

The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 28, NO. 7

JULY, 1951



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VOL. 28, NO. 7

JULY, 1951

COVER PICTURE: The Embassy at Ciudad Trujillo, D. R. Photo by Marine Guard Richard Huddleston, forwarded by William Belton.

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Letters to the Editors

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

FOREIGN SERVICE CHILDREN

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I thought you'd like to see how one Foreign Service officer is trying to beat the housing problem overseas.

HOW TO RAISE CHILDREN IN A HOTEL

The best way to raise children in a hotel, the child-less guest would say, is by means of a noose tied firmly about the neck. And one of the main problems, actually, in raising children in a hotel, is to keep the youngsters from razing the hotel. Children really adapt easily to hotel life. It is the hotel which finds it difficult to adapt itself to children. The little ones make themselves at home almost immediately, re-styling the furniture (with sharp instruments), re-decorating the rooms (with pencil and crayon), and generally giving the place a "lived-in" look—lived in by a tribe of warlike savages. It is important to bear in mind that children, while residing in a hotel, do not confine themselves to the room. They spend a large part of each day using the lift and uprooting flowers from the garden. About the only thing that makes children unhappy about hotel life is the presence of other adult guests. What these adults think about the presence of the kids has already been noted. It can thus be seen that the raising of children in a hotel requires patience, perseverance, tact, and strength. Since I am not especially well-equipped for the task, I should like very much to rent a furnished or unfurnished house with at least three (but preferably more) bedrooms, in the Tanglin area if possible (but not necessarily). If you know of such a house for rent, please call me at Raffles Hotel or at U. S. I. S. (84241).—S. I. NADLER.

The ad was run in the *Singapore Standard*.

F. S. PARENT

P.S. He got a house.

EDUCATION AND FS FAMILIES

TO THE EDITORS,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

While I was rolled out of the Service before any one of my three children was old enough for formal education, I have thought often and much of the problems which would have plagued me, and do now vex all of you. I have often thought that if certain large American corporations could and do provide proper and sufficient formal education abroad for the young fry of their personnel, why should "the-largest-corporation-in-the-world" be so lax and so seemingly disinterested in this basic problem? There is no valid reason why it should be, and I believe that, should this need be properly and energetically presented to the Department, adequate results would be forthcoming.

You will no doubt agree that the most disheartening consequence of foreign service is the resultant break-up of the family when the school-age youngsters stand in need of formal education. The enlistment of qualified teachers into the Service and the establishment of schools at every post

(Continued on page 5)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 3)

where feasible should largely remove this annoying situation.

The diversion of some of the obligated indebtedness of foreign nations to this country and for this purpose, among others, would provide the necessary facilities far and away above adequate measure.

It would provide an interesting study should you poll the Service along these lines.

RAY FOX

- A bill is pending now to finance US education for Foreign Service children. For comment see your June JOURNAL.

THAT RECIPE CONTEST

American Consulate General
Naples, Italy
January 21, 1951

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL
c/o Department of State

Gentlemen:

May I ask what happened to the recipe contest started, I believe, about a year ago? Since we hope to be in the States this year, we have a personal interest in your judgment of the excellence of Marvelous Potatoes, and an even greater interest in the prize of a "good steak dinner." More altruistically, I should be very grateful for culinary finds of other posts.

Hopefully,
KATHRYN M. GOLDSMITH
(Mrs. Howard C. Goldsmith).

Washington, D. C.
February 13, 1951

Dear Mrs. Goldsmith:

The recipe contest, I am sad to have to report, fell flat on its face. Yours was the only entry submitted. Perhaps, though, if we publish it, we could stir up some reader interest. I am sure that there must be many Foreign Service wives who would enjoy such a column. However, at this point, I must report another tragedy! I took your recipe home, tested it (everyone asked for seconds), and the maid absconded with it.

If you will be charitable enough to send it to me again, I will print it under the terms originally promised, and will hope that other wives will follow suit.

Sincerely,
JOAN DAVID
Managing Editor.

Naples, Italy
February 23, 1951

Dear Mrs. David:

Contest or no contest, we still think the recipe for Mar-
(Continued on page 7)

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velous Potatoes is worthy of publicity, so here goes again:

To a rich mixture of mashed potatoes, made with your favorite proportions of salt, pepper, butter, milk or cream, add generous amounts of grated Parmesan cheese and finely chopped parsley. Stir well, and put through a ricer held over a well-buttered baking dish. Do NOT PRESS DOWN TO FILL CORNERS; the weight of the riced mixture will even itself out, or — if you must — shake the baking dish gently to settle. Dot with more butter (optional) and bake until the tiny “sticks” on top are crisp and brown.

If the “generous amounts” mentioned above seem too hazy, let me add that, for six, I use from a tablespoon to half a cup of Parmesan, and enough parsley either to make a few colorful specks or to tint the whole dish a light green. The baking, too, is part of the elastic formula: 10 minutes in a hot oven to an hour in a slow oven.

Having been conditioned by French snails, Italian octopi, Mexican maguery worms and American rattlesnake pate, we are prepared to take a firm stand pro the following rice dish — usually served without explanation unless requested. It might be considered exotic, but is a standby of poorer classes here, for whom any part of a chicken is a luxury.

Snip along the whole length of chicken entrails with scissors, clean out, wash well, and let soak in cold water for an hour or longer. Melt two teaspoons (more or less) of butter, chicken fat or some savory fat, in a small saucepan or skillet, and add entrails cut in small pieces, diced giblets (optional), a small carrot diced fine, a medium-sized onion chopped very fine, and a teaspoon of water. Cover and cook very very slowly for several hours, stirring and adding a few drops of water now and then. Except for the pieces of gizzard and heart, all the ingredients will form a soft, almost black mash. Add a little more water (or chicken broth) to bring it to the consistency of thick sauce, salt to taste, and pour over boiled or steamed rice, tossing gently to mix the sauce throughout.

Sincerely,
KATHRYN M. GOLDSMITH
(Mrs. Howard C. Goldsmith).

FOREIGN SERVICE TAXPAYERS

American Consulate
Bridgetown, Barbados
June 20, 1951

To the Editors,

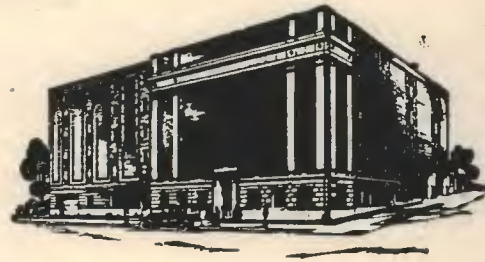
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Orchids to Ambassador Selden Chapin! His letter in the May issue of the *Journal* brings to mind the one of Francis Jordan, written in 1946, and one I wrote in 1947 in support of it.

Granted that it is a privilege to pay taxes, yet one is constrained to hark back to December 16, 1773, the date of the biggest tea party ever given, a gala affair to demonstrate to the world the feelings of people compelled to hand over cash for something about which they had no say. We, today, are not in that position, the world and laws having changed for the better, but certainly we of the Foreign Service are not getting all that we pay for in taxes, i.e., police and fire protection, modern conveniences, potable water, good schooling for our children, adequate medical and dental care: I was even turned down by the Book-of-the-Month Club and by one of our largest insurance companies because I did not “reside in the United States.”

What to do about it? We all are familiar with the rebuttal of the average resident taxpayer to any mention of

(Continued on page 9)



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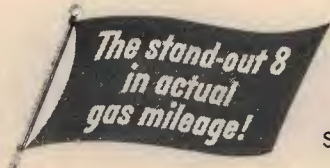
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 7)

this subject: he is indignant; he is doing his share; he pays our salaries through his tax payments. . . . Agreed. He also lives in a modern town or metropolis; he has a good job—paying more in salary and benefits than many of our men in the Service receive; he has almost every comfort and convenience; he has his family, his home and his friends; his children are with him and they go to good schools *free*; he has his clubs, television; he enjoys baseball and football in season; he gets good food, quality milk, fresh vegetables and fruits; his water supply is adequate; storms seldom deprive him of electric current; his family doctor and dentist care for his ills; he has no language troubles to overcome every two years or so; his postage is cheap and his mail is delivered on time and rapidly; he has access to the latest books, magazines, newspapers; and when he feels wronged, he has recourse to his union for redress.

If others in the Service have ideas on this subject, why not air them?

LEONARD E. THOMPSON
American Vice Consul

VOTE OF THANKS

To the Editors.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Foreign Service personnel in Washington nowadays are well aware of the fact that the larger the State Department becomes the more impersonal it seems to be. Yet FP has set up a position which affords a very personal link between the individual in the Foreign Service and the State Department in precisely the most personal of all fields—that of one's efficiency reports, by simply walking in to see Ambassador Bursley in the Walker-Johnson Building. There one can air one's gripes, rectify any injustices, and get a good look at oneself without having to go through all the ordinary administrative channels.

That FP has had the good sense to establish this apparently semi-autonomous position and that Ambassador Bursley, a most eminently qualified man for the job, should be its happy choice for the incumbent, deserve a strong vote of thanks from the Foreign Service.

Happy FS0

AMALGAMATION

An Open Letter to the Association

Board of Directors,
Foreign Service Association.

Sirs:

The Secretary's recent directive for the "improvement" of the Department and Foreign Service personnel program indicates that a number of persons are to be congratulated, including the Board of Directors of the Foreign Service Association, and high officers of the Department. The latter were well advised to desist from or at least to postpone and reconsider a more radical course of action which probably would have been morale-destroying for both Departmental and Foreign Service personnel. My congratulations to all concerned.

The more cautious approach adopted appears to be the best which might have been expected. Even this, for the most part, would have been unnecessary if the intent of the 1946 Act had been implemented. That is, if the Service had

(Continued on page 11)

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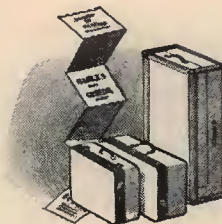
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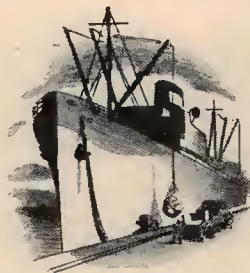
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been broadened from the bottom, beginning at once, and if the Reserve and Staff Corps had been reserved for truly "temporary" and for technical personnel. The greatest danger under the new directive is that, by constituting a second precedent for lateral entry, the door may be opened for the continued use of such entry on a large scale and the consequent obvious effect on the career principle. We must exercise every care to make certain this does not happen.

Most important are recent indications of the at least partial eclipse of the school of thought that there is no excuse for the existence of a career Foreign Service apart from the Civil Service. It is hoped that the Secretary's directive is not an indication that that theory is to be eliminated simply through its incorporation into the Foreign Service and the consequent vesting of interests.

Far more vital than the directive itself, of course, is its implementation. If the rigorous requirements followed under the Manpower Act are again to be used, there is less to be feared. But will this be possible if most high-ranking Department, Reserve and Staff personnel are intended to be accommodated in the "career" Service and a measure of amalgamation achieved in this way? What of those personnel who cannot qualify under such standards or who are unwilling to accept the lower rank and salary presumably to result in some cases?

I for one am not entirely sanguine.

It is particularly heartening to note the paragraph under Section V of the directive that "Employees should be kept informed periodically of important developments affecting their interests." The secrecy which surrounded the entire study of possible amalgamation during the last three years was morale shattering to both the Department and Foreign Services. For its part the Foreign Service can hardly forget its not entirely happy experiences with the wartime Auxiliary Corps and the Manpower Act. It is more democratic and better personnel practice to keep us informed of the issues at stake, and even the issues not at stake.

We must be vigilant to defend our interests and, of course, we must be certain not to place those interests above the broader interests of our country. Foreign Service personnel in large part must look to you for such vigilance.

R. KENNETH OAKLEY
FSO IV

THE KEM AMENDMENT

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Periodically, while serving abroad, something comes up which leaves the average officer feeling as unhappy as when he has to introduce someone whose name he didn't quite catch. The Kem Amendment, still a hot issue as this is written, is one of those problems. Because it seemed to be troubling a number of men at posts I visited recently, I wondered if the JOURNAL would be willing to give some space to a brief study I made of the subject since returning to Washington.

The Kem Amendment, which has been under active discussion and explanation with foreign governments in recent months, sets forth a simple proposition: So long as United States forces are fighting in Korea no economic or financial assistance shall be extended to any country which fails to embargo to the Soviet bloc a long list of articles certified by the American Secretary of Defense as potentially usable

(Continued on page 13)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 11)

as military materiel. The National Security Council, through an exception clause, can excuse the failure of other nations to enforce precisely the embargo which we enforce but only when such an exception is justified in terms of the security interest of the U. S.

No one could possibly contest the basic concept of this statute, namely, that we do not propose to support any foreign country which, by means of exports to the Soviet bloc, supports our adversary. We do not propose to permit materiel from supposedly friendly countries to go into the making of bullets to be used against our forces in Korea.

The proposition is superficially so sound that the Kem Amendment was passed unanimously, and without a recorded vote. This last is germane, of course, because those members of Congress who might question the merits of the measure or who thought it a subject for the Foreign Relations Committee could not afford to have their names listed in a roll call as appearing to favor the provision of war materiel to back up the Communists in Korea. Such a list, appearing in newspapers which also carry lists of the battle casualties, could not be explained to the average voter.

We reap substantial dividends from foreign aid

Nonetheless, both the proposition underlying the amendment and the method by which it became law contain defects which can cause profound disruption and exacerbation in our foreign relations. The first defect is inherent in the assumption that we do not now obtain any advantage—or at least any equivalent value—for the economic and financial support we extend to friendly nations, and that hence we can demand a *quid pro quo* in the form of an embargo on exports to the East. Upon reflection, however, the idea that we now get nothing in exchange for our economic support is palpably false. We have extended aid in order to help our friends help themselves to become economically strong and thus repel a threat to our security caused by an infiltration of the West. Similarly, when naked aggression broke out in Korea, our economic support was directed in greater part to underwrite efforts of our Allies to increase their individual and collective defense potential and, under NATO, make it reasonably possible to avoid the spectre of another occupation of Europe. These are tangible dividends in terms of the security interest of the U. S.

Commenting on the Kem Amendment as he signed the Act to which it was appended, the President pointed out that 90 percent of the items we regard as of primary strategic significance are now subject to virtual embargo by the Western European countries. Cooperation, not coercion, was needed. Quite probably by negotiation with friendly countries in the light of their particular circumstances and after considering possible alternate sources of necessary goods now received in exchange for exports eastward, we may well be able to narrow the gap between the coverage of U. S. export controls and that of friendly nations' controls. But we can hardly attain this objective by legislative fiat, repugnant to basic principles of national sovereignty, without risking the very considerable advantages in terms of strong allies which we obtain as result of our economic support. In essence, the first defect in the Kem Amendment is the idea that you can trade one thing in two bargains. A cancelled check, good as a receipt, cannot be used to make a second purchase.

The second defect is one of legislative organization. This law obviously has profound implications in the field of foreign relations. It could annul the economic support portion of MDAP; could halt all Export-Import Bank loans; stultify such ECA creations as the European Payments Union and

(Continued on page 56)

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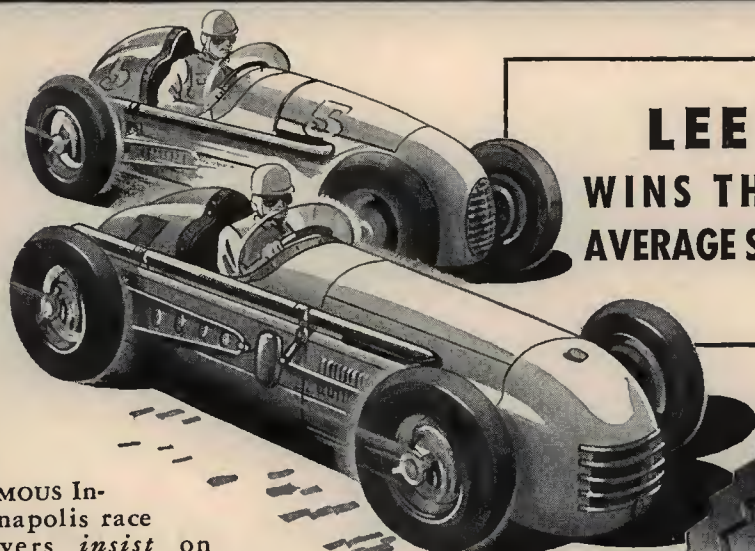
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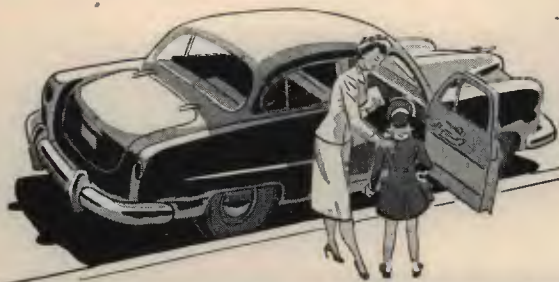


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BOCKWILL

letter from

By LEE LOVELL

Dear Beth . . .

You cannot imagine how pleased we are to hear that you and Tom are coming to Washington. This is a most rewarding feature of an assignment to the Department—most of the old cronies whom you haven't seen since Montevideo or Paris days seem to turn up eventually in D. C. We'll break out our last hoarded bottle of champagne the night you arrive, and settle down to catching up on the years between.

Your innocent questions about housing in Washington bring tears to my eyes. Darling, you have been away too long. The truth is there is virtually no chance of your finding a charming unfurnished house with three bedrooms, convenient location, and garden, at a rental "around \$100." It was bad before, but now with the new war-born influx, the confusion is compounded and the realities of the housing situation are pretty hideous.

If you jettison your infants and spaniel and 90% of your furniture, and if you are related to the landlord, you might possibly find something charming and convenient at \$150, but it would have two bedrooms at most, and absolutely no garden. If you are in great luck, you might fall into a fairly attractive place, large enough for your family, at about \$200—it could even be somewhere this side of Baltimore or Richmond. However, just as you got your curtains shortened or lengthened as required, the owner, probably a Navy officer whom you'd believed safely assigned to the Pacific for another year or so, would be ordered on an S.S. Pentagon cruise, and you'd find yourself faced with another move, this time entirely at your own expense. This happened to us and we are still licking the wounds to the budget.

Mrs. Lovell is the wife of FSO Alfred H. Lovell, the mother of two children, and the dietician for twenty poodles. She is now engaged in restoring two old houses, one in Virginia, one in Vermont, and has qualified as a specialist in the run-down real estate of three continents by finding, settling and disbanding fifteen "homes" in the last fifteen years.

However, it is not a case of "there's nothing for it but to give way to despair." We are by no means the first to discover an answer: Buy a house. I can hear Tom now, hitting the ceiling of that Italian palazzo you now rent for \$75 a month. How, he may well ask, does one buy a house on an FSO's salary? Well, Washington and environs overflow with "home-owners," as they are called by the press, whose salaries are even less than that of an FSO minus his cherished allowances.

It is simply a question of sinking your savings or borrowing enough for a down payment, then making monthly payments, which are usually quite a lot less than rent, and then, when you are transferred to Afghanistan, selling the house for enough to get back your down payment, or more, if you're made improvements. Everybody does it—the real estate agents and banks are very helpful about the financing. Of course there are a few complications like taxes, both real estate and personal, but it is generally worth trying to cope with them. You may even like your house enough to hold on to it against the days of your retirement, renting it while you're abroad.

A real estate vocabulary

I am sending you the real estate section of a Washington paper so you may judge for yourself how much wider a choice you will have if you are buying rather than renting. You may be appalled by what seems an endless choice. But a majority of these listings, though they may sound interesting, can be eliminated after you learn to translate the realtors' vocabulary. It will save you many a disillusioning inspection trip if you read the ads with a certain wariness. Herewith some of the favorite phrases, with interpretations:

"Rambler." Single story. This can be anything from a \$10,000 job rambling 18 feet in one direction and 24 feet in the other, with the sap still oozing from the woodwork, to a \$35,000 one which actually rambles.

"Home for gracious living," or "Home for discriminating

executive:" Out of your class. Outsize, lots of stairs, requires more than the services of a weekly char to keep up.

"Priced under \$20,000:" \$19,995.

"Near transportation:" May mean a brisk mile walk to the station, or a bus stop right at your door, with obvious disadvantages to either.

"Older home:" Gingerbread and termites, but plenty of bedrooms.

"Bungalow:" Skip these, they are invariably little monsters.

"Recently redecorated:" Fine if you hit one done to your taste, but it may mean a multitude of evils covered by one coat of quick-drying water-paint in peach or baby blue.

"Large lot:" Not really. This just means your neighbors are at slightly more than arm's length. If you want space, look for one which gives the size in acres—they start at 1/4 acre, which is just over 100 feet square.

"Two baths:" Over \$20,000.

"Fenced lot:" Not as good as a nursemaid, but it helps.

"Formal dining room:" Not what they'd call it on the Continent. Means you can have three or four guests sitting at a table in a separate room. If no dining room is mentioned, you eat in the living room or the breakfast nook.



"Landscaped:" This is tricky. It could be dozen 6-inch arbor vitae struggling up to the door. If "ancient oaks" are mentioned, it's better.

"Expansible attic:" Attic is unfinished but could be made into two bedrooms for midgets who like it cold in winter and hot in summer.

"Custom-built:" The man who built it drove the contractor crazy.

"Picture window:" Not necessarily complete with view. It may simply frame your neighbor's laundry line.

"Dream kitchen:" Probably has a garbage disposal unit and all the wonderful American equipment for painless hausfrauing. Watch the size, though—all the gadgets won't help that undreamy feeling when washing up after a buffet supper if you have only five square feet of floor space to do it in.

"Old Georgetown:" Inconvenience, expense and charm in equal parts.

"New development:" Depressing regiments of doll-sized

houses, surrounded by bulldozer tracks. No privacy whatsoever.

"Attractive suburban home:" Usually means blocks of Cape Cods, Colonials, and ramblers, hordes of children and pets, friendly neighbors, schools and churches and supermarkets. May be just what you're looking for, and there's no resale problem.

Obvious clues in the ads are location, price, number of bedrooms, type of heating, and price. If the price isn't mentioned, it's no doubt more than you want to pay. If it states "substantial cash required," beware. If it reads "Owner asking \$21,000," there's a chance of arguing about the price. If you read of one which seems to offer everything you're looking for, including a very modest down payment and total price, the catch is probably the location—out in a cornfield, or next door to a hamburger stand.

Bear in mind that you will not get a place which has everything you want. The idea is to find the one which checks off the largest number of items on your list. Every day you will find several ads worth investigating, and you will hear of other houses through agents and friends. In the end, although it may take weeks, you will discover the house you'll be satisfied, maybe even enthusiastic, about moving into.

One solution, which takes a combination of foolhardiness and determination, has been the answer for us and for a number of our friends. You can buy an old wreck of a place for comparatively little and restore it yourselves. You will not have all the conveniences of city or suburban community, for such houses are usually found in the country or villages (Georgetown has been pretty well combed), and it often means commuting farther than you'd choose. But if you find a place with genuine possibilities, you may find the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

Headaches and HOME

Such places are not generally advertised. You find them through a local agent who will show them reluctantly only after trying to interest you in several pillared and porticoed estates with stables and 90 acres. Warning: If the house is really in the country, ascertain in advance that it has central heating, electricity and water—you won't save anything if you have to put in those essentials.

The restoration is not as easy and amusing as the home-and-garden magazines would have you believe: you will become thoroughly weary of applying steel wool to woodwork and cleaning up paint brushes at 2 a.m. The children will fall in the paint pails, and your old Consul from Nairobi will drop in when you are sporting the spotty jeans and towed head *de rigueur* for the patching of plaster ceilings. But there are rewards. You'll have more and larger rooms than in any new house at the price. You'll probably have lots of lawn and garden and sizable trees, even a view. The decor will be your own. Also there will be the very pleasant feeling that all your labors are adding to the value of the property.

Old or new, rambler or brick Colonial, something will assuredly turn up for you before you decide to give up and go home to mother. We'll be keeping eyes and ears alert in your behalf. Plan to park the children and pets with us while you go hunting, and do not arrive without a pair of stout brogans.

Once you get settled, you'll love being back in the States, and we'll love having you here.

A great big Welcome Home!

Devotedly,
Nina

SELECTION BOARD EXPERIENCE

BY RICHARD A. JOHNSON

These are merely personal observations about an experience which produces varying individual reactions. It is certainly most interesting but it is arduous, often depressing, chastening to the ego, and disastrous to the waistline. I am pleased and grateful to have had it, but I am glad it is over.

Selection Board service tends to inflate the bulge because it is entirely sedentary and because one can drink milk, eat ice cream, and over-indulge in seafood in Washington without fear of ailments which might follow elsewhere. Reunions with old friends are also inevitable, and they usually feature high-calory-value liquids.

The work is arduous because the careful reading of almost 600 dossiers in their entirety requires long, eye-wearying hours.

It is depressing at times because the inevitable hours of soul-searching frequently yield only doubts of final judgments. Such doubts derive from a normal lack of complete confidence in one's prescience, the need for more documentation in some dossiers, the grave difficulties involved in assessing the relative merits of officers having apparently equal performance records and the fact that the number of officers well qualified for promotion is almost always considerably larger than the number of promotions to be awarded.

"Uniformly high attainments . . ."

In almost all cases, it is relatively easy to distinguish and rate officers of very high or very low performance. But the large middle group of officers in Classes 5 and 6 (and I suspect in higher classes) reach standards of performance so high and so uniform that relative rankings are achieved only with the greatest difficulty and often with serious doubts as to their accuracy. It is most impressive to read dossier after dossier indicating superior performance, but the uniformly high attainments of officers in the middle groups compel many subjective judgments.

The difficulty of selecting a few persons from among many so obviously qualified for promotion argues most forcibly the need for improved performance reports and for more restraint in the use of the highest adjective ratings. Many narratives in the performance reports lack detail, especially concrete illustrations of superior or inferior performance and most adjective ratings are far too generous as applied relatively, although more accurate in reflecting absolute standards of performance. It did my ego no good to discover that performance reports which I had prepared also suffered from these deficiencies.

This summary of the difficulties of selecting marginal names for the list is offered as an explanation and not as an apology, for my colleagues and I did the best we could. It should comfort some officers who just missed the lists and perhaps should have been on them. But it should not induce a comfortable feeling that time or a different Board will

Richard Johnson started out on an academic career. At 25 he was an instructor of history at the University of Texas, where he earned his Ph.D. two years later. Appointed to the Foreign Service in 1940, his first post was Naples, his next, London. After nearly five years in London, the last as Alternate US Representative on the preparatory commission for UNESCO, he was assigned to the Department. Now a class 3 officer he is our consul at Guadalajara, Mexico.

necessarily aid everyone who missed promotion, for even in marginal cases a substantial measure of unanimity within a Board is necessary to assure the favorable consideration of any name.

My conclusion that Selection Board experience is hard on the ego was reached after only a few days of examining Class 5 dossiers. It came to me as a very rude blow that my personality and performance, as contrasted with the characters and achievements of many of the officers whom I was rating, were susceptible of much improvement. The lessons drawn from this experience may have some general interest and even application.

Personality and promotion

Personality traits, even when they may not affect performance too adversely, may well retard or prevent advancement, for, as between officers whose performance is equal, preference must be given to those with fewer personality defects.

For example, I found myself rating down officers who were characterized as brusque, although I have always comfortably assumed that my own rather brusque manner would be regarded as normal in a person preoccupied with his work. I also had to rate down officers who were described as unduly persistent, although I, too, have often fought for points or policies with tenacity which exceeded my skill in presentation. I do not mean to argue here for undue solicitude or for slavish obedience to authority, but merely to suggest that less abrupt answers and improved presentation may often avoid irritation and aid persuasion.

A merely adequate level of performance, that is, doing one's duties as prescribed by the regulations but no more is not enough to insure advancement in the Service in its present competitive state. An officer's performance must be distinguished qualitatively and quantitatively if it is to rise considerably above the average; the officer must demonstrate exceptional qualities of intelligence, industry and initiative directed toward increasing his own effectiveness or that of his unit.

Ability to look beyond the horizon, in the sense of estimating and preparing to meet probable future needs of end users, seems to be a highly esteemed quality in reporting officers. The acquisition and exploitation of this characteristic involve expanding one's circle of official contacts in appropriate directions, additional efforts at self education when needed, and, finally, the execution of such timely voluntary reports as the officer's sharpened perceptivity may dictate.

Officers engaged primarily in routine administrative or consular work should be constantly alert to seize opportunities or to develop ideas leading to work simplification and to improved operational efficiency. Officers engaged in such routine work who show interest and initiative may be sure that they will receive proper recognition.

Officers supervising personnel undoubtedly can help the Service and themselves by devoting more energy and ingenuity than is customarily allotted to the problems of developing subordinates and of preparing better performance reports.

Most Public Affairs Officers have greater opportunities

for displaying intelligence and initiative than officers assigned to regular program activities because of the newness and creative character of many of their activities. The heavy responsibility placed on untested or undeveloped junior officers engaged in this work has been borne admirably by most of them. However, a few juniors permitted enthusiasm for their particular tasks to lead them to neglect the advice or restraint of more experienced seniors, sometimes with unfortunate results. This prompts the observation that, while initiative and enterprise are most desirable in all fields of Foreign Service activity, they should be exercised within the limitations imposed by the hierarchical structure of the Service and with consideration for all of its interests and responsibilities.



"I know that Ryan's overpaid, but the trouble is, he's worth every cent of it!"

Officers assigned to special training or to work on special programs obviously will continue to find it difficult to distinguish themselves while so engaged, largely because of the difficulty which Board members encounter in trying to compare their performance in such tasks with that of officers assigned to normal FS work. However, training and experience so gained must be regarded as a long-term investment in the individual's career which, with continued application, is certain to pay dividends in future.

One performance characteristic which is highly valued in all fields of FS activity is Harold Nicolson's cherished attribute of precision. There is clearly no satisfactory substitute for accuracy in performance, although one must always be chary of falling into a meticulousness which may impair productivity unduly.

I am very glad that I entered the Service when I did. The competition has been difficult enough in the past, but it certainly will be even more wearing in the future. If it were not for the jealous efficiency with which FP guards personnel files, I would suspect that Superman's creator draws much of his inspiration from Class 5 and 6 dossiers.

In summary, the most important and abiding conviction which I derived from Selection Board service was that the Board of Examiners of the Foreign Service has been unusually successful during the past few years in weeding out persons of inferior calibre and in recommending for appointment those of outstanding qualifications. I feel absolutely certain that anyone reading the Class 5 and 6 dossiers would be convinced of the efficiency of the present recruitment system for the FSO corps and of the ability of its junior officers to carry any burdens which time and chance may allot to them.

ON THE CUBAN AIR

BY HERBERT JOSEPH MANGHAM

That block in Camagüey, like so many blocks in so many Cuban towns, was a solid row of buildings one story high, one room wide, and two or three rooms deep, which were used impartially for residence or business. In this case they were all set back about twelve feet with a veranda in front, instead of being flush with the sidewalk as usual. As the verandas were continuous, pedestrians could walk through them as on a sidewalk, and usually did. The wide open doors and grilled windows left the people inside with little more privacy than the people in the street.

While strolling along making a discreet study of Cuban home life, I stopped, bothered by something in the back of my mind. The house I had just passed, while outwardly like all the rest, was not quite classifiable. It certainly was not a private residence, and yet the disposal of men and furniture in it did not suggest any kind of business house I could recall offhand. So I went back for another look. One of the men in the group inside beckoned to me. He was a bell-boy from my hotel, and the place turned out to be a broadcasting station. I realized this only by degrees. The front room was a combination reception room, green room, business office, and control room. A second-hand desk and five kitchen chairs comprised its furnishings, and the control machinery behind the desk was so inconspicuous as to arouse little curiosity. The small back room was the studio; its padded walls were covered with a cheap and worn figured muslin and decorated with cutouts of American movie stars and Cuban radio performers; the ceiling was painted with a crude fresco of musical staves and instruments. That, except for the antennae and a decayed patio, was the extent of the broadcasting station. My bellboy, quite pleased last night to accept a quarter for carrying my bag, was now an announcer, no less.

Of course I had to go in with the bellboy and sit at his table while he read those interminable plugs that seem to be necessary to all Spanish-speaking programs. But first he announced that a distinguished *norteamericano*, now staying at the Plaza Hotel, was in the studio and wished to greet the Camagüeyanos. "Wished" was not a happy word. Feeling pretty foolish, I leaned toward the microphone and said something cordial. Then the bellboy-announcer and the pimply young platter turner took over.

During an interlude, I incautiously mentioned that I had been a professional pianist many years ago. So, on the following program, in spite of my protests that because of a heavy schedule of war work and post-war travel I had not practised for several years, I found myself inflicting two groups of soli on unsuspecting Camagüey. By now I was "*el profesor norteamericano famoso*," and my name got more mangled with each announcement. The piano was probably the first upright ever manufactured; one of its keys refused to work at all, and the others would have, too, if they had had any shame. I hope Cuban-American relations are still cordial.

The daylight programs were all Spanish and American popular records, and the night programs the usual Spanish singers and instrumentalists. There were no soap operas or domestic discussions, no symphonic music, and no dramas, because the station's audience did not respond to them.

If there was any response from the people of Camagüey to my program, I did not have to bear the brunt of it. I left for Santiago de Cuba at dawn the next morning.

the case for the general specialist

By TWO OF THEM

Several years ago in one of the popular magazines there appeared an anecdote on the indecision of a young physician as to whether he should follow a medical specialty or become a general practitioner. Following his intern training, he rented office space in a large medical center. His colleagues in the building, some of them his classmates, were all Specialists, and so announced themselves in bold-faced type in the foyer. Still in doubt, the young man added the phrase "General Specialist" to the plate bearing his name and office hours.

The General Specialist, according to the story, prospered, and through arduous on-the-job experience in the short space of a decade had a large clientele of satisfied patients, to the chagrin of some of his Specialist fellow practitioners. He did not include psychiatry as one of his general specialties and, being wise, referred cases calling for recognized complicated surgery to firmly established operators having enviable records in the survival of patients.

Three kinds of specialists

There has recently been discussion in the JOURNAL as to the relative merits of emphasizing specialization rather than "Generalist" training for Foreign Service officers both in Washington and in the field.

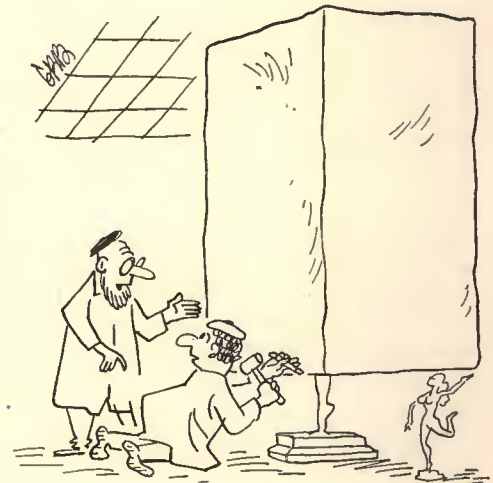
Before continuing further, the opinion is herewith submitted, perhaps not too respectfully, that there are in the present-day Foreign Service three kinds of specialists, i.e., the General Specialist, the genuine One-Subject Specialist, and the Pseudo-Specialist. The first two categories are definitely necessary to maintain our foreign relations in a reasonably healthy state. A person in the third category can be used in the field to some advantage if he is prepared to accept an assignment abroad with rank appropriate to the time he has devoted in training and experience to the one field of operation in which he is proclaimed to be a Specialist.

It is the contention of some people in the Foreign Service, based on years of observation, that the average Foreign Service officer of any alphabetage who acquires from ten to fifteen years of all-around on-the-job experience abroad — political and economic reporting, varied consular practice, representation, some negotiation, with an acquired knowledge of probably three or more foreign languages in several foreign countries — indeed has become a Specialist. In other words, the still young Foreign Service

The contributors of the above article, FSO's Burke Elbrick and Jeff Reveley, have had service experience that justifies their argument. Their aggregate forty-seven years in the service have been spent at a total of twenty posts in eighteen different countries of Europe, Latin America and Africa — in consulates, legations and large embassies and during times of peace, revolution and war, including long assignments to front-line World War II posts. Each has had country desk and other experience in the Department. Both are in that decade of age in which life is supposed to begin. At present, Mr. Elbrick is *chargé d'affaires* and counselor at Habana and Mr. Reveley is consul general at the same post.

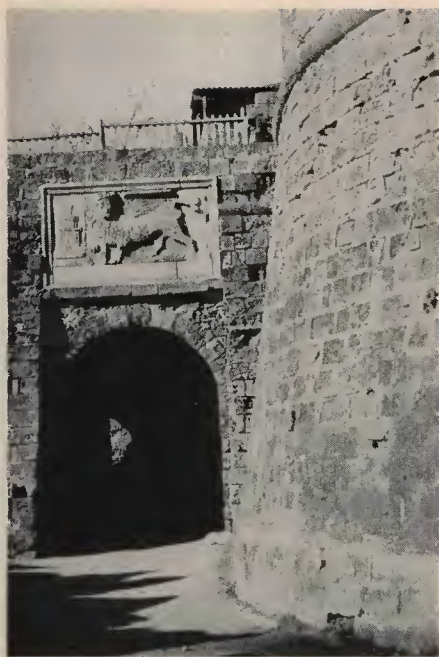
officer, after acquiring such all-around experience is a Specialist in the sense that he is one of a very small number of Americans who can, without any hesitation on the part of the Department, be sent to head up a busy consular office, or to serve as a mission section chief, with no further training. If this statement appears immodest to any category of Specialist, let it be rapidly conceded that the majority of General Specialists do not develop into ambassadorial material. Neither, for that matter, do the Specialists. However, a glance at the Foreign Service List indicates that a large number of officers with backgrounds of general experience in diplomatic and consular practice are heading up missions, and serving as counselors and consuls general. Until some better method of training for these spots is proven, training towards "generalists" should prevail.

"No, no, Appleby—in this business you have to start at the top and work your way down!"



It is obvious that the proper carrying out of our foreign relations requires a large number of specialists, or rather, Specialists, in appropriate posts abroad, such as officers with a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of international banking and finance, trade agreement negotiation, some of the intricate branches of commerce and industry, the press, and even in the field of Administration, which is a Specialty almost as all-embracing as General Economist.

The analogy between the cases of the General Specialist (Medicine) and the General Specialist (Foreign Service) is vulnerable to argument, but it is the best that comes to mind at the moment, barring, of course, the Chicksalesian philosophy. Essentially, the question of "Generalist" versus "Specialist" in Foreign Service practice offers no problem when the designations are examined with complete candor as to their essential significance, and a continuing study made of the number of general and special officers needed for the proper conduct of our international relations. The present policy, i.e., of training most young officers, in the Institute and in the field, for general service, indicates that the basic study has been made.



The gate of Othello Tower, Famagusta, Cyprus.

Cyprus, flanked by Turkey, Lebanon and Egypt, at the northeastern end of the Mediterranean sea, is the legendary birthplace of Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty. Mythology has it that Aphrodite rose from the waves off its rocky coast to take her place among the deities. In Cyprus today, most village maidens refuse to wear makeup—as descendants of Aphrodite, they need no artificial embellishments.

This sleepy island, a British Crown Colony since 1925, has had a turbulent, colorful history. At one time or another, it has been under all the great Mediterranean empires of the past. A Roman province at the time of the birth of Christ, Cyprus has been occupied by the Egyptians, Assyrians, Phoenicians, Persians, Byzantines, Lusignans, Venetians, Aegeans. Although never a part of Greece, the island's most significant political factor today is the strong nationalist movement which has as its goal *Enosis*—Union with Greece. Each occupying power has left some trace of its former greatness; from the ruins of the ancient Roman aqueduct to the French cathedrals built by the Lusignans in the 12th and 13th centuries. The past is everywhere in evidence.

Cyprus history is reflected in its population, now estimated at upwards of 480,000. Some 80 percent are Greek, 18 percent Turkish, and the remainder Armenian, Syrian and British; the official languages are Greek, Turkish and English. Applicants for some positions with Cyprus Government are required to have an elementary knowledge of all three.

Au hospitable people

The people are one of the most delightful attractions of this island colony. Courteous and unspoiled, they are always ready to be of service. As in other parts of the Middle East, a chair, a lemonade and Turkish coffee are the inevitable consequences of a visit to most shops and offices. Visitors are warned not be surprised if they are saluted by complete strangers, just another manifestation of the innate good nature of the Cypriots.

Cyprus is an island of the small businessman, the independent shopkeeper and the family enterprise. Everyone

Cyprus

Isle of Love

by Carl E. Barch

seems to have a business, no matter how small. Some of these enterprising entrepreneurs have nothing more than a portable "kebab" stand, selling charcoal-roasted lamb, wrapped in envelopes of thick brown bread filled with lettuce, tomato and onion. These prambulating business establishments are wheeled back to the villages every evening, only to reappear along the highways, bound for the towns, the next morning.

While there is no legitimate theater in Cyprus, the British colony's amateur groups usually produce a Gilbert and Sullivan undertaking each year, and a light comedy. From time to time, a traveling company of Greek players call at Cyprus to present a production such as *Joan of Arc*, as was the case last year.

To compensate for the lack of stage plays, movies are everywhere. In the summer, they are held in the open air and during the long intermissions (while the film is rewound) Turkish coffee, lemonade and twists of brown bread are served. Going to the movies is a social occasion, and the sound track gets strong competition from the gregarious Greek audiences, who gratuitously offer a running commentary on the film, their neighbors and the local political situation.

How to live—in Cyprus

Coffee shops are one of the island's leading industries. There are more than 2,000 of them. Many of the men of Cyprus, evidently unencumbered by such prosaic tasks as earning a living (for they have strong, healthy wives) sit in these establishments for hours daily, discussing politics, playing games, drinking *ouzo* and listening to loud, rasping recordings of Greek and Turkish folk tunes.

Summer is the most delightful time of the year despite the more than 100 degree temperature. Bathing is excellent and picnics, sailing, and beach outings are common weekend diversions from life in the sweltering towns. The sedentary can motor to the Troodos mountains which rise more than 5,000 feet above the Mediterranean. Comfortable, rustic rest houses and hotels, cool pine forests and a peaceful, unhurried atmosphere are a few of the attractions luring tourists from the summer heat of Egypt and other nearby countries.

Side by side with new American taxis (made in Canada) are donkeys, oxen and camels; the latter, non-mechanical means of locomotion transport food and supplies from village growing areas to the bustling municipal markets. Narrow streets, no sidewalks, and a medley of automobiles, donkeys,

By the time he was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1948 at 25, Carl Barch had served three years with the Army, a year with the Red Cross, acquired an M.A. and worked for a year as a reporter. Nicosia was his first post. He is en route home now for leave and reassignment.

camels, horse-drawn carts, and the propensity of local drivers to use their shrill horns at every real and fancied obstacle, make a journey into the crowded old cities an altogether overwhelming experience.

Cyprus is an agricultural country. Main crops are citrus fruits, grapes, barley, potatoes and carobs; the latter is a large, pod-like, tree-grown vegetable, used for animal fodder and fertilizer, besides being an important ingredient in chewing gum and face cream. Farm production was very good last year, but is hindered by the lack of water and irrigation facilities, small landholdings and the absence of modern methods of cultivation. Rainfall rarely exceeds 15 inches a year, and usually the months of July, August and September are completely dry.

More than a third of all farms are from one to three acres in size, and another third are from six to 20 acres. Land inheritance laws are so complicated that often one family will own a strip of land, another the trees on the land, and still a third the water rights for the area.

In the villages, where diversion of a stream or theft of a donkey may mean the difference between poverty and relative prosperity, passions run high, and quarrels are often settled with a knife. The second leading cause of death is violence, and crimes of intense jealousy and revenge are inspired by petty arguments, disputes over land and water rights, and simple theft.

Cyprus, third largest island in the Mediterranean is 60 miles wide and 140 miles long. It is 240 miles from Egypt,

one full-time dervish, although it formerly housed more than a dozen. Today, 15 to 20 acolytes act as dervishes for important religious ceremonies.

Just over the Kyrenia mountains, to the north of Nicosia, is sleepy little Kyrenia. Now a haven for retired British army officers, businessmen and civil servants, the town is dominated by an imposing castle on the edge of a small, horseshoe-shaped harbor. Kyrenia castle was built by the Lusignans in 1208, and fortified by the Venetians in the early 16th century. At one time, it was the most important link in the chain of the island's defensive strongpoints. During the war, one of the castle's ancient towers served as a lookout station in the island's aircraft warning system. Today, it is used as a police training station.

A city of churches

The city of Famagusta offers the best swimming on the island. In contrast to the usual rocky, indented coastline the beaches of Famagusta are broad and sandy. Surrounded by a nearly-square wall Famagusta has a population of about 2,000, mostly Turks. During the Crusades, it was an important trading link between East and West, and achieved great prosperity after the arrival of the Christian refugees from Acre in 1291. One of the chief commercial ports in the entire Mediterranean region, Famagusta became a city of fabulous wealth, ease and affluence, besides being the site of some 365 churches. Destroyed by earth-

Kyrenia Harbor



60 miles from Syria and Lebanon, and only 40 miles from Turkey; on a clear day, the Taurus mountains can be seen from the northern coast. Shaped like a huge bowl, the island is bounded on the north by the Kyrenia mountains, and on the south by the loftier Troodos range. In the middle, in a low, flat plain some 500 feet above sea level, stands Nicosia, capital and largest city (pop. 30,000) of Cyprus.

Nicosia, no longer the exotic metropolis of princes, pashas and wealthy merchants, is now the seat of the British administration, and is a blend of Oriental and European. The old city is surrounded by a 16th century wall, separated from the more modern residential section by an ancient moat.

Near the center of the walled area stands the Cathedral of St. Sophia, now the Mosque of Aysofya. In 1571, when the Turks swarmed over the city walls, they converted the church into a mosque, adding two towering minarets, and substituting a *mihrab* facing Mecca for the Christian altar.

The *Tekke* (monastery) of the Whirling Dervishes, near one of the three ancient gates to the inner city, was built in the 17th century, and is used as a Moslem place of worship. The only one of its kind in Cyprus, the *Tekke* now has only

quake, ravaged by war, the old city today is largely in ruins. Most of the old churches and buildings were demolished in order to provide building materials for the Suez Canal.

North is ancient Salamis, founded by Teucer at the end of the Trojan Wars. At the time of Christ, Salamis was a thriving trading city in the Roman empire. The ruins of three old Roman forums still stand in this now desolate, windswept corner of Cyprus; the greatest of these, the Stone Forum, measuring 700 by 200 feet, is said to have been the largest in the Roman empire.

The island is rich in mineral deposits. Asbestos, iron pyrites, gypsum and copper are a few of the minerals extracted here. The largest private employer of labor on the island, the Cyprus Mines Corporation, is American owned, with its head offices in Los Angeles, California. The CMC is engaged in mining iron pyrites and copper. Some of its copper mines were originally worked by the Romans, and abandoned until shortly before the first world war, when Cyprus Mines reopened them.

Aside from mining and agriculture, there are few industries; wine making being one of the most important.

Good quality dry wines (most popular: Aphrodite, Othello) are exported to the United Kingdom and throughout the Middle East. The island's wine industry, making a painful readjustment from its over-expanded wartime production to the modest export demand of today, finds the going difficult.

Until the opening of the American consulate—April, 1948—consular affairs for Cyprus were handled by the consulate at Port Said, Egypt, and by various local consular agents. President Lincoln appointed General Louis Palma di Cesnola as U. S. Consul in 1863, and he represented America's interests here until 1875. Di Cesnola's effectiveness as a consular officer is unknown, but he methodically unearthed a substantial portion of the island's archaeological treasures, and the result of his endeavors graces the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. His learned publication, *Cyprus*, is still consulted by leading archaeologists as a definitive work on the island's ancient wealth.

An assignment in Cyprus is pleasant and profitable. Growing American interests, rising Greek nationalism, a strong, well-organized Communist Party, colonialism, and an important Turkish minority all make this peaceful island colony a challenging tour of duty. Standing at the northern approaches to the Suez Canal, only a few hours flying time from the Soviet Union, near the strategic oil pipelines of the Middle East, Cyprus has acquired a tactical importance far beyond that of many of her more powerful neighbors.

Yet, Cyprus still remains a languid, beautiful island, preoccupied with thoughts of her own rich past, untroubled by the manifold implications of our atomic world.

CONFERENCE OF ECONOMIC COUNSELORS London, April 16-19, 1951



Edwin McC. Martin

At 6:02 p.m., April 19, when Chairman Ed Martin tapped the water glass and said, "Well, I guess that's all," one of the delegates rose for a final word. He stated that the past four days had given him new confidence in planners. "When I see these people from Washington work out a four-day schedule on the whole spectrum of economic problems in Europe and have the meeting finish within two minutes of the

scheduled time, I feel considerably reassured."

A good part of the success, however, of the conference of Economic Counselors held at Winfield House, London, April 16-19 inclusive, must be credited to the Embassy's management and administration organization and particularly to John Oliver, Edward Wilson, and, on the distaff side, to Marjorie McSwain, Margaret Hill, Elinor Pendergast, Ann Russell, Dorothy Colyar, Marjorie Carr, Wanda Timblin (NATO London), and Esther Mario, of the Paris Embassy.

Winfield House, formerly the home of Countess Reventlow, nee Barbara Hutton, which was presented to the United States Government in 1947, has not yet served as an Ambassadorial residence, but in the meantime it certainly provides advantages for a conference where ample space and privacy are desired. The grounds themselves, 13 acres sloping away in Regents Park, give the feeling of an English countryside. Winfield House, built at a cost of \$1,250,000,

is an elegant place and the library room with an E shaped table provided excellent physical facilities for the conference. A Marine guard provided both color and security.

The subject matter of the conference ranged the whole spectrum of Economic and Politico-Economic work in Europe. Individual presentations were made regarding conditions and problems of the specific countries following which discussion turned to the organization and plans in the mutual defense assistance program; the Government's work with North Atlantic Treaty Organization; relationships with OEEC; commodity problems; and work of the office of the Special Representative, Paris. Trade liberalization, licensing and tariff matters, the Schuman Plan, the Torquay conference, and other subjects of current interest in the commercial field rounded out the conference.

Ambassador Charles N. Spofford, United States deputy to NATO, addressed the conference as did William L. Batt, Chief of the ECA Mission in Britain, and U. S. member of the Defense Production Board, and Ambassador Milton Katz, OSR, Paris. Ambassador Gifford, who addressed the group at the opening of the conference, held a reception for the delegates, other government officials and representatives of British and American official life, at 14 Princes' Gate, on Monday night, April 16. On the following Wednesday Charlie Baldwin held forth at the Hyde Park Hotel, the invitation list including a large number of American and British business and financial men.



EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COUNSELORS CONFERENCE, WINFIELD HOUSE, LONDON, APRIL 16-19, 1951

Left to Right: Sgt. William Sloan, U.S. Marines; Marcy Dupre, OSR, Paris; Jerome Gaspard, The Hague; Thomas Bowie, Warsaw; Charles Harley, Treasury Department (London); Vincent Barnett, Rome; Ben Moore, London; Sidney Sober, Reykjavik; Robert Terrill, Paris; William Fowler, Belgrade; Edwin Martin, Department (Chairman); Wesley Haraldson, Trieste; Miriam Camp, Department; Avery Peterson, Department; Charles Baldwin, London; Robert Schwenger, Department of Agriculture; Russell McClure, Geneva; Karl Anderson, Department of Commerce; Eugene Green, ECA Washington; Dan Braddock, Madrid; Ben Thibodeaux, Vienna; Alexander Schnee, Prague; Bartlett Richards, Lisbon; George Caldwell, Copenhagen; Paul Minneman, Bern; Robert Bean, Stockholm; Bruce Locking, Dublin; William Barnes, Helsinki; Nat King, Paris; Norman Stines, Moscow; Barry Benson, London; Homer Fox, Brussels; E. M. Flaherty, ECA Paris; Alex Rosenson, Department of State; John Evans, Department of State; Dan Margolies, Department of State.

London had just been emerging from an exceptionally cold and wet winter, but during most of the conference days Spring sunshine was out in full force, it being noted one day in the headlines that the sunniest day in 8 months had been experienced. For Londoners the change was a real blessing. The town itself is rapidly putting on a new look after the grim war years. In front of the Embassy, Grosvenor Gardens, with its trim lawns and pathways, is a pleasant contrast to the scene in 1942 when "Oscar," the barrage balloon, was surrounded by abandoned Navy jeeps and other military vehicles which had been slithered through the hedge and into the mud to await the junk man.

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AMALGAMATION AND THE JUNIOR FSO's

The JOURNAL has gone on record as favoring amalgamation. It still adheres to its position as expressed in the editorial columns of the April 1951 issue. However, the deteriorating morale and general unrest of the junior FSO's, especially FSO 5's, as borne out by increasing resignations, has forced the editors to take another look.

Mr. Average FSO 5 is today a man of approximately 33, married, with two children. He entered the service late after spending several years in the Armed Forces. He is having a hard time making ends meet on his class 5 salary and he feels strongly that he must move ahead rapidly to make up for lost time. He knows that he can improve his salary by at least \$1,000 per annum, probably more, by switching to other government agencies or to private business. While he has chosen Foreign Service as his career and is sincerely interested in remaining with the Service, due to his family commitments he feels restless and uncertain in waiting for a promotion which might come along in a year or two.

While such an officer appreciates the fact that the amalgamation will make for a stronger Foreign Service, he fears that the lateral entry into the Service of persons whose salaries are higher than his will prejudice the regularity of his promotions. He has heard that for each person entering laterally into a class, the total class complement will be increased. But he is afraid that a reduction of appropriations or some similar circumstance over which the Department has no control will kill the Department's good intentions and he will be left holding the bag. He has made up his mind that he cannot and will not stay in class several years awaiting promotion.

Today's junior FSO's are tomorrow's leaders both in the field and in the Department. If our junior officers are forced to leave the Service we shall be faced with a very serious problem five or ten years hence. Obviously something must be done and done quickly.

Several possible solutions suggest themselves: (1) a special promotion panel for FSO classes 6, 5 and 4 which would meet in the fall of 1951 to consider for promotion those officers who were not eligible for this year's regular panel; (2) a one time step which would take place at the time of the next regular promotion panel to give certain highly qualified Junior Officers a double promotion; or (3) a general review of the entire FSO salary structure looking toward increases designed to meet the competition of other government agencies and outside business, with proportionately greater increases being provided in the Junior classes. The present salary scales as set by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, perfectly adequate for that year, have been made obsolete by the rising costs of living, especially in the United States. Failure to recognize this hard fact and failure to do anything about it will mean the gradual deterioration of the Service through the loss of many capable Junior Officers.

Prior to, during, and immediately after World War II the Service failed to recruit adequate numbers of qualified

people for the Foreign Affairs responsibility of the country. As a consequence, improvisation was necessary through the use of Reserve and Staff officers and the assumption of responsibilities in Foreign Affairs by Executive Agencies other than the Department of State. The amalgamation plans seek to eliminate the need for such improvisation caused by the lack of numbers. However, unless steps are taken to retain capable persons in the Service by means of adequate rewards we shall lose our best people (who are always the ones exposed to other opportunities) and a few years hence the *quality* of the Service may be unequal to its task. It is easier to recruit numbers than qualities and action now is warranted to avoid a serious threat of future troubles.

CAREER VS. CONSCIENCE

The Foreign Service Officer today is searching his conscience and examining his job in a way previously unknown to his experience. He sees questioned the duties of a profession in which he had taken pride from the day of his entry into the Service. He finds that a calling which has claimed his abiding loyalty and his unexpressed but deep sense of devotion to country, is being assailed and degraded by irresponsible demagogues. He discovers that what he may report objectively, sincerely, and confidentially can at some time be distorted and publicly held against him. He learns that his associations can be suspect and that, instead of performing his duty by acquiring the widest possible acquaintance in the country of his assignment—as he was ever taught by his superiors and by formal instruction of the Department—he is condemned for his initiative in attempting to meet individuals of unorthodox beliefs in order to understand and assess their motives and opinions.

The choice is before him. Shall he remain in the Service, resolved to report only what will harmonize with the temper of the times and what cannot possibly be publicly held against him five or ten years from now? Shall he report honestly and fearlessly and "as he sees it," knowing the dangers of honesty and the risk to his career and his reputation? Or shall he resign from the Service to seek fields where his talents will be less circumscribed and his future less in peril?

For an editorial such as this to appear would have been incredible a few years ago. Yet such has been the effect of happenings of the last years that, at the very moment in history when the Foreign Service should be at the peak of its capabilities, when it should be best prepared to meet the terrible responsibilities of a period of decision between war and peace, it should itself become besmirched before the eyes of the American people, its confidence, courage, and very belief in its own principles and precepts, seriously if not irreparably damaged.

If truly the traditions and behavior of the Foreign Service Officer are to be changed, then new instructions to that effect should be issued. If it is to be crime to meet a known Communist, a known Fascist, or a member of the Black Dragon Society, Foreign Service Officers should be forewarned. Up to now they have thought it important to obtain first hand the opinions of a great variety of individuals, particularly those of differing ideologies. Many thought there was some sense in the axiom "know your enemy," and that political reports, to be valuable, should not be confined to mutual admiration conversations among friendly and agreeable allies.

Furthermore, if the reporting officer is to refrain from criticism of the policies of foreign governments, he should be so informed. Up to now, he has not considered how his words would look neatly arranged on the front page of the *New York Times*. He has thought that he might speak in

(Continued on page 50)

GET APT WITH APTITUDE, DEAR

Or, a Foreign Service husband's nightmare while reading the January Journal

On Friday the pouch brought me a copy of the *Journal*. I carried it home with me that evening after a gruelling day involving discussion at the Foreign Office, and a late cable repeated London, Moscow, Paris, et cetera. The day had been trying so I reinvigorated myself with a hug and a kiss from my devoted wife, and a martini before dinner. After dinner I fell into a relaxing mood, and poured myself a snifter of B and B. Jasmine sat in the far corner of the room listening to a jam session from FN while devoting part of her attention to the "Orange Peel Mystery" by Quellery Ween, that illustrious writer of pulp thrillers. I contemplated for a moment Jasmine's natural charms and expression of native honesty, and then began flipping through the *Journal's* glossy and dignified pages.

I started to read. The first article which caught my attention was "The Budding Diplomat" on page 23 for I not only considered myself a bud but one which seemed to have difficulty unfolding its petals. With my second sip of liqueur I glanced over the list of transfers, and then turned to the Department of Letters to the Editor. I read "Forms and Formalities" signed by an officer who styled himself an "Old Timer." Reflecting for a moment on how old this character might be I decided it preferable to think this had no particular significance. Then another message to the editor entitled "Aptitude Tests For Service Wives" captured my attention. I have always regarded tests and examinations with particular horror which in turn throws me somewhat off balance; this loss of equilibrium combined with a tiring day let me into the lethargy of a day dream.

I recalled the days when I came back to the States on my first home leave, and fell in love with the girl of my childhood. Having married her, I carried her off to the tribulations of Foreign Service life which, it is apparent to all, is fraught with the difficulties of being more than just a loving "housewife." Only in the Foreign Service I was told, and I knew, was the wife so much a part of her husband's work, and in consequence able to lift from his shoulders some of the heavier burdens of his office. No other profession requires so much of the wife; I had even seen instances where the wife was able to cope with some of the daily functions of routine office performance.

My day dream then turned into pure fantasy. What, I considered, would courtship be like if the Department carried the suggestions of "Foreign Service Wife" to their logical conclusion. In fact, what would it be like to be married to spectacled "Foreign Service Wife." I say she wears glasses, thick ones too, for she probably spends her mornings reading Marcel Proust, Kierkegaard's "Philosophical Fragments," and a smattering of Niebuhr's theological discourses, and winds up her intellectual day with Audubon's study of the birds; the latter to be presented orally the following day at a meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary for the Prevention of the Desiccation of Bird Life in Lapland.

As I entered the apartment one evening I just caught the tail end of a telephone conversation and heard my Institute-trained spouse saying, "and, I am told Imogene just passed

the board exam by the skin of her teeth. Just a fluke really. I thought when I first met her that she was a bit backward, but I didn't realize . . . Oh, here comes my diplomat now, and our servants haven't even started to set the table. I'll call you tomorrow. Bye."

"Sorry I am late, hon, but. . ."

"Oh Donald, I must tell you about what I read about Gladstone this afternoon. It seems so very very pertinent to your work these days," she said.



I divested myself of my coat, mumbled something about the "Female Intelligensia," and hurried into the study in search of my tobacco encrusted pipe. "Foreign Service Wife" trailed after me, and continued, "when Gladstone met the French Foreign Min. . ."

I interrupted, "did you get the laundry back today?"

"Darling, I simply forgot. In the morning I studied the notes I took at the Institute's course on The Significance of Anthropology in Foreign Affairs, and I forgot all about it; I'll get it back the first thing in the morning for sure. Then this afternoon Thelma dropped in to leave this amazing book about Gladstone, and. . ." I retreated hastily to the bar muttering about my last clean shirt, and mixed myself a double Scotch and Soda.

One long swallow brought me out of this terrifying reverie. My whole body was seized with a violent spasm, and my *Journal* was wrung into a crooked U shaped pipe. I regained control of myself when I saw Jasmine contentedly reading her mystery. She was disarrayed in her chair in an unorthodox but appealing pose; I forced back an inclination to beckon to her and endeavored to go over once again the suggestions of "Foreign Service Wife"; this time in a more objective manner. But I soon found myself wondering about the possibility of a Departmental marriage bureau.

Surely fiancées would be spared the indignities of going unprepared before the examining board. The new bureau would look over prospective brides and give appropriate advice. In addition the bureau would perform the added service of advising FSO's on how to pick and choose a mate. I dreamed on.

It was my first home leave and I reckoned that I would not be much of a catch on the next one; I therefore felt that I had better latch on to a wife immediately to play that "important part in (my) career as a Foreign Service officer." Having considered only a few of the implications of marriage I marched gaily into Foreign Service Administration and found what I later discovered was jocularly referred to around the Department as the "Advice to the Lovelorn Division" or "Mrs. T. P. Pearson's Sex Shop"; this bureau I was told was backstopped by the Institute's marriage re-orientation program. While waiting for Mrs. Pearson to see me I picked up a few of the mimeographed bulletins on a nearby table and sat down to wait. The first bureau release had the intriguing title "Intellectual Wifely Behaviour." The next seemed to have more possibilities with a story in the title itself, "The Wife's First Meeting With Your Secretary." I didn't have time, however, to look further as Mrs. Pearson was then free to see me.

Mrs. Pearson had been married to a Foreign Service Officer for thirty-one years, and I saw no reason to doubt it. Her husband had, it was rumored, died of overexertion at his desk in Basra. With an expression which she no doubt intended to be kindly, but which seemed to me to impart suspicion, Mrs. Pearson led off.

"I suppose you know your bride will be required to go before our Board for an inquiry into her assets," she asked. I turned this over in my mind for a moment and then replied.

"I understand that she. . ."

Mrs. Pearson interrupted, "of course her medical history will be taken care of by the Navy doctors. But, here we are more interested in her capabilities, and," Mrs. Pearson continued with emphasis, "her potentialities as a Foreign Service wife." I was about to point out that my own needs were varied, and that my bride might not exactly fit into a mold, but she seemed to expect something like this and said, "obviously we don't want to create a bunch of carbon copies, but the strains of Service life do call for certain characteristics common to all. You also know that a Foreign Service couple is on twenty-four hour duty."

I thought briefly about the possibility of doing away with officer exams, and have the wife take them instead. I was about to suggest this but then it occurred to me that this was a departure too radical even for Mrs. Pearson to accept. I abandoned the idea, thought about Jasmine, and said, "I sort of had in mind a girl I knew back in . . ."

"Now we don't want to rush you, but bachelors are just no good at all to the Service," Mrs. Pearson interjected. "Just take this little booklet, **What Every Foreign Service Husband Should Know**, and read it carefully. You will then be able to understand what your, and our, exact needs are, and what to look for." It seemed futile to point out that I had already decided on my partner, and indeed I didn't get much of a chance to do so. "When you find the girl you think we will be proud of come back and let us interview her. If she has possibilities we will enroll her in the next class for wives at the Institute. She will be trained to meet your every need; you will appreciate that."

I was not quite certain what she meant by the last remark, but when she started to ruffle the papers on her desk

and glance at her in-basket I realized the interview was over. Mrs. Pearson's last remark as I walked out was "remember that at some time your whole future may depend on the wife you choose now."

I must have been somewhat dazed because I almost stumbled on my way out. As I started to fall a pair of soft lips brushed my cheek and I heard Jasmine's voice, "Come to bed darling, you look like you need some sleep the way you've been dozing and snorting."

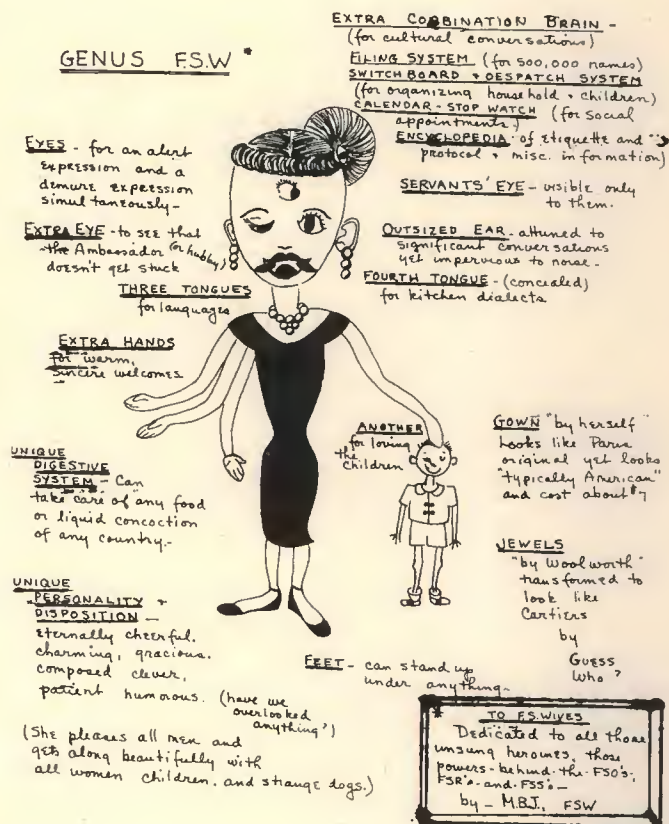
I slowly came to life, looked up with a newly acquired arched eyebrow, and replied "Jasmine, not 'like'; it's 'as if.'"

FROM A FOREIGN SERVICE WIFE

Tunis, Tunisia

DEAR EDITORS:

I am indeed sorry that I missed the first rounds of your debate on Aptitude Tests for Foreign Service Wives. (Perhaps we were moving, or having a baby, or entertaining visiting Naval vessels that month.) Somewhat tardily, therefore, I write to urge that in place of any written or oral exams for a prospective FS Wife, she merely be shown this



portrait of Herself-to-be-Forevermore. If Mrs. Prospective doesn't scream or faint, she has passed the "Mirror Test." AND if she can manage a laugh, her husband may well become an Ambassador!

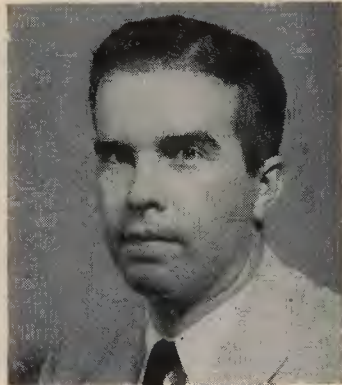
I have more thoughts on this subject but unfortunately not the time to write them at this moment—the house is full of *demenageurs* (I'm just learning French) and we are in the midst of moving for the third time in 11 months.

Yours sincerely, but in haste,

MARY JERNEGAN



Journal Board Changes



John Devine

Replacing former FSO CORNELIUS DWYER on the Journal Board is FSO JOHN DEVINE. Mr. Devine received his A.B. and M.A. from the University of Chicago in 1935 in political science and public administration. After a year of writing and research for the Public Administration Clearing House he went down to Knoxville, Tennessee, to help the TVA recruit and train people to

build its dams. In May of 1937 he received a leave of absence from TVA to conduct a study for the Social Science Research Council on the use of motion pictures for public service training. A Rockefeller Foundation fellowship resulted and he spent a year in Europe working with British documentary film producers and getting a close look at Dr. Goebbels' propaganda film factories.

Upon his return to the US in 1938 Mr. Devine went to Rockefeller Foundation's American Film Center to produce documentary films. He stayed there until 1946 with 2½ years out for the 63rd Infantry Division, Hq., AAF and intermediate stops.

In November, 1946, Mr. Devine was appointed FSS and assigned to Cairo as Regional Films Officer in the USIE program. Appointed FSO in October, 1947, he continued in USIE program with additional duties of Cairo Embassy's liaison officer with United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees.

Transferred to the Department in September, 1949, to serve on USIE's Program Planning Staff, Mr. Devine is married and has one son.

Personals

We noted with interest and approval two recent instances of letting Americans in on the work the Foreign Service is doing. In Rio de Janeiro MINISTER COUNSELOR SHELDON MILLS prepared an interesting article on "How the American Embassy Serves You" which was published in the June 1951 issue of *Brazilian Business*, house organ of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil. From Singapore we received a sample of what is apparently being made available to American passengers of every ship that stops there. Prepared by JAMES HALSEMA, Acting Director of Singapore's USIS office, the release accompanies a copy of the Daily Bulletin of US news which USIS Singapore makes available to the press and radio in that area and it outlines briefly and well the other phases of what that office does for the taxpayers' dollar.

On the home front at least one FSO has good relations with Congress. Identical bills were introduced (HR 4674) in the House and (S 1785) in the Senate on June 29th authorizing the Secretary of State "to continue the assignment of HERVE J. L'HEUREUX, a Foreign Service Officer of Class I, to serve as Chief of the Visa Division for an additional year commencing September 1 if deemed to be desirable in

the national interest." The bills were introduced by REP. FRANCIS E. WALTER (D. Pa.) and SEN. PAT MCCARRAN (D. Nev.), respectively. Walter, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration of the House Judiciary Committee, and McCarran, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, both felt that the probable enactment of the Omnibus Bill on immigration and naturalization this year made this a bad time for a shift in management of the Visa Division, even though under the Act of 1946, Mr. L'Heureux would probably be assigned to the field late this summer.

A clue to Congressional reaction to the bill may be found in the fact that Mr. L'Heureux has received so far some eighty personal letters from members of Congress congratulating him on the Memorial Day address he delivered at the city of Freeport, Long Island. Describing his Prayers-for-Peace movement before an audience of nearly 10,000, Mr. L'Heureux had come to Freeport at the unanimous invitation of all the civic groups of that community.

Leslie W. Johnson

His many friends in the Foreign Service will be saddened to learn of the death of Leslie Willard Johnson, FSO-4, at George Washington University Hospital, D. C., on June 30, 1951, following a six-months' siege of Hodgkins disease. Until he was stricken ill on January 2, Les had served as Assistant Chief of the School of Basic Officer Training at the Foreign Service Institute for a year and had won the esteem of the staff and officers in training for his kindly, conscientious, and helpful qualities.

Born in Minneapolis on December 5, 1908, Les graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1930 and entered the Foreign Service as a clerk in the American Consulate at Melbourne at the end of that year. During the next five years, he served variously at Wellington, Puerto Cortes, Port Limón and Gibraltar, becoming an FSO in the latter post at the end of 1936. Subsequently he saw duty at La Paz, Buenos Aires (during several tours), Punta Arenas, Bahía Blanca, where he became a Consul in February 1944, then at Lima, and the Department where he had served since early 1948, first in the Division of Consular Affairs and later at the FSI.

He is survived by his wife, the former Walthena Myers, his mother, Mrs. Alma Johnson, and five brothers and three sisters, all of Minneapolis.

A memorial service attended by many friends was held at the Ives Funeral Home in Arlington, Virginia, on July 2, during which the Reverend Oscar Blackwelder recalled the many fine qualities which distinguished Les during his all too brief career in the Foreign Service. Funeral services and burial were subsequently held in Minneapolis on July 5.

Gerald Warner.

The University of Colorado on June 9th awarded its University Recognition Medal to distinguished alumnus MONNETT B. DAVIS, Ambassador to Israel. Since the Ambassador could not be there personally, our Twenty-Five Years Ago columnist, former Ambassador JIM STEWART, accepted the award in his stead.

Agricultural notes: Ambassador to the USSR ALEXANDER KIRK, is having thoroughbred cattle flown by air to his ranch near Divide, Colorado.

At Bai el Arab in Egypt AMBASSADOR CAFFERY presented on behalf of ASSISTANT SECRETARY GEORGE MCGHEE a cow and her calf to MCGHEE ZAKI, who was born on the day last April when the Assistant Secretary stopped in her town. A Washington society columnist recently reported a postscript to the story—the child's father, experiencing a sudden

change of heart after the presentation, decided to return to his family. Her mother, however, was not convinced.

The tragic death of Courier RICHARD T. DUNNING, the first courier fatality since the December 1945 death of HOMER C. WHITE, occurred on the same Dakar to Accra flight on which Mr. White lost his life.

When a recent meeting of the Retired FSO Association held in the New State Department Building concluded after seven one evening the 18 distinguished gentlemen who attended were stopped by the building guard. After some fruitless discussion with that worthy official, one of the 18, former MINISTER JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE finally discovered a long unused building pass in his wallet and was able, one at a time, to sign out the other members of the group.

Under the headline "BILLY MITCHELL'S grandson joins the Navy," local newspapers carried an account of the enlistment of 17-year-old GUERDON TRUEBLOOD, son of FSO EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD.

After months of rumors Secretary of the Navy FRANCIS P. MATTHEWS was officially named Ambassador to Ireland. He succeeds GEORGE A. GARRETT, whose resignation became effective May 31.

The June and July issues of *US Camera* carry the two part picture story of the HALL PAXTONS' trek from Tihwa. Two of the photos are to be included in the next *US Camera Annual*.



Courtesy John H. Burns

Effective June 30th William E. deCourcy retired from the Foreign Service. He and Mrs. deCourcy expect to move to Winter Park, Florida. In the last few years Mr. deCourcy has been called on with increasing frequency for special detail assignments to Washington. Here, returning from one of his many trips, Ambassador and Mrs. deCourcy advance with obvious pleasure to greet the crowd gathered at the airport to welcome them back to Port-au-Prince. Others in the photograph l. to r. are John H. Burns, First Secretary, H. E. Jose Torres Talavera, Ambassador of Mexico and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Haiti, and M. Maurice Laudun, Chief of Protocol of the Haitian Foreign Office.

HELEN GREEN, daughter of JOSEPH C. GREEN, head of the Board of Examiners, has for the second year won an American Association of University Women fellowship for completion of graduate studies in classical Arabic and Persian at Oxford University.

DONALD STEWART, son of CONSUL and MRS. WARREN C. STEWART of Veracruz, was graduated from Hargrave Military Academy at Chatham, Veracruz, in June. Donald's scholarship rating for his four years at Hargrave was 2.89 out of a possible 3.00, which earned for him the position as Valedictorian. He was also awarded the spelling medal and the medal as outstanding senior, and won the scholarship for Washington and Lee which is awarded annually to the student selected by the Hargrave faculty.

Don will enter Washington and Lee next Fall and is, incidentally, headed for the Foreign Service.

Under the heading "Meet CHARLES EBERHARDT—Diplomat" Kansas Wesleyan University's *Alumni News* outlines the distinguished career of one of the 96 students who made up its first entering class in 1886. Most interesting, but most difficult assignment in a career that led from Vice Consul to Career Minister, according to "Don Carlos," was the 14 years he spent traveling around as Consul General at Large.

The appointment of JOHN COOPER WILEY as Ambassador to Panama afforded the *Diario de la Costa* of Cartagena, Colombia, an opportunity to editorialize most enthusiastically about Mr. Wiley as "an authentic representative of the Good Neighbor Policy."

Assistant Director of the Foreign Service Institute, Director of the School of Advanced Officer Training and, incidentally, Member of the JOURNAL'S Editorial Board, FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS will be State Department Adviser on the faculty of the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

FSS VIRGINIA ROBINSON, recently returned from Pretoria, is attending a 6-week course on contemporary Africa. It is the first of its kind and is being given at Northwestern University.

Retired FSO MAURICE P. DUNLAP, far afield from his usual archeological subjects, writes delightfully of tartans and life in Dundee vs. Dakota in the June, 1951, issue of *The Scots Magazine*.

Departmental retirements included those of LILLIAN F. PHILLIPS (Passport Division) and WILLIAM L. GROVES (Bureau of United Nations Affairs). Mrs. Phillips had spent 27 years of her government service career with the Department, Mr. Groves, five.

FSS REBECCA WELLINGTON has been appointed Director of the Berlin Element Political Affairs Division.

General Counsel of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs PHILIP M. GLICK has been designated Assistant Legal Adviser in charge of technical cooperation programs.

EARL O. POLLOCK and PAUL O. NYHUS, both on the Executive Committee of the International Wheat Council and stationed with the Embassy in London, and L. INGEMANN HIGHBY of the Department's Agricultural Products Staff were on the US Delegation at the London Conference of the International Wheat Council last month.

The Basic Officer Course which began at the Institute on June 11 had the following as students:

WILLIAM G. ALLEN, GERALD MICHAEL BACHE, ALAN CAMPBELL, WILLIAM R. CRAWFORD, JR., RAYMOND GONZALEZ, MAX HODGE, FREDERICK JOSEPH, MYRON LAWRENCE, HENRY LEE, JR., WILLIAM MILLER, RICHARD D. NETHERCUT, AUGUSTUS L. PUTNAM, WILLIAM SHERMAN, ROBERT K. SHERWOOD, CHRISTOPHER SQUIRE, PAUL A. SMITH, ROBERT J. TEPPER, PETER WALKER.

Our Advertisers

The MACMILLAN COMPANY has taken space in the JOURNAL this month to advertise the publication of WILLARD BEULAC's "Career Ambassador." Two real estate firms with an eye to retirement possibilities are other JOURNAL newcomers—STANLEY MAYNARD of Winter Park, Florida (see page 42), and the DILLARD REALTY COMPANY of Asheville, North Carolina (page 50). On page 5 you will find the HENRY J. GOODMAN Co., men's clothiers, also on page 5 a young man with Middle East experience advertises for a position.

After an absence of some months the WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL returns to our pages with the timely suggestion that anyone summering in Washington needs a cool weekend retreat—see page 34.

• Service
• Glimpses



Courtesy C. Melvin Sonne

Miss Marly Perry became Mrs. John Perry on March 3rd, at Hamburg. Here, at the reception given by Consul General Robert T. Cowan, bride and groom cut the cake.



Carl D. Cor...
of the Depart...
to the G...
nine Protocol...
Hollis of the



Left: At the...
off for their...
Lt. Verne R...
[Air Mission...
Styles, Mrs. F...
ters Jean an...
Mrs. August...
Dougherty, a...
US Augustus...
VC Peter Val...
Grace Line)...
VC Robert S...
Lester, behin...
ter, Mrs



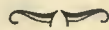
Courtesy Gertrude Cameron

Left: Consul General Donald W. Smith and Mrs. Smith entertain newly arrived American Fulbright students in Australia at an informal swimming party at Craigend, the Sydney residence. L. to r., Economic Assistant Marian Anderson holding Richard Smith, Miss Maryl Lewis of Boulder, Colorado, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Tom Alexander (wife of Sydney's Information Officer), and Miss Elaine Bjorklund of Salt Lake City.



AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
1949

American Foreign Service Association



ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

JUNE 16, 1949

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

JUNE 16, 1949

SECTION I

For the purpose of fostering an esprit de corps among the members of The Foreign Service of the United States, promoting Service spirit, and advancing the interests of the Service in legitimate and appropriate ways, there has been formed an organization to be known as THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION. It shall also be the aim of the Association to promote in legitimate and appropriate ways the individual welfare of its members and their families.

SECTION II MEMBERSHIP

The Association shall be composed of Active Members, Associate Members, and Honorary Members.

1) *Active Members.*

(a) All Chiefs of Mission, all Foreign Service officers, all Foreign Service Reserve officers on active duty, and all members of the Foreign Service staff corps shall be admitted as Active Members of this Association without any formality other than application and payment of the annual dues. Active Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as eligible status is maintained and annual dues are paid.

(b) Upon approval by the Executive Committee, any former Active Member may be re-admitted as an Active Member. Such Active Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as the annual dues are paid.

2) *Associate Members.*

(a) Former Active Members and all professional personnel of the Department of State and other officers and employees of the Department holding positions of comparable responsibility shall be eligible to become Associate Members of this Association without any formality other than application and payment of annual dues. Associate Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as the annual dues are paid.

(b) Any person, other than those enumerated in Paragraphs 1 and 2(a) hereof, may be admitted as an Associate Member on nomination by an Active Member and approval by the Executive Committee, upon payment of the annual dues. Such Associate Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as the annual dues are paid.

3) *Honorary Members.* The Executive Committee may invite to become Honorary Members of the Association such representative American citizens as it may deem proper. Honorary officers of the Association and members of the Board of Foreign Service shall be Honorary Members of the Association during the time they hold office. Honorary Members of the Association shall be exempt from the payment of dues.

4) *Termination of Membership.* Membership in the Association may be terminated at any time by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. A report of action taken under this paragraph shall be submitted to the next general business meeting of the Association.

SECTION III DUES

The dues of Active Members shall be \$8.00 per year, and Associate Members \$5.00 per year, including in each case a subscription to THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

The dues may be changed on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, but such change to become effective must be submitted to the Association for ratification at the next general business meeting, and be approved by a majority vote of those members present.

SECTION IV VOTING AND ELIGIBILITY

Only Active Members shall have voice and vote in the affairs of the Association, except that Associate as well as Active Members shall be eligible for election to hold office in the Association.

All members of the Association shall be entitled to use the facilities of the Association, including its offices and lounge, and shall be entitled to such services as the employees of the Association are in a position to perform. All members are encouraged to present to the Executive Committee proposals for action in furtherance of the purposes of the Association as defined in Section I, and they shall be informed by the Secretary-Treasurer of the action taken on such proposals.

SECTION V ADMINISTRATION

The Association shall be under the direction of an Executive Committee, to consist of five Active Members.

Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held on call of the Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman.

Except as hereinafter provided, no funds of the Association shall be expended without the approval of a majority of the total Active Membership of the Association or a two-thirds majority of those Active Members of the Association assigned to the Department of State. The Executive Committee shall, however, be empowered to do the following: (1) Invest (a) in interest-bearing securities of the United States for the benefit of the Association any of its surplus funds and (b) in the United States Department of State Employees Federal Credit Union amounts not to exceed in the aggregate 20% of the net balance, including amounts invested in securities and in the Credit Union, in the treasury of the Association at the beginning of the fiscal year in question; (2) make disbursements to cover the necessary current expenses of the Association and the JOURNAL; and (3) (a) make loans or in especially meritorious cases donations to members of the Association or their heirs or dependents and (b) make loans to the United States Department of State Employees Federal Credit Union; provided, however, that the total amounts loaned in accordance with (a) and (b) of this paragraph, or donated in any fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to 20% of the net balance, including amounts invested in securities or in the Credit Union, in the Treasury of the Association at the beginning of the fiscal year in question.

SECTION VI

ELECTION AND TERM OF SERVICE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

There shall be a President and Vice President elected in the manner hereinafter prescribed. In case of a vacancy arising in the office of President, the Vice President shall succeed to that office.

The President may call upon the Executive Committee for information relating to the affairs of the Association and any formal message which he may convey to it shall be laid before the Association at its annual meeting.

The Honorary officers of the Association shall be, subject to their acceptance:

Honorary President, the Secretary of State; Honorary Vice Presi-

dents, the Under Secretary of State, the Counselor, and the Assistant Secretaries of State.

The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

The Executive Committee shall have power to act on behalf of the Association on any matter not of fundamental importance. No less than three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

The following procedure is prescribed for the election of the President and Vice President of the Association and the members of the Executive Committee:

In May of every year, a general referendum election shall be held in which each Active Member of the Association shall be entitled to submit a ballot on which he shall list not more than 18 Active Members of the Association on assignment to the Department. No ballots received after September 15 shall be counted and from the ballots received on or before that date shall be prepared a list of the 18 Active Members receiving the highest number of votes. The persons thus designated shall act as an electoral college to elect the President and Vice President of the Association for the year commencing the first day of October next following on which date of each succeeding year the said officers shall take office.

In electing the President and Vice President of the Association, the electoral college may proceed in such manner as it may deem expedient, provided, however, that the persons elected to these offices must be elected by the vote of an absolute majority of the members of the electoral college.

The Executive Committee of the Association shall be chosen as follows: A list shall be prepared which shall include the names of all the Active Members of the Association assigned to duty in the Department. From this list the electoral college shall choose, by majority vote for each, the five members of the Executive Committee, and shall also choose in the same manner two alternates.

The members of the Executive Committee shall take office at the same time as the President and the Vice President previously mentioned, but the alternates shall take office in the order of their election only when and if a vacancy occurs.

All officers and Committee members elected in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association shall hold office for a term of one year or until such time as their successors are duly elected and shall take office.

SECTION VII OTHER OFFICERS

The Association shall have a Secretary-Treasurer and an Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. The latter shall assume the functions of the Secretary-Treasurer in his absence. These two officers shall be elected by members of the Executive Committee and shall serve at the pleasure of the Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the accounts, collect dues, issue receipts and have charge of all funds of the Association including all monies derived from the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and including also the assets of the Scholarship Fund. He shall make payments upon orders approved by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall render a statement of his accounts and a balance sheet of his books at an annual meeting of the Association or whenever such statement and balance may be called for by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee may at its discretion provide from the funds of the Association an assistant for the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Executive Committee may, at its discretion, appoint a Director of the Association, whose duty shall be to have direct charge of all administrative matters delegated to him by the Executive Committee and shall keep a record of all receipts and disbursements, prepare

the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee, conduct all correspondence of the Association not otherwise provided for, give notice of all meetings of the Association and the Executive Committee, prepare and circulate ballots, keep the membership rolls, and, in general, supervise the affairs of the Association in co-operation with the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Secretary-Treasurer. The Director shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

SECTION VIII COMMITTEES

There shall be at least two standing Committees, an Education Committee and an Entertainment Committee.

These Committees shall each be composed of three or more members appointed by the Executive Committee. The Education Committee shall have entire charge, subject only to the terms of reference covering the utilization of scholarship funds, of matters relating to the handling of Association scholarship applications, selection of candidates and the making of scholarship awards.

The Entertainment Committee shall have entire charge of all entertainment decided upon by the Association.

Each Committee shall elect its own Chairman, who shall from time to time discuss with the Executive Committee all matters of business with which the Committee is charged.

The Executive Committee may create any additional Committees at its discretion and may abolish such additional Committees.

SECTION IX MEETINGS

A general business meeting of the Active Members of the Association shall be held in the Department of State at least once each year, or whenever requested by 10 or more Active Members, and a notice of the hour and place shall be sent to each Active Member then in Washington by the Secretary-Treasurer.

A quorum at a general business meeting of the Association shall consist of a number of Active Members equal to at least a majority of the number of Active Members on assignment to the Department of State at the time of the meeting.

SECTION X FINANCES

Money received by the Association not required for current expenditures shall be placed on deposit for future application subject to the provisions of SECTION V of these Articles and all funds so deposited shall be held in account by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

SECTION XI ALTERATION OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

These Articles of Association may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the Active Members present at any regular or special meeting, at which a majority of the Active Members on assignment to the Department of State are present, provided a copy of the proposed alterations or amendments shall have been sent to Active Members present in Washington not less than one week prior to said regular or special meeting. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to supply each Active Member present in Washington with a copy in due form of any amendment to these Articles which may be proposed by any Active Member of the Association.

SECTION XII PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

The Association shall, through the Executive Committee, make all necessary arrangements for the publication of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The purposes of THE JOURNAL shall be:

1) To serve as an exchange for personal and other news and for unofficial information respecting the Foreign Service and its personnel, and to keep them in touch with diplomatic, commercial and administrative developments which are of moment to them, and

2) To disseminate information respecting the work of the Foreign Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and persons who may be considering the Foreign Service as a career.

SECTION XIII

ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

To provide for the administration of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officers chosen from the members of the Association whose period of service shall be at the pleasure of the Executive Committee:

An editor, and as many associate editors as the Committee in its discretion deems proper;

A business manager, and as many associate business managers as the Committee may in its discretion deem proper; and

The editor and his associates shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to the development of THE JOURNAL, the solicitation of articles desired, and shall exercise general control, under the Executive Com-

mittee, over articles submitted for publication. The editor and his associates are responsible for the make-up and printing of THE JOURNAL and shall keep in touch with the business manager regarding photographs and cuts required, number of copies to be printed, size of each issue and other questions of general expense.

The business manager and his associates shall authorize all contracts, purchases and payments for the conduct of THE JOURNAL and shall endeavor to procure advertising matter in reasonable amount in order to assist in defraying the expenses of the publication.

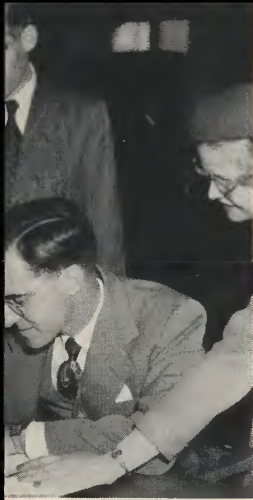
The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association shall collect all accounts due from advertisers and shall make payments upon orders approved by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Association may at its discretion authorize the employment of such assistance as may be required for the conduct of THE JOURNAL, and the payment of salaries in connection therewith.

SECTION XIV

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL shall be open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at such rate as may be fixed by the Executive Committee in consultation with the editor and business manager of THE JOURNAL.



air photo—Courtesy Frederick D. Hunt
 of the Commercial Policy Staff and Chairman of the US Delegation Conference at Torquay, signs the General Agreement. Walter Adviser's office stands behind him.

Cork Examiner photo

Vice Consul Nicholas S. Lakas greets an old schoolmate as the SS America stops at Cork Harbor. Miss Truman and Mr. Lakas had a lot of reminiscing to catch up on. Both had been members of George Washington University's Glee Club.



Courtesy James F. L. S. Matthews

Right: The climax to a Foreign Service Institute romance was the Djakarta wedding on November 24, 1950, of Miss Anne Arnold (formerly stationed at Sao Paulo) and William Patrick McCarthy. Here, l. to r., are Assistant PAO Charles T. Cross (Usher), Mrs. Cross (Matron of Honor), Counselor of Embassy Jacob D. Beam (who gave the bride away), the bride and groom, Kingdon W. Swayne (Best Man—Administrative Officer at Taipei), Adelaide C. Grimes (Bridesmaid), and John R. Zeller (Usher).



Courtesy Francis H. Styles

raquil airport to see the Daniels' post at Quito. L. to r., front row: Naval Mission), Capt. Earl Fisher (ul General Francis H. Styles, Mrs. Moscoso, Mrs. Daniels and daughter, Ambassador Paul C. Daniels, lon, Mrs. Dougherty, VC John Ecuadoran Ambassador to the Back row: VC William Brewster, to Moscoso (head of Panagra and inistrative Officer Joseph Schick, n, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Vaky, Mrs. Asst. Consular Attache Allen Lester, PAO Howard Shetterly.

Courtesy Sabin J. Dalferes

Right: The Consulate Staff at Le Havre. L. to r., Miss Fernande Moser, Miss Florence Claude, Mr. E. Dell Sewell, Miss Geneviève Plantegenest, Miss Eveline Comsty, Mr. André Maurin, Mr. Roger Guérin, Mrs. Antoinette Levieux, Consul J. Roland Jacobs, Consul Sabin J. Dalferes (principal officer), and Vice Consul Lee Murray. The only member of the staff missing is Vice Consul Corkran, who took the picture.



Courtesy William K. Bryan

Below: Officers attending the NEA Regional Conference at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, February 26-March 2, 1951.





THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor

Modern France, Problems of the Third & Fourth Republics. Edited by Edward Mead Earle. *Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1951. 522 pages. \$6.00.*

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LABEL

This book will be found most timely by persons who, for the past 20-odd years, have been concerned about what seemed to be a steady deterioration of French political, economic, social and cultural life. It is a collection of 28 contributions by 28 different experts on as many different phases of the national problems facing modern France.

One advantage of this independent handling of the different topics, over single authorship, is the more specialized treatment of each subject. The "Who's Who of Contributors" at the end of the book indicates that a great deal of discrimination was used in selecting the contributors. Another advantage is the variety of styles and writing techniques which offers helpful relief if you happen to find one author difficult to read.

Among the chapter headings in *Modern France* are such topics as: "Approaches to an Understanding of Modern France," "The French Intellectuals," "Gaullism," "French Business and the Businessman," "France Among the Powers," etc. Some of these contributions are not exactly exciting, at least for some readers. Obviously, certain phases of a subject such as Modern France are accessible only through rather philosophic treatment. For instance, it will be found difficult to stay with the authors through the 26 pages of two chapters on French "élan vital," which appears to be such an elusive factor that the authors frankly confess not knowing exactly how to define the expression itself. This reviewer would like to suggest substituting the more widely known English expression "punch."

There is no doubt, however, that most of the contributions to this volume are pleasant discussions by reliable scholars and thinkers on highly pertinent questions with which modern France is faced; and the reading of each chapter is sufficiently gratifying to make you want to proceed immediately to the next one.

The first chapter is perhaps the best. In it, André Siegfried, who is French and knows the French mentality, discusses the different, often conflicting elements which go to make up the "French race." Persons of French background and culture will recognize in this analysis a simple, true and enlightening description of the Frenchman. Siegfried contends that these racial and social characteristics are controlling factors in the fate of France as a nation and that they are responsible for most of that country's troubles. He leaves it to the reader to speculate on the question whether

the effect on France of the political events of the last two or three decades will have been sufficiently violent to cause the Frenchman to adjust himself socially, politically and economically to a world in which adaptability and frequent reorientation are essential to continued existence.

A volume dealing with French economic life is bound, of course, to deal with the effect on France of the "great industrial revolution." The French, for reasons that are abundantly explained in this book, have been loath to adopt methods likely to permit them adequately to cope with violent changes in industrial and economic trends. One of the phases of this struggle is interestingly reported in Chapter 21, which deals with "the French Investment Program and its Relation to Resource Allocation." The expressions "investment" and "resource allocation" are taken here in their broadest sense. Aside from a few unavoidably abstract passages, this is a good general discussion of French practices in business investment, marketing and operational expansion planning.

At the end of the book Fred Hadsel contributes what is perhaps the most interesting chapter (after Siegfried's) on "France Among the Powers." This chapter is hardly adapted to summarizing. The reader will find therein a very clearcut *aperçu* of the position of France today among the great powers, together with rather ample coverage of the position of the other powers as well.

Nearly all the contributors make some reference to the effect of the French racial characteristics on the condition of France. Some chapters deal with the subject specifically. Probably a good way to summarize the impression with which this book leaves you on that score is to say that France would be better off if the French citizen could abandon his "prima donna" attitude towards his social organization, establish a much closer practical relationship in everyday life between "principle" and "practice" and finally make up his mind that in our day and age one of the necessary conditions of a great nation is that its citizens be disciplined.

Public Opinion and Political Dynamics, by Marbury Bladen Ogle, Jr. *Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 353 pages. \$3.50.*

Reviewed by WILLIAM P. ROCKWOOD

This is a basic, but often superficial, text on public opinion, written primarily from the viewpoint of the social psychologist, as opposed to the propagandist. The book is primarily a contribution to the theoretical, rather than a catalogue of specific examples. Its main value is as a text for the public opinion student to study in conjunction with other works—e.g. Doob and Lippmann.

The Occupation of Japan—Second Phase: 1948-50, by Robert A. Fearey. Published under the auspices of the International Secretariat, Institute of Pacific Relations. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1950. 239 pages. \$3.00.*

Reviewed by ALICE L. DUNNING

It is infrequent that an officer in the Department, who is not only subject to the necessity of clearing his work

through various offices and departments but also limited by his own over-familiarity with his material, is able to produce an objective and readable book. However, Mr. Fearey, Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Northeast Asian Affairs, has overcome these difficulties in a most admirable way. In *The Occupation of Japan*, Mr. Fearey reviews developments in Japan from 1948-1950. By 1948, most of the basic tasks of the occupation relating directly to the liquidation of the war, such as demobilization, disarmament, repatriation, and trial of war criminals, had been completed. Therefore Mr. Fearey directs attention to an analysis and appraisal of the occupation reforms, and to their chances of surviving after a treaty of peace with Japan is signed. At this particular time, when in anticipation of a peace treaty there has been considerable discussion among both Japanese and Americans as to the permanence of the democratization program, Mr. Fearey's cautious optimism, based on careful analysis of basic Japanese character and the working of the reforms to date, is of special interest and significance.

In discussing Japan's future economic situation and prospects, Mr. Fearey is keenly aware that the key to Japan's economic stability will not be merely a search for markets, but in a world increasingly subject to international raw material controls, its ability to acquire necessary imports. Thus the continued alignment of Japan with non-Communist areas may be largely dependent on the willingness of the free world to accord Japan equitable treatment in raw materials allocations. If Japan is not permitted to work with us it is going to work with the other side. Mr. Fearey closes on a note that has become only too clear to students of Japanese problems—that a discernible restiveness among the Japanese accentuates the urgency of a peace settlement at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Fearey has provided the reader with a sound guide to Japan under the latter phase of the occupation which should aid the reader in assessing the role that Japan will play in future international developments.

Elementary Chinese, by Shau Wing Chan. A New, Effective Text for the Teaching of Modern Chinese at the College Level. XXXI, 468 pp. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1951. \$7.50.

Reviewed by S. T. CHANG

Dr. Chan's new book, *Elementary Chinese*, is a worthy successor to his old popular *Chinese Reader for Beginners* published in 1942. It contains many improvements.

As a primer of the Chinese national language, generally known as Mandarin, which is spoken by more than two-thirds of the people in China and which is being taught in all schools throughout the country, the present volume is intended as a basic course in Chinese at the college level for classes meeting five hours a week and lasting throughout the academic year. It consists of sixty lessons with every fifth lesson as a review, and each of them is arranged in the following order: vocabulary of single characters and compounds, reading material in Chinese script, romanized text of reading material, notes on syntax and grammar, and oral and written exercises.

With regard to pronunciation, the vocabulary and texts of the book are romanized with minor changes in accordance with the Wade-Giles system devised by Thomas F. Wade for his *Peking Syllabary* of 1859 and slightly revised by Herbert A. Giles for his *Chinese-English Dictionary* of 1892. While inferior to some later systems of romanization, it is still very important, as it has been used extensively among

writers in English. It is for this reason that any person desiring to work in the sinological field will find it profitable to study Chinese by using the Wade-Giles system of romanization.

In recent years, because of the changing world situation, there has been a great demand for a knowledge of Chinese, and consequently many books have been written for the purpose of teaching the language without giving due consideration to the difficult task of writing Chinese ideographs. As a result, quite a number of persons can converse in Chinese fairly well, but find it hard to read Chinese, to say nothing of writing Chinese words properly. Fortunately, the present book does not fall into this error, for it gives special attention to the method of drawing characters by illustrations and to the reading of Chinese, so that the student will acquire a firm foundation at the very beginning of his study of Chinese.

In addition, the introductory chapter of the book is an excellent one, giving a great deal of useful information on the earlier development and the recent reforms of the Chinese language. As for the texts used in the volume, they are conversational and very interesting, and they also give some insight into Chinese life.

It is needless to say that any person who desires to study the book by himself will find it necessary to have a teacher to guide him as to the proper way of pronouncing individual ideographs and of reading the romanized texts. With reference to those who already have had some Chinese, this book will prove valuable as a guide in writing Chinese.

NEW AND INTERESTING

1. **A Soldier's Story**, by Omar N. Bradley. (Holt; \$5.)

An engrossing, straight-from-the-shoulder story of military strategy, personalities, and campaign experiences in World War II by one of our top generals who fought in Africa, Sicily, France and Germany. General Bradley presents his views and opinions in non-military language, free from repetitious technicalities, and with an informality and charm which will make it a refreshing change for the lay reader who has found recent military reading such a chore.

2. **Maria and the Captain**, by Isabel Dunn. (Bobbs-Merrill; \$2.75.)

A delightful story of a Southern belle who causes a civil war within her aristocratic, irrevocably Confederate family by falling in love with a Yankee. Relaxing hammock reading for those weary of world affairs and the complicated news of the day!

3. **The Ballad of the Sad Cafe**, by Carson McCullers. (Houghton Mifflin; \$5.)

One novelette, which serves as the title of this impressive volume, six first-rate short stories, and 3 novels, comprise the collected works of Carson McCullers, rated among the dozen or so top contemporary writers in the country.

4. **A Rough Shoot**, by Geoffrey Household. (Little, Brown; \$2.50)

An outstanding adventure story by the author of "Rogue Male," packed with real humor and suspense, which will keep you in that "wonder-what-happens-next" stage and your midnight oil burning until the last page is consumed.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

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A State Visit to Cyrenaica

The three territories of Libya—Cyrenaica, Fezzan, and Tripolitania—are now being forged into a single state. When the red, white, and green flag of Libya with its star and crescent is raised at the United Nations, few people will remember the General Assembly's long and acrimonious debates over "the bone of the chop"—as disgruntled Fascists labelled their one-time colony, in comparison with French acquisitions in a more smiling country farther west.

To help Libya bridge the gap from colony to monarchy the UN has adopted a number of resolutions and assigned to Tripoli enough officials, technicians, and administrative personnel to staff a major American embassy. Adrian Pelt, UN Commissioner for Libya, is also assisted by a ten-man

international council, on which Ambassador Lewis Clark is the US Representative. By March 1951 the broad lines of the future state had been laid down, a provisional government was in operation, and a constitution well underway. The first phase of the Council's activity was over.

Since its opening a year ago, the Office of Ambassador Lewis Clark has been in Grand Hotel, Tripoli. But in April 1951 Mr. Clark and his entire staff transferred their base of operations for a week to Benghazi, at the invitation of His Highness Muhamad Idris Sanusi, hereditary Amir of Cyrenaica and future King of Libya. For Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Jones, and Miss Helen McArdle, it was the first opportunity to see how the other half of Libya lives.

On Sunday, April 8, our two-car caravan left on the first
(Continued on page 34)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 32)

leg of our 650-mile trip through the desert. We carried jerry-cans of gasoline, a can of water—desert water may be all right to drink but it is corrosive to radiators—blankets, food for two or three meals on the way, and ten days' supply of clothes. After the cars had been loaded there was still some room for the eight passengers.

That morning we drove through the palm-shaded oasis towns of Homs, Zlitiin, and Misurata, and had lunch at Joda. West lay the prosperous green fields and olive plantations of the Italian settlement at Crispi. A few miles to the East we found ourselves in the vast desert which separates the three territories of Libya from each other.

For the next 500 miles an occasional flock of sheep in the road, camels extracting a valiant livelihood from the desert thorn, and a lone Libyan apparently going from nowhere to nowhere, were the only respite from the monotony of desert driving.

Rusting relics of Rommel's and Montgomery's war machines were common, and the ubiquitous jerry-can dotted the dunes for miles, for all the world like an odd species of desert plant. It is certainly one of the desert's leading products; gangs of men still salvage scrap left behind in the campaign.

Sunday night lodgings were at Sirte, where there is an Italian restaurant and a government rest-house. Even this little town has its share of imposing buildings dating from the occupation, but local revenues are insufficient for repairs.

The next morning at 5:30 A.M., fortified by an injection of that life-giving Libyan tea (which is said to be strong enough to remove pain), we started on the road to Benghazi. Some hours and hundreds of miles later the caravan arrived at the towering Marble Arch, built by Mussolini to mark the Cyrenaican-Tripolitanian frontier and commemorate the Italians who died fighting the Libyan resistance. There we were met by the *mutasarif* of Agadabia and a jeep-load of Cyrenaican police. Escorted now we drove to the battered old Turkish fort of Al Ageila and then went on to lunch at Agadabia, an ancient Arab town which was for a time the headquarters of the Sanusi family.

The history of the Sanusi brotherhood is indivisible from the history of Cyrenaica. The ascetic tenets of this *sufi* order



Ambassador Clark, accompanied by Dr. Hamzawi, Acting Chief of the Royal Diwan, and two police officers, reviews the Guard of Honor before the Manaar Palace.

were laid down a century and a half ago by a great Muslim mystic for whom the brotherhood is named. His simple orthodox interpretation of Islam has been accepted in many parts of the Arab world, but the center of the movement is in Cyrenaica where its founder eventually settled. The prestige of his grandson, Muhamad Idris Sanusi, is such that political parties in all three territories are agreed that he should be the first King of Libya.

(Continued on page 36)



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Outside Benghazi we were met by courtly, competent Ali Bey Jerbi, Foreign Minister in the Provisional Libyan Government and Cyrenaican Representative on the United Nations Council. With him were the Cyrenaican Director of the Interior, the Chief of Protocol, the *mustasarif* of Benghazi, and Bolard More, who left Tangier last fall to become the first American Consul in Benghazi.

It was a greatly expanded convoy which followed the motorcycle escort and the American flag past barley fields and under eucalyptus colonnades into the capital. The trees, planted by the Italians, were a welcome change. Abdalla Bey, Director of the Interior, told us that after a year or two of watering the seedling, eucalyptus will flourish even in this land of hesitant rainfall.

Eight years after allied victory in North Africa, Benghazi is still a war-scarred city. Up to 1939 the Italian government poured unbelievable millions into its African colonies to finance public buildings, demographic settlements, houses for officials, roads, and harbors. An artificial economy was created which Libya could not possibly maintain. It has been difficult enough to keep up the buildings which are still standing. Benghazi went through several successive occupations and it will be a long time before the city is completely restored. Muhamad Idris Sanusi has not overtaxed Italian peasants to finance a new Roman Empire.

Our guides took us direct to the palace where the Ambassador, conducted by Dr. Hamzawi Bey, Acting Chief of the Royal Diwan, reviewed the Guard of Honor. Coffee was then served. After coffee our party dispersed—some to their rooms in the palace, some to the Mores' apartment, and our Tripolitanian interpreter and chauffeur to renew old acquaintances. One revelation of our trip was that these

two engaging young men were well travelled, one as a functionary of Libya's one airline, and the other as a combatant in the Palestinian war.

Manaar palace is imposing and beautifully-appointed. It



Cyrenaican Prime Minister Muhamad Bey Saghizi, Consul Boland More, and Ambassador Clark at the reception given in Mr. Clark's honor by the Prime Minister in the Cyrenaican Hall of Representatives.

is used by the Amir mainly for official entertaining and for state functions. Several aides have offices there and one of the larger reception halls is to become the throne room. Rooms reminiscent of a first-rate New York hotel, all open on a Saratoga Springs-style balcony which runs the length of the building. The harbor below looks like a small edition of Tripoli.

Tuesday morning Ambassador Clark called with Mr. More

(Continued on page 38)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 36)

on His Highness the Amir; Mr. DeCandole, the British Resident*; Muhamad Saghizli, Cyrenaican Prime Minister; and Ali Bey Jerbi, Libyan Foreign Minister. Those of us without social responsibilities went to meet the growing staff of the Consulate—Marion Rice, Robert Howard, Walter Omachel, and Bill Stoltzfus.

For lunch the men were the guests of His Highness at the palace, while Mrs. Clark, Mrs. More, and the other ladies of the party were entertained by Her Highness the Amira at Léthe. According to Virgil, the underground river of Léthe is the one from which the "spirits of the departed drank the soothing draft of long forgetfulness."

That afternoon the Prime Minister held a reception for Ambassador Clark in the Hall of Parliament. Not even Jim Farley's fabled memory for names and faces could have sorted out the hundreds of diplomats, civil servants, relatives of the Amir, British advisers, and other Cyrenaican notables to whom we were presented. The speeches were brief and well received.

At the same time a second reception was being given by Mrs. Jerbi and Mrs. Saghizli, with the aid of the latter's four charming daughters, in honor of Mrs. Clark. Libyan women do not appear unveiled except at small affairs to which only their friends have been invited. There are Libyan women of good family who have never left their homes more than once a year since they married. This large reception, in which Cyrenaican, British, and American women partici-

*Until recently there has been a French Administration in Fezzan, and a British Administration in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania. When governments were established in each territory, the Administrator took the title of Resident. Finally, in 1951, under the federal system which Libya has decided to adopt, a fourth over-all government was established.

pated, may prove a notable precedent.


Our program in Cyrenaica had been planned with split-second precision. Wednesday morning's schedule was to visit Benghazi's schools. Once more the male and female contingents went their separate ways. One party, conducted by Sadalla Bey, Cyrenaican Minister of Education, made a comprehensive tour of a primary school, a secondary school, and a trade school. His Excellency's wife escorted Mrs. Clark's party through the girls' schools. Education for all (in Arabie, English, history, geography, science, and vocational skills) under able Director Kirkpatrick and an energetic staff of Cyrenaican, Tripolitanian, Egyptian, Palestinian, and British teachers is becoming a reality in Cyrenaica.

We spent the next three days under the guidance of Ali Bey, Abdalla Bey, and Chief of Protocol Dr. Buri inspecting some of the incomparable scenic archeological sites in the mountain country of Cyrenaica. Beside the Mediterranean a narrow coastal plain is flanked on the south by a steep escarpment which rises several hundred feet to a wadi-seamed plateau. A few miles inland another escarpment rises and farther south there is a third. It looks to the amateur geologist as though three times the edge of the limestone basin of the Mediterranean has been heaved up to create the three parallel terraces which lead up like Olympian steps from the sea.

The maximum height of the Jabal is about 3,000 feet—sufficient to catch rain from the winter winds. Consequently, the plateau country of Cyrenaica, with 25 inches of rain in spots, is less dependent on underground water sources than any other part of North Africa from Tunisia east.

When in 700 B.C. the esthetic Greeks built their capital, they perched it on the edge of the third level. Here at

(Continued on page 40)



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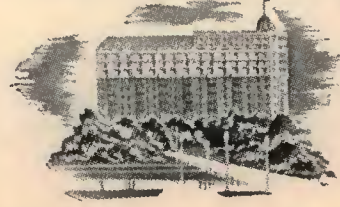
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Richard T. Dunning

Diplomatic Courier Richard True Dunning was killed in the line of duty on June 22, 1951, when a Pan-American Airlines plane, on which he was traveling in performance of a courier trip from Johannesburg, S.A., to Lisbon, Portugal, crashed in the jungles of Liberia.

A young man—aged 29—Mr. Dunning was born at Dallas, Texas, the son of Dr. J. J. Dunning, Medical Director of ECA-OSR, Paris, France, and Mrs. Dunning of Glendale, California. Although his life was ended prematurely, it had been a full life. Mr. Dunning was graduated from The University of Redlands in California, served as a Lieutenant in the U. S. Infantry overseas, and then continued his studies and graduate work first at the University of Southern California, then at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, and finally at the American College, Stockholm, Sweden until he entered the Foreign Service as a Diplomatic Courier in 1950.

Although Mr. Dunning was relatively new in the Courier Service, he was held in the highest esteem by all his colleagues who knew him and each of us feel a very personal loss at his passing.

The State Department may be proud to include Mr. Dunning in that long list of Foreign Service personnel who served in the very best traditions of the service.

John Powell.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 38)

Cyrene, in the midst of the ruins of a great city only one-tenth excavated, Graziani built a summer house with a matchless view of the plateau below and the Mediterranean.

Friday morning we visited Ras al Hilal, a thickly vegetated gorge on the first escarpment overlooking a crescent-shaped bay for which it is named. The best known waterfall in Libya—the writer has heard of two others—will never steal trade from Niagara, but the scenic effect is well worth the winding trip down the cliff. Of equal interest after a morning of unbureaucratic activity was the Arab meal which had been arranged. India has its curry. New Eng-

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MACMILLAN

Picnic lunch at Lep-tis Magna on the last day of the trip. Seated, l. to r., Miss Melen McArdle (Mr. Clark's Secretary), Miss Bate, Mrs. Clark. Standing, l. to r., Muhamad Kueldi (Mr. Clark's interpreter), Ramadan Bilgasim (driver), Mr. Jones, Mr. Clark.



land has its baked beans. But none of these can take precedence over *kuskus*. For those readers for whom FSI has opened the gates of cultural anthropology, the frontier lies somewhere between Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. African cooking leans heavily on red pepper in its most violent forms. Meals in the fertile crescent like our delicious Cyrenaican *kuskus* are more sweet and fragrant, with nuts, cinnamon and raisins as characteristic flavoring.

Saturday morning, before starting back to Benghazi, we added a short course in American history to our comprehensive studies. Driving up the escarpment southwest of the city, we reached a point from which we could see the old fort built by American forces in 1805 when we were waging a campaign to replace one member of the ruling family of Tripoli, the Karamanlis, by another less piratically inclined. The Karamanli family is still highly respected in Libya, and one of its leading members is Tripolitanian Minister of Health.

Another war was brought to mind on the way back. The road from Beda to Barce hugs the side of the beautiful Wadi Khuf, the "valley of caves." Here, protected from airplanes and motor vehicles by the rugged country, Cyrenaican patriots for years defied all Fascist efforts to flush them out. As we leaned over the stone railing at the roadside and studied the cliff across the gorge, one old veteran from our police escort, showed us the caves where he had spent 15 years of his life.

On Sunday, behind two outriders and our faithful police jeep, we began to retrace our steps—and the steps of the Egyptians, Berbers, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Arabs, Turks, Italians, and British—from Benghazi to Tripoli.

It is customary to speak of a diplomatic representative as accredited to the capital of a country, rather than to the country itself. This locution gives faint recognition to the fact that the duties of American emissaries and their staffs all too seldom permit them to leave their offices to "get into the provinces." In our case we were indebted to the Amir's hospitality—and Ambassador Clark's indulgence—for a brief escape from bureaucratic bonds. Our predecessors in this ancient country have seen a great deal of history in the making, but a united independent Libya is one phenomenon they never saw.

Curtis F. Jones

CIUDAD, JUAREZ

The members of the staff of this Consulate gave a buffet supper recently in honor of Vice Consul and Mrs. Lionel S. Mordecai prior to their departure for Mr. Mordecai's post at the Embassy in Quito, Ecuador. The setting for the supper was the home of Consul Kennett F. Potter, who

(Continued on page 42)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 40)

Besides Consul General Aguirre and Vice Consul Mordecai, the others appearing in the picture from left to right are Mrs. Josefina R. Garcia, Miss Josephine Robinson, and Miss Alicia Vasquez.



resides in El Paso, Texas, and he and Mrs. Potter were hosts for the occasion.

The farewell gift to Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai was a silver cigarette box which the staff had selected, and an appropriate inscription was engraved on the top of the box. It was presented by Consul General Stephen E. Aguirre.

Blanche B. Lyons

GENEVA

At an impressive ceremony in the American Church, Geneva, Barbara Anne Ward, infant daughter of Consul R. E. Ward, Jr., and Mrs. Ward, was baptised by the rector, the Rev. Victor Stanley. Barbara Anne was born in Geneva on February 3. The Godfather at the ceremony was U.S. Ambassador to Yugoslavia George V. Allen, and the Godmothers were Mrs. Allen and Mrs. James Macfarland, wife of the Geneva Public Affairs Officer. The baptism took place during the regular Sunday morning service.

SINGAPORE

Recent weeks have seen many changes in the top levels of the American diplomatic posts in Malaya—a convenient term which groups together the Crown Colony of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. (Prior to 1946 these two areas were organized as the Straits Settlements and the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, which has led to some confusion in Department mail room.)

Consul General William R. Langdon and Mrs. Langdon left Singapore in mid-April aboard the S.S. President Monroe, bound for Washington and then retirement in the suburbs of Boston, where they plan to renew acquaintances with a growing lot of grandchildren and where "Bill" wants to indulge a strong interest in baseball that has per-

(Continued on page 44)

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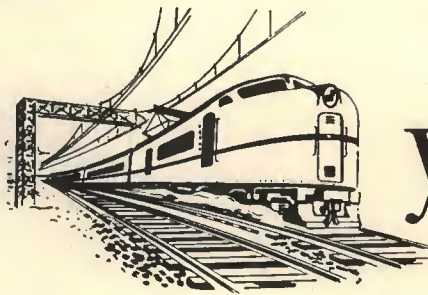
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sisted despite forty years in the Service, almost all of it at Asian posts. Most of Singapore came down to the Monroe to say goodbye to the Langdons, including the Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in Southeast Asia, **Malcolm MacDonald**. **John Goodyear**, who is acting Consul General, gave a Service dinner for the Langdons on the balcony of the Singapore Club a few days before their departure. Each guest received a menu illustrated by "Jack" himself, showing a lean and lanky golfer and a smiling lady accompanied by a long dog, all of whom looked very familiar.

Mrs. Langdon, surely one of the most gracious wives in the Service, has a story she uses to reassure young brides finding life difficult at a first post. She tells of that bleak, black day at Antung, Manchuria, across the Yalu River from Sinuiju, Korea when the spring floods swept through her house, turning it into a shambles. As she was clearing the mess a FS inspector arrived, took one horrified look, then delivered a lecture on the necessity for maintaining a proper household even in the most remote corners of the world. And Mr. L. can add a postscript as to his jail experiences along the Korean border—but that's another story.

Elmer Newton has come from the Far East section of the Voice of America to direct the expanding USIS operation in Malaya and the British territories in Borneo (Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei), succeeding **W. Henry Lawrence, Jr.**, who was transferred to Taipei at the beginning of the year. Newton's wife and son have now joined him in Singapore. Newton and **Seymour I. Nadler**, who holds the newly created post of Regional Liaison Officer, have recently received commissions as Consuls.

Hendrik van Oss has assumed charge of the American Consulate at Kuala Lumpur, rapidly growing capital of the

Federation of Malaya succeeding Consul **Richard A. Poole**, who has been transferred to the American Embassy at Djakarta. Mr. and Mrs. van Oss had been stationed in Saigon after leaving Shanghai in May last year. The Consulate and USIS at Kuala Lumpur are joining quarters in a few weeks when they move into a new office building in the downtown section of the city.

Preparations are actively underway for the opening of a USIS library and offices in downtown Penang about the middle of the year, giving USIS representation in all three of Malaya's major cities.

The first American Air Liaison Office has been opened in the same Union Building on Singapore's waterfront which houses the Consulate General and the Military and Naval Liaison Offices. **Col. William H. McDonald** is Air Liaison Officer, assisted by **Capt. Kirkwood Myers**. He is accompanied by his wife and family. *James Halsema*

BUENOS AIRES

Our new **Ambassador and Mrs. Ellsworth Bunker** arrived in Buenos Aires on April 24, 1951 and are already very much at home in their new surroundings. They were welcomed at the pier by **Minister-Counselor and Mrs. Lester Mallory**, **Counselor for Economic Affairs and Mrs. Joseph Walstrom**, **Administrative Officer and Mrs. James Grady**, **Agricultural Attaché and Mrs. Clarence Boonstra**, **Consul General and Mrs. Kenneth Yearns**, **Cultural Affairs Officer and Mrs. Robert Caldwell** and high officials of the Foreign Office. On May



Photograph courtesy of USIE

Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker meets President Juan Peron of Argentina on the occasion of his presentation of credentials. L. to r: Raul Margueirat, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Relations; Ambassador Bunker; President Peron; Foreign Minister Hipolito J. Paz; and Dr. Roman A. Subiza, Minister of Political Affairs.

(Continued on page 46)

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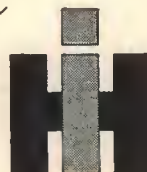
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8 Ambassador Bunker presented his credentials to **President Juan Peron** at which time he was accompanied by Minister-Counselor Mallory, Counselor Walstrom, Cultural Affairs Officer Robert Caldwell, Senior Military Attaché **Burton Hovey** and Military Attaché **Christian Clarke**. The party was originally scheduled to proceed in horse-drawn carriages preceded by an honor guard of the Argentine Armed forces from the Embassy Residence, Avenida Libertador General San Martín, then along the world-famous and colorful Avenida Florida and Diagonal Norte to the Presidential Palace which is better known as "Casa Rosada." However, a torrential downpour forced a change in favor of automobiles. Afterwards the party returned to the Residence for a buffet luncheon. On April 26 a reception was given at the Residence at which time Ambassador and Mrs. Bunker were introduced to the entire staff. Minister-Counselor and Mrs. Mallory gave a reception also at the Residence on April 30 to present the American Colony to Ambassador and Mrs. Bunker.

First Secretary-Consul and Mrs. Robert Martindale have arrived in Buenos Aires, where he will replace Second Secretary **Albert Franklin** who leaves Latin America on assignment to Rangoon, Burma. Bert and Nancy, as the Franklins were affectionately known, will be missed by all.

Also welcomed aboard are **Vice Consul and Mrs. Abraham Vigil** and four young Vigils, after a tour of duty at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Vice Consul Vigil has been assigned to the Consular Section as officer in charge of Immigration Visas.

Assistant Attaché **Max Caldwell** is getting his baptism in the Service at this post and comes from deep in the heart of Texas, namely Austin.

Other recent arrivals are American staff employees **Jean Rowland, Dorothy Barbour, Marjorie McNulty and Donald Johnston**. Miss Rowland comes to us from the Consulate at Vigo, Spain and Misses Barbour and McNulty and Mr. Johnston are newcomers in the Foreign Service.

Freddie McMasters, FSS, was last seen winging his way toward the northern latitudes and a port in Venezuela called Puerto La Cruz. With Freddie gone, the position of the Embassy's eligible bachelors with regards to the local beauties can now be regarded as competitive.

That long-legged bird, the stork, has filed a claim for overtime at the Disbursing Office. He has presented a boy each to **Agricultural Attaché and Mrs. Clarence Boonstra and Attaché and Mrs. James Noel**. A girl each was parachuted to **Attaché and Mrs. Harry Jacobson and Disbursing Officer and Mrs. Harry Quintanilla**. Congratulations, proud parents!

There have been two recent deaths in the Embassy's official family. Assistant Attaché **George de Monteverde** passed away under rather tragic circumstances as a result of internal injuries sustained in an automobile accident at the suburban district of Acassuso. Mr. de Monteverde's remains were returned to the United States for interment and Mrs. de Monteverde has resumed residence in the United States. **Mrs. Ruth Roberts**, a USIE employee, passed away at the Little Company of Mary Hospital after a lingering illness.

Oscar H. Guerra

BASRA

The winter months which are damp and cold (mostly because of the lack of any adequate kind of heating) have passed and the staff is steeling itself for the five-month period when temperatures range from 110 to 125 degrees

(Continued on page 48)

ATTENTION! Owing to the recent organization by retired Foreign Service Officers, this advertisement is being suspended with this reiteration of the immortal maxim of equitable jurisprudence; to wit, "Equity delighteth in equality." O. Gaylord Marsh.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 46)

(shade temperature). Tennis and swimming in the pool at the Port Club are possible for another few weeks, but after that it's "Too Darn Hot" to even contemplate the kind of action envisaged in the song from "Kiss Me Kate."

Consul **Dan Gaudin** and his wife arrived the end of February and seemed to be relatively happy at being back in the Near East. They have been busy brightening up the residence which had lost any lustre it may have had after a long succession of bachelor residents. **Mrs. Gaudin's** touches have made a tremendous improvement, but she hasn't yet been able to cope with the fact that the first floor is sagging and has been declared unsafe for over 30 people. Our consulate-residence is one of Basra's oldest buildings—and looks it. It is air-conditioned, however, and those of us who live in flats that are not, plan to stick closely to it during the summer.

Basra still has dates, a port and airport, some American citizens, and an oil field about 25 miles outside the city.

EDWARD C. LYNCH, JR.

TOKYO

The weighty atmosphere of peace-treaty discussions was lightened by a fling at an ancient and aristocratic sport of Japan, during Ambassador **John Foster Dulles'** recent mission to this country.

The special Presidential envoy and **Mrs. Dulles** were guests of honor at a duck-netting party held February 4 at the Saitama Imperial Hunting Preserve, Saitama Prefecture. **Emperor Hirohito**, their official host, was represented at the outing by the **Marquis Matsudaira**, Grand Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household Ministry.

Briefed on the best approach to reluctant ducks, guests were furnished with nets on 6-foot poles and assigned to positions behind blinds adjoining a series of irrigation ditches. Trained decoys lured the wild ducks from the Saitama Lake into the ditches, and, at a signal from the attendant, the hunters rushed to the banks and swung their nets with more enthusiasm than skill. The successful netters, in the best tradition of the hunt, adorned their hatbands with the tail-feathers of their booty.

Other members of the party included the **Hon. John M. Allison**; Assistant Secretary of the Army and **Mrs. Earl D. Johnson**; Mr. and **Mrs. John D. Rockefeller III**; **Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder**; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs **Sadao Iguchi**; Principal Cabinet Secretary **Katsuo Okazaki**; and from the Diplomatic Section, **Niles W. Bond**, Deputy Chief of Mission; **Saxton Bradford**, PAO, and **Mrs. Bradford**; First Secretary **Charles N. Spinks** and **Mrs. Spinks**; Executive Officer **James G. Byington** and **Mrs. Byington**.

Following the hunt, guests were invited to the lodge for a duck-sukiyaki luncheon, at a long table set with individual charcoal braziers. Responding to a brief address by **Marquis Matsudaira** after the meal, Ambassador **Dulles** said he was very much ashamed of Secretary **Johnson**, who had caught only six ducks but had eaten eight!

Another delegation from the Diplomatic Section, not included in the previous group, were treated to a duck-netting party of their own on February 28. For a week afterwards, anyone invited to a DS house for dinner could guess the menu in advance, and a lot of people openly ducked their social obligations.

Mrs. Stanley S. Carpenter, whose husband is a Second Secretary, won an off-the-record stork sweepstakes when her daughter, **Terry Ann**, arrived December 28. The other entrants, **Susan Deane Turner**, daughter of Vice Consul **Allen R. Turner** and **Mrs. Turner**, and **Evan Lawrence**

(Continued on page 50)



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Crume, son of **Second Secretary John B. Crume** and **Mrs. Crume**, came in neck-and-neck on January 2, but missed the coveted income-tax deduction for 1950. All three babies arrived at Tokyo Army Hospital.

AGNES S. CRUME

CAREER VS. CONSCIENCE(from page 23)

confidence to the interested people in the Department and that he might expect them to read, consider, and then to disregard or accept his analyses as they saw fit. He was not writing for a wider public and his rhetoric was chosen not for reader appeal but for conciseness and clarity.

The new hazards to political reporters in the Foreign Service are particularly grave for specialists. The officers who, for a combination of peculiar reasons hard for the non-specialists to understand, have studied exotic languages and lived in atmospheres far removed from our own cultural inheritance, seem to have become particular targets of attack. The consequence is that these specialists apparently cannot be assigned to posts of their specialty and must be scattered far and wide to be safely removed from any contact with the leprosy attached to their former careers.

Thus a new pattern seems to have developed, as yet not formally communicated to the field. One apparently should not only write for the record, and pleasantly, but once slandered irresponsibly in public—and without recourse to self-defense—one becomes disqualified thereafter for service in the area of one's specialty. So we have the posts of Ruritania staffed with people who have never before been to Ruritania and know no syllable of Ruritanian. Meanwhile language officers, trained at great expense in Ruritanian and

with experience and accomplishments rated high (if you count the opinions of their fellow officers, their efficiency ratings, their promotions, and the number of commendations they have received), are basking in the pleasant climes of places where Ruritanians are unheard of and unknown, and security from association with "ticklish" problems is assured.

Courage is needed, on the part of the Department and of the Government. If there are disloyal members among us, no one will resist their removal forthwith. But if the rest of us are loyal, let the Department have the courage to defend our loyalty and to reaffirm a creed of the Foreign Service—to serve to the best of ability, to observe keenly, to report what is seen and heard and felt, without inhibition, fear, or mental reservation—to know our enemies as well as to cultivate our friends, and to pursue as best we can the honorable profession we have chosen, in the constant and undeterred conviction that ours is the first line of defense of our country.

The people of the United States will understand these ideals and respect our determination if they see it clearly demonstrated before them. Without our determination and their understanding, the future of the Foreign Service is black indeed.

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IN MEMORIAM

BONSAL. Colonel Stephen Bonsal died in Washington, D. C., on June 8, 1951. Mr. Bonsal is survived by Philip Wilson Bonsal, a Foreign Service Officer.

HALE. Chandler Hale, former Assistant Secretary of State, died on June 10, 1951, in Washington, D. C., after an illness of six weeks.

HARRISON. Leland Harrison, former Minister to Switzerland, died on June 6, 1951, in Washington, D. C., after a long illness.

JOHNSON. Leslie W. Johnson died in Washington, D. C., on June 30, 1951.

OSBORNE. Mrs. Bertha Grinnell Osborne, wife of Consul General John Ball Osborne, retired, died on June 4, 1951, in Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS

The following is a list of promotions of Staff Corps personnel in Classes 2 through 11 now being made by the Department of State. The effective date of these promotions is July 8, 1951.

The balance of the list, promotions to classes 11 and 12, will be carried in the August JOURNAL.

Implementation of the promotion policy for the Staff Corps is based upon the principle that classification of positions in the Foreign Service has established, on a world-wide basis, specific numbers of positions in each class and functional category. By relating the number of positions thus established in the Staff Corps with the number of employees presently in each of the Foreign Service classes, the number of vacancies to which promotions could be made were determined.

Later during the year additional promotions will be made from the eligible list as vacancies occur in the various classes and categories of the Staff Corps.

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 1

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Doyle, William H. | Fuller, Leon W. | Stewart, Charles A. |
| Eldridge, Richard L. | Gentner, Leo F. | Washburn, Barr V. |
| Evans, Gillespie S. | Jacobs, Alan B. | Wilkinson, Edward C. |

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 2

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Arnold, Henry F. | Dunham, Donald C. | Smith, Edwin L. |
| Arnold, Louis | Foster, Mead T. | von Hellens, Lawrence W. |
| Blevins, Merrill M. | Gough, Leo H. | Wernimont, Kenneth |
| Braggiotti, D. Chadwick | Hanna, Willard A. | Widmer, Louis L. |
| Carroll, Thomas P. | Huyler, Coulter D. | Xanthaky, Theodore A. |
| Clore, Jim M. | Loupe, Sylvain R. | Ylitalo, J. Raymond |
| Crouch, Edward C. | Martin, Thaddeus C. | |
| | Scherbacher, Marcus W. | |

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 3

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Blackburn, Fred K. | Jordan, Russell B. | Seymour, Jean W. |
| Brady, William A. | Kleinhaus, Richard E. | Singer, Dudley G. |
| Braun, Horace H. | Kolarek, Joseph C. | Sumner, Phillip D. |
| Callahan, James E. | Masten, Floyd E. | Thomas, Edward J. |
| Canter, Jacob | McDonald, George | von Lossberg, Victor E. |
| Correll, John F. | Meadows, Nathan R. | Weaver, Findley |
| Cottrell, Sterling J. | Minor, Jack B. | White, Duncan M. |
| Hunt, Ralph | Panchot, Harry W. | Wood, John R. |

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 4

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Blanchard, Louis F. | Ford, John William | Parry, Carroll C. |
| Caldwell, George W., Jr. | Fried, Milton | Pendleton, Charles H. |
| Campbell, John W. | Gates, Walter B. | Prengel, Alex Theodore |
| Clark, Gilbert Edward | Handley, William J. | Ries, Joseph |
| Clark, Robert A., Jr. | Hudson, Harry S. | Rivera, Rodolfo O. |
| Colclough, Otho T. | Hutchinson, Owen R. | Rogautack, Joseph H. |
| Copans, Simon J. | Kasper, Herman R. | Roudyhush, Franklin |
| Crawford, J. Forrest | Krausse, Henry G. | Schneider, Agnes E. |
| Dalferes, Sabin J. | Lane, Francis Adams | Stephen, Charles H. |
| Daymont, Laurence | Lee, James L. | Stritman, Harry R. |
| d'Eca, Raul | Lehrs, John A. | Teller, Hugh H. |
| Dobyus, Edward | McGregor, Robert | Wagner, Robert W. |
| Perrin | Gardner | Wellington, Rebecca G. |
| Dorman, Edgar Anthony | Meeks, Nelson P. | Westley, Roy Olin |
| | Neilson, Nevin P. | Zagorski, Steven D. |
| | Page, Orris C. | |

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 5

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Adam, Archibald | Gardner, Margaret K. | Morel, Roland T. |
| Allen, Thomas G. | Gayne, Homer G. | Park, Edward H. |
| Barcroft, Frederick J. | Gerrity, Charles M. | Patten, William S. |
| Biggs, Arthur P. | Haddow, Jessie P. | Pease, Harold D. |
| Callahan, Alfred L. | Hersberger, William O. | Phelan, Raymond |
| Cannon, Marie W. | Himmel, Lyle C. | Powell, James C. |
| Carlson, Roger P. | Johnston, Mary S. | Prohne, Rupert |
| Certosimo, Antonio G. | Kiraly, Emery R. | Read, Robert E. |
| Colman, George C. | LeClair, Leopold J. | Sheldon, Westly E. |
| Cortada, James N. | Leonhardy, Terrance G. | Vaughan, Stephen B. |
| DeLima, David A. | Minor, George C. | Wiedenmayer, Joseph E. |
| Farringer, Dale E. | | |
| Fisher, Alan | | |



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(Continued from preceding page)

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 6

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Anderberg, Edward | Follmer, Cyrus B. | McManus, Neil C. |
| Barrett, John L. | Green, Paul H. | Morris, John H. |
| Berkley, George A. | Grigs, Alfred L. | Perry, Glenn O. |
| Betts, John M. | Harding, Robert W. | Polutnik, Ernest V. |
| Beyerly, Harold S. | Harper, Howard F. | Privitera, Joseph F. |
| Birkeland, Carl | Hawthorne, Carl O. | Rann, Henry N. |
| Bridgett, W. Charles | Haygood, William C. | Ruch, Kenneth J. |
| Bywater, John A. | Heavy, Robert W. | Schute, Norman V. |
| Cahn, John E. | Heltberg, Arnlioth | Scharff, Arthur B. |
| Carlson, Herbert W. | Herfurt, Jack A. | Severe, Marc L. |
| Cohen, Alex A. | Hunsalker, Lee M. | Taylor, Henry L. |
| Collins, Willis B., Jr. | Johnson, Charles M. | Thomas, Charles W. |
| Conlon, Richard P. | Jones, Gerald G. | Thoren, Conrad J. |
| Coyle, John J. | Kenny, Harold F. | Whipple, Dorothy A. |
| Crockett, Kennedy M. | Krueger, Herbert T. | Whittinghill, George D. |
| Crook, Samuel L. | Lauve, Anita C. | Wilson, Ellen C. |
| Dickins, Randolph, Jr. | Lentz, Lucy R. | Wilson, James P. |
| Eagan, Mary E. | MacGowan, Basil F. | Zentz, George H. |
| Ellis, Frank J. T. | Mangold, Frederick | |
| Finne, Florence H. | McLain, Camden L. | |

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 7

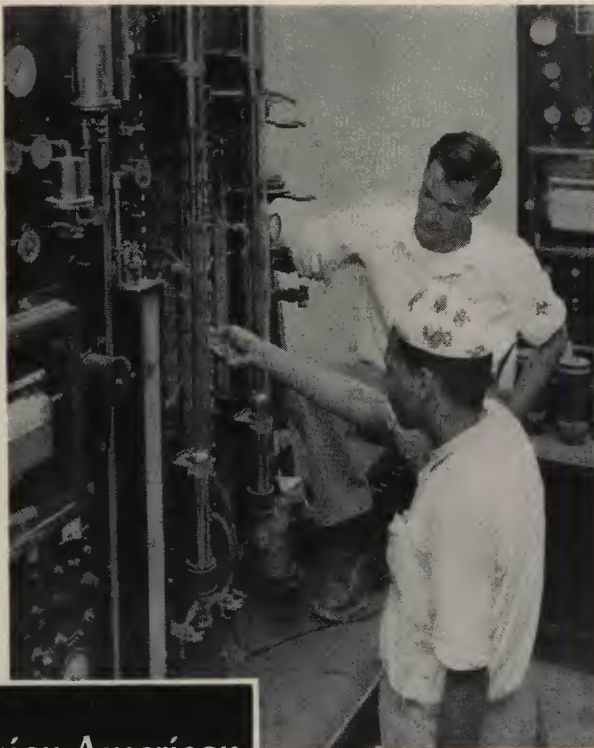
| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Altaffer, Leland C. | Gebuhr, Carl L. | Pittman, Earle S. |
| Anderson, William O. | Halsema, James Julius | Price, William E. |
| Arey, William Griffin, Jr. | Hill, Howard Ora | Rapp, Marie A. |
| Armenta, Joseph | Houck, Fred H. | Redden, Nøgmand |
| Anthony | Huber, Gizella I. | William |
| Askew, Laurin B. | Jacyno, Joseph R. | Robb, Elizabeth G. |
| Barton, Robert D. | Jones, Sybillia D. | Roberts, Spencer Engene |
| Benet, Edward S. | Kidder, Stanley R. | Roof, William R. |
| Bentley, Norman J. | Kimrey, Chester H. | Ross, Ervin Clinton |
| Bird, Heber R. | Levensen, Seymour | Schott, Robert R. |
| Bragan, DeWitt | Long, Guy Oliver | Skeeks, Robert Bruce |
| Buchanan, Mary | Magee, Alice | Skoufis, Peter J. |
| Routh | Makepeace, LeRoy | Sommer, Charles |
| Bnford, Hogan F. | Mansfield, Donald C. | George |
| Calderhead, William D. | Marvin, John H. | Springs, L. Pittman |
| Conley, James P. | McGeary, Stanley A. | Story, Harry W. |
| Crawford, John E. | McLhenny, Samuel A., Jr. | Taliaferro, Charles H. |
| Dean, Emily Muriel | McKee, Henry Hunt | Taylor, Kathleen C. |
| Dix, Adele | Moy, Paul | Wade, Claude M. |
| Donnell, John C., Jr. | Mulligan, John Patrick | Walker, Joseph F. |
| Durkin, Mary Lucile | Murrell, Franklin H. | Walsh, Walter M. |
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| Evans, Joseph R. | Null, Harold Miller | Woodward, Paul E. |
| Fogarty, Edelen | Parsloe, Arthur G. | Yanke, Leo Alfred |
| Fort, Lamar Edward | Parson, Givon | Zawadski, Casimir T. |
| Gasser, Francis R. | | |

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 8

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Abraham, Rodger C. | Fortuccio, Nicholas | Niccoll, Frank C. |
| Allman, C. Margaret | French, Harry G. | O'Grady, James M. |
| Anderson, Henry T. | Frisco, Mary | Olesnevitch, Stephen |
| Anderson, Ruth S. | Gibbons, Robert J. | Olsen, Glen S. |
| Armijo, Patrick | Gilsinn, David L. | Olson, Lynn H. |
| Armstrong, Jane P. | Goplen, Orville H. | Osbourn, James P. |
| Arnold, Robert C. | Griffin, Ernest K. | O'Shaughnessy, Kathleen D. |
| Avent, Margaret M. | Grover, John C., Jr. | Palmer, Florence |
| Bartelt, John R., Jr. | Grunwell, Thomas A. | Porteous, Barbara |
| Beck, Elizabeth D. | Gutierrez, Ernest B. | Prisbeck, Stanley J. |
| Beers, H. Stewart | Harbison, Eleanor | Purnell, Lewis N. |
| Bell, Charles P. | Harlan, Robert H. | Rambo, William P. |
| Bevilacqua, Charles K. | Hatcher, Pierce E. | Ramirez, Bernard |
| Blair, Walter S. | Hays, George A. | Rice, Elizabeth |
| Bradford, Leonard G. | Hays, Margaret P. | Rose, Robert H. |
| Brannon, Ben F. | Hemmingsen, Bernice | Schutz, Joseph W. |
| Breiter, Roy C., Jr. | Hester, Thomas J., Jr. | Shields, Robert J. |
| Brown, Dorothy T. | Hoffman, Erich A. W. | Small, George W. |
| Brown, Marion Elizabeth | Hurdlebring, August | Smith, Jean V. |
| Bushwall, William J. | Hyland, Frances | Snidow, William B. |
| Cain, Bruce C. | Ingle, Edward M. | Southerland, John H. |
| Campbell, Donald B. | Jenkins, Stephen B. | Sowell, Benjamin L. |
| Carsey, William A. | Jensen, Olive | Spencer, Corinne W. |
| Child, Ann | Jones, Bernice T. | Starevic, Anthony |
| Christiano, Joseph T. | Kapy, Erkki | Steinmetz, Jay F. |
| Chylinski, Thaddeus | Kelley, Margaret R. | Stone, Constance E. |
| Cloutier, Bernice A. | Kirwan, Robert | Stubbs, Cherry C. |
| Collins, Glenn D. | Kirwan, Alice S. | Talbot, Jack V. |
| Conroy, Isabel C. | Lempe, Dorothea C. | Tryon, Ruth R. |
| Cooke, Anne B. | Lapka, Anthony | Tucker, Robert C. |
| Cotterman, Myron L. | Lawler, Edward J. | Varelman, George |
| Cross, Charles T. | Lewis, Orville M. | Verity, Felix S. |
| Delisio, Frank A. | Linch, Earl R. | Ware, Robert L., Jr. |
| Deyman, Philbert | Lobel, Robert | Wharton, Josephine |
| Dietz, George J. | MacDonnell, Sara M. | Wilson, Deering E. |
| Dougherty, Warren G. | Maish, James, Jr. | Withey, Francis |
| Dowland, Robert E. | McCulloch, Mary J. | Wolcott, George E. |
| Filers, Xavier W. | McDade, Matt C. | Young, Samuel H. |
| Finley, Carl M. | McKay, Roberta | Young, W. Lawrence |
| Fliffet, Arne T. | Miner, Philip D. | Ziminski, Raymond |
| Forsten, Weikko A. | Mitchell, Marion K. | |
| | Mueller, Charles G. | |
| | Mullen, Helen J. | |

STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 9

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Anderson, Hilda M. | Brennan, Jean D. | Dale, Ira J., Jr. |
| Anderson, Lydia D. | Broussard, Dorothy | Dick, Harrison L. |
| Ashford, Howard J. | Bucholz, Dorothy L. | Dockerman, Dorothy |
| Batenman, Emily H. | Burke, Timothy J. | Dozier, William B. |
| Baynard, John P. | Burke, Walter S. | Dreibelbies, Carrie E. |
| Beylard, Charles B. | Chabot, Marie C. | Duly, Gilda |
| Biggaue, Helen | Chiavarini, Mary T. | Edmundson, Ollie G. |
| Blecker, David J. | Coffey, John P. | Fischer, Helene E. W. |
| Bond, Eleanor G. | Collins, Virginia | Flach, Edna T. |
| Borissevich, Alexander | Cox, Emily C. | Forbes, Bruce W. |
| Boutte, Guy P. | Cullin, Winifred M. | Francis, Lyda Mae |



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Smith, Violet
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Walker, Marion
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White, John Q.
Whitfield, Bernadine
Williams, Robert B.
Williams, Vincent
Wilson, Helen B.
Winckel, Helen N.

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Anderson, James W.
Anderson, John W.
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Astill, William
Atkins, George R.
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Beckett, Erna V.
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Chubb, Marjorie E.
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Connolly, Alice M.
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Coty, Elizabeth
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DeCurtis, Domenico
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DeHerwig, Isabel L.
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Dolbey, Mary Jo
Dorman, Philip F.
Drew, William J.
DuBois, John
Dudennofer, Marion
Duffy, Shirley R.
Dyer, Edwin P., Jr.
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Ferguson, Herbert K.
Ferguson, Margaret B.
Field, Dale W. Jr.
Finnila, Lillian
Foose, Helen F.
Forster, Clifton B.
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Franz, Carol M.
Frohbose, Elizabeth

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Kirsch, Mildred E.
Klieforth, Leslie A.
Krueger, Ruth C.
Leatham, Dorothy
Lenz, George, Jr.
Linde, Kenneth W.
Loubert, Ronald E.
Lueders, Ingeborg M.
MacDonald, John P.
Manley, Harold W.
Markson, Morris
Manheim, Louis S.
Martinez, Mariana R.
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McGinnis, Fayola
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McLaughlin, Eliz. A.
McMahon, Ralph W.
McVitty, Howard L.
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Mellette, Mary E.
Menzel, Margaret L.
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Meyer, Janet G.
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Mitten, Clayton A.
Morley, Elizabeth M.
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Moses, Martha J.
Myers, Frederick E.
Nardin, Mabelle B.

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Otsuki, Yuki
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Pflug, George H.
Phillips, George W., Jr.
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Piatek, Bernard E.
Pindar, Francis X.
Ramsey, Robert C.
Reda, Louis J.
Reeves, Mary H.
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Robertson, Letty W.
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Stimpson, Julia H.
Strunz, George H.
Sullivan, Helen G.
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Torrey, Charles F.
Updyke, Milton C.
Vandiver, Martha V.
Vandivier, Philip F.
Vernon, Margaret J.
Wagner, Ruth E.
Waseman, Emory B., Jr.
Welch, Irginia A.
Wellman, Robert NN.
Wenderrooth, Joseph
Wharton, Anita
Wheeler, Ralph H., Jr.
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Further details are embodied in a pamphlet dated July 1950, which should be on file in all Foreign Service establishments.

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

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The members of the 1951 Staff Corps Promotion Review Panels were: Frederick B. Lyon; George D. LaMont; Lew B. Clark; Gaze E. Lukas; John Doud; P. K. Norris, Department of Agriculture; Sam P. Gilstrap; Robert J. Francis; Duncan MacBryde; Duncan White; Kenneth Hynes, Department of Commerce; Einar T. Anderson; Gilbert E. Larsen; Gilbert E. Clark; Lyle C. Himmel; Kenneth C. Beede; John R. Wood; Raul d'Eca; Nora C. Lane, Department of Labor.



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Twenty Five Years Ago

James B. Stewart

THE STREET CALLED STRAIGHT is the title of an article by Mrs. J. H. Keeley, Damasas. ". . . it is most likely the oldest street still in use in the world and was so called because it once *was* straight." Mrs. Keeley continues: "The factor which has probably contributed most to its fame is that it has always been associated in Christian history with the spectacular conversion of one Paul (Saul of Tarsus), for we read in Acts IX-II that the Lord said in a vision to Ananias: 'Arise, and go into the Street which is Called Straight, and inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus. . .'"

SIMPLE SIMON. A department messenger was hauled into court charged with assaulting a colleague with a milk bottle. The assailant told the court that he had "eased the bottle over the head of his colleague because he had been nagging him and had called him 'Simple Simon.'"

PROMOTIONS:

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| | To Class III |
| James C. Dunn | John C. Wiley |
| | To Class IV |
| Thomas M. Wilson | Coert Du Bois |
| | To Class VI |
| George R. Merrell, Jr. | John N. Mac Veagh |
| Maurice P. Dunlap | Arthur B. Cooke |
| | To Class VII |
| H. Freeman Matthews | Stanley Hawks |
| Robert D. Longyear | Robert F. Kelley |

NAPLES STAFF: Front row: **Dr. S. E. Buonocare, Bill Schott, Perce Travers, Chief Byington, Dan Finley, Julian Door, and Adam Beaumont.**



MARRIAGES. BREADY - DAWSON. On June 8 Consul General William Dawson married Mrs. Agnes B. Bready at Washington, D. C.

BIRTHS. A daughter was born on June 18, 1926 at Philadelphia, to Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Leland Harrison.



A son, Edwin Neville, was born on May 8, at Tokyo, to Consul General and Mrs. Edwin L. Neville.

A son, John D., Jr., was born on May 21, at Washington, D. C., to Consul and Mrs. John D. Johnson.

ITEMS. Some names appearing under this heading: **Evan E. Young**, Minister to Dominican Republic; **Consul Harry J. Anslinger**, Nassau; **Consul Fletcher Warren**, Department; **Consul Richard F. Boyce**, Hamilton, Ontario; **Diplomatic Secretary Edward S. Crocker**, Rome; **Consul Howard Bucknell**, Shanghai; **Consul George L. Brandt**, Department; **Minister Charles C. Eberhardt**, Managua; and **Consul Hooker A. Doolittle**, Marseille.

CHINESE CHOW IN CHINA. **Leroy Webber**, Consul, Amoy, goes all out for Chinese chow in China. At one time he was the staunchest supporter spaghetti ever had in Italy. However, "that's Tempo Passato" and he goes on to rave over a Chinese menu: Birds Nest soup, shark fins, pigeon eggs, rice birds, suckling pig, roasted chicken, minus the bony framework and finally the Chinese idea of American chop-suey, namely, vermicelli, rice, pork and chicken.

At long last, when appetites are satisfied and faces flushed, dinner guests play the ancient Japanese game of "knife cut paper, paper wrap stone and stone break knife."

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

FSO

Bailey, Waldo E.
Beck, William H.
Davis, Nathaniel P.
de Courcy, William E.
Denby, James O.
Dwyer, Cornelius J.
Ferguson, E. Bruce

FSS

Alejos, Judith P.
Alling, Romaine L.
Abercrombie, Ellabeth
Barth, Selma R.
Barr, Loraine I.
Biermann, Ralph W.
Bloomingdale, Donald
Ballinger, Josephine
Bradley, Eric T.
Bernasek, Helen
Beal, Mary Patricia
Cook, Rosemond F.
Czayo, George M.
Carr, John H. P.
Cavada, Catherine
Dennis, Louise T.
Davis, Nancy E.
Dellar, Barbara L.
Donhauser, Robert
Dixon, Kathryn J.
Evans, Michael G.
Evans, Mable C.
Finchloom, Philip
Casal, Barbara A.
Green, Alfred
Grenon, Leo E.
Gattis, Elizabeth W.
Higgins, Melba Gene

Gray, Archibald E.
Greenc, Winthrop S.
Patterson, Jefferson
Stanton, Willard Q.
Sterling, Richard
Tower, Arthur F.

Hundley, Lucille D. S.
Howard, Nancy G.
Hall, Ernest J.
Hirseh, Sol S.
Herman, Mary A.
Hayes, Lytton W.
Hatt, Reginald L.
Hordern, Hilda R.
Hiekman, George E.
Hadlock, Robert
Hopkins, Julia G.
Howery, Helen L.
Ishell, Jimmie F.
Kelleher, John J., Jr.
Kepler, John Z.
Kirk, Lydia C.
Kolk, Edward
Loehr, Christian B.
Lehfeldt, William
Loucks, Barbara A.
Lighthall, Dewey W.
Lewis, Ruth L.
Malone, James M.
Marquis, Robert L.
McNaughton, Velmour
Miller, Elaine R.
Meier, Oscar W.
Mariani, Vincenza

McElhannon, Juanita
McCorkle, Ellen M.
McSwanson, Mary L.
Morton, Jaek C.
Miniclier, Louis M.
McDaniel, Leah J.
McDade, Matt C.
Mills, Leo E., Jr.
Nelson, Irene R.
Oreck, Mark A.
O'Connor, Florence
O'Rourke, James W.
Pingleton, Edward C.
Pingleton, Edward C.
Pierce, Edward R.
Pruden, Bettie F.
Pauliny-Toth, Elena
Reynolds, Hal F.
Russell, Hugh E.

Robbins, Osear A.
Saunders, Gerard T.
Stelmachwitze, George
Sheehan, Jack J.
Stewart, Virginia M.
Sitting, Gretchen
Tienken, William H.
Thrane, Patricia
Trimble, Mary M.
Taylor, Mary L.
Van Zele, Howard
Walling, Battiemae
Whalen, Rita
Wells, Marshall F.
Work, Martha G.
Walyce, Engenia N.
Williams, John R.
Zipin, Shirley

MARRIAGES

GANNETT-PEELER. Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Peeler and Mr. Michael Ross Gannett were married in Washington, D. C. on June 4, 1951. Mrs. Peeler is in URS at the Department, and is from Ashland, Mississippi. Mr. Peeler is in EUR at the Department.

SHEPHERD-ALLING. Mrs. Romaine Loar Alling, widow of Paul H. Alling, former Ambassador to Pakistan, and Mr. William E. Shepherd were married on June 16, 1951, in Washington, D. C.

SMITH-WATTS. Miss Syhil May Watts and FSO Levi P. Smith were married on June 23, 1951, in Walkerville, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Smith is at the Consulate in Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

PIERROT-RAMSEY. Miss Barbara Ramsey and Albert Odgen Pierrot, Jr., were married in Washington, D. C., on June 16, 1951. Mr. Pierrot is the son of FSO Albert Odgen Pierrot, who is Principal Finance Adviser at London.

BROWN-ANDRUS. Miss Zola Belle Andrus, daughter of former FSR Dr. J. Russell Andrus and Mrs. Andrus, and Glenn R. Brown, Jr., were married in Redlands, California, on June 15, 1951.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 13)

Technical Assistance; stop Point IV activities and even such projects as the eradication of hoof-and-mouth disease in Mexico. But was the legislation considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee? No. These competent groups in the legislative branch were by-passed by the Senate Appropriations Committee when it attached this rider to an urgently needed deficiency appropriations measure.

No one experienced in government will quarrel with the power of the purse traditionally retained by Congress in all matters, including foreign affairs. But logic would dictate that the structure of the legislative branch should be employed, as it was designed, so that foreign affairs matters will also come under the purview of the committees responsible for foreign affairs.

FSO

BIRTHS

BERKLEY. A son, Wayne George, was born on May 25, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. George A. Berkley at Ottawa, Canada, where Mr. Berkley is assigned as Vice Consul.

BUXBAUM. A son, Jack Edward, was born on ? ? ? to Mr. and Mrs. William Buxbaum at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Mrs. Buxbaum until April 1, 1951, was the clerk to the SUIE Section of the Embassy at Tegucigalpa.

CARPENTER. A daughter, Terry Ann, was born on December 28, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Stanley S. Carpenter in Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Carpenter is assigned as Second Secretary.

CRUME. A son, Evan Lawrence, was born on January 2, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. John B. Crume in Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Crume is assigned as Second Secretary.

FERBER. A son, Michael Layton, was born on June 16, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. David I. Ferber, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Ferber is OIT at Commerce in charge of the French Section.

FOY. A son, ? ? ? , was born on May 22, 1951, to Sgt. and Mrs. James Foy at Rome Italy. Sgt. Foy is with MAAG.

GIST. A daughter, Gwendolyn Kathleen, was born on ? ? ? to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gist at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where Mrs. Gist is accounting Clerk in the Embassy.

HILTON. A daughter, Mary Alice, was born on May 7, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Howard J. Hilton, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hilton is assigned to the Italian Desk.

KALKBRENNER. A son, Jean, was born on May 7, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Kalkbrenner.

LAFOON. A daughter, Margaret Louise, was born on April 22, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Sidney K. Lafoon at Montivideo, where Mr. Lafoon is Second Secretary of Embassy.

LEONHART. A daughter, Deborah Anne, was born on April 4, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. William Leonhart, at Clark Air Force Base, Philippines. Mr. Leonhart is Second Secretary and Consul at the American Legation at Saigon, Vietnam.

LYON. A son, David Lawrence, was born on June 7, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Scott C. Lyon at Frankfurt, Germany.

MONTEL. A daughter, Michele Patricia, was born on May 20, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. John Montel at Rome, Italy. Mr. Montel is with the Agricultural Office at Rome.

THACHER. A son, Scott McNair, was born on December 21, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Nicholas G. Thacher, at Calcutta, India. Mr. Thacher is Vice Consul at Bomhay.

TURNER. A daughter, Susan Deane, was born on January 2, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Allen R. Turner, in Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Turner is assigned as Vice Consul.

LATEST CHANGES IN STATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

| NAME | POST FROM | POST TO | TITLE |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Abbot, George M. | Dept. | Budapest | Counselor-FSO |
| Behr, Frederic H. | Dept. | Frankfort | FSO |
| Belcher, George E. | Leopoldville | Tripoli | Consular Off. VC |
| Blackerby, William W. | Sapporo | Burcharest | Cons. Off. V.C. |
| Breaux, Clarence T. | Bilbao | Dept. | FSO |
| Brown, Stephen C. | Dept. | Frankfort | FSO-Econ. Off. |
| Bryning, Lora C. | Tokyo | Rangoon | 2nd Secy-V.C. |
| Burns, Findley, Jr. | Dept. | Vienna | 2nd Secy-Consul |
| Burrows, Chas. R. | Mexico City | Dept. | |
| Chadbourne, Philip H., Jr. | HICOG | Lyon | Pub. Aff. Off. V.C. |

| NAME | POST FROM | POST TO | TITLE |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Chalker, Robert P. | Dept. | Frankfort | FSO |
| Colquitt, Adran B. | Belgrade | Toronto | Exec. Off.-Consul |
| Davies, John | Dept. | HICOG | Dep. Dir. Pol. Aff. |
| Donovan, Andrew E., II | San Jose | Rio de Janeiro | 1st Secy-Consul |
| Dorman, John | Tunis | Rabat | Prin. Off-Consul |
| Elwood, Robert B. | Rio de Janeiro | Dept. | FSO |
| Finger, Seymour M. | Paris | Budapest | 2nd Secy-V.C. |
| Flournoy, William E. Jr. | Dept. | Rio de Janeiro | 1st Secy-Con-Gen. |
| Freeman, Fulton | Dept. | Rome | 1st Secy-Consul |
| Fuess, John C. | Milan | Dept. | FSO |
| Gamson, Arthur L. | Kobe | Manila | FSO-V.C. |
| Goldsmith, Howard C. | Naples | Tel Aviv | 3rd Secy-V.C. |
| Headcock, Roger L. | London | Antwerp | Cons. Off-Consul |
| Hermesman, Roy R. | Dept. | Santiago | Gen. Ser. Off. V.C. |
| Hill, Robert B. | Budapest | Paris | 2nd Secy-V.C. |
| Hopkins, Thomas J., III | Dept. | Monrovia | PSS |
| Horan, John R. | Paris | Vienna | Comm. Supvr. |
| Hugstis, Richard S. | Bremen | Turin | Prin. Off-Consul |
| Hughes, Paul R. | HICOG | Oslo | 3rd Secy-V.C. |
| Hulick, Charles E. | Dept. | Frankfort | FSO |
| Jackson, Franklin E. | Antwerp | Belgrade | PSS |
| Kilgore, Jack T. | Medellin | Belgrade | 3rd Secy-V.C. |
| Laidlaw, William R. | Dept. | Mexico D.F. | FSO |
| Ocheltree, John B. | Dept. | Rome | 1st Secy-Con-Gen |
| Plitt, Edwin A. | Tangier | Dept. | Career Minister |
| Poullada, Leon B. | Dept. | U. of Pa. | FSO |
| Rendall, Edwin C. | Marseille | Dept. | FSO |
| Sanders, Terry B., Jr. | Barcelona | Dept. | FSO |
| Stuart, Wallace W. | Dept. | Warsaw | 2nd Secy Consul |
| Tucker, Robert W. | Antwerp | Milan | Econ. Off-Consul |
| Vaughn, Stephen B. | Dept. | Dublin | Cons. Off-Consul |
| Vincent, John C. | Switzerland | Tangier | Dipl. Agent |
| Whedbee, Robert E. | Santiago | Rio de Janeiro | 2nd Secy-Fcon Off. Finance |
| White, C. Carey | Frankfort | Belgrade | Asst. Adm. Off. V.C. |
| Wyman, Parker D. | Cairo | Dept. | FSO |

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 member of the Association and of subscribers to the JOURNAL.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS CHANGES

| NAME | INFORMATION |
|------------------|--|
| Himmel, Lyle C. | Hong Kong Cancelled, transfer to Bangkok |
| Martin, Doyle V. | Oslo Cancelled, transfer to Athens |

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