

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 28, NO. 3

MARCH, 1951



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VOL. 28, NO. 3

MARCH, 1951

COVER PICTURE: Consulate in a Quonset Hut, Tubabao, Guiuan, Samar, Philippine Islands.

Left to right, First Row: Wanda M. Sherman, John J. Ingersoll, Thomas F. Valenza, Culver E. Gidden, George D. Laurell, Georgia M. Acton. Second Row: Leo W. Tucker, Gale M. Martin, Eudoxie P. Paskevitch, Lydia Galiakberoff, Gervasio Borja, Robert B. Green. Third Row: Igor N. Jiejn, John W. Sullivan, Eugene A. Tlatow, Vladimir V. Salomatoff, Angel Cordoba, Benjamin A. Cardenas, Donald G. White. (Sent in by George D. Laurell.)

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Letters to the Editors

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

FROM A "RETIRED" OFFICER

Lima, Peru
January 28, 1951

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Since retiring from the Foreign Service in November, 1949, Mrs. Dunn and I have been trying to take a long-planned trip to Texas, Mexico, and California. However, I made the mistake of "hanging out my shingle" as a Consultant on Latin America and thus implicitly signifying that I was still willing to do some work from time to time.

A few months after I had "retired", I got a long-distance telephone call from New York, inquiring whether I would be interested in doing a survey job in Venezuela. Naturally I had to say yes, so I went down there for three months last spring, and worked harder than I had done even in the Service.

That job being finished, my wife and I finally thought we would get away for the western trip at least. But Providence and my former Chief, Dr. Julius Klein, disposed otherwise, and instead we came down to Lima to join the famous "Klein Mission" which has done so much to restore Peru to economic and financial well-being. The Mission is now in the "action" rather than "report-writing" stage, and it is a great privilege to be associated with this inspiring work.

Other retired Foreign Service officers may be interested in knowing what has happened to this particular one. Personally I am glad that I am still able to utilize the experience acquired in some forty years in the Latin American field, and that there are still some people who do not think we are too old and decrepit to be of further use.

WILLIAM E. DUNN

MORE ABOUT PUBLIC RELATIONS AT HOME

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read with interest the letter and editorial in the December issue of the JOURNAL in regard to the low esteem in which the Department and the Foreign Service are today held by the general public in the United States and the emphasis that has rightly been placed on the importance of all of us taking advantage of every opportunity to do public relations work with a view to spreading understanding and promoting goodwill.

To overcome the prejudice and antipathy which is so widespread today is going to be a long uphill battle. It seems to me that before embarking on any campaign to rectify the existing situation there is need for analysis as to the underlying reason or reasons for the situation that all of us would like to see corrected as quickly as possible.

Because of the present unhappy state of world affairs, the American public was never more interested in nor concerned about international political and economic relations

(Continued on page 5)

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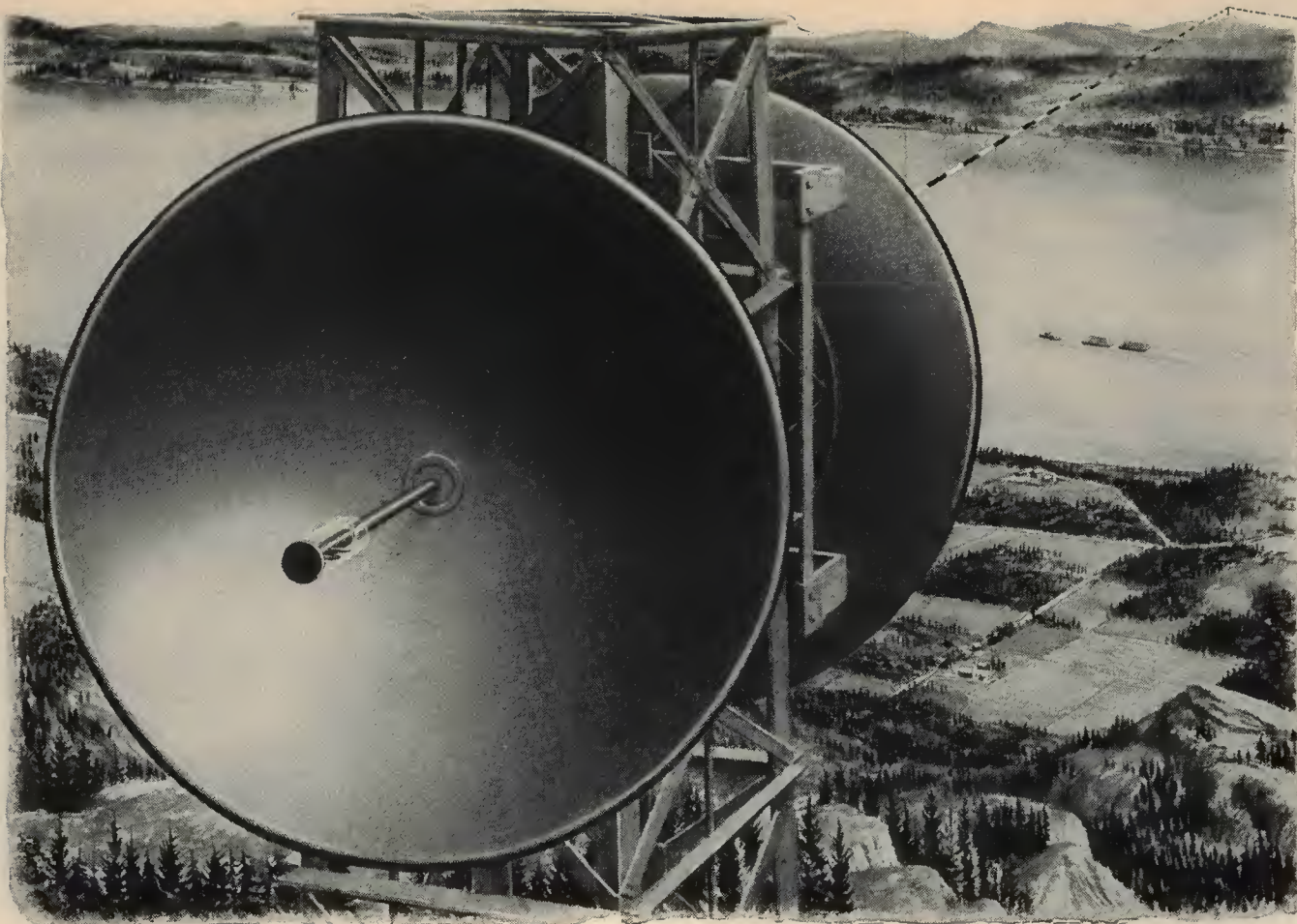
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 3)

than at the present time. It is but natural that anxiety over warfare in Korea and the possibilities of a third world war should focus attention on the State Department and the Foreign Service and make people wonder whether greater competence in the handling of foreign affairs might not have achieved greater success and protected our country from being confronted with such a dangerous situation as admittedly now exists. Dissatisfaction is responsible for wishing to make a scapegoat of those charged with the conduct of foreign relations.

Most Americans Know Nothing About Us

Notwithstanding the number of people who go to Washington and who have direct contact with the Department of State, it must be admitted that the overwhelming majority of the American people know relatively little about its operations and still less about the activities of the Foreign Service. Those serving in the Department, regardless of their rank or whether they are appointees or career officers, are so tied down with their duties that their opportunities of travel and of maintaining close touch with the American people throughout the United States are extremely limited and it is perhaps too much to expect that personnel on local leave who are in need of rest and recreation will devote much time to public relations work. They should, of course, do what they can in this direction, but it would be too much to expect that redoubling of efforts in this regard would be sufficient to accomplish the desired objective.

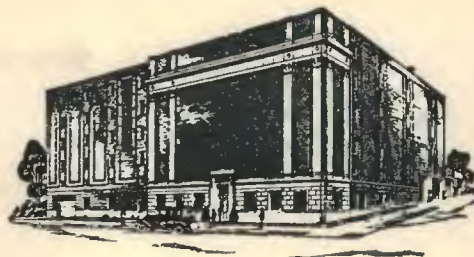
It is my impression, and in this I believe that most Foreign Service officers of some years of experience will concur, that the activities of the Foreign Service are far better known and more highly regarded by both Americans and foreigners abroad than they are by Americans at home for the reason that officers of the Foreign Service travel more extensively and are in closer touch with the general public in their respective districts than it is possible for personnel in Washington to be with the American public.

Why is it, one may ask, that the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Air Corps enjoy greater confidence and more respect of the American public than do the State Department and the Foreign Service? I do not believe that it is because of greater average intelligence, competence or devotion to duty. It is partly because those Services are not directly responsible for the formulation or carrying out of foreign policy and therefore take no blame if things go wrong. It is also partly due to the fact that, because of their very size and dispersion, those Services are inevitably better known than we are to all classes of American society and in all parts of the country. But it is perhaps even more the result of those Services having long recognized the essential importance of maintaining sizeable and competent public relations departments that prepare materials for the press, for broadcasting systems and for Congress regarding their activities, their needs and the important role which they play in the life of the nation.

Should Government Take Over?

The thought, therefore, occurs to me that perhaps the solution to our problem of overcoming distrust, based on prejudice and ignorance, may best be found in establishing in the Department, with subordinate regional offices in key centers in the United States, an Office of Public Relations designed to keep the public informed of the aims, objectives and activities of the Department and of the Foreign Service. The Director of such an Office and the Deputy Directors

(Continued on page 7)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

would have to be experienced public relations officials receiving salaries commensurate with their responsibilities and provided with ample funds to carry out their duties.

If Congress provides funds for the armed forces to maintain public relations officers, surely a request for funds for a similar purpose could not logically be denied the Department of State.

I appreciate that this suggestion is not an original one, but it may be worthy of more careful consideration than it has received heretofore in view of the rising tide of criticism with which we are today confronted.

ANOTHER INTERESTED OFFICER

CONSULAR CLASSIC

February 2, 1951
Box 531,
Spartansburg,
South Carolina

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

When I was in the Consular Bureau in 1911, prior to going to Genoa as Vice C-G, and studying in the class conducted by Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, there was a verse going the rounds written by a consular officer upon completing his tour of duty at La Guaria; the first line was "Farewell to thee, La Guaria".

Is a copy of this classic still available?

BERNARD MANNING

SITE SELECTION FOR RETIREMENT

145 Marlborough Road
Asheville, N. C.
February 3, 1951

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

This letter is addressed to Foreign Service Officers approaching retirement, and who do not already have a home base in the United States. Officers who possess a home here may find it advisable for reasons of health and climate to seek a new location. Permit me to summarize my own experience.

Returning from my last foreign assignment late in 1949, and knowing that I was due to retire under the law, I had a look at southern California. Despite its sunny climate it was passed over due to high prices of real estate, growing scarcity of water, and distance from the eastern part of the country. Then we visited Portland, Oregon—a lovely section full of tall pines, but more than amply watered by rains and fog that last for weeks. Then to Wisconsin, my wife's home State; however, the charm of that section and its excellent fishing could not compensate for long cold winters. A few months duty in the Department convinced me that our great capital city had no place for a retired FSO dependent mainly upon a fixed pension in inflation times, to say nothing of Washington climate. We looked at Charlottesville, Va., recognized its many attractions, especially the great university. But Charlottesville has low altitude and long hot summers.

Having decided on a mild dry climate, in or near a medium-size city, and *where we could live the entire year in comfort*, we next visited Asheville in April, 1950. We went also to Tryon, N. C.—a small and cozy town near the South Carolina line. We spent a few days in Augusta, Ga., and then returned to Asheville for a second inspection.

(Continued on page 9)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 7)

Then we made our final decision to locate in this charming community of some 60,000 people. This decision was not easy for a man who was born in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky, but central Kentucky does have hot summers and disagreeable winters.

Upon retirement in July, 1950, we bade goodbye to the heat of the Department and Washington and returned to Asheville. Never regretting our decision, we found Asheville improved steadily as we learned more about it and its good people. For less than \$20,000 we purchased a small modern home in the outskirts, with a lovely view across a golf course, and in the distance we can see six peaks of the Blue Ridge Range.

Our garden is about one half acre—a plenty to keep us busy. There is something very restful and peaceful about these beautiful mountains covered with pine and oak, and among them a profusion of wild flowers from March to November.

Situated at the southern end of the Blue Ridge Parkway, Asheville is the center of a highway system radiating through the mountains of North Carolina—where one never tires of the magnificent scenery. It is less than 500 miles from Washington, with daily train and air services. At an altitude of 2200 ft. Asheville enjoys a healthful and invigorating climate. Winters are short, with a little snow that soon disappears. Other seasons are about perfect, and we have cool nights even in the middle of summer. Sports include two country clubs, four golf courses, riding, hunting and fishing within two hours drive. Cultural advantages include a civic theatre, concert series during winter months, service clubs, many small literary clubs, excellent churches, class A preparatory schools, and a Junior College.

Asheville is more cosmopolitan than other southern cities as it is a popular place for people who have lived elsewhere. Quite a number of retired army and naval officers reside here, and a larger number of retired business executives from the northern states have found new homes here among the eternal hills—far removed from the roar of planes or other queer objects, and where the air, scenery, and restful days are unsurpassed.

I will be only too happy to answer any specific questions from interested colleagues.

GEORGE D. HOPPER
FSO (Ret.)

LATEST CHANGES IN STATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Ables, James Q.	San Salvador	Mexico	Econ. Off. Comm.
Ackerman, David K.	Rome	Paris	FSS
Acton, Georgia M.	Guiuan, Samar	Manila	FSS
Adam, Archibald	Rome	Athens	Gen. Serv. Off. Att.
Adams, Frances L.	Surabaya	Wellington	FSS
Adams, Theo C.	Copenhagen	Hong Kong	Visa Officer
Aiello, Amelia M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Alexander, Robert	Trieste	Tokyo	Pol. Off. 1st Sec.
			Consul
Allan, Willard	Athens	Department	FSO
Allen, Arthur	Algiers	Department	FSO
Allen, Jacqueline	Department	London	FSS
Anderson, Henry T.	Antofagasta	Habana	Econ. Off. Comm.
Anderson, Daniel V.	Lisbon	Madrid	Pol. Off. 1st Sec.
			Consul
Anttonen, Eva J.	Mexico	Buenos Aires	Librarian
Bailor, Richard	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Ball, Laura E.	Department	Berlin	FSS
Ball, Millard F.	Department	Bern	FSS
Banonis, Ruth	Milan	Dublin	Info. Assistant
Baxter, Henry E.	Frankfort	Moscow	FSS
Beckman, Charles J.	Hong Kong	Manila	FSS
Bernasek, Helen	Frankfort	Department	FSS
Bertone, Thomas A.	Canberra	Tehran	Building Custodian
Blankfield, Samuel	Seoul	Athens	Radio Operator
Blue, Evelyn	Brussels	Guatemala	FSS
Boyd, Robert T.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Bradford, Henry B.	The Hague	Department	FSS
Brown, Francis T.	Beirut	Addis Ababa	FSS
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(Continued on page 11)



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(Continued from page 9)

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Carey, William J.	Zagreb	Manila	FSS
Cassel, Francis T.	Beirut	Addis Ababa	FSS
Cates, Tommy J.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Chase, Peter R.	Port Elizabeth	Department	FSO
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Dengler, Herbert F.	Manila	Munich	Radio Engineer
Dennis, M. Frances	Munich	Belgrade	FSS
Devine, Frank J.	Barranquilla	Montevideo	Econ. Off. Comm.
			3rd Sec. VC
Dickson, Dorothy D.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Downs, Donald P.	Department	Trieste	Political Off.
Drew, Jane C.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Driver, Thomas T.	Department	I BD/New York	FSSO
Elam, Richard	Washington	Paris	Courier
Elkins, Marjorie R.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Ellis, Dorothy L.	Department	London	FSS
Elsasser, Francis W. J.	Department	Salonika	FSS
Emery, Muriel G.	Seoul	Tokyo	FSS
Entrup, Robert H.	Washington	Cairo	Courier
Ernst, L. Elaine	Tokyo	Rangoon	FSS
Fairweather, Ann A. W.	Geneva	Jerusalem	FSS
Farris, Charles O.	Bucharest	Oslo	Radio Operator
Field, Dale W., Jr.	Paris	Helsinki	Cour. Serv. Supr.
Flatau, Jack A.	Department	Belgrade	Political Asst.,
			Asst. Att.
Foote, Eleanor S.	Brussels	Department	FSSO
Forman, Douglas N.	New Delhi	Taipei	Political Off.
			2nd Sec. VC
Fowler, Ruth J.	Munich	Bilbao	FSS
Fox, Eleanor	Department	Lima	FSS
Fratzke, Ralph C.	Department	Windsor	Cons. Off. VC
Fried, Marjorie L.	Ankara	Antwerp	Cons. Asst.
Friedman, William H.	Belgrade	Vienna	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec.
Gabbert, Frank M.	Department	Jidda	FSS
Galambos, T. Andrew	Frankfort	Bogota	Econ. Off.
			2nd Sec. VC
Gallo, Louis A.	Rome	Paris	Vet. Aff. Off.
Geerken, Forrest K.	Department	Sao Paulo	Exec. Off. Con.
Gentry, Doyle E.	Frankfort	Saigon	FSS
Gidden, Culver E.	Guluwan, Samar	Matamoros	Princ. Off. Cons.
Gilbert, Carl L.	Washington	Paris	Courier
Gillespie, Lude F.	Munich	Cairo	FSS
Gilsinn, David L.	Lahore	Montevideo	Economic Off.
			Asst. Att.
Glover, Robert G.	Caracas	Santiago	Economic Off.
			Comm. Att.
Gondek, Wanda	Seoul	Tripoli	FSS
Glynn, Leo J.	Damascus	Dhahran	FSS
Green, Murray D.	Ankara	New Delhi	FSS
Green, Robert B.	Guluwan, Samar	Zagreb	FSS
Green, Robert U.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Greenberg, Marian E.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Grimes, June M.	Department	Bangkok	FSS
Grunwald, Gerard B.	Cairo	Washington	Courier
Gyorgy, Otmar	Alexandria	Nairobi	Econ. Off. VC
Hagan, John L.	Lisbon	Rio de Janeiro	Economic Off.
			Asst. Att.
Hall, Warren S.	Frankfort	Vienna	Ch. Adm. Comm.
			Section
Harshfield, Gloria B.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Hayes, Stanley T.	Montreal	Edinburgh	Cons. Off. VC
Hays, Margaret P.	Rio de Janeiro	Department	FSSO
Heimberger, Helen E.	Tokyo	Stockholm	FSS
Heltberg, Arnlioth G.	Belgrade	Vienna	Cons. Off.
Henry, J. William	Toronto	Bogota	Economic Off.
			2nd Sec. VC
Hill, Harry C.	Department	Cairo	Reg. Sec. Off.
			Asst. Att.
Hill, Heyward G.	Jidda	Montreal	Exec. Off. Con.
Himes, Lucian W.	Paris	Manila	Courier
Hinchcliff, Harold	Addis Ababa	Nicosia	FSS
Hoffman, Vera R.	Department	Paris	FSS
Hooper, Ann	Department	London	FSS
Horan, John R.	Praga	Paris	Comm. Supr.
Houston, Robert B., Jr.	Bremen	Vienna	Visa Off. VC
Howard, Donna E.	Department	Bangkok	FSS
Hudson, Dorothy A.	Frankfort	Belgrade	FSS
Huff, Thomas D.	Bucharest	Department	FSSO
Hughes, Rachel	Genoa	The Hague	Adm. Asst.
Huston, Heyden H.	Department	Bombay	Radio Operator
Huyler, Coulter D., Jr.	The Hague	Department	FSSO
Ingersoll, John J.	Manila	Amsterdam	Cons. Off. VC
Jesky, Ralph J.	Seoul	Manila	Comm. Tech.
Johnson, Ellen G.	Wellington	Belgrade	Disb. Officer

(Continued on page 13)

Record-Playing Confusion a Nuisance of the Past!

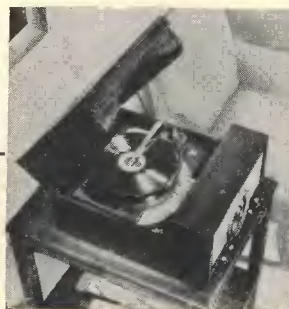


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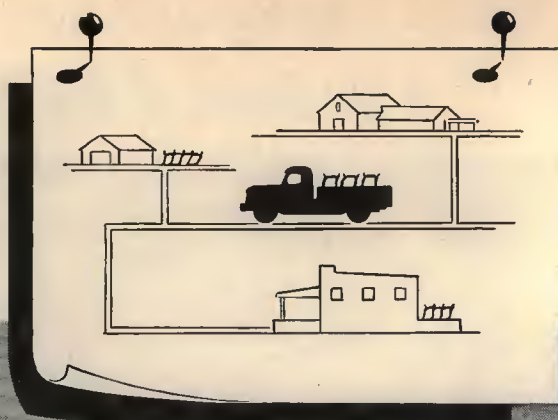
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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 11)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Johnson, Hartwell	Cairo	Department	FSO
Keane, Darold W.	Salzburg	Vienna	Voucher Exam.
Keeley, James H., Jr.	Department	Tufts College	FSO
Kellam, Byron M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Kelly, H. John	Paris	London	Spec. Asst. to Amb. Att.
Kepler, Alexander R.	Medan	Department	FSO
Kimmel, Roy I.	Kiel	Wellington	Econ. Officer
King, M. Patricia	Dublin	Bern	Info. Assistant
Kinkoff, Bernard F.	Bangkok	Rangoon	FSS
Kirby, Richard N.	Paris	Washington	Courier
Kirchner, Anne B.	Department	London	FSS
Kirkpatrick, Antoinette	Bangkok	Quito	FSS
Knapp, J. Burke	Department	London	Financial Consultant Att.
Krucklin, Bertha H.	Dublin	Ottawa	Adm. Asst.
Kuppinger, Eldred D.	Sao Paulo	Rio de Janeiro	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec. Con.
Lagasse, Henry A.	Le Havre	Dublin	Cons. Off. VC
Lanphere, Marilyn D.	Seoul	Manila	FSS
Latrash, Frederick W.	Calcutta	New Delhi	FSS
Law, Pauline	Hamburg	Ankara	FSS
Lawrence, W. Henry, Jr.	Singapore	Taipei	PAO 2nd Sec. Con.
Leach, Maurice D.	Cairo	Alexandria	Librarian VC
Leathers, John W.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Leonard, Donald W.	Baghdad	Beirut	FSS
Lewis, Harrison	Department	New York	FSO
Lewis, Robert A.	Department	Athens	Visa Off. VC
Lewis, Shirley L. S.	Department	Trieste	FSS
Lind, Alexander D., Jr.	Saigon	Bangkok	FSS
Lindberg, Rosemary A.	Stuttgart	Naples	FSS
Lindquist, Betty L.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Lingham, M. Jean	Vienna	Frankfort	FSS
Lister, Robert J.	Department	Department	FSS
Loeber, Carl W.	Bern	Department	FSKO
Lohman, Anna K.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Lowrie, Janet M.	Buenos Aires	London	Personnel Tech.
Lundegren, Betty	Reykjavik	Helsinki	FSS
McGleughlin, Wm. R., Jr.	Manila	Paris	Courier
McArdle, Helen V.	Geneva	Tripoli	FSS
McIntyre, Clarence	Rangoon	Bangkok	FSS
McGary, Frank J.	Department	Brussels	FSS
McKee, Henry H.	London	Paris	Vet. Aff. Off.
McKenna, Vincent T.	Berlin	Belgrade	Economic Off. 2nd Sec. VC
McKinnon, Robert A.	Cebu	Department	FSO
McNeal, Donald H.	Rome	Department	FSSO
McSweeney, John M.	Paris	Regensburg	FSO
McVay, Catherine M.	Frankfort	Belgrade	FSS
Mahoney, Alice C.	Mexico	Monterrey	Visa Off. VC
Manchester, Mary F.	Kobe	Tokyo	FSS
Mangold, Frederick R.	Department	Paris	Economic Off. Asst. Att.
Marionowsky, Marion	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Mark, David E.	Berlin	Department	FSO
Marshall, Helen B.	Seoul	Hong Kong	FSS
Martin, Gale M.	Guian, Samar	Saigon	FSS
Martinez, Aida	Madrid	London	FSS
Mason, Gordon B.	Bucharest	Department	FSSO
Mason, James D.	Manila	Hong Kong	FSS
Matthews, Glenwood H.	Seoul	Manila	Gen. Serv. Off.
Matthis, George	Department	Tehran	FSS
Meldrum, Jean E.	Department	Managua	FSS
Meyer, Janet G.	Tehran	Karachi	Econ. Officers
Mikula, Elizabeth	Karachi	Algiers	FSS
Mitchell, William A.	St. John NB	Bordeaux	Cons. Off. VC
Morgan, James O.	Mainz	Bucharest	Adm. Off. 2nd Sec. VC
Mulliner, LaMar D.	Goteborg	Cairo	Cons. Off. Consul
Murphy, Mary E.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Murphy, Walter D.	Rome	Paris	Vet. Aff. Off.
Murray, Lee	Paris	Le Havre	Cons. Off. VC
Nadelman, E. Jan	Rome	Palermo	Pol. Off. VC
Newbegin, Robert	Bogota	Department	FSO
Newton, Ethel R.	Tokyo	Kobe	FSS
Norcross, Loretta C.	The Hague	Cairo	FSS
Okerberg, Ruth M.	Department	Djakarta	FSS
Ollis, Ray D.	Belgrade	Vienna	FSS
Olson, Waldemar A.	Sydney	Taipei	Adm. Off. VC
Ostrander, Nancy	Santiago de Cuba	Habana	FSS
Otto, Violet M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Owen, Augustus C.	Calgary	Port Elizabeth	Cons. Off. VC
Palmer, Ely E.	Geneva	Jerusalem	US Rep. on UN Com. Comm. for Palestine
Park, Myrna	Department	London	FSS
Parker, Jeanett	Baghdad	Geneva	FSS
Pauliny-Toth, Elena M.	Frankfort	Department	FSS
Paxton, J. Hall	Department	New York	FSO
Perez, Fabiola	Caracas	Ankara	FSS
Periales, Steve G.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Peterson, George J.	Bogota	Paris	FSS
Petro, Alice M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Pittsman, Earle S.	Department	Buenos Aires	Gen. Serv. Off.
Pomroy, Ann	Munich	Hong Kong	FSS
Poullada, Leon B.	Colombo	Department	FSO
Proudfoot, Nora	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Recknagel, Thomas M.	Tel Aviv	Department	FSO
Reynolds, Vallie G.	Department	Kabul	FSS
Rice, Charles M., Jr.	Buenos Aires	Manila	Princ. Off. VC
Rice, Elizabeth	Munich	Palermo	Visa Off. VC
Richardson, Edna A.	Rome	Paris	Vet. Aff. Off.
Rinden, Robert	Djakarta	Taipei	Cons. Off. 2nd Sec. Con.

(Continued on page 56)

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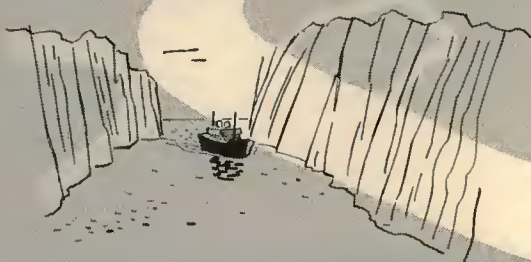
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Washington, 29 April, 1815

Sir,

I regret that your affairs at New York were so pressing as to oblige you to leave this City before I could have a full and satisfactory communication with you, on the subject of your mission to Algiers; as well as in relation to your personal conduct and arrangements, if you should remain there. I will, however, endeavor to fulfill the same by letter, as far as it can be done in this way.

You will have, undoubtedly, received from the Department of State full information and instructions touching your official conduct and, I presume, you have been furnished with a copy of my communications to The Honble. The Secretaries of State and Navy, relative to our situation with Algiers; with suggestions as to our communication with the Regency—the best mode of annoying, or attacking them, if the war should be carried to extremities; and also a statement of the Relations in which Algiers stands with the European Powers.—I shall, therefore, confine myself to what may relate more especially to you personally.

Briefing Instructions

Should a communication be opened with Algiers, you will probably see some one of the Christian consuls on board, before you land, from whom you will be able to learn the state of affairs in the Regency, and the disposition of the Dey towards us. — This you may be able to know, to a certain degree, if you should touch at Gibraltar before you go up the Mediterranean; but no great reliance should be placed on the information received there, especially as to the disposition towards us.

John Norderling Esq., the Swedish Consul, will most probably be the person who may come on board, in case a communication should be opened.—This Gentleman was left by me in charge of our affairs at Algiers, so far as he should be able to render services to such of our countrymen as might be carried there as Captives. — He has attended to this with a degree of interest and humanity which does him the highest honor; and which will not keep unnoticed by our Government.—No man is more capable of giving you full and correct information than M. Norderling. —

On landing you will be presented at once to the Dicklehedgee, or Minister of that Department, who acts, in some measure, as minister of foreign affairs between the Regency

Now in the Library of Congress, this letter of 1815 represents one of the earliest forerunners of our modern post reports. It was discovered in the files at Algiers about two years ago and was sent to the

JOURNAL by FSS Lynn Olson.

and Christian Nations.— After the usual salutations, taking coffee, sherbet, etc. — you will go to the House of the Consul who may be with you (unless previous arrangements should be made for you to go first to the Palace, to be presented to the Dey, which, however, is not customary) where you will take up your quarters, until you return again on board.—In all the Consular Houses you will meet a frank reception, with the most hospitable and friendly treatment.

When preparatory arrangements are made, you will have your audience of the Dey, preceded by a Draggerman, who acts as master of Ceremonies in the Introduction etc.,—and through whom the Dey will communicate with you. — It is customary to kiss the hand of the Dey when he presents it to you. — No person is seated when he has an audience of the Dey; neither do you receive Coffee etc., as when you visit the Ministers. It is all form and ceremony; and the conversation at the first audience will probably go no further than the customary salutation, and a few general questions. —The Audience with the Dey always takes place in the forenoon. — In the afternoon of the same day, formal visits are made to the Ministers, at their private houses. — These Ministers consist of the Caisnaggee, or Prime Minister — the Agha, or General of the Turks, or Commander in Chief — the Dicklehedgee, or Minister of Marine — and the Chogiu de Cavallos, an officer corresponding very nearly with our Quarter Master General. This is the order in which they are visited, and all on the same day. — At the Houses of the Ministers you will be served with Coffee, Sherbet, etc. and sit a short time to converse with each of them. — The Drogerman acts here in the same capacity as at the Palace. — You will see, at these Houses, a number of Christian slaves, who serve the Coffee etc, and who expect a present in money, which is given through the hands of the Drogerman, to the amount of twenty dollars at least. — This tax is expected on all similar occasions. — When presents are given to the Dey and his Ministers, the Consul, attended by his Drogerman, accompanies them, takes Coffee, gives money etc. — as before mentioned, and the Gifts are display'd before the person for whom they are brought. — This is a very humiliating situation for a Consul to be in; for instead of their being received with any special acknowledgment, they are viewed in the light of a tribute due, and not infrequently are ordered to be exchanged, or rejected altogether.

Housing

When a person is received as a Consul, if he has no predecessor on the spot who has a House, he must take up his residence with some other Consul, until he can procure a House for himself, which will not be difficult, as the Government will either point a house for him, or will enable him to procure such an one as he may like, in case there should be no one immediate offering from an Individual. — The rents are very low, compared with the value of such Houses as a Consul would reside in. — You will obtain Servants from among the Christian Slaves belonging to the Public, for each of whom it is customary to pay 3 dollars per month,

viz. 2 to the Slave for his own use, and one to the Public. — The Consul is answerable for the price of the Slave if he should escape, or die in the service of the Consul. — Consuls furnish their Houses in the Christian style, with the addition of such Articles of the Country as they may fancy, or find convenient. — Furniture may always be had in the place sufficient to commence House-keeping, and any additional can readily be obtained from Europe.

The Hazards

A *Drogerman* (who must be a Turk by birth) is attached to each Consul by the Treaty with his nation. — He is the official channel of communication between the Consul and the Government; for all communications are made verbally. — He does not reside in the Consul's House; but with his own family in the City. — It is usual for him to visit the Consul daily, to take his Commands; or rather to see what is going on in his House; for he cannot be considered in any other light than a spy of the Government on the Consul; and, however much he may appear to be attached to the Consul or his family, it cannot be supposed that he would support his interest against that of the Dey who has the life of the *Drogerman* always in his hands. — Neither can you always depend upon the messages of the Dey, or the other officers of the Government to you, or of your's to them, being delivered with fidelity; for they may be made up, or altered by the *Drogerman*, to consider some particular purpose, or to effect some intrigue which he may have in hand with the Jews, or some other Consul. — But there is no way of effectually guarding against this evil. — Intrigue is the order of the day in Algiers, and it can only be met or avoided by similar means. — Nothing but experience can instruct a man in the ways of Algiers. — A Consul must have his Eyes and Ears always open, and his mind continually employed to keep himself on secure ground; and this must be done without his appearing to be anxious, or seeming to notice what is happening. — I do not mention these things as relating to personal security or interest of the Consul; but with respect to the affairs of his nation. — Your own good sense and experience will readily lead you to judge how far to confide in any other Consul regarding your affairs.

The Overhead

The *Drogerman* has no stipulated Wages; but he has customary fees, or perquisites, on particular occasions, such as when salutes are given to public Vessels of the Nation to which the Consul belongs—on the consular or other presents given to the Dey and his Officers—on the Mohammedan Feasts of Bissam and Rammadan—on rendering any special services to the Consul or his nation, of the value of which the Consul must be the judge. — Indeed he makes claims, either directly, or indirectly, on all occasions, and scarcely ever appears to be satisfied. — These presents are either given in money, Coffee, Sugar, Linen, Cloth, Cotton, Snuff Box, or any other article as the Consul may find is most convenient. — The only advantage which one Consul may have over another in his *Drogerman*, would be in finding him an intelligent man, with a kind and good disposition to execute his duty pleasantly, and bring no difficulty upon the Consul by little bribes and untoward conduct. —

By Treaty every Consul may select his own *Drogerman*; but the exercise of such a right would be useless, unless he should hit upon the person who was perfectly agreeable to the Dey; for should he not be agreeable to the Dey and his Ministers, there would be great difficulty and embarrassment in the communication with the Government; and he would have no influence with the Ministers, which may (if the *Drogerman* has it) be sometimes exerted, much to the com-

fort of the Consul. — The late American *Drogerman* (named Hassan) was in that office from the time our Treaty was first made with Algiers, until I left it. — He was considered as having some of the best requisites for that place; but had the failings common to them all, as before mentioned. — He must, now, I think, be too old to discharge the functions promptly and fully; but, if he should not, perhaps a better could not be found; for if the man has the least spark of gratitude he can never forget the kindness and emoluments he has received from the American Consulate.

When in Algiers . . .

It is necessary for every Consul to have a country seat, or Garden, as it is called in Algiers, a short distance from the City, where he can retire in case Plague, or any other Circumstances should make it unsafe, or inconvenient for him to reside in Town. — He can there display his flag, which no Christian is permitted to do on his House in the City, where only the flag of the Dey and the Nation is allowed to be hoisted. — He also makes The Garden his summer residence. — These Gardens are numerous and easily



The gifts are displayed before the person for whom they are brought.

obtained at a reasonable rent. Some of them have spacious and elegant Houses, with from ten to thirty acres of land attached to them, abounding in fruit etc. — The annual rent from 200 to 250 dollars. — With the Garden, the Consul must have a Turkish Soldier, to serve as a Guard, or overseer of the Premises, and to attend the Consul, or his family, when they ride to Town, or elsewhere. — To this man eight dollars per month is paid as wages, and he resides in the House at the Garden, at the expense of the Consul. — Small presents are also made him occasionally, according as the Consul may think he merits. —

A certain class of people from the Country, (called *Cabiles*, and *Biscaries*, from the districts from which they come) can always be had as laborers, at reasonable wages.

The markets of Algiers are good and abundant. The Mutton, Poultry, and Vegetables cannot be excelled. — The Beef is good, but small—fruit various and excellent, and the grain superior to that of this country. —

When a Consul has been received by the Dey, he is visited, in turn, by the other Consuls; and returns the Compliment—in like manner. — After which a dinner is given him by each, which he returns, in gross, as soon as he gets his House arranged. — This Ceremony passed, a social in-

tercourse takes place, which he will find more or less agreeable; according to the persons and dispositions of the families.— I was so fortunate, when I resided in Algiers, as to find the Consular Society there interesting and highly agreeable; and as we were then at peace with all Nations, I experienced none of that awkward Ceremony which is sometimes kept up among the Representatives of foreign nations, when their Countries are at War.— In the house of M. Norderling, the Swedish Consul, you will find all that the heart can wish in amiableness, hospitality and true friendship, joined to literature and accomplishments which would be admired and respected in any Country.— I speak more particularly of this family from the intimate connection which always existed between them and Us, and which I am sure can never be forgotten by either.

The Jews of Algiers

You will find the Jews in Algiers (at least the richer class of them) acting a very important part there; altho' they form no ostensible part of the Government, and are held in great contempt, and even in a kind of abhorrence by the Musselmén.— They are the money negotiators in all important transactions, and often have great influence with the Government on that account.— They are employed, either directly or indirectly, in most of the affairs between the Regency and Christian Consuls.— Should an operation prove successful or advantageous to Algiers, all the Credit is taken by the Government; if the reverse, the Jews bear all the blame.— Their Agency is disavowed, and they perhaps become the victims of the failure in business where they are compelled to act.— Every Consul has a Jew Broker, or Sensal, as he is called in Algiers, to negotiate his Bills, and execute all his pecuniary concerns of any importance.— The Sensal, however, is not to be implicitly confided in.— The Consul will, from other sources, be able to learn whether he acts with fidelity or not.— With the greatest care you cannot avoid some impositions.— The Bacries, who are the most powerful Jew family in Algiers, have always been the Brokers of the American Consulate, as well as some others there.— Their wealth is great—their business and correspondence extensive, and their influence with the Government superior to that of any other Jew House, or family.—

The Jews have a Government in a manner, within themselves.— Their Chief, or King, as he is called, is appointed by the Dey, and he governs his tribe, without restraint, in everything short of taking their lives.— The family of Bacri has enjoyed this post for a long time.— They have their Synagogue, and exercise their Religion without restraint, as do the Christians of every denomination.—

The Customs

The Turkish Sabbath is the Christian Friday, when they rest from public duties, hoist their flags, and shut the Gates of the City, from about eleven to one o'clock; during which time it is *supposed* that all are in the mosques; but this devotion is not obligatory upon them. Every one employs himself in his own occupation, or amusement as he pleases, on that day.— You will meet with more civility than you expect in that Country; and as much security for your person and property, as you will find in most others.— Leaving their Religion and Women untouched, and you will meet but very little interruption in your conduct and concerns.

I have now Sir, touched upon these points which have occurred to me as most likely to be useful to you.— These observations have been thrown together without any order or regularity, at such times as the pressure of my business would admit of noting them.— They may be of some use, if you should reside in Algiers.— But I should have been able

to have entered more into the Minutiae, could you have remained here a few days to have given an opportunity for personal conversation on the subject.—

I enclose a paper containing notes and explanations respecting Consular Expenses in Algiers, on public account, which may be useful.— They were sent by me to the Secretary of State in 1810, and are now taken from the Office to which you will be pleased to return them, after you shall have copied such parts as you may judge proper to retain. The Consular Seal which I brought from Algiers, will be sent you from the Department of State.—

There is a family, of the name of Ferraro, to whom I wish to call your attention, and crave for them any services which you may have it in your power to render, if you should meet with any of them.— The father was an Italian by birth; but had resided in Algiers more than thirty years, the Mother a Minorcine, of English parents.— The family consisted of two Sons and two daughters from the age of 25 to ten years.— The eldest son, Juan, was employed by me on various occasions, in Algiers, and I always found him very useful, intelligent, and strictly honest.— They had lived respectably in Algiers, much esteemed by the Consular families and other Christians there.— About a year after I left that place, the Dey had the father beheaded, without opigning (*sic*) any special reason, and without the least suspicion of his intention, until the Cut was executed.— It was reported that he was taken off in consequence of the family having shown great kindness and humanity to our Countrymen who were carried into Algiers after the commencement of the War by the Dey.— However that may be, it is certain that their particular attention to all Americans who came to Algiers during my residence there, had endeared them very much to our Countrymen, and had, in a manner, identified them with us.— After the death of the Father, the family went to Alicante, where they now probably reside; — and it is not unlikely but you may meet with some of them in the Mediterranean; in which case, I am sure you will not forget my request.— The Son, whom I employed, might become highly useful, as he speaks the Arabic, Italian, Spanish and French fluently, and the English tolerably. This family was very attentive to your brother when he was in Algiers.— I enclose a letter from Mrs. Lear to Mrs. Ferraro, which she recommends to your kind attention, if you should learn where it may be sent to her:

Captain Smith, of the Brig Edwin, of Salem, who was carried into Algiers, is a very intelligent man, and his residence there will have given him a knowledge of these people and their affairs, which may be very useful to you.— He has resided in the House of Mr. Norderling, where kindness never will be forgotten.— There is also in Algiers a Mr. Pollard, of Virginia, who was carried there in a Spanish vessel, and detained.— He must have acquired much useful knowledge.

You will have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of this letter before you sail, that I may have the satisfaction of knowing that it has reached you; — and I shall feel a peculiar pleasure in hearing from you from time to time, as your leisure and opportunities will permit you to forward letters; for you will readily believe that I must feel a deep interest in all events which may take place in a Country where I have passed so many years of my life; and if I can be useful to you here, I beg you will commend me without reserve.—

Wishing you a pleasant Voyage, complete and satisfactory success in all your operations or negotiations, with the enjoyment of health and happiness, I am,

Your most Obnt. Servt.

Tobias Lear

William Shaler, Esq.
New York

The Willing and Able

Mr. Will

(The JOURNAL takes pleasure in presenting a profile of the Chief of the Department's Employee Services Section.)

By EDWARD R. PIERCE

One afternoon last November Mr. Marvin Will picked up the jangling telephone on his desk in the Walker-Johnson Building and was told by the operator:

"Capetown, South Africa, is calling you. May I put the call through?" "By all means," replied Mr. Will.

Moments later he was listening to the voice of an old friend speaking from some seven thousand miles away:

"Marvin," said the Consul General on the other end of the wire, "I have a problem on my hands and need some quick assistance in the Department. I'm booked for home leave but my travel orders haven't come through yet. My steamer sails in four days. Not knowing exactly what person to contact in the Department on this sort of thing, I am calling you. Can you help me?"

"I'll do my best," replied Mr. Will.

"That's good enough for me," said the distant voice from the Cape of Good Hope, "and many thanks!"

In checking with the hardpressed Leave Section Mr. Will found that home leave orders for the officer concerned were being processed. He relayed the information he had received by the call from Capetown and the orders were expedited—a telegram going out to the post the next day. The Consul General and his family made the sailing.

On the same afternoon Mr. Will could be found helping a young Vice Consul with the paper work connected with the application for naturalization of his British wife; offering advice to a former member of the staff at Seoul in submitting a claim for personal property lost in the evacuation of that mission; or administering the Oath of Office to a new group of Foreign Service appointees.

To each of these matters, in turn, Mr. Will gives full measure of conscientious attention, bolstered by the wisdom and experience gained during his more than thirty-seven years service in the Department. As Chief of the Employee



Marvin Will

Services Section his responsibility is to provide assistance on any and all of the amazing variety of problems, both personal and official, brought to his doorstep by Service members. Through his offices on the ground floor of Walker-Johnson pass more than two hundred Service members each week—reporting to the Department for home leave and consultation, on transfer to a new post, mixing with scores of new appointees just being inducted into the ways of the Service. The Official Register in Room 115 reads like a World Almanac—an Ambassador from Karachi, a Courier Supervisor from Helsinki, an Attaché from Cairo, an Embassy Guard from Asuncion. Each individual is interviewed, given assistance on leave and payroll matters, and directed to the proper regional personnel and political offices.

The Heart of the Foreign Service

Mr. Will's office, aptly described by Consul General Bill Beck as "the heart of the Foreign Service," is located in Room 110. Here, with a battery of three telephones and the able assistance of Mr. George Riddiford, he copes with a daily flood of problems and inquiries.

The increased activity and growth of the Service in recent years has been reflected by the growth of the Employee Services Section. The Section had its beginning some eight years ago when Mr. Will was appointed as Employee Counselor. He was the Department's pioneer in this particular field—he now directs the activities of some twenty members of the office, which includes the Welfare Section and the Foreign Service Mailroom.

Marvin W. Will's most outstanding characteristics are friendliness, devotion to duty and a genuine desire to be of service. This attitude pervades the entire office of which he is Chief. Mr. Will entered the Department during the tenure of William Jennings Bryan, and has served under no less than twelve Secretaries of State. He has seen the Department grow from several hundred persons to its present strength of over nine thousand, with some fifteen thou-



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

sand in the field. One of his best recollections of his early days in the Department is that of attending a July Fourth reception in the apartment of Secretary Bryan, on upper Thirteenth Street, at which the Secretary, in his shirtsleeves, presided personally at the punchbowl, pouring grapejuice for the entire Departmental personnel, at that time numbering some four hundred persons.

He has scores of other recollections of the bygone days when the pace of the Department was leisurely compared to that of today—but the present stepped-up tempo doesn't faze him. Speaking bluntly, as is his wont, Mr. Will says, "The Service is bigger—the problems are greater. It's up to all of us to meet the new demands." A Federal employee since the age of twenty-one, Mr. Will's philosophy, which he carries out each working day of his life, is to interpret the intent of the regulations under which he works in the broadest possible way, in order to render the greatest possible assistance to the people who come to him with their problems.

While his service has been primarily within the Department, Mr. Will has the distinction of having served on the first official mission from the United States to the Soviet Union, following our recognition of Russia in 1933. The mission was headed by Ambassador William C. Bullitt, and arrived in Moscow, by train from Berlin, on December 11, 1933. Other members of the group were George F. Kennan, Joseph Flack, Keith Merrill and George A. Morlock. Mr. Will was detailed as assistant to Mr. Merrill, then Chief of the Foreign Buildings Office. Working with Mr. Merrill he took part in the negotiations with the Soviets which resulted in the acquisition of the Mokhovaya Building and Spasso House for the use of our Embassy in Moscow. Although housed in so-called "luxury" quarters in the Hotel Nacional, facing the Kremlin, the delegation experienced plenty of trouble keeping warm in Moscow's winter weather. Mr. Will recalls hearing a top-ranking member of the delegation express the fervent wish that there might be less hot air in



Dept. of State Photo
New Recruits are sworn in by Mr. Will

the conference rooms at the Foreign Office and more in the rooms at the Nacional. He returned to the Department from this special assignment in February, 1934.

Marvin Will is a native of Mt. Jackson, Virginia, a small town nestled in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. When the notice arrived at the Mt. Jackson postoffice some forty years ago, announcing that Farmer Will's boy Marvin had been appointed to a Federal job in Washington, an excited relative rushed out to the hayfield to notify the appointee. Marvin, perhaps sensing that he had a long row ahead of him, kept right on pitching hay for the rest of the afternoon.

His fellow workers in the Department and his innumerable Service friends scattered over the globe will agree to this—he is still in there—pitching.

Charles Bailey Parker 1885-1951

Charles Bailey Parker was born in Rutland, Vermont, January 7, 1885. He died January 13, 1951, in Mexico City. At the time of his death he was an Embassy Attaché, attached to the Economic Section in charge of the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

These are the vital statistics. The man has come and gone. PK, as he was known by everyone, has left a very deep and lasting impression on those with whom he came in contact. The impression could not be better summed up than in the words he used a few days before he died when speaking of his own father. On the wall in his bedroom there was a small picture of a white haired gentleman. I asked him who it was. He said, "Why, that's my father. You know, in the town where I was born, with a population of some 3000 people, the Republican Party of course dominated. My father was nominated for some position in the Council. The Democrats who met at a later date paid him, I think, the greatest tribute he received. They said of course they could not nominate anyone but Parker."

PK was graduated from Middleburg College in Vermont in 1906 and was appointed Vice Consul at Nogales and Mazatlán in 1909. He served in Mexico City from 1911 to 1919. These were the terrible years of the Mexican Revolution when Mexico City was occupied first by one revolutionary leader and then by another. American citizens were less than popular. After Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson's

departure, PK served under Chargé d'Affaires Nelson O'Shaughnessy. Later he was on his own, "sitting on the lid," as he himself expressed it, assisting the Brazilian Ambassador de Oliveira who was charged with the custody of American affairs. Having known PK it is not difficult to understand why he never told tales of the Mexican Revolution. It was typical of the reticence with which he spoke of himself during the last 10 years of his life when he again lived and worked in Mexico. When old timers recalled Revolutionary days to him he enjoyed reminiscing but there was never a hint of his own participation in high adventure. However, it cannot be doubted that the engraved watch given him by the American Colony when he resigned in 1919 represented a very profound appreciation on the part of Americans who lived in Mexico at that time and the token was cherished by PK throughout his life.

He resigned in 1919 because future prospects, as he stated in his letter of resignation to Ambassador Fletcher, did not offer the economic security he felt he needed since he had married and had a growing family.

Until 1941 he served in Brazil, the Argentine, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, and Cuba with cable and power companies.

A few months before our entry into World War II he was recalled to serve in the Foreign Service in Mexico and from then until his death he was in charge of Commercial

(Continued on page 56)

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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.

THE PROMOTION LISTS

This is about the time of year when we must prepare ourselves for Promotion Lists. For, like Patronage, Promotions seem to cause more hard feelings than otherwise. And for those of the Journal's fledglings unable to clear the barrier, there must be words of encouragement, a promise of better things to come; references to these tests of loyalty.

It's not so hard with these young birds. Faith, they've got to learn that there's a real reward in the work of the honorable profession on which they have embarked. They can't expect to be elected every time they are eligible! Besides, they have their versatility, their freedom to change, their *joie de vivre*. It's those in the middle brackets and middle age groups for whom we reserve our first words of reassurance.

And how do you define these middle groups? Merely by ages, or by class numbers? Not at all. It's not a matter of arithmetic but a matter of outlook and psychosis. An early sign is the thought that flashes through one's mind as he ticks off names below his own in the "List" and asks himself: "Am I being pulled out of the main stream—being sucked into that eddy of lost souls at the Head of the Class, whose situation warrants the phrase 'log-jam in promotions?' Have I become deadwood?"

Another portent is that day you summoned up your courage and actually wrote the office handling retirements. Or the day you were reassigned when working in the Department and found both the Chief and Assistant Chief to be your junior in age as well as in seniority and the "slot" for your position rated slightly below your Foreign Service rating.

Oh, then what a bitter pill it is to find one's hopes dashed and fears confirmed by one yawning gap in that coldly alphabetical Promotion List. Ah, woe.

To meet a frame of mind like this—to cope with despair at least temporarily so profound, takes more than mere words. It requires Truth and Conviction.

And it is the Conviction of the JOURNAL that Truths which those temporarily passed over may well ponder include the fact that:

1) The responsibilities and opportunities in Foreign Service have, with the rise of United States' power, increased beyond anything we could have dreamed of at the time you entered the Service, so there is now and should be in future, still plenty of opportunities to show your mettle.

2) While imperfections are inherent in appraising

individual merits in a far-flung organization, it must be admitted that improvements in rating mechanisms and the inspection service were certainly designed to obtain impartiality.

3) There's something to this phrase "I have the honor to . . ." Not every citizen has opportunity to represent his country abroad or deal with representatives of foreign governments in Washington; and there's a certain deference in the business that makes the job worth while.

4) The attractions which caused a desire to enter the Service are really still there, and that along with these tests of loyalty and discipline, there exists in the Service an *esprit* and camaraderie that transcends paltry pelf and mere promotion.

THE CAMPAIGN OF TRUTH

The fact that the chief officer of the biggest radio broadcasting enterprise in the country is a Foreign Service Officer—Foy Kohler—is a source of just pride to the Foreign Service. The Voice of America is doing a magnificent job and its new opportunities for expanded facilities mean that the Voice will now be stronger and heard in many more parts of the world than ever before.

As part of the answer to the President's call for a great "Campaign of Truth," this expansion is made possible by increased funds approved by the 81st Congress. And it is natural that with a greatly increased program of information, the question should again arise: should the State Department or a new independent agency run the program?

Senator William Benton of Connecticut, formerly Assistant Secretary of State and long one of the Department's staunchest friends, thinks that a separate department should be entrusted with the Campaign of Truth. In an exchange of letters with Secretary Acheson, Senator Benton has said that "the tragic fact is that our information program hasn't even begun to be 'the vital part of our national strategy' that it should be." He has suggested the information program should employ as many men, and of as high a calibre, as Paul Hoffman assembled for ECA; that the operation calls for "many Ed Barretts and Charlie Hultens"; he added that "all your Assistant Secretaries" would not be too many. The Senator concluded that this was the most important argument for taking operating responsibility for overseas information out of the State Department.

We agree that the problem of personnel is a very critical one. Compare Foy Kohler's salary as a Foreign Service Officer, Class 1, with the salaries of top NBC and CBS executives! But compare any top government salary with its counterpart in private business or industry! The problem of compensation remains, whether the employer is the Department of State or the Department of Information, so long as both are part of the U. S. Government. And it is a tribute to the hundreds of loyal and outstanding men and women now employed in our information programs, that they are willing to serve the government at far lower salaries than those they would receive in private business.

Therefore, we think it is hard to accept Senator Benton's argument that transfer of information activities to an independent agency would solve the personnel problem. We think the State Department, given the appropriations, can find as many and as good people as the Campaign of Truth would need.

However, the principal reason for keeping the information program within the Department seems to us to be the inseparability of foreign policy and foreign policy information. The acts of this Government which make up our

foreign policy must be as perfectly synchronized with what we say about those acts as the parts of the most complex precision machine. We cannot be acting one way and talking another. The moment policy makers are working in one department and policy interpreters in quite a separate department, the chances for perfect synchronization diminish rapidly. Furthermore, the chances increase that the "interpreters," in their natural zeal, may get ahead of the "makers," with the disastrous consequences that one can imagine.

Conveying information is an integral part of the job of every Foreign Service establishment as well as of the Department itself. We question whether this job can be better done by specialists who represent another department than by people within the Foreign Service and the Department of State. Particularly, it seems to us that in the field the Ambassador should know and control the story of the United States being told in that country.

JOHN G. ERHARDT

Paris, France, March 2, 1951

The passing of Jack Erhardt leaves us all poorer. To me he always was and always will be one of the legendary "greats" of the Service. It is such men who give not only body but, more importantly, soul to an organization.

He richly earned all the high honors which came to him in life, and all the sincere eulogies and tributes which will come to him in death. Apropos of this the readers of the JOURNAL may be interested to know what this intensely human man once told me about a compliment paid to him. It had to do with his semi-pro baseball career around Brooklyn. Jack was the first baseman, and clean-up hitter with a batting average of well over 300. One day in a close game he came to bat with the winning run on base and grounded out. Some of his older teammates muttered disappointedly when he came back to the bench but were silenced by a hard-boiled manager with the remark that "they would all be selling apples on the corner if it were not for the kid." Jack said this was the greatest compliment ever paid him in his life.

What was the secret of the esteem and affection in which Jack Erhardt was held by so many people both in and out of the Department and the Service? How did this fine public servant reach the top of his profession, leaving not one enemy or even an envious associate along the way, but only countless well-wishers and friends cheering him on and rejoicing in each advance up the ladder? To illustrate, I know a splendid officer, who had manifested interest in the Ambassadorship to South Africa and who, when he heard that Jack was being considered for the post, asked that his own name be taken out of the running because of his great respect and friendship for Jack. Why did he do this? I believe I have the answer to these questions. Jack Erhardt came just about as close to living by the Golden Rule as anyone I know. He always did unto others as he wished others to do unto him. This giant of a man, who at times roared like a lion, was really a "softie" at heart. He couldn't and wouldn't hurt anybody. Intensely interested in people, he was incapable of any unworthy thought or deed with respect to his fellowman. His conscience was clean. If I had to sum it all up, I would say that his life was another example of the great truth that there is no substitute

We do not suggest that the Department should shrink from a full discussion of the issue by the public and the Congress. In fact, before this editorial appears in print, appropriate committees of Congress will doubtless have held hearings on the information program and the question of establishing an independent agency. The progress of our present programs should be subjected to the most rigorous examination and the Department should be constantly alert to opportunities for improvement.

We need to remember that a Government information program is a very special problem in a democracy. The founding fathers would have had difficulty in understanding the concept! "Ministries of Propaganda" are not in the American tradition. Therefore, a "Campaign of Truth" must become, not an end in itself, but a necessary answer to the "Big Lie," a part of our national defenses, a servant of our foreign policy.

for character and integrity. He had both. He loved his neighbor, who, in return, loved him.

C. W. GRAY
American Consul General

Reprinted by permission from the Washington Post, February 20, 1951.

It would be difficult to think of a diplomatic official whose life has been spent more usefully than John George Erhardt. When he died he was Ambassador to South Africa. He started his career in Athens in the old consular service. Two years later he was looking after the thousands of refugees who poured out of the burning city of Smyrna after the Turkish victory over Greece in Asia Minor. In Hitler's time he served at Hamburg. There he got out of the country hundreds of victims of the Hitlerite persecution. He worked night and day at his post. And nothing pleased him more in after life than the many grateful reminders he got from the men and women he had saved. He treasured this evidence of his own response to the call of humanity. Just before the European war broke out, Ambassador Kennedy gave him the job of supervising the evacuation of American nationals in Britain.

A host of newspaper correspondents got to know Mr. Erhardt during the war. He was General Mark Clark's political adviser during the campaign in Italy. "Jack" to all of them, he smoothed out countless difficulties, and kept a restraining hand on the verbal impetuosity of General Clark. They were such a perfect team that they stayed together when General Clark commanded the occupation forces in Austria. In their hands the occupation was a smooth operation which outwitted Russian aggression at every turn. Erhardt had a knack for handling the Russians. His bluff geniality never failed, and his cozy and familiar banter—as if he couldn't take his opposite numbers seriously—was disarming. Erhardt is given the credit for thinking up the "reverse veto," though he always denied it. The reverse veto made an Austrian law outside the scope of the constitution automatically operative within a certain period unless there was a unanimous negative vote of the military commanders. "Jack," who was perhaps the most unconventional diplomat in the foreign service in looks and manners, will be badly missed by all who came in contact with him. He expressed an inspired fellow feeling.



The "Missing Link" *Reports*

IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH CONGRESS—1950

By JACK K. McFALL

On the first day of the Second Session of the Eighty-first Congress, the Department's handling of the Formosa question was severely criticized on the Senate floor and this opening salvo was followed at frequent intervals by a series of statements and speeches by various Senators not only attacking our policy toward Formosa but also expressing disapprobation of our policy toward the Far East in general. With overt Communist intervention by force challenging the United Nations in Korea, our policy in the Far East received more public and Congressional attention throughout the year than our policy in other sections of the world. Nevertheless, our substantive programs and policies around the world kept me very busy and I was more than pleased that the Deputy Secretary for Administration had the responsibility for answering the sensational charges of communism made by Senator McCarthy against the personnel of the State Department.

The fact that the Senate decided, by resolution, to have the charges aired by a select committee composed of members of the Foreign Relations Committee meant that for a period of several months five Senators, among a total membership of only 13 on that Committee, would be almost continuously engaged in sifting the McCarthy charges. Of the remaining eight Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee, two were chairmen of other important committees.

By custom, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee regularly meets once a week during the session to consider foreign relations legislation. The result of the intrusion of the McCarthy charges was to bring about a series of postponements of these Committee sessions.

Under these conditions, the story of how the two Con-

gressional committees by sheer determination, patience, and an utter disregard of the forty-hour work week managed to bring the legislative process to bear upon sixty-two items of Departmental legislation during 1950 is a tribute to the leadership of Chairmen Tom Connally and John Kee and to the entire membership and exceptionally capable staffs of both committees. It is also a tribute to Secretary Acheson and his numerous subordinates in the Department of State who cooperated so loyally and painstakingly in preparing and presenting specific pieces of legislation, in reporting major developments abroad and in discussing policies being developed to meet significant shifts in the overall picture.

Secretary Acheson himself appeared approximately twenty times before the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and twice appeared before

joint sessions of the two committees. He and Under Secretary Wehr recognized fully the importance of doing everything that was properly possible to obtain the cooperation and support of Congress, both in the defining of policy and in providing the means of implementation. It was apparent to them that a better basic understanding of the major problems we faced in our relations abroad and of the significance of current shifts in personalities and events was needed. With 96 Senators and 435 Representatives all having a legitimate interest and an important part to play, it was obvious that it would require not only all the time the Secretary and Under Secretary could possibly earmark to this work but also a large amount of time and effort on the part of their principal subordinates if the Department were to contribute its share.

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees likewise played a major role in

According to the Hoover Report on Reorganization in the Executive Branch of the Government a link was missing between the Congress and the State Department. Once or twice during the past year I have felt a little like an anthropological "missing link." My duties as Assistant Secretary in charge of Congressional Relations have thrown new light for me on the complicated interplay of executive and legislative forces through which our foreign policy is formulated and implemented.

The echo of the gavel opening the Congress on January 3 last year had scarcely faded away when it became clear that steering the Ship of State through legislative waters would require undivided attention of a helmsman aided and abetted by an alert and persevering crew. The barometer pointed to stormy weather with winds at times reaching hurricane velocity.

1950 was not only particularly critical in American foreign relations, a year when the forces of world communism continued their aggressive expansionist tactics, but it was also an election year. The Department of State was naturally expected to carry the major burden of keeping the Congress informed as to the nature of developments abroad and of the policies that were being developed to protect and advance the interests of the United States in every area of the world. Congress had to be convinced that the policies formulated were wise and our understanding of the facts, accurate and persuaded to provide adequate funds for implementation. While most of the problems handled in our efforts to carry out these responsibilities came within the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, pursuant to the authority specifically vested in them by the Legislative Reorganization Act, other Committees including particularly the Agriculture, Armed Services, Banking and Currency, Finance, Appropriations, Rules, and Ways and Means Committees also played very important parts in connection with our foreign policy program. Furthermore, every individual Senator and Congressman had a legitimate part to play as a representative of the American people in formulating and implementing foreign policy and an effort had to be made to service with information and advice every legislator on the Hill.



keeping a scrutinizing eye on our stewardship and in providing funds to implement our programs. The contributions of time and constructive effort rendered by Congressman John Rooney and Senator Pat McCarran in their roles as chairmen of the Appropriations Subcommittees on State Department appropriations of the House and Senate; of Congressman Vaughn Gary in his capacity as Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on foreign aid appropriations; of Congressman Clarence Cannon and Senator Kenneth McKellar, chairmen respectively of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee; and of the membership and staffs of both of those all-important Committees are deserving of special mention.

Consultative Subcommittees

A most welcome development made easier the task of consultation with Congress. After the reorganization of the State Department authorized in the First Session of the 81st Congress, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee created consultative subcommittees and the House Foreign Affairs Committee revised its subcommittees in such a manner as to conform to the geographical and functional organization of the State Department. These subcommittees were set up on a strictly consultative basis, with the understanding that the members of these committees would have frequent discussions on policy developments with the appropriate Assistant Secretary of State. It is expected, however, that this subcommittee consultation will not in any way replace the continuing consultations by the Secretary or the Under Secretary with the full committee membership. By this formalized medium of subcommittee consultations, it was possible for two-way discussions to be held between the State Department representatives and the legislators. This consultative system has been mutually helpful. It brings the various Members of Congress a better understanding of foreign policy and its problems and enables the Department to receive the advice and suggestions of the Members. It is an excellent forum for discussion and exchange of views.

During 1949, the first session of the 81st Congress saw the enactment of such major legislation as the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and of the ECA, the approval of the North Atlantic Treaty, and the inauguration of MDAP. With the opening of the second session of the 81st Congress on January 3, 1950, the Administration was faced with the necessity of requesting further legislative action required by developments in the international picture. There were numerous acute trouble spots over the world, which required solutions to be devised fitting in to the overall problem of meeting Communist imperialist aggression.

Growing doubts in some quarters as to the effectiveness of the contribution of our European allies under the Atlantic Treaty, of the wisdom of our Far Eastern policy and uncertainty as to the existence of a coordinated global policy became apparent in the early days of the session. In an effort to meet this situation, in addition to those mentioned above, a series of consultations were arranged by the Secretary with the cooperation of the Members of the Committees concerned and other leaders on the Hill. A series of informal briefings which were designed to cover the entire membership of the Congress and the leading committee clerks and professional assistants were also arranged. This program went far toward allaying the suspicion of the motives and capabilities of the men at the helm and toward adding to the understanding that key legislators had of the significance of events in Europe and the Far East which were causing so much difficulty in our foreign relations. The Korean Aid Bill which passed the Senate in October 1949 was initially defeated in the House by one vote in January 1950, but when subsequently amended to include aid to Formosa, was approved by a sizable majority. The extension of MDAP and ECA, inauguration of the Point Four Program and a program of aid to Yugoslavia were major legislative contributions toward the implementation of the Administration's foreign policy.

The dramatic developments in Korea led to a test of the validity of the collective security approach to the settlement of international problems. American support for the United Nations met its first real test in the Korean incident. The President's decision to resist armed aggression in Korea and to neutralize Formosa, even though in the early stages it was obvious that American forces would have to bear the brunt of the attack, initially met with whole-hearted support. Later, the entrance of the Chinese Communist forces into the conflict and resultant heavy American losses, together with the possibility that this incident would lead the United States into World War III or at least into a series of such "incidents" involving the maintenance of standing armed forces at full war strength, gave pause to legislators who had supposed that less drastic measures would be sufficient to meet the situation.

The Great Debate

The demand for the debate that has developed in the opening of the 82nd Congress for a reassessment of every major move in foreign policy consideration since World War II arose out of the developments of 1950. Out of this "great debate" may come a reaffirmation of our faith in

collective security and the instrumentality of the United Nations in providing a chance for a just and durable peace. Out of it may come a greater awareness on the part of the taxpayers and general public of the problems faced by the United States in the world today. While such a debate admittedly does not always serve our best interest when viewed from reactions abroad, the benefit it offers at this time in clarifying domestic understanding of the issues is overriding.

It has, however, been a tremendously delicate period in the relations between the administrative and legislative branches of the Government and particularly between the State Department and the Hill. Under our constitutional system each of the coordinate branches of government has a series of enumerated powers. Nothing is said in the Constitution, however, about any compartmentalization of *peoples*. It is in the realm, therefore of cooperative endeavor on the part of the *people* of the legislative and the *people* of the executive that we must proceed, patiently and understandingly, with all regard to the respective powers of each branch to bring about the greatest possible area of executive-legislative unity in coping with our foreign policy problems. Not infrequently, the exercise of executive power in the field of foreign relations requires the concomitant exercise of legislative authority by the Congress if our foreign policy objectives are to be fully attained. One of the major considerations that gave strength and purpose to the British Empire throughout its period of world hegemony was in the

action of British political parties in finding and preserving those areas of governmental unity in foreign affairs. It is this philosophy, I am sure, which prompted the Hoover Commission in that section of its report on State Department reorganization bearing on the creation of an Office of Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations to observe, *inter alia*:

"Prior to the recent world war the Congress at times had considerable influence, of course, on foreign relations but not on any continuous basis. The President, on the other hand, possessing relatively greater powers than in domestic affairs, largely controlled foreign affairs with only occasional reference to Congress. Recent events have changed the situation and made the Congress a much more significant and regular participant in foreign affairs. As a consequence, the solution of today's problems requires joint legislative-executive cooperation on a scale heretofore unknown in American history."

I personally feel confident that as both our present foreign policies and the alternatives thereto become more thoroughly understood by the American people as a result of the extended Congressional debate now taking place, there will evolve a public demand for a greater sense of unity in our international efforts, coupled with a more clear-cut and definite support for the course now being pursued to preserve our destiny and frustrate the insidious designs of imperialistic communism.

Senator Alexander Wiley

BY AVERY F. PETERSON



Alexander Wiley, R., Wisconsin

Minority Member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, is not to be found merely by *always* turning to the Right.

Those who think that a certain bipartisanship in Foreign Policy carries advantages in current circumstances of international politics will be heartened by an extract from Senator Wiley's recent speech before the Economic Club of New York:

"It is absolutely absurd to conceive, for example, of an America supposedly 'secure' behind a Chinese wall in the contracted world of the Atomic Age. Similarly, it is ridiculous to think of America crawling into a

"Room 427, Suh? Elevator to yoah *left*, fust corridor to yoah *left*, and you'll find Senator WILEY'S office on the *Right*." The Doorman at the Senate Office Building makes a specialty of stating the occupant of whatever room is inquired of by number. But in retrospect, we think that in his left-and-right business, he did even more. We found a certain portend in the Doorman's directions: like his predecessor, Senator Vandenberg, the Ranking

shell, waiting until the enemy has devoured all of its foes, and then waiting until that enemy pounced at our own shores."

Well, on the question of Isolationism versus the Responsibilities of Power, there is no doubt where Senator Wiley stands. To quote him: "My basic theme is that America's role in the world crisis must absolutely be one of bold, far-seeing, intelligent leadership—political, military, economic and spiritual leadership." Assuming that's also what the State Department and Foreign Service think, we began to feel rather cozy—but not for long.

Criticism? Yes indeed. "If a sore spot comes up, do they consult the Foreign Relations Committee? No. When Cordell Hull was Secretary of State, I advocated a Permanent liaison arrangement between the Foreign Relations Committee and the Department. But it was only last year that subcommittees were set up. I'm on the Near East and Far East regional group. But it isn't working out as well as I'd hoped." We tried to dig deeper into this difficulty, but without complete success. It is clear, however, that Senator Wiley feels that the relationship between the Committee and the Department is far too superficial. There may be an element of "Gaston-and-Alphonse" here but in any event we should barge in and see to it that whenever a Chief of Mission or an important Deputy is called home for consultation—usually a sign of impending events—the appropriate regional subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should at least be *asked* if they wish to talk to the visitor.

All this is in line with the Senator's conviction that in Foreign Relations the Senate Committee performs an essen-

tial check-and-balance function which is the essence of our Constitutional system. He believes this field is no longer the prerogative of the President alone and that while the Committee's functions are primarily advisory, they are also regulatory and essential as a check.

From the prophetic nature of some of Senator Wiley's past observations, it would seem that he is eminently qualified to provide an advisory service. For example, in February, 1941, he asked Secretary Hull to report upon Pearl Harbor and its defenses and to say whether our fleet was vulnerable to the same extent that proved evident when the Russian fleet was caught at Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War. Again, on August 17, 1950 his speech in the Senate foresaw the danger of Commie China taking a hand in Korea. While disclaiming the role of either prophet, armchair general or Monday-morning quarterback, the Senator feels we have blindly fallen into Russia's trap in Korea. He expressed the fervent hope not only that we shall stay clear of such deadfalls in future but, better, asked "can we set a few political and other traps of our own?"

It was during this discussion that we heard such terms as "unalertness," "naivete" and "failure to appreciate the facts of the day." And, if you *must* ask, the words "Tea Drinking" were involved. But the weaknesses were described as "our" collective deficiencies, not exclusively the deficiencies of the State Department. And there were constructive suggestions, too. "The real purpose of our representation abroad is to 'sell' America—the same way Ben Franklin did during the formative days of our Nation. And you can't do this unless you can, first, talk the language of the country you're in and, second, have a profound knowledge of your own country."

It's this knowledge of the United States that makes the Senator such a tower of strength. He is the son of Nor-

wegian immigrants and first had his hands calloused to the splinters of saw-mill work—then softened in dishwater at the University—then gripped in the duties of prosecuting attorney—and now pointing the directions of law and diplomacy. It is this background that makes Senator Wiley so valuable as negotiator and catalyzer when apparently irreconcilable foreign policy issues come up at the Conference Committee stage. "That's the point," observed the Senator, "where talk is cheap, and where failure to reach agreement is failure of government and hence inadmissible."

Did he find his work equally grueling in the Foreign Relations Committee as that of the Judiciary Committee, where 40% of *all* legislation is handled? "Grueling? Well, I can't compare the two on that basis. One must get some pleasure from his work."

It's a safe bet that while the Senator has had his full share of work in this world, he has also enjoyed it and welcomes continued responsibility. There's a warm twinkle in his glance, a crinkle in the corner of his eye and a refreshing keenness of wit that is most attractive. His voice has energy and drive in it. And in appearance, the vigor of his Norwegian ancestors is evident in the cut of his jaw, his full—almost leonine—head of hair at 66 and his erect posture and demeanor. The Senior Senator from Wisconsin essentially is a first-generation Patrician.

Although charged with the responsibilities of Leader of the Loyal Opposition, the JOURNAL believes Senator Wiley to be a helpful mentor to the Department and the Service in his work on the Foreign Relations Committee. A friend of good government irrespective of its Party label, he is a man of strong personal convictions, one of which is that the Foreign Service has not yet generally become a really effective salesman of America—of its economic, political and spiritual values.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

BY WILLIAM J. HANDLEY

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. had one small problem when he was first elected to the Senate in 1936. A few sleepy folk persisted in confusing him with his late grandfather,



Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., R.,
Massachusetts

of the same name, whose 32 years as US Senator apparently made him seem immortal. Not even the history books could confuse the two men now. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., has made his own mark on our foreign affairs.

He has recently returned from serving as a Delegate to the last session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. As a Member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and as ranking minority

Member of the Senate Subcommittee on State Department organization, Senator Lodge has actively supported the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact.

At 48 there is only one Republican, Senator Vandenberg

of Michigan, who was in the Senate before the Junior Senator from Massachusetts. He is a man eminently capable of translating his convictions into action, as witness his action during the last war when he became the first Senator since the Civil War to resign his seat to enter active military service, incidentally forfeiting his Senate seniority.*

The Senator was not a hard man to see. We quickly got down to business. Did he read the Journal? Occasionally, and he thought it pretty good. Were there any changes in his views on the abolition of aliens from the Foreign Service? The Senator took time to tidy up our question. He had not, he explained, advocated the general abolition of aliens from the Foreign Service. Rather, he had recommended—and he continued to do so—that those aliens whose work put them in a position to obtain confidential information be replaced as rapidly as possible. "You know, your security officers—not the Foreign Service people—were absolutely unanimous in this." Granted that these changes would be costly and difficult, he felt that the risks were too great to take a chance. "There seem still to be some who are too casual about security, especially among those who have not had military training. Your younger officers seem often to be more alert than the older ones, since

*He served with the First American Tank Detachment in Libya in 1942, and later in Italy, Southern France, the Rhineland and Germany.

(Continued on page 34)

Security

OF WASHINGTON

What "*they say*" about SECURITY STEEL VANS

Sir Gordon Vereker, British Ambassador, Montevideo, used Security Vans to England and to Southern France, said "I'm thanking you for your courtesy, I and my wife wish to inform you that we shall not fail to recommend your admirable vans to all our friends in and outside the service."

Rear Admiral Attila M. Ache of Brazil sent word of "his complete satisfaction for the good service rendered by your company in the packing and handling of his personal effects which reached Rio de Janeiro in perfect condition * * * will recommend your good service to all his countrymen and friends."

Retired Foreign Service Officer William W. Corcoran wrote from La Jolla, California, saying "The transportation of my twenty thousand pounds of delicate furniture and art objects in your vans without any breakage caused all moving men here to marvel."

From Cairo, Foreign Service Officer Hartwell Johnson wrote "... the steel van aforementioned brought through half of my effects very nicely while the other half were in a wooden van and there is enclosed a picture of the condition in which it arrived. There was over 50 percent of furniture breakage."

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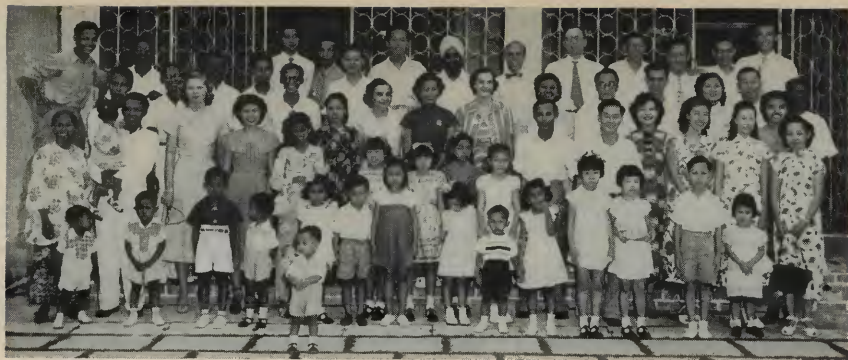
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(Continued on page 50)



courtesy James J. Halsema

Just about everybody got to a staff party given by Singapore's USIS Director, Mr. W. Henry Lawrence, Jr., Information Officer and Mrs. James J. Halsema, and Librarian Margaret K. Beadles. The staff represents almost every segment of Singapore's multi-racial composition. In the second row you can pick out blond FSS Louise Holscher. Toward the center of the third row are Mrs. Halsema and Miss Beadles. Messrs. Lawrence and Halsema are in the back row.



courtesy William G. Arey, Jr.

At an official reception in Bogota for Colombia's new Naval Chief. L. to r., Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac, the British Ambassador, the Spanish Ambassador, and the Colombian Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. Gonzalo Restrepo Jaramillo.



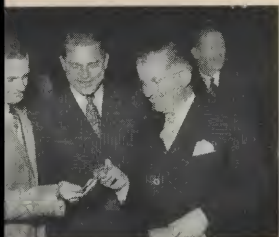
On the occasion of Inspector Edward S. Maney's visit to Medellin. Left to right: Vice Consul Jack T. Kilgore; FSS Gaye L. Restrepo; Mrs. Philip Miner; Consul William Clark Vyse; Inspector Maney; FSS Maria Noval; FSS Rosa Noval Frankel; FSS Jenny Daniels; Vice Consul Philip Miner.

Service

The large photo at the right was taken at Monterrey last month at a reception at the home of Consul General Rolland Welch. L. to r., Mr. Welch, Ambassador William O'Dwyer, Mrs. O'Dwyer, Mrs. Welch, the Governor of Nuevo Leon, Dr. Ignacio Morones, Public Affairs Officer and Mrs. Robert E. Neprud.
(forwarded by J. Burwell Hening.)

In the inset: The consular family at Salvador, Bahia, Brazil, celebrated a warm Thanksgiving at the home of Vice Consul G. Harvey Summ. The contented-looking group (before lunch) is, L. to r., 1st Row: James H. McGillivray, Executive Secretary of the Cultural Center; Vice Consul Summ; Wilson Figueiredo; Waldemar Oliveira; Papyrio Brasil. 2nd Row: Mrs. Wright; Maria Elena Edelstein; Clerk Kenneth C. Wright; Clerk Harold J. Bareilles (the photographer); Yolanda Mutti; Mrs. Bareilles; Irene Kolbe; Mrs. McGillivray; Helen Cady, Director of Courses of the Cultural Center; Mrs. Johnson; Consul Robert C. Johnson, Jr.; Pritchard Dias.





courtesy James Macfarland

PROMOTING SWISS-AMERICAN GOODWILL

R. E. Ward, Jr. (center) of the American Consulate at Geneva, looks on with M. Albert Dussoix (right), President of the Administrative Council of the City of Geneva, as Goodwill Ambassador-at-large for William M. Wolfarth of Miami. The presentation of the key, representing the hospitality of the City of Miami, was made at the Hotel de Ville, Geneva.

Plimpsey



...ved at the Canberra airport
...missions re the Japanese peace
The Honorable John Foster
Mrs. Dulles, and FSO John
...n received a warm welcome.
New Zealand's Foreign Min-
... F. Doidge; our Ambassador
... alia, The Honorable Pete
Mrs. Dulles; the Australian
... for External Affairs, Mr. P.
... der; Mrs. Jarman; Mr. Dulles
... and Mr. Allison.

*Australian Official Photograph
by W. Pedersen*



Cairo's staff wasn't very happy about the impending departure of First Secretary Robert C. Martindale for Washington, but this group managed to muster smiles for the camera. L. to r., 1st Row: Mrs. Breseman Nardin, David S. Allen, Mr. Martindale, Keith E. Adamson, Robert S. Black. Back Row: Miss Laura Gnagi, Maurice Leach, Edward B. Hanson, Harry L. Grandy, Miss Lucile Durkin.

courtesy Edward B. Hanson



Sergeant Leonard Hill (as Santa Claus) of San Salvador's Air Mission was the feature attraction at the annual Children's Christmas party. Shown with him are, l. to r.: Vice Consul Jack Young, USIE's Miss Vella Holmes, Commercial Analyst Roberto Aguiluz; Miss Phillis Rupright, Miss LeeDee Wieland, First Secretary William A. Wieland and Second Secretary J. A. Silberstein.

*photo by James Ables,
courtesy Vella Holmes*



The Journal's Correspondent at Bremerhaven turns over the office (and the responsibilities as Journal Correspondent) to his successor as he prepares to return to Washington for home leave and reassignment. L. to r.: Vice Consul Erich W. A. Hoffman (the new officer-in-charge), Vice Consul Robert B. Houston, Jr., Lt. G. E. Anderson, USCG. 2nd Row: FSL Wilhelm Brammer, Magdeline Mueller, Secretary, Chief Yeoman R. L. Landick, USCG.





UNRRA: The History of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, compiled by George Woodbridge. *Columbia University Press, New York, 1950. In three vols., pp. 518, 601, 520. \$15.00.*

Reviewed by AMBASSADOR FRANCIS B. SAYRE

UNRRA was a venture of hope. By 1943 Europeans had been clenched in mortal struggle for four years, and the free nations of the world were bleeding dangerously. Even an ultimate military victory, if at the cost of economic and spiritual shipwreck, might spell the beginning of the end of Western civilization.

UNRRA was the answer—an effort through international collaboration to bring necessary relief to war-ravaged peoples, increasingly the prey of hunger, disease and unrest. The difficulties were enormous. During the first part of UNRRA's existence the Second World War was in full blast. Available resources and available men of stature were already pledged to the hilt in the military effort. Relief goods were either in perilously short supply or unobtainable. The problem of transportation seemed at times insoluble. Yet in spite of the odds against success the work of relief had to be achieved.

Mr. Woodbridge's three volumes set forth the official and authoritative record of what was actually accomplished. Of course there were mistakes, shortcomings, inept moves. These Mr. Woodbridge makes no effort to conceal. But the tremendous fact which he painstakingly documents is that the task was achieved. In many ways it is an amazing record. Within the four crowded years of its existence, UNRRA succeeded in actually procuring, transporting and distributing among war-shocked nations of Europe and Asia more than a billion dollars' worth of food supplies, \$432 millions of clothing and textiles, \$117 millions of medical and sanitation supplies, \$320 millions of agricultural rehabilitation materials and \$680 millions of industrial rehabilitation supplies. In all, UNRRA brought to millions of despairing men, women and children in hunger, sickness and need, in seventeen different countries, some \$2,903,000,000 worth of relief supplies. It repatriated over 1,000,000 displaced persons. In public health work it employed over 1,100 professional doctors, nurses and assistants, scattered among many different countries. Whatever may have been UNRRA's shortcomings, in the wake of the war there were no widespread famines within the countries receiving UNRRA aid. There were no devastating epidemics. Postwar recovery in agricultural production and industrial rehabilitation was considerable. To men and women in bleak despair amid ruined homes, UNRRA brought reviving hope and the will to build

The BOOK SHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor

anew. The record of UNRRA's saving help is unique in all history.

Mr. Woodbridge has set forth the bare facts with skillful arrangement and severe objectivity. There is no thought of literary artistry — no attempt to paint the lily. He gives to the reader a convincing recital of tremendous achievement; and the very simplicity of his recital makes his story impressive.

The work is in three volumes. Volume I describes the international aspects of the Administration, the Operating Administration and the Supply Operation. Volume II covers the Field Operations, both in the European Region and in the Far East, as well as the Displaced Persons Operations. Volume III is a source book containing pertinent documents and tables of statistics.

It is good to have this simple authoritative record of one of mankind's outstanding adventures in practical Twentieth Century brotherhood. The record speaks for itself.

Radiation Monitoring in Atomic Defense. By Dwight E. Gray and John H. Martens. (*D. Van Nostrand, New York, 1951. 120 pages. \$2.00.*)

Reviewed by DR. LAURISTON S. TAYLOR

This book presents a very elementary discussion of such radiation monitoring instruments as may be useful in radiation detection and measurement following an atomic attack. It is obviously written to the prospective members of monitoring teams such as will be required by civil defense, and who initially will have little specialized technical knowledge of the field. To such persons it will be very useful as an introduction, but its full understanding will by no means provide all the knowledge necessary to accomplish the monitor's mission following an atomic attack. The first third of the book presents an understandable picture of the types of radiation that may be encountered, indicating their relative importance both during and after a blast. At the same time there is given a common-sense discussion of other bomb hazards in relation to radiation hazards, which should be most helpful in eliminating the causes of panic even among relatively trained civil defense workers. The remainder of the book deals with specific radiation measuring instruments such as the geiger counter, ionization chamber, proportional counter, film badges, etc. While dealing with particular instruments, the discussion is sufficiently complete to be very useful as a reference in relation to other similar instruments that may be encountered. The ranges of usefulness of different types of instruments is clearly indicated. Likewise, the necessity for several types of monitoring instruments for measuring all types of radiation is demonstrated. One is so apt to feel that all he needs to become a monitor is a "geiger." This naive idea is thoroughly dispelled and the prospective monitor is provided with sufficient material to evaluate the task before him. On the whole, the book should be very useful to all individuals about to embark on a monitoring career.

(Continued on page 49)



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NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



Joan David

Publicity

Rather unexpectedly we discovered that the greatest stir created by the JOURNAL in many years began with our publication in the January issue of NORMAN FORD's article "Double Your Pension—Retire Overseas." It was picked up first by the United Press. Next followed short items in the *New York Times*, the *New York Herald-Tribune*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Washington Post*, the *New York Daily Mirror* and half a dozen assorted radio and television commentators. Within a week mail started coming in. From the barely legible pencilled post card to the formally couched three-paragraph typewritten letter, all wanted one thing. "Please tell us more about retiring overseas." Clippings were often enclosed by way of explanation—clippings from New York City, from Paducah, Kentucky; East, West, North and South and even Florida and California, from as far away as Sydney, Australia. They came from big cities and from places so small it took the atlas to confirm our interpretation of the handwriting (Feeding Hills, Mass., pop. 1104). Every JOURNAL we could spare was sent out (incidentally, if you no longer need yours, we would appreciate your returning it) and reprints were made. The letters are still coming. We begin to suspect that someone might carve a profitable niche for himself as a "Consultant on Overseas Retirement."

Personals

RUTH HUGHES, of the Department's Mexican Division, is on temporary detail at Mexico City acting as head of the Political Section. CHARLES R. BURROWS, whose work she is handling, is on temporary detail at the Department working on the Organization of American States.

LYNN MILLAR, who helped us out on the JOURNAL last fall is now editing the Middle East Institute's monthly Newsletter.

RALPH HILTON, who has been Public Affairs Officer for the MDAP program (now SISA) for the past year, is now Public Affairs Adviser for the Bureau of Inter-American

Affairs. He replaces FORNEY A. RANKIN who is now PAO at Mexico City. FSO JOSEPH B. COSTANZO is Mr. Hilton's Deputy.

MRS. JAMES ORR DENBY is to serve as General Chairman of the annual House and Embassy Tour being sponsored by Washington's Home for Incurables.

Crowds lined Madrid's streets to applaud as AMBASSADOR STANTON GRIFFIS rode in a gilded state coach to present his credentials to GENERALISSIMO FRANCO. Businessman ELLSWORTH BUNKER replaces Ambassador Griffis as our representative in Buenos Aires.

ROBERT BUTLER has resigned as Ambassador to Cuba to return to his business interests.

The only Foreign Service Officer to retire in February was THE HONORABLE GEORGE H. BUTLER, Deputy Director of the Policy Planning Staff, who was first appointed a Vice Consul in 1926.

PAUL HOFFMAN, Director of the Ford Foundation, announced a few weeks ago that GEORGE F. KENNAN, now on leave from the Department, would be associated with the Foundation "as a consultant to advance his studies of international affairs." Mr. Kennan has also been offered by Princeton University a five-year extension of his membership in its School of Historical Studies.

A day earlier the recall of CHARLES E. BOHLEN to serve once more as Counselor of the Department was front page news.

JOHN CARTER VINCENT is being transferred to Tangier as US Diplomatic Agent.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD G. MILLER, JR., has spent much of the month preceeding the Washington meeting of the 21 American republics in Latin America. His schedule included visits to Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru.

Accompanying Mr. Miller to Brazil was the former President of New York's Curb Exchange, FRANCIS ADAMS TRUSLOW, who had just resigned that position to become the



Dept. of State Photo

THE 1951 SELECTION BOARDS

Gordon W. Chapman (C), Elmer F. Cope (A), Richard A. Johnson (C), David McK. Key (A), Nathaniel P. Davis (A), Harold Minor (B), Howard K. Travers—FI, Gerald A. Drew (C), H. P. Martin, Director of Personnel, Samuel D. Berger (B), Richard P. Buttrick, Director General, Foreign Service, Carlisle H. Humelsine, Deputy Under Secretary, Sidney Belovsky (B), Arthur E. Burns (C), Pitman B. Potter (B), William DeCourcy (A), J. Rives Childs (A), Thomas Hickok (B), William A. Schoenfeld (B), Waldo Bailey (C), Francis Flood (C), Elbridge Durbrow, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel. Absent when picture was taken—Robert E. Buchanan (A).

Department's Consultant on Brazilian Economic Relations.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY GEORGE MCGHEE was in Ceylon at about the same time attending a week-long regional conference. Among those present were AMBASSADORS LOY W. HENDERSON, AVRA M. WARREN and JOSEPH C. SATTERTHWAITHE, CONSULS GENERAL PRESCOTT CHILDS and EVAN M. WILSON, CONSULS ROBERT ROSSOW, JR., and CHARLES D. WITHERS and VICE CONSUL JOHN C. CRAIG.

The new Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs is HAROLD F. LINDER, who is taking a leave of absence as President of the General American Investors Company, Inc., in order to come to the Department.

Former Ambassador to Brazil and Peru, WILLIAM D. PAWLEY, has been appointed a Special Assistant to the Secretary and will advise him on "important foreign policy matters."

Recreational interlude in a trip that was crammed with meetings and conferences was a stop-over in Samoa during which JOHN FOSTER DULLES and FSO JOHN M. ALLISON were among the guests of honor at ceremonies in the town of Apia. The barefooted local chiefs drove up in shiny new cars to collect the guests. East and west blended in their costumes—shirt, tie and tailored jacket topped a matching western-type fabric Samoan-style skirt, or *lava lava*. There was music, the village women had stayed up all night to make decorations, and the school children had composed a song especially for the occasion—on translation it turned out that they were most gratified to have landed such a "big fish" as Mr. Dulles as a visitor. Main event was a *kava* drinking ceremony. While the guests sat about listening to speeches the *kava* root was pounded, its juice diluted, and a cup filled and tasted in turn by everyone present.

Appointments and Delegations

A new Office of Science Adviser has been established under the direction of the Under Secretary. DR. JOSEPH B. KOEPFLI has been designated to serve as the Department's first Science Adviser. Dr. Koepfli has been a research chemist at the California Institute of Technology. His duties will involve "placing qualified US scientists in important foreign service posts" who will keep him "abreast of developments of science abroad and will facilitate the flow of scientific information between this country and friendly nations."

AMBASSADOR WARREN R. AUSTIN is the first UN delegate named to the Special Collective Measures Committee which is considering what further UN action can be taken to meet Chinese aggression in Korea. Also appointed to that Committee as Deputy US Representative is HARDING F. BANCROFT, the Department's Director of the Office of UN Political and Security Affairs. DAVID W. WAINHOUSE is Acting Director in his absence. AMBASSADOR ERNEST A. GROSS will be alternate US representative on the study group. Ambassador PHILIP JESSUP is the Chief US delegate at the Big Four Paris meeting.

ROBERT M. BARNETT, Economic Officer of the Bern Legation, was an Adviser at ILO's Geneva meeting last month of the Third Session of the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee.

At the Twelfth Session of ECOSOC, which met at Santiago, Chile, a few weeks ago WALTER KOTSCHNIC was the Deputy US representative. Most of the rest of the delegation was from the Department or the Foreign Service. KATHLEEN BELL, HERBERT BLOCK, JOSEPH D. COPPOCK, OTIS MULLIKEN and WILLIAM J. STRIBAVY (all from the Department) were Advisers along with Santiago's Counselor of Embassy H. GERALD SMITH. RICHARD G. CUSHING, Santiago's PAO, was Press Relations Officer, HENRY F. ALLEN of the Division of International Conferences served as Secretary of the Delegation and FORREST MURDEN and MRS.

GLADYS HART of the US Mission to the UN were Technical Assistants.

Stretching from mid-February through the first week in March was a series of meetings at Lahore, Pakistan of ECOSOC's Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). MERRILL C. GAY of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs was US Representative to two of the meetings and Calcutta's Economic Officer, FSR WILSON SWEENEY, was US Representative to the third, the Sub-committee on Iron and Steel. Advisers to the meetings included FSR's EDWARD DAHL (Karachi) and RUFUS BURR SMITH (Bangkok) and DAVID W. WAINHOUSE of the Department's Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs.

On the delegation which represented the US at the inaugural ceremonies for President ANDRES MARTINEZ TRUEBA of Uruguay were Ambassador CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL, Assistant Secretary EDWARD G. MILLER, JR., RAYMOND D. MUIR, the Department's Chief Ceremonial Officer and FSO R. KENNETH OAKLEY, who is currently assigned to the Department.

HICOG's new Assistant General Counsel is GRANT KELLER, formerly head of its Decartelization and Deconcentration Division.

HAROLD BOIES HOSKINS, who served the Department in the Near East during World War II, has been appointed consultant to Assistant Secretary McGhee.

FSO IVAN B. WHITE is now Director of the Office of Regional American Affairs.

FSS OSCAR W. MEIER, who has been in Liberia until recently as Chief of the US Economic Mission, has been appointed Economic Affairs Officer for the Department's Office of African Affairs.

Our Advertisers

New advertisers in this month's JOURNAL present considerable variety. There is the fascinating folding boat offered by the KLEPPER COMPANY on page 47. The ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION presents its solution to the record controversy on page 11 with a machine that plays *all* speeds. J. F. BEGG, INC., realtors (see page 51) can solve your housing problems. Incidentally, John Murray Begg, whose wife, Jeanne F. Begg, heads the firm, is the man who is handling the Department's program to enlist the cooperation of American big business in the Campaign of Truth, and MRS. ELDRIDGE DURBROW, as the ad will tell you, is one of the members of Begg, Inc.'s staff. MELVA'S VIRGINIA SPECIALTIES, on page 3, also has a Department-Foreign Service link. Melva, now MRS. NORVELLE H. SANNEBECK, is the same Melva Angeline who used to work on the Mail Desk of the old Division of Foreign Service Administration. Her husband is Executive Officer of the Department's Office of Public Affairs.

RETIRED OFFICERS GROUP MAKES PLANS

RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

As announced in the September JOURNAL, a number of retired Foreign Service Officers living in and near Washington have been working on the organization of the retired Foreign Service Officers. A tentative association has been agreed upon, with George Gregg Fuller as provisional Managing Director. Consulting with him have been Messrs. Atherton, Ballantine, Bliss, Fletcher, Foster, Goold, Johnson, Johnston, Leonard, McKenna, Murray and Wilson.

One purpose of the organization is to work upon the many problems affecting retired personnel as a group, such as the annuity situation; investigating and developing the possibilities for health insurance; giving attention to the welfare of members whose resources have become exhausted; setting up facilities for finding remunerative employment for those seeking it in schools and colleges, gov-

(Continued on page 46)

SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR.

(Continued from page 25)

most of them were in the armed services and understood the need for military secrecy."

As originator of the law which set up the Hoover Commission, Senator Lodge had a more than passing interest in the State Department's reorganizations. On amalgamation he was cautious; it was, however, a matter which he intended to study thoroughly. Offhand, the principle seemed good. "Certainly, every policy making official in the Department should have Foreign Service experience." The system should provide that everyone be paid "the same thing for the same work."

The Senator strongly supported the career principle. "After all, the Foreign Service is the line in front of the front line. We must get the best people and make the jobs attractive." Appointments outside of the Service should be made only where a person has something of special value to contribute for a particular job. In this category he would include persons who by past and distinguished associations with certain States could make a significant and unique contribution.

The Senator hoped that the housing situation was improving. He had the impression it was, but felt that more emphasis still needed to be given to unhealthy posts.

Pointing out that he had seen only a small fraction of over 200 foreign service posts, Senator Lodge had one important criticism. "It's all very well to be able to give a brilliant exposition of the multi-party system in some foreign State, but unless you can give an equally brilliant and coherent picture of the two party system in the United States you are falling down on the job of being an American representative. Every secretary, every clerk in the Foreign Service is, at times, acting as U.S. Ambassador and

should have an effective, working knowledge and understanding of American politics."

Senator Lodge believes that it is of the highest importance to restore public confidence in the State Department and to clear up "once and for all the question of disloyalty and foreign penetration in that Department."

Dissatisfied with the outcome of last year's investigation he proposed in his majority report the creation of a bipartisan Special Commission, appointed by Congress and separate from the Executive, to make a thorough investigation of the Department. He had cemented these views in a proposed Senate Resolution, re-introduced on January 15 in the Eighty-Second Congress, and amplified by a signed article in the *Washington Post*.

The Senator's eight-man commission would include two Senators, one from each party, and six experts, three chosen by the Republicans and three by the Democrats. In his words:

"Confidence cannot be achieved by investigation of the Executive by the Executive. Confidence cannot be achieved by Congress undertaking an investigation which it has neither the time nor the training nor the facilities to perform. But confidence *can* be restored by an investigation which is independent of the Executive, which is created by and responsible to Congress and which is conducted by highly qualified persons.

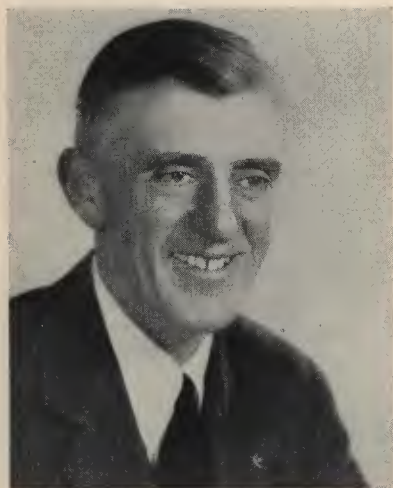
"Such an investigation will result in cleaning out the unfit and in ending any unjustified suspicion of the many fine men and women who work in the State Department."

It was on this note that our interview ended. A firm handshake, a friendly smile, and we left, taking with us the clear impression that in Senator Lodge the Foreign Service has a genuine friend, though fortunately, by no means an uncritical one.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall

DAVID H. MCKILLOP

Leverett Saltonstall, the senior Senator from Massachusetts, Senate Republican whip, and a member of the Senate Appropriations Sub-Committee which recommends the State



Leverett Saltonstall, R., Massachusetts

Department - Foreign Service budget, has the happy faculty of inspiring confidence. Confirmation is the fact that when elected to the Senate in November 1944, after three consecutive terms as Governor, he carried Massachusetts by the largest margin ever given a candidate for a state-wide office there—561,688 votes. Such a majority is a particular tribute to the man himself in a state where a marked voting cleavage between the older

and newer racial stocks usually characterizes the political life.

It is confidence, the Senator believes, that ought to be the foundation stone on which relations between Congress and the State Department should rest. He deplores news-

paper headlines that tend to keep Congress and the Department from pulling together as a team and which have made the Department a Government whipping-boy. In this connection, he thinks Assistant Secretary Jack McFall is doing a splendid job in coping with a difficult assignment.

From a State Department point of view, Saltonstall's Senate record has been most cooperative. Thus, he has supported Marshall Plan assistance, military aid to Greece, Turkey and Iran and later to North Atlantic Pact countries, the Voice of America and the Point Four Program. He was instrumental in drafting Point Four legislation, the final version of which reflects much of his own efforts.

Senator Saltonstall also has had several opportunities to see the Foreign Service in operation. In 1947 he visited a number of posts in Europe as a member of the Senate Sub-Committee on Appropriations, and between the atomic explosion tests at Bikini, which he observed, he visited in Australia. In Melbourne he was much interested in and impressed by our United States Information Service Library. The Senator had no complaints to make about the Foreign Service on the basis of his travels.

In distinctly Yankee accents, the Senator, as a thrifty New Englander, warned that this year the Foreign Service, together with the rest of the Government, must make its pennies go as far as possible.

A thumb-nail biographical sketch of this friendly, lanky Senator of almost Lincolnesque mien reveals he was born in Newton, Massachusetts, on September 1, 1892, of a family

as old as the Bay State itself. At Harvard, he captained a winning crew, but the high spot of his athletic career was his triumph over Princeton's great hockey star, Hobey Baker. In the Harvard-Princeton game concerned, Saltonstall, a substitute, scored the winning goal in what is still the longest college hockey game on record. After graduating from Harvard Law School, he served in the First World War as a First Lieutenant in France, and at the end of the war entered private law practice. At twenty-eight, he embarked upon his political career and has served Massachusetts in a distinguished fashion almost continuously ever since. He

is the father of six children four of whom are living; a son, Peter, was killed in action in the Second World War. His favorite hobby is working on his farm in Dover, Massachusetts, but he is fond of all sports including playing scrub baseball with his family. In Washington, he walks at least two miles every day and swims as often as possible. He reads considerably, mostly biography and history, goes to movies occasionally, and likes to attend sporting events.

The Department and the Foreign Service are fortunate to be able to enjoy the intelligent and effective support of Senator Saltonstall.

Representative John Kee

BY CORNELIUS J. DWYER



John Kee, D., West Virginia

Representative John Kee,* Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, is a long-time friend of the Foreign Service who feels that the men and women of the Service are doing a magnificent job. He is proud of the results of the reorganization of the Foreign Service which took place under the terms of the charter granted by the Kee Bill in 1946. John Kee, called "Judge" by his colleagues in the Con-

gress, came to the House 18 years ago from the mountainous coal-mining region of West Virginia where he was born and raised. Judge Kee had his first public speaking experi-

ence at the age of six when he made a campaign speech for his father, then a candidate for County Clerk. As a youngster he developed a keen interest in science, especially botany, which became one of his chief hobbies. This early love of science showed a liking for the exactness of systematic, organized knowledge, which doubtless made the study of law—with its precise logic—appeal to him later. This has been reflected in his manner of approaching problems related to foreign policies and administrative procedure.

After graduating from the Law School of the University of West Virginia, Judge Kee went into practice in his home state. Before settling at Bluefield, West Virginia, where he now lives, he served for eight years as counsel for the Virginian Railway. Prior to his election to Congress from the 5th District of West Virginia in 1932, Judge Kee served in the West Virginia State Senate from 1923 to 1927. He has been a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee all of the nine terms he has served in the House. Judge Kee has been a strong supporter of the Marshall Plan, Mutual Defense Assistance Program and other measures of assistance for foreign areas. Judge Kee sponsored the bill to implement President Truman's Point 4 Program for technical assistance to under-developed countries.

The Future of the Foreign Service

Excerpts from a report by a recent advanced training class at the Institute†

The first Intermediate Course on Foreign Affairs held at the Foreign Service Institute from October 2, 1950 to January 16, 1951, brought together 18 junior officers of the Foreign Service for 3½ months of concentrated re-orientation and study. As in any group of Foreign Service personnel meeting anywhere in the world, much informal talk centered around the problems of the service: gripes about its administration, worry about its future and suggestions for its improvement. Feeling that they had an unique opportunity to air the views of junior officers, based on their diversity of experience and utilizing their detached position in Washington, the members of the class determined to explore the causes of their discontent and to try to come up with some constructive answers.

Typically the members of the class were in the early 30's in age, married, and with some post-graduate study and

business or military experience prior to entering the Foreign Service. Although the majority were FSO-5s, the group included two FSS and several FSO-6s; the majority had some Staff Corps experience. Foreign Service duty totalled over 100 years, about 45% in the Staff Corps, and included overseas experience in every area, in every type of post and in almost every conceivable job that an FSO-5 might have had.

THE ROLE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

The Foreign Service has been established by law "effectively to serve abroad the interests of the United States." It is based upon the principles of unity of representation abroad by a single organization and of professional standards, discipline and reward for those who elect a Foreign Service career.

The primary duty of the Foreign Service should be the support and implementation of the foreign policy of this government.

*Owing to Judge Kee's illness it was necessary to prepare this article without a personal interview.

†For their names, turn to page 56.

To perform its function the Foreign Service must contain a large number of individuals with wide experience in the field of foreign relations and professional competence in particular fields, complemented by personnel with specialized technical knowledge. The entire service should be based on the career principle and on professional standards at every level.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER

The Foreign Service Officer should be distinguished from his associates particularly by general ability and executive leadership. He should have at least a minimum of background training in all fields of foreign affairs activity in order to develop a well-rounded approach to the overall policy problems. He should also be a professional specialist in at least one field of endeavor, either by area, or by function; specialties needed within the service may and should be developed through training and special detail assignments during the course of an officer's career rather than through the lateral recruitment of specialists for special jobs as they occur, but the need for developing leadership should never be subordinated to the specialty.

1. *The career Foreign Service should be expanded on a long-range basis in line with the increasing need for career personnel trained in international relations in the broadest sense.*

The restrictive view of the Foreign Service as a diplomatic-consular-reporting agency no longer has validity when the United States government has assumed vastly increased commitments abroad. Similarly, the static view of the FSO corps as a small training ground for future career ministers should be abandoned.

The need is for a service not only many times larger than the prewar Foreign Service, but considerably larger than the present group. It is believed that there are opportunities for a large number of officers with experience abroad to assume responsible positions in fields peripheral to the traditional work of the Foreign Service. Because the Foreign Service has not expanded rapidly enough, compet-

ing agencies have taken over activities in the foreign affairs field which might more properly have been assigned to the Foreign Service. Within its own sphere of activity the Service suffers from a shortage of experienced personnel to fill vacancies here and in the field, for the innumerable special jobs in foreign affairs and for training assignments to develop within the service skills needed for the future.

In order to ensure the orderly development of the Service, the enlargement should be accomplished primarily through recruitment at the bottom. Emphasis should be placed on employing persons of general ability who desire to make the Foreign Service their lifetime career. It is believed that very few of these persons need be recruited as technical specialists, since the training and assignment of junior Foreign Service personnel can be arranged in such a way as to develop many of the required skills, building upon pre-service education and experience of the individual as well as upon the special interests and capabilities developed within the service.

2. *Professional standards of ability and performance should be reaffirmed and extended to cover all Foreign Service personnel. Unrealistic distinctions should be eliminated in favor of a sensible system of classification of groups performing different functions or pursuing differing careers.*

Permanent employees of the Foreign Service should be recognized, regardless of particular classification, as part of the career service equally with the FSOs. Standards should be set for entrance to the permanent FSS corps at every level, appointees should be subject to a probationary period before attaining permanent status, and promotions should be based on performance.

As the permanent FSS corps is established on a more realistic career basis, the distinctions currently existing between FSS and FSO should be eliminated to the greatest possible extent. The FSO retirement system should be extended to permanent FSS personnel; special distinctions arising from diplomatic title should be reduced through negotiation of consular conventions, extensions of attache titles, or other special arrangements for free entry, tax exemptions and other privileges. Differentials currently extended to FSS for service at hardship posts should be extended to FSO and FSR. The program for a minimum of 3 years service in the United States out of the first 15 should be extended to the Staff Corps in practice if not in law.

Lateral transfer to the FSO category should be possible for specialists who develop improved capacity. It should also be possible for any individual officer to elect FSS classification, which would limit his assignments to his chosen functional specialty, without loss of status, with perhaps more rapid promotion in early years but less opportunity to reach top command positions. In addition, officers who may have reached the limit of their potential as executives should be retained in some category so that their experience would not be lost to the government service and so that their years of service toward retirement would not be summarily dismissed.

3. *The existent undesirable separation between personnel who formulate policy in Washington and who implement it in the field should be eliminated to the greatest possible extent. The Foreign Service and the Department of State personnel should be amalgamated into a unified service without prejudice to the present career Foreign Service.*

(Any administrative blending of the two groups should not obscure the essential relationships and interdependence

(Continued on page 48)

WHAT IS THEIR FUTURE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE?

Here are 20 of the 21 new FSOs who completed their training at the Institute on February 2nd. L. to R., bottom row: Richard D. Geppert, Carl J. Erickson, George M. Linehan, John J. Shea, John M. Cluff, Robert Seward, Jr. 2nd Row: Frank N. Burnet, William M. Kahmann, Christian G. Chapman. 3rd Row: Mrs. Virginia Gordon, Alf E. Bergesen, John A. Baker, Lawrence Berlin, Herbert I. Goodman, Robert A. Hurwitch. Top Row: R. Lewis Hoffaker, Harry G. Barnes, Jr., Miss Helen Sullivan, Milton W. Meyer, Harry C. Hawkins (Director, FSI), Arthur I. Wortzel, David Thomasson (Assistant Director, FSI), Mrs. Paul H. Alling (FSI).

Department of State photo.





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Greek Children Return

By Nettie J. Miner *

It was from Salonika (Thessaloniki) that we were to set off for the border to see the return from Yugoslavia of the first children who had been abducted by the Communist guerrillas during the troubles of 1947-1949. There had been much talk and some negotiation about them during these past years. The Yugoslavs had recently announced that the return of children held in Yugoslavia would begin in the near future with the assistance of the Red Cross. The figures on the total number of Greek children taken out of Greece during the fighting ranged from the high estimate of 28,000 down to about 9,000, and we had heard that there would be some 60, or 22 or 80 in this, the first group; but no one really was certain and no one had a list of the children's names.

In Salonika there was much speculation as to their number, their state of health, their ages, and the evening we arrived one could pick up much information and misinformation about the event of the morrow. We heard that the children coming back were in turn well-fed, starving, healthy, sickly, tubercular, maimed, robust, in rags or well-dressed. We were told that they had new names, that they knew no Greek, spoke only a Slav dialect. It was even said that the children had been chosen for repatriation by the Yugoslavs on the basis of a composition which each had

blue or white or yellow. There was a holiday atmosphere this particular day. The main street was lined with school children each gaily waving a small Greek flag. At the bottom of the street a triumphal arch of green branches and blue and white bunting had been erected in honor of the returning children. The children of Evzoni lining the streets had surely been waiting some hours when we arrived, and would probably have to wait many more, but they were full of fun and most excited each time a car drove up.

We Wait at the Border

We learned in this border town that the representative of the International Red Cross had already left for the Yugoslav town of Banya, where the children had been brought. Knowing that each child's record had to be checked and that the Greek Red Cross doctor intended to examine each carefully, we anticipated several hours of waiting. We drove on beyond Evzoni to the actual border which was marked by a double row of thick barbed wire stretching on each side of the road as far as one could see—just that to mark the separation between two nations, two peoples, and two distinct ideologies. A few hundred yards to the west, on a hillock, was the Yugoslav guard house. There was no question as to whose frontier post it was for in front, on a bank, was a large red star of red bricks outlined with whitewashed stones. On the opposite hill, also on a sloping bank, we could see the word "Tito" spelled out in whitewashed rocks. Not so many months ago Greek had fought Greek here, and we were warned off mined meadows, but today on both sides of the barrier the sun shone brightly. On both sides sheep grazed peacefully on green slopes.

We settled down for a long wait. Once in a while there was a stir, and someone said: "They are coming!" Once a jeep came down from the Yugoslav side, fast, as if bringing some vital word, but it was a message for the bus to cross and go up to Banya to fetch the children. Another time it was a Greek gendarme who waved up to the Yugoslav guard. We were sure that this meant the children were coming and everyone rushed to be in a position to take a photograph. The Yugoslav soldier came down the slope accompanied by a gendarme and a civilian. There was an exchange in a little Greek and a little Serbo-Croat over the barbed wire, then one Yugoslav went up to a nearby well and fetched a jug of water. The Greeks were thirsty; the Yugoslavs had obliged. "Diplomatic relations have been re-established between Greece and Yugoslavia," laughed one reporter, "over one jug of water!"

The Children Come

Finally, at four o'clock, three jeeps rushed down the road and behind them the bus with the children. People pushed close, photographers hopped madly around, gendarmes shouted instructions. The bus stopped, and two by two,

(Continued on page 40)



Nine of the 21 children somewhat overshadowed by the inevitable crowd that gathers whenever a photograph is taken in Greece.

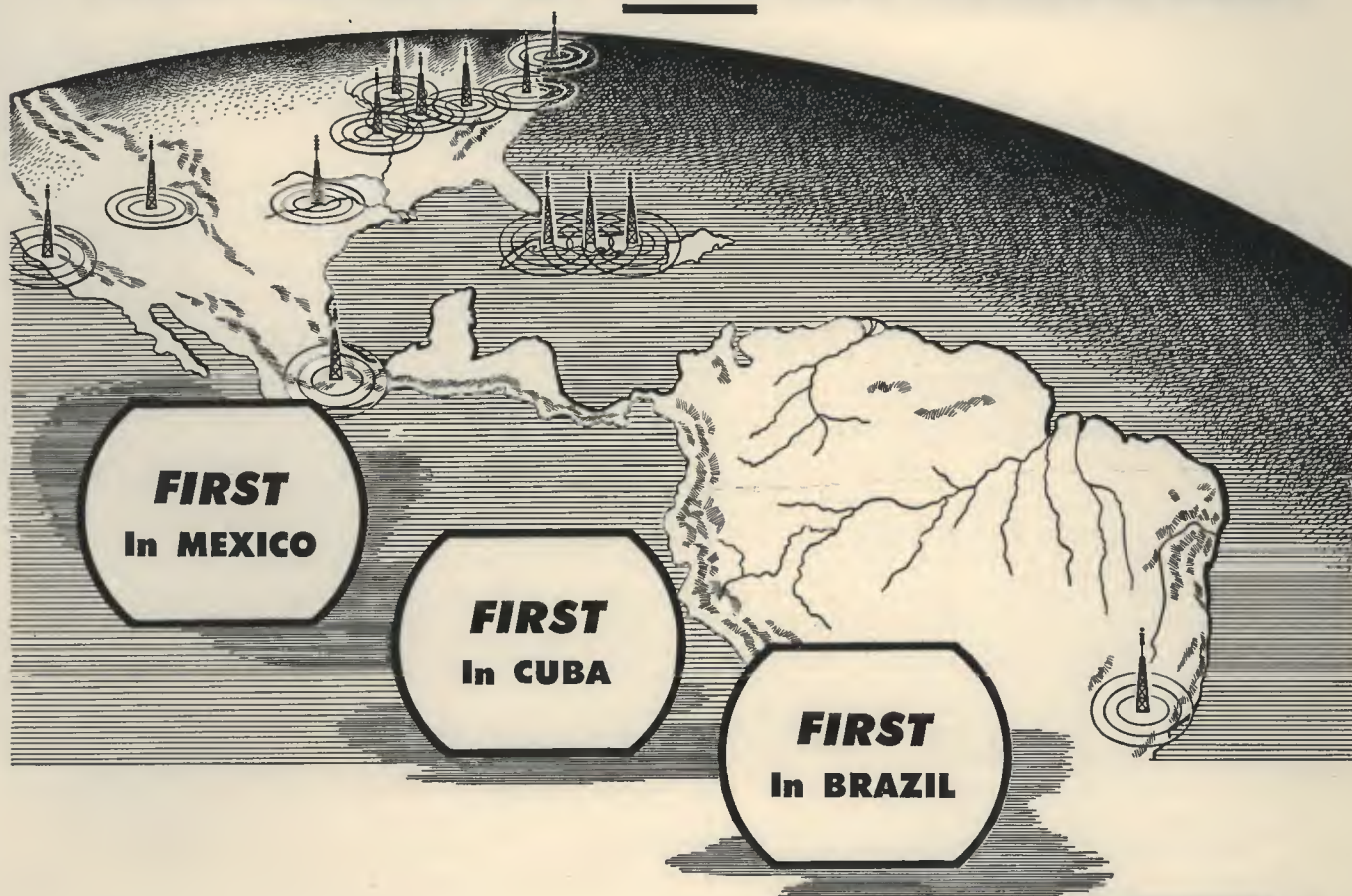
written on the merits of Marxism. However, the children were arriving next day and we would be seeing them and would perhaps be able to judge some of these questions for ourselves.

In the morning, November 25, we drove to the little border town of Evzoni, about two hours from Salonika. It is quite typical of small villages in northern Greece with its small one-floor stone or mud-brick cottages, each painted

*Mrs. Miner is the wife of FSO Robert G. Miner.

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GREEK CHILDREN RETURN

(Continued from page 38)

some hand in hand, the children stepped down and walked slowly and quietly towards the opening in the barrier—walked from Yugoslavia into Greece. There were twenty-one of them, many of them little things who really were not at all sure of what was going on. They hesitated, looked a little worried. Some finally smiled, more it seemed at the antics of the photographers than at anything else. There were six or seven older children—two boys in their late teens, several girls a little younger. They looked solemn and self-conscious. One lad, the oldest, walked through the barrier, looked around him then knelt and kissed the ground. He knew he was home.

Suddenly there was excitement. Someone had recognized one of the older girls and a group formed around her, their arms around each other's shoulders, weeping and laughing in turn. Despina, it was, that had been recognized for she came from a village very near Evzoni. Someone went off in a rush to try and find her parents. Several people then moved into the group of children, kissing one here, hugging another over there. They had not been able to resist the desire to gather up some small thing and tell him how happy they were to have him coming back home to his "patritha" after so long.

The children looked well, some even robust. They were neatly dressed and warm, and most of them wore little Partisani caps to match their clothes. Greek Red Cross nurses, who were waiting to take over, soon guided the children down to the waiting buses and off they went.

Reunion

We drove ahead into Evzoni, now crowded with excited people as well as with the children we had seen in the morning. The buses came, slowed down and the village closed in round them. Some women wept quietly, others talked excitedly running here and there. With some difficulty the buses moved again on up the road when suddenly there were wild shouts: "Despina, my daughter, my daughter! Stop, please stop!" It was Despina's father and behind him the mother. The bus stopped, the crowd rushed wildly, someone pushed an opening through the mob, and Despina was in her father's arms. No one had expected this, for no one had known in advance the names of the children.

Once again the buses moved on, and we started ahead for Salonika, two hours away. At each village the entire population lined the streets and there were shouts of "Have they come?" to which we replied: "Yes, yes, behind us."

In the morning we went to the children's center in Salonika. The Red Cross had made arrangements to care for the children here until the parents had been notified and could come to get them. The kids had slept well, were re-

(Continued on page 42)

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GREEK CHILDREN RETURN

(Continued from page 40)

laxed and all smiles. The little ones, for the most part, spoke only a Slav dialect such as that used in some of the villages of northern Greece near the Yugoslav border, but the older ones had not forgotten Greek and helped us with the younger ones. They were all being measured for shoes and each eagerly gave his full name and seemed most anxious to please. We were told that the Archbishop of Salonika was to come and conduct a simple Sunday morning service. When he came, he stood before the children and after the blessing and a very short service told them that on this day, the feast of the patron saint of children, Greece was deeply happy to welcome some of her children back to their homes; that all Greece had mourned along with the families the loss of its small ones; and that on this happy day a special thanksgiving was being offered to God for having made it possible for them to return. He added that he wanted the children to pray especially hard for the return of their brothers and sisters still over there, in a foreign country. The older children understood; some of them wept quietly. The little ones very solemnly watched the older ones and crossed themselves when the others did.

As we prepared to leave some of the older girls ran after us and shook our hands and said "Thank you." Thank you, for what? We had done nothing. Was it perhaps that they had been given other ideas about their welcome home and were thankful to find it so different, or was it that overnight they had regained that Greek sense of hospitality towards the foreigner? If so, could it then be that other things would come back to them as easily so that they could slip back into their village lives as if they had never left?

SANTIAGO

The dollar continues to drop like h's in Whitechapel and with its reduction to the status of a "soft currency" in Chile (one of them fetched 92 Chilean pesos last July but brings only 65 as of this writing), Embassy personnel have cancelled vacation plans made when times were somewhat more lush. Instead of escaping the summer's heat by going to the mountains or to the lakes region of Southern Chile, there is now afoot a project to hire Art Biggs, the Embassy's demon map maker who stands some six-feet-four in his humors and stretches off several kilometers in other directions, and use his shadow as a community weekend hideout. Some of the more venturesome of the plight-stricken staff, hitherto hopeful of an Andean holiday, have suggested as an economy move that they climb Art right here in Santiago rather than spend money on a trip to Aconcagua, but he is reported to take a dim view of the idea.

The drooping buck and the rising temperature have had little or no effect on visiting firemen, however. Santiago always seems to have somebody staying over for a few days or just passing through and among those who settled for awhile were American IIAA personnel from programs in Peru, Paraguay, Brazil and Uruguay, here for a parley with a Washington delegation headed by Kenneth Iverson, President of IIAA. To many in the Embassy—as well as among the visitors—it was like old home week and reminiscing was lively all around.

Another bird of passage was William Boyd, the screen and television star whose "Hopalong Cassidy" role is so dear to the hearts of American youngsters. He was in Santiago for three days. On his departure, Boyd and his wife were given a "huaso" display at the airport. A huaso is the Chilean equivalent of an American cowboy but there is no record anywhere of one of them playing in pictures or performing on television.

The Embassy soft-ball team proved its mettle and, living up to pre-season predictions, grabbed the pennant for the first-half of the league's split season. The Embassy won eight games against only one defeat and unless the other teams show something better than they have so far, it looks like the second-half gonfalon will also go to the Diplomats with no play-off needed. Economic Counselor Jerry Smith, First Secretary Allan Stewart, Second Secretary Bob Moore, Jimmy Maish and the marine guards were important factors in the Embassy's success.

Second Secretary Dave McMorris suffered severe concussion in a fall from a horse just before New Year's but is now fully recovered.

Press Attaché Dick Cushing took off on January 17 for a visit to newspapers and radio stations between Santiago and Puerto Montt. He should be gone some 15 days. Dick's trip will cover some of the ground that Ambassador Bowers, Public Affairs Officer John Vebber and Cultural Attaché Ned Fahs went over in December on a journey to Osorno to help celebrate the third anniversary of the founding of the Chilean-American Cultural Institute in that city. Counselor and Mrs. Carlos Hall were vacationing at Lake Puyehue near Osorno at the time, Carlos catching up on numerous whodunits and Luisa trying the mud baths.

Helen Ryan's home leave has left the USIE section short-handed and the PAO has his fingers crossed about a replacement, but soon. Helen's future assignment is still unknown but it is reliably reported she will not be returning to Santiago. The Embassy that gets her can consider itself fortunate.

And speaking of home leave, the Ned Fahses will be off early in March. They came here only last July from Rio de Janeiro but their absence from home was long enough to entitle them to get back and show off Marianne, their

year-and-a-half-old charmer, to parents and friends.

Cultural Affairs Officer Leonora Kuhn, Cuba's and the newspaper profession's gift to USIE, has her daughters visiting her from the United States. Arranging for them took some time at Leonora's place but by locking out Mapocho, the wirehaired terrier puppy she adopted recently, sufficient room was finally obtained.

In a recent issue of the Embassy's weekly *American Bulletin*, the following ad appeared:

"Elderly *respectable* woman offers her services as a housekeeper for an American gentleman *or* diplomat."—

This brought rejoinders from certain Embassy officers that the diplomats at this post feel that while a woman may be elderly, she is *not* necessarily respectable.

Ambassador Bowers' latest book, "Pierre Vergniaud," is on the stands and along with "Career Ambassador" by Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac in Bogotá (scheduled for spring publication by Macmillan) represents the current Foreign Service contribution to American *belles-lettres* (Advt.). The undersigned, up to his choppers in papers, periodicals, etc., can't imagine howinell they find time to write books as well as do all the other work that he knows they do.*

JOHN M. VEBBER

BORDEAUX ACTIVITIES

December 1949-January 1951

The customary 4th of July reception was given by Mr. Linthicum, the Consul, at his residence to which French officials, foreign consular officials and the few local Americans were invited.

*See the JOURNAL, December, 1950 for an explanation of how Ambassador Bowers finds his time.

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On the 14th of July, Bastille Day, the Consulate was represented in the reviewing stand in front of the Grand Theatre and also at other ceremonies commemorating the fall of the Bastille.

In September, the Government purchased the first house to be used as a residence for a consular officer at this post. It was ready for occupancy in late December and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Chylinski moved in after just about one year of hotel life. In late October, the Grand Theatre de Bordeaux commenced its winter season with weekly operas and symphony concerts. In the following month, American troops began to arrive under the agreement between the French and American governments to be stationed at and near Bordeaux and La Pallice to expedite supplies for American forces in Germany. This also meant an increase in the number of American ships calling at Bordeaux, which had dwindled after the war to about one per month.

On November 22nd, the United States Naval Task Force Unit, composed of the U.S.S. *Soley* and U.S.S. *Furse* arrived at Bordeaux for a few days visit. These destroyers which had represented the United States at the funeral ceremonies of King Gustav of Sweden had been freshly painted and outfitted, but arrived at Bordeaux in rather a battered condition because of severe storms encountered in the Bay of Biscay. The usual calls were made and a reception was given by Mr. Linthicum at the USIS offices on Thanksgiving afternoon, which was followed by a Thanksgiving buffet and an American movie on board the U.S.S. *Soley*. The ships also entertained some 25 orphan children for Thanksgiving luncheon, which was very favorably received locally. Various other small parties as well as tours of the city and vicinity and attendance at the opera provided additional entertainment. The ships departed the morning of the 25th of November.

Their visit was followed one week later by the British cruiser *Swiftsure* and the British community turned out in

force to entertain the officers and ratings. At the same time, the British frigates *Loch Inch* and *Loch Alvie* called at Bayonne and the destroyers *Crossbow*, *Battleax* and *Broadsword* called at La Pallice. The British consular officers were kept very busy, especially as the wife of the British consul, Mrs. J. H. Brewis, had given birth to twins, a boy and a girl, on Thanksgiving Day.

Personnel

Usual arrivals and departures have marked the past months. Thaddeus Chylinski and his wife arrived in December 1949 on transfer from Embassy Warsaw. In February



On the occasion of his retirement—FSS Frank Cussans and other members of the staff, whose combined years of service reach over 200. In the photo from left to right, seated:—(years of service are in parenthesis and do not indicate ages)—Mmes. M. Goujon, Secretary to the Consul (19); H. Gabillon, Chief Visa Clerk (33); M. Penna, Receptionist (30); standing: Consul David M. Bane, Economic Officer; Vice-Consul Thaddeus H. Chylinski, Administrative Officer (31); Vice Consul Frank Cussans, Passport Officer (29); Consul Walter J. Linthicum, Principal Officer (30); Vice-Consul Edwin P. Dyer, Jr., Visa Officer; and Robert Ardichen, Chief Economic Clerk (25). (Messrs. Bane and Dyer total approximately 6 years of service together, but are both "juniors" compared with the rest of the staff). A replacement for Mr. Cussans is expected in February 1951.

1950, Richard W. Carlson and his wife and daughter departed from Bordeaux for the United States after Dick's resignation from the Service. He is now in business in Cleveland. In April of 1950, Julia L. Wooster left Bordeaux for home leave and transfer to Alexandria. She was a passenger on the unfortunate S.S. *Excalibur* which was rammed in New York harbor and most of her effects are understood to be still reposing under water. She has now reached Alexandria, however, and has settled in. Your correspondent arrived in mid-June after home leave and trans-

(Continued on page 46)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 44)

fer from Luanda, Angola, accompanied by one Rhodesian lion hound, called Rhody, who did not take kindly to Bordeaux hotel life.

Later in November, Consul David M. Bane, his wife, daughter, and dachshund, Maximilian, arrived at Bordeaux, after having departed Seoul for home leave four days prior to the first invasion by the North Koreans. Dave and his family lost all of their household effects which were packed in 3 lift vans, left in the Embassy compound at the time of the invasion. Word has since been received that when Seoul was retaken by the United Nations forces, a few plates and an oil portrait of Mrs. Bane were recovered. Now that the city has fallen again, probably even these will be lost.

On November 30, 1950, Frank Cussans' retirement became effective after some 29 years of service. Mr. Cussans entered the Foreign Service in 1921 and his first post was at Limoges. He spent practically all of his career at offices in France and much of this time at Bordeaux. He was presented with a mahogany floor lamp by the officers and staff of the Consulate. At an informal ceremony in Mr. Linthicum's office, a commendatory letter was read from Mr. Gray, Consul General at Paris and Mr. Linthicum also expressed his personal good wishes for a restful and happy retirement. Mr. Cussans will be sadly missed at the office in view of his vast and intimate knowledge of Bordeaux and many phases of Foreign Service activity. He will not be far away, however, for he and his wife have retired to Arcachon, a sea-side resort some 40 miles from Bordeaux. Later he also received a commendatory letter from the Secretary of State.

USIS, which has its separate offices and staff, continues to expand its activities and expects to obtain an American

librarian in the near future as well as several additional local clerks. A branch library was recently opened at Toulouse and the film show program continues throughout the consular district. Ted Arthur, the Public Affairs Officer, arrived from Strasbourg in March 1950 with his wife and son. He is kept constantly busy moving about the large consular district on USIS affairs. His predecessor, Thomas Jennings, was transferred to Lille and before that William Smyser was transferred to Bangkok.

EDWIN P. DYER, JR.

RETIRED OFFICERS PLANS

(Continued from page 33)

ernmental activities, community affairs, business and professions. Many other mutual interests along these lines will develop.

Another purpose is to assist along the same lines, when called upon to do so, active officers about to be retired.

A third purpose is to provide facilities for social contact among both retired and active personnel to whatever extent that may seem desirable.

Annual dues will be nominal, but additional donations of funds as well as volunteer time and effort will be the measure of its effectiveness.

The temporary Board of Governors request that all retired officers, active officers interested in retiring and others who may be eligible, express views regarding this project by writing to Mr. George Gregg Fuller, 3816 Huntington St., N. W., Washington 15, D. C., and giving (1) suggestions as to the activities which they believe the Association should undertake and (2) the extent to which they would be willing to participate actively.

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MARCH: "Slayer of winter . . . thou that bring'st the summer nigh!"

SHANGHAI: Now that the "city above the sea" has gone behind "the curtain" old China hands would no doubt enjoy rereading A. M. Guphill's illustrated article in the March Journal. One of the illustrations is of the Bund from the American Consulate General taken at a time of day, perhaps when that "grand old man of Shanghai", Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, was signing one of the more than 10,000 despatches he sent to the Department from 1919 to 1935, the year he retired. Incidentally, that may be a peace time record for despatches. Other illustrations are of the Astor House, with a lone "Model T" standing in front of the entrance; of Bubbling Well Road with its rickshas; of Nanking Road with its long streamer advertisements; and of a tall Indian Sikh policeman with a gay turban.

The author, referring to Shanghai's vast commerce, mentions the "chanting, sweating, grunting coolies, thousands of them wrestling with cargo of all descriptions", and of the hotel lobbies filled with Britishers, Americans and others from all over the world. I venture that along the Bund today fewer coolies are wrestling with less cargo and that the clientele of Shanghai's hotels has changed.

MET STAR: Mme. Schumann-Heink, operatic contralto, sang for the State Department Club at its regular meeting at Raucher's.

Vice Consul John J. Muccio was at the Appraisers Stores, New York, receiving information and guidance in the matter of handling consular invoices.

George R. Merrell was en route to Port au Prince; Vice Consul Alfred Nestor, Olso, was on leave; DE WITT C. POOLE left Cape Town for the Embassy, Berlin; and HOWLAND SHAW, First Secretary, Constantinople, was detailed to the Department.

BOOM! "Aloha is no longer the land of golden promise—today that land is Florida." Maurice Dunlap was traveling to Habana by way of Florida so the Journal Editors asked him to write his impressions of the land of "rising real estate." He lost a night in Saint Augustine in a futile search for the Fountain of Youth. Nothing daunted, he started south the next day and discovered that a real boom was on in Miami: "They are bringing people in truck loads from as far north as the Carolinas. Concerts are given in the different "additions" in patios constructed for the occasion and lots are being sold at auction to eager purchasers who have never laid eyes on them." Dazed, Maurice was glad to board ship at Key West. Before he realized it "the coasts of Cuba rose into view—low-lying and unimpressive until the magnificence of Habana shapes itself out of the mists hanging over the sea."

A son, Richard Hopkins, was born on January 22, 1926, at Winnipeg, to Jack and Eleanor Erhardt.

Patricia Avent was born January 25, 1926 at Toronto to Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul Fletcher.

THE GREAT COMPROMISE: A number of years ago a very young vice consul¹ sent word to the captain of an

¹Carl M. J. von Zielinski one of the JOURNAL's oldest friends. He has had an advertisement in every issue from November, 1924 through December, 1950.

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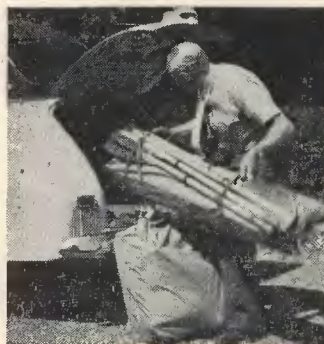
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American cruiser, anchored off Santo Domingo, that as he was the Vice Consul-in-charge of the American Consulate General, the old "sea biscuit" should make the first call. The latter replied that he expected another cruiser shortly and, being the senior officer, he was the Squadron Commander. Naval and consular regulations were consulted by both parties. Finally emerged the great compromise! The Vice Consul-in-charge made the first call and the Squadron Commander generously fired eleven guns, the appropriate salute for a Consul General.

THE FUTURE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 36)

of the Foreign Service and government agencies other than State concerned with foreign affairs problems.)

Insofar as the nature of foreign policy formulation and implementation requires continuity to a degree which has been lacking in the past, it seems advisable that any projected unified foreign affairs service should be based on a career principle. This would presuppose a personnel structure permanently separated from the general Civil Service. The obvious method is to build upon the quarter-century of experience in developing the present career Foreign Service and to view the proposed amalgamation as a problem of extending the scope of the Foreign Service to include a greater number of Departmental jobs in which field experience is essential or useful.

It is the lack of information concerning the present status of the Hoover Commission recommendation, combined with worry concerning the terms on which amalgamation may be effected, which causes concern to the Foreign Service. The reorganization of the Department since the Hoover Report has made the Foreign Service no longer "largely self-ad-

ministered"; the position of Director General has been reduced to an advisory capacity with no effective powers. In fact, it is felt that the service is now far too much under the administrative control of Departmental personnel who by temperament and experience are unable to understand Foreign Service problems. This is primarily due to lack of sufficient personnel with field experience in the various offices under the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration. No program has yet been undertaken to provide the Foreign Service with the requisite management training to participate on an equitable basis in Departmental planning, even on such problems as its own future development.

4. *The principle of unity of representation abroad by a single organization should be extended to ensure Foreign Service participation in, and policy direction of, all activities in the foreign affairs field.*

It is inefficient and even dangerous to have conflicting agencies representing the United States abroad. Although the advantages of a career service would not be retained if the Foreign Service became so amorphous as to absorb all special programs, effective coordination must be established at all levels to avoid overlapping duties, conflicting policies and interagency quarrels among the United States government representatives abroad. In contradiction to the seventh recommendation of the Hoover Commission, the Foreign Service and the Department of State should be given primary responsibility for the coordination and direction of all activities in the foreign affairs field.

Temporary special programs in the foreign field may best be handled by *ad hoc* agencies established for the purpose in order to have flexibility in administration, recruitment and operations difficult to obtain within a permanent organization. However, since any sizeable overseas operation is inseparable from foreign policy, it is believed that any such agency should be administratively responsible to the Secretary of State in Washington and to the chiefs of mission abroad.

Career Foreign Service personnel should be detailed to all special programs to an extent determined by the nature of the program and the conflicting personnel needs of the Foreign Service; it may be advisable in support of large programs to bring temporary employees into the Foreign Service to free a sufficient number of career personnel for the new operation. Such a procedure would benefit the special programs by providing experienced personnel and would add skills to the permanent Foreign Service as well as the experience that will be needed in the eventual liquidation of the project.

The Foreign Service should embark on an aggressive program to obtain governmental, Congressional and popular support for the role of the Foreign Service in formulating and implementing U. S. foreign policy.

(Names of the trainees who worked on this report are on page 56.)

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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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THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 30)

America Faces Russia. RUSSIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS FROM EARLY TIME TO OUR DAY. By Thomas A. Bailey, (Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 1950. 368 pages. \$4.00)

Reviewed by WILLIAM P. ROCKWOOD

Professor Bailey has written a good readable summary of the recorded American public opinion toward Russia from the days when Francis Dana was an unwelcome guest of Moscow to the present day. Although not a specialist on Russia, nor does he claim to be, Bailey has generally limited the material to those areas of knowledge of which he has competent control, although his too-easy, broad generalizations are occasional exceptions. As with some previous works, he depends heavily on the American press.

American opinion on Russia, Czarist or Soviet, has swung in a pendulum from the emotional extremes of hate and love. The book reveals that we have, if anything, leaned backwards in our effort to put them on a pedestal by attributing virtues they didn't deserve. We gave them more credit for generosity than was justified by the facts when the Russian fleets put into Federal harbors during the Civil war and when they later sold us Alaska for a meagre sum. During World War II, we grossly over-estimated Soviet cooperativeness. When the pendulum swings to the other side we attribute to them vices they don't deserve—e.g., we discredited the fighting qualities of individual Russian soldiers when Russia precipitously withdrew from World War I, and we often tended to label the Russian people with the undesirable traits of the Russian regime.

Bailey has performed a useful service by explaining the background of some interesting but little known incidents in our relations: e.g., we were one of the first to recognize the provisional government established after the March Revolution while one of the last to recognize the Bolshevik November Revolution; during the American Revolution and in the early 1900's when we refused to extradite some Russian revolutionaries, the United States was considered a subversive and revolutionary influence by the Russians; the Soviets mis-trusted and played down the American charity during the 1921-1922 famines as they did the U. S. contribution to UNRRA; the violent hatred the Russian refugees had for Czarist Russia made them gullible to the blandishments of a new regime.

This book is recommended for persons working with Russians or on the Russian question. It is important to know what our people have believed. As Bailey stated, "the truth is often less important than what the people think is true."

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GRIGGS-DEL PRADO. Miss Lola Del Prado and Mr. Robert Griggs, both formerly with the Embassy at Rome, were married in Paris on February 6, 1951. Mr. Griggs is now stationed in Frankfurt.

SOMERVILLE-KATZ. Miss Hazel Katz, daughter of Mrs. Martin A. Katz, and Mr. Arthur James Somerville were married in Calcutta, India, on December 6, 1950. Mrs. Somerville has been personnel technician at the Consulate General.

IN MEMORIAM

ERHARDT, John G. Erhardt, Ambassador to the Union of South Africa, died at his post on February 18, 1951.

PARKER. Charles Bailey Parker, FSS, Attache at the Embassy in Mexico City, died at his post on January 13, 1951.

BIRTHS

BROWN. A daughter, Larissa Virginia, was born on January 21, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Stephen C. Brown in Boston, Massachusetts, where Mr. Brown is taking advanced training.

BRYANT. A son, Douglas Stuart, was born on October 27, 1950, to FSS and Mrs. Robert J. Bryant at Panamá where Mr. Bryant is Assistant Attaché.

CARTER. A daughter, Deborah Cass, was born on February 4, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Albert E. Carter at Panamá where Mr. Carter is First Secretary.

DEMPSEY. A son, Paul Nicolas, was born on September 8, 1950, to FSR and Mrs. Joseph J. Dempsey at Panamá where Mr. Dempsey is Public Affairs Officer.

DOUGLAS. A daughter, Sandra Young, was born on October 1, 1950, to FSS and Mrs. A. Hugh Douglas at St. Johns, Newfoundland, where Mr. Douglas is Vice Consul at the Consulate.

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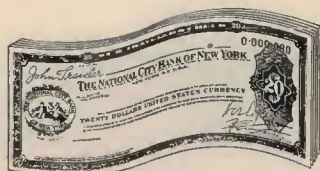
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Rodriguez, Alejandro	Department	Bogota	FSS
Rousseau, Elizabeth K.	Hong Kong	Singapore	Pub. Aff. Asst.
Rowland, Jean A.	Vigo	Buenos Aires	FSS
Russell, Barbara Ann	Department	London	FSS
Russell, Howard H.	Stuttgart	Department	FSSO
Russell, Hugh E.	Paris	Department	FSSO
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Seckel, Alice	Bogota	Sao Paulo	FSS
Seipp, Helen L.	Lisbon	Department	FSS
Semeraro, Cosimo J.	Fukuoka	Tokyo	FSS
Sherman, Wanda M.	Guinan, Samar	Manila	FSS
Skoufis, Peter J.	Paris	Rome	Vet. Aff. Off.
Sliger, M. Frank	Sydney	Wellington	FSS
Sloane, Esther G.	Dhahran	Habana	FSS
Smith, Harry L.	Hong Kong	Baghdad	Econ. Off. Con.
Smith, John D.	Department	Pretoria	Att.
Smith, John N.	Department	Department	FSS
Smith, Stewart P.	Tehran	Isfahan	FSSO
Sommerlatte, Karl	Singapore	Department	FSS
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Stafford, Robert F.	Munich	Stockholm	FSS
Stanich, Raymond	Manila	Bangkok	Comm. Tech.
Stensby, Edith A.	London	Paris	Passport & Citizen-ship Off.
Stoner, William G.	Paris	Caracas	Proc. & Sup. Off.
Stryker, Virginia C.	Caracas	Rangoon	Disb. Officer
Stuffle, Marion V.	Department	Asuncion	FSS
Summ, Godfrey H.	Salvador	Rio de Janeiro	Pol. Asst. 3rd Sec.
Swope, Warren L.	Department	St. John N. B.	VC
Taylor, Mary L.	Department	Habana	Cons. Off. VC
Terrell, Curtis F.	Caracas	Praha	FSS
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Toolan, Wallace W.	Dhahran	Nicosia	Asst. Att.
Turnbull, Natalie E.	Stuttgart	Singapore	FSO
Tyrell, Ada M.	Department	Vienna	FSS
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Valenza, Thomas F.	Guinan Samar	Guinan, Samar	Cons. Off. VC
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Vign, Abraham	Tegucigalpa	Buenos Aires	Econ. Off. VC
Villard, Henry S.	Oslo	Department	FSO
Wagner, Robert W.	Port au Prince	Caracas	Econ. Off. Att.
Walling, Bettlemee	Department	Rome	(Comm.)
Watrous, Livingston D.	Rio de Janeiro	Lisbon	FSS
Weast, Herbert S.	Bogota	Frankfort	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec.
Welch, Donald M.	Department	Tokyo	Con.
Weltzien, Robert F.	Hamburg	Vienna	Econ. Off. Comm.
Wheeler, Dan W.	Paris	London	VC
White, Byron	Habana	Department	FSS
White, George H.	Department	London	FSO
White, William A.	Vienna	Budapest	FSS
Withers, Dorothy S.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Withey, Frances M.	Valparaiso	Ankara	Con. Off. VC
Womack, Joseph	Seoul	Tokyo	FSS
Woods, Harris	Munich	Vienna	FSS
Yandle, H. Thomas	Department	Rangoon	Radio Operator
Young, L. Elizabeth	Paris	Hang Kong	FSS
Young, Samuel H.	Buenos Aires	Antofagasta	Princ. Off. VC

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

NAME	ASSIGNMENT CANCELLED	NEW ASSIGNMENT	TITLE
Adams, Robert W.	Kuala Lumpur	Tokyo	Prin. Off. & VC
Anderson, Margaret E.	Athens	Tehran	Disb. Off.
Anderson, Nancy L.	Vienna	Belgrade	FSS
Atkinson, George M.	Agua Prieta	Nuevo Laredo	Consular Off. VC
Bach, Morton	Rangoon	Department	FSSO
Claar, Raymond R.	Seoul	Tokyo	FSS
Cunningham, Harold W.	Seoul	Hong Kong	FSS
Dempsey, Joseph J.	Lima	Panama	Pub. Aff. Off. & Att.
Derry, Mary-Anne	Cairo	Istanbul	FSS
Drake, Emma G.	Rome	New Delhi	FSS
Elliott, Myrl M.	Tehran	Tunis	FSS
Finn, Richard B.	Wellington	Yokohama	VC
Foreman, Thomas R.	Canberra	Nogales	Adm. Asst.
Hall, Claude H.	Bradford	Lyon	Prin. Off. & Con.
Henderson, Ethel E.	Hong Kong	Manila	FSS
Himmel, Lyle C.	Caracas	Hong Kong	Admin. Off., Con.
Holomany, Matild E.	Frankfort	Vienna	FSS
Hordern, Hilda	Nanking	Hong Kong	Adm. Asst.
Hury, Marie C.	San Jose	Guatemala	FSS
Josselyn, Marjorie	Vienna	Stockholm	FSS
Kekich, Emil A.	Wellington	Department	Spec. Asst. to Asst. Dir.
Kellam, Austin M.	Stockholm	Dhahran	FSS
McMaster, Helen J.	Vienna	London	FSS
McSwain, Marjorie	Guatemala	Brussels	FSS
Mansfield, Donald C.	Cairo	Washington	FSSO
Marr, Louis B.	Athens	Frankfort	Comm. Supv.
Messa, Edward F.	Seoul	Rangoon	FSS
Morris, John H.	St. Johns NFD	Cairo	Cons. Off. VC
Murphree, Mildred E.	Rangoon	Tokyo	FSS
Quade, George L.	Stockholm	Vienna	FSS
Sedlacek, Wilma M.	Tehran	Athens	FSS
Sheeks, Robert B.	Hong Kong	Taipei	PAO VC
Shults, Lucy A.	Seoul	Hong Kong	Disb. Off., VC
Speights, Mack M. Jr.	Seoul	Manila	FSS
Stannard, Marjorie J.	Tegucigalpa	Trieste	FSS
Stiff, Dorothy R.	Vienna	Rome	FSS
Stoppini, Charles F.	Edinburgh	Montreal	Econ. Asst. VC
Waters, Melvin G.	Paris	Santiago	FSS

CHARLES BAILEY PARKER

(Continued from page 19)

Intelligence. It was a fortunate selection. In those years the Embassy vitally needed a PK Parker who knew the language perfectly, who had roots that went back to one of the most important periods in Mexican history. It was fortunate for Mexican business, Government, and private circles for the work called for guidance by a mature, understanding, and just hand. Above all, it was fortunate for PK himself because we who knew him during the last ten years had a feeling that although it was late in arriving, his true love, vocation and avocation was in the Foreign Service.

There was a remarkable orderliness, a quiet competence about PK. It was evident in his personal conduct, his reports, his desk, and in the personal papers he left upon his death.

PK used to say there was a lot of human nature in people everywhere. There was a lot of human nature in PK, too. If the ability and character of a man are judged by the men and women who served with him, PK rates an "Excellent."

ABBEY SCHOEN

The men whose discussions led to this report are: Maurice J. BRODERICK, Albert E. CARTER, S. Wilson CLARK, Anthony CUOMO, Wm. R. DUGGAN, David I. FERBER, Wm. C. GEORGE, Thomas A. GOLDMAN, John G. GOSSETT, Rogers B. HORGAN, Henry A. LAGASSE, Gilbert L. NEWBOLD, David L. OSBORN, David POST, Herbert R. PROPPS, Dwight E. SCARBROUGH, Galen STONE, Philip H. VALDES, Stephen WINSHIP.

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