by students and educators from overseas as witness the voluntary provision of maintenance by Greek Letter societies and dormitory groups and the spontaneous creation of scholarships for students whose tuition cannot be paid with the foreign currencies available under the Act. The presence of these scholars and a better understanding of their attitudes and educational methods is a broadening influence in American academic life. "And outside, as well," observed the Senator. "Why, one of the exchange scholars at the University of Arkansas, in my home town of Fayetteville, was a Greek, six feet two and of the stamp of ancient Spartans—he caused the local boys a little revision of their previous ideas of Greeks which had been based mostly on their contact with a shoeshine proprietor of Greek descent."

Probably the United States is one of the most difficult of nations for an outsider to understand, in the Senator's opinion. So much of the exterior facade and the ideas and things we export sometimes seem in sharp contrast to the simple virtues of tolerance and open-handed friendship and trust which, at the core, are attributes of the nation. Hollywood—our advertising—our gadgets—our largess and penchant for charity of the "big" but no-contact type—these obfuscations of the real America may well cause flights of dismay and uncertainty among peoples of friendly nations. Thus it becomes all the more essential that those from overseas who as scholars and teachers have stature in their own communities shall be the ones to sojourn with us awhile in common pursuits on the campus, in the

\*Department Publication No. 3893 was on his desk: Report of U. S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, June 30, 1950.



metropolitan laboratory and in the classroom. In this manner, for example, the shyness of the Englishman (which the Senator considers a defense mechanism for character preservation in over-populous Britain) blends with the loquaciousness of campus Americans. The latter while working on the "Limey" nevertheless perceive certain advantages in his economy of speech and orderliness.

During our interview, Colonel C. G. Irish, an American long resident in France and there associated with Standard Oil and also a member of the "Commission" in France (established for educational exchange purposes) dropped in to discuss with Senator Fulbright certain operational and other problems: How the draft would affect the program—why it would be better not to fill quotas with second or third-raters ["Agreed! One sorry one does more harm than . . ."] but rather to go in for shorter-term exchanges of adult specialists, professional people and labor experts. The Senator had told us earlier that as an incidental dividend from educational exchanges the larger American corporations were also interested in the program from the pragmatic angle that students of proven capacity, versed in languages and knowledgeable of foreigners provided a valuable reservoir of potential executive personnel. It was evident, however, that the praise of Col. Irish, both for the program and its management, had a more profound source. He spoke feelingly of his conviction that these educational exchanges, certainly in France, provided a nucleus of international understanding whose value could scarcely be overestimated. It was an asset acquired without a single word of criticism from any non-communist quarter in France. Col. Irish keeps a paternal eye on Fulbrighters in France and incidentally, is a firm exponent of the idea of getting to know the language *well* if you're going to know the country at all; in this, he supports one of the first principles used in selecting exchanges.

"Any views on the Foreign Service—any suggestions, criticisms, comments?" The reply is prefaced by a friendly smile albeit accompanied by a fleeting gleam in the eyes

which now take us in from a more reposed position on the contoured leather back of the Senator's office chair. This late University President, ex-professor of Law and former Anti-trust official (prior to the congressional nod in 1942) is not so obtuse as to overlook the fact that the program we have been discussing and which is of such intense personal interest is managed largely by the Department of State and Foreign Service. If there were serious criticisms we'd have heard of them earlier in the interview. Besides, weren't there commendable references to so-and-so and his ability to deal with and obtain teamwork from educators and institutions at every academic level in Europe? And wasn't there mention made, in a tone of approbation, of certain personalities connected with the Washington management? All this is conveyed by a glance and a gesture—the sort of eyeful that lets Right End know he's the player that's due to take a pass.

But the spoken words themselves are of different vein and are worthy of Departmental attention since they come from the lips of a member none other than the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on State Department Organization. He protests the frequency of transfers of Foreign Service personnel and thinks this two-or-three-year shuffling of assignments simply wastes talent of people just getting into position to produce. "I don't care how often you move the unimportant people—(this with a smile)—the service attachés, political folk and those on reporting assignments—but you must not keep shifting Cultural Affairs Officers all the time. I've been after Jim Webb on this matter already."

At 45, a Senator of 6 years seniority and national repute, and with a distinguished earlier career in the law, in education and government service, the Gentleman from Fayetteville, Arkansas might automatically be called a "comer" if it wasn't such a contradiction in terms for one who so clearly has already Arrived. We are glad to see him on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and predict great things from him in that arena. For us, Senator Fulbright is a "comer".

## Representative John J. Rooney

BY CORNELIUS J. DWYER

Representative John J. Rooney, Democrat, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for State,

Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary, was born in the Brooklyn district which he now represents. His 300,000 constituents are mostly working people in various industries and along the Brooklyn waterfront. The Brooklyn Army Base and Naval Clothing Depot are within his area and many of the Federal employees of the Brooklyn Navy Yard are among his constituents. Rooney is one of the hardest working members of Congress and is proud of his 99.2 percent record on

roll calls during his six years in the House. Some New York City congressmen are noted for yielding to the temptation to leave Washington early on Friday and come back late on Monday or Tuesday; but not Rooney. His record of attendance is the best in the New York delegation and one of the best in the Congress.

Rooney is a strong supporter of the Irish Republic's claim for sovereignty over Northern Ireland and has put the Department on the spot on this ticklish issue a number of times.

### *Has Made a Study of the Department and the Foreign Service*

In his position as Chairman of the Subcommittee which passes on State Department appropriations, Congressman Rooney has been delving deeply into the operations of the Department and the Foreign Service for a number of years. He has had an opportunity to observe very closely the Department's campaign to rid itself of security risks from its beginning a number of years ago, and has stated publicly that he felt the Department was "quite clear of subversives". In fact, he feels that the Department has done a much better job in this field than some other Executive departments. Rooney's Committee, when it was under Republican leader-



John J. Rooney, D., New York



ship in the 80th Congress, went over the entire list of alleged subversives, brought up once more last year by a member of the upper house, and at the time approved the Department's actions with respect to all of them.

#### *Has Made a Number of Inspection Trips*

Rooney has made a number of trips abroad inspecting Foreign Service posts and has a genuine appreciation of the work which the Foreign Service does. He has been a strong fighter for benefits for the lower ranking personnel, as well as a supporter of the moves which have been taken since the end of the war to streamline the Department's operations and its efficiency. He has been quite critical of the Foreign Service and of the Department when he felt criticism was due, notably as regards to the Department's acquisition of what he calls "white elephants" as consular

and ambassadorial residences abroad; but he is not the kind of committee chairman who is interested in getting headlines or scoring debating points. All those who have appeared before him agree that he has been most fair in his treatment of them.

Rooney is a graduate of Fordham University's School of Law, class of 1925, was a practicing attorney in Brooklyn for about 15 years, and on January 1, 1940, was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Kings County (Brooklyn) by our present Ambassador to Mexico, former District Attorney William O'Dwyer. He served as assistant District Attorney for four and a half years, taking part in the prosecution of the notorious gang of killers called Murder Inc., and was elected to Congress in June 1944 in a special election. He has two sons and a daughter.

## Representative Karl Stefan

BY DAVID H. McKILLOP



Karl Stefan, R., Nebraska

On a farm near Zeb-  
rakov, Bohemia, on  
March 1, 1884, a friend  
of the Foreign Service  
was born—Karl Stefan,  
Republican Congress-  
man from Nebraska's  
Third District since  
1935 and the ranking  
minority member of  
the House Sub-Commit-  
tee on Appropriations  
for the State, Justice,  
and Commerce Depart-  
ments and the Federal  
Judiciary. The future  
Congressman, however,  
was not destined to

grow up as a Bohemian  
farm boy, for in the year following his birth, he accom-  
panied his parents to the United States.

#### *The Horatio Alger Tradition*

Nebraska became home for young Karl Stefan. There his life developed along lines we like to think of as typically American—a pattern demonstrating that by hard work, toughness of moral fiber and good common sense a man can eventually reach his objectives. In Karl Stefan's case it was from Western Union messenger boy to Capitol Hill.

Mr. Stefan was educated as a good Nebraskan, and *ipso facto* a good American, in the public schools of Omaha and continued his scholastic endeavors at a YMCA night school and through correspondence courses. He is now the holder of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the National University, Washington.

He was additionally educated in the working world of practical experience. Starting out as messenger, he was successively telegraph operator, news and magazine writer, reporter, city editor, and radio news commentator.

Congressman Stefan, however, has not contented himself with wielding the pen alone. Thus he has been a private in the Illinois National Guard and a lieutenant in the Nebraska National Guard. During World War I, he was an instructor in radio code. Foreign duty took him to the Philippines, where as a member of the Constabulary he was awarded the

Philippine Constabulary Medal for service in the pacifica-  
tion of Luzon and the Meritorious Service Medal of the  
National Volunteers of the Philippines. He is an honorary  
Brigadier General in that organization. Not without reason,  
Mr. Stefan in 1935 was a member of the Congressional Com-  
mittee aiding in the inauguration of the Philippine Com-  
monwealth Government in Manila, which awarded him the  
Philippine Medal of Military Merit.

In addition to membership in many civic and other or-  
ganizations, Mr. Stefan has been adopted by no less than  
four tribes of American Indians—the Omahas, the Winne-  
bagos, the Poncas, and the Santee Sioux—and in Indian  
tongue given the apt name of "Pah-Hug-Mon-Thee," or to us  
interlopers, "Leader Man." Yet he has not been too busy  
to raise a family. He is married and has two grown chil-  
dren, a son and a daughter.

#### *Has Inspected Many Foreign Service Posts*

His genuine interest in the Foreign Service and his mem-  
bership in the Appropriations Sub-committee passing on  
funds for the Department of State, have taken him to For-  
eign Service posts throughout the world. In 1948, he was a  
member of a Congressional group surveying Foreign Service  
and Marshall Plan operations in Europe. Interest in Ger-  
man food conditions took him to the bits and pieces of  
Hitler's "1,000-year Reich." Mr. Stefan is a world traveler  
and as such speaks many foreign languages.

And what does this quiet, well-dressed, experienced and  
keen Congressman think of the Foreign Service? Sitting at  
his broad mahogany desk and toying with his horn-rimmed  
glasses, he said:

"I believe that our Foreign Service is now the best in  
the world. It has not always been, but the improvement in  
the last twenty years has been phenomenal. As is inevitable  
in every organization, there are a few bad apples, and every  
effort should be made to eliminate them, but the great ma-  
jority of the Service is made up of men and women the  
American people can be proud to have as their representa-  
tives abroad."

"But Foreign Service people should never forget that  
they are a little bit of America abroad," Mr. Stefan added,  
"and as such they should strive to win the respect and  
confidence of the people among whom they are living by  
upholding the best traditions of American conduct and  
thinking."



"And if we have such a Service, it should have the ultimate authority for handling the country's relations abroad," Mr. Stefan went on to explain. "It should not be placed in a position where it can be circumvented by some other United States Government agency. Thus I have opposed on the floor of the House sending ECA representatives abroad not only entitled to the highest diplomatic rank but armed with a satchel full of money to boot. Naturally, foreigners will listen to the man with the money and politely ignore the Chief of the Diplomatic Mission whatever his titular powers and responsibilities may be."

#### *Favors Frequent Home Leave*

In order that members of the Foreign Service do not lose touch with American life, Mr. Stefan has favored appropriations to assure their ability to return more frequently to the United States. He has also supported other measures devoted to building up a strong service with the *esprit de corps* that stems from a fair system of promotions, reasonable security, and good salaries and allowances. In return, he expects us "to deliver the goods" to the American people in effective performance.

"On my committee which handles appropriations for the State Department, there is a comparatively rapid turnover of membership reflecting the change of political fortunes," he explained. "Members responsible for deciding on Foreign Service funds frequently have a startlingly meager knowledge of what the Foreign Service is and does, and the demands on their time due to the multiplicity of their other Congressional duties, prevent them from finding out on their own initiative. To them, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary is just a man from Mars. It's up to the Department of State and the Foreign Service to help them out—to let them know, for instance, how the Foreign Service works, what it accomplishes and what are its problems. Only with such knowledge can members of the committee approach the consideration of Foreign Service appropriations intelligently and to the benefit of all concerned. Complete frankness in our relations with one another should be the basis for the confidence and respect Congress ought to have for the Foreign Service and vice-versa."

Because he feels one of the most vital bulwarks against Communist machinations is a solvent United States Government, Mr. Stefan pointed out that this year an effort must be made to cut down non-defense spending. He believes that it is all the more important, therefore, that the greatest care be devoted to backing up with justifying evidence requests for Foreign Service appropriations. He said he personally regards the Foreign Service as one of our first lines of defense, and if just cause for funds can be shown and evidence produced that they will be well spent, there should be no difficulty in obtaining them. The Foreign Service, however, should not regard itself as an exception to the sacrifices the whole country must make in response to the lowering international situation.

In closing the interview, the Congressman remarked that the time has come for the older men like himself to turn over the reins to the young men of the country. Mr. Stefan, however, is still very much a going concern, combining wisdom and experience with a youthful vigor and enthusiasm. The Foreign Service hopes he will feel like continuing on in high public office for many years to come.

## Representative Thomas E. Morgan

BY FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS



Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pennsylvania

Six-foot-three-inch Thomas E. Morgan, Democratic Member of Congress from the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania, owes his interest in foreign affairs not only to his feeling of the importance of America's external relations in today's world, but also to the fact that he comes from an area which is heavily industrialized and contains thousands of Americans of foreign birth or recent foreign ancestry.

"Germans, Poles, Russians, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, Italians, Greeks, Scandinavians, Syrians and people of many other nationalities have migrated to Western Pennsylvania over a period of generations," says Representative Morgan. "Some are farmers and some are business men, but the majority of them work in coal mines, steel mills and other industries. These constituents of mine have a lot of interest in foreign affairs. I am glad

to be able to reflect that interest by serving on the House Foreign Affairs Committee."

One of ten physicians serving in Congress, Representative Morgan—or Dr. Morgan, as he is more usually called—was first elected to the Seventy-ninth Congress in 1944. His district comprises Washington and Greene counties in Southwestern Pennsylvania. He is now in his fourth term, a fact which represents no mean achievement in view of the turbulent politics of his district and the tough primary contests he has to undergo each time election year comes around. For three of his four terms he has served on the Foreign Affairs Committee, having passed up a seat on Appropriations to get it.

Now 44, Dr. Morgan was born at Ellsworth, Pennsylvania, on October 13, 1906. Of Welsh and English descent, he is the son of a coal miner, and is very much a self-made man. He was educated in the public schools of Washington County and is a graduate of Waynesburg College, in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, having worked his way through. He graduated from Wayne University Medical School in Detroit in 1934 and started practicing medicine and surgery in Fredericktown, Pennsylvania in 1935. In a few years he built up a large practice and is still active on week-ends, flying home to meet patients on Fridays and Saturdays in the clinic which he and an associate operate in Fredericktown.

"I like to keep my hand in, and maintain contact with



my patients," he says. "After all, medicine is my profession."

There is nothing at all peculiar, Dr. Morgan thinks, about a medical man entering upon a political career. Practicing medicine gives a man a lot of insight into human nature he points out, and helps him to meet people in all walks of life. It was through his extensive medical work among the industrial workers of his district that he first became widely known. Because of his wide acquaintance and his organizing ability, he early attained a leadership position in the district and was persuaded by local Democratic leaders to undertake a political as well as a medical career.

Dr. Morgan says that he does not as yet know a great deal about the Foreign Service. But he hastens to add that he is deeply interested in the men and women who serve the United States abroad, and hopes to get to know them a lot better. He has had one official trip to Europe, but as it was connected with medical problems of veterans rather than with foreign affairs he did not stop in at any embassies or consulates.

#### *Interested in Foreign Service Health Problems*

The fact that the Foreign Service too has medical problems interests Dr. Morgan very keenly. If the politics of his district would simmer down a little, so that he could spend more time traveling in foreign countries, he says that he would like to visit some of the unhealthful posts and see what conditions are like. He wasn't too favorably impressed with the hospitals and medical facilities even of the highly developed European countries, and says he can well believe that Asia and Africa must leave a lot to be desired.

Another aspect of the Foreign Service which interests Dr. Morgan is its work in the labor field. His district is

highly unionized, with the American Federation of Labor, CIO and United Mine Workers all strongly represented. He knows a great deal about the trade union movement and about labor and industrial matters generally. He thinks that it is a good thing that the Foreign Service now covers labor developments closely in foreign countries, and that it uses a good many experienced labor union people as attachés in this field.

As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Dr. Morgan has two special areas of responsibility. He is chairman of the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Administration, which brings him into contact with the problems of the Department, the Foreign Service, the Economic Cooperation Administration, and other organizations in the foreign affairs field. Under the new geographical setup, he is also a member of the subcommittee which is concerned especially with the Near East, Middle East and Africa.

He is frank to say, however, that it is the broad problems of American foreign policy which are his principal interest. Insofar as geographical areas go, he is naturally interested in Europe, in view of the European origin of most of the families of his district, and would welcome a chance to study European political forces at first hand. He would also like to see for himself what conditions are like in the Near and Middle East and in Latin America.

If he gets a chance to visit some Foreign Service posts, Dr. Morgan wants to meet as many Foreign Service people as he can. He thinks people in the Service have a tough job to do, especially in the more difficult and remote posts, and he'd like to see how they stand up under it and to talk over problems of living conditions, pay scales and morale. A very human guy, Dr. Morgan—and one that the Service would like. We ought to get to know him better.

## *Service Glimpses* →

Top: 1. FSO and Mrs. John Pennington Gardiner were hosts at the reception in Tokyo following the August 16th wedding of Robert J. Lane and the former Clarissa G. Hein. Evacuated with Embassy Seoul, Mr. and Mrs. Lane are now assigned to the Diplomatic Section, USPOLAD, Tokyo. 2. FSS and Mrs. Howard J. Ashford, Jr. (she was the former Virginia P. Allen) cut the cake following the ceremony at their July 15th wedding in Berlin. 3. Highlight of Penang's costume party was FSO LaRue R. Lutkins as the baby tended by Chinese amah Mrs. Lutkins. 4. Just after the Honor Awards ceremony at the Consulate at Vigo, Spain: l. to r., 1st row, Regulo Rivera (10 years' service); Consul Gerald Jones (10 years); Miss Toni Rowland; 2nd row, Antonio Rial; Emilio Villavicencio (20 years); Mario Alvarez (20 years); Jose Garcia (20 years); Santiago Garcia; Luis Alvarez. 5. (courtesy Robert W. Tucker) A few days before Christmas the USIE Information Center at Brussels was the scene of a ceremony that has yet to be matched at any other Foreign Service post. Ambassador Murphy presented honor awards (plus in-grade raises) to nine alien employees of the Embassy at Brussels and the Consulate General at Antwerp. The awards were given primarily for their exceptional loyalty and bravery during the winter of 1944-45 when the Nazis rained hundreds of V-bombs on Antwerp in an effort to shut down the port which was so essential to the Allied military supply system. Shown in the photo, l. to r., are: 1st row—C. Gustaf Andersson (Meritorious Service Award and 20-year length-of-service award), Marie C. Haak (Meritorious Service), Marianne Wagemans (Superior Service and 10-year length-of-service), Consul General George Tait, Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Victor Scheyvaerts (Meritorious Service), Louis Krekels (Commendable Service); 2nd row—Marcel Blaise (Meritorious Service), Ruffin Noppe (Meritorious Service), Joseph Luyckx (Meritorious Service), Victor De Smet (Commendable Service), Second Secretary Donald B. Calder (10-

year length-of-service), Counselor of Embassy Hugh Millard, Administrative Officer Denzil L. Page.

Bottom: 1. Minister John M. Cabot congratulates Paul Rokman who has just received his 10-year length-of-service pin. Watching is James Moriarty (photo courtesy G. Alonzo Stanford). 2. Labor Day in Tehran. Mrs. Grady, who has been the driving force behind the work on Tehran's projected community center watches construction on an outdoor auditorium. With her are, l. to r., Princess Firuz, Mrs. Robert Carr, Mrs. Leslie Rood, and Mrs. Claude Pepper (photo courtesy John H. Stutesman, Jr.). 3. Our first consular agent in Concepcion since the war, Kentucky-born, Chilean resident Courtland R. Sweet stands beneath two flags with his wife and Ambassador and Mrs. Claude G. Bowers. 4. At a reception last month at Ciudad Juarez: l. to r., Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis (guest of honor); Ambassador to El Salvador George P. Shaw, reporter Gilbert R. Calderon, John H. Stockmeyer (chairman of Juarez's Foreign Relations Committee), Col. Raul Michel (Mexican Consul General in El Paso), Consul General Stephen E. Aguirre, and El Paso businessman Maurice Schwartz (photo courtesy Blanche B. Lyons). 5. Mrs. Edith V. Scott, FSL, receives certificate and silver emblem for 28 years of service in the FS. American Consulate Durban, Union of South Africa, on December 7, 1950. From l. to r., Consul R. G. McGregor, Mr. Rosie Raffey, Mrs. Scott, Vice Consul Virgil E. Prichard, Miss Martha Bonham (FSS XI), Miss Claire Webster, Miss Thelma Wade, Miss June Johnson. Mrs. Scott is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garnham, who for many, many years were valuable employees of the Embassy in London. Mr. Erhardt, our Ambassador here, is authority for the statement that the old Consulate General in London could not have got on for years without the Garnhams. Mrs. Scott's brother has been employed by the Embassy there for many years now. (photo by Natal Daily News)



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*The American Foreign Service Association*

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

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### THE GREAT DEBATE

The brief, pained silence immediately following our reverses in Korea at the hands of the Chinese Communists, has since given way to the crescendo of the Great Debate. Its reverberations will now have reached even the farthest marches of the Foreign Service. Many months, however, may elapse before the pitch of voices is lowered and the basic issue definitely settled—shall the United States retreat from leadership of the Free World?

The jack-in-the-box appearance of the prophets of isolationism may have come as a surprise to many of us accustomed to believe that this type of public consultant was as thoroughly consigned to limbo as Chamberlain's umbrella. Yet for the State Department and the Foreign Service, the situation is perhaps comparable to a jump out of the fire and back into the frying pan. At least the country is now debating *issues* rather than engaging in an irresponsible mud-slinging contest, in which the Department and Foreign Service have been prominent and public targets.

This shift is welcome. In part, it relieves us of the distraction involved in constantly having to refute unfounded accusations, but in even greater part, it directs the mental energies of the country at a time of increasing national peril to problems wherein we feel at home and have an opportunity to make a constructive contribution, i.e., the consideration of basic issues of foreign policy.

Members of the Foreign Service as United States representatives abroad will be as directly affected by the final outcome of the Great Debate as any other single group. But in the determination of that outcome we also have a highly responsible role. The American people in arriving at a decision, on which not only their survival but that of the entire Free World may well depend, require the accurate appraisal of events and opinion abroad that it is the duty of the Department and the Foreign Service to provide. When has it ever been more vital that we fulfill this duty in absolute measure?

Louder perhaps than the voices of the Great Debate is the grating of Winston Churchill's hinge of fate.

### FOREIGN SERVICE VS. MILITARY SERVICE

If the present crisis explodes into all-out war, this country will probably find its greatest shortage in the category of young and vigorous manpower, able to tote a gun, pilot a plane, or man a landing craft. This means that any man under 40 with stamina, good reflexes and previous military experience is likely to be more useful to his country in a

combat job than in an intelligence job like the Foreign Service, regardless of his skill and experience in diplomacy.

A sizable proportion of the men in both the Departmental and the Foreign Services are reservists, nearly all of them reserve officer veterans of the last war. Of the approximately 5,100 men in the Departmental service, nearly 800 are reservists. The Foreign Service (excluding temporary HICOG employees) employs about 4,500 American men, of whom almost 1,100 are reservists.

It is apparent from these figures that a call up of all reservists in the Foreign Service would seriously impair its functioning. The impact would be especially severe with respect to officers in the junior and intermediate grades.

The Department's policy with respect to requesting deferment of reservists follows strict regulations laid down by the Department of Defense. The latter do not permit reservists to be exempted from a call to active duty and limit deferments to a period not to exceed six months in the case of individuals who are engaged in a critical occupation in a highly essential activity. Also, requests for deferment must be handled on an individual basis.

The Department's present policy is to seek deferments in individual cases in order to maintain reasonable continuity of persons engaged in essential activities who cannot be replaced by a qualified replacement within less than six months either because of shortages in recruitment sources or because the individual possesses unique skills or knowledge. Deferment requests must be handled on an individual basis only and are limited to a period of six months subject to extension if warranted. In addition, requests for short-term postponement in recall to military service not to exceed 90 days will be made in instances where the Department will require a considerable period of time in which to effect replacement of personnel who do not meet the criteria referred to above. While a substantial number of personnel would constitute the group for which a six months deferment would be requested, the Department does not plan to request extension of the six months deferment period for more than a few key men.

If the Department of Defense does not modify its policy regarding the recall of reservists, the State Department may well be faced with the problem of replacing one quarter of the Foreign Service's permanent male staff at a time when the requirements of economic warfare and mutual assistance have greatly increased the work load on our overseas missions. If some relaxation of Defense's regulations can be obtained, however, we suggest that the Department adhere to the following three criteria in asking for deferments:

First, if the Army, Navy, or Air Force wants a man for a combat job, let him go without question.

Second, if the military want one of our men for a house-keeping job: public relations, adjutant, supply officer, etc., try to keep him in the Foreign Service where his skills can be used to better advantage.

Third, if the armed forces want him for an intelligence job (which is the most probable) let the Department and Defense determine as objectively as possible whether he will be more useful to the country in the job the military wants him for or in the job he is doing.

Above all, this country cannot afford to let sentiment interfere with the determination of the best use of our manpower. We should adopt neither the theory that veterans should not be asked to put in another four years until all non-veterans have been called up, nor the attitude that it is more patriotic to sit behind a desk in the Pentagon than it is to go out to an exposed Foreign Service post on intelligence or operational duty.



# ON BEING SELECTED OUT

By J. CHARLES THOMPSON

I was selected out.

Rationalizing that statement on the basis of my own case would be pointless. The most avid proponents of selection out admit that the promotion of Class VI officers is rather dependent on chance. Personally, I don't think I was ever potential Ambassador material, and at the risk of provoking a cry of "Sour grapes," I will add that I am not particularly unhappy to be out, although I look back with pleasure on much of the time I spent in the Service.

I do feel that my experiences will be interesting to most Foreign Service personnel and of possible value to some.

The whole thing started with the "Dear John" letter that I received at a small, time-and-a-half-for-retirement post. I took the letter to the principal officer and asked his advice on "improving my performance." He told me he was surprised I had not been promoted and that the report he would write in August would assure my promotion the following year.

Before long, I got orders transferring me to a large Embassy, and my friends all said, "See, they wouldn't be transferring you if they were sharpening the axe." I later found that this transfer was meant to provide a chance for a better rating at another post. I waited at my first post until a replacement arrived, which took months, so it was September before I reached my new post, though I gave up nine days of home leave to catch an early ship. Thus the report from the new post covered only my work for three months.\*

## *Does Three Months Constitute Another Chance?*

This was the first mistake that should be a warning to recipients of the "Dear John" letter. If you get a transfer, don't think it means you are out of danger, but fly to your new post, giving up all your leave, if necessary. Let the family follow at their leisure.

While passing through Washington, I stopped at the Performance Measurement Office of FP. The interview was neither enlightening nor encouraging. The remark that sticks in my mind was in reply to my report of my principal officer's comment. I was told, "Don't count on that too much. We always have to contend with chiefs in the field who are trying to push their favorites."

My stay at the Embassy was uneventful, except for a certain tension—unavoidable under the circumstances—and a small ulcer that I started to hatch. The first official news of my selection out was marked: "CONFIDENTIAL, for the Ambassador's eyes only." That made me question the wisdom of my frankness in admitting to everyone that I was up before my last board. However, subsequent Personnel Action slips, which came through routine channels for all to see, bore the remark: "Mr. Thompson is being selected out of the Service under Sec. 635 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946."

\*On checking further the JOURNAL learned that the reporting job Mr. Thompson might have filled at the large Embassy he mentions was already filled when he arrived by a man whose replacement had come more speedily. That left visa work as the only slot to be filled.

The Department has frequently stated that FSO's who are selected out will be given the opportunity to stay on as FSS. My talk with the Area Officer covered only a difficulty about my clearing the last post. I set it right with little delay, but had no other talks with anyone in FP. The silence as to my future plans was deafening. Incidentally, nobody mentioned the provision of the FS Act of 1946 that anyone appointed as FSO prior to the passage of that act should be selected out of CLASS VI only after a special board had considered his case. The provision may have been repealed or amended, or, for all I know, I may not yet be lawfully separated from the Service.

A little advice on procedure in your final clearance—you who may share my fate. Don't count on your final pay for a while. I submitted a voucher at the end of August, and received my check just before New Year's. And when computing your accumulated leave, remember that you are paid only for the *working* days during your leave period. Remember, too, that any delay you take *en route* home is not charged as leave, but hastens the effective date of your separation. After clearing customs in New York on my diplomatic passport, I found when I reached Washington that the effective date of my separation was about a week before my arrival in New York. It made no practical difference, but I was passed, possibly improperly, without customs examination.

Be sure to fill in the request for return of your retirement contributions. You may be blithely processed through Finance with no mention of this minor formality. Then when you ask, "Why is my final check so small?" you will eventually get the necessary form. In any case, the amount due cannot be computed until after your final pay has been figured. Your travel pay is a little better. You should receive that after the six-week delay to which you are presumably already accustomed.

## *Not a Bar to Other Jobs*

Finally, a more cheerful note. The fears you may have had about looking for work under the shadow of selection out are probably unfounded. In my experience, it has made no difference whatever to the Department or other Government agencies. As for civilian employers, when I explain that, out of the 3,500 that took the written examination, about 1,400 were given the oral, of whom 124 were appointed, and that of them, only some 75% remain, the usual reaction is, "You were certainly bucking a tough system, weren't you?" That is, I think, an understatement, if anything.

So best wishes to all my friends in the Field, and to those who may receive the "Dear John" letter, may you have better luck than I did, but if you don't, may it lie as lightly on you as it has and does on me.

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



## NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



Joan David

### On Capitol Hill

With last fall's elections a number of changes were made on the memberships of the Congressional committees which deal with foreign policy and with the administration and finances of the State Department and the Foreign Service.

In the house, the Appropriation subcommittee dealing with State Department finances differs only by one member from last year's roster. REPRESENTATIVE FRED MARSHALL, Democrat of Minnesota, has been added. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has been enlarged from 25 to 27 members. It lost four members: Democrats JOSEPH L. PFEIFER of Brooklyn, New York, and HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS lost in the primary and in the election respectively; REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DAVIS LODGE is now Governor of Connecticut. Four Democrats and two Republicans have been added to the Committee; they are Democrats BROOKS HAYS of Arkansas, CHET HOLIFIELD of California, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, JR., of New York, and MRS. EDNA F. KELLY of New York, and Republicans CHRISTIAN HERTER of Massachusetts and B. CARROLL REECE of Tennessee.

In the Senate the Foreign Relations Committee lost three Democratic members due to the election—Senators TYDINGS of Maryland, PEPPER of Florida and THOMAS of Utah. Replacing them on the Committee are Republican Senator TOBEY of New Hampshire and Democrats SPARKMAN of Alabama and GILLETTE of Iowa. Last year's division of eight Democrats to five Republicans has become seven Democrats and six Republicans. The Appropriations subcommittee which handles State and Foreign Service budgets lost two Democrats (Senators O'MAHONEY of Wyoming who took on other assignments, and ROBERTSON of Virginia, who was dropped from the subcommittee) and two Republicans (Senators YOUNG of North Dakota and KNOWLAND of California, both of whom were dropped). With the change in line-up from eight Democrats and five Republicans to six Democrats and five Republicans, there were no Democratic replacements. Republican additions to the committee are Senators WHERRY of Nebraska and MCCARTHY of Wisconsin.

### Personals

JOHN DRAPER ERWIN is to succeed HERBERT S. BURSLEY as Ambassador to Honduras. He was our Chief of Mission there from 1937 to 1947.

One former JOURNAL Editor, FSO HENRY S. VILLARD, is back in Washington on the Policy Planning Staff. Another, FSO JOHN M. ALLISON, is in Tokyo with the Dulles Peace Treaty Mission. Serving as Deputy to Mr. Dulles, Mr. Allison has been given the personal rank of Minister.

Former Ambassador to Iran JOHN WILEY is one of the U. S. Representatives in lend-lease negotiations with Russia.

JOHN C. DREIER is the new U. S. Representative on the Council of Organization of American States. He will have the rank of Ambassador.

Minister to Bucharest RUDOLPH E. SCHOENFELD is to become Ambassador to Guatemala. Ambassador RICHARD C. PATTERSON, JR., whom he replaces, will be assigned to Switzerland.

W. TAPLEY BENNETT JR., Officer in Charge of Central America and Panama Affairs, is coordinator for all prepara-

tions in connection with the forthcoming meeting of the Foreign Ministries of Latin America which will be held in Washington next month.

Retired FSO JAMES E. PARKS has been informed by the French Ambassador that he has been made Chevalier in the National Order of the Legion of Honor.

ROWENA ROMMEL of the Department's Point IV staff has been made deputy head of the Technical Assistance Service of UNESCO.

STUART W. ROCKWELL has been detailed to the Air Force as Special Assistant to the Secretary.

While flying to their first Foreign Service post Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT DELANEY were injured in the crash of an Italian airliner near Rome and their infant daughter, Mary Helen, was killed. The Delaneys were en route to Kuala Lumpur where he was assigned as Librarian for the USIS.

### Advanced Training Assignments

The new crop of Russian students includes FSOs DAVID KLEIN, DAVID MARK, JOHN NEWTON SMITH, KARL SOMMERLATTE, PHILIP VALDES, and CHARLES C. STEFAN. FSOs ARTHUR B. ALLEN and PETER R. CHASE will study Arabic. FSS HOWARD J. ASHFORD will receive training in Turkish and FSO ALEXANDER R. KEPLER will study Chinese.

Students at the current Inter-Agency Foreign Trade Course are: FSOs PHILIP AXELROD (Athens) JOHN INGERSOLL (Manila), RICHARD STEPHENS (Sydney), FSSs ERNA BECKETT (Paris), JOSEPH CHRISTIANO (Rotterdam), NANCY COLEMAN (The Hague), WILLIAM DREW (Lagos), EVELYN SCHWARTZTRABER (Sydney), MARSHALL WELLS (Paris), and VIRGINIA WOODWORTH (Bremen).

### High Cost of Living

We wonder if the Subcommittees on State Department appropriations will take note of the financial problems faced by our new Ambassador to Mexico. According to the *New York Times* Ambassadorial wardrobing and incidentals have put Mr. O'Dwyer \$15,000 in the hole.

### Appointments

Among the recent new appointments are: HENRY R. LABOUISSSE, JR.—Director, Planning Staff, Bureau of European Affairs; G. HAYDEN RAYNOR—Director, Office of British Commonwealth and Northern European Affairs; AMORY H. BRADFORD (of the *New York Times*), Special Assistant to the U. S. Deputy of the North Atlantic Treaty Council, Charles M. Spofford.

SAMUEL DE PALMA was the Deputy United States Representative and MARJORIE M. WHITEMAN one of the Advisers to the US Delegation at the Lake Success meeting last month of the UN Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

FSS JAMES G. EVANS, of the Consulate General at Bombay, and STANLEY NEHMER, of the Department's Economic Resources and Security Staff, were Advisers to the US Delegation at the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee at Lahore a few weeks ago.



### First Consular Training Course Since 1924

Successful applicants for specialized consular training reported to the Foreign Service Institute on January 2, 1951, and were welcomed to the Department by Sam D. Boykin, Director of the Office of Consular Affairs. This course is the latest addition to the Institute's program and is designed to provide members of the Foreign Service Staff Corps with basic training in the responsibilities of consular officers. After two weeks of instruction at the Institute, trainees are assigned to one of the consular divisions for intensive on-the-job training which includes actual participation in the work of the division. The course concludes with a week's survey of the work of all consular divisions and a trip to New York for briefing by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs, seamen's unions and steamship operators. (Details of the course were sent to the field in Personnel Circular number 53 of August 9, 1950.) Applications for training beginning July 2 and October 1, 1951 are now being received in the Department.



Department of State photo

#### COUNSULAR TRAINEES

Left to right: Ronald E. Loubert, Noumea; Mrs. Ruth B. Charles, Vienna; Edna J. Grenlie, Oslo; Edward W. Harding, Office of Consular Affairs; S. D. Boykin, Director, Office of Consular Affairs; Alfred H. Lovell, Office of Consular Affairs; Margaret Hussman, Singapore; Lois J. Rook, Lima; and William S. Rew, Goteborg.

\* \* \*

Rio's staff has been told that a new city ordinance requires cab drivers to examine the identification papers of all post-9 p.m. passengers. Data regarding the passengers, plus the destination, driver's name and license number are to be turned over to a fellow cab driver. All this is a precaution to protect Rio's cabbies who have been the victims of a rising number of night-time holdups.

In an interview published in the *Boston Herald*, Dean Robert B. Stewart of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts admitted that there have been some egregious blunders in our diplomatic history, but he explained that "the worst of these have been made when we failed to make use of our able career diplomats." The Fletcher School is well on the way to becoming a world center in its field, Dean Stewart declared, with Norway, Pakistan and Japan among the governments which are now sending students there. The Fletcher School is now accepting fellowship applications for the 1951-52 school year.

#### Our Advertisers

JOURNAL newcomers this issue include the STANDARD OIL COMPANY of New Jersey (which needs no introduction), the

PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY (see our Bookshelf page), and DEAK & COMPANY, foreign exchange specialists.

Among our old advertisers PHILIPPINE AIR LINES is promoting big game flights to Central India and RCA has sent a representative, Dr. Valdimir K. Zworkin, to South America to survey the development and potentialities of television there. The WALTER H. SWARTZ COMPANY wants us to reassure all its Foreign Service customers that the statement "We do not make stouts, portlys, double breasteds, extra pants or women's suits" applies only to the nylon cord advertised last month. The Swartz Company does fill special orders in all other materials.

#### AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Mrs. Havens and I appreciate the courtesy of the JOURNAL in permitting us to use this space to say to friends of the Foreign Service, both active and retired, how delighted we are with the beautiful silver tray, candelabra and large Paul Revere bowl, which were presented to us at the American Foreign Service Association luncheon January 11th.

We were deeply touched by the large number present, the gracious remarks of so many, the overwhelming words of Director General Butrick in making the presentation and, especially, the wonderful notes and letters so tastefully bound and included with the silver.

It was a thrilling, heart-warming, breath-taking experience. Words fail us adequately to express our thanks, but it is hoped the will to do so may be accepted for the deed.

May your shadows never grow less and yours days be crowned with blessings.

Sincerely yours,  
HARRY A. HAVENS.

#### BIRTHS

BARRETT. A daughter, Cherilyn Ellen, was born to FSO and Mrs. Raymond J. Barrett on January 31, 1951, in Mexico City where Mr. Barrett is assigned as Third Secretary of Embassy.

CALCOTE. A son, Richard Forrest, was born to FSS and Mrs. Robert K. Calcote on October 14, 1950, in Washington, D. C., while Mr. Calcote was on home leave.

DOYLE. A son, Stephen Burke, was born to FSS and Mrs. Walter B. Doyle on January 4, 1951, in Copenhagen, Denmark, where Mr. Doyle is stationed with ECA.

GAMSON. A son, Leland Paul, was born to FSO and Mrs. Arthur L. Gamson on December 30, 1950, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Gamson is assigned as Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

GLYNN. A son, Steven John, was born to FSS and Mrs. Ellis V. Glynn on November 28, 1950, in Colombo, Ceylon, where Mr. Glynn is file and mails clerk of the Embassy.

HODGE. A daughter, Winifred, was born to FSO and Mrs. Max Hodge on December 26, 1950, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hodge is one of the new FSO's (see page 55).

HOUSTON. A son, Robert Bruce Houston, III, was born to FSS and Mrs. Robert B. Houston, Jr., on June 24, 1950, at Bremerhaven, Germany, where Mr. Houston has been assigned as Vice Consul.

KRASA. A son, Stephen Eric, Jr., was born to FSS and Mrs. Stephen Krasa on December 28, 1950, in Copenhagen, Denmark, where Mr. Krasa is assigned as HICOG Permit Officer.

LARSEN. A daughter, Eva Hage, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Per Larsen on December 30, 1950, in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mrs. Larsen is assigned to the Agricultural Section of the Embassy.

MCCULLY. A daughter, Betsy Nichol, was born on December 19, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Edward N. McCully at Boston, Massachusetts, where Mr. McCully is now assigned for study in economics at Harvard University.

MEYER. A daughter, Kathleen Alice, was born to FSO and Mrs. Armin H. Meyer on October 10, 1950, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Meyer is currently assigned to the Department as Press Officer in the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs.

WHITE. A daughter, Diane Eyre, was born to FSO and Mrs. Ivan B. White on August 13, 1950, in Washington, D. C. Mr. White is assigned to the Department in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.





**Sourcebook on Atomic Energy.** By Samuel Glasstone.  
D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc. 1950. Illustrated. 546 pages.  
\$2.90.

REVIEWED BY A. G. SIMSON

The SOURCEBOOK OF ATOMIC ENERGY was prepared by Dr. Glasstone at the instance of the Atomic Energy Commission. It is a wholly reliable volume of atomic facts.

Such a book is particularly timely since it appears at a time when at least a general knowledge of the subject is of concern to nearly everybody. Moreover it is useful as a means of evaluating the flood of pseudo-scientific and imaginative literature on atomics with which the public is beset.

The book is adequately illustrated both with photographs and line drawings. It is primarily designed as a reference work; every paragraph is numbered and the indexing is complete, both as to a name index and a subject index. The SOURCEBOOK comprises 300,000 words of information on virtually the entire field from Chapter I—Foundations of Atomic Theory to Chapter XVIII—Radiation Protection and Health Physics. The author has shown admirable restraint in refraining from speculations and has confined himself to facts and such necessary principles, conclusions and theories as are well established and generally accepted as working bases. It is unfortunate that space does not permit reproducing herein a complete list of the chapter titles since they furnish a good idea of the scope of the book.

One might wish that more than a page or two were devoted to the history of the atomic concept which probably begins with the Hindus and certainly with the Greek school of atomists in the fifth century B. C. However Dr. Glasstone has dealt swiftly and concisely with only such history as is a

## The BOOK SHELF

Francis C. deWolf

Review Editor

necessary prelude to the development of the basic theories.

One of the considerations which makes the SOURCEBOOK so useful is the emphasis it places on the industrial and peacetime applications of nuclear energy. The urgency of world political problems during recent years has militated against investigations along lines which did not have more or less a direct military application. Yet it may well be that the industrial applications of atomic energy may prove to be the salvation of our tottering civilization—especially if the military uses greatly deplete or vitiate our manpower.

The non-technical reader who is seriously interested in atomic energy will find the SOURCEBOOK easier to follow if he first reads Dr. Hecht's "Explaining The Atom," which is an excellent non-technical treatment of the subject. It was reviewed in the July 1947 issue of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

### The People of Great Russia, A Psychological Study.

By Geoffrey Gorer and John Rickman, (first published in 1949). Chanticleer Press, Inc., 41 East 50th Street, New York. \$3.00, 236 pp.

A recent factor in the study of international relations is the intrusion of a new, and controversial, school of anthropo-psychologists which makes large claims about the international significance of certain childhood habits. This school, which includes such figures as Margaret Meade, the two authors and the late Ruth Benedict would make us believe that it can find an explanation for the attack on Pearl Harbor by studying the manner in which the Japanese arise in the morning. Anyone who has followed the public debate between leading psychologists knows that it is too early to swallow the entire bait, however logical it seems, of any one school of psychologists. In fact, the position taken in this book has received considerable criticism from other authorities, e.g., see "Psychiatric Interpretation of Russian History: A Reply to Geoffrey Gorer," by Irving Goldman in the October, 1950, issue of the *American Slavic and East European Review*.

Geoffrey Gorer has, on the basis of little direct knowledge, and by questionable interview sampling methods, endeavored to show a direct causal relationship between infantile experience (swaddling, in this instance) and mass cultural behavior. To give the book the effect of a fast paste job, John Rickman has added some sketches on peasant life in South Russia—interesting, but far from representative samples of Russian life—as he observed it in 1916-18 and as he wrote about it in 1919. On the basis of his very unscientific research into the habits of individual great Russians, Mr. Gorer comes to some very broad assumptions about the conduct of the Russian people as a society. The most tolerant reader will agree that the chapter on conclusions is the least believable of the book.

Despite the critical remarks above, however, a study of the book is worth while, always provided that it is regarded skeptically. Although far from convincing, this new anthropo-psychological school does offer an interesting approach. The sketches by Rickman are good if accepted for what they are. Many of Gorer's comments on the individual

### THE BEGINNINGS OF DIPLOMACY

By RAGNAR NUMELIN, Ph.D.  
Member, Scientific Society of Finland  
Finnish Minister to Belgium

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Russian—as opposed to his comments on the collective Russian—have some validity. However, regarding his main thesis, i.e. that swaddling is the key of Russian behavior, we must remember two of Gorer's statements: (1) "I have undoubtedly over-emphasized the importance of swaddling," and (2) "... I know nothing whatsoever about the society I am investigating." The first statement is totally true, the latter is partially true.

W. P. R.

**Natural Regions of the U.S.S.R.** By L. S. Berg. Translated from the Russian by O. A. Titelbaum, edited by J. A. Morrison and C. C. Nikiforoff. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1950. xxxi and 436 pages; 23 maps and 81 illustrations, \$10.00.*

Reviewed by HERBERT BLOCK

The Russian Translation Project of the American Council of Learned Societies—which deserves the gratitude of all students of Slav affairs—has issued another volume. The translation of Berg's standard textbook with its multitude of technical terms was in itself a major research undertaking; translator and editors have accomplished their task admirably and have enriched the book by a large number of pictures and maps.

Berg, now in his seventies, is one of Russia's pre-eminent geographers with active interests in many related fields such as geology, climatology, botany, zoology, and with an encyclopedic knowledge. It describes the physical-geographical features of the various regions of his vast country, their relief, geologic history, fauna, and flora. Excursions into the political and economic sphere are lacking; Berg, believe it or not, does not even quote Lenin and Stalin!

## NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DEWOLF

1. **Boswell's London Journal**—Edited by Frederick A. Pottle . . . \$5.00

The whole gamut of Eighteenth Century London, literate and literary, human and naughty—caviar for the cognoscente. Talk about stream of consciousness!

2. **This Is Russia—Uncensored** by Edmund Stevens . . . \$2.75

All you want to know (or almost all) about present-day Russia by an expert, the former Moscow correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*. The author won the Pulitzer Prize for his series of articles which form the basis of this book.

3. **The Ladies, God Bless 'Em!**—by Helen E. Hokinson . . . \$2.75

You all know Helen Hokinson's wonderful cartoons of "Club Women" in *The New Yorker*. Here are about 100 in what, alas, is Helen Hokinson's last album. She died in that tragic airplane accident at the National Airport about a year ago. A little lightness in this somber world won't hurt you.

4. **Rommel, The Desert Fox** by Desmond Young . . . \$3.50—illustrated.

In the best spirit of cricket and fair play, Brigadier Young of the British Army writes a sympathetic story of the great German General which should be interesting to former GI's and Foreign Service officers who were in any way connected with that high adventure of World War II—and a good story to boot for the rest of us.

# NEW BOOKS-at a saving to you

Any member of the Foreign Service Association may deduct 20% from the list price of the books described here (or any other title except encyclopedias or government publications). Simply send us your order and check, and your selections will be sent by return mail. (D. C. residents please add 2% for District Sales Tax.)

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# Point 4 Training Program

By STEPHEN P. DORSEY

In the development of the new Point 4 program, hundreds of American technicians are being sent abroad to provide technological advice and assistance to other nations. The largest number of them will be specialists in agriculture, public health and basic education, although many other fields will be represented—from aeronautics and geological research to public administration and child welfare.

Assuming that the Point 4 technical emissaries will be competent in their special fields—a justified assumption in view of the care being taken to select only highly qualified people—a substantial proportion of them necessarily will be without previous experience in working outside the United States, or at least without experience in the country requesting professional assistance which they are peculiarly suited to give. This difficulty, which will be aggravated by manpower shortages developing from the emergency, creates a problem for the technical cooperation program since its success depends upon our representatives working harmoniously with foreign peoples at many levels.

## *Personality an Important Factor*

When experts without foreign experience are chosen, it is essential that they be personally adaptable to foreign cultures if they are to build friendship and respect while carrying out technical duties, and to obtain the kind of warm cooperation abroad without which the technological objectives of the program cannot be achieved. The personality factor is therefore being given careful consideration in Point 4 recruiting.

No matter how personable, adaptable and highly motivated they may be, however, we know from past experience that we should not send experts abroad to work intimately with people of other languages, customs and cultural traditions without giving them a careful preparation for the experience.

Discussions of this problem were begun last year between the new Technical Cooperation Administration (TCA), which is the unit of the Department of State set up to conduct the Point 4 program, and the Foreign Service Institute. Although there were some helpful precedents in the briefing which was given during the past ten years to experts as-

signed to the other American republics under the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (IIAA) and the old Inter-Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation (SCC), it was relatively limited, with emphasis on technical problems. Neither the IIAA or SCC programs put the emphasis on inter-cultural understanding that would be desirable for a world-wide program of "international technical cooperation directed toward economic development," as the Point 4 program has been officially described.

While the proposed Point 4 program was under consideration by the Congress, a working group within the Department was studying its personnel orientation aspects with the advice of a special inter-Departmental committee. The result of these discussions was the development of an orientation program which, like the Point 4 concept itself, is "bold and new" in scope. Approved last October by Ambassador Capus M. Waynick, then Acting Administrator of TCA, it got under way at the Foreign Service Institute in December with a first "pilot operation" for a group of technicians going out to Liberia, India and several Latin American republics, including El Salvador and Haiti. The instruction is now being given at regular intervals for succeeding groups, each of which spends three weeks at the Institute with at least one additional week of special technical briefing in the Department or Agency which is assigning the expert abroad.

The Point 4 training program, as it is now operating, covers general orientation, country and area briefing, and specialized technical briefing by the appropriate agency. Special emphasis is placed on a cross-cultural approach to the understanding of foreign peoples. Lectures and seminars are conducted by staff members of the Foreign Service Institute, TCA, the geographic bureaus and the principal technical agencies participating in the program. Academic personnel and foreign specialists are also brought in as needed to discuss certain types of problems.

Lectures and seminars are complemented by maps, films, kodachrome slides and extensive written material. Lecture subjects cover a wide range from "Organization of the Department, and the Foreign Service" and "The Background of the Point 4 Program" to "Learning Theory" and "Working with Native Peoples." Other lectures deal with "Security Practices", "American Viewpoints", "The Sociology of Change in Rural Communities", "Foreign Assistance Programs" of the principal participating government agencies and "Geographic Analysis" and "Cultural Configurations" of the various geographic areas. Written material issued to "students" is extensive. It includes summaries of legislative history, objectives and policy of the program, speeches and public statements by the President, Secretary of State and the Point 4 Administrator, as well as background material on countries and related programs. It will eventually embrace a manual on administrative procedures and a general orientation manual on understanding foreign peoples.

The orientation manual will indicate the differences between five or six major cultural areas of the world with emphasis on the anthropological or cross-cultural point of view. It will provide case study material selected to illustrate anthropological premises and will be designed not only



Stephen P. Dorsey, now with the Office of Near-Eastern Affairs, recently collaborated in the establishment of the new orientation program while acting as a Special Assistant in the Office of the Point IV Administrator. Coming to the Department in 1944, he has also served as an Adviser on Italian Economic Problems and as Executive Secretary of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. The Committee's technical assistance program, which began operations in Latin America in 1940, was one of the antecedents of the present Point IV Program.



for U. S. technical developmental personnel, administrators and technicians, but also for Americans participating in technical assistance projects conducted by United Nations.

In a program of the variety and scope of the Point 4 program, a considerable amount of tailoring will be required in the orientation process, particularly in its early phases. Persons going abroad for a one to six months' survey only, for example, certainly require different handling than that given to those being sent abroad for several years. Moreover, in special cases, the urgency of an assignment may make it imperative for particular experts to proceed to the field with not more than a week of orientation in the Foreign Service Institute. However, one of the basic



Members of the first Point 4 Orientation Course meet with Point 4 Administrator, Henry G. Bennett. Dr. Bennett, who appears seated at the end of the table, stressed the importance of technicians understanding the peoples with whom they work.

assumptions underlying the Point 4 program is that it will be a long-range program covering years or decades. Therefore, once the initial phase has passed, the necessity of tailored orientation for individuals or small groups should be largely eliminated and the Institute should be free to concentrate on a basic orientation program generally applicable to all Point 4 personnel.

The Institute recommends that the present orientation and training program should eventually be extended to include basic language training for the technician or administrative staff member going to the field on any type of assignment other than that of a short-term nature. The proposed augmented program would be based on the present basic four-week course, with an additional week devoted to country and area briefing and to the problems of working with foreign peoples. In addition, it would provide four hours a day of language training for the full three months in the case of Western European languages. Near East, African and Southeast Asian languages would require one-half day of training for six months in view of the complicated nature of these tongues.

During the evaluation period which followed the first course, a number of recommendations were made by members of the class which in the future will be included in the basic four-week course and which deserve even greater emphasis in any future augmented program. One was a recommendation that high level executive and administrative personnel, whose decisions influence Point 4 operation within the participating agencies, should be invited to attend a carefully planned one-day orientation course on the Point 4 program. These experts feel that such action is needed if the program, which is relatively decentralized, is to operate smoothly and effectively within the agencies.

It was also proposed that a consideration of means of answering current anti-American propaganda be included in discussions, and that an effort be made to include description by agency representatives of their foreign projects in order to afford a better over-all picture of TCA activities. Several members of the group, realizing that Point 4 personnel are essentially teachers, suggested that teaching theory applied to practical field situations be included in the course to the extent that time permits.

A minimum staff of eight persons will be required by the Foreign Service Institute to carry out its regular functions in connection with the Point IV orientation course. The staff is under the general supervision of Dr. Arthur J. Waterman, and two specially qualified anthropologists, Dr. Edward A. Kennard and Dr. Edward T. Hall, Jr., play a major role in planning and instruction.

#### *Training Plans of Participating Agencies*

The following examples are typical of the training plans of participating agencies. A revised training schedule has been prepared by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs with a view to improving its present practice. In the future, almost without exception, IIAA employees will spend from two to six weeks in training either at another mission en route or at the mission to which they are assigned before they assume their regular duties. In the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Douglas Ensminger, formerly of the Extension Service, has been made Chief of an Education and Training Division of the Technical Collaboration Branch, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The work in this unit is directed toward the establishment of an integrated training program which will handle not only the problems of in-service trainees coming to the United States under the Point 4 program, but also U. S. experts going to the field, under Point 4, ECA and Army programs. The Division of International Health and the Division of Commissioned Officers of the Public Health Service have planned a program which is designed to provide the best available information on the most useful health techniques to be applied in light of the special conditions in a particular area of operation.

The new Point 4 Administrator, Dr. Henry G. Bennett, who is on leave from his post as President of the Oklahoma State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, is singularly well fitted to guide the further development of an outstanding orientation program for the technical experts whom he details to the field. An outstanding educator with more than thirty years' experience as a college president, he combines educational know-how with experience in the field of international technical cooperation. At the close of World War II, Dr. Bennett served as a delegate to the first session of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Quebec to assist in planning the food rehabilitation of Western Europe. During 1949 he served as agricultural rehabilitation adviser to the U. S. Military Government in Germany, and in 1950 he acted as adviser to the Government of Ethiopia on the organization of an agricultural training center along the lines of American land grant colleges.

He said recently, "to increase productivity is the fundamental purpose of the Point 4 program." In human terms that is the purpose of orientation for U. S. technical experts serving in the foreign field. That it is a real step in the right direction is reflected in the interest in our new orientation program which is being shown by other major governments concerned with international technical cooperation for the common good.





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 Mexico (Vera Cruz)—Robert W. Eastham  
 New Caledonia (Noumea)—Claude G. Ross  
 Netherlands (Amsterdam)—Clyde W. Snider  
 Netherlands (Rotterdam)—Bartley Gordon, Violet Smith  
 Netherlands (The Hague)—Charles Philip Clock  
 Norway (Oslo)—William Walter Phelps, Jr.  
 Panama (Panama)—Joseph Dempsey  
 Paraguay (Asunción)—Thomas Kingsley  
 Philippines (Manila)—James E. Henderson  
 Philippines (Davao)—Clifton Forster  
 Portugal (Lisbon)—Charles I. Carson  
 Saudi Arabia (Jidda)—Sam Maggio  
 Singapore—James J. Halsema  
 Spain (Barcelona)—James N. Cortada  
 Spain (Madrid)—William Haygood  
 Spain (Malaga)—George E. Palmer  
 Spain (Seville)—Robert E. Wilson  
 Switzerland (Bern)—Donald Dunham  
 Switzerland (Geneva)—James Macfarland  
 Switzerland (Zurich)—Eleanor Borrowdale  
 Sweden (Göteborg)—E. Talbot Smith  
 Trinidad (Port of Spain)—Leonard E. Thompson  
 Turkey (Ankara)—William O. Baxter  
 Turkey (Izmir)—Adeline K. Taylor  
 Union of South Africa (Durban, Natal)—Robert G. McGregor  
 USSR (Moscow)—Rav L. Thurston  
 Venezuela (Caracas)—Benjamin Fleck  
 Yugoslavia (Belgrade)—William Friedman

## Letter From Addis Ababa

BY ARTHUR L. PADDOCK, JR.

Addis Ababa, the New Flower, is exactly 7,102 miles from Washington, as the crow would fly if he could fly that far, and 1,862 miles from Paris. Take stories dated Washington and Paris from the front page of the good, grey Times and it would be no newspaper at all. But in neither of those cities could one witness the color, excitement and mystery of an Old World court that characterizes

the capital and principal town of the ancient, beautiful and lovable upland empire of Ethiopia—particularly on such as Coronation Day, November 2, when their Imperial Majesties, Haile Selassie I and his consort, Menen, observed the twentieth anniversary of his coronation as Conquering Lion of Judah, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia.

Festivities in 1950 took on a special importance for the



royal family, for Ethiopia has progressed far since the diminutive ruler ascended the throne. A kingship is not a small responsibility in these days of atom splitting, and there are many whose reigns have been bitten short by the ravenous hunger of social development in an atomic age. In the case of the tiny bearded man who is Ethiopia's ruler, a proud but needful retreat (in the face of an aggression that, fifteen years later, would have doubtless met with the combined opposition of the civilized world) was followed five years later by a triumphal but humble return to the capital. Twenty years is indeed a long time, and on this November morning as he awakened before day-break to the rumble of 48 cannon, he must have been reminded of his responsibilities to his people and to the world. It is significant that his first thought was of the Appointing Authority; no man succeeds in a kingship these days without God's help.

In the case of the diplomatic establishment of the United States, it was a signal occasion because the incumbent Ambassador, the Honorable George Robert Merrell, first such officer of that rank to be appointed in Ethiopia by the United States, as acting dean was to deliver the address of congratulation which is standard for Diplomatic Corps in this Old World court.

Officers of diplomatic rank in a hundred capitals of the world probably are required to wear formal morning dress or its equivalent (the evening attire with black waistcoat which passes for the American diplomatic uniform) less than half a dozen times in a lifetime. In Addis Ababa, the diplomatic officer wears his cutaway on the average of once a month, his "uniform" six or seven times a year, his dinner jacket six times a week. The formal life has often impressed foreigners as ludicrous when contrasted with the extremely low standard of living which the major portion of Ethiopia's population enjoys. But it is important to do things on a grand style in a society oriented toward the East, and particularly in an absolute monarchy.

There is a foregathering of the Embassy clan in the



His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Conquering Lion of Judah, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia, receives the congratulations of the Honorable George R. Merrell, acting dean of the Diplomatic Corps. The figure in white is Her Imperial Majesty Empress Menen.

Ambassador's drawing room at 11:15 a.m. There are Leo Query, ever smiling in response to the jibes anent his bell-hop uniform, accompanied by the now recuperated Priscilla; the three Jandys, Ed and Lorraine and daughter Gail, as well as the undersigned together with better half. The ladies wear hats, long white gloves, long gowns, and the

subdued accessories and accoutrements more akin to Calvin Coolidge than to Harry S. Truman. The gentlemen, even in Ethiopia unaccustomed and ill at ease in a boiled shirt, a tight waistcoat, a wing collar, a beaver hat, and white gloves, stand stiffly about the room, each face reflecting its own imitation of Will Rogers wearing tight shoes. The fear of taking a seat is, in most cases, born of a lack of confidence in that last-minute stitch in the waistcoat buttons, and unwillingness to rely upon that new collar button, a disbelief that Mary or Jane or anyone else ever can tie a white tie properly so that it won't droop or sag or fall askew.



Amhara and Galla tribesmen mounted on the wiry Ethiopian highland pony line the streets of Addis Ababa on Coronation Day. The trappings are usual, colorful, and traditional. The spears are ornamental only. Shields, covered with hammered silver, are of hippopotamus hide.

The newer among the group supplicate for a rehearsal. The Ambassador's major domo, the ever helpful C. K. Tow, who must be as well known to some in the Foreign Service as is his employer, is summoned to place two chairs at the end of the dining room, one of which he will occupy *in loco amicus* as the Emperor. One of the dining room boys, his grinning face the only funny thing about this whole business, takes the other chair.

The Ambassador then illustrates for the umpteenth time his remarkably effortless approach in the presence of the Lion of Judah, how, when and where to bow, how to retreat, don't turn your back upon royalty, *et cetera ad infinitum*.

### The Road to Old Ghibbi

One last bracer and then off to the Old Ghibbi, that fantastic edifice perched atop a hill on the other side of the town which serves as the scene for official functions. The car proceeds slowly down the Embassy hill, past the New Ghibbi, where the royal couple live, and into the road leading directly to Old Ghibbi, lined on both sides by two ranks of Ethiopian soldiers their bayonets fixed, standing at parade rest. Groups of jubilant Ethiopians, their faces glistening with perspiration in the bright sunshine, are dancing the age-old dances of Sheba in the street, and the machine threads about and through them, oblivious of their flailing staffs and dissonant music. Finally, as other vehicles inch into line, the stop before the palace itself, and the careful, correct descent from the car.

The guests gather in an anteroom while the Chief of Protocol sorts them out, arranging them in order of rank, and keeping an eye upon proceedings in the throne room,



where Ethiopian dignitaries, ministers, and the like, have already made their obeisances to their sovereign.

Finally the Acting Dean is summoned to the main door. He bows at the threshold, and with stately step approaches the throne, where Haile Selassie and his consort are standing. Halfway down the exquisite carpet, he bows again, as his No. 2 and wife are making their first bow-and-curtsy at the threshold. Finally, he is but two steps from the royal personages, where he bows a third and fourth time, once each to the Emperor and Empress. A handshake is exchanged with each. Then he sidles to his left, past the ladies-in-waiting who stand there at the right of their Majesties, and takes his post opposite the broad sea of Ethiopian faces on the other side of the room. His staff follow behind, and stand in his shadow. Meanwhile, the Chief of Protocol is announcing the approach of the other chiefs of mission, together with their staffs, and of other distinguished guests. The first comers get to see all of the others; good bows and bad ones, curtsies by ladies by breeding and custom long inured to this practice; and for the women of the first parties, the inevitable and highly necessary feline remarks concerning the attire of the next following women.

#### *Emperor's Secretary Does the Honors*

In due course, Ambassador Merrell produces his speech of congratulation and reads it in a solemn voice while standing before the throne. His Excellency Ato Tafara Worq, the private secretary to the Emperor, thereupon translates the speech into Amharic, the official language of the court. The Emperor then obtains his own speech from the secretary and reads it in a high reedy voice, whereupon Ato Tafara Worq again does translating honors.

At this point, the doors to the second anteroom swing open and liveried servants, attired in green velvet coats richly embellished in gold braid and in red velvet breeches cut on the style of David Garrick, pass into the room with great trays of champagne, bon bons, and similar diversions. The Acting Dean is summoned to the throne for private chit chat; the guests of the right mingle with the guests of the left; that is, the European group crosses over to the Ethiopian group. Congratulations are mutually exchanged.

The magnums run dry and finally the guests understand they are to leave. The reverse procedure as when entering is followed. It is no mean feat to curtsy when going backwards, especially when there is a long skirt to contend with and it is *defendu* to turn the head to examine the path. The technique is to count the steps, and Mr. Diplomat clicks his tongue ever so faintly to Mrs. D. to signify when he is ready to bow, so they may genuflect in unison.

The first thought upon departure is to loosen that rasping collar, and because the champagne was sweet (or dry), to cool the throat with other refreshments. There is the habitual wonderment whether the whole thing couldn't have been done as suitably if not as effectively in a Hart, Schaffner & Marx pinetripe.

But the ceremony is not without its fascination. For where in the world today can one see court ceremonies as they were in Franz Josef's day, unchanged? Where can one tread demurely down an exquisite carpet in the house of a man who with his people can look back upon more than 2,000 years of a recorded history of independence and national identity? The fascination is a deadly one, and the charm of this old court but another facet of life in Addis Ababa, the New Flower which only now, when the territorial aspirations of the Ethiopian people have been realized, is beginning to bloom.

## RUCKSACK REVEL

*Reprinted from Copenhagen's Embassy Monitor*

Equipment for a ski trip is ordinarily enough of a problem . . . lots of warm socks, mittens, long johns, skis, bindings, wax, sun glasses, ace bandage, and so forth. But added to this I had to find (and learn how to carry) a rucksack, a sleeping bag and my share of the food. I tried to be nonchalant as I practiced at home carrying a satchel full of canned goods on my back, bent double, but the thought of doing the same on skis caused me some qualms as to the wisdom of my decision. Nonetheless I had embarked upon an adventure and felt that, as the only American of the group, I had a certain responsibility to Old Glory to hold up my end.



Our "hytte"—thirty hours and a score of mangled muscles from Copenhagen.

With high heart and aching backs we left Copenhagen. Thirty hours later, the last four on foot climbing upwards through darkness and a snowstorm, we arrived at our mountain hideaway. The one oil lamp in the house was broken within three minutes of our arrival, when, not remembering the size of the hump on my back, I backed into it. (My pack by that time seemed as much a part of me as my feet, which isn't really saying much). By the light of a stump of candle we had a cup of coffee and a bit of precious cognac (brought for medicinal purposes, of course), and then fell into the straight jackets called sleeping-bags and slept like mummies until the wonderful morning sun wakened us.

One of the most interesting aspects of our camping was our food. For breakfast we had liverpaste, pølser, fried potatoes, herring, bread and butter, chocolate pudding, and eggs boiled in the water for the tea (it takes two buckets of snow to make one teakettle of water, so we had to spare the precious stuff). It was a bit difficult to down so much of such heavy food early in the morning, but after the first day we learned that we didn't eat again until night so it was best to take on extra rations, "frokost." Then we left the hut and went out for about six hours on the mountains and came home for a dinner of potatoes, canned meat and chocolate pudding. We had milk and eggs and wonderfully rich thick cream from a nearby (only one hour down the mountain, that is) farmer, but all the rest came with us on our backs. In the evening just before we went to bed, we had tea and cognac (warding off colds, you know) and any leftovers. Chocolate bars and the few oranges which survived the trip were saved for our rests on the mountain in the afternoon.

*(Continued on page 36)*



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

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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 34)

Not having been camping since Girl Scout days (and at 12 years one is not terribly interested in soap and water), I was rather surprised to find how much time in the hut was spent washing. Everytime there was just enough snow melted to begin making coffee, one of the men would steal it for shaving, or someone would want to wash poor tired feet, and we had to start over again with snow for coffee. The only warm place in the hut was within a 3 foot radius of the stove, so of course that is where the washing, dressing, cooking and sockdrying was performed. Perhaps not sanitary, but it was so dark we didn't notice.



By the second day the rucksacks felt like a part of us.

Our evenings were short because we were tired. Being without radio or gramophone, we made music by singing (the Norwegians seemed to know every American song since 1925, complete with all words). And when tired of that, we played cards . . . one game called PRUP and one called RED BEARD, both of which allow cheating and are not too difficult for sleepy people.

By the time I arrived back in Copenhagen, I was dirty, sunburned, and some pounds heavier (that chocolate pudding), but fully convinced that a vacation in a "hytte" is ideal for a poor tired old slave of civilization. P.S. The skiing was magnificent.

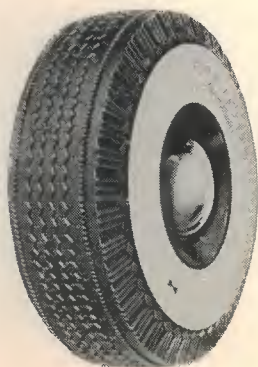
### ROTTERDAM

On September 15, 1950 after 36 years of devoted and loyal service to the United States Government at the American Consulate in Rotterdam, Miss Johanna A. P. Koolen retired from the Foreign Service of the United States. That same evening, about 100 persons including all members of the Consulate Staff and their families and some old-time friends, turned out to join in a gala farewell party at the home of the Principal Officer for Miss Koolen and for her long-time friends Nurse Ter Wal, of the Public Health Service staff. Nurse Ter Wal retired two weeks later after almost a quarter of a century of service.

Thirty-six years ago, September 16, 1914, Miss Johanna A. P. Koolen, after having worked for commercial and shipping firms in the Netherlands, England and Russia, joined the staff of the Consulate General in Rotterdam.

(Continued on page 38)





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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 36)

By a peculiar administrative circumstance she was a "temporary" employee for seven years before being given permanent status. Most of her time with the Consulate was spent in the visa section.

In 1914, visa procedure consisted of accepting applications over the counter and placing a stamp in the applicant's passport. Then a month or so before the date the Immigration Act of 1924 went into effect, all applicants' names were placed on waiting lists, and from that time on immigration procedure increased in complexity and the visa section developed into the largest of the Consulate. This development culminated in the assignment to Rotterdam in 1926 of a medical officer of the United States Public Health Service and an Immigration Officer. With the appointment in 1926 of Nurse Cornelia Ter Wal, Rotterdam had a full-fledged immigration service. Miss Koolen and Nurse Ter Wal worked in close cooperation with each other during these years and carried a large part of the responsibility of the Consulate's Visa Section.

A long succession of principal officers, from pre-War Consuls General Colonel Listoe, George Anderson, Edward Dow, Carol Foster, Homer Brett, Harold Clum and Consuls John H. Lord and Richard S. Huestis who closed the



Miss Koolen and Gus Vestergaard in front of the Rotterdam Consulate.

Rotterdam Consulate on June 10, 1941, to Consul Gordon H. Minnegerode who reopened the office after the liberation of the Netherlands and his successors, Consuls John F. Stone, Herbert V. Olds, Consul General Frederik van den Arend, and the present Principal Officer Consul Bartley P. Gordon, remember the genial personalities and efficient performance of Miss Koolen and Nurse Ter Wal with affection and admiration.

Both ladies on the occasion of their retirement received letters of appreciation and good wishes from around the world.

During the festivities the mellow speeches disclosed that ten of the local employees present each had more than fifteen years of service to the Consulate and the old-timers showed a combined total of about 240 years.

Mr. Groth, recently of the Consulate General at Nairobi, in sending congratulations and good wishes from Washington to Miss Koolen, wrote: "I wish the entire American public might know how much you have done for our country and how much we all have to thank you for. Not only as an old friend and former associate, but also, just as a plain American citizen, I should like to thank you from my heart for all you have done for me and my country."

Of Sister Ter Wal, Dr. A. J. Oskam, local physician of the USPHS staff writes: "It has been a great pleasure for me to work with Sister Ter Wal. She understood her duty to all who come in contact with her not only as an Inspector, but also as a nurse, with the purpose of serving mankind."

(Continued on page 40)



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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 38)

The laurels as senior employee were handed by Miss Koolen to G. D. M. Vestergaard, affectionately known as "Gus", the Consulate's messenger, whose two great accomplishments to date are (1) The recent publication in the Rotterdam press of a report of his 25th Jubilee in service at the American Consulate, and last but not least, seven young Vestergaards to call him "papa." Gus celebrated the occasion by doing a highland fling with Miss Koolen in inimitable fashion. Also to the delight of all those present he made the following speech, "very brief and to the point, in the true American style" as he put it: "Miss Koolen, all I have to say is, don't come to work Monday morning by mistake!"

BARTLEY GORDON and VIOLET SMITH.

### PENANG

After an absence of over eight years, the American Consulate in Penang, Federation of Malaya, was officially re-opened on December 2, 1950. Prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War the Consulate functioned continuously from its opening in 1918 until early in 1942 when Consul Robert B. Streeper evacuated to India. Practically speaking, the Consulate was reopened when the undersigned reached Penang late in August of this year.



The reopening of the Consulate was celebrated by a reception given on December 2nd for some 200 guests, including Gov-

ernment officials, prominent businessmen, and leaders of the various communities in Penang. On behalf of the Resident Commissioner, who was ill, Mr. H. G. Hammett, the President of the Municipality and the next most senior Government official in the Settlement, delivered a congratulatory address ending with a toast to the President. After a brief reply by Mr. William R. Langdon, Consul General in Singapore, your correspondent expressed the pleasure of Mrs. Lutkins and himself at having been chosen to reopen the Consulate and their appreciation of the friendly assistance and cooperation shown them during their short stay in Penang and outlined what the Consulate hoped to accomplish. The ceremony was brought to a close with a toast to the King and the raising of the American flag by Yeoman Lou Herman of the Naval Attaché's Office in Singapore.

Mr. Langdon was accompanied to Penang for the occasion by Lt. Colonel Earl C. Stewart, Lt. Commander W. Gordon Cornell, and W. Henry Lawrence, Jr., the Director of USIS in Singapore. Consul Richard A. Poole of Kuala Lumpur also travelled to Penang for the ceremony.

The Consulate's American staff consists at present of the writer and his wife, Administrative Assistant and Mrs. Thomas E. Tait, and Miss Nancy J. Cook. It is expected that a branch office of USIS will be established within the next few months, which will mean a further influx of Americans.

Foreign Service personnel who served at Penang prior to the last war will be interested to learn that some old Consulate employees are back on the job. They are chief

(Continued on page 43)



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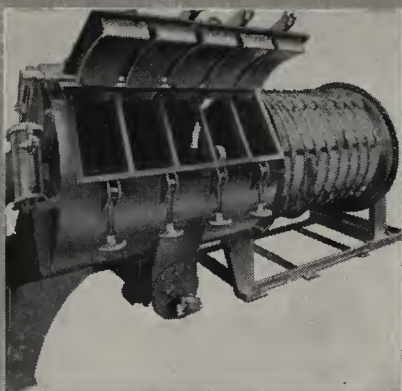


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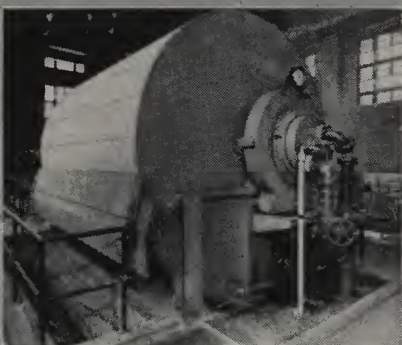
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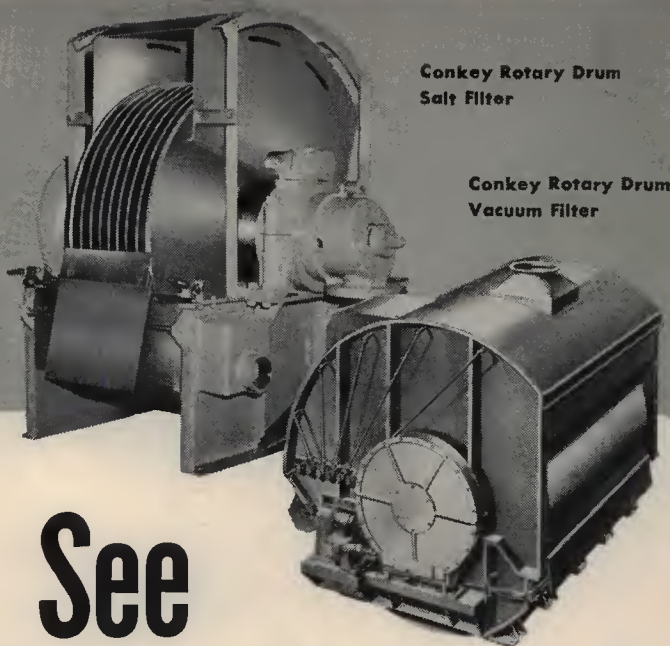
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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 40)

clerk Goh Gin Inn, steno-typist Oh Choon Liu (now Mrs. Cheah Soon Lock), the Consulate's office boy Ali bin Hamid and the gardener Sambalingam. The Consulate and official residence are located in the same Government property as pre-war, having undergone extensive renovations during the past four months.

LARUE R. LUTKINS

### ACCRA

The year 1950 has been an interesting one for the Consulate. Visitors to Accra included Assistant Secretary George McGhee, and Director General Richard P. Butrick, on their way to the Lourenço Marques Conference, Major Joseph Bloomer and Colonel Robert Stack, Air and Military attachés at Tangier, Sam Sims, Bill Brown and Leo Cyr of NEA, Ben Gerig of the Office of Dependent Area Affairs, now with U.N., Norris Dodd, former Under-Secretary of Agriculture, now head of the Food and Agricultural Organization of U.N., Ambassador to Belgium Robert Murphy, etc.

Foreign Service Inspector Edward S. Maney made his first trip to Africa and spent a week at the Consulate in August. He was very friendly and helpful, nobody had a nervous breakdown and the Consulate came off very well indeed.

During the year, a son was born to Consular Attaché and Mrs. Roy Cleveland, and a daughter was born to American Clerk and Mrs. Mucci. Although the men have been getting along fairly well, with the exception of Clerk Mucci who had to undergo an operation, Accra has been rough on the ladies. American Clerks Maria Roach, and Katherine Bell resigned due to ill-health, and Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Mucci have been in the hospital again. At the present time,

the Mucci infant is down with malaria and Mrs. Roach has typhoid.

There were 280 guests at Consul Bloom's July 4th Party, and when the last guest had finally departed, the Consul found himself with two extra hats and a coat. A telephone



Staff of the American Consulate at Accra, Gold Coast. (The picture was taken before the recent arrival of Public Affairs Officer, Roger Ross, and he, therefore, does not appear.)

Front Row—left to right: Clerk William Mucci, Vice Consul Scudder Mersman, Consul Hyman Bloom, Consular Attaché Roy Cleveland, Accountant Davidson. Back Row—left to right: Chauffeur Bebli, Watchman Lagos, Messenger Welbeck, Gardener Kwasi, Typist Nagba, Messenger Mensah, Gardener Opoku, Custodian Dumor, Driver Yaw, Public Affairs Assistant Smart-Abbey.

call came in inquiring as to whether some false teeth had been found.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated at the Consul's residence with two turkeys brought down from up-country.

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Guests included all Consular staff members and local Americans.

Consul Bloom's engagement to Janet Clarke, a South African girl, was announced in July.

HYMAN BLOOM

### Twenty-five Years as Chief of Mission!

On January 7, 1951, the American Embassy in Cairo had the happy opportunity and distinction of observing the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Honorable Jefferson Caffery as Chief of Mission. Ambassador Caffery has been in the Foreign Service a total of thirty-nine years, and has been Chief of Mission longer than any other officer in the Service. Indeed it would not be surprising if he has been Chief of Mission longer than any Career Officer of any Foreign Service.



Ambassador and Mrs. Jefferson Caffery looking at the silver tray and scroll presented by all the Embassy staff on his silver jubilee as Chief of Mission.

On Saturday, January 6, at a gathering of the entire Embassy staff for the ostensible purpose of having the Ambassador present length-of-service awards, Mr. Gordon H. Mattison, Counselor of Embassy, made a surprise presentation to the Ambassador of a large silver tray and a scroll carrying the good wishes and signatures of all personnel of the Embassy. Every member of the Embassy staff had participated in the subscription for the tray and all had signed the scroll. Also, on display at the gathering were the gold medal and gold lapel emblem and the citation recently presented to the Ambassador for "distinguished service to his Government through superlative diplomatic skill over a long number of years."

During the course of the next twenty-four hours congratulatory messages poured into Cairo from all quarters of the world. A personal message which came from the Secretary extending his warmest congratulations said: "Your distinguished service and untiring devotion to duty have been in the best traditions of the Foreign Service of the United States." Assistant Secretary of State McGhee in cabling his best wishes told the Ambassador how proud NEA was to have him with them. Director General Butrick cabled for the entire Foreign Service in extending their congratulations and in speaking of the Ambassador's many accomplishments which have brought credit to the Foreign Service. The Egyptian Government, press, and public participated widely with front page stories and generous headlines in the entire Arabic press and personal messages of congratulation and support from representatives of the Palace and the Foreign Office.

It may not be an original thought in this day of nominations of "Mr. Basketball" and "Mr. This" and "Mr. That", but the entire staff of the Embassy in Cairo would like to place in nomination the name of the Honorable Jefferson Caffery for the international personification of "Mr. Ambassador."

JOSEPH SPARKS



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FEBRUARY, 1951



## THE COMMERCE CONTINGENT

Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs, John D. Hickerson, was guest of honor and speaker at the January luncheon sponsored by the group of Foreign Service Officers on detail at the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Hickerson's speech contained a number of noteworthy highlights and interesting sidelights. He said that the Chinese intervention in Korea has placed the U. N. Organization at a crossroad. The continued effectiveness of the U. N. as an international body for maintaining world peace may stand or fall by whether or not it lives up to its basic principles and the aims for which it was founded.

He explained that the Republic of Korea was in a special sense the creation of the U. N. It was the Security Council of the U. N. that determined the countermeasures to be taken to meet the situation in Korea, after a U. N. Commission on the spot had made a study and reported facts which pointed clearly to aggression by the North Koreans.

The entry of the Chinese Communists into the conflict in October 1950 at the time when the U. N. campaign in Korea was reaching a successful conclusion is another act of aggression. The Chinese Communists claim their forces in Korea are "volunteers." The speaker made an interesting point by remarking "It is difficult to imagine how a volunteer could get his hands on a jet plane."

Mr. Hickerson was introduced by FSO Paul Geren who is on detail in the Southern Asia Section of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Geren explained in the introductory speech that there were about 14 officers of the foreign Service stationed in rotation for one year terms at the Department of Commerce. These officers hold weekly meetings to discuss subjects of mutual interest and once a month, luncheon meetings are held at which prominent guests are

speakers. Among previous guest speakers have been Mr. Carl Humelsine, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, Mr. Richard P. Buttrick, Director General of the Foreign Service, Mary D. Keyserling, Director of International Economic Analysis of O. I. T., Thomas Blaisdell, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Christian Ravndal, currently Ambassador to Uruguay, and Elbridge Durbrow, Director of Foreign Service Personnel.



The Current Commerce Contingent.

L. to R.—Joseph H. Rogatnick, Charles E. Bevilacqua, Joseph I. Touchette, Ellis M. Goodwin (Commercial Attache, Rio), Charles R. Hersum, Claude Courand, Paul F. Geren, David I. Ferber, William J. Bushwallier.

In January in addition to the honored guest speaker the group enjoyed the active participation of the executive staff of the Office of International Trade and the Foreign Service Operations Division of the Department of Commerce who also helped sponsor the luncheon. Among those who attended were the Director of OIT R. C. Miller, Deputy OIT Director Loring K. Macy and various Divisional Directors and Branch Chiefs of OIT including E. E.

(Continued on page 48)

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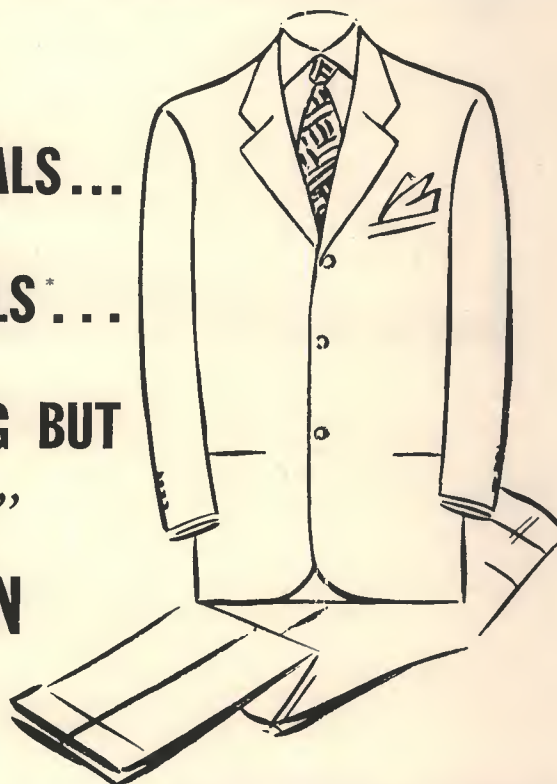
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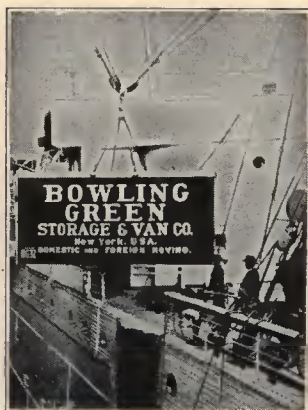
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## THE COMMERCE CONTINGENT

(Continued from page 46)

Schnellbacher, E. Preston Forbes, Carlton Wood, Eugene M. Braderman, Frederick Strauss, Mary D. Keyserling, Lewis Lorwin, Rex Anderson, and Edmund Becker. The Foreign Service Operations Division of the Department of Commerce was represented by its Director H. P. Van Blarcom, Charles R. Hersum, G. Harold Keatley and J. T. McCracken. Personal guests of FSO's at the luncheon were the Director of African Affairs at the State Department, Elmer A. Bourgerie, and Rollo Smith and Charles Boehm of the Department of Commerce.

Officers of the Foreign Service attending the function were: Charles Bevilacqua, William Bushwaller, Claude Courand, David Ferber, Paul Geren, David Green, Ellis N. Goodwin, Joseph H. Rogatnick, James Somerville, Joseph I. Touchette, and George Wolcott.

JOSEPH H. ROGATNICK.

From *The Congressional Record*, January 19, 1951

### TEXAS AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

*Extension of Remarks of*  
HON. O. C. FISHER  
*of Texas*

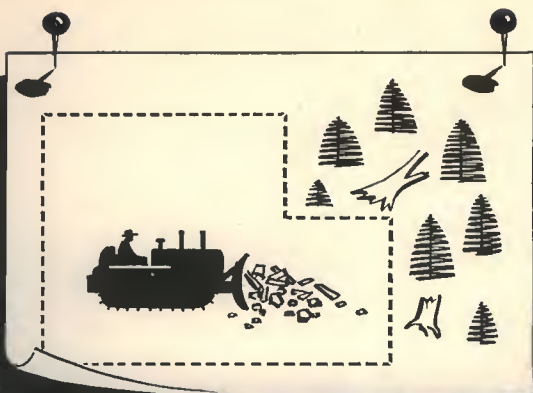
One thing that surprised me about the Foreign Service was how many Texans there seemed to be in it. I have long known, of course, how Texans get around—though many of them give the impression that they would not live anywhere but in Texas. As I made the rounds of the capitals in Europe and western Asia, and touched base at the local American Embassy or Legation, I kept running into Texans. Charlie Gidney, Second Secretary and Consul in Tehran, introduced himself to me and said he came from Granger. Well, Granger is up near Wichita Falls, so I said he was practically an Oklahoman, but he said an inch was as good as a mile if it was in Texas, so we shook on it.

When I got up to Copenhagen, there was a Third Secretary and Vice Consul who said he came from Brownwood. Ted Adams was his name. Said he graduated from Howard Payne. In London is one of the few career Foreign Service officers who are women. Miss Kathleen Molesworth from Montell. I am told there are only 24 women career officers in the Foreign Service out of more than a thousand. The number of unhealthy posts, the marriage risks, the fact that if a Foreign Service officer marries an alien, he or she has to hand in his or her resignation; these factors have contributed to making it difficult for women to pass the strict entrance requirements. Miss Molesworth is one of the few.

I checked when I got back to Washington and found that there are 214 Texans in the Foreign Service. Some of them are top men, like John D. Hickerson, from Crawford, a career officer who is now Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs; Fletcher Warren, from Wolfe City, former American Ambassador to Paraguay, now director of the State Department's office of South American Affairs. Some are just beginning as career officers, like Douglass Ballentine, from Bigflat, now Vice Consul in Guatemala; John Burnett, from Bowie, Vice Consul in Kobe; Jack Howison, from Bogata, Vice Consul in Istanbul. There are more Texans in the Foreign Service staff corps, the noncareer officers and the essential clerical and stenographic clerks that staff our posts overseas. All together, 214 men and women from our State in an organization of approximately

(Continued on page 50)





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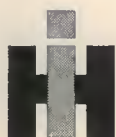
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## TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 48)

7,000 Americans, plus an additional 8,000 local alien employees.

Before I went abroad, I knew something about the Foreign Service, of course, from my work with the House Committee on Armed Services. But on my travels I wanted to know more about how Foreign Service people live overseas, how they educate their children, how often they get home to the United States, and so forth. . . . In London or Paris, I found living conditions to be not much different from my own in Washington. But London or Paris are not

average posts. A Foreign Service family will be assigned to a post like Paris or London only after many years in the less popular posts in the world. Let us examine the conditions in which American Foreign Service families live in a more average post, Tehran, the capital of Iran, which I visited on my trip.

Tehran sits on a barren plateau of the Elbruz Mountains at an altitude of 4,000 feet. It has a dry climate with a rainfall of about 10 inches per year, about the same as some parts of West Texas, and the temperature rises to above 100° Fahrenheit in the summer and goes down to near freezing temperature during the winter nights. The climate is gen-

(Continued on page 52)

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## TEXAS AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 50)

erally pleasant and offers no particular hardship beyond possible respiratory troubles due to the prevalence of dust in the air. Serious health hazards do exist for American families, however, and the State Department's post report on Tehran lists the following prevalent distases: typhoid and paratyphoid, bacillary and amoebic dysentery, malaria, smallpox, whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, trachoma, typhus fever, tuberculosis, sandfly fever, and the insect-borne infection known as the "Baghdad boil."

The common distribution of water in Tehran is through a series of wells with connecting tunnels. The water is brought down from the mountains through these tunnels and brought to the surface just north of the city. It then passes down each street through a series of open gutters known as "jubes." Individual households obtain water by periodically damming the "jubes" to divert a sufficient supply into private cisterns. The water has, of course, been contaminated as it runs through the open gutters and thickens noticeably as it runs through the city.

Most Americans buy drinking water for their families from roving water carts or take home water from the chlorinated well in the Embassy compound. Jube water is used, however, for general house cleaning, the laundry, and the bathroom.

Most diseases caused by contaminated water can also be acquired from the food. It is the common practice of Iranian vegetable vendors to "freshen" their produce with jube water. All vegetables therefore have to be washed and either thoroughly cooked or disinfected before serving. In some parts of Iran, vegetables and fruits are still fertilized with "night soil" or handled by persons with infectious diseases. This also invites preventive measures.

The only American doctors in Iran are a medical officer assigned to the United States military mission in the country, a Rockefeller Foundation research worker, and a few medical missionaries who work some distance from Tehran. Since none of these doctors is officially available for Foreign Service personnel, local doctors have to provide whatever care is needed. There are, of course, no dentists or oculists other than native Iranians.

Housing facilities are few and expensive. Henry E. Grady, our present Ambassador to Iran, lives in part of the Embassy set aside for the Ambassador's residence but the majority of the staff have to locate quarters in the city itself. Rents average \$150 a month for a small, unfurnished flat, and \$250 a month for an unfurnished, three-bedroom house. Furnished quarters, when available, average 20 percent higher.

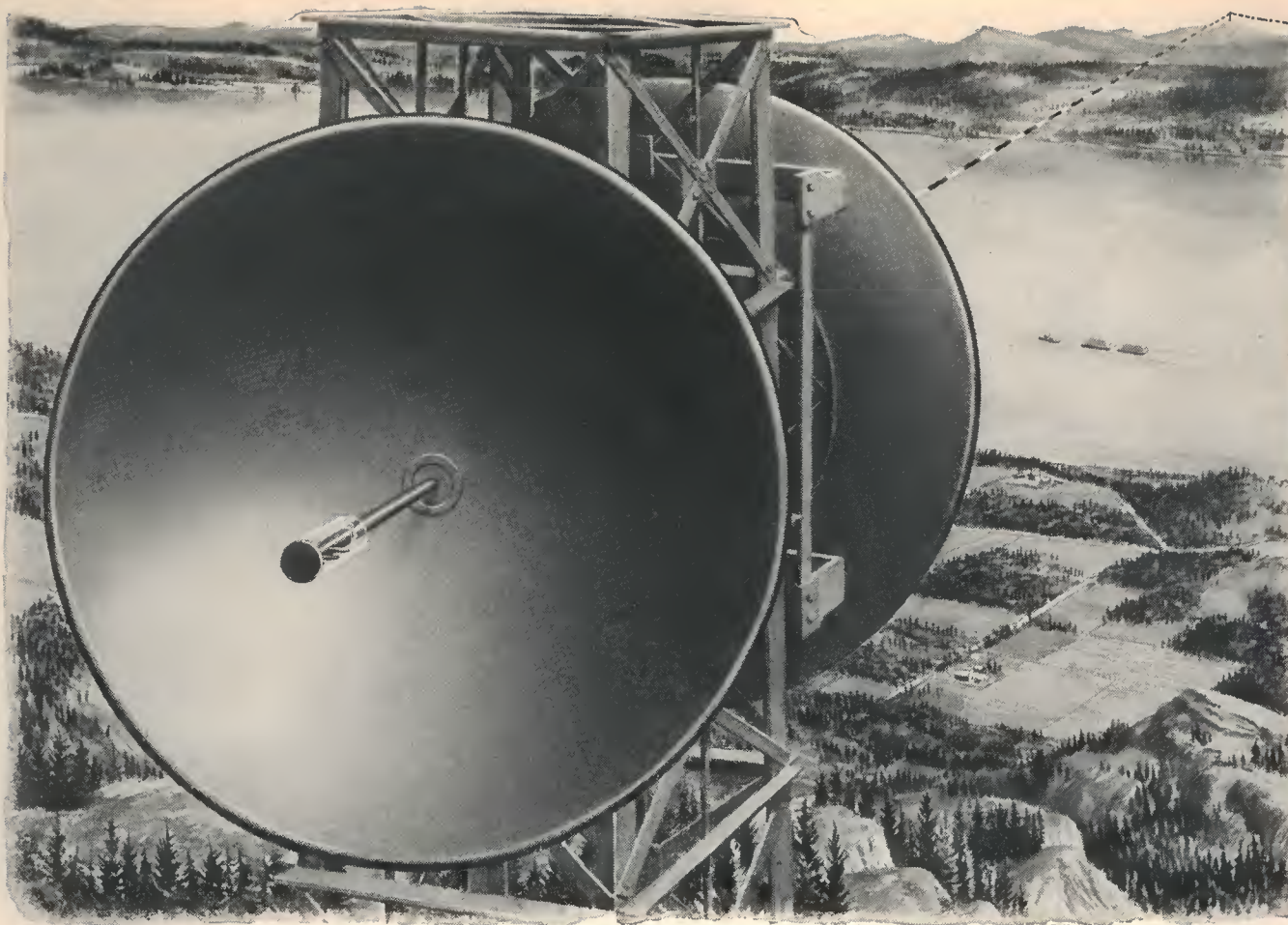
Church facilities for American Foreign Service personnel are plentiful. The American Presbyterian Mission maintains a community church in Tehran at which Protestant services of various denominations are conducted. There are also a number of Catholic churches, and several synagogues.

Education for the children of Foreign Service families is largely provided by the American Presbyterian Mission. For many years, the mission has maintained an English-speaking community school. Most of the teachers are American and instruction can be obtained from the second to the twelfth grades—in other words, through high school. There were about 200 students in the school when I visited it, including all American children in Tehran of school age. They have no football team, of course, but they play soccer among themselves and baseball and do plenty of hiking.

Recreational facilities for Foreign Service families are both good and bad. Motion-picture entertainment is practically nonexistent. The theaters are dilapidated buildings

(Continued on page 54)





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## TEXAS AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 52)

of questionable cleanness and show very old American pictures. One practice which does not help matters much is the practice of breaking into the showing at frequent intervals with slides flashed on the screen translating the spoken American words into Persian and Russian. These interruptions always come at the most exciting parts, I am told, so that the local audience will understand what is going on. In-between times, the audience drowns out the sound on the screen with a buzz of conversation and conjecture.

Other than movies, however, recreational facilities for Embassy personnel are plentiful. That is, if you like sports. There is plenty of open space for hiking and picnicking and hunting. Game is plentiful in the mountains and on the plateau, particularly wild boar, gazelle, duck, pheasant, snipe, and quail. For fishing there are a few mountain trout streams and a small amount of offshore fishing down in the Caspian Sea, a day's drive from Tehran. In the city itself there is an 18-hole golf course lying on the outskirts. The only trouble with it that I could see was the terrain was pretty rugged and the course was totally bare of grass.

All in all, Tehran is a pretty average Foreign Service post. Living conditions are not so good as in Paris or London, nor so bad as they would have been had I visited more remote posts. The greatest drawback that I could see was its distance from America. It takes 20 to 30 days to go out by boat to the Persian Gulf and then overland to Tehran. If you are shipping your furniture and heavy baggage on ahead of you, Embassy officials say it takes from 4 to 6 months to arrive. Once there, a Foreign Service employee might as well forget about getting home till his next home leave, 3 years hence.

The Foreign Service people I met, however, seem to like the deal. They are used to traveling around. To them Tehran is just another post among many. It may be the sixth or seventh in a long series of posts before 30 years' service rolls around and a Foreign Service officer can retire. Meanwhile, the family must get used to living in many countries and under all kinds of conditions. The children must become accustomed to being picked up every 3 or 4 years and carried on to another country, to another school, with another language to learn. The wife must become used to packing, unpacking, learning new marketing customs and how to get along with another set of servants. It is a traveling salesman's life in a way, with the whole family acting as salesmen for the United States. From what I saw of them, they are doing a good job.

### MARRIAGES

**BERGESEN-SCHOENFELD.** Miss Marion Reid Schoenfeld, daughter of the former Minister to Hungary and Mrs. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, was married to FSO Alf Echols Bergesen on February 3, 1950, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Bergesen is one of the group of new FSO's and is assigned to Rangoon.

**HOFFACKER-ALLING.** Miss Constance Alling, daughter of Mrs. Alling and the late Ambassador to Pakistan Paul H. Alling, was married to FSO Lewis Hoffacker on January 27, 1951, in Washington, D. C. They will leave soon for Tehran, Mr. Hoffacker's first post.

**MAESTRONE-COLWELL.** Miss Jo Colwell and FSO Frank E. Maestroni were married on January 20, 1951. Mrs. Maestroni was formerly on the staff of the Embassy at Buenos Aires. Mr. Maestroni is assigned to Hamburg.

**MILLS-HODGES.** Miss Marjorie Hodges of the Embassy staff at Rome and Mr. Rodney H. Mills, Jr., of the Chase National Bank, were married in Rome, Italy, on January 6, 1951.

**WYATT-STORROW.** Miss Ann Storrow and Mr. Mark Wyatt, both of the Embassy staff, were married in Rome, Italy, on January 20, 1951.



## 69 New FSOs

Sixty-nine men have been appointed Foreign Service officers of Class 6. Of these, 42 have been serving as members of the Foreign Service Staff Corps and 11 were Departmental employees. Those who have just completed the Institute's training program have now received their first assignments as listed below:

Charles C. Adams, N. Y.  
John A. Baker, Jr., Conn., Belgrade  
Michael P. Balla, Pa.  
Harry G. Barnes, Jr., Minn., Bombay  
Alf E. Bergeson, N. Y., Rangoon  
Lawrence H. Berlin, Ill., Habana  
James R. Billman, Calif.  
Vincent S. R. Brandt, R. I.  
Samuel C. Brown, R. I.  
Frank N. Burnet, N. Y., Manila  
Pratt Byrd, Ky.  
Thomas A. Cassilly, Md.  
Christian G. Chapman, N. Y., Casablanca  
John M. Cluff, Calif., Buenos Aires  
Carleton S. Coon, Jr., Mass.  
Frank J. Curtis, Jr., Pa.  
Richard C. Davis, Pa.  
Arthur R. Day, N. J.  
Jonathan Dean, N. Y.  
Dexter W. Draper, Jr., Calif.  
Walter H. Drew, Colo.  
William L. Eagleton, Jr., Ill.  
Carl J. Erickson, Jr., Wash., Bahia  
Richard G. Geppert, N. J., Dhahran  
Herbert I. Goodman, Pa., Copenhagen  
Lindsey Grant, N. Y.  
James C. Haahr, Minn.  
Roland F. Haney, Calif.  
Gordon G. Heiner, 3d., Md.  
William H. Helseth, Fla.  
Benjamin C. Hilliard, 3d, W. Va.  
Max E. Hodge, N. Y.  
Roscoe L. Hoffacker, Tehran  
Robert A. Hurwitch, Ill., Lima  
Walter E. Jenkins, Jr., Mass.

James R. Johnston, Ohio  
William M. Kahmann, Mo., Colombo  
Lowell Bruce Laingen, Minn.  
Paul Baxter Lanus, Jr., Colo.  
John C. Leary, Mass.  
Philip M. Lindsay, Calif.  
Leo Michael Linehan, Mass., Hong Kong  
Walter M. McClland, Mass.  
Edward E. Masters, Ohio  
Milton W. Meyer, Conn., Djakarta  
Kermit S. Midthun, Mich.  
Lawrence C. Mitchell, Calif.  
Benjamin R. Moser, Va.  
Jacob M. Myerson, D. C.  
Harry I. Odell, N. Y.  
Peter J. Peterson, Calif.  
H. Earle Russell, Jr., Mich.  
David T. Schneider, Mass.  
Ernest E. Schneider, Calif.  
Peter A. Seip, Iowa  
Robert Wade Seward, Jr., Va.,  
Buenos Aires  
John J. Shea, N. Y., Rome  
John W. Simms, Pa.  
Herman T. Skofield, N. H.  
Richard E. Snyder, N. J.  
William F. Spengler, Wisc.  
Robert J. Tepper, N. Y.  
William N. Turpin, Ga.  
Peter C. Walker, N. Y.  
Bradford Wells, Ohio  
Robert F. Weltzien, N. Y.  
Merrill A. White, Mass.  
Frank S. Wile, Mich., Rotterdam  
Arthur I. Wortzel, N. Y., Sydney

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Broderick, Maurice J.	Montevideo	Department	FSO
Brown, Jane D.	London	Department	FSS
Brooks, Jean	Warsaw	Bombay	Cons. Off.-VC
Bruins, John H.	London	Beirut	Pol. Off.-Couns.
Byland, George A.	Yokohama	Fukuoka	FSS
Byrd, Richard W.	Ottawa	Canberra	Pol. Off.-Couns.
Calder, A. Bland	Singapore	Hong Kong	Econ. Off.-Cor.
Campbell, Lucile G.	Buenos Aires	Department	FSS
Carapateas, Sotiris	Patras	Athens	Econ. Asst.
Carnivale, Marco C.	Department	London	FSS
Carr, John H. P.	Seoul	Surabaya	FSS
Carr, Marjorie D.	Department	London	FSS
Carter, Albert E.	Montevideo	Panama	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec.-Con.
Cartmill, Helen E.	Department	Athens	FSS
Catherman, Terrence F.	Department	Frankfort	Res. Off.
Chuck, Fong	Hong Kong	Department	FSSO
Chaffee, Mae	Guatemala City	Department	FSS
Cloney, Gordon J.	Lima	Department	FSSO
Cobb, Eleanor	Department	Panama	Admin. Asst.
Coe, Robert D.	The Hague	Seoul	Dep. C/M. Pol. Off.-Couns.
Collier, Cleveland E.	Stuttgart	Asmara	Visa Screen. Off.-VC
Courtney, Thomas M.	Department	Hong Kong	FSS
Craig, Mary M.	London	Paris	Vet. Aff. Off.
Cullen, Romayne G.	Guatemala City	Havana	FSS
Davies, Donald M.	Medan	Dept. (IBD, NY)	FSSO
DeBlois, Jean P.	Department	Paris	FSS
DiBenedetto, Joseph V.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Dick, Harrison L.	Stuttgart	Port Said	Cons. Off.-VC
Dickinson, Dwight N.	Curacao	Department	FSO
Diehl, Erika E.	Tunis	Bern	FSS
Dietz, George J.	Buenos Aires	Department	FSSO
Dreibelbies, Carrie E.	Seoul	Vienna	Nurse-Asst. Att.
Driver, Thomas T.	Madrid	Department	FSSO
Dubreuil, Clarisse A.	San Salvador	Lahore	Cons. Asst.
Dudenhoefer, Marion	Seoul	Paris	FSS
Eastman, Robert W.	Veracruz	Seoul	Cons. Off. 3rd Sec.-VC
Ederington, Virginia	Department	Rome	FSS
Ellinghausen, Mary E.	Istanbul	Department	FSS
Evans, Gillespie S.	Buenos Aires	Department	FSSO
Evans, Ralph R.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS
Fay, Barbara A.	Athens	Bogota	FSS
Fisher, John W.	Guatemala	Barranquilla	Cons. Off.-VC
Flinn, Denis A.	Stockholm	Canberra	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec.
Flynt, Dorothy E.	Managua	Mexico City	FSS
Foster, Andrew B.	London	Canberra	FSO
Fraleigh, William N.	Department	Rome	Info. Off. Lab. 2nd Sec. VC
French, Harry G.	Sydney	Canberra	Admin. Off.
Fromer, Julian P.	Bologna	Florence	PAO Con.
Fuchs, Anna	Department	London	FSS
Gaudin, Daniel, Jr.	Department	Basra	Prin. Off.-Con.

## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 13)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Bosanac, Beatrice	Department	Buenos Aires	FSS
Bowling, Preston T.	Taipei	Seoul	FSS



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Gaupp, David C.	Ankara	Tokyo	FSS	Spivak, Herbert D.	Rangoon	Paris	Econ. Off. 2nd Sec. VC
Gidden, Culver E.	Manila	Guian	Cons. Off.-Con.	Steele, Joan P.	Zurich	Department	FSS
Gilbert, Charles	Zagreb	Department	FSO	Stolzfeld, William A.	Alexandria	Benghazi	FSS
Gilbert, Jerome J.	Department	London	FSS	Strollein, Walter H.	Tehran	Tel Aviv	Cons. Asst.
Gould, Cynthia	Department	Saigon	FSS	Swenson, Donald F.	Department	Rangoon	FSS
Gould, James W.	Hong Kong	Medan	Prin. Off.-VC	Tam, Elenora	Department	Frankfort	Cons. Off. VC
Grant, Merritt M.	Athens	Manila	Cons Off.-VC	Tanck, Margarete H.	Stuttgart	Santiago	Econ. Off.-C A Att.
Green, Robert B.	Guian	Department	FSS	Turner, Milton M.	Frankfort	Vienna	FSS
Graves, Rosalind W.	Daniascus	Stockholm	FSS	Ulltan, Russell	Paris	Helsinki	FSS
Groom, Frances	Seoul	Marseille	Rec. Supv.	Vernon, Margaret J.	Tehran	Montevideo	FSS
Harrington, Davis	Paris	Bogota	PAO	Von Allmen, Bertha	Bern	Saigon	Info. Asst.
Haynes, Berta L.	Buenos Aires	Managua	FSS	Walker, William J.	Jidda	Nicosia	FSS
Healy, Blanche	Department	Hong Kong	FSS	Washburn, Barr	Athens	Seoul	Admin. Off. Dir.
Henderson, Ethel E.	Manila	Seoul	Prop. Cont. Asst.	Weatherby, Meredith	Tokyo	Seoul	JAS Att.
Herbert, Harold A.	Tehran	Paris	Courier	Wells, Alfred W.	Paris	Rangoon	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec.-Con.
Hood, Louis, Jr.	Department	Karachi	Econ. Off.-Couns.	Wells, H. Bartlett	Department	Helsinki	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec.-VC
Howard, George C.	Cairo	Department	FSO	Westbrook, Alice D.	Manila	Rangoon	Pol. Off. 1st Sec.-Con.
Hudson, William P.	La Paz	Toronto	Econ. Off.-VC	Wiley, Gwen L.	Department	Saigon	Personn. Techn.
Hukce, Vernon V.	Oslo	Department	FSSO	Willis, Frances E.	London	Helsinki	FSS
Hutchinson, Owen R.	Panama	Department	FSS	Wilson, David G., Jr.	Pretoria	Helsinki	Pol. Off. 1st Sec.-Con.
Jacobs, William R.	Hong Kong	Department	Commun. Supv.	Wilson, John David	Jidda	Seoul	PAO 2nd Sec.
Jacobson, Harry G.	La Paz	Buenos Aires	FSS	Wolf, Franklin	Department	Caracas	FSS
Jacques, Joseph E.	Ankara	Seoul	Pol. Off. 3rd Sec.-VC	Wyman, Parker	Cairo	Berlin	Econ. Off. Couns.
Jevne, Vernon O.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS	Zimmerman, Betty Lou	Cairo	Department	Pol. Officer Personn. Clerk
Johnson, F. Eugenia	Rio de Janeiro	Frankfort	FSS				
Jones, Roger D.	Algiers	Seoul	FSS				
Karner, Anthony	Department	Frankfort	FSS				
Kelly, Anne C.	Bangkok	Rome	FSS				
Keough, William T.	Baghdad	Sydney	Admin. Asst.				
Keppel, John	Frankfort	Seoul	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec. VC				
Kessler, Hugh D.	Warsaw	Naples	Pass. & Cit. Off. VC				
Kinney, Mary Alicia	Mexico City	San Salvador	FSS				
Knapp, Alfred G.	Ottawa	Vienna	FSS				
Koupal, Elizabeth E.	Department	Hong Kong	FSS				
Kulka, Stephen	Department	Belgrade	FSS				
Landman, Betty	Rangoon	Tokyo	FSS				
Landrum, Charlotte S.	Department	Hong Kong	FSS				
Latour, Edward A.	Havana	Santiago-de-Cuba	FSS				
Laurell, George D.	Manila	Guian	Cons. Off. VC				
Leaken, James N.	San Jose	San Salvador	FSS				
Low, Marion T.	Department	Rangoon	FSS				
Lukasewich, Olga	Munich	Mexico City	FSS				
Lund, Arthur G.	Moscow	Warsaw	Admin. Off. Att.				
McClelland, Mary A.	Ciudad Juarez	Asuncion	FSS				
McEneaney, William P.	Warsaw	Department	FSSO				
Mabee, Mary Jane	Department	Hong Kong	FSS				
Manell, Abram E.	Paris	PAO Att.	FSS				
Marcum, James W.	Department	Athens	FSS				
Mariani, Fortunato T.	Department	Vienna	FSS				
Marks, G. Rosalind	Madrid	London	FSS				
Marsh, Robert H.	Seoul	Athens	Asst. Chf. Transp. Sect.				
Martin, Gale	Manila	Guian	FSS				
Mason, Webber J.	Basra	Department	FSSO				
Masten, Floyd E.	Vienna	Frankfort	Map Proc. Off.				
Mayer, Ernest	Montreal	Quebec	Prin. Off.-Cons.				
Messa, Edward F.	Department	Seoul	FSS				
Mincey, Lavon M.	Department	Taipei	FSS				
Moore, Horatio T.	Department	St. John's	Prin. Off.-Cons.				
Moore, Warren S., Jr.	Palemo	Department	FSO				
Morgan, John H.	Quebec	Ottawa	Pol. Off. 1st Sec.-Con.				
Morrison, J. Kenney	Paris	Ottawa	FSS				
Murphree, Mildred E.	Tokyo	Rangoon	FSS				
Nelson, Glenn W.	Tokyo	Department	FSS				
Norquist, Arlene	Bern	Paris	FSS				
Norris, Marlon V.	Department	Frankfort	FSS				
Nunley, William T.	The Hague	Department	FSO				
O'Donoghue, William J.	Department	Hong Kong	Pol. Off. Dep. C/M Couns.				
Osborne, Melville E.	Guatemala City	Department	FSSO				
Osgood, Janet Ann	Fukuoka	Hong Kong	FSS				
O'Shea, Marie Frances	Department	London	FSS				
Owen, Doris E.	Mazatlan	Mexico City	FSS				
Paine, Charles E.	Hamburg	Bogota	Econ. Off. 3rd Sec.-VC				
Palmer, Gardner E.	Department	Vienna	Econ. Off.-Fin.				
Piedmonte, Robert P.	Nicosia	Jidda	FSS				
Podany, Elaine E.	Department	Frankfort	FSS				
Pond, Ann K.	Manila	Geneva	FSS				
Preston, Irene R.	Department	Tehran	FSS				
Rapp, Louis F.	Helsinki	Paris	FSS				
Reams, R. Borden	Belgrade	London	Pol. Off. 1st Sec.-Con.				
Redd, Helen	Department	Frankfort	FSS				
Reiter, Gloria G.	Antwerp	Karachi	FSS				
Rice, Barbara L.	Berlin	Buenos Aires	FSS				
Richter, Alfred	Department	Karachi	Gen. Serv. Off.				
Rigsbee, Flossie C.	Hong Kong	Department	FSS				
Rimes, David C.	Oslo	Rangoon	Radio Oper.				
Robinson, Josephine F.	Asuncion	Ciudad Juarez	FSS				
Rojahn, Elizabeth J.	Tokyo	Athens	FSS				
Ryckman, Lawrence R.	Seoul	Cairo	Gen. Serv. Off.				
Saunders, Gerard T.	Belgrade	Department	FSS				
Savage, William F.	Hong Kong	Department	FSS				
Schmidt, Virginia	Department	Frankfort	FSS				
Schneider, Christine	Medellin	Bogota	FSS				
Semeraro, Cosimo J.	Department	Fukuoka	FSS				
Senter, Thomas R.	Birmingham	Manila	Cons. Off. VC				
Sherman, Wanda M.	Manila	Guian	FSS				
Shields, Robert Hale	Rio de Janeiro	Department	FSRO				
Shinnors, James A.	Munich	Guaymas	Cons. Off. VC				
Shoemaker, Martha A.	Rome	Bangkok	FSS				
Shrouf, Don H.	Hong Kong	Department	FSS				
Skoulund, Helen	Department	Vienna	FSS				
Skramko, Stephen	Brussels	Belgrade	FSS				
Spaulding, Ida P.	Department	Frankfort	FSS				
Speights, Mack M., Jr.	Department	Seoul	FSS				

## AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

NAME	INFORMATION
Belew, James E.	Baghdad cancelled, now transferred to Haifa as FSS.
Haddow, J. Paxton	Montevideo cancelled, now transferred to Rio de Janeiro as Information Officer-Asst. Attache.
Kalkbrenner, Raymond M.	Bern cancelled, now transferred to Rome as Communication Supervisor.
Kuhn, Frederick	Vienna cancelled, now transferred to Lima as Information Officer-Attache.
MacDonnell, Sara M.	Dakar cancelled, remaining at Rabat at Consular Off.-VC.
Means, Ellen M.	Lima cancelled, resigning.
Olsen, Glen S.	Cairo cancelled, now transferred to Goteborg as Consular Officer-Vice Consul.
Petroff, Zena E.	Rome cancelled, now transferred to Paris as FSS.
Ramsaur, Ernest E.	Department cancelled, now transferred to Frankfort as Economic Officer-Vice Consul.
Reilly, Donald E.	Taipei cancelled, now transferred to Seoul as FSS.
Reschke, Virginia H.	Helsinki cancelled, now transferred to Wellington as Disbursing Officer.
Vail, Elaine A.	Trieste cancelled, resigned.
Williams, John W.	Manila cancelled, resigned.
Williams, Mary E.	Paris cancelled, transferred to Brussels as FSS.

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