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**FOREIGN SERVICE**  
**JOURNAL**

VOL. 28, NO. 4

APRIL, 1951





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# AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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APRIL, 1951

COVER PICTURE: "India," by Constantine Joffe.

This picture was taken along the Ganges River in Benares, India, while Mr. Joffe was on a world tour. In it, he has attained the quality of a fine painting, highlighting the beautiful fabric in the saris worn by the Indian women.

The photograph was in one of the outstanding exhibits of photography shown in the past year at the Modern Museum of Art in New York. Courtesy *Amerika* magazine.

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## Letters to the Editors

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

### APTITUDE TESTS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE WIVES

February 28, 1951

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I read with interest the letter from "Foreign Service Wife" on "Aptitude Tests for Foreign Service Wives." I thoroughly agree that wives are a very important adjunct to a man entering the Foreign Service and have a real intrinsic value in presenting abroad the best type of American family life. But how far could this ideal be established by an aptitude test in Washington of a girl who has never had experience outside, possibly, her own home state? When one thinks of the Foreign Service wife, one sees a quick change artist, who has to be versatile in being adaptable in the thousand difficulties confronting a woman abroad, for whilst the husband's change of post is more or less a continuity, the wife faces setting up a home, wrestling with a language, in its most colloquial form, the servant problem, those awful changes of drapes that never fit, the idiosyncracies of electrical fixtures—a far from small headache,—the fitting in with ones colleagues, and the local circle, all of which requires a knowledge of psychology, and most valuable of all, a keen sense of humor. Would any Board of Examiners feel capable of seeing underneath the surface and deciding whether or not a wife could make the grade? Think also of the effect on the marital relationship, should the husband know his wife was considered lacking in the essentials necessary to a Foreign Service wife, whilst he was selected.

As a wife of twenty-eight years in the Foreign Service, one who is interested in people, I have observed often with surprise and pleasure, the effect of a few months at a post on a shy and retiring wife, the poise she develops, etc. I have seldom heard any wife sigh for her "home town"—however she may gripe about the defects and difficulties of a post.

I think instead of an "aptitude test for wives," the account of the Embassy wives committee at Buenos Aires—also in the January issue of the Foreign Service Journal—gives the complete answer to the question of educating and helping young—and not so young—wives in the Foreign Service. It could well be copied by every other Embassy, Legation, and Consulate, and the morale lifted one hundred percent on arrival at a new post, where the wife is immediately co-opted into an Embassy group, shown the ropes, and made to feel no stranger in a strange land. Were I to take an aptitude test I should also feel entitled to be on the payroll for, as it is, we really are honorary and hard workers for our country, though honored to have an opportunity to serve in that capacity.

GAMMEL KONE  
(Copenhagen)

(Continued on page 5)

DON'T FORGET! Our short story contest is half over now. You have until June 30th to mail your masterpiece to us at 1809 G St., N.W. It should be no more than 3,000 words in length and must have a foreign service background. For impartial judging we'd prefer that your name appear on the transmittal letter only. *The contest is only open to members of the Association and their families.* Membership, for everyone in the Foreign Service, is \$8.00 a year.

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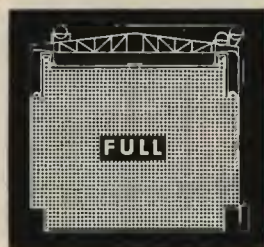
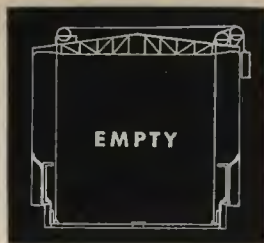
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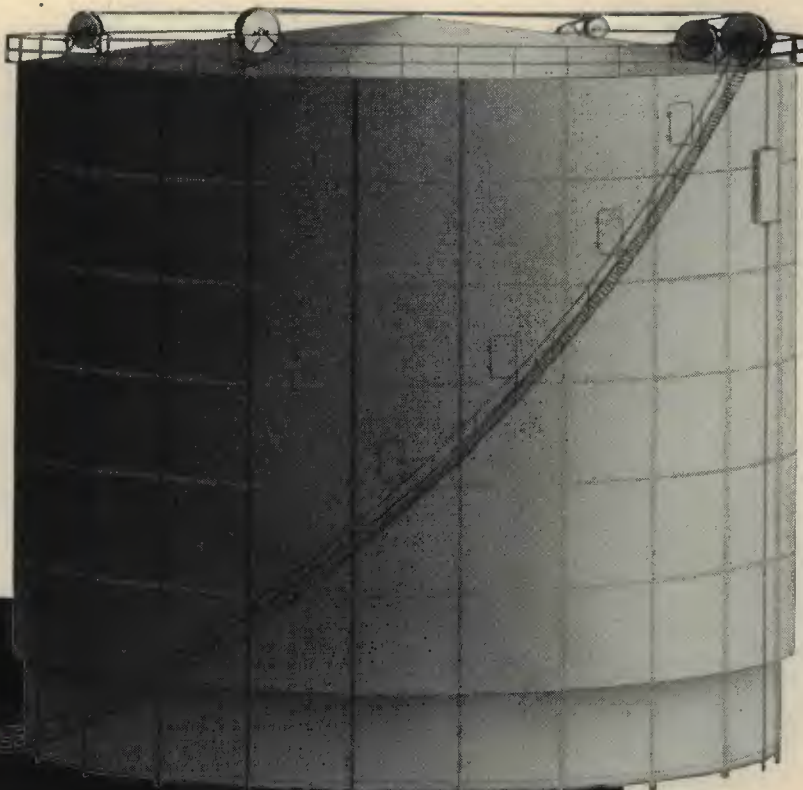
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## Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 3)

### INFLATION AND RETIREMENT

160 N. Orange Grove Ave.,  
Pasadena 3, Calif.

March 20, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

This is perhaps hardly the time, with the nation concentrating upon the problem of how to hold the line against inflation, to bring up a matter such as is discussed in the following letter, but as the issue must be faced some day, it is well that we should start to think about it.

Back in 1924 our present retirement system was instituted—a retirement system designed to give Foreign Service Officers a sufficient income for the reasonable standard of living after retirement. It was based on 60 per cent of the average basic salary received for ten years before retirement. If I remember correctly, the highest annual salary upon which the retirement pay could be calculated at that time was \$9000. With this basic pay (which few men ever attained for ten years), retirement pay was \$5400 per annum—not so bad, when a dollar was worth 100 cents.

Then, in 1933, we went off the gold standard, and later changed the gold content of the dollar to .5906 cents. The retired officers' pay thus was cut, in purchasing power, to \$3189. But the Department set to work to remedy this fault, and by various acts of Congress and administrative rulings, managed to restore the retired pay of officers nearly to the original estimate of \$5400 in purchasing power. Then came the second world war, with all its inflation. The dollar went down and down, and the Department struggled manfully to hold the balance between what had been intended by the original act in 1924 and what was actually taking place. They raised salaries, decreased the number of years one had to work to obtain the maximum salary allowable, etc., but they were not quite able to keep pace with the decreasing value of the dollar. Finally they managed to have the Act of 1946 passed, which gives us a basic salary for retirement of \$13,500 and five years in which to attain that average. We were then able to acquire the necessary credits to attain the maximum retirement pay of \$8100, but there came along the recent inflationary period, which raised the cost of living to 178, compared with 100 in 1935-39. By a simple process of arithmetic, we find that the dollar has fallen in value since 1935-39 by 56.2 per cent. We multiply .5906 cents by .562 and get .3319 cents, which is the present value, more or less, of the 1924 dollar.

#### Living Standards Must Drop

This brings us back to the chap who is drawing \$5400 per annum in retirement pay, if he was fortunate enough to reach the top rank. His pay is worth only \$1792.26 per annum in purchasing power. Likewise, those who retired at a much later date and had all the benefits of the more liberalized program, are receiving, in purchasing power in terms of the 1924 dollar, only \$2688.39 a year. A far cry from the \$5400 standard of living envisaged by the original act of 1924!

It is obvious that, the dollar having declined to one-third of its 1924 value, the amount of retirement pay should be increased to three times the 1924 figure, i. e., to \$16,200 in the top brackets, in order to obtain the same standard of living as was contemplated in 1924. But even this would probably not be sufficient, as the dollar may be further inflated with a corresponding drop in purchasing power. And we cannot be running to Congress every year or two

(Continued on page 7)

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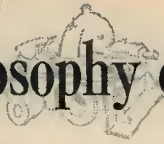
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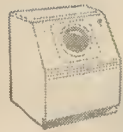
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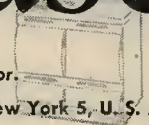
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## Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 5)

with a request for a further increase. So it perhaps would be best to try to peg the rates of retirement pay to the cost of living index, as is already being done by some unions. Even the divorce mills of Hollywood and Las Vegas are granting alimony based on the cost of living index!

It will be agreed, of course, that we are in no worse a position than those who hold Government bonds, or insurance annuities, or other forms of insurance against old age which pays only a certain number of dollars monthly. This is true, but it is also true that two wrongs do not make a right. Also that there is no true comparison between the two cases, as those who elected to take cash insurance against old age presumably did so of their own volition. Their money could have been invested in land, or buildings, or businesses, the value of which will appreciate as the dollar depreciates. But we had no such choice.

Unfortunately, I do not have my reference books with me and have been compelled to rely on memory for my facts in the foregoing. It may be that errors have slipped in here and there. If so, I shall be very glad to be corrected. But I think that the argument is sound.

EARL R. DICKOVER.

### RETIRE OVERSEAS?

Florence, Italy  
March 13, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It was with considerable interest that I began to read "Double Your Pension—Retire Overseas," an article by Norman D. Ford which appeared in the January issue of the JOURNAL. But my interest was somewhat dampened and my credulity strained when I reached that part wherein Mr. Ford quotes living costs in Italy.

It may be that students could live in Italy on the sums Mr. Ford mentions, but it is seriously doubted whether a couple of the retirement age could exist with any degree of comfort on those sums. There may be "tremendous retirement bargains" elsewhere in Europe but I question whether officers stationed on the warm shores of the mainland of Italy—Mr. Ford probably means around and south of Naples—or in Sicily would agree that there exist such bargains, and I disagree most thoroughly that there exist such bargains in and around Florence.

A number of GI students, some with families, do eke out an interesting living in Florence on sums approximating those which Mr. Ford quotes with seeming authoritative-ness. But they are young and face only a few years of "roughing it" in comparatively miserable quarters, often cold and damp and with rudimentary heating and sanitary conveniences, a few years of eating in the cheapest "trattorias" where the only good and healthy feature is the price, a few years with little or no provisions for dental and medical attention, for new clothes, for entertainment and trips. Students in sound health and having the resiliency of their fewer years can get along but when one has reached the age of retirement one does not live on "pasta" alone nor does one take strenuous bicycle trips as a form of entertainment.

I cannot speak of the countryside but as regards living in and around Florence I know whereof I speak. Accepting \$60 per month for minimum basic rental, to this must be added the costs (and very high indeed) of fuel for heating and cooking, electricity for illumination, garbage and rubbish collection, et cetera—at a very low standard averaging

(Continued on page 9)

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## Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 7)

\$15 per month. Groceries, and without any frills, will average \$1 per day per person — it can be done for less but the retirement age stomach will find the diet rather inadequate and extremely monotonous. Let us compromise for one servant — for life without at least one will put an inordinate burden on Mrs. Retirement when one considers marketing, household errands, cleaning, and laundry. A servant who will cook, serve, scrub, do the laundry, et cetera, will cost roughly \$20 per month plus roughly \$40 per month for food and extras. By my arithmetic, Mr. and Mrs. Retirement have already spent \$195 per month (or \$2,340 annually), and there is still no provision for household and for personal supplies, for tobacco and the occasional drink, for clothes, for entertainment and trips, for magazines and newspapers, for church contributions, for gratuities, and for that multitude of expenses that go to make up a modestly full life.

The mentioned-above sums are certainly the irreducible minimum. Many Americans living here would like to find a decent establishment renting as low as \$60 a month — \$100 would be closer to reality — and with coal at \$48 a ton there will not be much heat, et cetera, at \$15 a month.

CHARLES S. REED, II.

*This letter, and the one that follows, are among several that the JOURNAL has received correcting us on figures that were quoted in Norman Ford's article on retirement overseas which was in our January issue. We suspect that Mr. Ford's article must have been some two years out-of-date. With all the clarity of hindsight we know now that we should have checked with some 20 desk officers prior to publication. We failed to and we apologize.*

Sydney, Australia  
February 5, 1951

TO THE EDITORS,  
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The enclosed clipping from the Sydney Sun\* of February 4, 1951 may be of interest to the JOURNAL.

We have not yet seen the article but it is suggested that any American personnel planning to retire in Australia on \$100.00 per month think better of it. Staple food items are still relatively cheap here (although even their prices are increasing rapidly), but the cost of living generally is high. Ten guineas per week is roughly the basic wage in the Sydney area, and unless they are willing to accept a complete change of diet and an absence of a great many items we consider necessities, Americans have a pretty rough time trying to live on that income here.

Don't put too much faith in an apparently favorable exchange rate. The increase in American salaries resulting from devaluation has been just about counterbalanced by increased prices.

RICHARD B. PARKER.

### LATEST CHANGES IN STATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

*The monthly list of changes has become so long that the Journal can no longer carry it in full. We are now publishing only the changes in post of members of the Association and subscribers to the Journal.*

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Adams, Theo C.	Copenhagen	Hong Kong	Visa Off. VC
Adams, Ware	Department	Stockholm	Pol. Off. 1st Sec. Con.
Ashford, Howard J., Jr.	Berlin	Department	FSSO
Bergesen, Alf E.	Department	Rangoon	3rd Sec. VC Econ.
Berkley, George A.	Hamilton, Ont.	Ottawa	Cons. Off.
Berlin, Lawrence H.	Department	Habana	Pol. Off. 3rd Sec. VC
Boernstein, Ralph A.	Copenhagen	Belfast	Princ. Off. Con. Gen.

(Continued on page 11)

\*Press clipping re article in January, 1951, JOURNAL, on retiring overseas.

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## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 9)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Browne, Albert S.	Manila	Tehran	Budget & Fis. Off.
Caprio, Gene F.	Rome	Department	FSS
Chapman, Christiana G.	Department	Casablanca	Cons. Off. VC
Clark, Harlan B.	Department	Damascus	Pol. Off. 1st Sec. Con.
Cluff, John M.	Department	Buenos Aires	Cons. Off. 3rd Sec. VC
Compton, Arthur A.	Paris	Vienna	Pol. Off. 2nd Sec.
Coombs, Ethel F. M.	London	Paris	FSS
Cox, Austin	Zurich	The Hague	Spec. MDAP Asst. to Ambassador
Derry, Charles H.	Department	Sacramento, Calif.	FSS
Dorros, Leon G.	London	Algiers	Visa Officer
Duke, Angier B.	Buenos Aires	Madrid	Political Officer
Erickson, Carl J., Jr.	Department	Bahia, Salvador	Cons. Off. VC
Follmer, Cyrus B.	Ottawa	Calgary	Princ. Off. Con.
Gardner, Margaret K.	Singapore	London	Cons. Attache
Geppert, Richard D.	Department	Dhahran	Cons. Officer
Gibson, Raleigh A.	Jerusalem	Lahore	Principal Officer
Goodman, Herbert I.	Department	Copenhagen	Visa Off. 3rd Sec. VC
Henderson, James F.	Manila	Department	1st Sec. Con. Gen.
Hill, Olivia M.	Beirut	Nicosia	FSS
Hille, Violet L.	Paris	Ankara	FSS
Hoffacker, Roscoe L.	Department	Tehran	Cons. Officer
Hulley, Benjamin M.	Department	London	Pol. Off. 1st Sec. Con.
Hurwitch, Robert A.	Department	Lima	Pol. Off. 3rd Sec. VC
Ingle, Edward M.	Karachi	Department	FSSO
Jacobs, J. Roland	Le Havre	Marseille	Cons. Off. Con.
Lankenau, Richard	Ciudad Trujillo	Bogota	Econ. Off.
Lee, James L.	Rio de Janeiro	Dublin	Adm. Officer
Lippincott, Aubrey E.	Milan	Bari	Principal Officer
Meyer, Milton W.	Department	Djakarta	Pol. Off. 3rd Sec. VC
Pederson, Alfred J.	Santiago	San Pedro Sula	Princ. Off. VC
Randolph, Archibald R.	Asuncion	Department	FSSO
Reed, Henry C.	Dublin	Department	FSSO
Ronhovde, Andreas G.	Stockholm	Department	FSSO
Royt, Frederick L.	Sao Paulo	San Salvador	Econ. Off. Asst. Att.
Scarborough, Dwight E.	Department	Rome	3rd Sec. VC
Schweitzer, Ralph A.	Bogota	Monterrey	Econ. Off. VC
Seward, Robert W., Jr.	Department	Buenos Aires	Econ. Off. 3rd Sec. VC
Shea, John J.	Department	Rome	3rd Sec. VC
Shenfield, Lawrence W.	Turin	London	Pub. Aff. Off.
Shuttack, Stephen J.	Johannesburg	Port of Spain	Adm. Off.
Stone, Galen L.	Kiel	Department	FSSO
Van Oss, Hendrik	Saigon	Kuala Lumpur	Princ. Off. VC
Von Lossberg, Victor	Baghdad	Ankara	Econ. Off. Att. Comm.
Wagner, Joseph J.	Tehran	Department	FSSO
Wile, Frank S.	Department	Rotterdam	Cons. Off. VC
Willis, Frances E.	London	Helsinki	Pol. Off. (Dep. Chief Miss.) Counselor
Winship, Stephen	Buenos Aires	Stockholm	Cons. Off. 2nd Sec. VC
Wortzel, Arthur I.	Department	Sydney	Cons. Off. VC

### AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

NAME	INFORMATION
Bond, Ava	Tokyo cancelled, now transferred to Milan as FSS
Gatambos, T. Andrew	Bogota cancelled, now transferred to La Paz as Econ. Off. 2nd Sec VC
Horgan, Rogers B.	Isfahan cancelled, remaining at Addis Ababa as Princ. Off. VC
Klein, David	Tokyo cancelled, now transferred to Department as FSSO
Pierrot, A. Ogden	Manila cancelled, now transferred to London as Princ. Finance Advisor

*Twenty Five Years Ago*

*James B. Stewart*

**SHOT AND SHELL:** The American Colony in Damascus passed a resolution thanking **James H. Keeley**, American Consul, for his services during the difficult and dangerous days of October, 1925 when the city "was in the direct distress and extreme danger from shell fire, aeroplane bombs, machine gun and tank firing of the French military forces."

**SCHOOL DAYS:** Members of the Foreign Service School heard lectures by:

PAUL T. CULBERTSON	Rubber
ALLEN W. DULLES	Political Reporting
LELAND HARRISON	Electrical Communications
H. MERLE COCHRAN	Trade Work
WILLIAM R. CASTLE, JR.	Propaganda
ADDISON E. SOUTHARD	Trade Protection
PRENTISS B. GILBERT	Dutch East Indies

(Continued on page 13)

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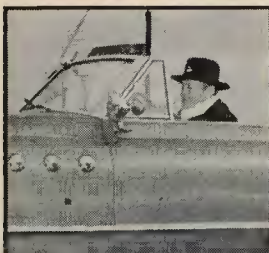
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**YOUR SAFETY IS OUR BUSINESS AT FIRESTONE**

(Continued from page 11)

**MR. ROOSA'S UMBRELLA:** When **Howard Fyfe** succeeded his old friend and mentor, **I. P. Roosa**, as U. S. Despatch Agent, I wonder if he inherited his famous old umbrella? It was presented to Mr. Roosa in 1893 by the U. S. consul at Nottingham and kept the rain off that noble public servant year in and year out until he turned the office over to Howard in 1930. In all that time, according to the *New York Sun*, the silk cover remained in perfect condition and had never been mended or altered in any way.

**Constance Harrison** was born at Beirut, on January 20, 1926, to **Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul Humiston Alling**. **Melville John** was born at Dublin on February 11, 1926 to **Consul and Mrs. Hiram A. Boucher**.

**Gerald James** was born at Puerto Cabello on January 30, 1926 to **Vice Consul and Mrs. Raymond Phelan**.

**Concepcion** was born at Acapulco on February 1, 1926, to **Vice Consul and Mrs. Harry K. Pangburn**.

**MARRIAGES:** **Miss Therese Alston Williams** was married to **Mr. George Gregg Fuller**, on February 27, 1926, at Piedmont, California.

**THE SPRAGUES:** A photograph of **Dick Sprague** and one of the consulates at "Gib" recalls that three successive generations of the Sprague family—grandfather, father and son—served the U. S. Government in the American Consulate at Gibraltar and served it well.

**NAMES IN THE NEWS:** **HUGH WILSON, EDWARD J. NORTON, ROBERT M. SCOTTEN, EDWARD P. LOWRY, HAROLD L. WILIAMSON, SIDNEY E. O'DONOGHUE AND CHARLES W. LEWIS.**

**BILL COCHRAN** writes that he has strained his memory for some item for this column. He finds his recollection of school days in the old "Squirrel Cage" largely of the Saturday afternoon and night poker parties at **Bert Kuniholm's** apartment. It now develops, after all these years, that at precisely the same time that Bill was dealing "cold" hands (after the "absolutely last hand" and the "positively last one") to **Bob Brown, Bert Kuniholm, Shad Reed, Eddie Truchblood, Jimmy Pilcher, and Bob Joyce**, the Director of the School—name withheld—was dealing them to let us say, **Bob Murphy, Paul Culbertson, Chief Byington, Paul Alling, Joe McGurk and Charlie Hosmer**. And speaking of Charlie reminds me of the time that he was on his way to a poker party and was nabbed for speeding. But I'll tell about that another time.

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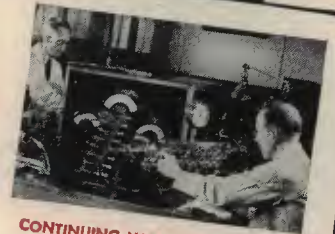
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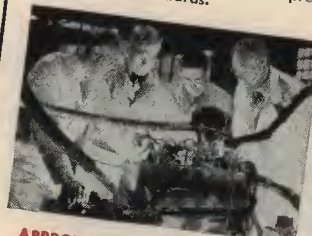
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## Amalgamation? A Report

BY THE EDITORS

A Directive has just been issued by the Secretary designed to improve the personnel programs of the Department and the Foreign Service. It represents carefully considered conclusions regarding action both necessary and advisable at present regarding the organization for Foreign Affairs, a problem dealt with by the Hoover Report and subsequently examined by an Advisory Committee especially appointed by Secretary Acheson in 1949, which resulted in the so-called Rowe Committee Report of July, 1950. The Directive, with its companion piece, an Announcement regarding "Examinations for Appointment as Foreign Service Officer," and the now-declassified Rowe Report itself are documents of profound importance to personnel of both the Department and the Foreign Service.

This precis by the JOURNAL covers papers which are themselves too long for reproduction here. Background can be brief in view of the widespread interest and knowledge of Foreign Service and Department people regarding the question of amalgamation. In the first place, it will be recalled that the Task Force on Foreign Affairs of the Hoover Commission in January, 1949, published a study on the Conduct of Foreign Affairs. This contained proposals which underlaid the reorganization of the Department and its inter-agency relationships. The report recommended, as later concurred in by the Hoover Commission, that:

"The personnel in the permanent State Department establishment in Washington and the personnel of the Foreign Service above certain levels should be amalgamated over a short period of years into a *single* foreign affairs service *obligated* to serve at home or overseas and constituting a safeguarded career group administered separately from the general Civil Service." (italics added)

The late James Forrestal, Committee member, added his qualification that in the amalgamation, "it is of crucial importance that this process not be permitted to operate so as to destroy the morale or spirit of either group."

### **The Rowe Report**

The potential impact of the Hoover Commission recommendation upon the vocations and lives of thousands of people at home and abroad fully warranted the Secretary's request to Messrs. Rowe, Ramspeck and DeCourcy to examine the Hoover and other recommendations regarding

relationships between the Department and the Foreign Service, and as soon as possible—but not in haste—to report upon the career personnel systems concerned, the possibilities of their integration and factors affecting morale. Following exhaustive personal interviews and hearings, plus consideration of a 1,000 page Staff study of background and facts bearing on amalgamation, and with guidance from an expert professional analysis of nearly 1,600 responses to a questionnaire from employees concerned,<sup>1</sup> the Rowe report reached certain conclusions.

These conclusions mentioned the multiplicity of existing personnel systems, the lack of preparation of staff for Departmental responsibilities, an insufficient interchange of people between the Department and the field, and an inadequate use of the 1946 Act in improving the whole Foreign Service personnel system. The Rowe report analyzed the appropriate use of officer, staff, reserve and specialist categories for various employments, noted a deficiency in efforts to build up the career concept and a lack of continuity of employment within the home service. It mentioned inconsistencies in pay, hiring and promotion methods; inadequate appointments into Foreign Service Class 6; excessive shuffling in foreign assignments and certain residual inadequacies in training programs. On the basis of these main conclusions, the Rowe report made two major proposals:

- 1) A single personnel system, initially outside the regular Civil Service, for *all* people under direct administrative control of the Secretary, to provide a flexible group of employees to be assigned at home and abroad as the needs of the Service might require.
- 2) A positive personnel program, sufficient to meet the needs of agencies concerned with Foreign Affairs, should recruit the best people at all levels, with selection by a rigorous examination system free from political influences and favoritism, plus the systematic career development of executives, generalists and specialists.

### **A Reconsideration**

It is from this point onward that exhaustive consideration of the problem was undertaken by the Deputy Under

<sup>1</sup>Questionnaire prepared and results analyzed by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago. See "Employee Attitude Survey" in the September 1950 JOURNAL.

Secretary for Administration, the Office of Personnel and the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. The Rowe Committee had cautioned for considered and gradual application of its proposals. In planning effectual measures, therefore, it was kept in mind that the present Foreign Service Act was less than five years old, that both the Rowe and Hoover reports, to quote from the latter, indicated that it "had been impossible as yet for all objectives of the 1946 Act to be achieved," and that only some 1,500 Departmental positions (aside from many new IE positions) were considered of a "dual service" character, the occupants of which preferably should have considerable foreign service experience. The conviction grew that, considering all factors and present circumstances, perhaps some intermediate step would prove feasible as an alternative to a "shot-gun marriage" of the Department and Foreign Service into a combined larger branch of government to be outside the Civil Service system, a fact which itself might not be palatable or workable from the standpoint of the Civil Service Commission in its recruitment and unified management functions. In short, were there possible methods of gaining the real objectives within the terms of the 1946 Act without facing all the grief and hurdles of new basic legislation?

On the Departmental side, it was far from certain that mandatory service abroad would be uniformly acceptable even if the Rowe Committee's injunction against "ill-advised haste" was complied with. The questionnaire to determine employee attitudes had revealed that among the Civil Service Officer personnel of Grade 6 or higher (the group for which "dual service" presumably would be desirable), only 10% would be prepared without qualification to serve abroad. Over 60% of these home service officers attached reservations to their foreign assignment, chiefly because of family responsibilities, qualifications as to post, or an unwillingness to go abroad except for a short period. Therefore, of this group (wherein only three-quarters of those queried considered foreign affairs as their life work, as compared to 95% among FSO's) a substantial portion might prefer to seek new jobs at home rather than accept mandatory foreign work. The chances were apparent that the Department would risk the loss of valuable skills and experiences in foreign affairs if the recommendation to *require* acceptance of assignment abroad was made effective at once.

### **Integration by Voluntary Methods**

As a net result of these considerations, the Directive, while consistent with the objective of the Rowe Committee, does not at this time go so far as to demand that all employees under the Secretary's jurisdiction accept foreign assignments. The Directive seeks an experienced and versatile career Service capable of meeting present and future needs in the conduct of foreign affairs by utilizing, mainly within the terms of the 1946 Act, the skills and abilities of both Departmental and Foreign Service personnel. It intends to increase "through *voluntary* means" the flexible use of domestic and Foreign Service personnel interchangeably between overseas and home assignments. It requires that the administration of the Act of 1946 be adjusted to supply a substantially increased number of trained and experienced officers for the conduct of foreign affairs. Concurrently, those administering the Departmental personnel system are directed to give particular emphasis to developing a larger staff of persons willing and qualified to serve both at home and abroad. Achievement of these objectives is expected to provide an informed basis for possible further integration in the staffing of civilian overseas activities of the United States Government.

As a first and basic step, those in charge of *both* Depart-

mental and Foreign Service personnel are asked by the Directive to estimate for each of the next five years (or longer if practicable) the types, levels and numbers of personnel required at home and abroad for the conduct of foreign affairs. This "guesstimate" is to provide guide-lines and bench-marks for recruitment, training, promotion and assignment of home and field personnel. In undertaking more vigorous recruitment, single standards should be devised for types of work common to both the Department and Foreign Service; in filling "dual service" positions (to be identified in the Departmental structure), efforts should be made to employ those persons qualified and willing to serve abroad; and, finally, recruitment for the two Services should be integrated and coordinated.

### **Directives for the Home Service**

Those concerned with *Departmental* personnel are directed to step up the Exchange Program whereby department and foreign employees voluntarily swap positions; this program is also recommended for extension to employees of other Washington agencies. It is also required that, consistent with difficulties imposed by the national mobilization, a maximum effort shall be put forward to recruit promising juniors for the home service, and that intern training be both strengthened and coordinated to meet Foreign Service entry requirements. The range of experience of junior Departmental officers is to be broadened by training and assignment rotation. Improved mechanisms for promotion and evaluation of Departmental employees are sought and efforts made to develop career-building programs in the home service, including expanded training at government expense.

### **Abroad**

On the *Foreign Service* side, the main directives regarding recruitment call for, first, substantially increased, positive recruitment efforts in order to increase the number of appointments of Class 6 officers and, second, substantially increased appointments of qualified persons meeting specified standards of experience and performance into Classes 5 to 1. The percentage limitations on such lateral entries (hitherto 5% of annual vacancies) are to be suspended for the next three years. The Foreign Service *Officer* category is to be built up to the strength necessary to discharge functions of a continuing nature as recommended by the Rowe report, namely "those concerned with policy matters and operations in such fields as political, economic, legal, consular, international security and public affairs . . . including generalists and programs or functional specialists but excluding technicians in a narrow sense."

The Foreign Service *Staff* category is to be sharply reorganized in line both with the intent of the 1946 Act and the recommendations of the Rowe Committee. It should perform technical, techno-administrative, clerical and related functions. A gradual curtailment is contemplated in the appointment of permanent Staff Officers for work of types which should be performed by FSO and Reserve categories. The Foreign Service *Reserve* "should be sharply redefined" as a "temporary appointment vehicle to supplement the FSO category" to quote the Directive. It should be used "to perform work for which the FSO category is insufficiently staffed to handle; to carry out special projects or programs of a temporary or emergency nature; to help in initial staffing. . ." etc. The Reserve should not be used for activities normally performed by the Staff category.

What is to be the future of persons now members of the Staff and Reserve? The Directive states: "Positive efforts

should be made to induce qualified Departmental and Foreign Service Reserve and Staff personnel to compete for appointment under Section 517."

### Lateral Appointments

At all levels of appointment, examination and selection of personnel is to be consistent with the needs of the Department and Foreign Service. Examinations for appointment to Class 5 will be by the regular Written Examination, and to Classes 4 to 1 by Oral Examination, as heretofore used in making lateral "manpower" appointments under Section 517. The criteria of an applicant's background, demonstrated ability and other measures of *capability*, as one qualification which should be met will, however, be compared to "the average of the Foreign Service Officer class to which appointment is made," rather than the *highest*, as hitherto.

Section 517 provides that *age* and *experience* should be taken into consideration in recommending an applicant for appointment to any given class. Average age and experience figures for officers within a given class have thus far been taken as criteria. In the Announcement of Forthcoming Examinations, however, a specific tabular scale of ages and experience of FSOs in the several Classes is presented as of April 1, 1952, *on the assumption that half of each of the Classes 2-6 will have been promoted before that date*. On this basis, namely, assuming promotion of 50 percent of persons now in Classes 6 to 2, inclusive, the average age of the youngest 10 percent of FSOs in Class 1 will be 43.8 years as of April, 1952; 38.6 years for Class 2; 34.4 years for Class 3; 30.1 years for Class 4 and 28.3 years for Class 5. Similarly, the average experience<sup>1</sup> of the 10% of Class 1 with the *shortest* service, as of April, 1952, after 1951 promotions, will be 16.9 years; 11.9 years for Class 2; 8.6 years for Class 3; 5.3 years for Class 4 and 3.8 years for Class 5. These lowest 10% figures will be used as guiding factors for the Panels. Only in rare and highly exceptional cases when the candidates' general qualifications are so outstandingly superior as to warrant such action will the Panel recommend for appointment a candidate whose age is less than the youngest 10% and whose experience is less than the least experienced 10% of the FSO classes as of April 1952.

### A Better "Shape" in the Foreign Service Structure

An important further point regarding lateral appointees is that each one will bring along into the FSO structure his *money* and his own *job* or "slot." Such appointees will *not* block the promotion prospects of present officers since the widening of the so-called "pyramid" means the addition into any class concerned of both a space for the new occupant and added promotion opportunities into the class above and from the class below. For each appointee, an "increase should be made in the authorized strength of the FSO category so as to assure maintenance of promotional opportunities," according to the Directive. There will, therefore, be new competition for an increased number of promotion openings.

In passing, it might be noted that the administrative determination of the number of "annual vacancies" pursuant to present Regulation 10(e) of the Board of Examiners has been, along with budgetary considerations, a principal factor in the adequacy, or otherwise, of the FSO Corps for post-

war foreign affairs responsibilities of the government. The determination of vacancies, plus attrition, obviously defines both the size and "shape" of the Foreign Service organization. In this connection, the Directive requires that there be taken into account "such additional needs for FSOs as may be required by the Government generally and for which the requisite funds can be secured."

### Details of the Directive

While the foregoing summary contains the main points of the Directive, a few subsidiary extracts (incomplete quotations) will be illustrative of the detailed direction and scope of the Department's program:

"Promotion should be based on systematic evaluation. Occupational and specialization (officers) should have promotional opportunities equal to 'general officers.' Executive ability should be given full recognition. . . ."

"Extra credit for service at unhealthful posts should be eliminated when salary differentials for hardship posts are extended to all American personnel."

"Salary schedules should be integrated into a single schedule (by) a reduction in the number of Staff Corps classes and an increase in FSO classes."

"A selection-out process should be retained for the Foreign Service. Departmental employees whose records clearly indicate they are incapable of meeting performance requirements should be separated. Full use should be made of the probationary period. . . ."

"The Act of 1946 should be amended to extend the period of service of a Reserve Officer to five years. It should be amended to permit persons appointed as an FSO to receive salary at any one of the rates<sup>2</sup> provided for the class to which . . . appointed."

"Improved methods should be devised for assignment and utilization of personnel, including provisions for more realistic post complements and elimination of excessively short terms of duty. . . ."

"Increased use should be made of Foreign Service personnel in staffing special missions, programs and delegations."

"Legislation should be sought to place permanent Foreign Service Staff personnel under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System to the extent actuarial studies make this feasible."

"The Director should obtain advisory assistance from other departments represented on the Board of the Foreign Service as will help to implement this Directive. The planning staff in the Office of Personnel should be strengthened. . . ."

"The limited legislation needed should be drafted no later than May 1, 1951."

### The Papers Themselves

Printing of this issue of the JOURNAL was held up beyond the usual deadline in interests of timely understanding by members of the Association of the new Directive. The *Wireless Bulletin* has contained explanatory and expository information. The Directive, the Rowe Report and related papers have been mailed urgently to each mission and post. In view of anticipated interest of those concerned, however, a central point for inquiries has been established. All questions should be in writing to the Office of Personnel, Room 407, Walker-Johnson Building, Washington 25, D. C.

<sup>1</sup>In calculating experience credit is given for service in the former Foreign Commerce and Agriculture branches, in other government and private work overseas, for example, of "Manpower Act" appointees, and proportionately is given for domestic work in the field of Foreign Affairs.

<sup>2</sup>This change is proposed to preclude the need, in the case of lateral transfers, for a new employee previously paid at an in-between class rate to either take a reduction in pay or "jump" a class in which he properly belongs in order to find an equitable entry rate.



Primitive tools make for poor harvests.

# An American Helping-Hand For Iran

By S. J. GORLITZ

*Crisis conditions in Iran make more important than ever the technical aid the US can offer under the Point Four Program.*

*Photos courtesy Gideon Hadary*

The inevitable time lag between plan and performance has resulted in disappointment for those who hoped to see an immediate flow of assistance after the signing of the first US Point Four agreement last October with the government of Iran.

The recent assassination of Prime Minister Razmara and the turbulence involved in the decision to nationalize oil have increased the impatience of the many people who feel that Point Four technical aid can help keep Iran free and independent.

Hardly was the ink dry when messages began to relay between Washington and the Embassy in Tehran. Some discussed the recruiting of nurse-midwives, agronomists, sanitarians, and animal husbandrymen. Others pointed out the need for farm tools, and bulldozers. Still others recommended that more Iranians be brought to the US to study agriculture and health. There was no delay in this initial phase of program planning.

Almost no one in Iran, however, and — if the truth be told — few people in the United States realized that mobilizing a country-wide program of this sort is a cumbersome, time-consuming business. Planning and agreeing upon projects takes weeks. After that, finding and hiring people with the right skills may take months. A two- or three-year stint abroad in a primitive community has little appeal for many of our successful technicians. Those who agree to serve often do so at considerable sacrifice. With competing needs of our defense program, getting top-notch technical men and women to take those jobs abroad is becoming even more difficult.

As a result, by the beginning of April we had only a very few Point Four people actually in Iran, although a good many are being recruited and should arrive in the not-too-distant future. Work has already started, however, in the villages of Isfahanek, Kamalbad and Shabankareh. A year hence, ten centers should be operating if the present schedule can be kept.

#### *Iran's Need for Assistance*

Most of the 17 million people of Iran are in real need of the kind of economic assistance that the US stands ready to supply under Point Four. More than three-fourths of

them live in about 42,000 villages under primitive conditions. In a typical small village where a demonstration and training center will be established, only 3 persons are literate, and no formal education is now being given. Malaria and intestinal diseases are prevalent — and this is not surprising since the water supply usually runs in open gutters along the roads. These people exist largely on bread, vegetables, and fruits and melons in season. Milk, eggs, and meat are added only rarely.

Iran's farm tools and methods have not changed literally for thousands of years. Insect and disease damage to both plants and animals is very large. Animal dung is dried and used as fuel instead of being returned to the soil as fertilizer. Much land lies unused while scarce water and animal power are applied elsewhere on a rough rotational basis.

#### *Land Tenure*

A basic factor in Iranian rural life is the pattern of land tenure, with the royal family, religious endowments, charitable institutions, and wealthy individuals owning whole groups of villages. The Shah recently inaugurated his previously announced policy of land reform by selling to 143 peasants in Davudsbad the land they had tilled for generations. He intends to sell other villages owned by the royal family to the villagers with repayment to be made over 25 years. This decision has been widely heralded in Iran and elsewhere, since the traditional share cropping between farmers and owners of land, animals, water, and seed has worked great hardship on farmers who provide only the labor. Perhaps this move will be followed by similar action by other landowners in Iran, with all the national benefits that usually follow.

#### *Aims of Iran's Rural Improvement Program*

Under the guidance of a joint Iranian-US commission for rural improvement, this first program is designed to establish demonstration and training centers in villages near the principal centers of population.

Through "action programs," Point Four demonstration centers will try to convey to Iranian villagers fundamental health, agricultural competence and basic education. The programs are double-barreled aiming not only at direct im-

provement of local living conditions and productivity, but also at a multiplier effect through training *Iranian* teachers and demonstration agents. This is where nurse-midwives, educational specialists, animal-husbandrymen and agricultural extension workers fit into the picture. They represent the American technical skill we are exporting.

The program for village improvement will move forward on several fronts. First, agricultural conditions will be improved by (a) developing more water through cleaning and straightening ditches and digging new wells, (b) introducing more vegetable and forage crops for better livestock feed and introducing fertilizers for soil improvement, and (c) demonstrating improved cultivating methods and modern implements. Second, health and sanitation will be improved by making drinking water safe, controlling flies and mosquitoes, setting up health clinics, providing sanitary waste disposal, and encouraging family vegetable gardens. Third, formal education will be started by establishing classes for children and adults and starting an extension program for youths.

Agrarian reform on a wider basis could expand crops and help the farmer market his produce to advantage. A system of agricultural credit to enable farmers to buy more and improved seed is one example. Better marketing and grading facilities is another. While the rural improvement centers deal with this problem only indirectly, their programs should result in larger crops, and a healthier, more vigorous, more mobile, and more informed citizenry. Thus the necessary background for economic reform should be attainable.

#### *The Need for the Program*

Iran is finding itself increasingly beset with economic difficulties. Its government-owned industries have not generally been operating at a profit. Changing rug fashions have severely reduced this once-important trade. With the governmental budget looming large, oil royalties from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company have provided little surplus with which to try to develop the economic resources of Iran.

The Seven-Year Plan Organization, set up in 1949 to foster the economic development of Iran, has not generally accomplished its objective. Having started a few projects, including railways, highways, and irrigation works, the Plan Organization found a substantial portion of its available resources from oil royalties had been diverted to paying operating deficits of government-owned enterprises.

At present with the nationalization issue still undecided, no one can tell how the Iranian oil industry will eventually operate, or how much oil revenue will accrue to the Government.

Iran's northern neighbor — the USSR — is keenly aware of the economic difficulties of the country. It is also keenly aware of the richness of Iran's oil resources. Aside from the Azerbaijan incident of 1946, it has used intermittent pressure on Iran — alternating between periods of friendliness — in political, military and economic fields. Most recently, the Russians have negotiated a trade agreement with Iran. It covers shipments of items such as sugar, cement, cotton piecegoods, and industrial equipment to Iran in return for agricultural products such as rice, tobacco, and gum tragacanth for Russia. While such trade is a useful and almost inevitable development for Iranians living near the Russian border, it is suspected that the USSR used the agreement primarily to counter the effects of the offer of a \$25 million U. S. Export-Import Bank loan. The nationalization issue, of course, has provided the USSR with an unequalled opportunity for fomenting strife and unrest.

In early 1950, deteriorating Iranian economic developments, further aggravated by widespread food shortages, approached crisis conditions. In June 1950, therefore, when Ambassador Henry F. Grady was transferred to Tehran, along with him went an economic advisory group to help the Iranian Government prepare projects for Export-Import Bank financing. As a result, the Export-Import Bank in October, 1950, announced a \$25 million credit for Iran, to be spent for US materials and equipment for agricultural development and road construction. Because of the assassination of Prime Minister Razmara in the midst of negotiations, the Iranian Government had not by the first of April had an opportunity to complete the negotiations and sign the loan agreement.

#### *Foreign Technicians Help Plan Iranian Projects*

Here the tale leads back to the Point Four program. Since few projects were available for immediate financing, the Bank wanted to channel its funds through an Iranian organization that could not only prepare projects for financing, but also administer them. Export of technical skill again provided the answer. The Iranian Government and the US Export-Import Bank agreed to set up an Agricultural De-



Age-old methods are used in most of Iran.

velopment Institute through which US dollars and Iranian rials would combine to provide machinery, equipment, and labor with which to irrigate waste lands, dig wells, improve crop and cultivation methods, promote the use of fertilizers and of improved farm implements and farm buildings, and even to drain marshes to restore land productivity. The Chief Engineer of the institution is to be a foreign technician as will be several of the technicians on his staff. The Point Four program is to pay their salaries.

Similarly on the road development, Point Four will make it possible for teams of foreign engineers, road machinery operators, and maintenance men to assist Iranians in setting up a modern highway construction and maintenance organization. The US Bureau of Public Roads, with experience in Turkey and elsewhere, is well equipped for this task. The measure of its success on such a program is the degree of training imparted, rather than the kilometers of road built.

Much of the credit for the idea of rural improvement projects belongs to the Near East Foundation—a privately financed US organization which has for about 10 years been conducting what it calls "rural demonstration projects" in cooperation with local technicians in Iran, Syria, Lebanon and Greece. Originally organized by private philanthropic organizations for relief purposes after World War I, its emphasis was later changed to rural improvement. The Foundation program in Iran started in 1940, focused upon agricultural education and sanitation. The Foundation staff discovered early, however, that to be really effective it must include elementary schools for village children and literacy campaigns among adults. The response of both children and adults was tremendous in the 32 villages comprising the

original demonstration area. At the request of the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture, the Foundation is now operating a teacher-training course which has turned out about sixty Iranian teachers.

The Foundation program in Iran has now become largely a center for training village leaders in agriculture, sanitation, and rural education. Its many requests from the Iranian Government to organize training courses are in one sense a measure of its success. Training for local leadership should be one of the major by-products, if not the chief objective, of all rural improvement programs. Only after several years of intensive work can any such program prove itself so that, like the Agricultural Extension Service here, it becomes an institution valued by the people for what it



A farmer winnows his grain.

contributes to their way of life. Only then does it serve to show that Soviet blandishments offer nothing that cannot

be accomplished more certainly and promptly by a people's own intelligent efforts within a free society.

#### Point Four Assistance to Near-East Foundation

Because the Near East Foundation program is now entering the stage of greatest returns, the Point Four Program contemplates giving perhaps \$50,000 directly to the Foundation for the year ending June 30, 1951, to round out the American staff of the Foundation by adding specialists in rural education, sanitation, and home welfare. Home welfare work was not started earlier. The problems of the home are frequently so inter-related with religion and tradition that they can be approached only after a program has the firm confidence of the villagers through definite contributions to their economic well-being and to their health. The modest funds contemplated can also purchase additional equipment, improve housing for Iranian trainees, and provide a needed set of tractor-driven farm machinery.

The work of the Near East Foundation is expected to expand, operating on a coordinate basis with projects under the supervision of the Joint Commission for Rural Improvement. The newer projects will borrow heavily from the experience of the Near East Foundation. Since the Foundation is so well established in Iran, it will continue to act as the "trail blazer" in the great international experiment in good neighborliness.

If Iran remains a part of the free world, the credit will be due in no small measure to the work of the Near East Foundation, and to US technical assistance, which, despite initial delays, can be expected to combine with US financial aid to provide a helping hand to a proud nation in improving the lot of its people.

Samuel J. Gortitz is an International Economist on the Investment and Economic Development Policy Staff. A specialist in Near Eastern economic problems, his last article for the *Journal* was "Iran Engineers Its Future," published in December, 1949.

## THE WEST INDIAN CONFERENCE FOURTH SESSION

BY ELIZABETH H. ARMSTRONG

The West Indian Conference\* which held its Fourth Session at Willemstad, Curacao, N.W.I., from November 24 to December 7, 1950, has long been known as one of the most unusual and picturesque of international conferences! It always meets in the Caribbean area itself, usually in a sunny tropical island when most northern climes are beset with all the adversities of winter.

\*The West Indian Conference is one of the auxiliary organs of the Caribbean Commission, a consultative body to the Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States in the social and economic fields. It held its First Session at Barbados in March 1944. A Second Session of the Conference met at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, in February-March 1946, and the Third Session at Guadeloupe in December 1948.

The present day four-power Caribbean Commission was formally established in 1948 by the Agreement among the Member Governments and succeeded the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission originally established in 1942. The 1948 Agreement empowered the Caribbean Commission to study, formulate, and recommend programs and policies designed to contribute to the well being of the Caribbean area, and to advise Member and territorial Governments of such matters, as well as to assist in coordinating local problems of regional significance.

From its inception the West Indian Conference had the unique distinction of being the first international conference in which the delegates, appointed for each territory in accordance with its own constitutional procedures, actually represented the peoples of non-self-governing territories. The West Indian Conference has evolved from being a meeting of territorial delegates into an important responsible forum at which delegates undertake consideration on the widest possible basis of a particular functional topic dealing with the social and economic development of the entire Caribbean area. The theme of the Conference this year was the "Agricultural Problems of the Caribbean."

It may seem a curious contradiction to have held a con-

Elizabeth H. Armstrong is a Foreign Affairs Officer in the Office of Dependent Area Affairs, Bureau of United Nations Affairs. She has long been associated with the work of the Caribbean Commission, having attended the second, third and fourth sessions of the West Indian Conferences as well as a number of meetings of the Commission itself. Miss Armstrong also attended the San Francisco Conference and has been a member of U. S. Delegations to the General Assembly of the U.N., International Labor Organization Conference, etc. She is the sister of FSO (retired) George Alexander Armstrong.

ference whose main theme was Agriculture in Curacao. That island's entire food supply comes from other territories; it no longer even raises the famous Curacao oranges which form the basis of its renowned liqueur. In actual fact the eminently successful oil refineries provided an interesting picture for the delegates from other territories who, accustomed to living in a one-crop island economy, have long wished for the industrialization of the West Indies.

#### *Indies Government Extends Full Hospitality*

The Government of the Netherlands West Indies under the able leadership of His Excellency, the Governor, Dr. L. A. H. Peters, did all within its power to make delegates, Commissioners, and advisers welcome. The local Government and especially the Head of the Caribbean Tourist Board, Mr. Philip J. Evertsz, were assiduous in their attentions, organizing visits to the oil refineries, the vast harbor installations, and the water distillation works, particularly important in arid Curacao. The Tourist Board organized a gay and colorful picnic on Sunday, December 3rd. We were transported to the beautiful coral beach at West Point where all enjoyed the swimming followed by an abundance of soft drinks laced with rum. Thereafter we were taken to a beautiful old plantation house at Knip Bay, restored and furnished throughout with seventeenth century antiques. Its terrace commanded a magnificent view of the Caribbean and the dry hills where in former days attempts were made to grow sugar and which now have reverted to underbrush and cactus. A three-piece native orchestra termed locally "musiek de zombie" played on the terrace during the apertif hour. Soon all were dancing and our Puerto Rican delegates were especially noteworthy for their terpsichorean skill. This was followed by a Lucullan feast of Indonesian "Reistafel," which further increased our belief that the hospitality of Curacao could not be surpassed.



Above are some members of the United States Delegation. From left to right (seated at the table) are Commissioners: Former Governor Jesus T. Pinero, Puerto Rico; Judge William H. Hastie, U. S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit. Advisers (left to right, rear row) Cedric Philipp, Office of Middle American Affairs; R. D. Hockensmith, Department of Agriculture; Charles F. Knox, Jr., FSO, Consul General, Curacao; Robert R. Robbins, Office of Dependent Area Affairs; Mrs. Virginia B. Lewis, Secretary to the U. S. Delegation, Office of Dependent Area Affairs; and Miss Elizabeth H. Armstrong, Office of Dependent Area Affairs

Absent from the photo are:

Puerto Rico

Hon. R. Colon Torres, Commissioner of Agriculture  
(Acting for Senator Quinones);

Col. Alberto Arrillaga, Military Aide to Governor, Virgin Islands of the United States;

Hon. Omar Brown, Chairman, Municipal Council, St. Thomas and St. John;

Hon. S. Christian Chase, Chairman, Municipal Council, St. Croix.  
Commissioners: The Honorable Ward M. Canaday, United States Co-Chairman, President, Willys-Overland Motors, Inc; and Dr. Rafael Pico, Chairman, Puerto Rico Planning Board.

Willemstad, Curacao's capital, sprawls on either side of the entrance to its magnificent harbor spanned by the picturesque Queen Emma pontoon bridge. The old world charm of the pastel painted Dutch houses, the Governor's residence in Fort Amsterdam, built by none other than Peter Stuyvesant (who doubled in brass by being both Governor of Curacao and New Amsterdam), lived up to tourist propaganda. Shopping facilities were excellent and luxury goods such as china, perfume, jewelry, and liqueurs were extremely inexpensive in this free port.

The Conference meetings took place at the comfortable Piscadera Bay Club, in an open air pavilion, which was available to all the sea breezes (and also to mosquitos and sand flies). As usual all arrangements were excellently handled by our efficient Dutch hosts and the only disturbing element for delegates, advisers and Secretariat alike was the adjoining club beach and the tempting Caribbean.

No account of the Fourth West Indian Conference, at least as far as the United States delegation is concerned, would be complete without mention of the aid, counsel, and inspiration provided by Consul General Charles F. Knox, Jr. Mr. Knox, an adviser to the delegation, was especially helpful in laying before us the complexities of the local situation of the Netherlands West Indies, its relations with the Netherlands and the importance of its economic relations to Venezuela, whence is derived its principal income from crude oil. Mr. Knox made us all feel most welcome at the magnificent Franklin Delano Roosevelt House which constitutes our Consulate.† He not only shepherded the U.S. Commissioners and their advisers, as well as the delegations from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, but made the Consulate a haven of refuge and peace where the delegation could consult quietly on the matters at issue.

#### *The Meetings of the Conference*

The West Indian Conference (Fourth Session) was attended by delegates from fourteen of the fifteen territories administered by the four Member Governments of the Caribbean Commission—France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Delegates came from the French Departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana, from the Netherlands West Indies and Surinam, from the British West Indian territories of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and the Windward Islands, from the United States Territories of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The sixteen Caribbean Commissioners from the four respective Member Governments also attended as did observers from the United Nations, FAO and ILO, many of whom made important contributions to the meetings. Observers from such institutions as the Imperial College of Agriculture at Trinidad, the Pasteur Institute of Martinique, and the University of Puerto Rico also participated. Dr. H. Riemens, the Netherlands Co-Chairman of the Commission and Netherlands Minister to Venezuela presided over the Conference and the meetings of the Caribbean Commission which were held concurrently. The tentative Conference agenda prepared by the Commission included such items as the importance of agriculture in Caribbean economy with refer-

(Continued on page 62)

†A most unusual gift and gesture of gratitude and appreciation for aid extended in World War II presented to the United States by the Governments of the Netherlands and the Netherlands West Indies, the Consulate was designed by a leading Dutch architect fully familiar with tropical conditions. It is situated on a promontory overlooking the harbor where at all times of day or night one can see the comings and goings of ships, great and small, and where one always has the benefit of cooling sea breezes.



# AFRICAN REVENGE

By ARTHUR L. PADDOCK, JR., FSO

The white man's assault on the Dark Continent over a period of four hundred years has been marked by the most diligent application of the techniques of a civilized world against the natural impediments to development that time has failed to dull. Ever since Bartolomeo Diaz and Vasco da Gama sailed down the Guinea Coast in their fantastic sixteenth century galleons, the European and later the American has set his eye upon the overcoming of Africa's bush and insects and distances and deserts for the purpose of locating, some day, the bonanza that all pioneers believe lies at the end of the trail.

Our libraries are filled with shelf upon shelf of the most distinguished works which delineate at length and with interest upon the scientific application of the white man's techniques in penetrating ever deeper into the heart of the majestic but unknown continent. While the romantic tales of earlier writers will live in the bibliography, if not the readily recalled history, of Africa, the experiences of the civilized world since 1940 point up more dramatically how valiantly the white man has labored to overcome Africa.

Those of us who were privileged (whom am I trying to kid?) to participate in that tremendous onslaught launched by American and British troops across the top of Africa between the Nile and the Atlantic in 1940-41-42 can testify to the vast armada of men and machines that was applied against disease, time, and space in that great area for the purpose of driving the Germans out. Africa's traditional impedimenta were attacked with fury and skill, and while there were at times temporary setbacks, eventually the victory went to the white man. DDT to kill flies and mosquitoes, tin buildings to deter termites, air conditioning to defeat the heat, aircraft to whip distance and time, radio to vanquish time and space, well drillers to furnish water, magazines to relieve boredom, deep freezers to garnish the diet—those were our weapons!

Whatever one may think of the back-patting of Captain Ellsberg at Massawa, as expressed in his "Under the Red Sea Sun," the fact is that he deserves great credit for attacking the unbearable heat of that isolated piece of Hell and laying it low before the wonders of air conditioning.

There is no greater story spread across the pages of history than that of the celebrated organist, distinguished author, and sincere Christian, Albert Schweitzer, who has for so many years labored with success and distinction in western Africa. Dr. Schweitzer has employed an army of weapons in the most skillful way: his knowledge of music, his technique with the scalpel, and his reliance upon the Bible not only supported and sustained him during his long years of work, but gradually pushed back the sociological as well

as the natural bush.

Where the rains were heaviest, the white man invented the tin roof, the screen door, the aerosol bomb, the spray gun, the radio, the motion picture camera and projector—all devices which tended over the years to minimize the effects of the rains.

Where the trees and the dank jungles grew so densely, the white man applied the axe, the bulldozer, the road paver, and the gasoline engine.

Always Africa, that great Dark Continent, the mother of man (if the anthropological students in South Africa are right), offered a kind of passive resistance. Slowly, if begrudgingly, she receded into her massive inner reaches, as gradually the white man pushed in from the sea coasts and took from the modern day expressions of his ancestral being (all right, the monkeys) areas which became plantations, and cities, and airports, and concessions that only served to increase his resources for the mounting of further attacks against the great, sprawling, somewhat lethargic monster.

When, we have always asked ourselves, will Africa strike back? When will she rise up in her rightful indignation, cut finally deeper than she can sustain by these pestiferous assaults of the white man over four centuries of time, and hurl the white man down? Does not even the poorest wrestler, when his shoulders are all but pinned to the mat, make one last, frantic struggle to free himself? Why should we not expect Africa to do the same?

## *Africa Will Win*

Well, chums, take it from one who knows, Africa will. And while ECA and Point IV are only more recent manifestations of the white man's desire to throw Africa down, she is craftily waiting until more and more of the white men are lured away from the sanctum of their own land masses and then she will destroy them. What is more, she will destroy them with a poison of their own making, a poison which is quite as insidious and as deadly as the new nerve gas, a poison far more devastating than either the A or H bomb.

I call it African Revenge. It was the name by which I learned to distinguish it. But you will find it called by another name, depending on where you go. At the Hotel Ciaao in Asmara, that delightful upland city in Eritrea over which much polemic has been generated in the United Nations General Assembly, it is called "bodino del' giorno." At the Hotel Crescent in Aden, at the tip of the Arabian sub-continent, which is the grocery store and the millinery shop and the dry goods emporium for civilized East Africa, you will see it referred to as "Arabian trifle." (This is really a canard; I have traced its origin and it is wholly African. Some wise guy is merely trying to cloud the issue.)

At the Croce del Sud in Mogadiscio, the principal town of



Somalia, the menu refers to it as "pudding du jour." This is a crass Gallicism that the Republic of France should protest as a crude libel against the good name and reputation of the French language.

In the Hotel Royale at Harar, once the center of the now outlawed Ethiopian slave trade, the *maestro d'albergo* labels it "sorpriso della stagione," loosely translated as seasonal surprise, and for this we will give him A for effort but a measly D because of lack of originality—the thing is not seasonal, but constant, recurring, and continuous, and always bad.

The new Ras Hotel at Addis Ababa, probably the best of a bad lot throughout East Africa, has an Austrian headwaiter and a Swiss manager: They call it "surprise avec mousse."

The Norfolk Hotel and the newer New Stanley in Nairobi, to which our Anglican cousins point with understandable pride as a fine example of a colonial policy, are typically British. The menus reflect no folderol, no misrepresentation, no irksome foreign phrases that the white settler is apt to find troublesome, he having left in his public school days many years ago any vestige of a command of a foreign tongue that he may ever have had.

The staid Englishmen who run these dining rooms simply call it pudding, and I would guess that that is what it is, though it seems a shame to slander those many fine puddings you will find in such works of art as *The Joy of Cooking*. (No advt. intended.)

#### The Recipe

What is this horrible thing that I choose to call African Revenge? I think the description of its concoction is best given by my friend François Masset, who speaks English wiz some'ing of a Franch ak-sent. One takes a short-stemmed sherbet glass and one cleans it well. (This may not be so important in the United States or in Europe, but it is fundamental in Africa.) Then one repairs to the kitchen and when the boy has made a good fire, one prepares from any of a million standard and two million sub-standard recipes a thick, lumpy, gooey, tasteless pudding. There is ample reason to suspect that in some of the run-of-the-mill hostelrys in Africa, like the (*name supplied upon request*), sump oil and crankcase sludge are the basic ingredients, with powdered cocoa as coloring matter. While this mixture is brewing on the stove, one searches in the bread box and on the pantry shelves for the remnants of the cake that was made for the Women's Afternoon Bridge Club tea last Tuesday. This is sliced or broken (if, indeed, by this time it can be sliced or broken) into small pieces which are scattered freely into the stewing (or is it brewing?) mixture. A large spoon (it is better to have one that is enameled, as enamel seems to be impervious to the acids and erosive substances which are contained in it) is used to agitate the mixture. There appears to be no danger in over-agitation as the mixture does not ever seem to be volatile. Not before it is eaten, that is.

This substance is then placed in the short-stemmed sherbet glass, and since some short time has passed since the glass was cleaned, it should be cleaned again before placing the mixture in it. Otherwise, the mixture will be flavored by flying termites, ants, flies, and other vermin, depending upon the locality.

One then sets the sherbet glass aside to cool. The kitchen boy mans a banana leaf or a palm leaf or some similar large piece of shrubbery and listlessly fans the air over and about the glass to chase the flies away. While one is preparing the next step, one shouts out from time to time, "Ahmed (or Mammo or Boy or whatever his name is), move those arms."

The flat, drawling response, "Yassah, (one gets 'yassah' regardless of one's sex) move those arms" at least proves the boy is not asleep.

Then one takes about eight African eggs. They are smaller than those known in Denmark or Iowa. One shakes them near his ear and holds them up to the light. Inordinately heavy masses within or the sound of cackling is sufficient to disqualify the egg. The yolks of eight eggs should be placed in a bowl, being careful to preserve the whites. After thorough visual and olfactory examination of the yolks, they may be given to the dog to eat. The whites should then be thoroughly whisked (it takes two men and a small boy to do the job adequately, both because the two men and the small boy are not very energetic and because the whites of the eggs are not very virile) until what seems to be a slight falling of snow appears in the bottom of the bowl. This mousse (if, indeed, *Le Ruban Bleu* at Paris would allow me to call it that) should then be spread upon the top of the mixture which has by now congealed in the short-stemmed sherbet glass.

The whites of eight eggs so prepared will provide a mousse about one-fourth of an inch thick and two and one-fourth inches across.

While this is settling (not more than 10 seconds) there should be spread over it, using a teaspoon, melted, granu-



lated sugar. This hardens almost instantaneously into a thin, flat layer of molasses-colored stuff not unlike peanut brittle in color and sheet steel in consistency. It is this device which is the most perfidious. What of us older folk who now chew our food by courtesy of a dental mail order house? The repair bill for chipped porcelain is terrific!

To obtain the desired effect, the short-stemmed sherbet glass should be placed on the sill of an open window, where the flies and ants and other vermin can have access to it throughout the morning. It is best eaten at lunch, so that the diner can at least endeavor to sleep off the effects during the siesta hour which lasts from twelve to four.

But the real force of African Revenge is that it is habit-forming. The cook habitually serves it, because he doesn't know how to make anything else and distrusts honest instruction. Day after day that deadly, turgid mass (note to linotyper: a, not e) goes down one's alimentary canal, and so far as I can see from my most recent X-Ray photographs, it deteriorates the banks and besilts the bottom, not to say rots the locks.

To whom it may concern: I hereby disclaim any and all responsibility for what may befall any person who undertakes the above cited recipe. I further state that it is my fixed conviction that eventually Africa will win. That's why I call this thing African Revenge.

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*The American Foreign Service Association*

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

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### THE DIRECTIVE TO UNIFY

After two years of discussion of the question of "amalgamating" the Department and Foreign Service into a single foreign affairs service, during which the entire subject has been explored exhaustively, the Department has made its decision, described and explained elsewhere in this issue. That decision is not immediately to place all employees in a single personnel system, but to take an important preliminary step in this direction by expanding the present Foreign Service Officer Corps into a professional body expected to staff all positions either at home or abroad which require knowledge of foreign affairs and a combination of Washington and foreign experience.

It is the opinion of the JOURNAL that the decision reached was both courageous and realistic—courageous because the pressures and expectations were on the side of a "shotgun marriage" of home and field personnel, and realistic because what was decided upon was the only course which could be implemented without costly disruption of morale and efficiency in a time when all of us in foreign affairs need to have our undivided attention concentrated on our jobs. What was decided upon is the only policy which has a reasonable chance of working satisfactorily. Yet it does not close the door to further improvements in the direction of complete unification of personnel if, in a few years, it is found desirable.

The JOURNAL has been skeptical from the beginning of any form of unification which coerced employees into careers which did not appeal to them. A gradual, voluntary integration, taking place over a period of years and giving full consideration to the wishes and preferences of individuals and their families, avoids the disruption of people's lives which was widely feared, especially in the Department. It also gives the Office of Personnel an opportunity to integrate employees into the new foreign affairs service in such a way that difficulties and injustices are minimized.

There remains the consideration of whether or not the decision to maintain a large body of departmental employees outside the new unified and broadened foreign affairs service will result in rivalry, friction and antagonism within the organization. For our part, we never did agree that there was anything in the nature of a "cancerous cleavage" between the home and field services, as reported by a task force of the Hoover Commission.

Beyond the question of whether or not the people of the Department and people of the Foreign Service like the new directive, and completely transcending it in importance, there is posed a much more important consideration: Is it in the interest of the United States? Will it result in a better job being done in foreign affairs?

In our own thinking we can only conclude that it is in the national interest, and that it will result in a better job being done, if properly administered. To do the best possible job in foreign affairs, the organization—by which we mean the combined Department and Foreign Service—needs the best possible people. It needs these people trained and seasoned under fire, with all those forms of experience which contribute to their proper development and to their maximum usefulness at maturity. And it needs enough of the best possible people to staff all the most difficult jobs and still leave a margin adequate to give necessary flexibility.

The gradual and partial unification proposed by the Department should result in steady improvement right from the beginning. Recruitment into Class 6 will be immediately speeded up; Staff and Reserve officers who meet the standards of the foreign affairs service (including persons appointed under Section 110 a(2) of the Economic Cooperation Act) will be taken laterally into the FSO category after examination; recruitment into the Staff Corps of personnel to perform functions other than those envisaged by Congress will be discontinued; and, finally, officers of the Department occupying the so-called "dual service" positions will be merged with the Foreign Service in the most equitable possible manner, always assuming that they meet the standards set and are willing to accept service wherever needed, at home or abroad.

The success of the new program will depend, as such things always do, on how well it is translated into action. For our part, we approve this Directive and pledge our assistance in doing everything we can to achieve its objectives.

### SHALL WE HAVE MORE COOKS?

The national propensity to keep trying something new in foreign affairs administration is again manifesting itself. As we go to press, Washington is buzzing with proposals to split up the foreign affairs job in more complex and ingenious ways than heretofore; and some of the proposals seem to be bearing solid fruit.

To begin with, it seems fairly certain that the Economic Cooperation Administration, instead of disappearing on schedule in 1952, will be made into a permanent operating agency. Expanding out of its original Marshall Plan territory, ECA will take on responsibility for programs of economic development and assistance in various parts of the world. It remains to be seen whether or not the Point IV program will be transferred to a revived ECA, but certainly a number of other economic functions of the Department will be taken over.

At the same time, the Department faces the possible loss of its international information operations to a proposed new and independent Foreign Information Administration, which would be set up for the specific purpose of demolishing the enemy with an onslaught of words. The idea appears to be that the Department, being a stodgy, old-line agency, entangled in its own protocol, cannot be expected to operate with the uninhibited abandon of a new organization.

If the Department should lose its economic operations to one agency, and its information operations to another, one may quite properly wonder just what would be left. According to one version, it would retain its responsibilities for policy information and furnish guidance to the agencies in charge of operations. But anyone with the slightest bit of sophistication in American public administration knows that whoever controls operations also controls policy: the man with the ball tucked under his arm is too independent to be interested in the signals from the coach on the sidelines.

There's another version which goes this way: Defense

should be responsible for all military aspects of foreign policy, ECA for all economic aspects, and State for all political aspects. Then some higher authority, presumably the White House, would coordinate military, economic, and political aspects of our foreign policy into one glorious grand strategy.

The "political" presumably would not include information operations, except to the dubious extent that the new Foreign Information Administration followed the Department's guidance; one wonders indeed what it would include. After all, foreign policy is carried out either through military means, economic means, or symbolic means, using the expression "symbolic means" to refer to persuasion undertaken through the use of words, ideas and sentiments. The essence of the political process lies in the making of decisions and the employment of the appropriate means to carry out decisions. Thus the "political" is not a separate area of activity, like the military, the economic or the informational, when we are speaking of the conduct of foreign relations; it is rather a word used to describe a process. And that process includes the analysis and predictions of trends, the formulation of policy, and the carrying out of policy through action and persuasion.

Actually, there is only one sensible way to divide up the foreign affairs job, and that is the way it has always been divided in our history between the Armed Forces and the Department of State. Historically, the Department has been responsible for foreign relations with any given country up to the point of an outbreak of hostilities; and the Armed Forces have then taken over until the restoration of peace. The Armed Forces have always been interested in diplomacy in peacetime, and quite properly so; and the Department has always been interested in military actions in wartime, and quite rightly so. But two agencies, State and Defense, working together, can adjust these problems.

It is ironic that just when we have been through a painful period of unifying our military organizations under one leadership in the Department of Defense, our country should be threatened with the splintering up of the peacetime responsibility for foreign relations. It should be axiomatic that the more the foreign affairs job is split up, the more difficult it is to get it done effectively. A country can be effective in its diplomacy only when it speaks clearly and with one voice. With too many cooks working on this particular broth, it would be only too probable that we would speak in a babble of different voices—and that much of our government energy would be devoted to our fighting one another instead of the enemy.

Perhaps what the administrative planners have in mind is something like this: CIA would gather intelligence and explain to the White House what is going on in foreign countries. State would then be asked to improvise policies to meet the situation arising. Defense, ECA and the new Foreign Information Administration, being "operating" agencies, would then carry out the policies by shooting bullets, dollars and speeches at foreign objectives as needed. A few surviving diplomats would, of course, be needed to direct the firing, like so many artillery spotters hovering overhead in helicopters. Bureaucratically speaking, what could be more logical?

Perhaps the protocol in which we're so tightly enmeshed is beginning to cut off our circulation, for we're beginning to feel a bit strangled. It would be nice to wake up, disentangle ourselves from the bedcovers, and find out that it's all a bad dream.

#### A MINORITY REPORT

With all due respect to the opinions of my colleagues on the JOURNAL, as expressed in the editorial "The Directive to Unify," I feel I must express certain doubts about the direc-

tive—doubts which cannot be cleared up until more of the details become known.

Specifically, I am concerned about the absence of any assurances that the shape of the pyramid will be maintained—that the number of lateral entrants into Class 3, for instance, will be governed by and *less than* the number taken into Class 4.

Also, I am not entirely convinced by the argument that every lateral entrant will bring his position with him and thus promotion possibilities of those already in will not be affected. Supposing that a large number of GS-15's are taken in at the very top of Class 3—will this not affect promotion possibilities for the other 3's? Although it is regrettable, it is unfortunately true that a GS-15 has now only a very small chance of promotion to GS-16 (\$11,000). Of course, if the number of Class 2's and 1's is greatly increased, the promotion prospects for the GS-15's can be greatly increased without prejudice to present FSO 3's and 2's.

The directive not only sets fairly low age and experience standards for lateral entry but also makes provision that even these standards can be waived in the case of "outstandingly superior" applicants. If this be desirable, and I think it probably is, why is it not equally desirable to make provisions for relaxing time-in-grade requirements for Foreign Service Officers?

A number of different groups within the Foreign Service will be hurt by this directive. Among them, I fear, will be the group of 300-odd war veterans who came in at the bottom, five or six years older than the average, and often with families already started. Although none of those who came in under the first special veterans' examination in the fall of 1945 are yet eligible for Class 3, many would meet the age and experience qualifications for lateral entry to this class if they were given credit for military service.

I should make it clear that I go even further than the directive in favoring unification of the services. In fact, I would like to see it made compulsory for all employees over a five-year period. I hope and believe that my doubts as to the present directive will be resolved as its implementation proceeds.

CORNELIUS J. DWYER.

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### The Amalgamation Story

Late in February something new was added to the rumors re amalgamation we'd been hearing ever since we first joined the JOURNAL. For the first time the story that the report would be "issued soon" had a date. To be sure, that date proved distressingly flexible as we began to allocate space in our March issue. To be on the safe side we set up two alternate lead articles, our story on amalgamation and, just in case there was a hitch, a timeless story on consular life in Algiers (circa 1815).

Our March issue was at the printers when a story appeared in the *New York Times* giving the highlights of the report and predicting Congressional receipt by May 1st of a State Department drafted bill containing such implementing legislation as was necessary. The premature publicity in the *Times* created quite a flurry. Releases were prepared in the Department, but as of four weeks later they had not been sent to the press.

Reason for the unexpected delay was the equally unexpected reaction in Congress to the story in the *Times*. On March 14, two days after it had appeared, Representative Fred E. Busbey (R., Ill.) rose to protest. He said that the proposed plan would be "more detrimental to our country than anything that has taken place in our entire history." He said it would "kill off the morale of practically every man in the Foreign Service" because "under Dean Acheson's plan, he and his clique will be permitted to move many of their friends and favorites into positions of superior officers to those men who have spent their entire lives in the work of the Foreign Service." Sandwiched in with the predictions of disaster was Representative Busbey's repeated demand that the Department delay its directive so that Congress could go into all aspects of it first.

Concurring in the request for a delay were Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), whose husband sponsored the first career Foreign Service act (in 1924), and Representative John M. Vorys (R., Ohio).

Confusion was further compounded next day when in a move to insure the carrying out of the Hoover Committee recommendations a group of 14 Senators (McClellan, McCarthy, O'Connor, Aiken, Taft, Ferguson, Ives, Lodge, Humphrey, Douglas, Lehman, Benton, Duff and Dirksen) submitted a resolution "that the Secretary of State is requested to submit to the Congress within 90 days . . . a plan for amalgamation. . . ." Separate resolutions were submitted regarding several other departments.

A story in the *Washington Star* was the next public mention of amalgamation. Shorter than the *Times* story a week earlier, it had one new fact—that "officials" estimated it would take 10 years to make the program fully effective.

Two days later the subject was brought up on the floor of the House once more. Representative Thurmond Chatham (D., North Carolina) referred to Representative Busbey's speech and pointed out that as chairman of the Subcommittee on the Organization and Operation of the Department of State of the Foreign Affairs Committee he could reassure the Congress that the consolidation had been worked on and talked about for several years and that there was nothing secret or nefarious going on. He explained that the Department had been trying for some weeks to set a hearing date for Congress on the report, and that the first meeting had in

fact been held (after a postponement) two days after Mr. Busbey's speech.

Answering the charge that the Secretary had brought "stooges" into most of the top jobs in the Department, Mr. Chatham went through the individual backgrounds of the men holding the 31 "top" positions in the Department. The overwhelming number of Republicans, career civil servants, and career Foreign Service officers, he said, made it impossible to conclude that party patronage had anything to do with their selection.

Meanwhile, it was rumored that Carl Strom and Ambassador to Haiti William De Courcy were in Washington working on bringing the Staff Corps into the retirement system and on other draft legislation to implement the directive.

On March 20th, the day on which Representative Chatham spoke, Departmental Announcement 55 set September 10-13 as the date for the next exams for FSO-6s and promised "examinations for admission to the middle and upper classes of the Foreign Service under section 517 . . . in the near future." Expansion of Class 6 and an increase in lateral entrance into the Service under 517 had both been indicated in the *Times* story as part of the amalgamation.

Next day Mr. Busbey asked permission to extend his remarks. In the Congressional Record for that day he explained that he hadn't the time to comment on Mr. Chatham's remarks of the day before, but he did feel that the important thing accomplished by his speeches was a delay in the effective date of the amalgamation.

As this is written the newest "release date" for the amalgamation story is still four days off and our April issue is set up with alternate lead stories.



RESIDENT OFFICERS FOR GERMANY WHO FINISHED A THIRTEEN WEEK COURSE AT THE INSTITUTE AT THE END OF FEBRUARY  
Left to right—First row: Roland I. Perusse, Robert B. Warner, John M. Rogers, David K. Peet, Herman T. Skofield, Peter F. Brescia, Arthur R. Day, Alan G. James, Lawrence M. Connell. Second row: James Carrigan, Clifford J. Quinlan, Raymond M. Bailey, Arvin H. Kramish, Jack C. Andrew, Wilbert B. Dublin, James J. McDonald, Frank J. Curtis, Jr. Third row: Terrence F. Catherman, Lowell B. Laingen, William A. Helseth, Samuel C. Brown, Robert M. Allen, James D. McCalmont, Paul B. Lanus, Jr., John W. Kennedy. Fourth row: Richard D. Vine, John S. Klaric, Jr., Kempton B. Jenkins, Kennedy B. Schmertz, Michael A. Codi, Pratt Byrd, Orme J. Wilson, John C. Renner. Mr. Alan H. Dodds was unavoidably absent when the photograph was taken.

### In the News

"Embassy Girl," a feature story in *Collier's* issue of March 10th, tells all about the trials of life in Belgrade. AMBASSADOR GEORGE ALLEN rates it as the most difficult from the point of view of living conditions and morale of any in his 25 years' experience. "The girls," he added, "have no picnic here." What the girls are up against was vividly implied in a description of the plight of "handsome and harassed Second Secretary" BILL FRIEDMAN, lone eligible bachelor in a post with 35 unattached American girls. According to the author, Bill has been in Belgrade "two and a half years and has never had a real date. He will not take one girl out, because it would cause trouble and jealousy. . . . 'I don't even dare ask them to sew buttons,' he said. 'That might show favoritism. All the buttons are off my pajamas, so I just lace them up with shoelaces.'" Despite the problems, however, Belgrade rates tops for efficiency and morale.



Department of State photo

At the ceremonies marking the retirement of the Honorable George H. Butler. L. to R. George F. Kennan, George H. Butler, Paul Nitze, Under Secretary James E. Webb.

### 1951 Staff Corps Promotion Review Panels

FREDERICK B. LYON, FSO-1; GEORGE D. LAMONT, FSO-2; LEW B. CLARK, FSS-1; GAZE E. LUKAS, FSS-1; JOHN DOUD, GS-14; P. K. NORRIS, GS-14.

#### Panel B—To Rate FSS Classes 7 and 8

SAM P. GILSTRAP, FSS-1; ROBERT J. FRANCIS, FSS-2; DUNCAN MACBRYDE, FSS-2; DUNCAN WHITE, FSS-4; KENNETH HYNES, GS-12.

#### Panel C—To Rate FSS Classes 9 and 10

EINAR T. ANDERSON, FSS-3; GILBERT E. LARSEN, FSS-3; GILBERT E. CLARK, FSS-5; LYLE C. HIMMEL, FSS-6.

#### Panel D—To Rate FSS Class 11

KENNETH C. BEEDE, FSS-3; JOHN R. WOOD, FSS-4; RAUL D'ECA, FSS-5; NORA C. LANE, Department of Labor.

### Personals

BILL FLOURNOY, currently in FP, expects to be Rio-bound with his family by mid-June.

Things have been happening so fast in ARA the last few weeks with the Council of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics meeting here in Washington that it seemed quite appropriate when the BILL KRIEG's expected baby turned out to be twins. This makes three sets of twins for ARA within a year and a half. The other proud parents are the W. TAPLEY BENNETT's and the HAROLD C. HERRICK's.

PAUL DANIELS, Ambassador designate to Ecuador, headed the US conferees at the meeting of Latin American Foreign Ministers.

BOB WINFREE, the JOURNAL'S Advertising Manager, re-

cently accompanied Belgian Prime Minister JOSEPH PHOLIEN on a tour of American industrial centers and defense installations in mid-west and southern United States.

Among the recent transfers was a four-way switch in which BEN HULLEY went from BNA in the Department to London where he replaced MISS FRANCES WILLIS who was assigned to Helsinki. Replacing Mr. Hulley in Washington is ANDY RONHOVDE, formerly at Stockholm. WARE ADAMS is leaving Washington to fill Mr. Ronhovde's place in Stockholm.

Former Ambassador to Mexico WALTER THURSTON will fill the vacancy on the Policy Planning Staff left when GEORGE BUTLER retired last month.

JOHN M. ALLISON recently made a three-day visit to London in connection with his work on the Japanese treaty.

JOURNAL Chairman AVERY PETERSON is in London attending an economic conference; Board Member BILL HANDLEY has just returned from a trip to the Near East.

According to newspaper accounts, PRESIDENT TRUMAN feels that Chiefs of Mission ought not only to spend a year at home periodically but to spend that year as consultants to state governments on matters which impinge on foreign policy.

PHILIP CHERP, Chairman of the Association's Entertainment Committee, tells us that there will be a cocktail party on May 10th, from 6:30 to 8:30. Tickets are \$2.50 each. Notices will be sent soon to those of you who are in Washington.

RICHARD FYFE BOYCE, FSO retired, has offered the use of his country acreage for a Foreign Service picnic on Saturday, May 26th. The Entertainment Committee hopes to end the afternoon with a gala performance and hereby appeals to all of you with talent (hidden or otherwise) to come forward and volunteer your services.

PHYLLIS PENN KOHLER (wife of FSO FOY KOHLER) is the translator of a new edition of a 19th century book on Czarist Russia, "Journals of Marquis de Custine." The foreword is by former Ambassador to Russia WALTER BEDELL SMITH.

### Appointments

Former public relations advisor for the Air Force THOMAS F. CONNOR has been appointed special assistant to CHARLES M. HULTEN, General Manager of the International Information and Educational Exchange Program.

CHARLES H. BONESTEEL has been temporarily named Special Assistant to the Secretary to assist in preparing the Foreign Aid Program for presentation to Congress.

E. ALLAN LIGHTNER, Deputy Director of the Office of Political Affairs, HICOG, has left for Korea where he will serve as Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy.

JOHN H. FERGUSON, who was Special Assistant to Assistant Secretary and later Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson from 1944-46 has returned to the Department as Deputy Director of the Policy Planning Staff.

Ambassador to Ethiopia GEORGE R. MERRELL has been named Ambassador to Afghanistan. J. RIVES CHILDS will go to Addis Ababa and LOUIS G. DREYFUS, after 41 years in the Foreign Service, expects to retire and will move to California.

GENERAL PHILIP B. FLEMING, Ambassador nominate to Costa Rica, has been reported seriously ill.

### Our Advertisers

The JOURNAL'S increased circulation continues to be reflected in increased advertising. Commissary directors will be especially interested in the GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION which presents a number of its products on page 39. Also appearing for the first time this month are the WORLD-WIDE BUYING SERVICE, page 5, and the SHOE MANUFACTURERS' OUTLET shop, page 11. On page 35 MACY'S of New York explains the services it is prepared to offer you.

# Senator William Benton

BY JOAN DAVID

A few weeks ago Senator William Benton (D. Conn.) made public an exchange of letters between himself and Secretary Acheson. He suggested it might be wise to turn over



Senator William Benton (D. Conn.)

the State Department's information activities to an independent agency and called for "a full examination of the impact the Voice of America is having . . . on the world."

The Department reacted with shocked surprise. It needn't have. There was nothing basically inconsistent in the request for a Congressional investigation of this phase of its activities by the man who had defend-

ed the Department on so many occasions. Benton has frequently stated publicly that he felt VOA, as an instrument of policy, was not being fully exploited.

Last summer, for example, on the floor of the Senate he declared, "Our radio voice is a thin, tiny peep. That is all it is. I have occasionally looked back with some misgivings to my days in the State Department, when I took up this phrase, 'Voice of America,' and played my part in publicizing it. The phrase gives the illusion that we have a voice."

"I have repeatedly asserted," he said, "that the State Department under Secretary of State Dean Acheson's leadership has been inadequate in its requests for funds and in its leadership in the newly emerging psychological warfare. I don't believe the State Department has fully recognized the gravity of this vital area and is doing all it could do. It's my purpose to marshal support in the Congress to back State Department leadership in this new and little understood field. I hope to encourage the Department through constructive studies and suggestions and through the cooperation of Congress."

"I had hoped," he said, "that the State Department would be stimulated by the nature of these hearings\* and the strong endorsements given to the need for a greatly expanded effort in this contest for the hearts and minds of mankind." Apparently it wasn't—at least not enough to satisfy Benton. The \$97,000,000 appropriation requested for better transmitting facilities would meet only the mechanical need. With letters from all over the world indicating that the Voice was not making the most of its opportunities, Benton was now making sure, with characteristic thoroughness, that the substantive side didn't get overlooked.

The suggestion that the Voice might be separated from the Department stems from Benton's feeling that in this area, as in a number of others, the Department isn't alert to political realities. He says "Propaganda is for our friends, diplomacy for our enemies." He feels the Voice should concentrate its power on the outside first and work inward,

\*On the Marshall Plan of Ideas.

like ripples in reverse. That way we may come to have more and more people friendly to us converging closer and closer on the Soviet Union. If we make the Russian people our chief target first we might provoke war.

Now this doesn't mean Benton is unfriendly to the Department. The fact is he champions it. Some six weeks after Benton was first sworn in as a Senator his colleague from Wisconsin began his attacks on the Department. Benton struck back immediately. He said he could not see how the Department could operate constructively in a "climate of hostility which now exists." He predicted the Department would come out all right. Praising the Secretary for his "gifted leadership," Benton said the Department had never been run so well.

Benton continued to defend Acheson and the Department at every opportunity in the months that followed. When mail from critics of the State Department became heavy he wrote a letter refuting the charges directly and forcefully. He pointed out "the job of the Secretary of State is an almost impossible one." He marshalled the facts of our Acheson-guided foreign policy:

1. "Truman Doctrine" aid to Greece and Turkey
2. the Economic Cooperation Administration
3. the North Atlantic Pact and Military Aid to Europe
4. Point IV

5. recasting of the UN so the General Assembly can act despite the Soviet's Security Council veto. This adds up to a strong position on the containment of communism. Benton suggested, respectfully, that the reader reconsider.

This kind of plain speaking is politically dangerous. During the campaign last fall Senator McCarthy came to Connecticut for three anti-Acheson, anti-Benton speeches. Re-elected in a close race, Benton told reporters the Connecticut returns proved Senator McCarthy and his "doctrine of vilification and slander" are "through as a factor in national politics."

When the new Congress convened and the line-up of the Senate Appropriations committee put Senator McCarthy on the vital subcommittee that handles State Department appropriations, Benton protested, the only member of Congress really to speak out against the appointment.

"Even in normal times we could question a procedure which would give the potential power of life or death over any Government department—the power to grant or withhold funds, or to allot them in detail—to any Senator who who had proved himself an implacable and, in this case, I may add, an irresponsible enemy of the Department . . .

"Senator McCarthy's performance can perhaps be summed up in the slogan: If you can't make one libel stick, try another, and then try another. . .

"In the future, State Department officers must suffer not only in silence, but, with this Appropriations Committee appointment, suffer in still another way. They will find their budgets manipulated by their tormentor, activity by activity, and division by division, behind closed doors, and for no reason they can fathom or refute. The junior Senator from Wisconsin is to be the judge, the jury, and the prosecutor of the State Department. He becomes his own kangaroo court. He is to share in the vast and almost unlimited inquisitorial

power of this Appropriations Subcommittee. . .

"Further, I ask whether this is the way to inspire the best efforts of the hundreds of able and devoted people who hold key positions in the State Department. Who among us now would urge any friend to take a major position in the State Department, if he is to be subjected to unverified and unverifiable, silent, behind-closed-doors charges when he comes up for his budget? I ask whether any Member of the Senate would want to subject himself to the indignities and to the attacks upon his character, the strain and tension with his friends and his subordinates."

On other important national issues Benton has declared himself just as clearly. He helped sponsor legislation liberalizing the Displaced Persons Act, came out strongly in favor of the Fair Employment Practices Commission and voted against restricting the number or age of the troops we send to Europe.

Connecticut businessmen have reason to be grateful to Benton. He arranged a series of forums at which representatives of the Defense and Commerce Departments came to three Connecticut cities and there explained to the local manufacturers the ABC's of procuring government contracts. More than 20 other states have followed suit.

Born in 1901, Benton is married and has four children. He is now well along in what might be called his third career. At 35 he had literally made his first million. Retiring then from the advertising firm he had started with Chester Bowles, he next focused his energies on the academic world as vice president of the University of Chicago and as Chairman of the Board of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Both the University of Chicago Round Table (with Benton himself often on the panel) and Encyclopaedia Britannica Films have become outstanding successes. During this period Benton also invested in Muzak, the Joyce Shoe Company, and Subscription Radio, Inc.

Nine years later Benton started his third career. He believes a man should change jobs once every ten years. He runs out of ideas if he doesn't and begins to rust. As Assistant Secretary of State Benton probably had more scope for his ideas and more frustration in carrying them out than at any other time in his life. As a US Senator he is still working on the program he helped develop. Last year his Marshall Plan of Ideas dramatically presented the ideas Benton plugged years ago. Benton's groundwork played an important part in the Campaign of Truth under which we now have a vastly expanded USIE program, as well as in the new plant program for VOA.

Benton is a warm supporter of the Foreign Service. His annual scholarships for children of American employees of the Service were first awarded in 1946. The grants have helped twelve Foreign Service children in continuing their educations. In addition, Benton made available, through the Association, fifty sets of the Britannica for foreign schools attended by American children. Thirty sets have been given so far, ten a year. The Association's Education Committee is now selecting the schools for the remaining sets.

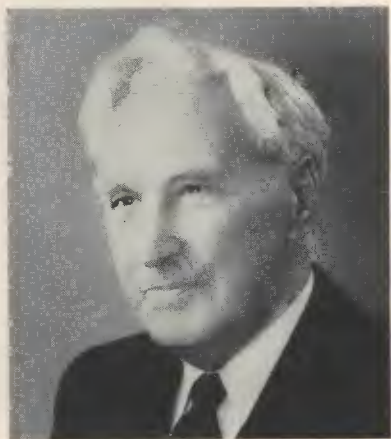
Benton is very proud that he is one of only three\* honorary members of the Foreign Service Association. Three honorary memberships in thirty years, he feels, make the FSA a very exclusive organization.

Benton has averaged two trips to Europe annually for the last ten years. He has been a delegate to eight international conferences. Travel, like everything else he does, is done with an eye to speed. One of the first US businessmen to do all his traveling by air, he reportedly takes a train only when he needs time for a haircut. He never wastes a minute or an idea, always has a notebook in his pocket and a dictaphone in his home. *Coronet* dubbed him "Idea Man on the Run." That's how your reporter interviewed him—on the run!

## Representative Charles A. Eaton

BY AVERY F. PETERSON

Charles Aubrey Eaton, Ranking Minority Member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, is an eminently friendly man. We asked for fifteen minutes of his time to be able



Representative Charles A. Eaton  
(R. New Jersey)

to portray him to JOURNAL readers and he gave an hour, each moment sparkling with the personality of this wise and open-hearted statesman. Past eighty, Doctor (of Divinity) Eaton surveys life in these United States and political affairs at home and abroad from an Olympian point of view. For at the evening of his career he can look upon at least three pinnacles of success merged into a single lifetime, namely, a theologian called to some of the most famous of Baptist Churches, including that at Madison Avenue, New York; a humanitarian, called to cope with some of the most serious

labor-management problems of World War I; and a statesman called upon to cooperate without partisan prejudice as second-in-command of the Foreign Affairs Committee during World War II, and as Chairman, to pilot the Marshall Plan through the House at a critical time in post-war affairs. It was this last operation that earned the sobriquet "Foxy Grandpa" in an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* which praised his ability to delegate authority with responsibility and his intuition in judging Congressional preference for a hefty "package" aid request adequate to the task rather than the alternative of piddling and recurring small requests for funds for European recovery.

Tall, erect, and with a physique of proportions and line which would please a sculptor, Congressman Eaton is the epitome of New England Yankees. His forebears came to Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1635 and the records since then have been carefully kept, including such details as the bequest to one relative of seven bushels of corn and one lot of barrel staves. "Thus accounting," quipped Doctor Eaton, "for the bootlegging branch of the family." The main family product, however, was Baptist preachers. The Congressman's immediate forebears located in Nova Scotia, where, as a result of an ancestor's voluntary and highly effective participa-

\*The other two are Howard Fyfe and Harry Havens.

tion in Wolfe's battle in 1759 with the French at Quebec City, the family received a grant of land in Kings County, Nova Scotia, in an area evacuated by the Acadians. The Acadians! We mused on the lilt of Longfellow's melancholy *Evangeline*: "This is the forest primeval. . ."

"I was born in Pugwash," said Doctor Eaton. "I know it sounds like some kind of veterinarian equipment, but it's a nice town. The name comes from an Indian word meaning 'Deep Water'. Shipbuilding was the main trade. There were mostly Eatons there. Another one, a blond, was also named Charlie. He was known as 'White' Charlie, and I as 'Black' Charlie." It seemed strange to think of anyone calling the Doctor, with his full head of white hair, "Black Charlie," but so it was as a youth. Even now his dark eyes, flashing and set rather close and deep behind a somewhat thin, aquiline nose, make it easy to picture the strapping youth attending Acadia College. There he was to come in contact with Dr. Sawyer, a Vermonter, Dean of the College and instructor in philosophy who mingled stern discipline with covert affection for his students. He undoubtedly helped to shape young Eaton in the humanities and thus equipped him for the three main roles he was destined to play in religion, industrial relations and public affairs.

When the U-boats were sinking ships faster than they were being built, and American workmen were sunning themselves in the shipyards, doing about one-third of their potential and luxuriating in a "good thing"—all oblivious to an impending disaster—Dr. Eaton was alarmed. He was exhorting all concerned in sermons and through the columns of "Leslie's Weekly," which he edited as a side line, but shipyard workers seemed unmoved by the written piece in such erudite journals. Editor Eaton was convinced that if the situation was explained, the workers would rise to the challenge as patriotic Americans. So he voiced his views with vigor and immediately created competition for his services between private shipbuilders and Navy Secretary Josephus Daniels, the latter winning out. The future Congressman's speeches in explanation of the need for ships were so effective among the workers concerned that he was

sought out by Eastman Kodak and later by General Electric as labor relations counselor. Ultimately he was chosen to run for Congress by Republican leaders in the fifth Congressional district of New Jersey, desperate for a candidate to challenge a seasoned incumbent. A rank outsider, he won the campaign hands down by brilliant oratory and a keen sense of human psychology, as witness the campaign slogan: "Brown can't be Beaten, Except by Eaton." That was in 1924.

Since then, for more than a quarter of a century, Charles A. Eaton has served New Jersey in the House, and the nation on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Strangely enough, he never served on any "freshman" committees, but was immediately appointed to Foreign Affairs. This was the result of a decoy conversation between Eaton, one of his New Jersey colleagues in Congress and a gruff Chairman of the Committee on Committees who was led to believe that Eaton was naive about the functions of Congressional Committees, and hence could be pocketed.

"In Foreign Affairs, a member should have no politics—the Committee must act and speak for the Nation as a whole, regardless of Party alignments," said the Doctor when asked of his present work as Minority Leader. We could well imagine him as one of the most cooperative committee members. "Sol Bloom and I were different in physical appearance, race, background and politics, but we worked together for years and got along pretty well," he added.

"How are we doing in foreign matters? Are we gaining stature and competence in world affairs? Yes, indeed," said Mr. Eaton, "and especially in recent years. But it's something like a rabbit climbing the tree when the dog was after him. Leadership in Foreign Affairs is not our nature, but we can do the necessary when forces of circumstances demand."

On taking leave of this sage and friendly man, who extended a warm invitation for a return visit, the conviction was firmly rooted that the Foreign Service, the Congress and the United States were fortunate to have the wisdom, humility and guidance of an intellectual and spiritual gentleman named Charles Aubrey Eaton.

## Representative John M. Vorys

BY FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS

Representative John M. Vorys, Republican, of the 12th Ohio District, is one of the staunchest friends the Foreign Service has on Capitol Hill. Mr. Vorys is by no means un-



Representative John M. Vorys  
(R., Ohio)

critical of the Service, but throughout his career in Congress he has consistently made it clear that he wants a professional career Foreign Service to handle the foreign relations of the United States, and that he will fight every influence which endangers this concept.

Mr. Vorys was born in Lancaster, Ohio, June 16, 1896. He received his early schooling in public schools of Lancaster and nearby

Columbus. From Columbus East High School he went on to Yale University for his undergraduate education, but returned to Ohio State Law School for the degree of *Juris Doctor*.

During World War I he served overseas as a Naval aviator, and has maintained a life-long interest in aeronautics. In 1942 he enlisted in the Civil Air Patrol and flew as a pilot on anti-submarine patrol over the Gulf of Mexico during the Congressional recess.

Mr. Vorys' first taste of international relations was when he was attached as a pilot, first to the French Naval Air Service, then to the Royal Naval Air Service, while overseas in World War I. Then came a year as a teacher in the College of Yale in China, 1919-20. In 1921 he was appointed as a staff assistant to the American delegation to the Washington Disarmament Conference. Here he served beside a number of young career officers of the Department, among them Jefferson Patterson and Hugh Millard.

"I was a political appointee, but after I had been on this job for a while I became thoroughly convinced that the staff and secretarial work of foreign affairs should be handled by a thoroughly trained corps of professionals," Mr. Vorys



says. "The problems in the Washington Disarmament Conference were extremely complex, and negotiations were very involved. I realized at that time that, although there was a proper place for properly selected political personages at the top, we could never be successful in the conduct of foreign affairs without highly selected and thoroughly trained and experienced professionals who gave a lifetime to the service to help the politicians. The pros could get along without amateurs, but the amateurs could not do it without the pros. I have maintained this opinion during the entire 30 years since."

When the Washington conference was over, Mr. Vorys returned to Ohio for a career in law and politics. He became a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1923, and the first director of Aeronautics of Ohio in 1929. He was elected President of the Columbus Bar Association in 1938 and in the same year was elected to the 76th Congress. He has been re-elected to each succeeding Congress and is now in his seventh term.

As a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vorys has been steadily increasing in influence with each succeeding session. In 1946 he was a member of the sub-committee which reviewed the draft legislation for the Foreign Service Act of that year and probably more than any other one person was responsible for getting it through the lower House in its present form.

In 1944 Mr. Vorys and another Congressman visited Algiers in the course of a Congressional trip. At that time Selden Chapin, now Ambassador to the Netherlands, was the officer in charge there. They had several long, intimate talks on what should be done to improve the Foreign Service, and Mr. Vorys developed confidence in the soundness of Mr. Chapin's ideas on the subject. It was not very long after that Mr. Chapin became the director of the Office of the Foreign Service and was in charge of the planning and legislation for the Foreign Service Act. A sub-committee of three Congressmen, of whom Mr. Vorys was one, held fourteen meetings in the early summer of 1946 to study the draft legislation.

"I know that the Bureau of the Budget felt that it was bypassed when our sub-committee on Foreign Affairs insisted on seeing this legislation in draft form before it had been approved by the Bureau," said Mr. Vorys. "Mr. Chapin and the Department officials demurred when we demanded that we go ahead considering it. They attempted to keep Budget informed of our views, and vice versa, but I knew there was little time for ceremony if the bill was to be considered at that session; the others felt the same way, so we went ahead."

The testimony of the Department's representatives is that Mr. Vorys questioned just about every sentence in the entire draft and insisted upon changes wherever he was not fully satisfied. When the study was completed, the sub-committee reported back to the full Committee on Foreign Affairs that the draft was an excellent one and should be given full support. It was then introduced for the first time, as the Kee bill. A few weeks later it had passed both houses of Congress and was on its way to the President for signature. Although it contains some provisions with which the Bureau of the Budget was in disagreement, Mr. Vorys insists to this day that the bill went through in the only form which was acceptable to him and other members of the sub-committee and that a veto would have been disastrous. "Mr. Webb, who then headed the Budget Bureau, is now Undersecretary of State," commented Mr. Vorys. "He now seems better

satisfied with the law than he was then." Mr. Vorys is still not convinced that the amendments of 1949, which placed certain statutory powers over the Foreign Service directly in the hands of the Secretary, were necessary. He was impressed by the assurances given then by Secretary Acheson and Mr. Peurifoy for protecting the integrity of the Foreign Service, but says that he is watching the situation closely to see how the changes work out in practice.

Mr. Vorys has the reputation of being one of the finest lawyers in Congress and one of its hardest working members. His career has been a solid one. He was a member of the Joint House-Senate Committee which inspected German concentration camps in April, 1945; he was a delegate to the Conference of Interparliamentary Union, Cairo in 1947; he was a member of the Herter Committee on Economic Aid which visited Europe in 1947 and reported back to Congress; and served as a member of the Joint Committee on Economic Cooperation, the "Watchdog Committee" on the ECA operation.

He is deeply interested both in the substance and in the administration of foreign affairs. He is a man of definite convictions who never takes anything for granted, but always digs into each subject presented until he feels sure he knows the answer. Yet, along with these solid qualities, Mr. Vorys is a friendly man who seems to enjoy relaxing with visitors to his office, and has a capacity to project his warm personality on others and put them completely at ease.

There are things that Mr. Vorys does not like about the administration of the Foreign Service. He wants careful, practical economical management, and he wants complete integrity displayed at all times in administrative decisions. He is, for example, critical of the number of Career Ministers who have been appointed and dubious as to moves such as sending Angus Ward to Nairobi. However, there is no doubt that Mr. Vorys holds firmly to the fundamental principle that there must be a highly selected, highly trained body of professionals for the conduct of our foreign affairs, and that this body must not be administered loosely or carelessly. He is firmly opposed to the giving of assignments or promotions on a political basis, and believes that the Service must not be diluted by the addition of people who do not meet the highest standards of quality. "There's much talk now that war is inevitable, and that it must be waged by professional military men," says Vorys. "Well, peace is inevitable, some day, and to win it we must wage peace with professionals, and that means an experienced, skilled and devoted Foreign Service."

## IN MEMORIAM

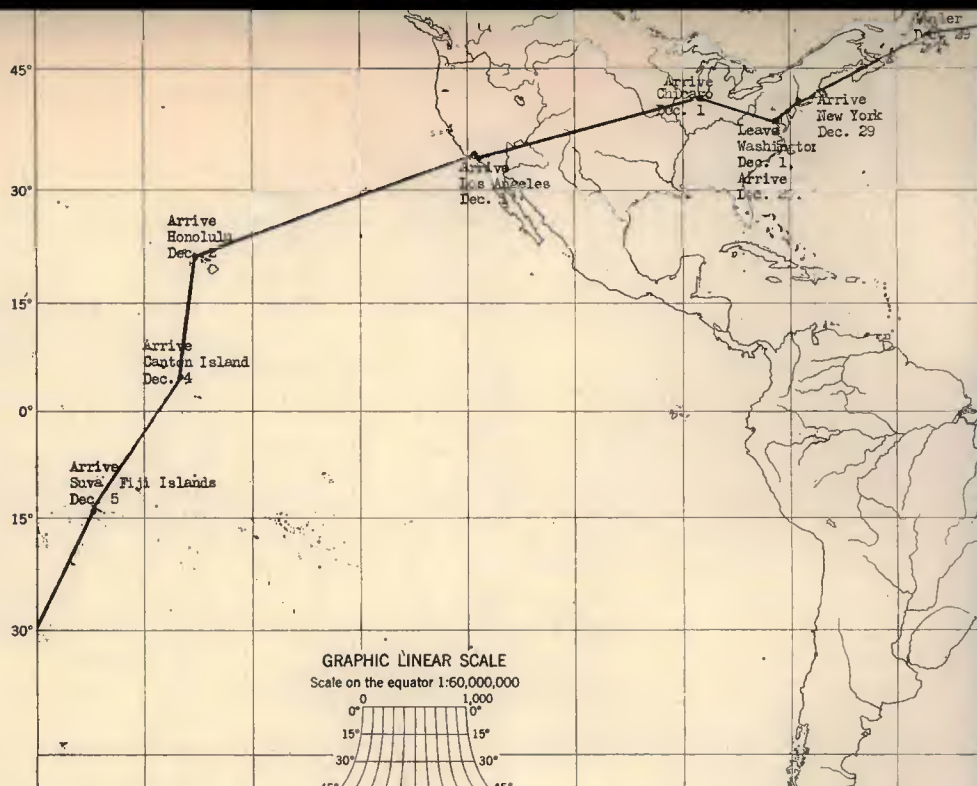
DE MONTEVERDE. George Louis de Monteverde, assistant Press Attaché at the Embassy in Buenos Aires, died March 18, 1951, following an automobile accident the preceding day.

PLAYER. William O. Player, Departmental Service, Washington, died March 30, 1951, in Washington. Mr. Player was active in the group which directed the Department's defense against charges by Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin.

VON TRESCKOW. Egmont Charles von Tresckow, retired FSO, died March 4, 1951, in Camden, South Carolina. Mr. von Tresckow's last post was as Consul in St. John, New Brunswick.

# senators' round the world journey

By THOMAS BENNETT WENNER



*Editor's Note: United States Senators Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island and Homer Ferguson of Michigan recently completed a globe encircling journey in the course of which they represented the United States Senate at secret sessions of the British Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held in Canberra, Australia. They also visited some 16 countries and dependencies en route to and from Australia for purposes of political observation and fact finding. Many United States diplomatic and consular officers abroad contributed to the success of this venture in which the Department of State cooperated. There follows an account of some of the highlights of this rather unusual journey as described by Mr. Thomas B. Wenner of the State Department who acted as secretary of the delegation and escorting officer.†*

Circling the globe in twenty-nine days for purposes of political observation and fact-finding has its compensations. But mere travel pleasure is not likely to be one of them. The ancient visitor to far-off Cathay might expect to take several years for his journey instead of months or even a few weeks. Alas, not so today—the premium is on speed!

Thus it was that in less than a month Senators Theodore F. Green (Democrat, Rhode Island) and Homer Ferguson (Republican, Michigan) completed a 28,000 mile journey around the globe as representatives of the U. S. Senate at deliberations of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Canberra, Australia. In this capacity, Senators Green and Ferguson had opportunity to see American foreign policy at the point of its impact on people, literally at the firing line. Equally, the Senators had opportunity to examine the Foreign Service organization abroad and to contemplate the effect of today's annihilation of time and distance, as factors in foreign relations. These things come into perspective in an itinerary which averages 1,000 miles per day!

## *Delegation Really Sets a Record*

In all, the Group met thirty heads of State and Cabinet members, one hundred and twenty-five other foreign officials and eighty-eight United States diplomatic and consular rep-

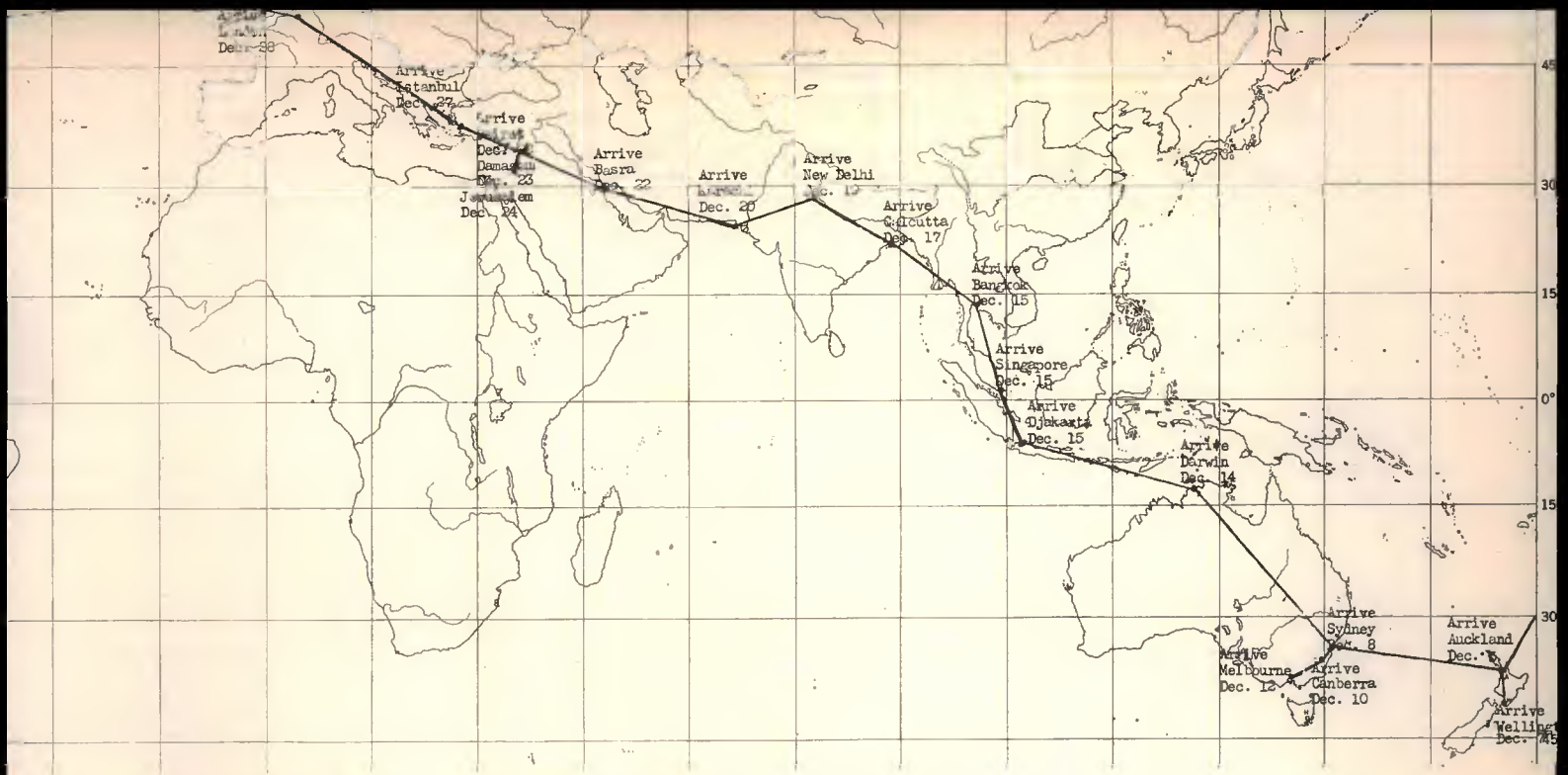
†This account is necessarily incomplete because of space limitations. However, a complete documentary report of the trip to Canberra was submitted to the Senate and printed copies are available. It is Senate Document No. 16, 82nd Congress, 1st Session, A Report to the United States Senate by Senators Theodore Francis Green and Homer Ferguson. In addition a special report has been submitted to the Secretary of State.

representatives abroad. Probably no other Congressional delegation in American history ever traveled so far in so short a time, sat up as many consecutive nights and days, met so many foreign officials in so short a space, or aroused from their beds so many United States representatives abroad for early morning conferences. Many courtesies and much valuable assistance and guidance was extended by a large number of persons in many countries.

In appointing Senators Green (chairman) and Ferguson to represent it at the Canberra meetings, the United States Senate was accepting an invitation previously extended by the Prime Minister of Australia, the Rt. Hon. Robert Gordon Menzies. The Department of State assisted by arranging for interviews with officials in the following seventeen countries and dependencies: Hawaiian Islands, Canton Island (Phoenix Group), Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, Republic of Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Leaving Washington at noon on December 1, the party reached Hawaii the following evening. On hand at the Honolulu airport were Admiral Charles McMorris and aides representing the Commander-in-Chief of the United States and Pacific Fleet, Admiral Arthur W. Radford. There followed a briefing at command headquarters participated in by the Commander-in-Chief and seventeen of his top intelligence, communications and logistics experts. Subsequently a visit was paid to gigantic Tripler General Hospital in Honolulu where many Americans wounded in the Korean fighting were recuperating.

Mostly younger men, these veterans of the Korean war had experienced their rendezvous with death—in wooded



ravine, icy fox-hole, on barren slope and battered hill. Many had grim stories to tell and some, the badly wounded, had even grimmer futures to contemplate.

The counsel of these veterans, members of the delegation thought, might be of value to our global planners. By and large it could be summed up in four words: "Don't underestimate our opponents." They meant both the fighting and staying qualities and the convictions of the enemy; indeed, these men at Tripler were fast becoming students of world politics. They knew, for example, that captured North Koreans felt that theirs was a "holy" crusade to liberate and unify all Korea. They had found the enemy's troops for the most part well-trained and skillfully directed. This enemy operated along an extended and extremely fluid front and made maximum use of the tactics of hit-and-run, disappear, regroup and attack again. It was skilled at ambush, and good at infiltration tactics. Lately it had become an enemy in snow-dress, difficult to track down by land and even more difficult in many instances to detect from the air. Its soldiers could subsist on rations which most Americans would consider a starvation diet—a little rice, vegetable scrapings and some water. The troops of this enemy carried few automatic weapons and were not too dependent upon mobile armament. This enemy was directed by a high-command adroit at exploiting every weakness, or oversight, on our part and that of our allies.

#### *Vivid Impressions of Enemy Propaganda*

Moreover, at close range, these veterans of the Korean fighting had observed how the basic appeal of the enemy's propagandists is to the multitude faced with economic suffering and despair—with promises of land reform, nationalization of industry, higher living standards for the masses, an end to "political knavery" and correction of the so-called "theft of labor."

The persuasive power of this type of appeal was very considerable to millions of the impoverished and dispossessed of Asia, as well as to other millions living in economically backward and socially underprivileged areas outside Asia. The United States of America was no mirror for judging accurately conditions elsewhere, these veterans had learned, even though some of them had seen only a relatively small

segment of Asia.

In the interviews of Tripler the delegation was provided a foretaste of impressions of Asia. Some of these wounded felt that while democracy may have the industrial capacity and technical skills to defeat Soviet Communism, something besides bombs will be necessary to liquidate alien economic and political philosophies and ideas. Hardened in combat and wise in the ways of men who have looked death in the face and lived to tell about it, these "young" veterans of Korea showed a considerable maturity and understanding of the elements of the long struggle ahead.

The next port of call on the long flight to Australia was Canton Island, where the delegation was greeted by the United States Resident Commissioner Mr. Edward Gillaspay and Pan American's representative, Mr. William Cowdin. Canton Island is a small Pacific atoll of the Phoenix Group located midway between Hawaii and the Fiji Islands, one of the few co-mandated islands in the world, a communications and refuelling base between Honolulu and the Fiji Islands, our next stop.

The visitor to Fiji by air is obliged to put down at Nandi Airport situated some forty miles from the Fijian capital at Suva. At Nandi the British Resident District Commissioner for the Western Fiji Islands, Mr. Charles Robert Harley Nott, and his wife arranged for us to see one of the native villages presided over by a local king and queen who offered the hospitality of their thatch-roofed, spacious



The Travellers—  
L. to R. Senator  
Homer Ferguson,  
Senator Theodore  
Francis Green,  
Mr. Thomas B.  
Wenner.

and immaculate home.

Fiji is a British colony consisting of some 250 South Pacific islands inhabited principally by Fijians and British Indians. Those Fijians encountered seemed among the healthiest, most joyous and contented individuals the delegation found anywhere in the course of its round-the-world journey. No doubt natural surroundings partly account for this—Fiji is a virtual South Sea paradise with glistening coral beaches, rolling green hills and high tree-covered mountains, rushing streams abounding in fish, lush tropical vegetation and an equitable climate. Credit also must be given to the British for the just and temperate rule which has been exercised over the Islands ever since 1874 when native control was ceded to Great Britain.

Returning to Nandi the delegation took off on the third leg of its long trans-Pacific flight to New Zealand, only to have motor trouble force a return to Fiji for repairs. At Auckland, leading northern port, the delegation was met by United States Ambassador Robert M. Scotten and the Commonwealth's Minister for External Affairs, The Honorable F. W. Doidge and officials of the New Zealand Ministry of the Interior. During the delegation's stay its members were the guests of the New Zealand Government. Prime Minister Sidney C. Holland invited them to attend a session of the Cabinet and meet various leaders of Parliament. From Parliament House, the delegation motored to downtown Wellington to attend a state luncheon given in its honor by the Prime Minister, at which some two dozen high officials of the New Zealand Government were present.

#### *New Zealand Worried About Defense*

At this and other meetings the discussions centered about a positive element of satisfaction regarding the effective cooperation of the United States and New Zealand, militarily and politically, in past international conflicts, and a less positive—even somewhat negative—view regarding the immediate future. New Zealand, a small country, is worried over the impact of resurgent Asian power in that part of the globe in which she is situated. Yet, as a "western" nation, she fears the results of too drastic an expenditure of resources—an "over-involvement"—by the U.N. in the Orient. Concern was also expressed that impulsive support to new nationalism in Asia may discredit the West in the eyes of millions of Asiatics and create government structures which will fall easy prey to the communists. Against these prospects, New Zealand seeks reassurances regarding its defense in the Pacific area.

A broadcast over the New Zealand national radio was followed by a large diplomatic reception at the Residence of Ambassador and Mrs. Scotten in Wellington. This brought together several hundred officials and others prominent in the political, industrial and cultural life of the Commonwealth. Then a plane journey to northern New Zealand preparatory to the morrow's long seaplane flight to Australia. And so to bed!

#### *Tempest on the Tasman Sea*

Some of the severest weather of the entire trip was encountered over the Tasman Sea en route to Sydney, causing the huge flying boat to toss about like an eggshell on a choppy ocean. After many hours of flight, the seaplane taxied into the inner harbor of Sydney where Consul-General Donald W. Smith and his aides were waiting at the landing pier. A dinner party had been arranged to permit the delegation to meet members of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. This was followed the next day by a tour of Sydney, Australia's teeming, industrial, northern port metropolis; and by a five-hour overland journey through New South Wales to the Australian capital at Canberra. During

its stay in Canberra, members of the delegation were the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Pete Jarman at the beautiful new Residence recently built there by our government.

Shortly after arrival in the capital, the party was driven to Parliament House for the opening session of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. At this important conference many matters vital to the security of the free world were discussed in a most frank manner with delegates from eight British Commonwealths and Dominions. The debate centered upon the problem of collective defense against aggression. Members of the United States delegation expressed their earnest conviction, for one, that the great issue confronting us today was whether the peoples of the free democratic world were ready to give their lives to defend other peoples against aggression, or wished only to defend themselves; that once countries began to appease themselves as well as to attempt to appease others, the free world was in for real trouble. Members of the United States delegation further endeavored to press home the point that the peoples of the United States by and large believed that the liberties of the free world were worth defending. "The United States does not believe that it can or should run away today that it may live to fight another day," said Senator Ferguson in concluding his address to the conference.

Senator Green discussed a further important task ahead, the need for a much clearer understanding of terms loosely used in different countries but often meaning quite different things, depending upon where, and under what set of cir-



Leading Singapore newspaper reporters are busy on their job. On the left is reporter from the Malaya Tribune, while on the right is reporter from Singapore Standard. Between them are Senators Homer Ferguson and Theodore F. Green.

cumstances, these terms happen to be used. For example, we talked about defense. But did we agree (do all nations agree; or do even the democracies agree) on what defense was against? Was it defense against ideas advanced by others with whom we happened not to agree? Or was it defense against external aggression only that we were talking about? Were we ready to consider interfering in the internal affairs of other nations, say if one faction in a country committed aggression against another?

Moreover, it might well be asked: how broad was the scope of the term "democratic and strategic defense against aggression"? Did it make mandatory the defense of all of the democracies? Was the free world advocating defense against aggression wherever, and whenever such aggression might occur? Or did it mean only the defense of strategi-

(Continued on page 40)

# Service Glimpses



Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hoffacker at their wedding in Washington January 27, 1951. Mrs. Hoffacker is the former Constance Alling. They are now in Tehran where Mr. Hoffacker is the new Third Secretary of Embassy.



*Courtesy Betty Maynard*

The former Mary Virginia Blackman, FSS, and FSO Robert C. Brewster at their wedding in Managua, Nicaragua, February 22, 1951. It was an all Service wedding; Ambassador Waynick gave the bride away, Third Secretary John Barber was best man, and the bridesmaids were Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Philip P. Williams and Miss Betty Maynard.



Below: FSO Harold Sims, Officer in Charge of West, Central and East African Affairs, introduces the Secretary of State of Liberia, Gabriel L. Dennis, and the Secretary of Public Works and Utilities of Liberia, Henry B. Duncan, to the Governor of Illinois, Adlai E. Stevenson, at Springfield, during a tour of industrial plants last January. L. to r., Mr. Sims, Mr. Dennis, Governor Stevenson and Mr. Duncan.

Below: Ambassador and Mrs. John D. Erwin arrive at Toncontin Airport, Tegucigalpa. L. to r. Samuel O. Lane, Second Secretary; Arden E. du Bois, Administrative Officer; Mrs. Charles G. Mueller; Ambassador Erwin, Mrs. du Bois; Mrs. Erwin; Mrs. Suzanne Haxstun, Secretary, Public Roads Administration; Miss Martha Sussman; Mrs. Lane; Mrs. Blankinship and Mr. Byron E. Blankinship, First Secretary.

*Courtesy Byron E. Blankinship*



## STAFF OF AMERICAN EMBASSY, PANAMA, R. de P.

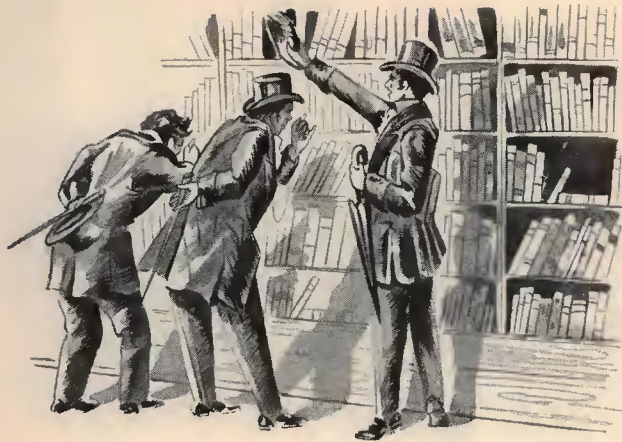
Seated, l. to r., Fred A. Durling, Thomas Newcomer, José L. Romero, John T. Flynn, Anthony E. Starcevic, Raymond A. Valliere, Virginia A. Welch, Raymond Phelan, Albert E. Carter, Murray M. Wise, Ambassador Monnett B. Davis, William A. Childs, William B. Caldwell, Virginia D. Cunningham, Charles M. Gerrity, Wallace G. LaRue, Rufus Z. Smith, John I. Lerom, Ernest C. Jepps, Earl O. Finnie.

Standing, l. to r., Elizabeth Carrington, Harmony W. Kline, Eugenia Hensler, Esther Wilson, Josefina Horna, Olga Moya, Eleanor Cobb, Alice E. Westman, Elia Recuero, Catherine A. Robinson, Muriel P.

Waters, Marguerite Van Wagner, Natalie S. Worcester, Ruth Rose, Nina W. Norman, Margaret B. Ostrowski, Helen Hanks, Margaret C. Wallace, Florence S. Mihalitsianos, Maria Teresa Healy, Frances A. Sinnott, Eloise Ramey, Kathleen M. Capwell, Vivian B. Holmes, Claire R. Waldner, and Joseph J. Dempsey.

Back row, l. to r., Domingo Cedeno, Mateo Barrios, Septimius Heslop, Granville Hamilton, Cameron Springer, Fielden W. McCloud, Hobart R. Massengill, Raymond F. Colby, Leonidas Constantino, Alejandro C. Lange, Hilton Alexander, Arturo Sparks, Cyril Hirbert, Theophilus Graham, and Kenneth Biddy. *Courtesy Joseph J. Dempsey*





# THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf  
Review Editor

**A History of Norway.** By Karen Larsen. *Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey.* 591 pages. \$6.00.

Reviewed by HENRY S. VILLARD

To those who would profit by a panorama of Norwegian history, from pre-Viking times through the liberation in 1945, Karen Larsen's comprehensive book may be recommended. Few modern authors have contrived in English such a complete perspective of Norway and its people, in which no significant event is overlooked yet the burden of detail is kept to a minimum. Its 591 pages should fill an important gap in the list of titles published by the Scandinavian-American Foundation, in this case jointly with the Princeton University Press.

Miss Larsen, a teacher of history at St. Olaf College in Minnesota, who is comparatively unknown in Norway itself, has divided her volume into five parts: The Early Ages, the Viking Age (780-1030), the Middle Ages (1030-1536), the Danish Period (1536-1814), and Modern Norway. The story opens with human life in the Northland before the use of iron and ends on the ratification of the United Nations Charter by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament). Within the intervening chapters is encompassed a nation's genesis and progress to the place Norway occupies today as an exponent of mankind's democratic traditions and Christian ideals. The narrative is helped by a table of important dates, such as—to select but a few at random—1000 (Leif Eriksson's visit to America), 1349 (The Black Death), 1559 (end of the Hanseatic power), 1814 (union with Sweden instead of Denmark), 1905 (dissolution of the union with Sweden), and 1928 (Norway's first Labor Government). Across the span of time hangs a backdrop of the social habits and customs of each era which suggestively brings to life the people of the period.

Norway's history, from the political viewpoint, is far from simple, owing to its inter-relationship with that of Sweden and Denmark. To make this complicated tale more than moderately interesting is an achievement in itself. But Miss Larsen has accomplished more. She has succeeded in her difficult aim of striking a mean "between a sketchy popular account and an exhaustive critical study." While this precludes by the author's own admission, the discussion of controversial issues, and may not satisfy the passion of the scholar for footnotes, the constant readability of the book, together with its easy-on-the-eye type, should hold the attention of those whose field of interest touches Scandinavia.

With the appearance of this *History of Norway* there

should no longer be any excuse for the recent experience of this reviewer who, upon asking a prominent New York bookseller for a book on Norway, was able to purchase only a well-worn Baedeker guide, vintage of 1909.

**Political Handbook of the World, 1951, 24th Year.** Edited by Walter H. Mallory, *Harper & Brothers for the Council on Foreign Relations*, 230 pages, \$3.50.

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

This volume is a convenient *vade mecum* for those who have frequent need of information regarding important officials of the different countries of the world and the salient features of their governmental institutions.

"Political Handbook of the World" contains lists of the names of the principal executive, legislative and cabinet officials of each country. It discusses briefly the historical background and the form of the Government. Finally, it contains a separate and rather complete listing of newspapers in each country.

**The Soviet Image of the United States: A Study in Distortion.** By Frederick C. Barghoorn. *Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, 1950.* 290 pages. \$4.00.

Reviewed by WILLIAM P. ROCKWOOD

*The Soviet Image of the United States* is a study of the deliberate distortion of the facts about not only our country but the non-Soviet world in general. It is a thorough and frightening picture of the extent to which the Soviets have manipulated the facts to fit their own peculiar stereotypes of the way the "decadent" west ought to behave.

Barghoorn, an FSR now in Germany, spent over three years as press attaché with the Moscow embassy. This tour of duty, coupled with his experience in the Eastern European Affairs Division and at the Yale University Institute of International Studies, provided the background for this study. He has done an admirable job of trying to "get under the skin" of the Soviet bureaucrat and the Soviet citizen in order to determine the extent, effect and implication of Soviet distortion.

The book underscores some rather terrifying facts. For example, despite the fact that if left alone the Russian people would have considerable admiration for the U. S. and Americans, the Soviets have been able to convince them in large part that we are plotting against them. The Kremlin has been particularly successful in convincing the Russians that what we consider defensive reactions to Soviet aggression are really manifestations of an aggressive warlike action against the Soviet state. Another one of Barghoorn's sobering observations is the fact that the Soviet environment and the Communist ideology tend to result in a collection of intelligence that merely reinforces their ignorance.

The extremes and contradictions of distortions — the latter often amusing and certainly exploitable — offer instructive diversion. With the profit of hind-sight, the author has effectively shown that the increasing crescendo of Soviet defamation is really a return to the pre-war normalcy of anti-capitalist propaganda. Even during the war, the Soviets studiously avoided any situations that were likely to lead to a sympathetic feeling by the Russian people for the Allies. As early as the fall of 1944, the Soviets started to drop the pretense of cooperation and to begin again the anti-American and anti-West propaganda which was played down when the Soviets had their backs to the wall.

Barghoorn believes our hope lies with the Russian people. He makes it obvious that we are not reaching them. The book doesn't shed much light on ways of reaching the Russian citizen, but it does make it clear that we must bend our utmost to accomplish it.

**Washington Fricassee.** "Cooked up" by M. B. Schnapper. *Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C.* 78 pages. \$1.00.

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LABEL

This booklet, consisting of a collection of photographs showing various familiar Washington scenes, is very interesting and in some spots quite amusing. I would add that it is "easy to read" but for the fact that it contains no reading matter. It is the kind of book that one would place on a table in a professional anteroom for the amusement of clients, patients, guests, et cetera. It is 78 pages long, probably contains about 250 illustrations, and costs only \$1.00.

## New and Interesting

### 1. **Operation Heartbreak**—by Duff Cooper . . . \$2.50

A little gem in the best English tradition. A story of a not too bright British officer who tries to do his best for King and Country, but somehow always seems to end in frustration.

### 2. **Florence Nightingale**—by Cecil Woodham-Smith . . . \$4.50

At a time when we are urged to support the Red Cross, it is enlightening as well as encouraging to discover how far we have come in the field of public health and nursing since the days of Florence Nightingale, who did so much to start humanity on the right path.

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## Children at an Exhibition

By EDITH BELCHER\*

"Missus, what are the green ones?"

"Lady, are there any 'pitures' in the big colored ones?"

"Hey, missus, you ever been to America?"

"Did you come over in a flying boat, lady?"

"Are the pamphlets really free, missus?"

"You'll be no havin' more of the wee bookies?"

And so opened the America 1950 Exhibition in Glasgow, Scotland, on Tuesday, the 5th of December. There descended upon us swarms and hordes of children, as swarms of children have always and will forever swarm upon those showing something new, novel or just giving away pamphlets. And in this particular instance, it was news and pamphlets about America, the country most Glaswegian children still look upon as the unbelievable spot across the ocean where the Yanks come from.

Several days before the Exhibition staff arrived from London, a group of us American women in town was asked to help. We did. I only wish that I could have been present at the exhibit every day, rather than those too few days I did help out, to study what is to me the most fascinating group in the world—the Glasgow street child with his runny nose, his home-made haircut, cutdown pants, sparkling eyes and those famous red, red cheeks of Scotland!

The guards at the Art Gallery, where the exhibit was held, did their best to round up, keep out and quiet down this glorious, unruly group of "ageless ones" but to no avail—they beat them at every turn and I quietly cheered as they raced in and out of the cinema, darted off with 10 or 15 pamphlets, where only one was allowed, and all in all turned the exhibition into a three-ring circus.

The film strip section was indeed the chief battlefield of the entire campaign. This section was very well set up with four separate machines in four separate corners. Any-

one wanting to see a special film strip had only to consult a board where there were listed the various subjects (with the corresponding folders and detailed descriptions) choose his subject, then ask one of the assistants to please insert said film into the machine. Each person then worked the machine himself.

To the children this was Utopia. The two subjects of greatest interest to them were the Circus and Cowboy on the Range. These two were run to death, but for a worthy cause. The great American circus has tremendous appeal for the children and adults of America, so imagine to yourself the thrill felt by these small Glaswegians when confronted with actual "pitures" of the circus in the U.S.A. Although I did overhear one boy about 14 remark to a friend: "This ain't no different than ours."

But the greatest delight of all was the fact that they could turn the handle themselves! They clambered around and on top of all four machines and as each film was inserted for an interested adult, the "ageless ones" would press forward en masse, small hands would dart towards the handle, eyes popping, while they'd say, "Missus, can we turn the handle now?"

As the number of people increased, so did the pressure of the children, fighting for their rights among the adults, until finally a queue was formed. Gradually the children gave in to the rigors of convention and stood their turn—some patiently, but most, impatiently. The patience of the staff and the local assistants was a wonder to watch.

Whenever I see an exhibition, visit an art gallery or museum and watch the children being shooed off, hushed up, don't touched, and all other forms of hateful rules for children, I wonder why for each adult exhibition there isn't an additional one for children—with direct appeal to children, freedom (within reason) for children, the adults coming second, an exhibition no adult can attend unless accompanied by a child.

At the Jefferson Memorial Museum in St. Louis, museum director Charles Van Ravenswaay has successfully introduced the personal touch to the schoolchildren. After arranging a series of special student tours, during school hours, Mr. Ravenswaay removed all "Do Not Touch" signs, unlocked the glass cases and brought forth the museum's guns, pioneer medical instruments and candle molds. He believed that if presented with this personal angle of history, the children would appreciate more fully the meaning of the past. They paraded around in and handled Daniel Boone's flintlock, the formal tasseled coat of one of St. Louis' founders, tiny Auguste Chouteau, described by one of the children as "a real shrimp." They climbed on and over the old fire engine, pranced around in the old helmets, and yelled through the megaphones used by the 1849 firemen. They saw and touched the old-fashioned spinning wheels, tomahawks and dueling pistols, looked through a telescope

(Continued on page 50)



\*Mrs. Belcher is the wife of FSO Taylor G. Belcher.



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## SENATORS' ROUND-THE-WORLD JOURNEY

(Continued from page 34)

cally defensible points on the globe?

Thus far the United Nations had enunciated and implemented a great principle, namely, collective action against aggression. A majority of the United Nations had backed this up by armed force in Korea. This was a great forward step in the history of civilization. However, some members of the United Nations now appeared hesitant to affirm, or implement a principle which they only recently enunciated.

What then is the logical or feasible next step? Should aggression if committed elsewhere than in Korea be immediately challenged? Should this be done regardless of whether it leads to global war? Should any distinction be made between the obligation to resist aggression in Asia and in Europe? And if so on what ethical, legal, strategical or other basis should this be done? The Canberra conference sought earnestly and candidly to resolve some of these harsh realities and complexities of the present world situation.

### *Darwin Still Shows War Damage*

After Canberra the delegation flew to Melbourne for discussions with Consul-General Samuel J. Fletcher, thence to Sydney to attend a reception given in its honor by the American-Australian Society, and finally across the continent to Darwin. Darwin today is a stark reminder of the destructiveness of air power. The city is little more than a mosquito-infested, ant-ridden, bombed-out community which suffered heavy damage from the Japanese air raids and which is only very slowly being rebuilt.

In fact this whole region might almost be described as "the land Australia forgot." Nearly all supplies must come by ships arriving about three times a year. Tropical rains blanket the jungle area for eight months of every year

while for nearly four months there is no rainfall at all. A few white inhabitants eke out a lonely and somewhat penurious existence. Periodically tribesmen from the interior suddenly appear out of the bush, put down in the town where they remain for a few weeks, and then are off again almost as suddenly and as mysteriously as they came.

Next came the take-off to Djakarta, capital of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia is a vast sprawling country of more than a half-million square miles (excluding Netherlands New Guinea), an area one-sixth (with a population of over half) that of the United States. Here is a young nation in the making after bloody fighting during its formative period. It is one of the richest areas in natural resources on earth, famous for its oil, rubber, copra, spices and tin. The Republic, recently torn by strife between the nationalists and the Dutch, now looms as a large potential battlefield in the current struggle with the Communists.

A Malay proverb runs: "To pole downstream makes the crocodiles laugh." Communist propagandists have not been slow to seize upon the subtle connotations of this proverb. Currently they are asking the people of Indonesia, and southeast Asia generally, to go slow; to take life easy; to permit a smooth shift to Communism, and above all to accommodate what Soviet pamphleteers euphemistically describe as "The inevitable wave of the present and future—Soviet Communism." Those who dissent are asked to remember Korea; better still, to have a look at the news-reels or picture magazines depicting conditions in that unhappy land. This is perhaps the most effective single piece of Communist propaganda being put forward in Asia today. Our "team" (meaning 53 United Nations) almost nowhere seemed to be meeting this cold-war challenge effectively.

### *Choice of Evils*

Whether we like it or not, the fact must be reckoned with that many people today are wavering between undesirable alternatives. Many are apparently inclined to say: "Could anything be worse—even life under Soviet Communism—than bombings and destruction again?" Unfortunately, for millions there is not too much point in talking about liberty *per se* as an incentive for resisting aggression until more of the world's economically and politically enslaved and discouraged millions know what "freedom" as a cherished concept of the West, is all about.

From Djakarta the delegation flew to Singapore. There, accompanied by Consul-General William R. Langdon and members of the Consulate-General, members of the party toured the city, the first group to be allowed to leave the airport following last winter's riots. Barriades were still to

(Continued on page 43)

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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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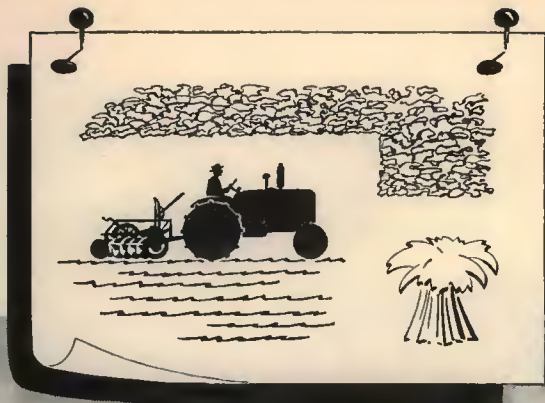


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## SENATORS' ROUND-THE-WORLD JOURNEY

(Continued from page 40)

be seen in the streets. Units of the British Army were posted for duty on the parade grounds adjacent to the palatial Residence of the Governor of Singapore.

Interestingly enough here was one instance where Communism had little to do with fomenting local strife and bloodshed. Once started, however, Communists in Singapore sought to exploit the situation.

Whatever the cause of the riots, they shocked British sensibilities to the quick. The extent both of native unrest and resistance to a foreign authority at the Straits had been underestimated.

Following a tour of Singapore the delegation departed for the Thai capital at Bangkok, where on December 15 they were welcomed by United States Ambassador Edwin Stanton and other officials of the United States Embassy. Discussions followed with Prime Minister the Right Honorable Luang Pibul Songgram, the Foreign Minister, His Excellency Nai Warakam Bancha, and diplomatic officials of the United States from Burma and Indo-China who had flown to Bangkok to meet the delegation. These included United States Ambassador David Key from Rangoon and United States Minister Donald Heath from Saigon.

The present Thai Government is strongly pro-United States. It has been a staunch supporter of the United Nations Charter and a participant in the Korean struggle. Most authorities minimize the Communist danger inside the country, but they do not underestimate the threat to Thailand, Malaya and Southeast Asia generally from Communist aggression from the outside. One widely recognized danger to Thailand's security is the large Chinese minority constitut-

ing approximately 1/6 of the country's population. Many of these Chinese are well entrenched in business with considerable financial holdings woven into the economic fabric of the country. A good many of them reportedly have strong ties with China proper through commercial and family con-



Conference at the residence of the Prime Minister, Bangkok, Siam. Clockwise, Thomas B. Wenner, United States Ambassador to Thailand Edwin F. Stanton, Senator Theodore Green, Senator Homer Ferguson, Prime Minister Pibul Songgram.

nections. Their attitude towards Communism will probably be governed by the practical results of Mao's new regime in their homeland.

From Bangkok the delegation flew to Calcutta, India.

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With its normal population of three million swollen to almost six by refugees, Calcutta is a city of unbelievable squalor, poverty, disease and degradation. Here Hindu and Moslem fatalism are mixed with the sweet complacency and contemplation of Nirvana. A stream of suffering humanity flows along, almost as unperturbed as the human ashes thrown into the Ganges from the city's burning ghats. Were it otherwise perhaps life would be unbearable for hundreds of thousands there.

Hosts to the delegation at Calcutta were United States Consul General Evan M. Wilson and members of the staff of the Consulate General. Two of the most interesting interviews of the journey took place in Calcutta: one with Prime Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy who is currently a member of the all-powerful Working Committee of India and Minister in Charge of Home Local Self-Government and Medical, Public Health, and Refugee Rehabilitation; the other with Dr. K. N. Katju, the Governor of West Bengal. In his discussions with the Senatorial delegation Dr. Roy stressed the interrelated problems resulting from partition which face Indian leadership today, famine and the care of hordes of homeless refugees who have streamed from Pakistan into India. In addition to making two extended tours of the city the delegation also visited the farming areas outside this sprawling metropolis. Before their departure members of the party attended a Soviet film festival for first-hand observation of Soviet propaganda techniques in Calcutta and West Bengal.

### *Soviets Charge for Propaganda*

Calcutta is a focal point for Communism in India. The recently arrived Soviet Consul General is assisted by a large and active staff in Calcutta. Many university students and some of the prominent social leaders of Calcutta are reportedly attracted to Marxist "intellectualism." Almost limitless poverty and widespread unemployment, social unrest and degradation of millions of refugees since partition, and landlords absent from the land provide a ready-made soil in which to sow the seeds of Soviet Communism. Those from Washington who attended the festival were in substantial agreement as to the subtlety and ingenuity of the material being presented to the people of Calcutta. Here, indeed, was a further excellent example, if any were needed, of shrewd and probably effective Communist propaganda. Nor was this festival a free hand-out. Quite the contrary—Calcutta's mostly impoverished citizens were paying an admission fee to the theater. It was strongly felt by the visiting delegation that the United States should be meeting this Communist effort in Calcutta with a festival of its own.

The next stop was the Indian capital of New Delhi, where United States Ambassador Loy Henderson, Minister-Counselor Loyd V. Steere, and various members of the Embassy staff had planned a fruitful but also strenuous round of official interviews. No less than thirteen conferences were waiting for the Senators at New Delhi.

A Sovereign republic within the British Commonwealth of Nations, India is a land of fabulous wealth for the few and a land of almost unimaginable poverty for the many. She has three hundred and fifty million people; seventy percent of the working population is engaged on the land. The war led to serious shortages of consumer goods with a manifold increase in the money supply, hence serious inflation. Whereas formerly cotton, jute and food grains were a part of the internal production of British India, the new India must import them. And she is now faced with approaching widespread famine due to failure of the monsoon. Besides, partition has presented district and local administrators with very serious problems in providing food and shelter for millions.

*(Continued on page 46)*



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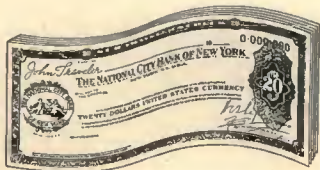
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**SENATORS' ROUND-THE-WORLD JOURNEY**

(Continued from page 44)

India's citizens will soon go to the polls with universal suffrage granted to more people in one country than ever before. Prime Minister Nehru referred to this as "the greatest bet on democracy in the history of the world."

From New Delhi the delegation flew to Karachi, Pakistan for discussions with United States Ambassador Avra M. Warren; the Governor-General, the Honorable Khwaja Nazimuddin; the Prime Minister the Right Honorable Liaquat Ali Khan and the Begum; and the Governor of Sind, the Honorable H. E. Din Mohammed. Pakistan is the largest Moslem state in the world; she almost seemed to be bursting her buttons with enthusiasm for statehood, with a kind



Seeing—and being seen, Senator Homer Ferguson at an Indian farm village, outside Calcutta, December 19, 1950.

of "dare you if you do and dare you if you don't" attitude toward neighbors, especially India.

The new state of Pakistan may need the help of other nations, including her close neighbor. The signs are that she will undergo growing pains for some time to come. Her gaping refugee wounds are frightful to behold. Karachi is one of the most ghastly examples of the consequences of abrupt partition, with tens of thousands living in tents and hovels, with rampant disease and stark poverty pointing up the awful sacrifices, bloodshed and misery which followed in the wake of partition.

At Basra in Southern Iraq where the forks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers join, the delegation was briefed on Commodore E. M. Eller's flagship about various strategic aspects of our position in this part of the Middle East. Much of the lend-lease supplies for Russia were processed through Basra during the Second World War. Petroleum and other products underscore United States strategic and corporate interests in this region. Yet other American firms concern less strategic items: Hills Brothers Eastern Company, Inc., exports the highest quality date crop in Iraq; McAndrews & Forbes Company, exports licorice root used in American cigarettes, and there is the American-Iraqi Shipping Company, Ltd.

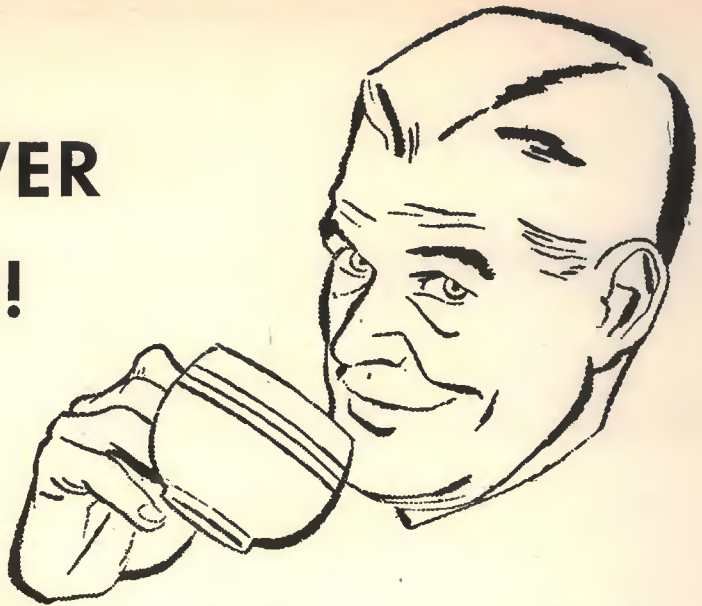
**The Holy Land**

Circling over the headwaters of the Persian Gulf our plane rose to twelve-thousand feet before levelling off over the vast, eroded upland valleys between the Tigris and Euphrates. Then followed a long flight over western Iraq and western Syria. Finally, as night descended over the Holy Land, there appeared the lights of the Lebanese capital

(Continued on page 48)



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## SENATORS' ROUND-THE-WORLD JOURNEY

(Continued from page 46)

far below—shimmering like thousands of blue-white diamonds, sapphires and rubies set in a diadem to crown the harbors of Beirut, Tripoli and Sidon (ancient Tyre).

Lebanon at the beginning of Holy Week!

Shortly after sunrise on the following morning members of the party traveled by car across the Lebanese mountains to Balbek, site of the ruins of the famed and ancient temple of Jupiter; and thence to Damascus, the Syrian capital, for discussions with the United States Minister to Syria Cavenish W. Cannon. The Syrian Prime Minister, the Right Honorable Nazim el-Kodsi, joined the group at the Minister's Residence for luncheon and a later discussion concerning Syria's role in UNO, certain economic aspects of the country's position today in the Near East including the Point 4 Program and various aspects of the refugee problem confronting Syria and most of the Arab states today.

The following morning the delegation left for Jerusalem where it was the guest of United States Consul-General Raleigh A. Gibson. Christmas Eve was spent in Bethlehem attending midnight services at the Church of the Nativity. Immediately afterwards conferences were held in Beirut, capital of Lebanon, on the refugee problem with United States Minister to the UN Advisory Committee for Refugees in the Near East, John B. Blandford, Jr., and Lowell C. Pinkerton, U. S. Minister in Lebanon.

Subsequently there was occasion to examine, first-hand, conditions in certain Arab refugee camps. This is one of the great human problems of today crying out for settlement. In Syria and Lebanon, in the hills of Judea and Samaria, in the Gaza region of Philistia, in the Suez Canal district of Egypt, in the Jordan Valley north and south of Jericho, in the highlands of Ammon and Gilead in Trans-Jordan, and even in Israel this problem today raises its ugly head—a great horde of Arabic-speaking men, women and children, the majority homeless, hungry, or living on subsistence rations. Many of these refugees dwell in caves or vast-sprawling tent-cities. Close to a million sick and starving human beings have suffered dislocation of their lives as a result, ironically enough, of war in the "Holy land"!

Here, too, is fruitful soil for the planting, nourishment, rapid growth and harvest of Communism. An approximation of the numbers of refugees located in various parts of the Near East places 83-88,000 of them in Syria, 130,000 in Lebanon, 500,000 in Trans-Jordan and 200,000 in Southern Palestine. Surveys show that most of these refugees would like to return to their former homes, and also that a very considerable number of them feel bitter about treatment they have received, especially their loss of homes, belongings, occupations and even the incentive for going on living.

### *Refugee Problems Far From Solved*

Especially is the food problem serious. Currently approximately two dollars per month per refugee is the food cost. Some 1700 calories a day constitute the miserably low subsistence level now maintained. Although health conditions are better in some refugee camps than they once were, the fact remains that much improvement is required. Since there is no privacy for them, few of the refugees are content with their present life in most of the resettlement areas. The problem is most acute in Trans-Jordan, where there are half a million refugees and there appears to be little hope of resettling more than 100,000 of them.

The refugee situation in the Middle East and the Near East, despite the earnest efforts of those charged with its on-the-spot direction, is deteriorating rapidly as "margins" (savings, jewels and other belongings of the refugees) are up. Some 20,000 persons, most of whose resources had

been spent, applied in the past year for resettlement in miserable refugee camps.

In 1948-49 the refugees were fed and housed by a United Nations relief fund. Actual distribution of food, clothing, medical supplies and tentage was undertaken by several charitable organizations; the League of Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the American Friends Service Committee.

In December 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations determined that those refugees who chose to return to their homes in Palestine should be free to do so. Others not choosing to return should receive compensation from

Israel for their lost or abandoned property. However, this resolution has not been implemented as far as the refugees are concerned.

The General Assembly provided a budget of \$54 million for the Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, founded in 1950 to take over the work of its predecessors, for the eighteen months ending June 30, 1951. The United States Congress has appropriated \$27½ million as the United States share. Funds have also been received from Great Britain, France and Canada with scattered contributions from other countries.

We cannot overestimate the magnitude of this particular

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from Work  Yes  No

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Occupation .....

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(21)

• NATION-WIDE SERVICE •

Near East problem in terms of human suffering and the need for efforts to solve it. A very critical aspect of the dislocations is the Communist danger inherent in delays in coming to full grips with difficult situations. It was the delegation's view that as far as the United States' contribution was concerned, a most conscientious and able job was being done by United States Minister Blandford and his staff in cooperation with our Ministers to Lebanon, Syria, and the other Arab states.

Shortly before sunrise on the 27th of December, Pan-American's "Clipper" from Beirut to Brussels, carrying a sleepy and weary delegation, put down at Istanbul. Awaiting the group's arrival were United States Ambassador to Turkey, George Wadsworth along with members of his staff and reporters from leading Istanbul newspapers. An opportunity was provided press-wise to compliment Turkey on her splendid record in Korea, where Turkish troops have been engaged in some of the severest fighting of the Korean campaign. These exploits have won the plaudits of the free world.

After the press conference the group had a long discussion with Ambassador Wadsworth. Turkey is one of the leading advocates today of the principle of collective action against aggression. Undoubtedly she is one of the staunchest friends of Europe and the United States today. Indeed, it seems a fairly reliable estimate that Turkey will stand and fight at the Bosphorus come what may. American aid to Turkey has provided economic buttressing to this guardian of the Straits as well as concrete preparation for military defense against aggression.

#### *En Route Home*

Brussels was the last stop of any duration on this round-the-world tour. There able and tested career diplomat Rob-

ert Murphy, now United States Ambassador to Belgium, met the delegation and conducted it to the Residence for luncheon and subsequent discussion with United States and Belgian officials. Our ambassador to Belgium gave every appearance of being glad to be among the Belgians.

There was perhaps less threat of Communism in Belgium than in most countries which the delegation visited. For one thing, Catholicism has acted as a powerful counter-force to Communism in Belgium. For another, there is little unemployment in this country. Besides, the average Belgian has a strong penchant for individualism and private enterprise. The rapid recovery of the country since the end of the German occupation, has also strengthened the dyke in Belgium against any Communist flood seeking to engulf Western Europe.

"Was so strenuous a trip worth it?" Many have asked. Yes—such a journey would seem to be almost invaluable in any effort to see some of our global problems more clearly, to estimate the dimension of our task of world leadership, and to gain a clear perspective of our country's successes and failures to date in this respect.

#### NEWS FROM THE FIELD

*(Continued from page 38)*

carried by Lewis & Clark in their Missouri and Columbia River expeditions, used the dice off an 1880 riverboat. Black and white proof of the success of this venture was in requests from 6,000 children asking for more.

I am not suggesting that young people be allowed to run their small but expert fingers over original Rembrandts or a Rubens, or climb aboard a shaky dinosaur, but as in the

*(Continued on page 52)*



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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 50)

case of the Jefferson Memorial Museum, this idea can be carried through with further benefit to the child—the idea of “personal contact” with the subject they’re studying.

The America 1950 Exhibition has achieved, I think, that child appeal, the proof being that on a certain Sunday the Gallery attendance record was almost broken when hundreds of children and adults poured into the Art Gallery. A thousand were turned away twenty minutes before closing time. This was at the suggestion of the police who were in charge, and who feared complete and utter chaos when the closing bell sounded twenty minutes later—if the additional 1,000 had been let in. It was unfortunate but necessary.

Doctor T. J. Honeyman, the Director of the Art Gallery, will perhaps find his task easier thanks to the American exhibit. He has been trying for a long time to attract *all* people and especially the children to the gallery and to dispel this feeling of awe and uneasiness which grips those not “up on their art and culture in general.” America 1950 got them in, kept them in and they returned. The same child’s face would turn up day after day. Gradually, as the appeal and novelty of free pamphlets wore off, they’d turn with interest to the library reading room, the film strips and the record section with individual booths.

The library reading room had tremendous appeal to the children, particularly the age group from about 12 on up. They could go in, sit down and spend the entire day, if so desired, reading the American periodicals, newspapers and books. And they did.

The music section was extremely popular and the tastes varied. The children asked for everything from Bugs Bunny singing “I Taut I Taw a Puddy Tat” up to and including choral singing. The Puddy Tat song is still running through my brain and will be, I fear, for ever after. Over and over it played and then over and over again.

But the Information Booth where the pamphlets were on display was a favorite spot of mine. All types of questions came, serious and otherwise. It stood in the very center of the exhibition, and there they came to ply us with questions or torment us with their pleas for “bookies.” One wee girl even broke into sobs when refused a second booklet. But she was immediately given one and thus was averted stark tragedy.

### *America Through Art*

One day a boy about ten picked up the pamphlet, “Voice of America” which has on the back page a reproduction of Winslow Homer’s painting, *The Gulf Stream*. After staring at it for some minutes, he asked me all about the painting, the painter and then finally, much to my amazement, asked me what period it was. No art critic could have been more genuinely interested than this urchin. I gave him all the information he sought and sent him to the library for a book on modern American painters. Another wee boy asked about the same painting—“Lady, are these sharks dying or just dead?” When I assured him they were very much alive and merely waiting for the shipwrecked man to fall out of the boat, he tossed the booklet back on the desk and walked off with apparent disgust!

Still another boy stood in front of the Information Booth day after day. He would disappear, then reappear and stand

(Continued on page 54)

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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 52)

staring at us with his eyes barely reaching the counter. Not one word did he speak until finally one afternoon he opened his mouth and the words came as from a well—"Mum, what's all these?" When told they were stories about and pictures of America, he merely continued to look. And when handed a pamphlet "with pictures" he took it without a word and soberly walked off. But time and time again he'd reappear with the eyes peering just over the counter and stand there "looking at the American," the lady who gave free books away!

America is still a bit of a fairyland to small children the world over, as it is to their parents; but to the "ageless ones" of Glasgow, it is even more so. To these came America 1950 with its pictures, books, music and films, helping them to understand and know a little better the country they've heard so much of and to which land so many of their relatives are emigrating.

They receive letters from America and hear tales of life in the USA—direct from the horse's mouth. But the personal contact provided by the Exhibit filled in the gaps. They asked for pictures of and information about Detroit, where an aunt lives; New Haven, where a cousin has a factory job; and Tarrytown, New York, where a sister has gone.

Whereas other children throughout the world see Americans, the Scots child not only sees Americans but can talk to us and talk they do. There is no language barrier between us, although I must say that many of the "wee bairns" of Glasgow talk a stranger, rarer tongue than anywhere else on the face of this earth!

The Exhibits Staff from the USIS in London and Pat O'Sheel of the USIS in Glasgow, are to be congratulated for the tremendous success of America 1950. Pat O'Sheel for all his hard work and intelligent research at this Glasgow end; Gwen Barrows, the Films-Exhibit Officer, and Joe Lester, the ring leader, who have strived to put over their exhibits; John Hammond, photography; Paul Weychan, designing; Eric Plunkett of the films; and the girls on the staff who handled so well the music, library, pamphlets and various and sundry questions. The exhibit proved worthy of all their combined efforts.

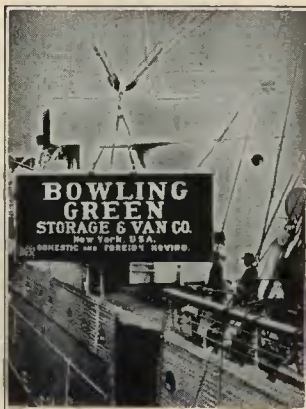
Gwen Barrows has received many letters commenting on the interest, courtesy and kindness of the staff—rare compliments which are not often thrown at all exhibit staffs. And with a "browse-as-you-please" exhibition such as this, the staff had to be even more alert and intelligent in their handling of the crowds that surged in and out every day. And last but not least, anyone who could have and did withstand

(Continued on page 56)

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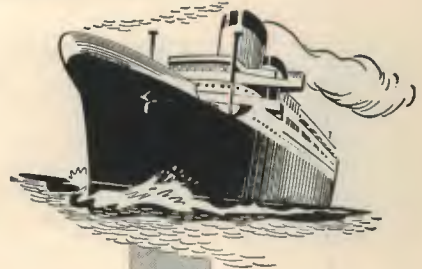
Wouldn't you rather  
drink Four Roses?



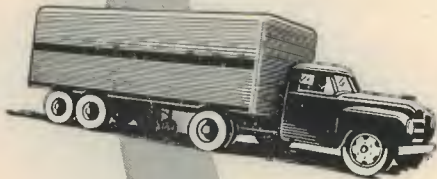
TO STEP UP

# OUTPUT

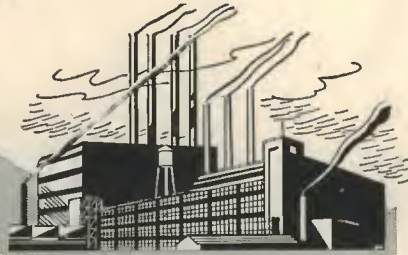
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**NEWS FROM THE FIELD**

*(Continued from page 54)*

the dungeon temperature of the Art Gallery in Glasgow has my greatest admiration. Thanks for everything!

**AMSTERDAM**

The Consulate General's Christmas season was somewhat saddened by the illness of Mrs. van den Arend and by the absence from social gatherings of Mr. van den Arend, who took leave in order to cheer up his wife at home.

Starting off the season was an office party put on by the local staff, who extended invitations to their American colleagues to join them in a few cups of Christmas cheer. The feature of this event was a balloon breaking dance won by Vice Consul Damron, whose "Charleston" kicks kept the balloon out of everyone else's reach.



Gala  
Holiday  
at  
Amsterdam

Later the same evening, December 22, Consul and Mrs. Bonnet, Vice Consul and Mrs. Snider and Vice Consul Niederjohn with Miss Bonnet were guests of the American Businessmen's Club at a gala party in Wassenaar, near The Hague. As a special attraction, a performance of the Royal Minuet was put on, with the participation of Mr. and Mrs. Snider and Mr. Niederjohn (see photo). Needless to say, this modern version of the old dance was performed very gracefully, as may be vouched for by anyone who saw the dance or knows the dancers.

Over the New Year's week-end Consul and Mrs. Bonnet, Miss Bonnet, Vice Consul and Mrs. Snider, Master Snider, Vice Consul Niederjohn and FSS Elizabeth Jacobson joined some Netherlands friends for a three day stay at a resort hotel on the Meuse near Holland's eastern border. Elizabeth surprised everyone by skating like an ice-show star on a pair of borrowed old-fashioned Dutch skates. Less impressive was the performance of 2½ year old Bill Snider having his first skating lesson. Jim Niederjohn started the New year off right by getting up early on January 1 to simonize his famous Ford, the Gray Rose, with the assistance of two of three "volunteers."

CLYDE W. SNIDER

**MILAN**

Consul General Hudson Entertains American National Ballet Theater Group

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the new Teatro Manzoni which marked its opening on that occasion. During their brief visit, Consul General and Mrs. Joel C. Hudson entertained the entire company of over fifty at a reception at their home. Other guests included leading figures of Milan's music circles, representatives of the Milan Consular Corps and the press.

#### Consular Corps Awaits Arrival of "The Consul"

The Consular Corps, along with other members of the foreign colony in Milan, anxiously await the opening of Gian Menotti's (born in Milan) famous New York operatic drama at La Scala. Rumor has it that the production was based on the activities and red tape of an American or British Consulate in Lisbon during the war.

#### Officers and Wives Active in Extra-Curricular Activities

Mesdames Fuess and Wiedenmayer and the Misses Wilkowski and Bello engage themselves weekly in studying ballet under the direction of Signora Melo, formerly the famous prima ballerina at La Scala, who had introduced the Cecchetti system of dancing into Italy, and is now teaching the prima ballerinas of La Scala. They assure us that it is merely a routine of excellent limbering exercises and that they have absolutely no terpsichorean ambitions in public. Meanwhile, Messers John Fuess and Aubrey Lippincott and some of the other husbands keep in trim with badminton, and/or snow sports in the Italian and Swiss mountains. Aubrey Lippincott is a photography enthusiast now concentrating on the details of the Milan Cathedral.

The Timothy Burkes are among the latest arrivals and "Tim" has already established himself as a talented piano soloist at social gatherings to the delight of all.

The writer is active in pastel portrait drawing at Brera Academy.

One of the most popular sports activities here is baseball, which has gained many followers among the Italians in the



Ambassador Dunn with Consul General Hudson and his officers. At Consulate General, Milan, Italy, Jan. 23, 1951. Left to Right: Vice Consul Timothy J. Burke, Consul Julian P. Fromer, Consul John C. Fuess, Consul General Joel C. Hudson, Ambassador James C. Dunn, Consul Aubrey E. Lippincott, Consul Joseph E. Wiedenmayer, Vice Consul John Anderson, Vice Consul Ruth Kelley. Second row, standing: Genevieve Rowan, Rosemary Kuhn, Barbara Carmack, Eleanor Bello, Joan A. Peregalli, Helen Rogich.

last two years. Philbert Deyman (transferred to Belgrade) was one of the founding members of Milan's Italo-American Ambrosiana Baseball Club, and with the moral, financial and technical support of honorary member Consul General Hudson it has flourished. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have never missed a game and he, a former coach, frequently renders constructive post-mortems after each one, which have proved very helpful to the players. Raymond Baine, recently transferred to Rome, played eleven games last year with a batting average of .416. Louis E. Campo of the Consulate staff, Manager-Secretary of the Club, and third baseman, constructed the first score-board seen in Italy.

Plans are now underway for a bigger season this year.

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## Americans Miss Famous La Scala Opening

Unfortunately few, if any, members of the American colony attended the gorgeous formal seasonal opening this year of the famous La Scala opera house. Tickets reached the unprecedented price of 15,000 lire each, or about \$25.00 for the first performance when Othello was presented. Some wives, who had looked forward to seeing the latest Italian fashions of Italy's wealthy classes, were of course disappointed. (P.S. We also work!)

JOSEPH E. WIEDENMAYER

## ZURICH

During the fall and winter this post's attention has been centered largely upon absorbing new members into the family and on the less pleasant business of saying goodbye to departing friends. For a while changes in the staff were occurring with such frequency that it seemed we would have to install a revolving door and resort to something like a station master's blackboard in order to keep everyone up-to-date on Arrivals and Departures.

*Arrivals:* Charles M. Hanson, FSO (a bachelor!); Consul and Mrs. Julius C. Jensen back from home leave; FSO and Mrs. Glion Curtis, Jr., Mrs. Curtis' mother, and the four Curtis children; FSS and Mrs. Robert J. Cunningham and baby Robin. Coming in on Track One soon, we hope, will be Miss Frances A. Usenik from Munich via U. S. A., and Mrs. Vorda M. Honnold, a new appointee from Nebraska.

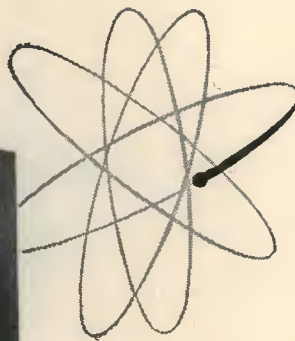
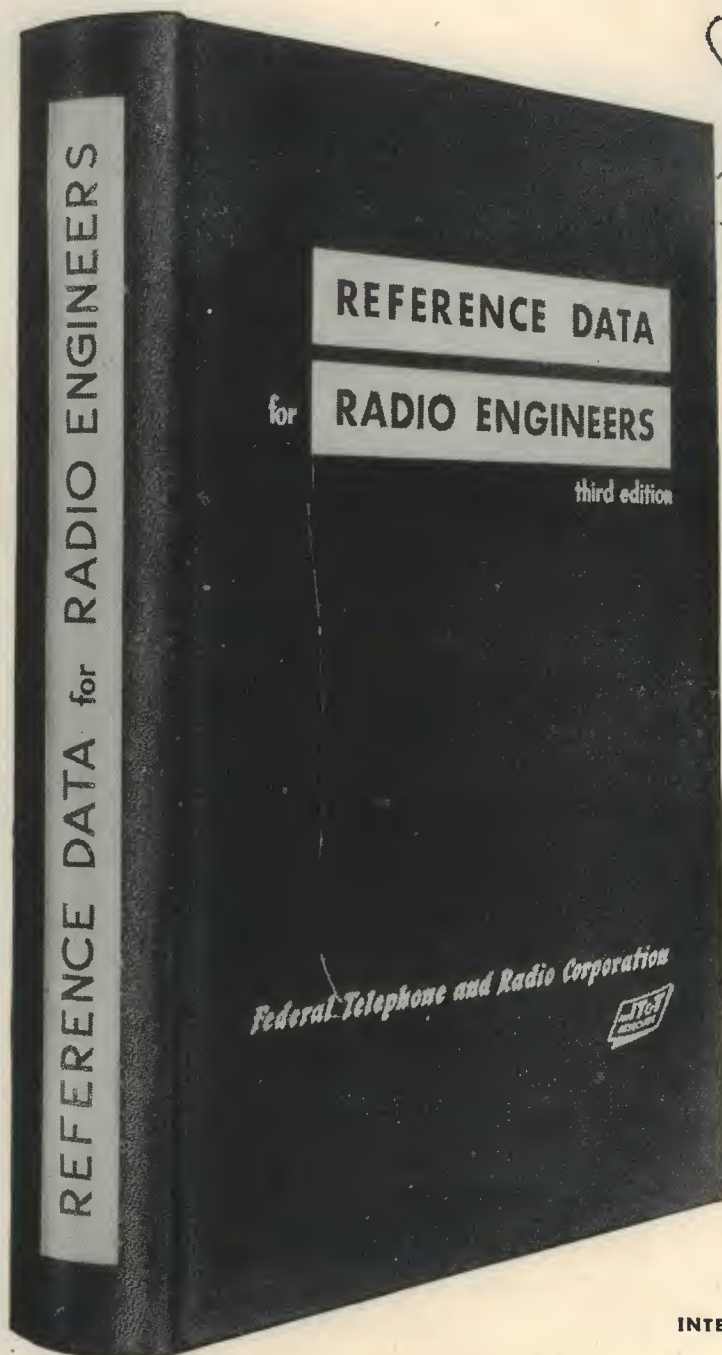
*Departures:* FSS Charles F. Stoppani, whose transfer to Edinburgh has been changed to Montreal; Miss Betty Szyinkowicz, who has resigned and gone home to marry the boy she left behind; FSO Austin B. Cox with Mrs. Cox and three youngsters will set up housekeeping in The Hague after home leave; Miss Hermine B. Knopfli, who will be remembered by many former Zürchers, retired on January 5, 1951, having completed thirty years of service. At a farewell party her colleagues presented her with a gold wrist watch as a memento of their affection and good wishes.

Visitors over our threshold since last reporting have included Mrs. Ellis O. Briggs, wife of the American Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, on her way to Geneva where her daughter is in school; Consul General Maurice W. Altaffer, renewing old acquaintances of his 1933 to 1944 tour of duty at this post; Consul and Mrs. John A. Lehrs from Consulate Basel, Gerald A. Mokma, Counselor of Legation at Budapest, his wife and daughter. Mr. Mokma and Counsel General Kuykendall served together in Batavia in 1926. Consul General and Mrs. George Tait of Antwerp were house guests of the Kuykendalls in January. James Macfarland, PAO at Geneva, paid a "meet-your-neighbor" call.

(Continued on page 60)

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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 58)

There have been some social affairs besides farewell parties, notable among which was the Kuykendalls' party for the Americans of the Consulate General on December 23.

Another gay gathering in the fall was the Thanksgiving dinner dance sponsored by the American Women's Club. The club is composed of enterprising and energetic American Women whose husbands are temporarily or permanently engaged in various pursuits in Zürich, and the ladies deserve a lot of credit for the many and worthwhile activities they organize. The Thanksgiving party was an outstanding success. A hundred and seventy-five sat down to an American turkey dinner *à la Suisse*. (Don't understand why a high-powered chef can't learn how to stuff a turkey. Maybe FS people get used to such things eventually, or maybe we always notice the difference and that's why going home is such a treat.) Anyway, the party was a great success, and the spirituals and folk songs sung by young American men had that real home town flavor. Not least among the features were some hillbilly songs by a young man named Taft (son of a Senator by the same name) who strums a mean "gittar".

The FS Institute's course in spoken German has at last been inaugurated in Zürich after long and diligent effort on the part of FSO Tom Turner. Six scholars rub the sleep out of their eyes early every morning and make the corridors echo with such fine old proverbs as "Guhten AHbent, FROilain! VOLLEN zih mitt mihr inss KIHnoh gehen?" All agree that it's an enjoyable, practical, and rapid way to learn a language. Our bachelor has already learned how to make a date in German (he didn't have any trouble before), and we girls can hardly wait to learn about shopping.

ELEANOR BORROWDALE

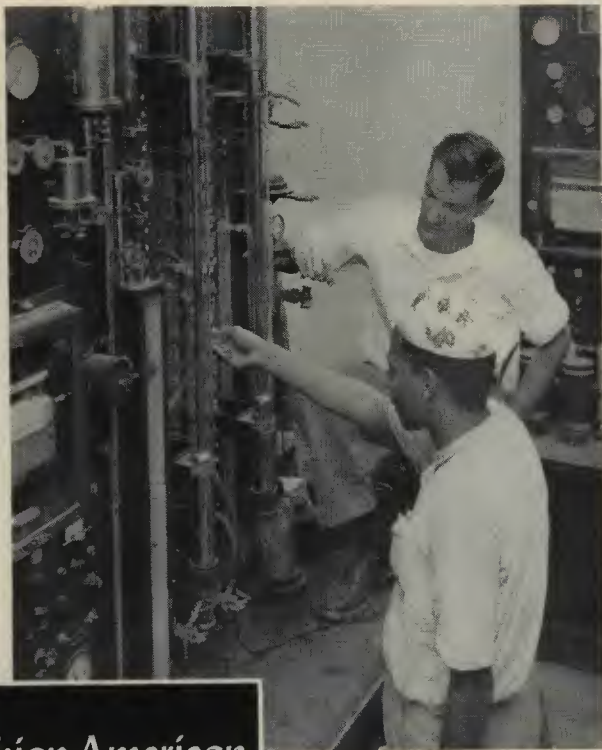
## BELGRADE

In order to compensate for the scarcity of dramatic entertainment in Belgrade, the Embassy organized a sort of "Little Theater Group" and decided to put on a play which would be a morale-builder and provide entertainment at the same time. The title of the opus selected for the first try was "Too Hot to Handle", a satire on the Embassy and life in Belgrade, written, produced, directed, and acted by personnel from all sections of the Embassy.

"Too Hot to Handle" had just about everything but a theater but **Ambassador and Mrs. Allen** kindly provided one by suggesting that the play might be given at the residence on the occasion of a Washington's birthday reception given for the entire American colony in Yugoslavia. A small drawing room in the residence was utilized as a stage, a curtain was rigged up, and a capacity house of more than 100 persons was on hand to see the first night opening. Fortified with good stiff drinks which Mrs. Allen had sent upstairs where the cast was waiting for the curtain time, all the players turned out performances worthy of the Broadway tradition. After the performance the audience crowded around demanding autographs on their programs, and all agreed that "Too Hot to Handle" had made theater history—in Belgrade, at least.

An intermission feature which was by no means overshadowed by the play was a song rendered by **Information Officer Peg Glassford** in a manner which should make **Mary Martin** fear for her career. The lyrics, written by **Press Attaché David Penn** and sung to the tune of "Enjoy Yourself", concerned a maiden's lament in man-short, recreationless Belgrade.

WILLIAM H. FRIEDMAN



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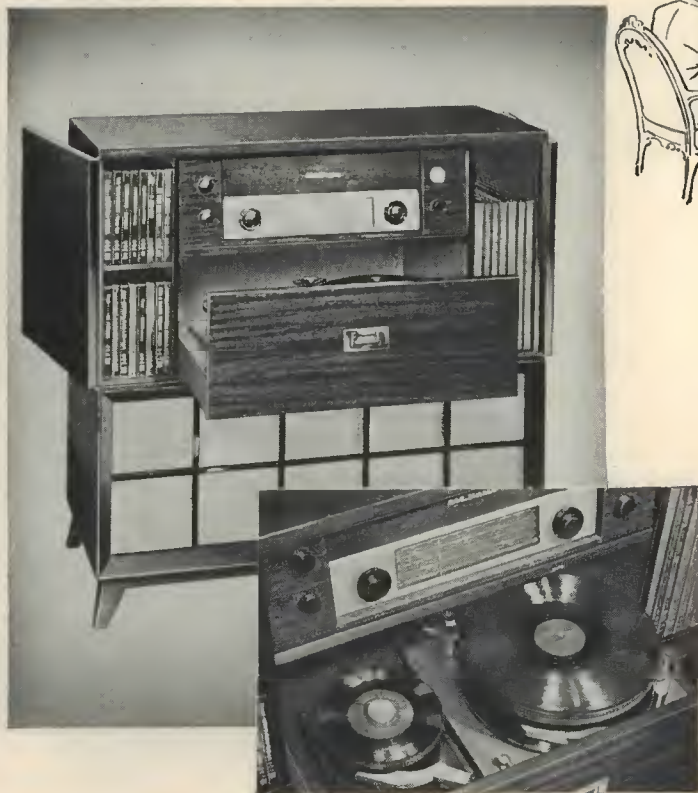
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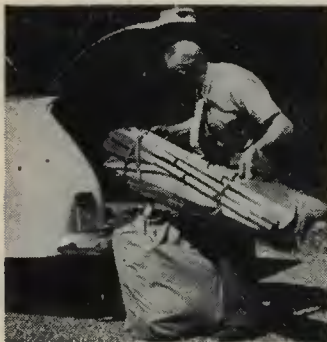
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**THE WEST INDIAN CONFERENCE**

(Continued from page 21)

ence to the world market, farm management, soil conservation, livestock, rural welfare and housing, cooperatives, agricultural credit, etc. Experts in Member Governments and in the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations helped to prepare an extensive and voluminous documentation which was laid before the delegates to the Conference when they met at Curacao on November 24.

Outside observers familiar with international conferences were particularly struck by the genuine interest of the participants, the spirit of inter-territorial cooperation, and the minimum of political bias which characterized the discussions. This common interest and serious purpose resulted in free give and take discussions and, to a large degree, clear-cut recommendations.

**Progress Made**

Two important recommendations as projects of highest priority upon which the Commission took immediate and favorable action were: (1) the appointment of an agricultural economist (probably to be obtained from FAO) to work in the Central Secretariat of the Commission for a year to assist in the formulation, development, and coordination of agricultural technical assistance projects within the area and to study foreign as well as Caribbean markets; (2) the establishment on the British islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent of a pilot project which should undertake soil improvement and agricultural surveys, the preparation of economic land use classification maps, and the preparing of recommended plans for general land improvement in these islands.

Other important recommendations of the Conference were proposals for 1) a special conference of territorial representatives to consider the commercial exploitation of the agricultural potentialities of the area with special emphasis on timber; 2) the enactment of uniform regulations regarding animal diseases, their control and eradication; 3) a comprehensive study of land holdings; 4) the establishment of institutional training facilities for extension services; 5) detailed studies of the subject of rural cooperatives; and 6) the promotion of industrialization with special emphasis on secondary industries based on local primary production and handicraft industries.

The objectiveness characteristic of the Conference was due largely to the fact that the delegates were either responsible representatives of their territorial governments or technical experts in their own right. Although the Caribbean Commission and its auxiliary bodies are limited by the terms of the Agreement to consideration of economic and social matters, it would be unrealistic not to expect that discussions would impinge upon political questions from time to time. Some of the more critically minded delegates tended to stress what they believed to be failures on the part of metropolitan Governments to observe the full letter of the law in such matters as human rights, labor legislation, etc. It was clear, however, that the atmosphere of free discussion which has developed in the West Indian Conference together with the evolution of the work of these meetings has served as an educative medium for many of the delegates and, together with their experience in the local administration of their own territories, have combined to make the Conference a highly responsible body. Although the claim made at the Second Session of the Conference, that it was in effect a parliament of the region is perhaps an exaggeration, there can be no doubt that the West Indian Conferences have become a forum for discussion of the problems of the area of high importance both to the delegates who attend them and their governments.



## RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

### FSO

Butler, George H.  
Kimpcl, Bcn D.

Retirement  
Desvernine, Eugene

### FSS

Addison, Carol M.  
Ainsworth, Wilma Nce Secman  
Andrus, J. Russell  
Angenot, Delphine O.  
Asher, Cleona  
Ayres, Mary E.  
Backes, Bess Ellen  
Barone, Amico J.  
Bergere, S. Patrick  
Bergeron, Albert P.  
Bergstrom, Anne C.  
Berry, Samuel  
Boardman, Francis  
Briseno, Manuel  
Brown, Constantine P.  
Burgovics, Vasyls N.  
Burrell, Florence  
Carlson, Zara M.  
Carrington, Catherine  
Chuck, Fong  
Chung, Harry C. C.  
Chung, John  
Clever, Edward B.  
Cochran, John K.  
Colwell, Elnora  
Coronado, Manuel S.  
Crane, Anna M.  
Curtin, Eleanor V.  
Dacy, Patricia Dell  
De Prado, Lola M.  
Denis, Louis M.  
Derry, Mary Anne  
Doyle, William P.  
Eddy, Donald B.  
Elliott, Rosalyn M.

Emmet, Pauline A.  
England, Mary P.  
English, Charles M.  
Evans, Mason O.  
Farias, Margarita J.  
Farris, Mary C.  
Feis, Herbert  
Ferguson, Charles A.  
Feser, Michael K.  
Flack, Thomas R.  
Flynn, Bernard N.  
Fryer, Bernice M.  
Gaupp, David C.  
Glennon, Thomas F.  
Goguen, Alvida Y.  
Gonzalez, John  
Graves, Jane P. Bonner  
Gray, Walter A., Jr.  
Greenhalgh, Elizabeth A.  
Grove, Bernice P.  
Harden, Frances E.  
Heater, Frances A.  
Heckman, Sylvia A.  
Hell, Virginia E.  
Henson, Frank D.  
Hermann, Irene M.  
Herr, Elinor  
Hoffman, Kurt  
Holbert, William P.  
Holland, George K.  
Horan, Marjorie E.  
Horner, Catherine H.  
Howard, Nina K.  
Hughes, Wohla M.  
Hynes, Kenneth U.

Jakes, Robert  
Janota, Hildegard  
Jelich, Ruth Irene  
Jennings, Dwight O.  
Jensen, Julius C.  
Johnson, Charles F.  
Johnston, Melvin E.  
Katz, Hazel  
Kelpe, Dexter  
Kim, Richey H. R.  
Kim, Robert  
King, Donald S.  
Kotun, Edward H.  
Kryder, Mildred E.  
Lane, Clarissa Hein  
Lane, Robert J.  
Lawrence, Henry N.  
Lewis, Shirley L.  
McAdory, Ethel B.  
McClellan, Margaret J.  
McMahon, Alma I.  
McMurray, Warren H.  
McKnight, Norma C.  
Mabee, Mary Jane  
Matthews, Patricia E.  
Melnikoff, Oleg  
Mijula, Elizabeth  
Miller, William E.  
Mitchell, Frank G.  
Moore, Virginia  
Moran, Richard J.  
Moriarty, Leonore O.  
Noble, Harold J.  
Nogaim, Victoria M.  
O'Connell, Eva B.  
O'Donnell, Mary J.  
O'Leary, Mary F.  
O'Neal, Mildred T.  
Paez, Lottie R.  
Parker, Charles B.  
Passo, Thefma F.  
Pedder, Elizabeth G.  
Perez, Fabiola

Perry, Lily W.  
Perryman, Patricia  
Proudfoot, Nora  
Pursley, Theodore J.  
Robello, Eugene W.  
Rodgers, Marjorie L.  
Roylance, Ward J.  
Rudolph, Rofet J.  
Rulf, Ollie G.  
Russell, Howard H.  
Ryan, Helen G.  
Ryan, Will Carson  
Savage, William F.  
Seeley, Jay B.  
Severy, Rolland D.  
Shelton, Anne Price  
Shields, Robert H.  
Simmons, John W.  
Song, Ok Mun  
Southern, Beulah B.  
Spanos, Nitsa A.  
Spencer, Carey J.  
Steward, James L.  
Strommenger, Helen J.  
Sullivan, Eileen B.  
Tamez, Beatrice J.  
Thorbjornsson, Betty A. H.  
Treul, Vincent R., Jr.  
Trimpe, Ronald  
Vail, Elaine A.  
Vaughn, Edna  
Vega, Carmen  
Von Sydow, Joan H.  
Wakefield, Alan A.  
Watson, John G.  
Wells, Royal Hayden  
Willetts, Chester A.  
Williams, Evelyn J.  
Williams, Dorothy E.  
Williamson, Grace C.  
Wright, Teresa E.  
Young, Edward E., Jr.



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Members of the Foreign Service may be interested in certain additional benefits effective March 1, 1951, which the American Foreign Service Protective Association has been able to arrange for those who are now or may become members of the Protective Association, which will make the plan of insurance set forth in a pamphlet dated July, 1950 (copy available in all missions and consular offices) even more attractive than heretofore.

Members of the Association, except those retired on a pension, while in the United States on assignment, leave of absence or for any reason whatsoever, are provided with hospital-surgical benefits at the rate of \$10.00 a day for any period of hospitalization not to exceed 70 days; plus \$100.00 for miscellaneous charges; plus the same surgical benefits as now apply to dependents, up to a maximum of \$200.00.

Members having their dependents insured under the Group Hospital Plan may continue such insurance for their dependents if members are inducted into the Armed Forces.

In addition, arrangements have been made to increase the daily hospital room and board benefit for dependents from \$7.00 to not to exceed \$10.00 and the miscellaneous unallocated allowances from \$70.00 to not to exceed \$100.00.

The above-mentioned increased benefits are being provided without assessing members any additional charge for premium, as the increased costs involved will be paid from the surplus funds of the Association.

Inquiries will be welcomed and the Association will, of course, be glad to receive applications for membership from all eligible members of the Foreign Service.

## BIRTHS

**HETTINGER.** A daughter, Karen Daphne, was born on December 7, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Converse Hettinger in Paris, where Mr. Hettinger is assigned as Third Secretary of Embassy.

**HYMAN.** A son, David Michael, was born on February 5, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Borrie I. Hyman at Noumea, New Caledonia, where Mr. Hyman is assigned as Consular Officer.

**MCCARTHY.** A son, Kevin Richard, was born March 19, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McCarthy in Heidelberg, Germany. Mr. McCarthy is assigned to the Political Section, at the Embassy in Rome.

**PETTENGILL.** A daughter, Susan Elizabeth, was born February 23, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pettengill in Newton, Massachusetts. Mr. Pettengill is Public Affairs officer in Monrovia, Liberia.

**REINA.** A son, Mario Reina, Jr., was born on February 26, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. Mario Reina in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where Mrs. Reina is an employee of the American Embassy.

**RENCHARD.** A son, Randolph William, was born February 28, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. George W. Renchard in The Hague, Holland. Mr. Renchard is assigned to the Office of the U. S. High Commissioner in Frankfurt.

**STUTESMAN.** A son, John Rolfe Stutesman, was born January 10, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. John H. Stutesman, Jr., in Tehran where Mr. Stutesman is Second Secretary of Embassy.

**WARD.** A daughter, Barbara Anne, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, on February 3, 1951 to FSR and Mrs. Robert E. Ward Jr. Mr. Ward is Principal Officer of the Consulate in Geneva.

## MARRIAGES

**BREWSTER-BLACKMAN.** Miss Mary Virginia Blackman and FSO Robert C. Brewster were married in Managua on February 22, 1951. Mrs. Brewster has charge of the Embassy file room. Mr. Brewster is Assistant Political Reporting Officer.

**BANDONI-McKNIGHT.** Miss Norma C. McKnight and Mr. Joseph P. Bandoni, both formerly with the Embassy at Manila, were married February 2, 1951, in Oakland, California. Mr. Bandoni is now Vice Consul in Birmingham, England.

**GOLDMAN-VISSER.** Miss Emma Teuntje Visser and FSO Thomas A. Goldman were married on March 17, 1951, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Goldman has just completed an advanced training assignment at the Institute and expects to go to the field soon.

**JEFFRESS-ANDERSON.** Miss Sylvia Anderson and Mr. Harry Jeffress were married February 22, 1951, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where the bride had served with the Embassy. Mr. Jeffress is a local American businessman.

**KEY-BOWDOIN.** Miss Julia Irving Bowdoin and Mr. Albert Lenoir Key were married March 17, 1951, in Washington. Mr. Key is the son of Ambassador to Burma David McK. Key and Mrs. Key.

**MAK-EASLEY.** Miss Julia Nelson Easley and FSO Dayton Seymour Mak were married in February, 1950, in Fairfax County, Virginia. Mr. Mak has been at the University of Pennsylvania, where he is taking special training studies.

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