The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 28, NO. 6 JUNE, 1951



FROM THE HOUSE OF SCHENLEY

PRODUCER OF WORLD-FAMOUS WHISKIES

COMES THE FINEST IN CANADIAN WHISKY

Canadian Schenley





There is now something better. Try Canadian Schenley and convince yourself it is a truly great whisky achievement... made with only perfect, aged Canadian whiskies. You'll be delighted by its distinctive, smooth flavor.

To add new zest to your highball, try this recipe
One jigger of
CANADIAN SCHENLEY
Add ice.
Add water or soda to your taste.
A small twist of lemon peel.

Bottled under the supervision of
THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

CANADIAN SCHENLEY LIMITED
Valleyfield, P. Q., Canada

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT
DEAN ACHESON SECRETARY OF STATE
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE
THE COUNSELOR

H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS PRESIDENT
FLETCHER WARREN VICE PRESIDENT
BARBARA P. CHALMERS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HERVE J. L'HEUREUX CHAIRMAN
HOMER M. BYINGTON, JR. VICE CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM O. BOSWELL SECRETARY-TREASURER
DALLAS M. COORS ASSISTANT SECRETARY-TREASURER
CECIL B. LYON
ALTERNATES
THOMAS C. MANN
EILEEN R. DONOVAN
STUART W. ROCKWELL
U. ALEXIS JOHNSON
ANCEL N. TAYLOR

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD

AVERY F. PETERSON CHAIRMAN
FRANK S. HOPKINS
G. FREDERICK REINHARDT
WILLIAM J. HANDLEY
JOHN K. EMMERSON
DAVID H. McKILLOP
JOAN DAVID MANAGING EDITOR
ROBERT M. WINFREE ADVERTISING MANAGER

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

G. LEWIS JONES CHAIRMAN
H. GARDNER AINSWORTH
MRS. JOHN K. EMMERSON
MRS. ARTHUR B. EMMONS III
JOSEPH N. GREENE, JR.
J. GRAHAM PARSONS
MRS. JACK D. NEAL

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

PHILIP F. CHERP CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS E. MELOY, JR.
HORACE H. SMITH
L. RANDOLPH HIGGS
THOMAS S. ESTES
ROY R. RUBOTTOM, JR.
MISS G. EDITH BLAND
MISS HELEN R. NICHOLL
JOHN R. KENNEDY

WELFARE COMMITTEE

WILLIAM O. BOSWELL
WILLIAM E. FLOURNOY, JR.
DAVID A. THOMASSON

This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

The Editors will consider all articles submitted to the American Foreign Service Journal. If accepted, the author will be paid a minimum of one cent a word on publication. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Five dollars is paid for cover pictures. Reports from the Field, although not paid for, are eligible for each month's $15 Story-of-the-Month Contest.

Copyright, 1951, by the American Foreign Service Association.

Issued monthly at the rate of $4.00 a year, 40 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1809 G Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 28, NO. 6 JUNE, 1951

COVER PICTURE: The picturesque crab fleet lies at rest beside Fisherman's Wharf (San Francisco, Calif.). The Wharf is also headquarters for many shrimp and sardine fishermen. *Courtesy Amerika Magazine.*

REDISCOVERING AMERICA 15
By J. Rives Childs

FOREIGN SERVICE BABY 17
By Jane Wilson Pool

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS VIEW AMALGAMATION 19

RATING TRENDS 20
Anonymous

PHOENIX IN THE PHILIPPINES 23
By John F. Melby

THE BOOKSHELF—Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor 28
William E. O'Connor E. T. Harrison Frances M. Dailor
Helen G. Kelley William P. Rockwood

CLAY MERRELL 27

DEPARTMENTS

Letters to the Editors 3

Service Glimpses 21

Editors' Column 22
Needed: America's Finest Young Men
Education for Foreign Service Children

News From the Department 26

News From the Field 30
Story of the Month by Bruce Lancaster

Twenty-Five Years Ago—James B. Stewart 48

Retirements and Resignations 50

Foreign Service Changes 52

Births, Marriages, In Memoriam 56

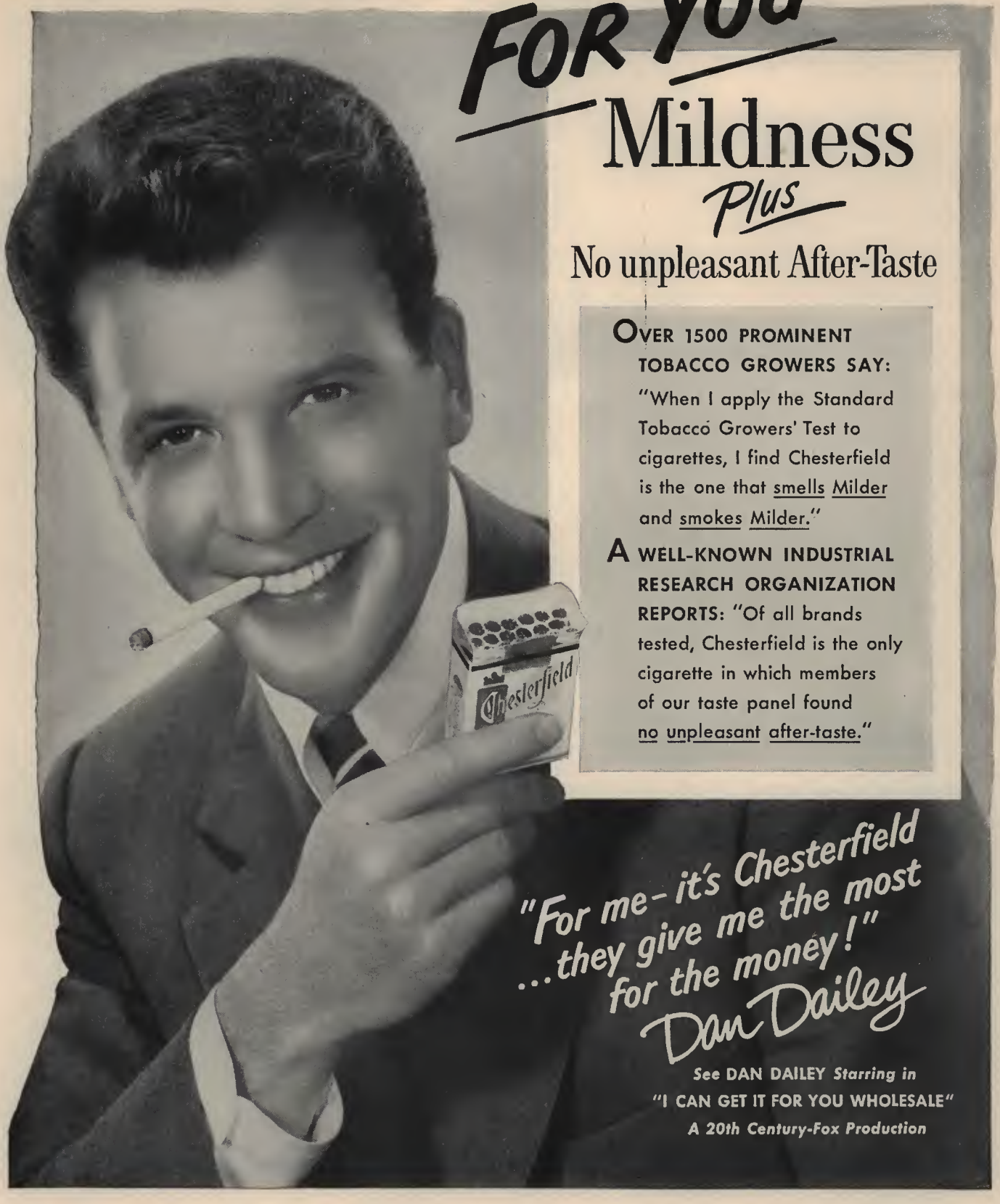
WHAT EVERY SMOKER WANTS

FOR YOU

Mildness

Plus

No unpleasant After-Taste



OVER 1500 PROMINENT TOBACCO GROWERS SAY: "When I apply the Standard Tobacco Growers' Test to cigarettes, I find Chesterfield is the one that smells Milder and smokes Milder."

A WELL-KNOWN INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANIZATION REPORTS: "Of all brands tested, Chesterfield is the only cigarette in which members of our taste panel found no unpleasant after-taste."

"For me – it's Chesterfield ...they give me the most for the money!"

Dan Dailey

See DAN DAILEY *Starring in*
"I CAN GET IT FOR YOU WHOLESALE"
A 20th Century-Fox Production

ALWAYS BUY CHESTERFIELD

Copyright 1951, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Letters to the Editors

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

VETERANS AND AMALGAMATION

May 7, 1951

To the Editors,
American Foreign Service Journal:

In his "Minority Report," a reservation to the Journal's April editorial "The Directive to Unify," Mr. Cornelius Dwyer struck a modest blow for all of us who, having accepted a handicap in age and money to enter Class 6, must now view with mixed feelings the inordinately low age limits being contemplated for lateral admission to an expanded officer corps. I do not contest the need for expansion, nor the corollary necessity for flexible standards; and I have learned from the workings of the Manpower Act to accept with resignation an extravagant tendency to regard prospective Foreign Service candidates as blue-chip Brahmins who must be wooed at any cost. But there is one thing which must not be permitted: that the expansion be made use of by opportunists who could not or would not enter Class 6 by examination. With the age limits as they are now envisioned, it is precisely such a group which, among others, may now become eligible for Classes 3 and 4. The requirement of written examinations for Class 5 will not, in many cases, reach them.

These are the "overlappers" who, by age and qualifications, and in a less wild-eyed period of recruitment, ought by rights to have been admitted only to Class 6 for the work they were to do. As a group they have no preparation or experience to set them apart from those who started at the bottom; but with the overblown Staff Corps become a catchall they have been enabled to do FSO work with better pay and easier promotion. Now, simply through having shirked the hard way, often calculatingly, they may be eligible for Class 4, or even 3. While I have no intention to impugn the motives of an age group in the mass, many among them have consciously awaited just this break; and it would be more than galling if these were permitted to stroll airily into the middle ranks with no more than a patronizing backward glance for the plodders.

Is The Career Principle Jeopardized?

The bonanza period for Staff promotions is evidently about over, but the group I am referring to was able to take full advantage of it while it lasted. Many moved up five and even six FSS grades between 1946 and 1949. A few—probably the more sincere—recognized the anomaly of their position and attempted to enter Class 5 properly, via examination and the front door; but presumably at least some of these did not realize in time that by waiting till they were thirty, or by being in their thirties, they would soon become eligible to set their sights higher, and with less effort. It is interesting to note in the Advisory Committee's report that for two successive years none of the Class 5 applicants was able to pass a written examination.

If I seem excessively preoccupied with the "writtens" *per se*, this owes not so much to the principle of academic discipline involved — though Heaven knows that was ordeal enough!—but rather to the circumstance that those who went through that ordeal also committed themselves to the career principle that "once you're in, you're in," thus losing maneuverability vis-a-vis their free-wheeling colleagues.

(*Continued on page 5*)

Distinguished

The Raleigh ranks with those fine hotels throughout the world that are accepted unhesitatingly by experienced travelers. You can enjoy the elegant comfort of beautifully appointed rooms—The convenience of its central location.

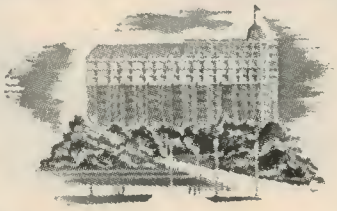
400 rooms; from $5.00 to $8.00 single; from $7.50 to $13.00 double. Suites from $15.00 to $30.00.

☆

Home of the famous Pall Mall Room.

C. C. SCHIFFELER,
Vice President and Managing Director

Hotel Raleigh



Pennsylvania Avenue at 12th St. N. W. • Washington 4, D. C.



A good neighbor pays a call

BRITISH HONDURAS
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
JAMAICA, B. W. I.
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
CANAL ZONE

Regularly, dependably—the Great White Fleet comes calling on the nations of Middle America . . . brings the products of U. S. factories . . . carries coffee, abaca, bananas, sugar back to U. S. markets. The gleaming white ships are neighbors from the North doing their part in the Inter-American trade which helps bind together this hemisphere in understanding and unity.

GREAT WHITE FLEET
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
New York: Pier 3, North River
New Orleans: 321 St. Charles St.
Chicago: 111 W. Washington St.
San Francisco: 1001 Fourth St.



Newest advance in railroading...

ERIE'S *Radio-Equipped* Main Line!

Erie Railroad's *Main Line*—85% of it—is now equipped with *Farnsworth* radio. In clear or foul weather, orders and information can be transmitted—linking cab and caboose...moving trains...dispatchers...wayside stations...even crewmen on foot. This is the most extensive and comprehensive main line radio-telephone communication system ever installed. Soon its coverage will be complete—providing full radio communication between trains and 59 wayside stations, New York to Chicago. 204 mobile units are already in service; 68 more are in process of installation—in addition to 55 mobile and 6 base stations in yard and terminal service. All equipment was engineered and manufactured by an associate of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Comprehensive, practical, fully-proven radio systems are now available to meet the exacting requirements of America's railroads.

INTERNATIONAL TEL AND TEL

I T & T

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y.

For information on "*Farnsworth*" railway radio communications, address *Federal Telephone & Radio Corporation*, Clifton, N. J.

Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 3)

Granted that the coming period of expansion must necessarily be one of transitory confusion: some deadheads are bound to get in. And things must probably become worse before they can become better. It is to be hoped that once the pushing and shoving and jockeying for position is over, the Service will have been put on a sound career basis for some time to come; and that future generations of FSO's may compete solely against each other without the menace of ringers from above. But here and now we have a very vulnerable group who are bound to be hurt in the coming shuffle. Unless their morale is to be destroyed utterly, some provision must be made to protect their rights.

Each of us within the Service will know who in his area are the opportunists; but, will the examiners? I am not at all apprehensive of the presumptive acumen of the latter, but the phenomenon I am warning against is more an internal—almost a subliminal—matter. I therefore feel that the principal responsibility for screening must lie with the chiefs of mission and their deputies in the field who certify candidates for lateral appointment, or with comparable superiors in the Department. The utmost care should be exercised in picking over the critical age group in question—say, from 30 to 35 years—bearing in mind that the successful are to be set over those who are their peers in age and qualifications. Two criteria occur to me: (1) no one should be allowed to profit by *not* having entered Class 6, other factors being equal; (3) and no one should be certified whose appointment will not command the respect of those who did. If some such standards are not adhered to, the unwary who entered at the bottom in good faith, trusting in the career principle, will become depressed to the status of bitter, forgotten men.

FSO

FOREIGN SERVICE MORALE

London, England
May 4, 1951

To the Editors,
American Foreign Service Journal:

This letter is written in the confident trust that the Journal is still the vehicle for the thoughts of members of the Foreign Service, especially those whose life the Foreign Service is and who have in some sense earned the right to be heard. The subject is morale. The Foreign Service has lately been subjected to so many upheavals and storms that it is a cause of some wonder that the cry *sauve qui peut* has not become the dominant theme in all our lives.

The salvaging of Foreign Service morale (one can no longer speak of the old "espirit de corps" which is so largely a "goner") is still the biggest problem facing the Foreign Service, and one only hopes that adequate attention is being given to it by the present engineers of amalgamation.

An innocent two sentences which appeared in the Editors' Report in the April issue of The American Foreign Service Journal are so staggering in their implications that it is nothing short of amazing how they could have appeared with only so little comment. To quote:

> "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."

(Continued on page 7)



Foreign Service Banking Headquarters

In the Center of State Department Activities

With our West End Office conveniently located in the center of State Department activities, at 17th and G Streets, N.W., it has long been the privilege of The Washington Loan And Trust Company to assist countless Foreign Service officers and personnel. Now, as always, we invite you to avail yourself of the complete banking services we offer.

Our Main Office, too, is desirably located in the heart of Washington's business district at 9th and F Streets, N. W.

Whatever your financial requirements, we welcome your inquiry at either office and the opportunity to serve you.

Checking Accounts • Savings Accounts
Collateral Loans
Insurance Policy Loans
Personal Loans • New Auto Loans
Complete Trust Service
•
Complete Real Estate Service
Loans • Insurance • Management



THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

F Street at 9th, N. W. • 17th Street at G, N. W.

Alfred H. Lawson, President

MEMBER: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Reserve System

OLD FORESTER

This whisky is distilled by us only, and we are responsible for its richness and fine quality. Its elegant flavor is solely due to original fineness developed with care. There is nothing better in the Market.



BOTTLED IN BOND • KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY • 86 PROOF

AS IT SAYS ON THE LABEL:

"There is nothing better in the Market."

Embassy and consular personnel may purchase Old Forester FREE OF DUTY.
For information, write or cable us, or see your local Old Forester distributor.

BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERS CORPORATION • AT LOUISVILLE IN KENTUCKY

Export Division: 89 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y. Cable: Exforester

Letters to the Editors

(*Continued from page 5*)

To all those raised in the spirit and traditions of the career Foreign Service, it has been a *sine qua non* to be prepared under most forseeable conditions to take any and all assignments without question. It might be courier work flying between dank Equatorial points, or notarizing deaths of American citizens at a sleepy resort town, or issuing visas to hard-breathing citizens of some seaport "mill," or examining into the market for plastic shoe-horns at Antofagasta, or guiding some appointee diplomat through the mysteries of Foreign Office protocol at a Red Sea capital, or even such higher mysteries as reporting upon the spectral hues of thirty-odd political parties in some advanced democracy. Almost anything was likely to come our way. We could even find ourselves becoming over-night orators at innumerable luncheon-clubs, unofficial advisers to the Finance Ministers of Republics tottering on the brink of ruin, operators of machine guns and radio transmitters in beleagured compounds on the edges of the free world, or simply changing suits six times a day at some Colonial outpost where the white man's prestige still counted for something.

Assignment Anywhere

This was the heart of the whole matter. We were jacks of all trades of which "diplomacy" was only a deceptively glamorous pseudonym. We did not think of imposing "reservations" except that we hoped, some with wistfulness and some strenuously, that we would not be singled out for service at "penal colonies" (apologies to Bemelmans), or posts notoriously ruinous to health. Was it not enough of a punishment and deprivation to most of us to know that (aside from some dabbling in real estate in Washington) we could never have a permanent home of our own in our native land?

We are led inevitably to other questions. What was the cause of this so-called "cancerous cleavage" between field and departmental officers, of which we have heard so much? If it existed at all, it was perhaps only a poor description of what was essentially a different outlook on life, a different temperament, a different sense of duty, a different spirit of venture or risk and of dedication. Is it accurate to describe a difference as a cleavage? Was it envy that made the difference cancerous? If so, how is envy to be proscribed by the contemplated changes? The result might merely be its transference from a group to individuals—the individuals who in the end for one reason or another would find their hands on the thin end of the stick. The sum of the pinpointed envy of individuals is just as disintegrating as the collective envy of a group.

Is it really "new blood" which the Foreign Service is getting, or is it just water? This is not meant in a derogatory sense, for no one questions the capacity, high purpose and integrity of any of those persons presumably qualified for lateral entry. The point which I wish to make is that the essence of the Foreign Service has always been unselfish dedication to *duty abroad*, with no reservations and no qualifications. This was what set the Foreign Service Officer apart and (God save us) perhaps gave him a certain distinction. It was not snobbery to have been proud of this. It was one of the prime reasons for going on. Everyone else was in the same boat. We admired, and pitied and, yes, even loved each other. It is this group which has been the spear and shield of our country during its swift rise to world responsibility.

Are the planners and administrators not risking the ruin of all this by too soft an attitude towards those who have

(*Continued on page 9*)

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE

J. F. BEGG, INC.

Cable "Begg Washington"
Dupont 2480 1606 20th St., N. W.

Mrs. John Murray Begg, President
Mrs. Elbridge Durbrow Mrs. William W. Sprague

SALES D. C. RENTALS
also MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA FARM PROPERTIES

We will find a house for you to rent or buy
We will handle your property when you are ordered away

No finer way to Europe
—the s.s. **America**

New York · Cobh · Havre · Southampton



Veteran travelers hardest to please are the greatest admirers of the *America*. Comparing her superb service and cuisine . . . her extra-spacious accommodations... the delightful entertainment and solid comfort she provides . . . they'll tell you that no ship is the *America's* superior for luxury travel...nowhere a more spick-and-span, a more exciting ocean liner.

You, too, will agree there is no finer way to or from Europe.

United States Lines

One Broadway, New York 4
912-15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Offices in principal cities throughout the world

YOU CAN SHOP IN NEW YORK CITY
through my
PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE
MANY SHOPS AT YOUR COMMAND WITH NO SERVICE CHARGE

Conversant with sending through diplomatic pouch or United States Despatch Agent.

How to Look Slimmer Wear Silk Skin Foundations
No Hooks No Zippers
Briefs and Panties of Rayon and Rubber.
Girdles—Nylon and Rubber.
Orders of all Description Filled Promptly.

MISS E. J. TYNER

Windsor Tower 915—Tudor City Place (East 42nd St.)
New York 17, N. Y.
Oregon 9-5176 Murray Hill 9-3100
Cable Address: Tynerpoil

TECHNICAL HELP

HALFWAY 'ROUND THE WORLD



to insure the efficient, economical application of Caltex products— for all industry and transportation

QUALITY alone does not insure efficiency and economy. The promise of performance in Caltex petroleum products is part of the complete Caltex "package."

First—Caltex offers quality lubricants and fuels. Second—it offers these throughout the eastern hemisphere from convenient, reliable sources of supply. Third, and even more important, it makes available skilled engineering service that assures efficient, economical application.

CALTEX

REG. T.M.

CALTEX PETROLEUM PRODUCTS



SERVING EUROPE...AFRICA...ASIA...AUSTRALASIA

(Continued from page 7)

qualifications and reservations about service abroad? These people should declare themselves by a simple yes or no. For most of us the decision was irrevocable, and if morale is to be salvaged among those who have already given their blood and spirit to the Service, these people had better not be pampered.

If I may add a footnote thought, which space, not the importance of the subject forbids expanding upon, I should like to refer to the italicized word *experience* in the subsection under "Lateral Appointments," on page 17 of the JOURNAL. This is a word which, if carelessly used, can suggest something quite different from the reality. Actually as a matter of cold fact there is, generally speaking, no substitute for *experience—in the Foreign Service.* Just as experience in salesmanship does not usually qualify a job applicant for a high post in the banking profession, or experience in artillery qualify an officer for appointment to the cavalry, or experience in oboe-playing qualify a man to conduct strings, so experience in most fields that one can think of does not necessarily or usually qualifiy a man for the Foreign Service, at least not in its higher ranks. Experience is, as a matter of fact, *par excellence*, the one irreplaceable asset of the practicing diplomat. The fact that this is recognized in all the responsible literature on the subject in various languages does not make it any less true because we are in the service of a relatively young country.

These thoughts, if they have any validity at all, mean that a tremendous burden of responsibility must be borne by the planners, administrators and examiners of this changing Foreign Service. Let us hope, as we have every reason to believe, they will discharge this burden with honor and success.

WILLIAM F. BUSSER, FSO

RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND MORALE

In the Field
May 16th

TO THE EDITORS,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Of the many statements of fact and opinion contained in the excellent report to the Secretary by the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Personnel, August, 1950, the two quoted below seem to me to be the essence of the factual:—

"More should be done in a positive way to obtain able young persons and to train them to rise to positions of responsibility. The recruitment of competent persons at the entrance level is the cornerstone of the career service.

"In the case of the Foreign Service, present practices for selecting Class 6 Foreign Service Officers attract a high calibre individual. The examination procedure is thorough and free from political influence. It results in the selection of intelligent and educated individuals, generally possessing a high devotion to duty and potentiality for development."

I have been assigned, since the end of the war, to two large missions to which quite a number of young FSOs have been sent for the first-post rotation training. These men were, for the most part, veterans of the armed services and in their middle and late twenties. I have had the opportunity of observing and in some cases supervising the training of these men in political, economic and consular duties, and cannot speak *too* highly of their adaptability, intelligence, resourcefulness and devotion to duty and to the

(Continued on page 11)



A NAME OF

International

Fame



Friendly hospitality awaits Foreign Service men and their families at this distinguished hotel in the nation's capital. Its central location is convenient to the White House, embassies and government buildings. Famous for luxurious comfort, fine food and superb service, The Mayflower is the residence of many noted personages . . . the scene of internationally-important events and the favorite meeting place of cosmopolitan society. Exclusive Men's Bar. Gay Cocktail Lounge.

Completely Air-Conditioned

The Mayflower

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. Mack, Vice President and Gen. Mgr.

HILTON MANAGEMENT • CONRAD N. HILTON, PRESIDENT

The Fourmost Bonds

UNDER SUPERVISION OF U.S. GOVERNMENT
BOTTLED IN BOND



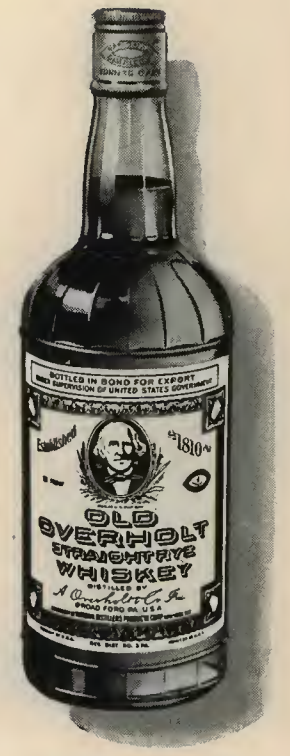
OLD GRAND-DAD
Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey



OLD TAYLOR
Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey



OLD CROW
Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey



OLD OVERHOLT
Straight Rye Whiskey

Each of these great whiskeys represents an achievement in perfection. For pure enjoyment search no further; unmistakable excellence is here, Quality which only sufficient skill and *time* could contrive.

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Export Division, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



ITALIAN SWISS COLONY WINES
DON MERITO RUM

Letters to the Editors

(*Continued from page 9*)

Service which they chose as a career. I have seen some of them arrive at the post with no knowledge of the local language and, within an amazingly short time and with the help of good instructors, acquire a good conversational knowledge of the idiom. With diligent applied training they seem to grasp readily the essentials of the intricate and confounded immigration and citizenship laws and regulations, learn to draft reports and foreign office notes with facility and, with one exception to prove the rule, have the ability and *savoir faire* to make firm contacts with the local populations. Last, and definitely not least, I have seen several of them, and their service-minded young wives, accept transfers to hell-hole posts with enthusiasm and no trace of quibbling.

The Board of Examiners and the Foreign Service Institute have done a superb job in selecting and giving preliminary training to these "white hopes" of the career service. It is truly lamentable that recruitment of two or three hundred young officers at the entrance level did not take place during the war years. If the Service is to have an adequate number of highly qualified officers in the critical years to come, it would appear mandatory that the advice of Messers. Rowe, Ramspeck and DeCourcy be followed to the letter—"more should be done in a positive way. . . ."

FSO

IS OUR HOME LEAVE POLICY ADEQUATE?

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

During my past few years in China and Malaya I have become increasingly aware of the fact that the policy governing home leave for our Foreign Service is antiquated and illogical. Though I was unable to obtain exact information on the subject from my British and French colleagues in China, it appeared that the leave policy of these governments was flexible, length and frequency depending on climate, relative isolation, and other factors prevailing at different posts. I was told that members of these two Services could expect four to six months home leave exclusive of travel time after a period of foreign service varying between two and three years.

In Malaya, where the British Colonial Service is involved, I am able to speak with more exactness. The first two tours of a Junior officer of the Malayan Civil Service are three and one-half to four years each, during which he accumulates home leave at the rate of four days a month. At the end of his four-year tour he is granted six-months home leave plus "voyage leave." When he becomes a Senior officer (roughly after ten years of service), he accumulates leave at the rate of five days per month and spends progressively shorter periods in the country, until toward the end of his career his tours average between two and two and one-half years. At the end of each tour he receives a minimum of six months home leave plus travel time. Because of the conditions currently prevailing in Malaya this policy was altered six months ago for the duration of the Emergency. Officers now receive only five months home leave on a desk-to-desk basis with no extra allowance for travel time. The home leave policy of British and other European commercial firms in Malaya is even more generous.

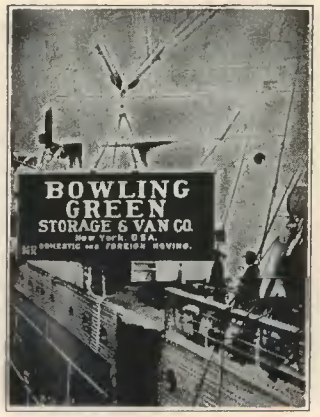
The only American case I can report accurately is that of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. The latter's American employees stationed in Malaya accumulate home leave at the rate of two months a year, their tours vary between two and one-half and three years depending on seniority. The Company's policy is to grant at least six months home

(*Continued on page 13*)

COMPLETE SAFETY

DOOR TO DOOR MOVING THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC REMOVALS in safe steel lift vans, wooden vans or cases.



STORAGE of household effects, Works of Art, furniture, office records and private automobiles.

Washington Representative:
FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY
1701 FLORIDA AVE.—ADams 5600

BOWLING GREEN
STORAGE & VAN CO.
Cable Address: Bowlingvan
248-252 West 65th Street
New York, N. Y.
MEMBER
ALLIED VAN LINES

He Plays with the Future

The little boy's toys are very real to him. He plays at fueling his truck with gasoline from a toy pump. He sails his boat filled with imaginary passengers. His automobile runs on a road crossing the whole room. All the while, he is being educated in a great modern phenomenon—today's transportation.

Through his play, he is learning the importance of fuels, lubricants and other petroleum products which are necessary to run motor cars, trucks, ships and planes.

Right now, Esso's research people are working in their laboratories to develop new forms of petroleum which will be even more useful and efficient. These will help in the continuing improvement of land, sea and air transport. When the little boy grows up, he will be able to enjoy transportation that is even more comfortable and convenient than now.

Petroleum helps to build a better life.



Stop at the nearest Esso Sign for Quality Petroleum Products and Service

Yes! I WANT MY OWN COPY OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Please enter subscription: _____

NEW SUBSCRIBER'S NAME

ADDRESS _____

_____

ORDERED BY _____

Send this card to 1809 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Enclosed ☐ $4 per year ☐ $3 Member's Gift Subscription

Please bill me ☐.



(*Continued from page* 11)

leave (on a desk-to-desk basis after a tour). In Japan the period is only five months because of the temperate climate; the policy likewise varies for Africa and Western Europe depending on climatic and other conditions. My impression is that the policy of other large American oil, insurance, and export-import firms is virtually the same.

In contrast, our Government's home leave policy strikes an observer as a curious relic of an earlier period when little thought was taken of personnel welfare and interests. It is difficult to justify granting identical leave to personnel who have completed a tour in a healthy and civilized Western European or Latin American capital with all its amenities and ease of travel and to those who have served in a debilitating tropical post, an Iron Curtain capital, or an isolated spot like Kapul, for example. It is widely agreed in this country that a European's vitality is affected and his thinking processes slowed down after two to three years tropic service and that he needs a long period in a temperate climate to get back to normal. Our existing post differential system might be supplemented by providing longer home leave for service at differential posts.

Leave Rarely Fits Needs

Even more important is the woefully inadequate period which may be spent at home under the present system. When the Foreign Serivce Act of 1946 provided for leave at two year intervals, there was much popular rejoicing. Personnel serving abroad would now have ample and frequent opportunities to be re-Americanized. But in practice nothing more than a superficial renewed contact with American life and American values is possible.

The typical married FSO must perforce spend part of his leave shuttling across the country to visit two pairs of parents, the rest is often devoted to planning and purchasing for his next overseas post. If he has children visits must usually be hotel-based as most American homes don't expand sufficiently for three or more house guests, he rarely can manage to rent a home or apartment for the short time he really needs it. Psychologically the two-months leave period is inadequate. No rest or relaxation, either physical or mental, is involved, but one continual "rat race" on the treadmill of trains and hotels. In addition home leave is frightfully expensive. The financial burden would be much less if stretched out over a longer period and encountered once every three years instead of two.

Some time ago, I think, a JOURNAL editorial blithely urged Foreign Service personnel to return from the field by plane and then after being "refreshed" by home leave to fly back to their new posts. The spirit which prompted this—to avoid delaying the leave of others—was admirable, but one can hardly be blamed if he turns a deaf ear and chooses to extend an inadequate leave by a pleasant ocean voyage. During a recent leave the only carefree and restful part was spent on board ship. Naturally one is thrilled to see parents and friends again (and "South Pacific" if one is fortunate), but by the end of a hectic two months the relaxation provided by an ocean voyage is almost essential.

I realize that these remarks may seem carping and academic under the existing semi-Emergency conditions. Nevertheless, the Department should not be prevented by current obstacles from planning for the long-range betterment of the Service. I would suggest the establishment of a committee to examine the problem of home leave in its entirety. Such a group could make a complete and systematic analysis of the leave systems of other governments and of American and foreign commercial firms operating abroad. It could

(*Continued on page* 56)

Wouldn't you rather drink Four Roses?

MEMORANDUM

June 20, 1951

To: Journal Readers

From: The Editor

Subject: Subscriptions

Is this your copy of the Journal you're reading?

You need your own copy to keep up with Service news. We need your subscription to make that news complete. Our advertising revenue governs the size and scope of the Journal. And our advertisers are far more impressed by the number of subscribers than by our non-subscribing readers.

Mail the card on this page today! With your help we can bring you a Foreign Service Journal that is bigger and better than ever.

The Editor

Foreign Service Officers and personnel are cordially invited to visit our show rooms, where our complete line of office equipment is on display.

THE W. D. CAMPBELL COMPANY

Government Contractors — Business Furniture
Exclusive Agent for Standard Desks and Gunlocke Chairs

1014 15TH ST., N. W. (Investment Building)
Free Parking in Building **WASH., D. C.**

NEW

AUTO-LITE Resistor SPARK PLUG

NEW BUILT-IN "RESISTOR" AIDS PERFORMANCE



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



Gives smoother engine idling . . .

—because of the wider initial spork gap setting possible on the "Resistor" plugs. This ossists in burning leaner mixtures, ond reduces misfiring at idling ond throughout the speed ronge.



Improves radio reception

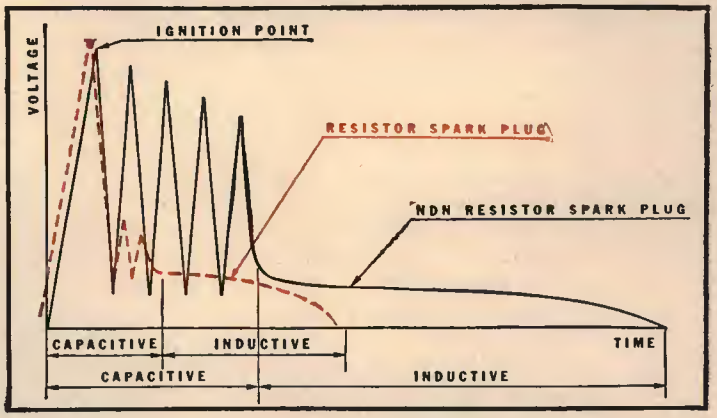
—by suppressing spark plug interference with radio, radiotelephone, rodor ond television reception. (Under 35 mv/m from 540 kc. to 150 mc. at 50 ft.)



Reduces electrode gap growth

—by increosing electrode life up to 200% ond more . . . due to the virtuol eliminotion of the inductive component in the spork dischorge.

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



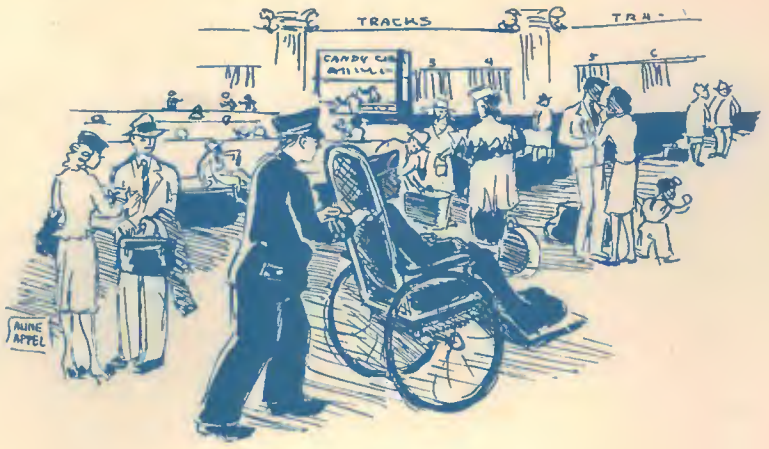
All spark plugs, including the new Auto-Lite Resistor Spark Plug, ignite the fuel on the first peak of the capacitive component. However, the Resistor Spark Plug dampens the remaining peaks so that radio, radar, and television interference is held to an acceptable level. Also, the Resistor virtually climinates the inductive component that serves only to burn away the electrodes on ordinary plugs. The gap life of the plug is thus increased, making possible wider initial gap settings.

THE ELECTRIC AUTO-LITE COMPANY

Export Division

Chrysler Building New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

Rediscovering America



By Ambassador J. Rives Childs

After many years abroad I had long harbored the notion of making a complete swing around the United States by train to discover my own country. The opportunity, which involved nearly 8,000 miles of train travel (travel costs just under $350) came last December between assignments when I made a clock-wise circuit of the United States starting one cold, windy night, by boarding the "Crescent Limited" at Alexandria, Virginia.

The trip had gotten off to a most inauspicious start. A wild-cat strike of switchmen broke out a week before my departure and was only lifted on the day I was scheduled to leave. By that time the railroad yards were so hopelessly snarled that passengers on through trains south and west out of Washington had to be shifted by bus to stations in the suburbs to board their trains. While waiting in the station and in the biting cold on the platform, the first of many revelations of changes in the United States during the past five years was impressed upon me. This concerned inter-racial relations, which as a Virginian, had weighed upon me in my work abroad. What was new to me was the indiscriminate mingling of white and colored passengers in the White and Colored Waiting Rooms, something which would have been unheard of in the South a little while ago. That was not all. I saw a white railroad employee pushing a negro soldier in a wheel chair—another revolutionary development for my native state. I seemed the only one present who gave it a second thought, no one else seeming in the least bit self-conscious or appearing to notice anything unusual. To me this unconcern was decidedly to the good and I felt reassured.

Strangers Make Friends Easily

My conversation with a passenger representative of the Southern Railway on the seat beside me in the bus from Washington to Alexandria impressed me with one notable characteristic of my fellow countrymen: the tendency to open up to strangers in a way that no European would think of. In the half hour of our ride I was given a circumstantial account of an assault committed upon him some weeks previously by a young hoodlum in Washington which had nearly cost him his eye and had entailed hospital expenses of some $500. This, at 9:30 p.m., in a public street. I tried to think of some instance of mugging or aggravated assault which had come to my knowledge during my long residence in Arabia but I could recall none.

The Crescent Limited reached New Orleans at 1:30 a.m. The next morning I transferred to the Union Station, checked my luggage and walked over to Royal Street in the French Quarter. As I glanced to the right and left of me in that street of such distinctive charm I thought of what a Frenchman had remarked to me a short while before about America. "Your standardization extends even to the aspect of your streets," he had said. "Whether you are in Seattle, Washington, or Washington, D. C., your main street is identical. There are the same store fronts, the same displays, the same drugstores, the same hotdog stands." At any rate, Royal Street, I thought to myself, is not the same.

Having time to spare in New Orleans I went to the Municipal Court to listen to the traffic cases. Notwithstanding that I took a seat on the front row of benches directly underneath the judge, I could not catch more than a tenth of what was said. Even the court reporter seated directly below the witness stand had to ask several witnesses to repeat their statements. It seemed to me the judge, the testifying police officers and the defendants were all of one mind, to get the proceedings over with the minimum of effort. One had the impression of an old silent movie with the actors making themselves understood by the motion of their lips. The movie might have been entitled "Justice in Wholesale Lots." I suppose this comes about from the monotony of dealing daily and constantly with so many routine cases.



I went over to one of the leading hotels, the St. Charles, and sat in the lobby to observe the passing scene. After I had been seated for some time I asked myself the question:

In what way does this lobby differ from one in Europe or Asia or Africa? I couldn't put my finger on the answer for a while but then it came to me. Half the men in the lobby had their hats on. In Europe the hat is removed at the entrance to the hotel. I noticed also that men would speak to each other without making any motion to remove or even lift their hats. It would be the height of rudeness for two Europeans to meet and address each other, even on the street, without removing their hats or raising them while greeting each other.

I had lunch at the Army and Navy Club and dinner at the Vieux Carre with friends. Gumbo soup each time and in one instance, *pompano en papillote.* New Orleans is about the only city in the United States where one accustomed to the refinements of European cooking can find satisfaction. From my experience it is almost impossible to eat badly in New Orleans.

Westward Ho!

The Sunset Limited of the Southern Pacific left just after midnight. The next morning we were rolling through the scrub country of the Southwest and the following day through the cactus-dotted landscape of Arizona. The fact that a crack train takes nearly two days to traverse Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona is mute evidence of the tremendous distances of our country. A trip West is most useful in placing population, industry and resources in proper perspective.

En route through Texas my eye caught a roadside sign along a main highway which is worthy of note:

THIS IS GOD'S COUNTRY
DON'T DRIVE THROUGH IT LIKE HELL

Another sign I liked was near Auburn, Alabama. It said: "You are going to stop eventually. Why not now?" It did not seem to me, however, the signs along the way are quite as distinctive as they used to be. I still remember one which brought me up short when descending a precipitous mountain road in the West in 1932: "You wreck 'em. We fix 'em."

Friends met me in Los Angeles and drove me to their home at Malibu, thirty miles distant.

Los Angeles is spread over a greater area than any other city in America. After some days spent in and around it I was impressed by the paucity of its taxicabs and street transportation. The fact is it is so spread out that everyone who has any distance to go owns his own automobile. The taxi fare from one end of Los Angeles to the other is no less than $15.

Through 20th Century-Fox, arrangements were made to visit their studios, an immense area virtually in the center of the city. We spent more than an hour viewing the screening of a brief episode in a film. It was a scene from David and Bathsheba in which David, played by Gregory Peck, strides down a stairway. The director, Henry King, spent some little time indicating how David should make the descent. After a few trials Peck gave a performance which seemed to satisfy King. It took something like an hour to screen a movement which will probably not occupy forty seconds in the film.

Far more interesting than the actual shooting of the film was, to me, the reproduction of foreign and American sets which occupy a large part of the area. There were typical French and British streets which, I was told, were used again and again, in successive films, with only slight changes in their make-up. Nothing could have been more realistic.

In 1949 I had spent the night with my hosts in their beautiful home overlooking Malibu Beach. I had arrived in the evening and they had devoted a good part of the after-dinner conversation to extolling the incomparable view which I would see from their full-view "picture" windows the following morning. The next morning when I arose the fog was so thick that visibility was zero minus.

You can't abash a Californian, however. I was assured that fog is present only "one or two days out of the year" and that I had the most unusual bad luck.

This time I spent ten days with them and I suppose we had fog at least half of the time.

My host did his best to sidestep my sadistic inquiries about the normal character of the weather.

"Most unusual" he would comment in answer to my inquiry. "Never seen anything like it."



The next day, upon the reappearance of the fog I would slyly query: "Is this fog or is it the smog they talk so much about?"

"It's fog, all right. We are too far away from Los Angeles to get smog. I can't understand it."

A few days later there would be fog again.

"Having a lot of fog, aren't we?" I would remark. "I thought you said you rarely had fog?"

"Well, you know, it really is extraordinary."

"Humph."

"It is really."

"I remember you said something to that effect last year."

My host arose and began to glare.

"You have been reading too much California advertising, old boy. You Californians can't distinguish the truth when it comes to the weather. You are hypnotized by your own Chamber of Commerce."

•

San Francisco needs no eulogy from anyone. It is indubitably one of the great cities of the world and one of the most pleasing cities of the United States. O. Henry once described Californians as the southerners of the West. He was referring, of course, to the pride of Californians in their State but he might also have been referring to their innate courtesy. Somewhere along the way, I asked a Yankee from New England, married to a North Carolina girl and resident in that State, what he felt most distinguished life in the South from that in the North. "That's easy" he answered. "People are still courteous in the South, even the clerks at soda fountains." A Southerner certainly feels more at home in California and, particularly in San Francisco, than in almost any other part of the United States, with the exception of the South itself.

Based on my very general and necessarily limited observa-

tions it appears to me that courtesy is at its lowest in the United States in the city of New York Perhaps one who has enjoyed, as I have for so long, the exceptional courtesy common in Arab lands, is all the more impressed by the absence of good manners along the eastern seahoard in the United States and particularly in New York.

A few days after my arrival in the United States I addressed myself to one of New York's "finest", who was standing in front of Rockefeller Center, in order to learn where to find a certain street number.

"Would you be good enough to tell me how far downtown is 730 Fifth Avenue?" I inquired.

I suppose my politeness must have been so totally uncommon to the policeman that it threw him off balance.

"Can't you read numbers?" he snarled and glared at me from his overpowering height of some six feet four.

In the great and noble city of San Francisco the taxi driver who took me from my hotel to the ferry got out of his cab to help me with my luggage and gave me a pleasant "thank you, sir" when I tipped him. Gentle manners are so cheap but they seem to be at a discount these days.

American Cooking

We arrived in San Francisco in time to have lunch at Fisherman's Wharf on the Embarcadero where there are numerous seafood restaurants. The view from one of them is a little like that from the restaurants fronting the port in Marseilles. I found the seafood in San Francisco better than any I had ever had in this country. Outside of seafood, however, I did not find the cooking in San Francisco comparable with that of New Orleans. It was in any case incomparably superior to that I had been forced to eat in one of the great hotels of America at Coronado Beach some days previous where the Sunday table d'hote lunch costing $3 would probably have been rejected by any well-fed tramp.

Chinatown in San Francisco is more distinctively Chinese, I believe, than any like quarter of any city in the United States. In most of the shops signs were to be seen affirming the loyalty of the Chinese owners to the United States and disavowing any sympathy with Red China.

For a superb view of San Francisco I took the elevator in the Hotel Mark Hopkins to the "Top of the Mark." There on the top floor is one of the most famous bars in the world, a circular one in the center of the floor, with tables along the plate glass walls, giving an unrestricted view of the city from every point of the compass. Below may be seen two of the most majestic bridges in the world, the Golden Gate and the Oakland.

America's Press

A most pleasant Canadian couple sat opposite me at dinner on the Great Northern en route from Victoria, British Columbia, to New York. I asked them in what most striking respect life in Canada differed from that in the United States. They were hard put to answer but after a few moments reflection they both agreed that the greatest and most fundamental difference between Canada and the United States was in the treatment of the news by the press and radio. In Canada there was incomparably more restraint and less hysteria: the news is treated with more sense of balance, as in Great Britain. I have no basis for comparison myself but it is not the first time I have heard reference made to the over-wrought tones of headlines in the press and the strident voices of many radio news commentators by those Americans who have returned from abroad after long absences.

The trip was a great inspiration, as I had expected it to be. I gained a feel for my country which I badly wanted after such a long absence from it. From all the political dissensions troubling the country, I gained an impression of a people of great homogeneity and common purpose. I left Washington discouraged and pessimistic about the future. I came back with a better notion of the immense strength and inner reserves of the country; immensely stimulated and encouraged and convinced of her soundness. The people generally are suffering from bewilderment at the staggering burden of the new and unaccustomed international responsibilities which have been thrust upon the nation, but the average man and woman is incomparably more interested and concerned about foreign affairs than a generation ago. In every sense of the word it was an unforgettable journey and far more comfortable and less exhausting than I had anticipated. Take my advice and try it!

FOREIGN SERVICE BABY

By Jane Wilson Pool

"Why is a ship like a baby?" We all know the answer to that one! The truth of it is forever soaked in our memories after a nineteen day voyage with our Little Puddle.

She was practically brand new—eight weeks old—when we set sail from New York for Buenos Aires—but I'm jumping ahead when I talk about setting sail, because the preparation for our Ocean Safari took a lot of deep thinking and at least ten years off my life.

To begin with, it was our first baby, and nurturing a Foreign Service Baby after editing the Foreign Service Journal put a lot of strain on my adaptability—meaning the latter job gave me no preparation for the former, the only similarity being they both stemmed from the heart and hoth belong to the State Department.

I knew before the arrival of Little Sweetie that we were assigned to Buenos Aires. That was one run in my favor, that and the fact that I was at home in Virginia to outfit the Caravan. A layette is a simple thing—or so I thought; one just consults with friends and then gets confirmatory advice from the clerks in the shops. Not so at all. To begin with none of the friends consulted had ever traveled with a new baby further than Lynchburg to Warrenton, and the clerks wanted to sell me everything from an electric pottie to a doll house as big as a garage. All I wanted were the minimum necessities to care for the Foreign Service Baby for a nineteen-day watery trip. I had to figure it out for myself. Proud Father was certainly of no help—all eagerness but with no practical suggestions. "I'll look after the luggage—that's my department—and, of course, I'll carry the Basket."

The fulfilment of that first offer of his took some years off *his* life, at least he deserves time and a half for that trip. In his twenty years as a Foreign Service Officer he thought he had traveling down to a science but he admits that doing it with a baby is a new angle to diplomacy he hadn't studied up on.

To start back again to the beginning of our preparations to carry Baby with a maximum of satisfaction to her and the minimum of inconveniences to ourselves *and* our fellow travelers—for the benefit of other F.S. mothers of first

spiggots—I'll begin with Helpful Hints to Desperate Parents.

First—the Carrying Basket. My, it was pretty, and practical too—but was decided upon after several were boxed, delivered, disapproved, re-boxed and returned to the shops. Poor Father kept silent during this procedure. The final purchase was a white wicker basket, lined with blue plastic (Little Sweetie turned out to be a girl—so you just have to approximate in these plans) with handles and legs that folded up like a bridge table. I had to gauge whether it would be big enough to last until I could transfer Baby to the crib in B. A. and to what point Helpful Husband would not collapse under the weight of it filled to the brim with Apple Dumpling and attendant paraphernalia. Your guess would be as good as mine.

The Safari preparations were interrupted, but only momentarily, by the incidental advent of Little Sweetie.

Next came the problem of the best way to mop up the situation en route. The answer to that one was obviously paper diapers. But there the clerks in the babies' departments came forward with at least a half dozen different kinds to confuse me. After trial and error and a month's salary invested in speculatory items (it was a bare market) the best solution was the simple disposable paper ones without any of the fancy containers especially shaped for Little



Sweetie's fat derrière. I bought boxes and boxes but I didn't know my child's capacity—yet. . .

"Are we taking all these blamed things in the cabin?" asked the Man Who Had Traveled for Twenty Years. "This isn't half of it," I answered, dumping his tennis clothes out of the steamer trunk he had used ever since he was at the University. "I'm going to pack her presents in here."

Hot plate, sterilizer, basin, wax paper, oil cloth, orange juice strainer, can opener, nipple bottle, etc. were deftly (in about two hours) packed in a duffle bag, surrounded by boxes and boxes of paper diapers—to give the bag form, I said. Shape, said my husband. Just what we were going to do when all the diapers were used up—for figger I mean—I couldn't plan. We were too tired to think that far ahead. As we closed the bags I couldn't remember where anything was. "Don't move anything," I admonished Harassed Husband, "or I'll never find it."

The sturdy straw shopping basket for the bottles was a brain wave. It contained bottles with enough sterilized water (and a can of powdered milk) to last us for the train trip to New York. I had planned to carry that—but when I staggered as I picked it up, Husband said, "Oh never mind."

And then of course the case of powdered milk (enough to last three months in case Little Sweetie disliked change of diet) added considerably to our three-digit excess weight figure.

We made it to the railway station, accompained hy clucking family, friends, nurse and just crowds of curious onlookers.

The train started—and the mopping up began—and continued, and is still going on. . .

Pennsylvania Station—I'll always remember it now by an elevator girl. She shocked me back to reality. Our Caravan had swept down the station platform and bustled into the elevator. "Your first one, evidently," slurred that Girl. I felt like I did the first morning I entered the hotel dining room on our honeymoon. . . With a screaming and screeching our taxi swerved down Manhattan under the Eighth Avenue El. We roared to a stop at the pier entrance. Nurse and I hovered over Pretty Baggage to shield her from the onslaught of porters. Father carried Basket, meanwhile keeping his eye on sixteen pieces of luggage and wondering where the eight trunks were. We were in a swarm of people entering the wharf.

"Are they traveling with that baby?"

"That tiny thing on a ship?"

"How old is he?"

"Eight weeks", I answered as we edged through the crowd—I was so tired. I'd relax when we got on the ship.

"How old is your baby?" asked the fat woman breathing down germs into the basket. I replied mechanically. Teeny-Weeny slept peacefully, her white ruffled cap askew.

When we reached the ship Husband observed. "Our Little Angel has, according to your answer, aged three weeks from the taxi to the gangway." I didn't even smile. So had we.

We were in the cabin at last with friends, drinks, olives and presents. Husband was showing off his three words of Chinese with Koo, the steward. Nurse was unpacking paper diapers and empty Even-flo bottles. Then we bid her goodbye—with a deep forehoding, I shook her hand.

"All visitors ashore."

On the ship at last. I sat down—and then I spied the array of empty bottles. The stewardess came. I relaxed still further. "Will you help me, Stewardess, with my little baby?" The Stewardess looked blank. "Just give me the milk, I'll boil it"—and the horrid truth dawned. She didn't know a thing about babies' bottles!

I took my shoes off. Worried Husband undid his tie, and we set to work. "An independent unit," I mumbled, as we unpacked the duffle bag.

"Waa-a," screamed the Basket. It sounded very loud in such close quarters.

"Koo, will you get the electrician?" said Worried Husband in perfectly good English—"we need a transformer for the hot plate."

The electrician didn't come and he didn't come.

"Waa-a," yowled Little Darling.

"There's the Statue of Liberty," said Father.

"Oh yeah," I mumbled through safety pins, not even looking up.

Soap suds, brushes in the bottles, clank, squash—I washed bottles in the bathroom.

A piercing, deafening scream from Angel Pie. There stood Father holding Baby and white around the gills.

"Oh God! I hit her head on the basket handle," he croaked.

"Oh dear, Oh dear," I moaned, and the hottle I had in my hand crashed on the bathroom floor.

We were hunting for the gash on her head—there wasn't even a mark—when the electrician arrived.

"You just plug it in," he said.

Diligent Daddy set to work and did those bottles. I was too exhausted to wonder how he could. Adaptable, these FSOs.

That's how we started that trip and that's how we kept up. Bottles bubbling, steam rolling down the walls.

"Blurb," said Little Angel every day.

Then we found Josefina. She "sat" for us while we went on deck for lunch. I took so many deep breaths of air—trying to catch up—that it made me dizzy.

Once, six nights out, en route to dinner (Josefina acting) I heard someone say as I passed by "I've never seen *her* before."

Rio—the beautiful. It's a good thing I'd already seen the harbor. I had cotton in my hand and I was still bending over.

"Eek-eek," said little Lovey Dovey when we took her up to see.

Mosquitos in Santos as big as your fist. I produced a mosquito net, with blue edge to match the basket. Father praised nothing, only slapped his ear.

The paper diapers gave out and the ship's laundry bogged down. "Gee, I wish I had a scrubbing board," I pumped up and down.

Montevideo—back into the bags went the hot plate, the sterilizer, the bottles, and the—and the—with a surprising amount of space to spare.

Buenos Aires. Friends on dock. "Que Preciosa!" A wild search for the lost crate of milk. Not under the Ps. A camera flashed—"that will ruin his career."

Harried Husband's hack at work now. He's completely forgotten how bottles are done. New nurse scrubs and boils. I *play* with our Little Iguazu. Diapers blow in the sun.

"Glug," says the Foreign Service Baby.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS VIEW AMALGAMATION

Over the past few weeks the Department has held a series of forums designed to answer the questions which successive groups of Departmental officers may have regarding the Secretary's recent directive to improve the personnel systems of the Departmental and Foreign Services and to increase the number of officers available for service both at home and abroad.

At a typical meeting on June 8th (for EUR), Haywood P. Martin, Director of the Office of Personnel, began by pointing out that the basic characteristics of the Foreign Affairs service proposed in the Hoover and Rowe Reports exist in the FSO corps. The gradual expansion of that corps would be concurrent with a retraction of the Staff and Departmental Services. Ideally the FSO corps will eventually have the manpower to fill those jobs which can best be done by those available and willing to serve both at home and overseas (dual service jobs).

Mr. Martin emphasized that the transition was being made on a voluntary basis and that it would take several years. Normal attrition both in the Department and the Staff should leave the necessary jobs available for members of those groups who do not want to apply for lateral entry or as FSO-6s. There would be, he said, no arbitrary administrative classification of any job which might force an employee to move.

The meeting was then opened to questions from the audience. In answering, Mr. Martin occasionally turned to Elbridge Durbrow and Arch Jean, Chiefs of Foreign Service and Departmental Personenl, respectively, Arthur Jones of PER, and Cromwell Riches, Executive Secretary of the Board of Examiners, for confirmation of a particular point.

Because of widespread interest in the subject, the JOURNAL is presenting a record of the questions and answers as they occurred during meeting.

Q. *Would it be fair to say that after the transition period, opportunities for Departmental personnel who do not enter the Foreign Service would be severely curtailed?*

A. Ultimately, yes. At "X" point the opportunities for Departmental Officers will be more restricted than at present. But there is no need to worry now. The change will take time and the Department plans to work with the manpower it has. We are merely changing labels. Eventually there will be a change in recruitment.

Q. *Can one apply before the deadline for lateral entry under Section 517 and then wait to take the examinations until his age and experience would assure him a comparable job in the Foreign Service?*

A. Employees who already meet, or who expect to meet, the qualifications requirements for classes 1 through 4 by January 1, 1954, or for class 5 by July 1, 1953, may apply not later than November 1, 1951. Insofar as possible the exams will be so scheduled during the three-year period as to meet best the needs of the individual.

Q. *Will Reserve Officer experience qualify a departmental officer to fill a dual service position?*

A. In general, service abroad as a Reserve Officer would enhance an officer's qualifications and, during the transition period, such service should increase his effectiveness on a dual service position. However, a basic purpose of the improvement program is to provide an expanded staff qualified and willing to serve both at home and abroad. A tour of duty as a Reserve Officer would not meet this objective.

Q. *What standards will be applied in identification of dual service positions?*

A. That is under study now. Final criteria have not yet been established. In general, dual service positions will be identified on the basis of such factors as the value, or desirability, of overseas experience, the existence of common conditions of employment, etc. Positions will be identified through consultation with operating officials in the various areas of the Department. A preliminary study, made about 18 months ago, indicated that overseas experience is considered essential or desirable for approximately 1500 officer positions in the Department.

Q. *Will Departmental employees be eligible for appointment to a dual service position?*

A. Yes. The program will be sufficiently flexible, particularly during the interim period, to permit appointment of either Departmental or Foreign Service employees to these positions. However, as the program progresses an increasing percentage of the jobs will be staffed by Foreign Service personnel.

Q. *What is the outlook for a specialist in the Foreign Service?*

A. Specialization need be neither a handicap for entry nor a deterrent for promotion in the Foreign Service. Many

(*Continued on page* 38)

rating trends

The January 1951 issue of the Foreign Service News Letter contains an article entitled "Rating Trends" which is highly provocative, not only because of the important problem which it presents, but because it lays blame for deficiencies in rating procedures entirely upon the shoulders of rating officers, instead of assuming a share for the Department, which has established the rating regulations. The burden of the article is that ratings have in general proven too high.

The Department has established five classifications into which officers and employees of the Foreign Service may be placed. These are "Excellent," "Very Good," "Good," "Fair," and "Unsatisfactory." The definitions of these terms as printed on the rating forms might be boiled down as follows: "Perfect," "Almost Perfect," "Middling," "No Good" and "Terrible." To follow strictly such a set of definitions it is apparent that the vast bulk of Foreign Service Personnel, ranging all the way from those who scarcely deserve within-grade salary increases, to those who are doing and may have a long record of having done fine but not brilliant work, must be daubed with the same brush of mediocrity by being classified as "Good." Under these circumstances it is scarcely surprising that there is a notable tendency to up-grade the best of the strictly defined "Goods" and, consequently, to push into the highest rating others who do not fully merit the stamp of perfection. Similarly, there is bound to be a tendency to rate as "Good" those who are not really good when the alternative carries with it, through its denial of the within-grade salary increase, a clear stigma of inadequacy.

Terms Need Redefining

As a partial solution to this problem, it is suggested that a redefinition of rating terms be undertaken and that at least one additional step be added to the rating scale. It might then run as follows:

EXCELLENT—Brilliant performance in every substantial respect, in both functional and representational capacity. Leaves no room to believe job could be better performed. This classification should be reserved for an extremely limited number of individuals, who may be expected to receive unusually rapid promotions.

VERY GOOD—Outstanding performance in all major respects, with no substantial inadequacies. This classification should include the bulk of the best individuals in the Service for whom a steady series of responsible positions and promotions is deemed appropriate.

GOOD—Steadily satisfactory performance with no substantial inadequacies. This rating should be given to those individuals who, through constancy, dependability, and regularity of competent output, deserve recognition and promotion even though they lack certain qualities necessary for a higher rating.

ADEQUATE—Meets the minimum requirements of the position. Recommended for within-grade salary increases but not for promotion.

INADEQUATE—Fails to meet the requirements of the position in some respects, although not deserving of removal. Not recommended for within-grade salary increase.

UNSATISFACTORY—Should be removed from the position.

Such a scale would have its greatest value in permitting a separation between the sheep and the goats who are now all necessarily thrown together under the "Good" rating. It would enable rating officers to give the not outstanding but thoroughly satisfactory personnel with an assured future in the Foreign Service a rating which is more than a shade above the place where salary increases are denied.

Although the above suggestion is based on maintenance of the adjective rating system, there is much to be said for abandonment of the adjectives and substitution in their place of a numerical system which, if the scale mentioned above were accepted, would run from 1 to 6. The use of adjectives brings into play subjective interpretation by the rating officer of the words used, which constitutes a block to full acceptance of the definitions supplied by the Department. Substitution of numbers for adjectives would eliminate this tendency and would necessitate full understanding and acceptance of the official definitions before numbers could have any significance.

Rating Patterns

The last paragraph of the News Letter article refers to rating patterns which have been worked out for individual rating officers. While there is no doubt that such a practice can be illustrative, it can also lead to dangerous misinterpretations, the possibilities of which should be carefully borne in mind in examining such patterns. It is obvious from present definitions of the rating terms, as well as from the article under review, that the Department believes the bulk of personnel should fall within the "Good" category, with occasional outstandingly good or bad personnel rated above or below that standard. It seems entirely possible that at a large office where it has proven possible



Do you think H.C. really has eyes in the back of his head?

to follow strictly the Department's injunctions on the use of rating terms, such a pattern might appear. Even this seems doubtful, however, and at smaller offices it may be entirely unreasonable to expect such a result.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that Foreign Service personnel, whether of officer or lesser rank, have been chosen through more highly selective means than

(*Continued on page* 29)



Courtesy Milton Fried

Ambassador Monnett B. Davis (3rd from right) watches as a guard of honor presents arms when he leaves the home of Israel's President, Doctor Chaim Weizmann, after having presented his credentials. Richard Ford, since assigned to Bogota as Counselor, stands directly behind him. Israel's Chief of Protocol, Doctor Michael Simon, is at his left.



Mr. John M. Allison, Deputy of the Dulles Peace Mission enjoys a game of quoits during the duck-netting party sponsored by the Imperial Household Agency at the Imperial Duck Preserve in Saitama, Saitama Pref., Japan, while Mr. Dulles and Mr. Niles W. Bond (wearing beret), Deputy Chief, Diplomatic Section, SCAP, observe his accuracy.

Courtesy Eileen Donovan



Greeting General Eisenhower on his visit to Oslo were, l. to r., Charge d'Affaires William Snow, Lt. Col. Leif Rolstad, General Ole Berg, Chief of Staff at Oslo.

Courtesy William Walter Phelps



Service Glimpses

LEFT: STAFF AT LIMA, PERU

L. to R., sitting: VC's Robert M. Phillips, J. Anthony Armenta (officer in charge), Edward V. Lindberg. Second row: Carlos Luque, Jane Gilbert, Marion Wheeler, Gwen Petitjean, VC Robert A. Hurwitch, Patricia Scott, Marie Lajoye, Maria T. Carcelan, and Claudio Ramirez.

Courtesy U.S.I.E.



Courtesy James E. Halsena

VOA STAFFERS VISIT SINGAPORE

When three VOA officials visited Singapore on the course of a round-the-world trip this fall they were entertained at a reception by the Consulate. Shown here are Mr. E. J. Kerrigan (VOA relay bases chief), Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Anand (Indian information office), Mr. T. E. Bracken (legal adviser to the Asst. Sec'y for Public Affairs), Mrs. Ungku Aziz (wife of a lecturer at the University of Malaya), Mr. G. H. Chapman (VOA Malolos relay chief), and Mr. and Mrs. Saardon bin Haji Zubir (prominent Malay lawyer and legislator).

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 28 JUNE, 1951 No. 6

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
1809 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
Subscription—$4.00 a year

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.

NEEDED: AMERICA'S ABLEST YOUNG MEN

The Department has embarked upon a new program designed greatly to increase the number of candidates for the Class 6 written examinations in order to make possible substantially larger appointments in 1952. Faculty representatives, who have been briefed at regional conferences on the Foreign Service as a career, will be appointed in as many as possible of the colleges which feed graduates into the Foreign Service. Some of the faculty representatives will be men who have themselves served in the Department or Foreign Service, and most of the rest will be members of social science faculties. It is expected that such agents will be appointed in more than 100 colleges, and that they will serve as important sources of recruitment information on behalf of the Board of Examiners.

Some such active campaign is urgently needed. The number of candidates who have taken the written examination has fallen off from nearly 1300 in 1947 to 807 in 1950. The reasons for the fall-off are various: the delay in appointments has discouraged many of the best potential candidates; other opportunities beckon in a time of full employment; the attacks on the Department of State have discouraged some from thinking of the Foreign Service as a career; and finally numerous Department and Foreign Service reorganizations and administrative changes have created some uncertainty as to the stability of career opportunities. A new factor, not present in 1950 but very important this year, is that of military requirements under Selective Service.

It is hoped, however, that the Department's efforts to increase the number of candidates will be successful despite these drawbacks. At least the first of the above-mentioned factors no longer obtains since candidates successful in clearing the examination hurdles may now expect prompt appointments. The competition of other careers continues, since both Government and industry have urgent manpower requirements.

As for the third factor, it seems inevitable that in times of international tension and complexity, such as our own, those charged with handling the foreign relations of a country are going to be blamed by a confused and frustrated public for the disquieting features of the international situation, even though they did not bring the situation about and are doing their best to find solutions. Because of the nature of their functions, the Department and Foreign Service must from time to time expect to be the target of undeserved attacks, but the type of objective, broad-visioned recruit we need and hope to obtain should not be frightened off by this intermittent professional hazard, but should rather be stimulated by the challenge of the times.

Lastly, one can hope and expect that there will be eliminated at the earliest possible time the administrative tumult resulting from the increase in the positions and responsibilities of the Department and the Foreign Service to meet the expanded requirements of the country's new role of world leadership. The growing pains have hurt, for inevitably the adjustments made have produced confusion and no doubt in some cases discouraging inequities. Yet the very situation which has brought about this difficult phase in the development of the Foreign Service has also immeasurably increased the opportunities for performing highly responsible, interesting and challenging work.

The physical frontier that absorbed the energies and fired the imagination of American youth up to the turn of the century has vanished. Today, however, the United States is pioneering in international leadership toward a free and peaceful world. Literally the Foreign Service mans the outposts in this new adventure. It needs recruits, therefore, as willing as the frontiersmen of the past to face dangers, to resist discouragement and to stand and act intelligently and oftentimes alone. In the Foreign Service, the opportunities for a rich and worthwhile career are there for those who will grasp them. And so are the rewards, even though more intangible than most, in terms of personal satisfaction derived from coping with significant and difficult problems to the best of one's ability.

EDUCATION FOR FOREIGN SERVICE CHILDREN

Not long ago a Foreign Service child remarked to her mother, "It's spring now. Isn't it time to go to another country?" Most Foreign Service children acquire a zest for the life they lead. Their education is enriched by experience and they have unusual opportunities to develop poise and personality. But sooner or later their parents face the inevitable problem of schooling and at this point the glamour of Foreign Service may tend to pale against the job that provides a modern school building a few blocks down the street.

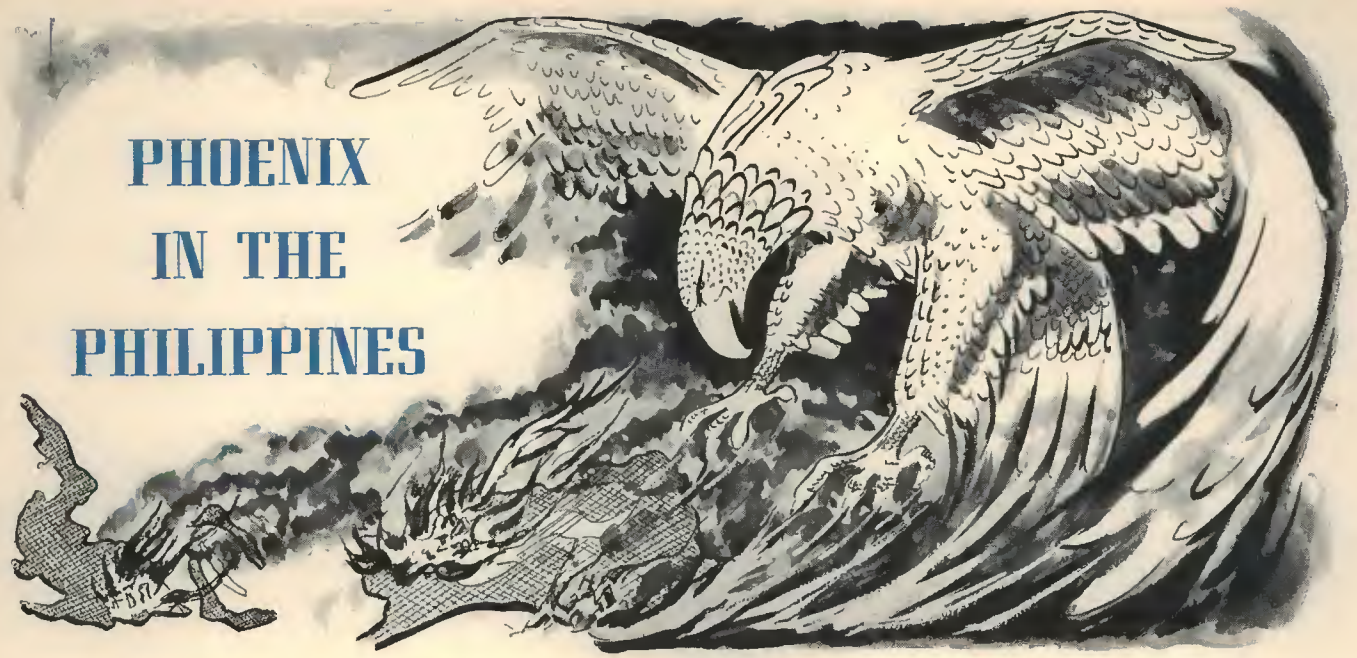
While the children are still at Mother's knee and while amahs and nannies are available, the problems of child education in the Foreign Service are not acute. But come time for slates and pencils and the local teachers, the local little red schoolhouse, and the local vernacular frequently somehow sadly don't stack up.

Members of the Foreign Service will be encouraged to note that the bill "to provide for the education of the dependent minor children of the military and civilian personnel of the Federal Government stationed overseas" is again before Congress. The draft bill, similar to the one described in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL of last August in an article by FSO David Clark, has this year been referred to the Education and Labor Committee of the House and to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee of the Senate. The JOURNAL understands that the bill is receiving sympathetic consideration by the committees and that hearings may be expected in the near future.

Although taxpayers, members of the Foreign Service are denied the advantages of the free education which their tax dollar would provide were they living in the United States. Penalized not only financially, they must frequently accept makeshift schooling, inferior instruction and, as a matter of course, the discontinuity which affects education as well as all other aspects of Foreign Service life.

The purpose of the bill before Congress is to provide allowances which would make possible an education by American standards in so far as possible and at a cost comparable to that required in the United States. The allowances would be granted only for primary and secondary school educa-

(*Continued on page* 27)



PHOENIX IN THE PHILIPPINES

by John F. Melby

When war receded from the Philippine shores in 1945, the residue and the consequences of that war to Philippine economy and to the Philippine people were such as to have appalled even the most hardened cynic. Three years of Japanese occupation and brutality had shattered the very foundations of Philippine society; the fighting which attended the American reconquest of the islands had destroyed property to an extent whose only parallel was in Eastern Europe. Public buildings, schools, churches, homes, business establishments, factories, roads, ports, harbor installations—all the physical attributes of a society—were little more than rubble piles. Destruction was not confined to urban centers. It was equally true of villages and rural areas throughout the islands wherever the contending armies and guerrilla units had marched and fought and died—over most of the productive regions. In brief, a whole country and a whole society had to be rebuilt.

American aid for Philippine rehabilitation took a variety of forms. Among the more significant were post-war civilian relief, reconstruction by the American Army, war damage payments, redemption of guerrilla currency, a budgetary loan, technical advice and assistance, large-scale expenditures hy the American Armed Services during the period of our post-war occupation, Veterans Administration payments, recognition of Philippine guerrillas, and establishment of the Philippine Rehabilitation Agencies. These programs made available to the Philippine Government during the first five years of its independence one and one-half billion dollars in United States dollar exchange. Although a relatively small portion of this sum was direct aid to the Philippine Government, it had far-reaching economic repercussions in making available important sums of foreign exchange which should have been used for capital investments. Finally, there was the Bell Mission whose report recommended a program for short- and long-range development.

Among the most significant measures undertaken by the United States was the Philippine Rehabilitation Administration. Its success provides valuable data on economic development and expansion in an area of relatively undeveloped and expanding economy. Congress passed the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 two months prior to Philippine independence. The Act embraced several programs. Provision was made in it for compensation for private war damage in the Philippines in an amount of $400,000,000. Authorization was given for disposal to the Philippine Government of U. S. Army surplus property not to exceed $100,000,000 fair value. And $120,000,000 was appropriated to assist in the restoration and improvement of public property and essential public services.

Basic Needs of a Government

It was apparent at the outset that if the new Republic was to be stable and self-supporting, it must have the equipment and the mechanism of government and public services.

Three years of war had largely destroyed the fruits of half a century of cooperative labor aimed at building the framework of a self-supporting society. The cooperation of eight American agencies was enlisted to repair the damage.

Of primary importance were communications by land, sea, and air. As subsidiaries a weather service was needed and the waters had to be charted. To support the mass of people, the development of a fisheries industry was of vital concern. It was essential that there he a good public health service; and, finally, public buildings had to be rebuilt. Most important, the younger generation had to be trained and equipped technically to operate the facilities.

Those who conceived the program wisely realized that, valuahle and necessary as was physical rehabilitation, the human equation was of even greater importance if the mutilated Philippine society was to he restored. Here war had taken devastating toll. Families had been broken by death and separation. Education had ceased. Careers had been interrupted and ruined. Many of the ablest people had been killed. The younger men and women had been denied normal development during critical years of their lives. For three years personal and public morality had been corroded by a situation in which it was patriotic to lie, steal, burn, kill, sabotage, and loaf in order to sap the strength and vitality of a ruthless and hated invader.

Title III of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act was con-

John Fremont Melby has been officer in charge of Philippine Affairs since October 1949. He was first appointed to the Foreign Service in 1937, and acquired a Ph.D. some four years later while on a Washington assignment. His posts include Ciudad Juarez, Tampico, Saltillo, Caracas, Moscow, Chungking, and Nanking.

cerned in large measure with restoring the human damage. Of course no such program could possibly bring back the dead or put together those whose bodies and spirits had been shattered; but it could take a nucleus of the younger generation and give them the technical skills vital to a progressing modern society which they could use in earning the livelihood of that society and pass on to others in ever widening circles.

It is impossible in this brief space to give any detailed account of the accomplishments of the Philippine Rehabilitation Program; but a summary of the eight American agencies most directly involved can give some perspective. Roughly $138,000,000 (a mere pittance as such things go today) were spent for rehabilitation and training programs. Nearly seven hundred young Filipinos have received the finest technical training in the United States and, almost without exception, have made excellent records. The agencies concerned and the work they undertook are suggestive.

1. The end of the war found Philippine roads well-nigh useless. Some work was done by the American Army, but much was left to be done. The **U. S. Bureau of Public Roads** undertook 81 major highway projects and 1250 minor ones, as well as the training of highway engineers who can continue the program. Total cost will have been $50,000,000 of which the Philippine Government contributed $10,000,000.

2. In the modern world aviation is vital. In a country made up of islands, it is all the more so. The rapid withdrawal of the American army in 1947 created an immediate problem of maintaining airways communications services. For this purpose the **Civil Aeronautics Administration** undertook an $8,000,000 construction and operations program in conjunction with a $735,000 training program. In the face of its other post-war problems, much yet remains to be done in aviation.



In Electronics Laboratory, Bowditch Hall, U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, cadet-midshipmen from the Philippines practice receiving Loran signals.

3. To an archipelagic country few things are of greater importance than that the waterways which tie its islands together and provide a principal channel of trade and communication shall be safe and usable. The **United States Coast and Geodetic Survey** has reestablished a comparable Philippine service, brought the knowledge of Philippine waters up to date, and trained young Filipinos who can carry on this service.

4. If the other martime projects were to be useful, the ports and harbors had to be rebuilt. Within a very brief time the **U. S. Army Corps of Engineers** will have completed 23 projects at a cost of $17,800,000. Through the facilities involved pass 85% of all Philippine foreign trade and at least 60% of all inter-island shipping. To meet the needs of the program it was necessary to rehabilitate Filipino contracting organizations and to train Filipino engineers to continue the work.

5. If the facilities available were to be used, there had to be shipping and men to link the seven thousand islands. The war had practically destroyed the Philippine flotilla and greatly reduced the available trained personnel. The **U. S. Maritime Commission** arranged to charter to Philippine companies nine of its own vessels, in addition to the 48 other small craft turned over by the U. S. Army. Perhaps even more important has been the training of Filipinos as deck and engine officers at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy in a four-year course. In the first-year class in 1947, there were nine Filipinos among the top ten percent of the entire group of about 150. To date 70 have been enrolled in the Academy.

6. To meet the needs of all sections of the economy, the **U. S. Weather Bureau** established 45 telegraphic weather reporting stations throughout the islands, as well as 171 climatological weather stations. It also trained well over 100 Filipinos in the United States who can maintain this essential service.

7. The major source of protein in the Philippine diet is fish. The **U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service** has assisted in all phases of this industry in making basic studies, doing exploratory work, advising on the expansion of the fishing fleet from 60 to 500 vessels, and training some 100 Filipinos. Since the immediate waters apparently cannot supply the needs, work has also been done on pond-fishing and off-shore pelagic fishing.

8. Although practically the entire public health service was destroyed during the war, the **U. S. Public Health Service** was limited to $5,000,000 for its rehabilitation work. Its extensive accomplishments include work in malaria, tuberculosis, general sanitation, maternal-child health, venereal disease, leprosy, nutrition, laboratory development, health education, quarantine facilities, and personnel training—this training program, incidentally, was the only one to include women. Literally millions of people have been affected. The experiment in rice enrichment in Bataan is typical. It was there demonstrated that beri-beri could be completely eliminated by the addition of one part of enriched rice to every two hundred parts of ordinary polished rice and, furthermore, that it could be done at an increased price to the consumer of only 25 cents per capita per year!

The work of these agencies was accomplished with only $63,000,000 of the appropriated $120,000,000. The balance of $57,000,000 was allocated by the Department of State to the Philippine War Damage Commission for construction. It covered school facilities for nearly 3,000,000 students, hospital facilities for 3,000 bed patients, and water facilities for 6,700,000 people, in addition to housing for national, provincial, and municipal government organizations.

By no means the least remarkable aspect of this remarkable program, which involved millions of dollars, thousands of direct participants, and millions of beneficiaries, is that it has been carried out with maximum cooperation and goodwill between the two Governments. It has been the object of a minimum of the criticism which normally attends this kind of enterprise; and operating in the strained and abnormal atmosphere of the post-war world as well as in a land which was one of the principal victims of the last war it has never from any direction had cast on it the slightest breath or suspicion of inefficiency, maladministration, or corruption.

Some months before the conclusion of the Philippine Rehabilitation Program it became apparent that further assistance from the United States would be required to preserve and consolidate what had been achieved. To this end, Mr. Daniel W. Bell was requested by President Truman to undertake a survey of the current situation and make recommendations for a future program. Mr. Bell, in his report to the President, recognized that American aid would be most helpful if applied to the development of projects in



Fish nets being repaired on the shores of Manila Bay.

agriculture and industry related to the specific needs of the Philippine economy. He stated his belief that this aid should be under supervision of the United States. He also said that the principal source of funds for the program should come from Philippine savings but that there would probably be the need for American aid to the extent of 250 million dollars over a five-year period, and that part of the aid should take the form of grants for public health, education, agricultural extension, public roads, and other special projects. *He was most explicit, however, in stating his conviction that any such aid program could succeed only if the Philippine Government undertook a vigorous program of administrative reform to increase efficiency, eliminate corruption, and establish financial policies designed to balance the budget and rationalize Philippine economy.* The United States, in cooperation with the Philippine Government, is now proceeding with the implementation of these recommendations, and the Economic Cooperation Administration, having been designated as the appropriate agency, is now beginning a rigorous program of economic development along the lines of the Bell Report and the Quirino-Foster Agreement of last November.

There is a misconception abroad in the world that foreign aid can by itself generate the desired results. The experience of the last few years demonstrates that this simply is not so. Foreign aid can never be anything more than peripheral. It can do no more than give that final helping hand to those people who are determined to help themselves.

In retrospect, the work of the Philippine Rehabilitation Agencies has also demonstrated that assistance to an undeveloped or damaged economy need not or cannot be solely in terms of financial aid, but can best be applied by giving the recipients the techniques and the instruments whereby they can develop their own economies in fashions best suited to their own needs and situations.

Another significant lesson is that foreign assistance should not aim at a standard of living higher than the concerned economy can support once foreign aid has ended. The serious problem which now confronts the Philippine Government is whether at this time it has the resources to maintain and extend the present level of public facilities which have been developed in the last three years. Perhaps some of those facilities have been attuned to a standard of living and a national economy which the Philippines desires and will eventually achieve, but which do not in fact as yet exist.

And, yet, perhaps the most significant conclusion to be drawn in broader terms is something else. When President Truman on April 30, 1946 signed the Philippine Rehabilitation Act he was approving an experiment which he would state in general principles in his inaugural address of 1949 and which we now know as the Point IV Program. The Philippine program is the living evidence of the workability and validity of the Point IV concept for under-developed and ravaged areas. It is evidence that in such areas the helping hand of a friend is little more than a palliative unless it is preceded or accompanied by the technical know-how and the human resources and integrity which alone can breathe life into the material instruments of culture and civilization.

This is not to say that all in the Philippines today is good and right; for, in fact, much is bad and wrong, as it is any place in the world. Nor is it enough or fair, as all too many publicists appear to believe, to seek improvement by concentration on carping criticism alone. Remedy can be sought and found only if the bad is placed in context with the good and in the perspective of evil forces which have swept the world before and now so menacingly threaten to do again. The good which has been done has laid a solid foundation on which to heal the ailments now afflicting the country. The Phoenix had risen from the ashes in the Philippines, somewhat battered and singed perhaps, but still alive and active. Surely this is a tribute to the Point IV concept and the accomplishments of those men, both Filipino and American, who despite enormous obstacles have labored and succeeded in the Philippine Rehabilitation. Voluntary and cooperative effort between peoples for mutually agreed objectives is certainly the most persuasive answer to those who would place an iron helmet over the minds of men.



Anti-smallpox vaccination is administered to a 6 months old baby in a remote district of Manjuyod by a USPHS employee, as family looks on.

Did You Know That?

At any given time, day or night, 49 couriers are enroute carrying diplomatic mail.

The annual distance traveled by couriers is estimated at 10,250,000 miles, equivalent to 411.39 trips around the earth at the equator.

The Pouch Section handled 11,378 pouches in 1932 compared with 118,000 during 1950.

NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



by Joan David

Personals

Former FSO J. CHARLES THOMPSON (who authored "I Was Selected Out" a few months ago) is now headed for the South Pacific where he will be working for a non-government organization. Financially a step forward, the work involves art, photography and residence abroad, all of which suits Mr. Thompson to a "T," of course.

Special consultant to the Secretary, WILLIAM D. PAWLEY, is now touring the Near East, South Asia and Europe to familiarize himself with conditions in those areas.

Former Ambassador to Iran JOHN C. WILEY will soon be going to Panama as Ambassador. It ought to offer a wide range for further exploits of the COL. LINCOLN the Ambassador created while in Iran.

A few months ago we published a note from retired officer BERNARD MANNING asking for the verses of *Farewell to Thee, La Guaira.* Six versions were received; none agrees with another, and none, we regret to say, meets our editorial standards for publication.

The Washington Post of May 6th carried a letter from retired FSO ROBERT P. SKINNER on "Lateral Foreign Service Recruits." Mr. Skinner's thesis is that *if* more people are needed they should come via the usual examination-Class 6 route but he questions whether the way to improve the Service is to "pile numbers on top of numbers in what is already an overstaffed and cumbersome organization."

FSO-on-sabbatical, GEORGE KENNAN, is to be president and trustee of the Free Russia Fund, Inc., which has just been established by the Ford Foundation. While avoiding involvement in political and religious activities, the Fund will aid exiles to the great possible use of their talents and resources.

The wife of retired FSO GEORGE GREGG FULLER was runner-up in the District of Columbia's selection of mother-of-the-year. MRS. FULLER, very active in community affairs here, lost out because she wasn't old enough. The winner was a 93-year-old great grandmother.

WILLIAM H. BECK, formerly Consul General at Southampton, has just completed an eight-month Washington assignment as Chairman of the Korean Claims Board. He started a delayed retirement this month.

The JOURNAL regrets the recent departure of board member CORNELIUS J. DWYER. Mr. Dwyer, author of "A Minority Report" in the April issue of the JOURNAL, has resigned from the Foreign Service to join the staff of the President's Materials Policy Commission. He had been on loan to the Economic Cooperation Administration in London and Washington for two and a half years, serving during the past year as Chief of ECA's Central Europe Branch.

HAROLD HOSKINS, a Near East specialist in the Department, will soon be touring the East Mediterranean countries to help coordinate US planning in that area.

FRANCIS ADAMS TRUSLOW, the President of the New York Curb Exchange who was on one of last year's Selection Boards, has been appointed US Commissioner on the US-Brazil Joint Commission for Economic Development.

J. JEFFERSON JONES, III, and FRANCES MCREYNOLDS SMITH, both of the Department's Office of Dependent Area Affairs, were on the U. S. Delegation at the Barbados meeting last month of the Caribbean Commission, along with Vice Consul A. B. NYREN of the Barbados Consulate.

FS Picnic

One hundred members of the Foreign Service Association, including wives and children, attended the Association's picnic at the residence of retired **FSO and Mrs. Richard Fyfe Boyce** on Saturday afternoon and evening, May 26th. Thanks to detailed directions and assisted by special road signs, the Boyce's place in the "deep south," near Mount Vernon, Va. was found by all concerned.

A very lively ball game took place in an adjoining pasture, which had been carefully laid out earlier in the day, and it was found that neither sex nor age rated any special favors from umpires or spectators.

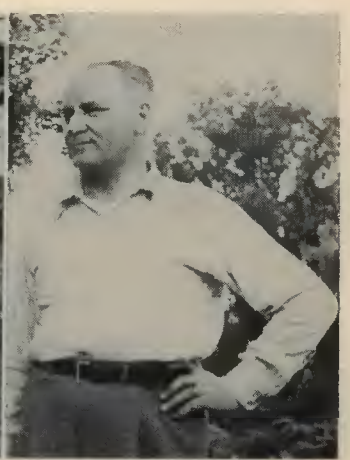
Cold beer, hot coffee and hot dogs were plentiful and although no records were broken, it was observed that consumption was heavy. The barbecue was well attended.



Assistant Secretary Jack K. McFall and Miss Janet Hilliker.



Cheering for the ball players. L. to r., Mrs. Spengler, FSOs Bill Spengler, Birnie Horgan, Helen Nicholl, and Mrs. Grant Hilliker.



Umpiring third base is FSO Herve L'Heureux.

After dark the newly released film GO FOR BROKE was shown on the terrace for the sixty participants who were not obliged by accompanying infants to leave early.

Not Classified

● Apropos of this month's editorial on Education for Foreign Service Children we noted with interest an article in the June 1951 *Corona* (a British-government sponsored Colonial Office house organ) which set forth the problem of bringing up English children in countries with "a difficult climate" and schools "which offer no alternative to sending English children home." The author concludes that facilities for at least primary education at the post should be provided and that "more encouragement should be given to Colonial Servants to have their families with them by assisting with passages" for educational travel. "In this way there would be fewer who are dissatisfied with a life in which marriage and children mean no real home but the constant emotional and financial strain of divided lines."

● The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has put together in pamphlet form the material on amalgamation submitted to it by the Department. It covers the Hoover Committee recommendation, the work of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Personnel, a comparative analysis of the two, and the issues posed by the report of the Advisory Committee. Appendices include a list of those interviewed by the Committee, the employee attitude questionnaire, the letter to the Committee members outlining the task and the goals, plus a statement on the procedure of the Committee. The JOURNAL has obtained a limited number of reprints which it will be glad to supply to those readers requesting them.

● Once more we are appealing to our readers for help. If you can spare your January, February, and/or April JOURNAL, we are no longer able to fill requests for same and would be most grateful for yours.

● This month's births column, we note, totaled nine girls, only one boy. Appropriately enough, our tally coincided with receipt of an account of the increased opportunities for American women in the field of foreign affairs. Of 2,400 American women serving in 294 missions overseas, only 1,500 are clerical and stenographic workers. Eight hundred and ten are in the Staff Corps as translators, interviewers, librarians, welfare and labor attaches, etc. Career and Reserve officers account for 21 each. One of them, MISS FRANCES WILLIS, is the first lady FSO to be promoted to Class 1.

● There will be a Foreign Service Wives Luncheon at the Fort McNair Officers' Club on Thursday, June 28th, at 12:45. Reservations are being accepted by MRS. G. FREDERICK REINHARDT at Columbia 0229. Tickets are $1.75 each.

● NEY'S SHOPPING SERVICE (see page 44) is the only newcomer to the JOURNAL'S advertising columns this month.

EDUCATION FOR FOREIGN SERVICE CHILDREN

(Continued from page 25)

tion; however, expenses for one trip to the United States for the purpose of entering college would be provided. The bill would also authorize the establishment of school facilities when justified by the number of children at the post.

Thus, while the problem of education for the Foreign Service child is still with us, efforts to solve it are being made. The Education Committee finds many deserving candidates for the scholarships at its disposition and must with great reluctance eliminate worthy children because there are simply not enough scholarships. An increase in the number and amount of scholarships plus favorable action on the Education bill in Congress would go a long way toward removing one of the sacrifices the Foreign Service has long exacted.

Having some offspring ourselves, we of the JOURNAL Board are all for Foreign Service children. We think they make pretty good citizens and, in addition to their passports with all the funny visas in them, we think they deserve the chance for an education up to American standards, and, without bankrupting or hospitalizing the fond parents!

Clay Merrell

Clay Merrell, US Consul in Bermuda, died May 8th in the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bermuda, after a brief illness. He was 69.

At funeral services in Bermuda, the entire colony paid tribute to the man who for more than 30 years served as an American representative there. Burial was in St. Mark's Church Cemetery, Bermuda.

Mr. Merrell was assigned to duty in Bermuda in 1920 as vice consul and later became Consul. He was due to retire in 1952.

A native of Nashville, Arkansas, he began his government career in 1904 and spent eight years in the Oklahoma Indian Territory with the Department of Justice. From 1913 to 1917 he was a newspaperman and publisher in Oklahoma and New Mexico. In the latter year he was made the first Associated Press correspondent to Bermuda.



Mr. Merrell received his initial consular assignment in 1918 as vice-consul in Halifax. The following year he was appointed vice-consul in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. In 1920 he was assigned to Bermuda, remaining there until appointed a vice consul at Hamilton, Ontario in 1941.

Returning to Bermuda in 1945 he was promoted to full Consul the latter part of the year. In 1949 he was assigned to Gibraltar and returned to Bermuda in 1950.

Flags in the Colony flew at half-mast in tribute to him, the Bermuda House of Assembly adjourned, and banks, shops and business establishments were closed the day of the funeral.

Among the many tributes paid to the late Mr. Merrell were those of President Truman, Sir Alexander Hood, Governor of Bermuda; and Dean Acheson, Secretary of State.

An excerpt from Secretary Acheson's message follows: "Mr. Merrell's selfless devotion to duty will be an inspiration for years to come to members of our foreign service. The loss which you (Mrs. Merrell) have suffered will be keenly felt and shared by his many friends in the Department and in the Service."

THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor

The Spanish Labyrinth. By Gerald Brenan. *Cambridge University Press, London and New York. First edit. 1943, Second edit. 1950. 384 pages. $5.00.*

Reviewed by W. E. O'Connor

Gerald Brenan, a former British Army officer who has lived many years as a farmer in Spain, first published this study of the social and political background of the Spanish Civil War in 1943. Brenan, during the course of that war, favored the Republicans because he believed that the program of the Left offered the best chance for decent government and a decent life for Spain, yet, though he describes the military uprising of the Right as "wickedness and folly," he charges the Republicans with helping to bring on the uprising by overestimating their own political strength, by neglecting the critical agrarian problem, and by imposing unreasonably drastic restrictions upon the privileges of the Catholic Church, thereby alienating most of the support they had in Catholic circles.

Brenan looks upon the Civil War as an appalling tragedy that has "ruined Spain for half a century." He accuses Franco of using his victory to carry out cruel punishment of the defeated and of handling reconstruction problems inefficiently. Yet, in his preface to the 1943 edition, he advocates the extension to Spain of "lease-lend assistance" by the Allies at the conclusion of the war, chiefly for farm machinery and irrigation projects. It would be interesting to know where the author stands today regarding Marshall Plan or other American aid to Spain, but on this point he says nothing.

Brenan depicts the Spaniard as intractable, intolerant, yet with an innate sense of human dignity that makes him willing to accept a low standard of living as the price of resistance to the regimentation inherent in either a growing industrialism or a stronger central Spanish Government. His loyalties to family, clan, village, and province are stronger than his loyalty to Spain.

This book is written in an unusually lucid style. Considering that the writer was a strong partisan of one side in the Civil War and wrote the main body of the book during that war, the whole study is remarkably objective. The question of timeliness is something else again. The events related are ten years old. The current edition does not cover any events beyond 1943, and is substantially the same as the first except for correction of errors in facts and a new short Preface. This edition, therefore, is not a new interpretation of the Spanish Civil War, but a reissue of an old one. As such, its value is historical rather than current.

Versus: REFLECTION OF A SOCIALIST by Henry Pratt Fairchild, *The Philosophical Library, New York, 1950, 203 pages with index, $3.75.*

Reviewed by E. T. Harrison

The reprint of eleven essays originally published in Journals between 1915 and 1937. The sociological aspects of business profits, war, labor and other fields are discussed. Although of some interest in a historical scene, most of the articles express ideas that have become outmoded during the years which have elasped since original writing.



"Of course, if you're not interested I could stop back sometime when you're out and talk to your husband . . ."

The Law of the Sea, by William McFee. *J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and New York, 1950. 318 pp. $3.75.*

Reviewed by Frances M. Dailor

William McFee, in writing this book, has become an historian but has not ceased to be a teller of tales. His own experiences in the Merchant Marine plus his eye for colorful stories to illustrate his points make *The Law of the Sea* an interesting book for reference or for entertainment.

Mr. McFee states that it is written primarily for the layman, not for the lawyer, and he frequently displays a view of the legal profession which will give the average layman a companionable chuckle. That a great deal of research has gone into the writing of the book is obvious from the detail in which he outlines the inception and development of maritime law and practice. It was enlightening and somewhat alarming to learn that a number of the navigation laws to which we refer derisively as antiquated "clipper ship laws" in reality were in existence in much the same form several hundred years before Christ. They have had their ups and downs but there they are. The so-called "ever changing sea" apparently tends to inspire never changing law.

The cold light of fact is turned upon pirates and privateers, taking the glamour from the men themselves but vesting the subject with considerable color. Salvage is always interesting and full of stories of skulduggery. One of the high points of the book is the chapter which tells of the growth of Lloyds of London from a coffee house frequented by shipping men to the great institution it is today.

For anyone who deals with shipping, this is good reading; also, for the person who simply travels on ships. The latter should get some comfort out of learning from the

book that the fine print he signed on the back of his ticket cannot be held against him if it is too unreasonable.

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller. By Mary Ellen Chase. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1950. *159 pages. $3.00.*

Reviewed by HELEN G. KELLEY

This is not a very lively book. It could be, I am sure, for any family with an attractive and gay person like Mrs. Rockefeller and with six children in and out of the house must resound with amusing incidents and cheerful anecdotes. The author repeatedly tells us that Mrs. Rockefeller was lively, gay, loved wife, etc., and produces evidence in quotations from letters and statements by Mrs. Rockefeller's family, friends, and servants, but the lack of actual incidents deadens the biography. This may not be the author's fault. The Rockefellers shunned publicity and perhaps even when a book was being written about one of them, they still wished to maintain privacy concerning their family life.

The first 100 pages represent the author's "attempt to portray an American woman" and are devoted to an account of Abby Aldrich's childhood, girlhood, courtship, marriage, and her life with her six children (one of whom was Nelson Rockefeller, who served as Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and as Assistant Secretary of State in the Roosevelt regime). This portion of the book is written in a gushing style usually associated with the women's magazines and the society pages of the Sunday papers.

Beginning with page 105, the book becomes much more interesting and is also much better written. This section deals with Mrs. Rockefeller's "contributions over a period of fifty years to our culture" and here at last she seems like a real person. This is the story of her efforts in connection with the Museum of Modern Art, her work for veterans' rehabilitation and her interest in bettering the lot of the Standard Oil workers in New Jersey and the negroes near Williamsburg.

Soviet Politics—The Dilemma of Power, by Barrington Moore, Jr. *Harvard Press, New York, 1950. 503 pages. $6.00.*

Reviewed by WILLIAM P. ROCKWOOD

This is a scholarly analysis by a social scientist of the effect of Soviet intentions—i.e. theory—on the Soviet society—i.e. practice. He tries to show the effect of the communistic ideas on social science. The lack of documented material on several aspects of life in the Soviet Union—e.g. forced labor camps—precludes a definitive answer on such an ambitious study, but this book is a valuable contribution.

NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

How to Get It From the Government, by Stacy V. Jones. (*Dutton, $1.50*).

"The Federal Government has something to offer everybody, from the cradle, at which mother may use a Government booklet on Infant Care, to the grave, which may be in a national cemetery." With that introduction the author then does an excellent job of putting down in simple form a strictly factual, up-to-date summary of the principal benefits, services, and types of information available to the average citizen as a lawful right, how and where to get it, and at what cost. A very practical and useful handbook.

The Miraculous Barber, by Marcel Ayme. (*Harper, $3.00*).

Don't overlook this amusing satire of France in the mid-1930s. Mr. Ayme writes with penetrating wit of the corruption of French business and politics of that era and of the barber, who, while receiving ministers of state at his shop, influences all their decisions.

The Stories of F. Scott Fitzgerald, selected by Malcolm Cowley (*Scribner's, $3.75*).

A collection of 28 short stories, the cream of the crop, with a first-rate explanatory introduction by Mr. Cowley. Nostalgic reading for those who remember the Twenties and an illuminating insight for those who do not.

Return to Paradise, by James A. Michener. (*Random House, $3.50*).

A sequel to the Pulitzer Prize novel "Tales of the South Pacific" told with equal charm and with an interesting blend of strange fact and fiction to entrance the reader.

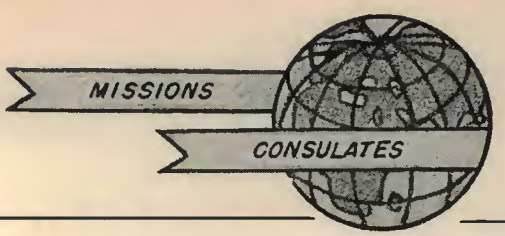
RATING TRENDS

(*Continued from page* 20)

equivalent personnel in most other government departments or in most private business establishments. It is therefore entirely reasonable to assume that there might be a higher percentage of excellent and outstanding work performance than in a general run of professional or white collar workers. Even if it is argued that the ratings indicate "Excellent," "Very Good," etc. by purely Foreign Service standards, this cannot be too seriously applied, for it is normal and desirable that a man should be rated as he measures against his fellow man of similar background and experience, rather than strictly against a Foreign Service yardstick which most rating officers, in any event, will have had too limited experience to apply.

A further factor to be taken into consideration in this general regard is that in smaller offices, particularly under present-day limitations of personnel, there is less room for the luxury of incompetence and therefore a greater pressure for Departmental action to eliminate personnel who do not measure up to their responsibilities. One officer was recently responsible for the preparation or review of efficiency reports on all FSS personnel at his post, a small embassy. He was aware that the bulk of the personnel were placed within the "Very Good" category, with a few "Excellents," a few "Goods" and no "Fairs" or "Unsatisfactorys." The absence of ratings in the latter two categories is the definite result of a conscious and successful effort on the part of the post during the past two years to eliminate, either by transfer or induced resignation, all personnel who were not performing their work in an entirely competent manner. It would be unfortunate and unfair if, because the rating pattern reflects this achievement, it were to be arbitrarily determined that the ratings in general were too high. Likewise, in rating the personnel of this post, a conscious effort was made to compare them individually and as a group with personnel at eight other posts at which the officer served. In this respect, too, they merited in every sense the individual and general pattern of ratings given and would be victims of injustice if their ratings were considered too high purely because they do not fall into a predetermined pattern which fails to allow for differences in general quality of personnel.

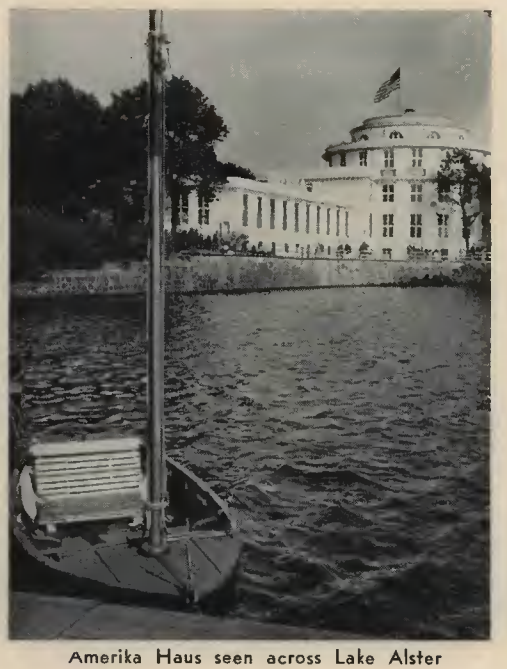
Perfection of any system for rating individuals awaits the unforeseeable day when invention of a Rube Goldbergian electronic device will permit persons to be placed in a machine which by measurement of looks, brains waves, eye sparkle, and all other pertinent factors, will reflect on its dials their definitive classification within the scale of humanity. Until that day arrives the best that can be hoped for is a near approach to the ideal, to be achieved by constant thought, discussion and experimentation combined with a realization that the problem is one to which no entirely satisfactory answer will probably ever be found.



Amerika Haus in Hamburg

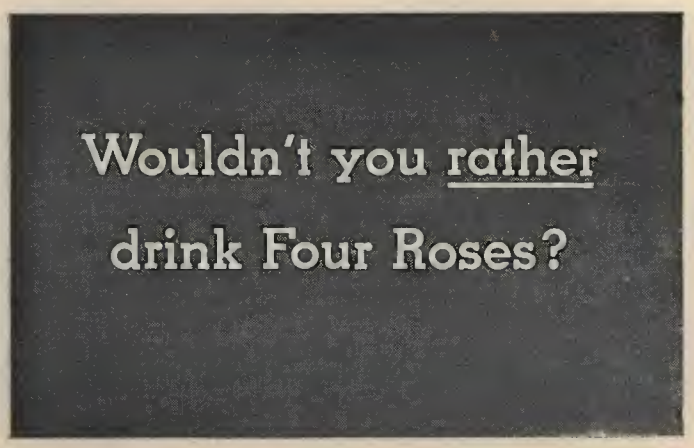
By Bruce Lancaster, FSO

Hamburg's Amerika Haus had drawn its crowd even before it opened its doors to the public for the first time. While under construction, the thousands whose daily passing make the busy corner of Lombardsbruecke and Ballindamm the number one headache of Hamburg traffic police had gathered in masses and clumps. They noted its daily progress with interest and curiosity—and most of them came back to jam the building on opening night.



Amerika Haus seen across Lake Alster

Amerika Haus did not disappoint them. Fresh and light, it stood out in sharp relief against the gray bustle of passing traffic and the drab smoky railway terminal area which comprise its setting on one side. On the other, looking across Lower Lake Alster, it fitted in with the magic of reflections in the water. The opening night lights shone double when the lake's natural mirror caught the eyes of passers-by taking part in that favorite of all Hamburg summer evening pastimes, a stroll around the Alster.



The trend of problems to come was forecast opening night—not a problem of stimulating interest and support but rather one of finding space and time to meet the requests that poured in from a people who were literally starved for information about the outside world after twelve years of Hitler "Kultur" and the initial poverty of defeat. Of course this surge of interest was gratifying to the Haus Director, **Miss Helen Imrie**, and to Consul General **Robert T. Cowan**, who had done so much of the preliminary planning and work in preparation. And they have found that during the months since its opening, Amerika Haus has gained such a solid reputation as a rewarding, yet charming, spot to spend some time that an average of 1800 people enter its doors daily.

American—From Furniture to Freedom

The interior is genuinely modern American in design and decor, and provides in itself a bit of America for all callers, in contrast to the rococo gloom of so many libraries and galleries. The large rotunda usually has an eye-catching exhibit of some sort—paintings, etchings, industrial designs or architectural drawings. These are changed frequently in order to appeal to the diverse interests of the crowd which passes through each day. The theme of the approach used throughout the building, which stresses the twin values of freedom and western civilization, begins here. Its value becomes evident in such comments as a letter from a visitor from Dresden, in the Russian Zone, where posters shout slogans from every wall: "I was surprised and at the same time pleased that I didn't find any political propaganda, either in the library, or in the music rooms, or among the periodicals. I was also surprised that I found something in one magazine about Pushkin, while the library showed the American interest in German music. . . . I shall tell my friends."

There is seldom even so much as an unused corner in the magazine room, which provides a considerable variety of current American periodicals. And the library, with its 15,000 volumes (one third in German) and 500 new titles a month, provides recreation for some and a wide range of research material for others. The public found it hard to believe that books could be borrowed for two weeks for nothing, as even municipal libraries in Germany charge fees for all books taken out. They recovered from their surprise very quickly, however, and soon over 20,000 people were visiting the library monthly, so that an average of two thirds of the total number of books left the shelves each month. Typical comments were contained in a recent letter from two students, who mention the enjoyment they received from books checked out and go on to say: "We are faced with increasingly active Communist propaganda. We think it our duty to work against this and feel that only by propagating such authors as your Victor Kravchenko, André Malraux,

(*Continued on page* 32)

For dependable INSURANCE

in strong American Insurance Companies (there are surpluses in excess of $20,000,000.00 behind our policies), with a record of nearly 50 years satisfactory dealings with Foreign Service Officers, use our insurance orders or write to our Insurance Department for:

Annual Government Service Policies

covering fire, theft, extended coverage and baggage insurance in addition to transportation risks

Transportation Insurance Only

covering goods in transit against ALL RISKS OF TRANSPORTATION *or* against only *sinking, stranding, fire, collision,* and general average and salvage charges (this is a strictly limited and low priced policy)

Other Policies

automobile, jewelry, and furs, travellers baggage, works of art, antiques, collections (each piece to be valued)

Security Steel Vans Reduce Premiums

on shipments, and reduce bulk of shipments, thus saving Government expense and lessening the chance of shipper exceeding his allowance

Security Storage Company of Washington

A Safe Depository for Over 60 Years

BONDED STORAGE
COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AND FABRICS
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

1140 Fifteenth St., N. W.

Affiliated with The American Security and Trust Co.

DIRECTORS

C. A. ASPINWALL, *President*
DANIEL W. BELL
PHILIP GORE, *Vice-President*
GEORGE E. HAMILTON
H. L. RUST, JR.
CHAUNCEY G. PARKER
CORCORAN THOM
LLOYD B. WILSON



Regardless of where you are while in Foreign Service, your funds, securities and other assets must be effectively handled and protected.

Maintaining a banking connection with American Security & Trust Company will prove invaluable, for our efficient personnel are highly trained to understand and solve your special problems.

Feel free to call on us at any time for information and advice.

American Security
& TRUST COMPANY
15th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Daniel W. Bell, President
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

(*Continued from page* 30)

Ignozio Silone and the American John dos Passos can this flood be met."

Major programs four nights a week and records or movies on the other evenings continue to attract crowds which usually overflow the medium-sized auditorium in the building. Some of the programs planned by the Public Affairs Office of HICOG in Frankfurt tour the 27 Amerika Haeuser in Germany. Others are put on by, say, local drama groups or students or exchangees returned from the U. S. Special events, such as young American pianists or Export Promotion Week, find loudspeakers and chairs set up in the rotunda to take care of the overflow. Films lent by Amerika Haus and shown throughout a wide area in Northern Germany reach about 12,000 people per month who cannot attend showings in the auditorium.

Accent on Youth

Playrooms downstairs resound all day to the shouts of the Hamburg *kinder*, many of whose working class mothers would otherwise have to leave them in tenements or on dirty streets. A special effort was made for these little ones during Christmas, when 300 of those from underprivileged homes came in for a huge party, replete with games, sweets and toys for all. The sight of so many small mouths filled with candy and small hands clutching toys that would brighten what might have otherwise been a rather cheerless Christmas was indeed gratifying to those from the American community who sponsored this affair.

The Haus is also developing a close working relationship with the schools in this area. Large numbers of teachers come in frequently for tours of the building, to familiarize themselves with what is available and how it can help in their work.

English classes for young people and discussion evenings for such varied groups as "Jazz Friends" and labor leaders bring contact between Americans in Hamburg and German groups they would never meet or understand otherwise. Needless to say, major emphasis is put on German youth, who, although they may feel they are the lost generation today, will certainly take command of this important nation later.



"Tante Gisela," children's dayroom supervisor, reads a fairy tale to a group of German youngsters.

HICOG photos by Schoenborn.

Some skeptics may have feared that the tremendous initial response represented public interest in something new that would soon pass, but the number of persons reached by the Haus continues to grow with each succeeding month, after tripling during the first three months. One must look through the letters which arrive with the opening "Dear Amerika Haus" in order to get some idea of the variety of groups its programs reach. Amid requests for more discussion groups and names to be added to lengthening waiting lists for the childrens groups or English classes, comes such items as this one from a Leipzig businessman who had visited Hamburg:

"We in the Russian Zone are eager for freedom and I 'feasted on freedom' in the Amerika Haus. I thank you most heartily. . . . I very much regret that I have to live in a world of intolerance, which makes one doubt that there are kind and decent people. But I take back with me the assurance that there are people in Germany who endeavor to show respect for one another's opinions. . . . I hope that I can take some of that atmosphere back to my children."

Responses like these have made Miss Imrie and her staff of 27 Germans feel that their hard work is well worthwhile and have convinced all who take part in the Amerika Haus program that the social and cultural bridges to the West which Hitler tore down and which the Communist want to keep in ruins can be rebuilt.

MILAN

The Milan friends of **Consul and Mrs. Aubrey Erskine Lippincott** are wishing them well on their new assignment at Bari, Italy, where he will serve as Principal Officer at the new Consulate which he will open there.

New arrivals are **Vice Consul and Mrs. John W.**

(*Continued on page* 35)

Woodward + Lothrop

You may be out of sight

but never out of mind with our

PERSONAL

SHOPPING

BUREAU

Our able shoppers are trained in knowing how to fill your every merchandise need while you are overseas . . . outfit your family, equip your home, yes, and do your gift shopping, too.

Write PSB—WASHINGTON 13, D. C.

CAMERA REPAIRING—Precision repair service on all makes of cameras, shutters, and photographic equipment. Internal synchronization built into Leicas, Contax, Exacta, and Korelle. Lens adaptation work and coating. Send camera for free estimate or write for particulars. **Detroit Camera Works,** 19944 Livernois, Detroit 12, Mich.





Illustrated: Goodyear's great new tire, the Super-Cushion, which gives you . . .

A SOFT RIDE!
A SAFE RIDE!
LONG MILEAGE!

GOODYEAR

More people, the world over, ride on Goodyear tires than on any other make

Super-Cushion, T. M.—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio



Speckled trout...
The thrill of the day's generous catch—the clean taste that's unforgettable—for this, fishermen come thousands of miles every year.

For clean taste... *look to Canada*

Say "Canada" and you think of sparkling-clear air; of icy, teeming streams; of sun-drenched farms and orchards. It seems only natural, then, that there should be an especially *clean* taste to so many of the good things to eat and drink from this favoured land.

Honoured the world over, Seagram's V. O. Canadian Whisky is the lightest, cleanest-tasting whisky you have ever enjoyed. Discover for yourself how delightful a really fine, clean-tasting whisky can be.



Seagram's V.O.
CANADIAN WHISKY
Honoured the world over

News from the Field

(Continued from page 32)

Anderson and family, who returned recently after home leave, as well as **Miss Emma Mortensen,** assigned to the File Room.



Miss Barbara Carmack of the staff was married to **Dominic Canale,** an American singing student, on February 10, 1951 in a lovely ceremony at San Pietro in Sala Church in Milan. **Consul General Joel C. Hudson** gave the beautiful (see photos) bride away. **Rosemary Kuhn,** also of the staff, was the maid of honor. A reception followed at the home of the Consul General.

All members of the staff and most of the American colony in Milan watched United States figure skating champion, **Dick Button,** capture the Olympic Games title last week.

JOSEPH WIEDENMAYER.

IZMIR

The lights on the quay in Izmir are burning somewhat brighter these days since the opening on February 10th of the Izmir American Aid Club, with headquarters on the second floor of the Izmir Tuccar Club (Commerce Club).

The American residents in Izmir are already famous to the Mediterranean Fleet for the spirit with which they operate the canteen upon the arrival of any units for a visit, but this enterprise is a permanent installation designed primarily to provide a meeting place for the local citizens and for the entertainment of them. The membership includes the Americans on duty with the Joint American Military Mission for Aid to Turkey, the faculty of the American Girls' College, the representatives of the American tobacco companies and the Consulate personnel. The group who visualized this club worked hard to find a suitable location, and after two months of solid effort, gave the Americans a grand party on the night of the opening, and are now planning entertainment as far as a month ahead, such entertainment to include bingo games, square dancing, Monte Carlo nights, or whatever else can be found as a reason for celebrating.

ADELINE K. TAYLOR

OSLO

The visit of Dr. Ralph Bunche to Oslo to receive the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize can best be described as a personal triumph. In the extensive press coverage of his activities, in the response of the people to his public appearances and speeches, in the conversations of Norwegians, it was evident that no single individual this year except Mrs. Roosevelt had been so warmly received and attracted such a degree of prolonged attention as did Dr. Bunche. The charming personality of Mrs. Bunche must also be credited with a large share of the success of the visit.

The affair was attended by practically all important personages in Oslo, including the Royal Family and members of the Norwegian Cabinet. At the moment of the presentation the crowd gave Dr. Bunche a standing ovation, follow-

(Continued on next page)



choice BOOKS at SAVINGS

Any member of the Foreign Service Association may deduct 20% from the list price of the books described here (or any other title selling for $1.00 or more, excepting encyclopedias or dictionaries). Simply send us your order, including name of book, author and publisher, if possible, and check and your selections will be sent by mail. (D. C. residents please add 2% for District Sales Tax.)

CAREER AMBASSADOR
By Willard L. Beaulac

Our present ambassador to Colombia, Willard L. Beaulac, a man who knows his business, likes people, and has the ability to describe his experiences in delightful prose, relates the high points of a fascinating career. Rich in anecdote and colorful descriptions, his book is for everyone who wants to know the inside story of how a diplomat works, and enjoys seeing history in the making.

$3.50

CRIME IN AMERICA
By Senator Estes Kefauver

Thirty million people dropped everything to watch and hear only a few of the revelations with which this book is filled. Many shocking disclosures of the shameful interlocking of organized crime and political corruption, disclosures that will lift the lid off "protected" crime from coast to coast.

Cloth $3.00 Paper $1.00

A KING'S STORY
The Memoirs of the Duke of Windsor

$3.75

A SOLDIER'S STORY
By General Omar K. Bradley

A "command post" account of the war by the general who commanded more troops in the field than any other American in history. Filed with accounts of top-flight decisions, intimate pictures of Eisenhower, Montgomery, Patton and others. Covers the period from the invasion in Africa to the final surrender in Germany.

$5.00

JOE TUMULTY AND THE WILSON ERA
By John M. Blum

A fine biography of Joe Tumulty that throws much light on one of the most enigmatic figures in twentieth-century American History, President Wilson.

$5.00

RED STORM OVER ASIA
By R. Payne

Fact-packed plea for a positive American *social* policy in Asia, by a man well acquainted with the problems.

$5.00

Address your orders to the American Foreign Service Association, c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C. If you are not yet a member of the Association, enclose your check for $8.00 for one year's membership. ($5.00 for associate members who are not now in the Foreign Service.) Membership includes subscription to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.



(*Continued from preceding page*)

ing which Dr. Bunche gave a five-minute speech of thanks, distinctive in content for its simplicity and sincerity.

At the request of the Director of the Nobel Institute, USIS arranged a press conference for Dr. Bunche shortly after his arrival, which was attended by about forty Norwegian, Swedish, Danish and American journalists and photographers, and which was described by one newspaper as being one of the biggest ever held in Oslo.



Dr. Bunche at the USIS conference flanked by the Chargé d'Affaires, William P. Snow (on his right) and Dr. John Lund, Acting Director of USIS.

Dr. and Mrs. Bunche undoubtedly won friends for themselves, their race and their country in all their contacts with Norwegians and with every address and talk Dr. Bunche delivered while in Oslo.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS

LIMA

The Embassy family and his many friends in Peru were happy to hear that **Dr. Albert A. Giesecke,** Civil Attaché, recently received an honorary life membership in the National Geographic Society.

Extra-curricular activities of our staff have recently included **Marie La Joye** and **George Stone** who had important parts in "Light Up the Sky," a local Little Theatre production. Others who have added to the culture of this city are **Millicent Miller** and **Jane Gilbert** who appeared in several of the performances of the Lima Music Club.

Dick Hawkins received a first prize at a costume ball at a Beaux Arts Carnival party held at Limatambo airport.

Economic Counselor **Harry Turkel** has been welcomed back after an extended absence as Liaison Officer at the UN General Assembly and a tour of duty in Washington preparing for the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Another recent arrival is **Susan Eileen** to proud parents **Valerie** and **Laurin Askew.**

Other arrivals new to this post are **Mr. and Mrs. Brown,** and **Miss Eleanor Fox.** This leaves us right where we were before as regards the number of eligible bachelors.

During the month of February Lima received a number of important visitors including a Point IV group comprising **Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Cy Crilley** and **Ben Hardy** from the Department. Several groups of delegates and advisors proceeding to the Santiago meeting of the United Nations ECOSOC stopped over in Lima for varying lengths of time, including **Dr. Isidor Lubin, Walter Kotschnig** and **Otis Mulliken.**

WILLARD BARBER

(*Continued on page* 40)



Aerocooch Model 361—
36-passenger local transit bus

Aerocooch Model 372—37-passenger
for Inter-City Service



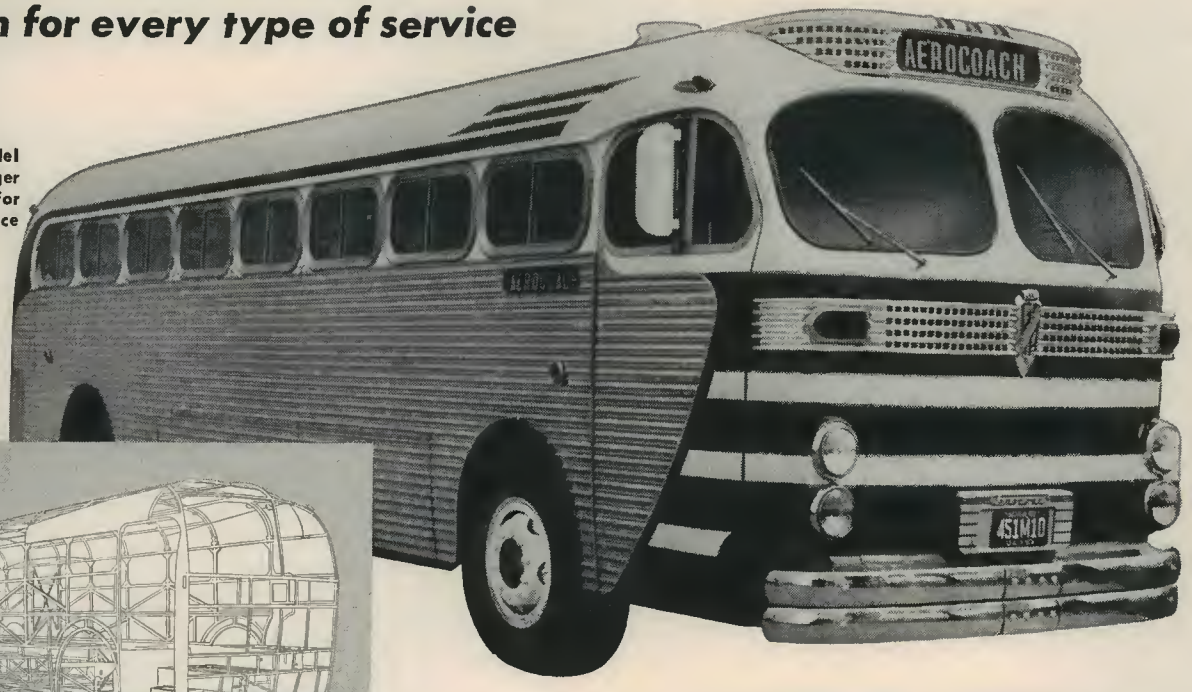


Aerocoach
"Astraview"
Sight-seeing bus

Aerocoach

The safest, most economical coach for every type of service

Aerocooch Model
372—37-possenger
"Silversides" for
Inter-City Service



More than 50 years' experience in transportation

The Famous Aerocoach Framework
Safe! Strong! Economical!

Only Aerocoach has this all-welded, tubular steel framework. Its light weight cuts fuel costs and tire wear and tear. Because tubular steel does not transmit shock—collision damage is confined to the impact point. Body repairs are made quickly, easily and inexpensively by any regular mechanic using ordinary tools.

General American AEROCOACH
Motor Coach Division

Aerocoach GENERAL MOTOR CORP.

GENERAL AMERICAN
TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION

Serving the transportation, petroleum, chemical and process industries.
Export Division: 10 East 49th Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Cable: GENAMINT NEW YORK

Licensees: Societe Isoblac, 3, Place du Bochut, Lyons, France
Cosaro Autocostruzioni, Via Giovanni Pascali, 4, Turin, Italy

BARR SERVICE

Thirty-Five Years of Continuous Service to Exporters and Importers

•

International

SHIPPING AGENTS

FOREIGN FREIGHT FORWARDERS

FREIGHT AND CUSTOM HOUSE BROKERS

INSURANCE

•

BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

is able to help its clients achieve that most important factor in international trade—mutual understanding and confidence between seller and buyer.

For thirty-four years BARR SHIPPING COMPANY has dealt with exporters and importers in a score of foreign countries, and experience is a good teacher.

In the export business, perhaps more than in any other, it is fundamentally true that:

GOODWILL is an asset
Whose Market Value Never Fluctuates

•

On request, we will mail you a copy of a booklet containing American Foreign Trade Definitions and other export data.

•

BARR SHIPPING COMPANY

HARRY K. BARR, President

25 BROADWAY NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

CABLE: — All Codes — BARRSHIPCO

FREIGHT FORWARDER
F.M.B. REG. No. 433

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS VIEW AMALGAMATION

(*Continued from page* 19)

specialists were taken in under the Manpower Act (accountants, lawyers, etc.) and the record shows that despite the specialized background, all have showed success and versatility.* The Service affords many opportunities for the use of specialized skills. Promotion opportunities will expand as the Service grows.

However, it is essential that the Service develop a versatile corps of officers. To qualify, an applicant must indicate both potential and interest beyond a narrow field. Then too, in order to develop the versatility of specialists transferred by lateral entry, specialists should expect to receive assignments in other fields.

Q. *Is November 1 the final deadline for applications under the liberalized lateral entry regulations?*

A. Yes. We don't know yet, despite numerous questionnaires, how many Staff and Departmental officers will apply. For administrative reasons we must find out. Those who apply by June 30th, will be examined this year.

Lateral entry, of course, will still be possible after the three-year period, but the conditions are much more restrictive.

Q. *What are some of the criteria used to assign a man to a certain class in the Service?*

A. According to the Directive he must compare favorably with the average of the class to which he will he assigned. According to regulation all appointments must be at the base pay of each class. The fact that there are fewer classes in the Foreign Service makes it difficult in many cases to assure a man a comparable salary. Therefore the proposed legislation contains a provision permitting appointment to the spot within a class where a man fits best, rather than at the bottom.

Q. *In the long haul do you expect to get most of your FSO recruits via the class-6-examination route?*

A. Ultimately, yes. We anticipate continuing the 517 program, but on a much more limited basis. Otherwise you don't have a career service.

Q. *How will the changes planned affect the Staff Corps?*

A. Under the Directive, the Staff category is to be redefined to include technical, technical-administrative, clerical, and other closely related functions. A study is now under way to determine which functions wil remain in the Staff corps and which will more properly be staffed by FSOs.

However, the status of present Staff members who do not enter the FSO corps will not be jeopardized. We cannot afford to lose personnel. They will be used in the most effective manner possible. It will be several years before the FSO corps will have been expanded sufficiently to assume all those functions now performed by the Staff corps which may be assigned to it. This fact, plus normal attrition, should cushion the impact of the change.

Q. *What advantage is there in applying for those now earning more than class 5 pay who, because of age or experience, can apply only for classes 5 or 6?*

A. You must first decide what kind of work is most satisfying to you. Applying for the FSO corps means you can stay in the field of foreign affairs. You have better retirement provisions, etc. But don't make the basic decision in terms of money.

*A check on the promotions given under the last Selection Boards showed that 32% of the oldtimers were promoted, compared with 40% of the Manpower appointees.

(*Continued on page* 40)

ATTENTION! Are Foreign Service Officers advanced by Pay and F.S. Acts of 1945-46 to continue to receive retirement annuities inequitably disproportionate to those of officers retired under the Rogers Act?—**O. Gaylord Marsh, Attorney at Law and F.S.O., retired.**

WISE MEN *NAME* THEIR *BRAND*



The Wisest say

Sunny Brook



73T



ITALIAN SWISS COLONY WINES RON MERITO RUM

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Export Division, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS VIEW AMALGAMATION

(*Continued from page* 38)

Q. *Do you expect that as the FSO corps expands there will be more specialization in it?*

A. Yes. It will cover more functions and afford more room for skills. But most FSOs today do have some specialty. They are language and area, political, economic, public affairs, etc. specialists.

Q. *What kind of rotation would you expect between the Department and the field?*

A. With the designation of dual service positions, there will be a significant number of Departmental positions to be staffed eventually by Foreign Service Officers. This will provide a greater number of possible assignments for officers in Washington and therefore increase the opportunities for home assignments.

Q. *Will Department service and military service count toward retirement?*

A. Yes. But Departmental personnel must cash in their Civil Service retirement and "buy in" to the Foreign Service retirement system. Under the proposed legislation the transfer of funds will be automatic for those Staff people who elect to apply for the FSO corps.

Q. *Will we be moved about without regard to considerations of health and family? In other words, is it a question of moving bodies without asking those bodies if they want to be moved?*

A. Yes. People must go where and when they are needed, although personal factors are taken into consideration whenever possible.

Q. *Will FSOs get Departmental non-dual service Washington assignments?*

A. Occasionally. We must use every man where it makes the most sense to use him.

Q. *What are the exams like?*

A. First, your application. Next the Board of Examiners* gets the records on performance and an appraisal of you from the people you have worked with and for. If there is no recent security check in your file a new one is

*There are 17 examiners from whom the 5-man panel is chosen. Panels vary from day to day. The 17 comprise 5 from the Department, 5 FSOs, 1 each from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and ECA, 1 businessman and 2 retired officers. There are rarely more than 2 FSOs on a panel.

(*Continued on page* 46)

News from the Field

(*Continued from page* 38)

CUPID HOLIDAYS IN HAMBURG

Engagement over the holidays found these three young ladies from the "Girls' Mess" (official British occupation phraseology) at 109 Leinpfad looking forward to orange blossoms in the spring or early summer:

Gretchen Sittig to **Flight Lieutenant Reginald Pike** of the RAF (announced Christmas Eve).

Rosemary Weber to **Burke Carmody** of the U. S. Displaced Persons Commission (announced December 30th).



Hamburg's five lady Vice Consuls. L. to r., Misses Rosemary Weber, Adelaide Roberts, Margaret White, Jessie Webb and Nancy Rawls.

(*Continued on page* 42)

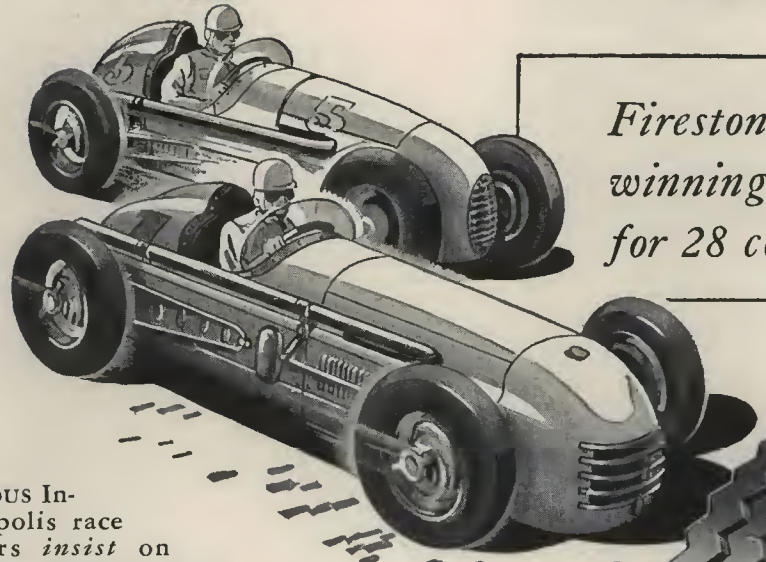




Choose the Tires that are SAFETY PROVED on the speedway for your protection on the highway

Wilbur Shaw

Firestone Tires have been on winning cars at Indianapolis for 28 consecutive races.

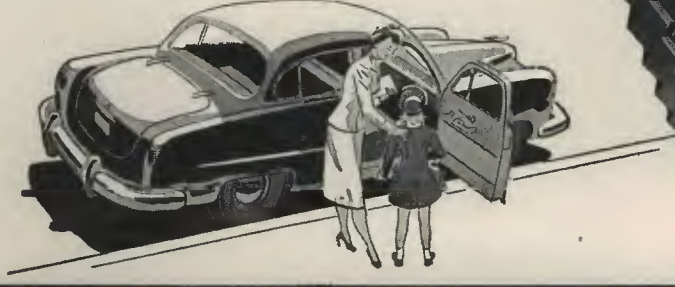




FAMOUS Indianapolis race drivers *insist* on Firestone Tires for their cars. They take many chances but they will not risk their lives and chances of victory on any other tires.

Remember, 500 miles on this rough, brick track is equal to 50,000 miles of ordinary driving —a great tribute to the strength and stamina of Firestone Tires. You, too, can depend on Firestone Tires because the tires you buy for your car are made with the same patented construction features that have made Firestone Tires the Choice of Champions for 28 consecutive races.

Firestone Tires are the only tires that are "Safety-Proved on the Speedway For Your Protection on the Highway." Always insist on Firestone Tires for safer, longer, year 'round driving.



YOUR SAFETY IS OUR BUSINESS AT FIRESTONE

Enjoy the Voice of Firestone on radio or television every Monday evening over NBC

Copyright, 1951, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
EST. 1812

First in World Wide Banking

52 *Overseas Branches*

ARGENTINA
Buenos Aires
502 Bartolomé Mitre
Flores
Plaza Once
Rosario

BRAZIL
Rio de Janeiro
Porto Alegre
Recife
(Pernambuco)
Santos
Sao Paulo

CANAL ZONE
Balboa
Cristobal

CHILE
Santiago
Valparaiso

CHINA
Shanghai

COLOMBIA
Bogota
Barranquilla
Medellin

CUBA
Havana
402 Presidente Zayas
Cuatro Caminos
Galiano
La Lonja
Caibarien
Cardenas
Manzanillo
Matanzas
Santiago

ENGLAND
London
117 Old Broad St.
West End
11 Waterloo Pl.

FRANCE
Paris
(International Banking Corporation)

HONG KONG
Hong Kong

INDIA
Bombay
Calcutta

JAPAN
Tokyo
Osaka
Yokohama

MEXICO
Mexico City
54 Avenida
Isabel la Católica
Republica

PERU
Lima

PHILIPPINES
Manila
Juan Luna
Port Area
Cebu
Clark Field

PUERTO RICO
San Juan
Arecibo
Bayamon
Caguas
Mayaguez
Ponce

REP. OF PANAMA
Panama

SINGAPORE
Singapore

URUGUAY
Montevideo

VENEZUELA
Caracas

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

67 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK



When traveling carry NCB Travelers Cheeks or Letters of Credit. They safeguard your funds against the hazards of loss or theft.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

News from the Field

(Continued from page 40)

Marly Perry to **FSO John M. Perry** (announced New Year's Eve).

Recipients of congratulations are new **FSO's James C. Haahr** and **Robert F. Weltzien,** who had been serving as staff Vice Consuls while awaiting their appointments.

Consul General Robert T. Cowan now has to find time to fill two additional positions — American Land Observer to the British Zone Lands (States) of Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein. **FSO Wilbur P. Chase** is Asst. Observer for Hamburg and **FSO Laurence P. Ralston** is Asst. Observer for Schleswig-Holstein at Kiel.

Staff meetings in Hamburg are now brightened by the presence of no less than six lady officers. **Margaret White** and **Rosemary Weber** took office as Vice Consuls in January. **Helen Imrie** has been here as Director of the Amerika Haus for over six months. **Nancy Rawls** came out recently as Vice Consul after completing the Department's intern program, and **Jessie Webb** has just been transferred here from Frankfurt. **Adelaide Roberts** was the original "Herrn Vice Consul Miss," as many local correspondents address her mail.



Staff members of the Hamburg Consulate General who received length of service awards during January, 1951. L. to r., Hermann Deicke (29 years), Mrs. Marie Spieckermann (29 years), Consul Linton Crook (25 years), Mrs. Ida Hafermann (51 years), and Administrative Assistant Marjoriy Wallis (18 years).

Consul General Cowan gave the bride away at the lovely fall wedding of **Vice Consul Peter S. Madison** and **Miss Marie Stansbury** of Belize, British Honduras, where the groom was stationed before transfer to Hamburg. **Mrs. Wilbur P. Chase** was matron of honor, and **Jack Saley,** who was transferred from Hamburg to Frankfurt last spring, came back north to act as best man.

Everyone here is looking forward to meeting the new "Mrs." **FSO Frank E. Maestrone** acquired while on home leave. She is the former **Elnora Colwell** of Ellensburg, Washington and will be remembered by many Foreign Service friends from her assignments in Vienna and Buenos

(Continued on page 44)

Wouldn't you rather drink Four Roses?

NOW—MORE THAN EVER—

RCA dependability is of prime importance



Now that the world's airways are ringing with important broadcasts centered upon today's world affairs, dependability of radio reception assumes unprecedented importance. Today, more than ever, RCA's experience in world radio is of value to the Buyer.

Here are two superlatively engineered and styled RCA radio-phonograph instruments, designed to bring you world-wide radio programs *and* recorded entertainment of the very highest quality. Utmost dependability of performance is built into every component and design feature of these superb instruments.

Choose either model, and be sure of the finest the world offers in radio and recorded music.



Magnificent Anniversary Model 9QV5

Exceptionally sensitive and powerful radio covers every broadcast band from 525KC to 17.9MC, with exclusive band-spread tuning on the higher frequency bands. *Three* record playing systems . . . 78 rpm and 33⅓ rpm in one fine changer, *plus* the extraordinary wide-range RCA "45". Two balanced 12" speakers provide marvelous tone quality. Ceramic pick-ups and temperature resistant parts assure trouble-free performance. Beautiful hand-rubbed mahogany, walnut or blond cabinets.

OTHER QUALITY APPLIANCES—The RCA International Division is the distributor, outside of the U.S.A., for: APEX Washers, Dishwashers, Ironers and Vacuum Cleaners; DUO-THERM Water Heaters and Space Heaters; PROCTOR Toasters and Irons; VORNADO Fans.



Thrilling Model 4QV8C with Micro-Tuning

Micro-Tuning gives this six-band radio a precision and tuning ease never before achieved. High temperature components and shock-mounted parts provide utmost reliability over all ranges, 535KC to 22MC. Universal AC inputs (95-117-150-190-234 volts). Two superb record changers, with ceramic pick-ups play 78, 33⅓ and the new "45" records at their best. Lustrous cabinet in mahogany, walnut or blond finish.

RCA INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA
RCA BUILDING
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.

WORLD LEADER IN RADIO . . . FIRST IN SOUND . . . FIRST IN TELEVISION

News from the Field

(*Continued from page 42*)

Aires. The January wedding took place in Connecticut.

Hamburg is "first post" for new arrivals **Jean Copp, Vice Consul Morris Harth** and new **FSO's Laurence P. Ralston** and **Henry L. Heymann. Vice Consul Dennis L. Shanahan** is a recent arrival from Berlin.

Pauline Law, who had been in Hamburg since shortly after the post was reopened in 1946, has left for home leave and reassignment to Ankara. **FSO and Mrs. Charles E. Paine** are on home leave en route to La Paz. **Gertrude Zelin** is also in the States on leave.

Consul and Mrs. Halleck L. Rose opened their house to fifty of Hamburg's orphans for a gala Christmas party complete with Santa Claus, gifts, and a table loaded with delicious American-style holiday fare. The children entertained the adults present with Christmas carols. Santa is writing economic reports to the Department under the nom de plume of **Leslie A. Klieforth** now that his reindeer have been stabled for a year.

Consul Linton Crook, who is in charge of the Consular Sub-office at the Displaced Persons Center at nearby Wentorf, has his orders for home leave and a transfer to Belgrade.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Dunn of Lemon Grove, California, spent the summer in Hamburg with their daughter, **Betty;** while **Vice Consul and Mrs. George W. Phillips** enjoyed a fall visit from her father, **Mr. Frank B. Poe.**

FSO Thomas R. Craig returned just before Christmas from two months' temporary duty with the German Study Group in London.

FSO and Mrs. Scott Lyon, who are now assigned to Bad Nauheim, visited **Administrative Officer W. Laird Warwick** recently and spent a lot of their time while here discussing "the old days" in Moscow and Vladivostok.

FSO and Mrs. L. Milner Dunn spent the holidays in Norway with her parents.

Halloween at the home of **Misses Carol Felton, Lee Kauers, Jamea Miller** and **Arlean Raff** brought out costumes that certainly rivaled but did not surpass those worn by Misses "Bubblenose" Haahr and "Babyface" Madison at **Anne Coombs'** summer costume ball (picture NOT enclosed since those who posed now threaten to sue).

BRUCE LANCASTER.

GUATEMALA

Guatemala City in general and the Embassy in particular are relaxing this pleasant Easter weekend after the social and diplomatic rigors of Guatemala's Inauguration Week, which ended a few days back. Our special delegation to the inauguration of **President Jacobo Arbenz** was headed by Ambassador to Nicaragua **Capus Waynick,** and included Deputy Assistant Secretary of State **Thomas Manu,** down from Washington for the occasion, and the Army's Lieutenant General **William Morris, Jr.,** up from Panama, as well as, from our own Embassy staff, Chargé d'Affaires a. i. **Milton Wells,** Air Attaché Colonel **Charles Decrwester,** Army Attaché Colonel **Samuel Walker, Jr.,** Naval Attaché Captain **Alvord Greenacre,** and Second Secretary **Audy Wardlaw.**

March 15 was Inauguration Day, and the actual ceremony of transferring office from outgoing to incoming president was held in the Olympic Stadium before a capacity crowd. Speeches were long, the day was bright and clear, and sunburns were in order for all except those lucky enough to have seats in the shade. Some advocates of the retiring ad-

(*Continued on page 46*)



THIS YEAR, TAKE A
WORLD VACATION

THE NEW IDEA IN TRAVEL IS 'ROUND-THE-WORLD.



Now, **you** can join the ranks of those fortunate travelers who have been **around the world.** This year Philippine Air Lines offers special 'round-the-world trips along the fascinating "Route of the Orient Star." Depending on your destination, the cost in many cases is only slightly more than round trip fares.

FLY THE ROUTE OF THE Orient-Star
PHILIPPINE AIR LINES
SPANNING 2/3 OF THE WORLD

Write for free illustrated travel booklet and special "Round-the-World" folder. See your Travel Agent or nearest P.A.L. office.

SAN FRANCISCO • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • WASHINGTON, D. C. • LOS ANGELES • HONOLULU

YOUR SHOPPING NEEDS
ANY ITEM PRODUCED ON THE AMERICAN MARKET
DISCOUNTS OF 10% TO 45%
WRITE FOR CATALOG

Specializing in electrical appliances — 220 volts — foreign current.

NEY'S SHOPPING SERVICE

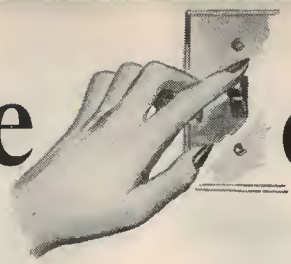
We handle all details packing —shipping—forwarding.

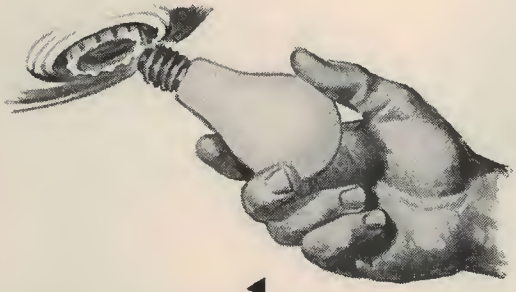
1144 18th St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Cable Address: NEIGH

STerling
3 2 4 4

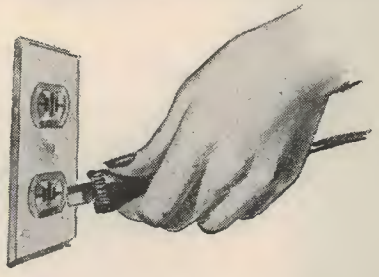
RECOGNIZED BY DEP'T OF STATE WELFARE SECTION

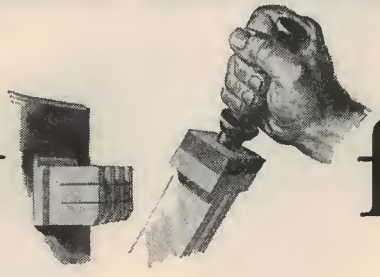
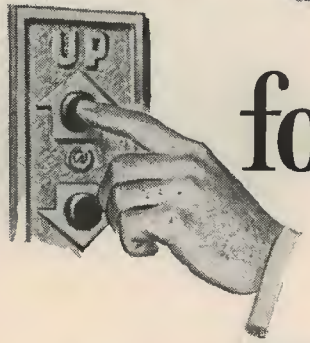
Wouldn't you rather drink Four Roses?

Every minute  of every day



all over the world people put Westinghouse to work, for more



efficiency  for better living  for greater comfort.

You can be *SURE* if it's

Westinghouse

For everything electrical . . . see your Westinghouse distributor.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL COMPANY • 40 Wall Street, New York 5, U. S. A.



(*Continued from page* 44)

ministration had been fond of calling those whom they considered reactionaries "crabs" (presumably because they proceeded sideways instead of forward), but on that day a tropical sun turned all those within its reach into the color of a boiled lobster. Yet while Guatemalan and diplomatic dignitaries perspired in their advanced—and exposed—positions, while chief justice, chief executives and chiefs of mission melted in their front-row seats, second and third secretaries and sundry attachés, reaping rich reward for their relatively low rank, watched from the comparative comfort of rear seats under a canopy. Happy happenstance of protocol!

The Embassy has temporarily lost the services of two of its key men. **Gil Larsen,** head of the smoothly-running Economic Section, has gone to Washington on a special assignment; and **Enrique Paiz,** who can turn out visas with his eyes shut, has also departed for the United States on statutory leave. We expect to welcome them back in a couple of months.

All of us (and, no doubt, especially our hard-working Chargé d'Affaires!) are looking forward now to the imminent arrival of our new Ambassador, the **Hon. Rudolf Schoenfeld.** We trust he will find this another in an enviable series of interesting assignments, and ours will be the pleasure of working with him.

KENEDON STEINS

GUADALAJARA

Arrivals and departures, in most cases temporary, recently have titillated this ordinarily placid Consulate. **Mrs. Ruth Mason Hughes,** Assistant Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs, took a week end off from her temporary duties in the Embassy to visit our reconstructed city. Mrs. Hughes's hosts, **Consul and Mrs. Richard A. Johnson,** escorted her on an intensive tour of the points of interest, among which were Lake Chapala, pottery works, glass factory, a bull fight and the Consulate. The crowded social calendar included a party in honor of our prospective bridal couple (see below) and an official reception at the Johnson's, where Mrs. Hughes was introduced to local political, commercial and social leaders.

Consul Johnson himself is another recent arrival, having just returned from a tour of duty in the Department as a member of the 1951 Selection Boards.

Vice Consul Jackson Woodrow Wilson expects to leave this month on a honeymoon trip. The bride-to-be, **Miss Laura Reyes,** his one-time secretary, will be introduced to the beauties of Mexico City, Acapulco and Mr. Wilson's home state of Texas.

FSS Margaret Sheedy left this month for her new post in Fukuoka, Japan.

DEWITT L. STORA

P.S. Another departure, just announced, sends **Vice Consul DeWitt L. Stora** to Nuevo Laredo.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS VIEW AMALGAMATION

(*Continued from page* 40)

made. The file then goes to a five-man panel. They question you for an hour to an hour-and-a-half. Questioning covers the field with which you should be familiar plus enough about your country to convince them you are a representative American. The language requirements are flexible. For classes 5 and 6 written exams come before the orals.

Q. *Why are exams required for some groups and not others?*

(*Continued on page* 48)

GOING AWAY?



Reduce investment cares and worries to a minimum regardless of where you travel by investing in Mutual Fund shares. Your investment will receive continuous supervision, wide diversification and many other advantages.

Mutual Fund dividends currently offer various rates of return. Learn how you and your dependents can benefit. Please write or call us for our brochure and suggestions designed to meet your needs.

ROUSE, BREWER & BECKER

INVESTMENT BANKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.
734 15th St., N. W.
STerling 7111

SILVER SPRING
8616 Georgia Ave.
JUniper 7-9500

AN AMERICAN EDUCATION FOR YOUR CHILD



Kindergarten through 9th Grade

WHEREVER you may be stationed, Calvert "School-at-Home" Courses can provide, by mail, a sound, modern education for your child. Easy-to-follow lessons. No teaching experience is needed. Expert guidance by Calvert teachers available.

All books and supplies provided. Calvert Courses are widely used by State Department families. Fundamentals are emphasized to assure a thorough elementary education. Children all over the world have been educated by the Calvert method. *Unique new Crafts Course.*

Start any time. Calvert-taught pupils often receive advanced standing on entering other schools. *Send coupon for free catalog.*

CALVERT SCHOOL
130 W. Tuscany Road **Baltimore 10, Md.**

Send me full information about Calvert Home-Study Courses.

Name _____

Address _____

Child's age _____ School grade _____

★ *You have Valuable Direct-Factory Privileges . . . which you can utilize ONLY by a personal trip or personal inquiry to the Baltimore Factory of Walter H. Swartz Co.*

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY: 100% PURE AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL WORSTEDS . . . BY SSS $38.90



Impeccably tailored with hundreds and hundreds of hand stitches . . . And they're as-hard-as-URANIUM-to-find!

Not cotton-&-rayon tropicals. Not worsted-&-rayon tropicals. Not rayon-&-nylon tropicals.* But pure 100% thoroughbred Australian Worsteds! Prize-loom masterpieces . . . woven of the finest Australian yarns . . . hand-needled as only SSS can! Windsor Tropical Worsteds. Anderson Mohair and Worsted Tropicals. Worsted-Mohair-Fibre "N" Revolutionary Tropicals — the first fibre change in fine tropicals since 1912.

*We do have 15% nylon balance acetate-viscose rayon hand-washable (or dry-cleanable) suits at $17.97.

WALTER H. SWARTZ CO.

501 EAST PRESTON STREET

BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND



. . . to do one job well!

It is Grace Line's job to provide transportation service between the Americas, and for generations it has been Grace Line's goal to do this one job well. From the days of the clipper ships, Grace Line has sought to anticipate the growth patterns of Hemisphere trade with increasingly efficient facilities.

Today, Grace Line's fleet of fine modern "Santas," operating on regular schedules, provide a dependability of service which has won the confidence of importers and travelers. By laboring to do a good job in one sphere of foreign trade, Grace Line is contributing strength and vitality to the whole international trade structure.

REGULAR DIRECT AMERICAN FLAG PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES BETWEEN THE AMERICAS

Between New York, Atlantic Ports and N.W.I., Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru (Balivia), Chile.

Between U. S. Pacific Parts and Guatemala, El Salvador, Handuras, Nicaragua, Casta Rica, Panama and West Caast af South America.

For detailed information address

GRACE LINE

10 Hanover Square, New York
Agents and offices in all principal cities

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS VIEW AMALGAMATION

(*Continued from page* 46)

A. Because it is felt that with the younger men, experience alone does not offer a sufficient clue to a man's ability.

Q. *Can the Institute offer brush-up courses on languages before the exams?*

A. The Institute is overloaded now. Candidates must do this on their own.

Q. *FSOs on Washington assignments often get differential pay now when they fill jobs rating higher salaries than their FSO pay. Since there would be few FSOs under the new plan who would fill Civil Service jobs, will living allowances be continued while on Washington assignments?*

A. No. This came up while the Act of 1946 was being worked out and was specifically turned down at that time.

Twenty Five Years Ago

James B. Stewart

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLASS OF '26: MR. GREW, the Undersecretary, delivered the Commencement Day address to the class of '26, some of its members being **Ellis O. Briggs, Lewis Clark, John H. Morgan, Augustus S. Chase** and **David K. E. Bruce.**

Looking back to the days when the great majority of diplomats and consuls served only four years, the term of one administration, Mr. Grew said that at that time there was little justification for believing that such officers as FLETCHER, PHILLIPS, JAY, GRANT-SMITH, LAUGHLIN, WILSON, WRIGHT, MacMURRAY, GIBSON, DEARING, HARRISON and BLISS would eventually reach, as they did, the highest positions in the service.

Referring to his experiences on the Board of Examiners, Mr. Grew said that some amusing answers to questions were received. When he asked one candidate about nitrates, he replied that he thought they were cheaper than day rates.

•

NAMES APPEARING UNDER "ITEMS": ROY T. DAVIS, Minister to Costa Rica; Consul General TRACY LAY, Vice Consul MARC L. SEVERE, Consul HERBERT S. BURSLEY, Vice Consul MAURICE W. ALTAFFER, Consul AVRA M. WARREN, WALTER H. SHOLES AND WINTHROP S. GREENE.

•

SICK: HUGH S. FULLERTON—a major operation at the Naval Hospital, Washington.

- FRANK C. LEE and HASELL H. DICK—influenza.
- PHILIP ADAMS—major operation at Boston.

•

BRIEFS: WILBUR J. CARR, Assistant Secretary of State, completed 34 years of service in the Department of State.

RICHARD W. FLOURNOY of the Solicitor's staff in the Department, went to the Tacna-Arica area in connection with the American Plebiscite Commission.

According to Consul GEORGE HOPPER, a certain vice consul, a tournament player, disregarded absolutely the traditional courtesy shown to inspectors and, believe it or not, refused to permit BILL DAWSON to take a single set in their tennis match.

•

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES:

GEORGE H. BUTLER	JOHN M. CABOT
CABOT COVILLE	WALTON C. FERRIS
NOEL H. FIELD	CARLOS C. HALL
GERALD KEITH	GEORGE F. KENNAN
SAMUEL REBER	S. WALTER WASHINGTON

(*Continued on page* 50)

If you want only the best

...you want

Bourbon de Luxe



It's not every day you have an experience to equal your first acquaintance with Bourbon de Luxe. Here is a Kentucky Straight Bourbon that fulfills your ideas of what Bourbon can really be . . . a carefully aged whiskey of character with an incomparable flavor.



ITALIAN SWISS COLONY WINES

RON MERITO RUM

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION

Export Division, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN EASTERN

AFTER OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST HAS EXPANDED INTO EUROPE AND HAS ADDED BARTER TO ITS ACTIVITIES OF TRADE, SHIPPING AND DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK OFFICE
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
CIRCLE 6-0333



LONG active in promoting commerce among the peoples of the Americas, the Chase National Bank today is in the vanguard of those institutions which are fostering Pan-American relations by the promotion of trade and travel.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Twenty Five Years Ago

(*Continued from page* 48)

POST TO POST: JACK DE COURCY, ED REED, CHARLES BAY, ERNEST EVANS, EDWARD PLITT and GEORGE WALLER.

•

STEVE AGUIRRE—SUPER SALEMAN. An American seaman, discharged at Manzanillo, Mexico, had an infected broken leg. The doctor assured Vice Consul Aguirre that he could save the leg if he had ten pounds of chloride of lime and 1,000 chlorazene tablets. Steve searched the town in vain and then sent radio messages to friends in San Francisco. In five days the S.S. San Juan arrived with the shipment. The sailor's condition had grown critical but the doctor was able to save his leg. It seems that one thousand pounds of chloride arrived instead of the ten pounds ordered and so Steve was billed for $500.00. Nothing daunted, he turned salesman for an hour or so and sold the shipment to "valued customers" in his district.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

FSO

Abbott, Wainwright
Evans, Ernest E.

FSS

Agurcia, Marco E.
Bakke, Elizabeth A.
Butoff, Lousie F.
Bain, Alice H.
Barber, Emory J.
Bertog, Ruth A.
Bonnema, John J.
Buxbaum, Rosella F.
Boley, Gloria V.
Bennett, Josiah W.
Clark, Harriet P.
Carney, Mary J.
Conklin, Franklin D.
Costantino, Joan
Cassell, Marium O.
Croxton, Hardy W.
Dutton, Winifred
Davis, Phyllis I.
Dale, Eugene E.
Doucette, Julie M.
Drake, Consuelo G.
Egger, Katherine A.
Edgecomb, Bernard A.
Everett, Rose Rice
Fellows, Ethel R.
Frye, William
Flor, Joan
Griggs, Robert A.
Grand, Stanley I.
Gibbs, Walton F.
Gibbons, Eleanor R.
Higgins, Melba Gene
Hundley, Lucille D. S.
Howard, Nancy G.
Hall, Ernest J.
Hirsch, Sol S.
Herman, Mary A.
Hayes, Lytton W.
Hatt, Reginald L.
Jancik, Lillian L.
Jacobson, Elizabeth I.
Johnson, Charles L.
Jacobs, Carolyn C.
Jackson, William R.
Knox, Ann B.
Kastanias, Irene
Loeber, Carl W.
Lister, Robert J.
Lee, Kenneth
Lee, Charles O.
Lydon, Thomas F.
Lawrence, Ann E.
Lichenstein, Renee
Mincey, Lavon M.
Murray, Frank B.
Morse, Eleanor
McKinsey, Geraldine Y.
Mason, Gordon B.
Mezera, Dorothy
Montecinos, Lillian S.
McGill, Mildred E.
Maher, Frances
Mekkes, Virginia
Mariani, Patricia C.
McCann, Wesley B.
Nindel, Benjamin E.
Ostergaard, Anna H.
Petty, Eunice L.
Pierson, L. Kate
Rooney, Phyllis
Ruiz, Margarita C.
Rogers, Elizabeth L. S.
Rapp, Marie Q.
Shanahan, Dennis F.
Shunney, Dennis J.
Szymkowicz, Betty O.
Sager, Shirley O.
Sancho, Marie D.
Seymour, Phyllis
Shregg, Genieva B.
Stone, Arthur J.
Stokes, Camille B.
Sirstins, Ethyl M.
Smith, William W.
Stiff, Dorothy
Steiner, Emily
Telken, Bernice
Taggart, Eugene F.
Wiley, Marion B.
Walker, Mona Anderson
Walker, Roy R.
Walbert, Wencl, Jr.
West, Helen L.
Young, L. Elizabeth
Zolini, Henry



The largest fleet of intercontinental airliners in the world is operated by the Pan American World Airways System.



Pan American Clippers* are ready for double-duty —civilian or military!

● Today Clippers are proving they are an integral part of America's air arm—mobilized for emergency, even in the midst of civilian operations.

Every 24 hours Pan American Clippers log an average of almost 163,000 miles . . . more than six times the distance around the world at the equator. More than twice as many double-decked "Strato" Clippers are flown by Pan American than by any other airline.

You can fly to all six continents—to 71 countries and colonies—by the World's Most Experienced Airline. Remember, last year, *as in all previous years,* more people traveled overseas by Pan American than by any other airline. And in aviation, experience makes the difference!

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

PAN AMERICAN
WORLD AIRWAYS

WORLD'S MOST EXPERIENCED AIRLINE

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 of subscribers to the JOURNAL.

NAME	FROM	TO	TITLE
Arey, William G.	*Bogota*	*Panama*	*Pub. Affrs. Off.*
Baker, Dale H.	*Athens*	*London*	*V.C. & Visa Off.*
Beghtel, Robert N.	*Dusseldorf*	*Dept.*	*For. Serv. Staff Off.*
Belovsky, Sidney A.	*St. John's, Newfoundland*	*Dept.*	*For. Serv. Insp.*
Bernard, Jules E.	*Melbourne*	*Warsaw*	*P.E. Report Off.*
Bohlen, Chas. E.	*Paris*	*Dept.*	*Counselor of Dept. of State*
Bowie, Thomas D.	*Warsaw*	*Milan*	*V.C.*
Burn, North C.	*Dept.*	*Sydney*	*V.C. & Visa Off.*
Cash, Frank E., Jr.	*Stuttgart*	*Dept.*	*For. Serv. Off.*
Childs, Archie W.	*Panama*	*Lagos*	*Prin. Off., Consul*
Clark, Gilbert	*Bombay*	*Dept.*	*FSO*
Cotterman, Myron L.	*Rangoon*	*Singapore*	*Gen. Serv. Off.*
Dexter, John B.	*Istanbul*	*Hong Kong*	*Vice Consul*
Dreyfus, Louis, Jr.	*Kabul*	*Dept.*	*FSO*
Dur, Philip F.	*Lyon*	*Bonn*	*FSO*
Ely, Richard R.	*Dept.*	*Manila*	*Pol. Off.*
Fitzgerald, John F.	*Valetta*	*Brussels*	*Consul—2nd Sec.*
Freeman, James B.	*Dept.*	*Asuncion*	*V.C., 3rd Sec.*

(Continued on page 55)

Compare • SAVINGS • PROTECTION • SERVICE

Low Cost Automobile Insurance

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE COMPANIES — NATION-WIDE SERVICE

Low Cost Life Insurance

Save up to 30% of standard manual rates by placing your automobile insurance with the Company that recognizes your preferential status.

Important premium savings on all types of life insurance. Cash surrender values available from time of first premium payment. Liberal policy provisions.

for

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

and household members of their Families

Low Cost Automobile Financing Available

THIS INSURANCE IS NOT AVAILABLE THROUGH AGENTS OR BROKERS

FOR RATES AND FACTS

Mail THIS COUPON Today

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INSURANCE COMPANIES,
Capital Stock Companies—Not Affiliated With United States Government
Government Employees Insurance Building, Washington 5, D. C.

NAME.....( ) ☐ MARRIED
AGE ☐ SINGLE

ADDRESS.....
(Street) (City) (State)

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Car Year.....Make.....Model.....

Type Body.....No. Cyl.....Purchased / / ☐ New ☐ Used

Anticipated Mileage Next 12 months.....

Age of Youngest Driver in your Household.....

Is Car Used for Business Purposes Other Than to and from Work ☐ Yes ☐ No

LIFE INSURANCE

Date of Birth..... Sex.....

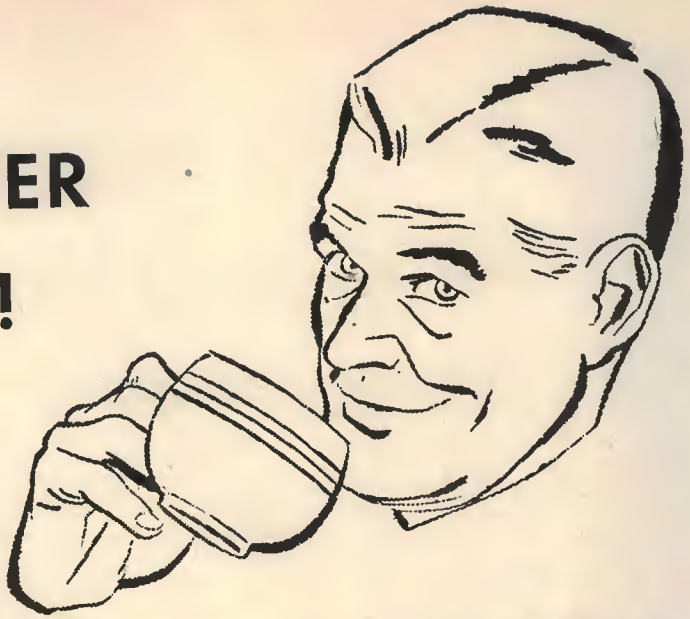
Occupation .....

Insurance Desired for ☐ Self; ☐ Wife; ☐ Child
Policy Plan Desired ☐ Whole Life; ☐ Endowments ☐ Family Protector; ☐ Term to Age 65; ☐ Juvenile ☐ Retirement Endowment; ☐ Annuities
Available with ☐ Double Indemnity ☐ Disability Prem. Waiver

Please Send Me Complete Information Concerning Your Low Cost Automobile Finance Plan ☐ Yes ☐ No

(21) **NATION-WIDE SERVICE**

WORLD-OVER FAVORITES!













YES, you can enjoy your all-time favorites no matter where you go, for General Foods Products, everywhere, mean high quality foods carefully prepared, famous for their flavor and their convenience.

For real eating enjoyment ask for these and other General Foods favorites, too!





GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION
Export Division
250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.









Put national security aboard



Raw materials, food, manufactured articles . . . farms, cities, industries and people . . . all depend on sound hauling facilities. Every day finds a greater need for farther and faster transportation.

Trucks assume responsibility for an ever-increasing share of all cargoes that must be handled. They are vital to the *physical and economic security* of individual communities and entire nations!

Consider your transport facilities on a national basis, or in relation to your own immediate hauling requirements. Either way, the dependability, economy and performance of International Trucks will serve you well. They are built in sizes ranging from two to forty tons gross vehicle weight, for every kind of cargo and for travel over every type of road, highway or terrain. International Harvester Export Company, 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL

Better Living through Better Roads

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

BUILDER OF ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT FOR ESSENTIAL WORK

McCormick International Farm Equipment • International Trucks • International Industrial Power • International Harvester Refrigeration

Foreign Service Changes

(Continued from page 52)

NAME	FROM	TO	TITLE
Garvey, James A.	Dept.	Moscow	Pol. Off., 3rd Sec., V.C.
Gnade, Richard E.	Baghdad	Dept.	FSO
Goetzmann, Jule L.	Dept.	Djakarta	Consul, Econ. Off., 1st Sec.
Graham, Pierre R.	Dept.	Tangier	V.C., Econ. Off. 3rd Sec.
Gufler, Bernard A.	Berlin	New Delhi	Pol. Off.
Gurtin, James R.	Dept.	Ankara	Econ. Off., 2nd Sec.
Hellyer, Chas. S.	Casablanca	Saigon	FSS
Hill, Heyward G.	Jidda	Marseille	Consul Gen.
Horgan, Rogers B.	Addis Ababa	Dept.	FSO
Hubbard, Wharton D.	Dept.	Hanoi	Consular Off.
Jeffreyes, Ana Maria	Buenos Aires	Quito	FSS
Johnston, James R.	Dept.	Taipei	V.C., Consular Off.
Kane, William	Piedras Negras	Caracas	Visa Off.
Kardas, Edw. P.	Cairo	Bogota	FSS
Katz, Abraham	Dept.	Merida	V.C., Econ. Off.
Keatley, Wm. J.	Montevideo	Johannesburg	Admin. Off.
Keeler, Erwin P.	Rio de Janeiro	Tel Aviv	Consul, 1st Sec., Dpty Chief of Mission
Kerr, Peyton	New Delhi	Tokyo	Consul & 1st Sec.
Koren, Henry L.	Port-au-Prince	Bern	Consul, 2nd Sec., Pol. Off.
Lakeland, Wm. C.	Dept.	Cairo	Consul, 2nd Sec., Pol. Off.
Lightner, E. A., Jr.	Frankfort	Seoul	Pol. Off.—Dpty. Chief of Mission
McClintic, Stephen H.	Saigon	Martinique	Prin. Off.
McCully, Edw. N.	Dept.	Santiago	Econ. Off., 2nd Sec., V.C.
MacDonald, Donald S.	Seoul	Istanbul	Econ. Report. Off., V.C.
MacQuaid, Robt. J.	Montreal	Amman	Visa Off.
Mak, Dayton S.	Dept.	Tripoli	Econ. Off.
Malige, Marcel E.	Marseille	Madras	Prin. Off.
Melby, Everett K.	Athens	Dept.	FSO
Meyer, Paul W.	Dublin	Guayaquil	Consul, Gen. Prin. Off.
Mills, Chas. E.	Beirut	Dept.	FSR
Mills, John L.	Dept.	San Salvador	Consular Off., 3rd Sec.
Morris, John H.	Cairo	Yokohama	Consular Off., V.C.
Ocheltree, John B.	Rio de Janeiro	Dept.	FSO
Palmer, Stephen E., Jr.	Dept.	Nicosia	Consular Off.
Parsons, Marselis, Jr.	Oslo	Frankfort	Depty. Dir. Pol. Affrs.
Patterson, Richard C., Jr.	Guatemala	Bern	Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary
Phelan, Raymond	Panama	Saigon	Asst. Admin. Off.
Pierrot, A. Ogden	London	Dept.	FSO
Preston, Austin R.	Lahore	Dept.	FSO
Rainert, Peter J.	Matamoras	Rio de Janeiro	Consular Off. V.C.
Schneider, David T.	Dept.	Karachi	Econ. Off.
Schoenfeld, Rudolf E.	Rumania	Guatemala	Ambassador
Sheehan, Robt. M.	Tangier	Baghdad	Pub. Aff. Off. 2nd Sec., V.C.
Skora, Geo. W.	Cork	Brussels	V.C. & Cons. Off.
Smith, Jule B.	Stockholm	Dept.	FSO
Smith, Merlin E.	Reykjavik	Dept.	FSO
Soulen, Garrett H.	Dept.	Calcutta	Consul & Exec. Off.
Squires, Leslie A.	Bombay	Tangier	Pub. Aff. Off.
Stackhouse, Heywood H.	Dept.	Montevideo	Econ. Off., V.C. 3rd Sec.
Sterling, Richard W.	Berlin	Athens	V.C., Pol. Off., 3rd Sec.
Stora, DeWitt L.	Guadalajara	Nuevo Laredo	Cons. Off.
Sullivan, Kenneth P.	Frankfort	Dept.	FSO
Tremblay, Theodore A.	Dept.	Johannesburg	V.C. & Econ. Off.
Tuthill, John W.	Stockholm	London	Consul, 1st Sec., Sp. Asst. to Ambassador
Usher, Richard E.	Dept.	Brussels	Econ. Off.
Valenza, Thomas F.	Guiuan, Samar	Dept.	FSO
Vance, Sheldon B.	Martinique	Dept.	FSO
Wendelin, Eric C.	Berlin	Ankara	Pol. Off., 1st Sec.
Wilford, Richard R.	Naples	Bari	Consular Off. V.C.
Wilkinson, James R.	Hong Kong	Dept.	FSO
Winship, Stephen	Buenos Aires	Dept.	FSO
Wysong, Robt. C.	Merida	Sao Paulo	Econ. Off. & V.C.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

NAME	INFORMATION
Billman, James R.	Tehran cancelled, remaining Addis Ababa.
Calder, A. Bland	Hong Kong cancelled, transferred Dept.
Craig, William D.	Bogota cancelled, Military service.
Martens, Robert J.	Vienna cancelled, transferred Naples.
Wyman, Parker D.	Berlin cancelled, transferred Dept.



Wouldn't you rather drink Four Roses?

IF YOU'RE ONE of the many, many Americans who'd rather drink Four Roses, may we suggest that you introduce it to your friends abroad. Your order for this very fine American whiskey may be placed directly with Frankfort Distillers Corporation, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, U.S.A.

Letters to the Editors

(*Continued from page* 13)

at the same time poll a representative sampling of Foreign Service personnel to determine their views on the subject. Expert medical opinion could be consulted to determine the desirability of varying leave in accord with climatic conditions and other factors prevailing at different posts. Even if it is impossible materially to alter the present system at the present time, it might be possible to make minor improvements such as, for example, to grant three months to personnel who choose to remain in the field for three years rather than return at the end of the normal two-year period.

LaRue R. Lutkins

BIRTHS

BARNETT. A daughter, Mary Janice, was born on April 22, 1951, to FSR and Mrs. Vincent M. Barnett, Jr., in Bennington, Vermont. Mr. Barnett is assigned to the Embassy in Rome.

BYRNS. A daughter, Kendra Mae, was born on April22, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Kenneth A. Byrns in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Byrns is assigned to the Department as Desk Officer for Iceland and Denmark.

CLARK. A daughter, Mona Watson, was born on February 26, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. S. Wilson Clark in Evanston, Illinois. Mr. Clark is assigned as Third Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

COBB. A daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, was born on February 10, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Carroll E. Cobb in Habana, Cuba, where Mr. Cobb is Second Secretary of Embassy.

CONDON. A daughter, Barbara Elena, was born on March 14, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Charles E. Condon in Habana, Cuba, where Mr. Condon is assigned to the Embassy.

CONLON. A son, Terrence Patrick, was born on May 16, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Thomas F. Conlon in Habana, Cuba, where Mr. Conlon is Third Secretary of Embassy.

Attention

OFFICERS AND PERMANENT AMERICAN EMPLOYEES OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE (EXCEPT Reserve Officers)

Are you enjoying adequate protection? Have you made satisfactory provision for your family? A large proportion of your colleagues are deriving real security at very low cost through their participation in the plan of group life insurance and hospital-surgical coverage for dependents provided by the American Foreign Service Protective Association. Members of the Association also have the advantage of from $1,500 to $3,000 free insurance (depending upon their class) as well as Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance in the amount of their basic group insurance. For example, if a Member holding $13,000 insurance ($10,000 basic group insurance plus $3,000 free insurance) should suffer a fatal accident the beneficiary would receive the $13,000 insurance plus $10,000 under the Accidental Death and Dismemberment insurance, making a total of $23,000.

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

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

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
Care the Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

HOYT. A daughter, Pamela Elizabeth, was born on May 16, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Henry A. Hoyt in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoyt is Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

JORGENSON. A daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, was born on March 17, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jorgenson in London. Mr. Jorgenson expects an assignment at the Embassy in Rome shortly.

KRIEG. Twin daughters, Laura Campbell and Helen Middleton, were born on April 6, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. William L. Krieg in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Krieg is assigned to the Department.

TERRELL. A daughter, Elizabeth Lynn, was born on March 9, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Edwin McC. Terrell in Washington, D. C. Mr. Terrell is an assistant attaché at the Embassy in Habana, Cuba.

MARRIAGES

MURPHY-DEEGAN. Miss Jane Deegan and Mr. John T. Murphy were married in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome on April 4, 1951. Mrs. Murphy was assigned to the Embassy at Rome and Mr. Murphy is from New York.

PEERY-PERRY. Miss Marly Arthur-Holt Perry and FSO John M. Perry were married in Hamburg, Germany, on March 3, 1951. Mrs. Perry was on the staff at the Consulate General in Hamburg where Mr. Perry is now a consular officer.

IN MEMORIAM

HOFFERBERTH. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hofferberth, Roslyn Heights, Long Island, died May 14, 1951, following an automobile accident. Mr. Hofferberth was chief of the organization and management branch of the Department in New York.

MERRELL. FSS Clay Merrell, Consul at Bermuda, died at his post on May 8, 1951.

ROBERTS. Mrs. Ruth Roberts, assigned to the Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, died April 29, 1951, after a prolonged illness. She had been with the Embassy since May, 1942.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Eastern Corporation 50
American Security and Trust Company 31
Barr Shipping Company 31
Begg, J. F., Inc. 7
Book Service 35
Bowling Green Storage 11
Brown Forman Distillers 6
Calvert School 46
Caltex 8
Campbell, W. D. & Co. 13
Chase National Bank 50
Detroit Camera Works 32
Electric Auto-Lite 14
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company 41
Foreign Service Protective Association 56
Frankfort—Four Roses 13, 30, 42, 44, 55
General American Transportation Corporation 37
General Foods Corporation 53
Goodyear 33
Government Employees Insurance 52
Grace Line 48
International Harvester 54
International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. 54
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company (Chesterfield) 2
Marsh, O. Gaylord 38
Mayflower Hotel 9
National City Bank 42
National Distillers Products 10, 39, 49
Ney's Shopping Service 44
Pan American World Airways 51
Philippine Airlines 44
Radio Corporation of America 43
Raleigh Hotel 3
Rouse, Brewer & Becker 46
Schenley Products ..... II & III Covers
Seagram's V.O. 34
Security Storage of Washington 31
Sinclair Refining Company 36
Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc. 40
Standard Oil Company 12
Swartz, Walter H., Company 47
Tyner, Miss E. J. 7
United Fruit Company 3
United States Lines 7
Waldorf Astoria Hotel ..... IV Cover
Washington Loan and Trust Company 5
Westinghouse Electric International Company 45
Woodward & Lothrop 32



There's something about Cresta Blanca that sets it apart from any other wine you have ever tasted. Perhaps it's the subtle bouquet. Perhaps it's the delicacy of flavor or the mild smoothness. Or maybe it's the fineness that grows naturally out of a tradition that's older than the United States.

For Cresta Blanca is not a newcomer. Its inheritance reaches back to 1771 when Franciscan Fathers founded the Mission of San Gabriel Archangel on the slopes at the foothills of the Sierra Nevada range in California.

Today, as for more than 50 years, Cresta Blanca is adding new luster to its heritage. Introduce a new note of festivity and pleasure by serving Cresta Blanca wines when you entertain.

Schenley PRODUCT

CRESTA BLANCA WINE COMPANY, INC. • Livermore and Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

DRF-C - AUGUSTUS S. CHASE - ASSN.



Overseas and Latin-American Department:
MR. WALTER O. SCHNYDER, *Manager*

The WALDORF-ASTORIA

CONRAD N. HILTON, *President*

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

The most extensively air-conditioned hotel in the world