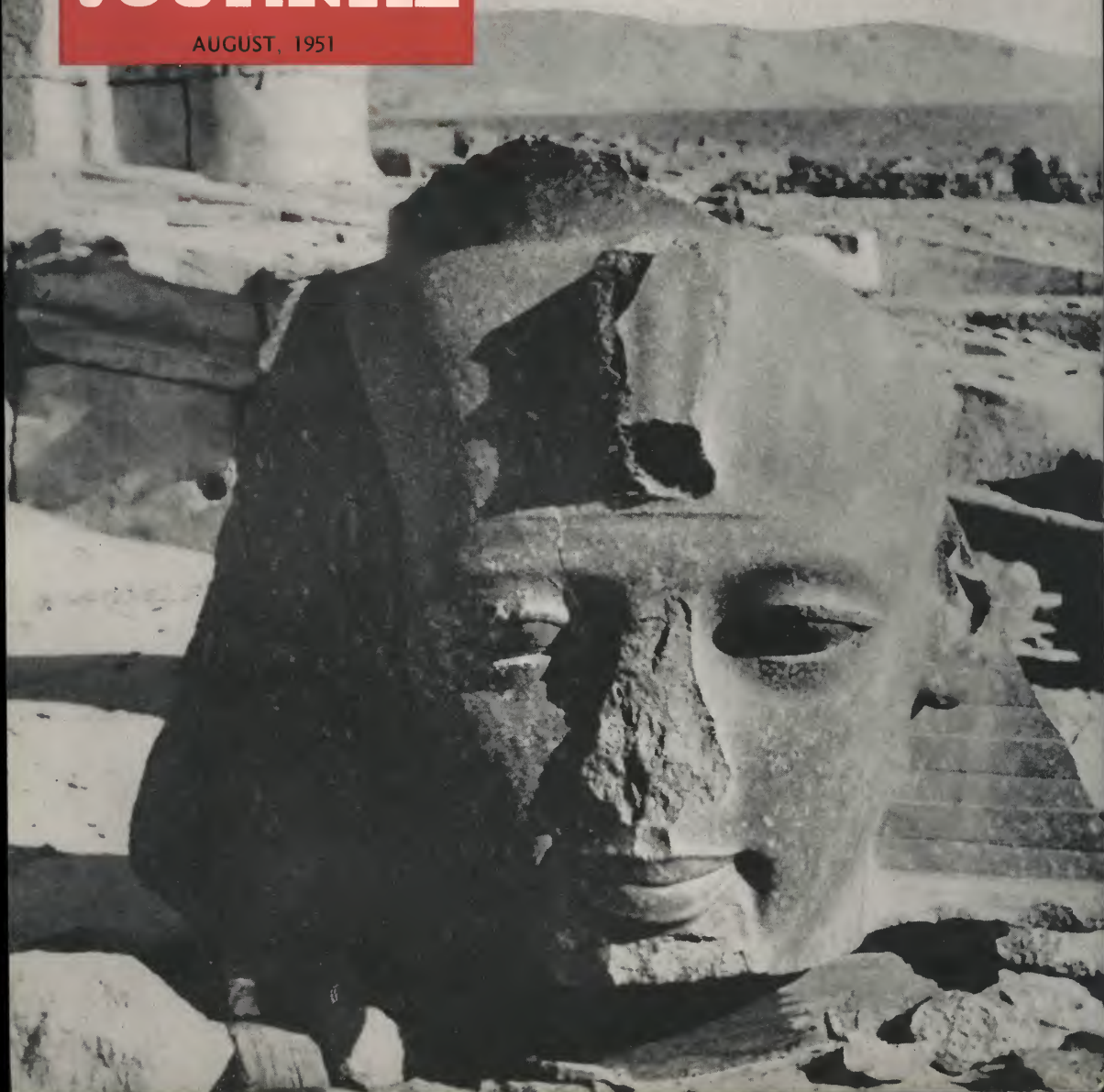


*Foreign  
Service*

**JOURNAL**

AUGUST, 1951





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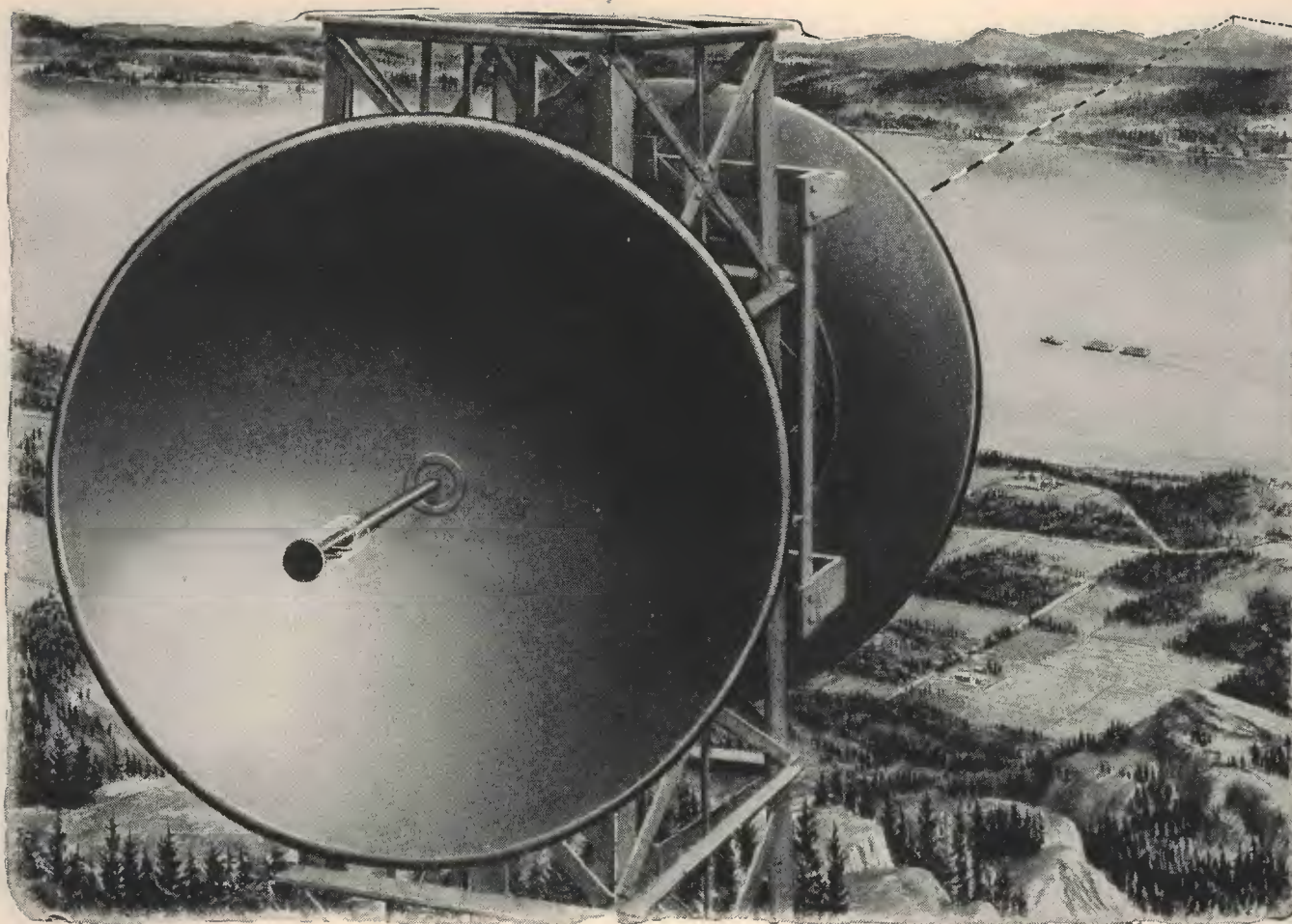
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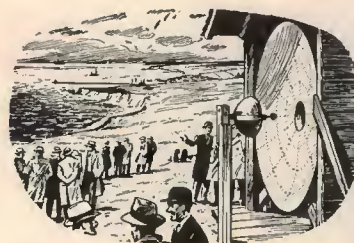


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## Letters to the Editors

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

### FOREIGN SERVICE HEALTH HAZARDS

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Several years ago I was serving as Officer in charge of a "small, tropical, twenty-five per cent differential post," which was suffering from an extreme and almost continuous shortage of personnel in conjunction with a relatively heavy workload. At a time when I thought that I had about reached the end of my rope and could foresee no relief for some months to come, my wife was stricken for the second time with a serious illness, which is usually fatal even in this day of wonder drugs. For a week she remained in a coma, for two weeks the attending physicians and specialist refused to render a prognosis, for seven weeks she was hospitalized, and for four weeks thereafter it was necessary that she live in a more temperate climate (some 400 miles from my post) in order that she would be well enough to travel to the United States.

Fortunately, the colony in which we resided had a number of well-trained physicians and a few specialists, many of whom were refugees from socialized medicine in the mother-country. There was, however, a dearth of trained nurses and some types of laboratory equipment. Within four weeks after my wife became ill, I spent about \$1500, much of which went for chartering planes. In all—both abroad and in the United States—expenses which were the direct result of my wife's illness amounted to \$3280. Of this amount, I was able to collect \$230 from the Foreign Service Protective Association, which, of course, did not and could not alter its excellent health and accident policies to cover the chartering of planes, nurses' hotel expenses, rest cures, etc.

Contrary to some of the allegations which have been made against it, the Division of Foreign Service Personnel (FP) did everything possible to assist me: Upon the arrival of my successor and as soon as my wife was able to travel, I was transferred to the Department. And it should be noted that I had not requested a transfer and I had presumed that I would have to send my wife back to the United States at my own expense when I went to my next post. I understand, however, that FP's action was recommended by the Medical Officer on the basis of the medical report of my wife's physicians. In any event, I probably owe my wife's life to FP's consideration and prompt action.

But FP did not and does not have the authority to provide for medical and hospital care for dependents, and it is high time that something was done about it! In making this recommendation, I wish to emphasize that the time has long since passed when any changes in existing regulations

*(Continued on page 5)*

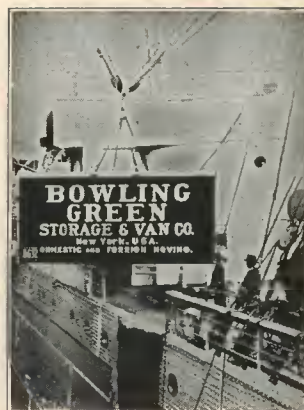
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 3)

(relative to dependents) would be of assistance to me—that is in the foreseeable future. As a matter of fact, I have deliberately delayed in voicing the opinions included in this letter until I could do so without any misgivings as to whether or not our ever-present cynics would question my motives.

If I had been stricken with the "serious illness," the Department would have paid all of my expenses. What possible justification can there be (other than niggardly appropriations) for similar care and facilities being denied to my wife? The answer to this question is even more difficult to ascertain when one considers that it is a matter of record that her illness to a great extent was the direct result of the climatic and living conditions of the post to which I was assigned. I am a violent opponent of socialized medicine and of all of this nonsense relative to security from the cradle to the grave, which is supposed to be a product of this so-called enlightened age of ours, but I do not believe that these factors even enter the picture. There is an old saw in the Foreign Service that in a husband and wife, the Department gets two employees for the price of one. If this is true (and I believe that it is), Foreign Service wives, children and other dependents, who are exposed to the same unhealthful and trying living conditions as the wage earners in the family should receive the same hospital and medical treatment.

*Why not differentials for medical care?*

At the very least, there should be some provision (such as, I understand, the pre-war foreign services of both Great Britain and Germany had) which would compensate all American Foreign Service Officers and employees for the additional or excessive medical and hospital expenses of their dependents. In other words, a small basic payment might be made for a given illness or injury and a differential might be provided to cover the difference in the cost of an illness or injury in the United States and the cost at the post of assignment.

I have always thought that in my own case it was somewhat ironic that the government of the colony in which I was assigned and the government of the neighboring colony offered and gave me assistance which my own government could not and would not render. The specialist who attended my wife was employed by the Colonial Civil Service, and my offers to pay for his services were refused. The Municipal Government of "our city" came forth with the ruling to the effect that "although the Vice Consul does not pay hospital tax, for all practical purposes, he deserves the same consideration which would be accorded to one of our civil servants." Thus, my wife's hospital bills (excluding laboratory fees, etc.) were reduced by almost eighty per cent. Moreover, the Medical Officer of the neighboring colony repeatedly refused to allow me to reimburse that government for the services of a Colonial Service nurse, who flew to our city and who—along with another special nurse—attended my wife for two weeks. The Medical Officer suggested that I charge the whole thing to "reverse lend-lease."

In reviewing my own tale of hard luck and woe, I do not wish to convey the impression that I consider myself a martyr. Far from it! As a matter of fact, I have been fairly well rewarded for "the work I did under adverse conditions." And, more important, my wife's recovery has been much more rapid and complete than was anticipated. In summary, I might even add the ending, "And they lived happily ever after," without fear of contradiction. How-

(Continued on page 7)

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# The Fourmost Bonds



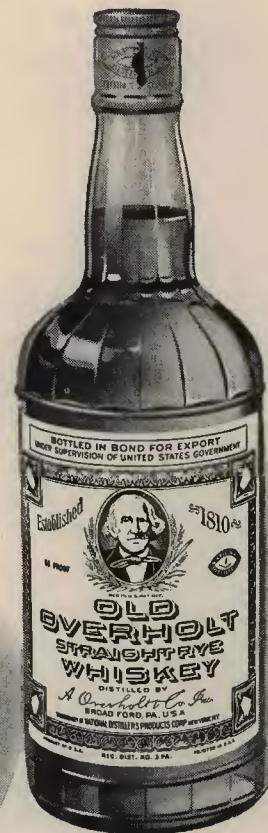
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ever, I have often wondered what others in the Service, who are financially less fortunate than I was, are able to do when they are faced with similar circumstances. Even with the kind consideration of the above-mentioned governments, the generous credit extended to me first by the bank at my post and later by my home town bank, and the assistance of a well-to-do relative, I can truthfully say that for almost a year after my return to Washington my money worries often made me wonder if my next post of assignment would be the "Foreign Service ward" which it is alleged, a famous mental institution in Washington finds it profitable to maintain. Believe it or not, in these times of inflation it is rather difficult to pay off some \$3000 over and above everyday living and "transfer" expenses!

My case is only one among many, and it is, I repeat, high time that something was done about them. Therefore, I strongly urge that the *Journal* advocate and support any worth-while plan which will provide some assistance to officers and employees who are forced to meet heavy expenses resulting from the illnesses or injuries of their dependents. For many years the Armed Forces and private industry have provided hospital and medical care for dependents of personnel serving overseas. The fact that the Department does not assume similar responsibilities for Foreign Service dependents may be excused on the basis of the everlasting shortage of funds but *not* on the grounds of logic, practicality, or common sense.

WRITER.

### A TRADITION IS TRAILED

July 11, 1951

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:  
Honorable Sirs:

I pray you may not think me guilty of exeffive Temerity, but I feel conftrained to raife for your Deftinguifhed Confideration a Problem of the moft delicate Subftance. I am concerned about a Deterioration of our Respect for Tradition; for I feel that above all we fhould cherifh and preferve our Elegant Ways.

It is a Queftion of Orthography that has brought Matters to a Head. People who are ignorant of our Traditions and unacquainted with our Cufoms feem not to know the difference between "Defparch" and "Difparch". They wonder why the Department of State infifts on fpelling the Word with an "e" when the Reft of the People, including Doctors of Philofophy, Literary Gentry, Univerfity Profeffors, Milton, Shakefppeare and the Common People generally, fpell it with "i". Some Perfons, among whom are to be found Members of the Foreign Service, have propofed we defcontinue fpelling "Defparch" in the Way which is fanctified by Tradition. They fay it fhould be fpelled "Difparch", which, as you can fee, is (or muft be, fince I am not aware of any Recognized Authority in the Sciences of Orthography or Etymology who fupports it) a Modern Vulgarifm

(Continued on page 9)

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I have fought to bolster my Views, if not merely to indulge my Curiosity, searching and re-searching fage Sources of proper and dignified Spelling. I have consulted many Dictionaries of the Language and have been defmaged and deftreffed by the Defcovery that "Webfter's New International Dictionary" (the unabridged Verfion) doefn't even list "Defpatch", and that the "New Standard Dictionary of the Englifh Language" (Funk & Wagnalls), while it includes "Defpatch", difmiffes it with a "See Difpatch".

The "Oxford Englifh Dictionary" (Clarendon Prefs, Oxford, 1933) fays "Defpatch" has been fpelled "Difpatch" from the Time of its Introduction into the Language (before 1650) until the Prefent Day. For the fpelling, "Defpatch", we muft be grateful, the Dictionary tells us, to an etymological Error committed by Samuel Johnfon, who mif-thought the Word was derived from the French, "dépêcher", inftead of from the Italian, "difpacciare", and fo wrote in his famous "Dictionary of the Englifh Language" (1755). But, the Oxford Dictionary points out, even if the Word had been derived from Old French (which it wafn't), it would regularly have been fpelled "Difpatch" before the year 1500.

The Oxford Dictionary, with commendable Reftraint, does not fay that Dr. Johnfon made a Mif-take or was wrong, but notes that he apparently didn't take his own Refearches ferioufly, as he himfelf wrote the Word as "Difpatch" and that the learned Friends he cited as Authorities fpelled it that way, too.

While fome may fay that the Oxford Dictionary is an Authoritative Work of Reference, I fubmit, and I am fure you will agree, that we can only regard it as an Alien Publication fcarcely to be considered ranking as a Model of Good Ufage with the Department's own "Style Manual".

Befides, etymological Error or not, have not we of the Department always fpelled it "Defpatch", and have we not always refifted thofe who would corrupt our ancient Practice? The Founding Fathers and many of their Succeffors, of courfe, fpelled it with "i", an Error which a curfory Examination of American State Papers indicates has perfifted through much of our Hiftory. However, juft becaufe the Founding Fathers produced the Declaration of Independence and the Conftitution, fhould we neceffarily affume that they were Etymologifts, too?

I have written you, Deftinguifhed Editors, holding you to be the Defenders of our Traditions, and in the Hope you may give the prefent Epiftle fuit-

(Continued on page 11)

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able Publicity in order that the Department and the Foreign Service may be inspired to cling to our Precious Ways.

I remain, then, fending you Gratitude for your Patience and Condefension and the Affurances of my highest Condefiration.

Your most humble and obedient Servant,  
JOHN PAGE HOOVER

### SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Windsor, Ontario  
June 20, 1951

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The Consulate hopes a correction can be shown in an early issue regarding the cut line on the picture of the first office in Windsor. In the May issue it is given as Edmonton.

LEVI P. SMITH, JR.



If you look hard between the signs of Cameron & Thorburn (tailors), you can see the consular seal of our first office in Windsor, circa 1865. Courtesy Robert J. Cavanaugh.

• Our apologies to the staff at Windsor. We are glad to run the cut with a corrected caption. The building, incidentally, was destroyed when that area was levelled by a fire in 1870.

### FOR A COMPLETE AMALGAMATION

Guadalajara, Mexico  
July 5, 1951

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Recently I attended a conference of principal officers of all Consulates in Mexico. During the course of this conference formal and informal discussions of amalgamation were frequent, occasionally warm, and always interesting. The conferees benefited from the presence of the Director General of the Foreign Service and from representatives of FP, CON, and ARA.

As a Foreign Service Officer I have long been perturbed by the existence of two classes of officers in the Service, especially when I have encountered officers of both categories doing substantially the same jobs. This anomaly was brought out most significantly in the conference mentioned

(Continued on page 13)



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above, where FSS and FS officers mingled and worked indistinguishably and with equal responsibility and versatility.

It seems to me most desirable that distinctions between all officers should be eliminated as rapidly as possible, but I do not feel that this can be achieved on a voluntary basis. The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to urge that amalgamation of Staff and Foreign Service Officers, if and when it takes place, should be complete, compulsory, and definitive. I feel that such amalgamation would offer great advantages to the public service and to both categories of officers, and would entail only minor disadvantages, if any.

In urging amalgamation, I should also like to urge a change in the selection out procedure which I feel would redound to the benefit of the public service and which would prevent injustice being done to certain officers. In brief, I suggest the abandonment of the 10% rule.

During my recent Selection Board experience, I found that, in several cases, officers who were doing work well up to the standards of the Service fell in the lower 10% of their classes because of the relative system of ratings employed. The officers to whom I refer were useful to the Service, although probably all of them had reached their peaks of efficiency and had only modest prospects for further advancement. But the fact remains that classification in the lower 10% by three successive Boards would subject these officers to selection out.

Since it is relatively easy to distinguish between useful officers who have reached their peaks and those who are in the lower 10% either through defects in character or unsatisfactory performance, I suggest that future Boards, after ranking all officers relatively, be required to submit lists of officers whose performance is not up to the standards of the Service, rather than lists showing the names of those who may fall in the lower 10% of their classes on a relative basis.

It is obvious that the proportion of inefficient officers varies appreciably between classes, and, since the object of the 10% rule is to weed out unsatisfactory officers, the procedure suggested above would seem to be more effective. At the same time, under amalgamation, efficient Staff and Foreign Service Officers who may have reached their performance ceilings could be assured of staying in their present classes for at least the ten-year period which is now set as the maximum without promotion. This would permit most of the older and middle-aged officers to obtain reasonable retirement benefits in the event that they should not be promoted. It would also do much to make amalgamation more attractive to the small proportion of able, conscientious Staff Officers who are meeting the requirements of the Service but who may have reached their ceilings.

Very truly yours,  
RICHARD A. JOHNSON, FSO-3.

#### CAREER VS CONSCIENCE

1507 M Street NW  
Washington 19, DC  
July 27, 1951

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I take it you read the comments on the first page of yesterday's "Washington Star" on your July editorial. It was a welcome step. Many admired the patience of the Foreign Service officers, especially those who entered the service through the "front door" and it is about time that they stood up for their rights.

CARL M. J. VON ZIELINSKI

(Continued on page 15)

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To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

To my mind the editorial "Career vs. Conscience" in the July issue is the best and certainly the most pungent that has appeared in the JOURNAL. My warm congratulations! Courage is indeed needed. If the Government and the Department have it (and I believe they do) we shall carry through until unbridled and hysterical calumny is no longer able to bubble through its own vomit.

ORSEN N. NIELSEN,  
FSO-1.

2406 Massachusetts Avenue  
Washington 8, D. C.  
August 2, 1951

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Your editorial "Career vs. Conscience" is most timely and should be read with interest by every active and retired Foreign Service Officer. The Foreign Service is indeed a first line of defense of the United States, and if its officers are hampered by unjust and unfair attacks in performing their duty through making full and objective reports to the Department, not only the Service but the country itself will suffer grave injury.

ORME WILSON

### BIRTHS

CROSBY. A daughter, Jane Oliver, was born on July 19, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Oliver S. Crosby at Tacoma, Washington. Mr. Crosby is stationed at Tabriz, Iran.

FLATAU. A daughter, Jane Alexander, was born on March 21, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Jack Flatau, in Trieste. Mrs. Flatau is the former FSS Sara Cummings.

GEORGE. A daughter, Rosemary, was born on July 10, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Scott George in Cyprus. Mr. George is stationed at Tel Aviv.

HOLCOMB. A daughter was born on June 25, 1951, to FSR and Mrs. Franklin P. Holcomb in Rome, Italy, where Mr. Holcomb is assigned to the Political Section.

RASMUSSEN. A daughter was born on May 28, 1951 to Mr. and Mrs. Svend Rasmussen in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mr. Rasmussen is on the staff of the Disbursing Section.

TOPPING. A son, Munford Lewis, was born on June 4, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. John L. Topping in Managua, Nicaragua. Mr. Topping is assigned to the Embassy there as Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

The Records Branch has enough papers on file so that if they were spread out they would blanket the District of Columbia.

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AUGUST, 1951

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COVER PICTURE: Head of a colossal statue of Rameses II in black granite, taken at the Ramesseum, Thebes, by Gordon P. Merriam, FSO, retired. Mr. Merriam, who now lives in Damariscotta, Maine, had two tours of duty in Egypt during his Foreign Service career. He transferred to the Department in 1948, after thirteen years in the Service, to become a member of the Policy Planning Staff. He retired in 1949.



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# THE BATTLE OF WIRELESS ROAD

By GRAHAM S. QUATE

The world has read of how Civil War broke out in Thailand after the kidnapping of the Prime Minister, Phibun Songkram, at 3:30 P.M. on June 29th. The kidnapping incident was witnessed by many members of the Diplomatic Corps and several hundred Thai and foreign citizens. Everyone moved quietly away from the scene when ordered to do so by a squad of armed rebels from the Thai Navy. Most returned to their homes to await developments. Heavy firing began in the governmental section of Bangkok shortly after 4:00 o'clock, and a shooting war was on.

I live on Wireless Road which gets its name from a Radio Station operated by the Thai Navy. What has since been described in news reports as the Wireless Road area is about three-fourths of a mile long and a little less in width. The length of the area extends from north to south and has five roads or streets running in the same direction. No roads cross the area from east to west. Several properties owned by the Government of the United States are within the area. These include the residence of the Ambassador and homes occupied by William T. Turner, our Chargé d'Affaires; R. Burr Smith, Commercial Attaché; Colonel Stonecliff, Attaché for U. S. Navy; Conrad Anner, Architectural Engineer now supervising the construction of a new Embassy Office Building on Wireless Road; and myself. Quite a few other Foreign Service officers, including Rolland Bushner and William Smyser have rented houses here and went through the battle with us. Several Legations and Embassies of other nations and the residences of numerous foreign citizens are located in the area described. Nearly all remained in their homes or offices throughout the Battle of Wireless Road. What is written here describes the personal impressions of only one of a large number of people who had similar or worse experiences.

Fighting broke out in the Wireless Road area shortly after daybreak on Saturday, June 30th. During the trouble I jotted down a series of running notes. These were originally intended to be part of a letter to my family, if and when it could be sent. On reading them just one week later I discovered that it was lucky they had been written, otherwise the whole incident would have seemed like a bad dream with details obscure and badly confused. It also seemed that this record might be of general interest. It gives some im-

pressions as to what it is like to be caught in the whirl of battle with no clear understanding as to what it is all about, and with no idea whatsoever as to how long the ordeal might endure.

June 30th, 1951

**12:55 A.M.** Rolland Bushner, Second Secretary at the Embassy, has just awakened us, to warn that fighting will probably break out on Wireless Road in the morning. Armed forces appear to be surrounding the area and it is probable that Naval men in and around Wireless Station will fight back. Bush suggests that we move to his house, also within the area. His brick walls would afford a bit more protection than our thin skinned house of wood. He has moved away now to warn others in this vicinity, a rather courageous undertaking under present circumstances.

**1:15 A.M.** I have discussed the problem with Mrs. Quate and we have decided to remain at home. We hate to leave our cherished possessions, and besides there may be no fighting. Sometimes these *coup d'états* are carried off without bloodshed.

**5:45 A.M.** We are aroused by firing in the street, some of it is coming from near the Anners' residence. They live in another house on this compound. The line of fire seems to be up and down Wireless Road. We are grateful for the many trees all around us, maybe they will screen us from this storm as they have from the natural ones.



A native of San Diego, California, Graham Quate first worked as a forest ranger. After that he became a planning engineer, agricultural engineer, state conservationist and in 1945 was appointed agricultural attaché in the Foreign Service Auxiliary. Now in the Staff Corps he is Agricultural Attaché at Rangoon. The portrait of him at the left was painted by his wife.



**6:00 A.M.** Conrad Anner is peering through a break in his hedge, apparently concerned over possible damage to his equipment and stores of materials across the Road.

**6:05 A.M.** Heavy firing all around us.

**6:25 A.M.** On coming down stairs to size up the breakfast situation we find a pot of hot coffee sitting on the table. Chiang, our Number One Boy, is on the job as usual. He says he sent his wife and baby away during the night. He says, too, that Wang, the Malay gardener, and Babu, the Indian night guard, are on the compound somewhere. The Anners' Siamese servants have also remained with them. Our group, made up of five nationalities, is something like a little contingent from the United Nations.

**6:55 A.M.** We have had our coffee and Chiang is squatting on the floor by the radio listening to words which we cannot understand and which he cannot explain. Marching tunes are being played between announcements, among them "Anchors Aweigh" and the U. S. Marine Corps Hymn. We make a very cozy scene except that our house bounces a bit with every explosion, especially those from a field piece which seems to be fairly close. The beautiful rain trees on Wireless Road are taking a bad beating. Usually at this time of day our compound is cheerful with the singing of numerous friendly birds. Now none are making a single peep and some flit about in the house trying to find a safe hiding place. Hope they have picked the right spot.

**7:05 A.M.** There is a sizzling and sputtering near our entrance gate. As we see the flash of a short circuit on the main power line the radio announcements abruptly cease. Not having a radio is inconsequential, but we are concerned about the refrigerator; there is some food in it which we may need later. We have just resolved to buy a kerosene refrigerator for our next foreign assignment.

**7:10 A.M.** The firing has died down a bit. Chiang has brought the charcoal burners (small clay pots) from the kitchen which is detached from the main part of the house. He has got the fires going and Mrs. Quate, more familiarly known as Margie, is preparing breakfast. She has announced that it is to be something special.

**7:55 A.M.** The firing has been stepped up. It is faster, closer and louder than ever. We don't like it but Margie expressed a consoling thought; "Well, anyway we had a good breakfast." Chiang has not eaten—says that he doesn't feel like it. I know exactly what he means, but in this house Margie tells me what's what at meal time and she is determined that there will be no weakening for want of a full stomach.

**8:10 A.M.** Sounds like the Army and Navy are really mad at each other, or maybe they are just trying to use up all their ammunition.

**8:30 A.M.** Now we are beginning to see something of the plan of battle. The Navy's fighting forces are installed in and around Wireless Station and Lumhini Park which lie across the entire south side of the Area, crossed only by Wireless Road which runs between Park and Station. The Navy is firing northward against the Army men along Ploenchit Road at the north end of the Area. The Army is responding energetically. Both sides appear to be using light and medium artillery, machine guns, automatic rifles, and pistols. Thousands of missiles from these are going up and down the north-south roads, three of which are dead-ended against the Park and the Station. Firing is particularly heavy along Rajadamri Road on the west side, where live the Turners, Smiths, Stonecliffs, and Smysers; all with small children in their families. Now we see that being right at the center of a battle ground might not be so bad as

being near the fighting forces or around the perimeter of the fight. Shells are exploding around Bushner's house. Everything, almost everything, that is, appears to be going by or over us. We do hear the buzz of occasional ricochets, little fountains of water spout in the two beautiful lily ponds of our compound, while twigs and branches shower down from the trees, especially those bordering Wireless Road.

**8:50 A.M.** Bhornchai Kunalai, my Thai assistant, has just telephoned to see how we are faring. He says our office has taken two hits. And he is worrying about us. Nai Sihai, Thai assistant to the Commercial Attaché, is also there. He talks briefly with me, also concerned for our safety. If having loyal friends worrying about us will keep us from harm, we are all right. I let Bhornchai and Sihai listen to gunfire as it sounds close up via telephone. A shell explodes near the front gate and one of them says, "You folks must really be getting it over there." We were!

**8:55 A.M.** There is a zinging of metal against metal and we fear for our car which last night was tucked in under the hibiscus bushes that stand in a corner made by the porch. On examination it turns out to be only a rain spout.

**9:40 A.M.** Conrad Anner has just come strolling across the lawn, with his wife Frances deployed behind him. I say to Conrad, "Mau, you better get under cover before some Army boy takes you for an Admiral." Conrad replies, "Are you suggesting that I get my umbrella?"

It seems that the Anners have come over because we have a better view of the street. They are nearer the Road but there is a high hedge in front of their house. We are well back, but there is no hedge, leaving a clear space of a hundred feet where we can usually see everything that



Mrs. Quate and one of the damaged rain trees on Wireless Road. These trees afforded much needed protection.

passes. Today plenty of stuff is going by—we can hear it but we can't see it.

**10:05 A.M.** Our good friend Bill Turner has just called to ask how we on Wireless Road are getting along. I tell him O.K. and he says, "Any hits?" I reply, "Only minor ones so far, including an unexploded shell that skidded into the servants' quarters." He says, "You better be careful with that stuff; it kills people sometimes." I assured him that it is already in the pond. I didn't tell him how gingerly I had carried it out and ducked it there. He reports that the homes of Stonecliff and Smith, both next to him, have been hit.

**10:10 A.M.** Oh, oh! Here come the Thai Marines running in crouched position, hiding behind trees, moving up against the Army. They occupy the clear space in front of our house. There are two men with machine guns, some



with rifles and several pulling and pushing a little cannon with a metal shield over the axle. Judging by the ease with which they handle it this is the convenient size package. The noise it makes is all out of proportion to its small dimensions. The machine guns rattle out a series of bursts, the field piece is fired a dozen times or so, there is a lull and we note how much quieter it is now on the north side. The fellows over there must have taken cover. I don't blame them. And now an astonishing thing happens. One of the Marines stands straight up in Wireless Road, with his back to the enemy, and deliberately swabs out the field piece with a long ramrod. Guts, I call it. The gun cleaned, he crouches down and they all start firing again. We are about three hundred feet away with a clear view from our front porch. Conrad smokes a cigar as he surveys the scene with a critical eye. The fighting men look our way once in a while but



Mrs. Margie Quate, wife of the U. S. Agricultural Attache, holds some souvenirs picked up in her front yard. A small shell ricocheted through this door of a shed but failed to explode.

point nothing at us. It is evident we are not the enemy. And no doubt professional men at work enjoy having an audience, even though it's a timid one peering around corners and peeping over window ledges.

**10:40 A.M.** The Army must be cooking up something there on Ploenchit Road. Anyway the Navy is pulling out, going back towards Wireless Station.

**10:50 A.M.** There being only noise to hear and nothing to see I have started pecking away at the typewriter. Noting this Conrad says, "What are you, a journalist or something?" I tell him, "Up to yesterday I was an Agricultural Reporter; now I am a War Correspondent."

**11:15 A.M.** The Army has showed up by our front gate, eight or ten of them, mostly machine gunners. They are throwing a lot of stuff at the Navy, making them keep under cover I suppose. They are being helped by a fairly heavy field piece on Ploenchit—apparently shooting over them. Conrad says it sounds like a 105 mm. Anyway it's going off with monotonous regularity; we don't know with what precision.

**11:45 A.M.** The Army retreats, the clear space in our street is empty.

**12:00 Noon** Quieter around here now. Lunch time I suppose. We are getting ready to have ours during the quiet hour.

**12:05 P.M.** The Anners have been good enough to share their kerosene refrigerator with us. Margie decided to take advantage of the noontime lull to send Chiang over there for a piece of meat to put on to roast. He came back very pale but with the meat. At once he issued an ultimatum, "No good out there, no go no more." He explained with signs and sounds how something that goes "Zzzz" had gone by his left car.

**12:15 P.M.** Lunch spoiled by furious sounds on Ton Son

Road on the west side of our compound. Houses on that dead end next to Lumpini Park must be catching all get out. Hope no harm comes to Phillippi and Pringle of E.C.A.

**2:20 P.M.** The fury of the fight has shifted to Nana South and along the railroad on the east side of our area, about 500 yards away.

**3:25 P.M.** Reconnaissance planes have been out for some time. They are thicker now. Sounds like a steaming up of some sort.

**3:30 P.M.** While I was on a short trip to the second story Margie called out, "Bring . . . the Bomb . . ." I thought that's a curious request. Maybe the poor old girl has gone off her nut. I shouted back, "What did you say?" She hollered louder, "Bring the Flit bomb, the flies are eating me up." I was glad to know that it was only I who had gone off, temporarily, I hope.

**3:35 P.M.** Firing has died down a bit around here, nothing but pistols and rifles. There is a very heavy hooming some distance away, probably along the river.

**3:40 P.M.** It has started to rain. We hope it will turn into a powder-wetting, soldier-soaking downpour. Maybe that would cool them off.

**3:45 P.M.** The rain has stopped. What a disappointment!

**3:55 P.M.** A homber just went over and three bombs fell close in. Things fell off the wall, too. I had previously suggested that the mirror be taken down, but somehow the idea had been forgotten.

**3:56 P.M.** Another bomb or two. Wonder who they are aiming at.

**4:00 P.M.** Planes gone and shooting stopped. Maybe the boys don't know who's who yet. We certainly don't.

**4:03 P.M.** Another plane is coming. We are curious to learn what the target is and so run up to the second story porch. To our surprise he comes in close, right over the house. We duck down and in doing so see his reflection or shadow move across the pond at our back door. This turns out to be a strafing run, but he holds his fire until past the house. Lucky for us.

**4:20 P.M.** Some bombs have fallen. These are the whistling kind. Quite frankly they get your goat. A good expression, none other would describe the feeling.

**4:21 P.M.** Some more whistlers but again they land well away. Our luck holds.

**4:25 P.M.** Gunners are whooping it up again near the southwest corner of our compound.

**4:26 P.M.** A field piece, presumably the 105, has been brought up on Wireless Road and stationed right outside of Anner's gate. Their ear drums must be taking a heating. It is bad enough over here some 300 feet farther away.

**4:30 P.M.** The big gun is firing regularly now and it's a bit disconcerting the way it jiggles our old, three-storied, frame house. This compound, like most others in Bangkok, is surrounded by water-filled klongs or canals; also we have two large ponds. The water table is high and the whole area is a sort of floating island. Every time that gun goes off our house shakes and shivers as if it had the malarial chills. I feel the same way, but my chills are not malarial.

Margie is losing patience. She says, "The idea of fighting a war right in the middle of the city." It does seem a bit foolish.

**4:35 P.M.** Wang, the gardener, has just picked up something in the front yard and has come to the front door to present it to us in a most courteous manner. It is an ugly looking armor piercing projectile weighing about a pound and has apparently passed through something solid before landing in our compound. Since it is not explosive we will



place it in our collection of assorted shrapnel, souvenirs of the Battle of Wireless Road.

**4:40 P.M.** Margie and Wang are discussing tea. Wish the fighting men would knock off for a drink; we would be glad to furnish the tea and cookies, too.

**4:45 P.M.** Conrad reports that an Army man was at his house looking over the servants. From what Conrad can understand the officer suggested that everyone should get out. Wish we could—but how and where to?

Conrad says that the officer may have been suspicious of one of the boys who was dressed in khaki. Con made him change into whites. A good idea. I prefer white, too, it matches my complexion.

You may well wonder about such facetious observations. The fact is I get a lot of relief out of pounding on this old typewriter, letting whatever will come out of my finger tips. I dare say that most of the folks in this area today have been puttering around at something on and off all day, like Margie fussing over the food, Chiang polishing the silver, Conrad and Frances playing canasta.

**4:50 P.M.** I have set up the tea table on the west end of the porch—we are somewhat out of sight of the street here. I notice that the old tamarind tree at our front door is displaying alarming symptoms. Every time the nearest field piece goes off it sends down a shower of twigs, leaves and pods. I never did like these tamarinds because of their brittle nature and bad habit of cluttering up the driveway. However, at the present rate this particular tree won't have anything left on it to shower down for a long time.

**4:51 P.M.** I have been cuddling the idea that Margie doesn't know just how I feel. I'm pretty calm—I think—so she must believe I am perfectly normal—I hope. Wonder if she has noticed my frequent trips to the bathroom. One would think that it was my own plumbing that had been hit instead of the pipes in Anner's house.

**5:05 P.M.** We have been getting along pretty well up to now, but a plane with machine gun going has just made its third pass over our compound. He has been pointing at things off the south but the noise is annoying and we're not always sure he will hold his fire long enough when he comes at us from the north.

**5:20 P.M.** A shell from somewhere just exploded in the driveway about 75 feet from our table. A thick hedge took the brunt of things. The branches scattered around have ends on them that look like little shaving brushes. Maybe we should go inside for tea.

**5:30 P.M.** After the shell incident we wanted more than ever to know who was shooting at what. We have been fiddling with the telephone and miraculously it works. Curious too, with wires down all over the place. After trying several unresponsive numbers we get Ernest Fogg at the Presbyterian Mission. He has a small generator going and so is getting the news by radio, furthermore he understands Siamese. He says that the Air Force and the police are fighting with the Army on the side of the government and against Naval units holding out in the Wireless area. He says he has just heard an announcement that the Army is resolved "to clean up that mess on Wireless Road." It seems they plan on sending in tanks and reinforcements tonight to do the cleaning. Hope they don't accidentally clean us, too. Anyway the rebel forces are surrounded, but unfortunately we are surrounded with them.

**5:35 P.M.** We carried the news across to the Anners. They were grateful for it. We held a little council of war and agreed that we were in for a tough night of it. Fogg has offered to try to get us out, generous but impractical.

**6:05 P.M.** Margie and I have completed arrangements for the night. A bed has been made in the center of the living room, and it has been surrounded by a protective wall of mattresses and chairs covered with rugs. Our feet will be a bit exposed but no doubt we will remember to pull them in. We have strung ropes under the ceiling and hung a mosquito net over the couch.

**6:16 P.M.** Wang, the gardener, has had enough of it. He is hiding two boxes of personal belongings under the corner of our house, just as if they might be safer there. He is going to pull out as soon as it gets dark. Smart fellow! But how did he get word of what might happen?

**6:30 P.M.** Sounds like bombing around Klong Toey. Can't be sure of distances and directions, but the noise is definitely bad.

**6:31 P.M.** With everybody banging away around here think I'll just bang out another note. Can't for the life of me remember what I had to say. Things are sort of mixed up. I look at my watch and note the time; then after what seems an age I look again and it has been only a few seconds since I looked last. Again I go through this routine and am surprised that quite a long time has passed. A curious sensation, this inability to judge and remember time. Hope it is purely temporary.

**6:32 P.M.** Conrad Anner has just brought us a plate of white bread. He looks a bit worn, just like me. The women seem to be taking it quite well. Maybe they have more of what it takes to go through these ordeals.

**7:00 P.M.** It's a beautiful evening—climatically speaking. Big guns are bombing off to the northwest. They are firing at 15 second intervals. There is a distant boom and in five seconds something with a shivery whisper goes by overhead. In six seconds we hear an explosion from somewhere to the south. If one knew the speed of those projectiles, he could figure out almost exactly where we sit between gun target. Two things are obvious. We are in the line of fire and much nearer to the target than to the gun. Hope their aim is good.

**7:07 P.M.** The big gun has stopped. Let's see, that must make twenty-nine shells that have missed us.

**9:30 P.M.** Ernest Fogg has just phoned to inquire as to our welfare and to say good night. He has had no more news as to just when the big attack on Wireless Station is to begin. That leaves us a bit tense. However, firing around us has died down to just occasional rifle or pistol shots.

**9:50 P.M.** The servants seem to feel safer when they are close to us. Maybe they think we have charmed lives. Those at the Anners' are sleeping in their living room. Our Boy Chiang has his bed and mosquito net not far from our couch, in the hall next to a little storage room under the stairway which affords considerable protection. Babu, the night guard, is crouched near the hibiscus bush protected somewhat by the car and the front porch. Margie looking over the situation has announced that we are all "as snug as a bug in a rug."

**10:00 P.M.** We have opened the doors and shoved back the protective barricades which were so carefully erected. A breeze is blowing and we want all we can get of it.

**Midnight.** All quiet around here. No tank fight tonight, I guess.

*July 1st, 1951*

**4:45 A.M.** The popping, banging, slamming and bumping has started up all around us. It's still quite dark. We've had a quiet night but the day's work is starting early.

*(Continued on page 48)*



# The New Arm of Diplomacy

## THE ROLE OF PROPAGANDA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

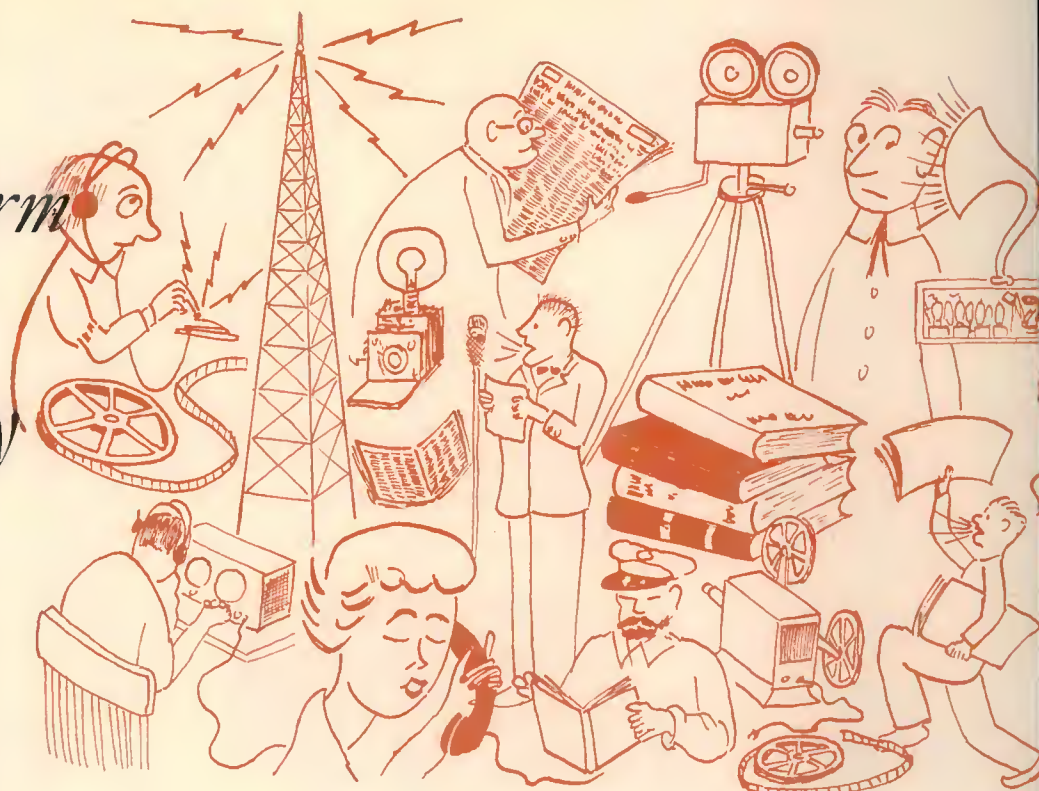
By RICHARD L. BRECKER

The early diplomat would find it difficult to recognize the trade of his counterpart today. For at least three centuries before World War I diplomacy was conducted chiefly in the rarefied atmosphere of the court or the drawing room. On the assumption that a nation's foreign policy was determined by a few powerful individuals or vested interests, the diplomat ordinarily had no time nor desire to establish cordial relations with the public at large. Indeed it would have been considered indiscreet to extend his activities beyond this very limited sphere of influential persons.

It is little wonder that there evolved out of this what was known as "secret diplomacy."

Bismark remarked on one occasion that if diplomatic despatches were published his work would be doubled because he would be forced to write one despatch to accomplish his purpose and another for publication.

Long before practitioners of diplomacy realized it, the public began to play an increasingly important role in foreign policy. The nineteenth century strides in mass-communication fostered an articulate and informed public opinion. They contributed to lowering the boundaries of sovereign states by bringing them closer together and per-



mitting greater interchange of information, of ideas and of people.

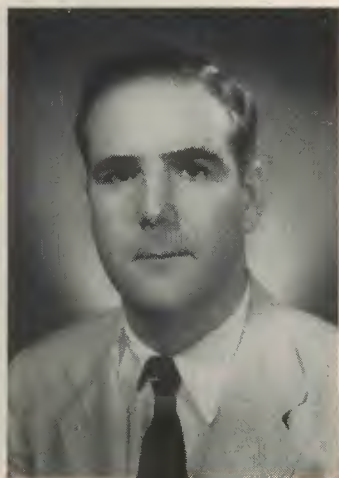
By the 1910's, diplomats and their foreign offices finally began to recognize not only that foreign policy was being influenced, and in some cases determined, by public opinion, but also that the very means which moulded public opinion could be utilized for their own purposes. Thus Wilson in 1918 shrewdly directed his "Fourteen Points" to the German people over the head of their Kaiser.

Following World War I there was a significant change in the conduct of international relations. Diplomats emerged from their sanctums of secrecy to cultivate relations with the press, to make public addresses, to speak freely on their country's foreign policy and, if necessary, to attempt directly to influence public opinion in the country to which they were accredited. Along with this development came an increased knowledge and use by governments of the techniques of propaganda.

### Evolution of Propaganda

Throughout the ages, propaganda has been used to influence and persuade. The walls of Pompeii were found covered with election appeals; Napoleon subsidized a London newspaper; and our own Federal Government during the Civil War sent some hundred agents, including Henry Ward Beecher, to plead its cause in England.

The word propaganda did not achieve any particular notoriety until it was embraced by Lenin and Goebbels, although its origin was in the 17th century *Congregatio de propagande fide*, a committee of Cardinals established by Pope Gregory XV to disseminate the doctrines of the Church. Today, shorn of its once respectable connotation, propaganda is regarded by many as synonymous with falsification or, at least, with falsification-by-omission. For this reason many governments have shied from its use in describing what, in the true sense of the word, are propaganda activities.



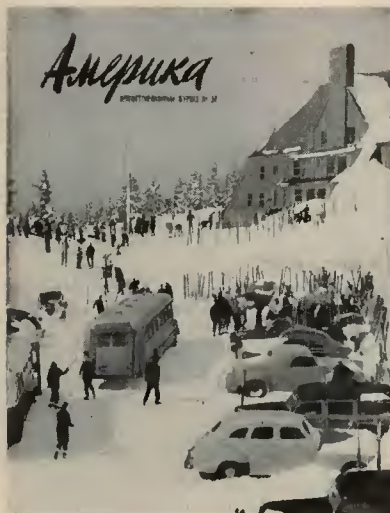
Formerly vice consul and Information Officer at Bombay, Richard L. Brecker is now a member of the General Manager's Executive Staff for the Department's International Information and Educational Exchange Program. A native of New York City, he was graduated from Yale in 1942, and later did graduate work in history at Columbia. Following war-time service with the Marine Corps, attached to the OSS, he spent several years in such diverse activities as advertising, musical recording and politics. He joined the Foreign Service in 1948 and Bombay was his first assignment.



World War I witnessed the first official attempts to mobilize permanent propaganda machinery in support of military and political objectives. Great Britain and the United States each established special agencies to handle propaganda and psychological warfare. The American agency, known as the Committee on Public Information and headed by newspaperman George Creel, was primarily concerned with domestic propaganda for morale-building although it did engage in some activities abroad. The British, after experimenting during the first three war years with agencies under the Foreign Office and the War Cabinet, created a Ministry of Information in 1918 under Lord Beaverbrook and a separate Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries (Lord Northcliffe).

The beginning of the War set off an intensive series of propaganda battles on the question of war guilt. By legal and moral arguments, each side sought to enlist the "nations at arms" and the neutral countries. The Entente and the Central Powers vied for support in Rumania and Greece.

Below: "Amerika," published monthly in New York, is well-known to its Russian readers.



Above: Slick paper USSR Information Bulletin is published twice a month by the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

The French engaged a journalist named Benito Mussolini to stir up public opinion to force Italy into the war. The propaganda impact of the celebrated "Zimmerman Despatch," intercepted and published in 1917, went a long way toward bringing the United States into the war.

But propaganda did not really come into its own until World War II. The Germans, singularly inept during the first war, developed a propaganda program of terrifying scope under Hitler. Controlling every channel of communication and laying particular stress on radio, Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment brought the German people to a frenzy of unity and seduced prospective victims of aggression into complacency. During the war itself, the Germans and their Japanese allies carried on intensive propaganda and psychological warfare activities.

The British Ministry of Information, established by Act of Parliament in September 1939, effectively carried on its propaganda activities at home and abroad with the help of the BBC and a Political Warfare Executive. In the United States, the Office of War Information was created as an executive agency responsible directly to the President. Under Elmer Davis, the OWI maintained outposts and personnel throughout the world, operated radio stations in Europe,

and loaned personnel to the Army for use in tactical psychological warfare in the field.

Following the war, the OWI was disbanded. Those of its activities which were to be continued and certain key personnel were transferred to the State Department, forming the nucleus of the present USIE organization.

### Soviet Propaganda

Nothing has contributed so greatly to the present international engrossment with propaganda as its development and use by the Soviet Union. The Russians have gone so far with it today that one cannot be sure whether propaganda is an instrument of Soviet foreign policy or whether Soviet foreign policy is an instrument of propaganda. The machinations of the various Soviet delegates to the United Nations and its related agencies lend credence to the latter view.

As far back as 1905 Lenin wrote that "propaganda was of crucial importance for the eventual triumph of the (Communist) party." The evolution of Soviet Communism under Lenin and later under Stalin has been predicated on the assumption that the state rests on a balance of coercion and persuasion. Agitation and propaganda are the means by which the second of these functions is carried out by the USSR at home and abroad.

In the Soviet Union there are now some 3 million individuals especially assigned to propaganda and agitation work among the Soviet people in addition to those in the formal departments. This huge network, believed to be under the direction of Politburo member Malenkov, maintains complete control over all communications media in the Soviet Union and in most of the satellite areas.

Soviet propaganda, domestic and foreign, is controlled by the *Agitprop*, or Propaganda and Agitation Section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Party directives are implemented with the assistance of the All-Union Committee on Radio Information, the Ministry of Cinematography, and *Glavlit*, the Main Administration for Literary and Publishing Affairs.

To carry and spread its message abroad, the USSR uses all the media of mass-communication as well as its diplomatic personnel and the propaganda organizations of the foreign Communist parties. It also relies heavily on the efforts of Soviet-dominated international organizations such as the Cominform, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the World Congress of Peace Partisans, which last year sponsored the so-called "Stockholm Peace Petition."

Since 1917, when the cruiser *Aurora's* radio informed the world that the Bolsheviks had assumed power in Russia, radio has been the chief means by which the Soviet leaders have sought to exploit their propaganda internationally. Lenin, in 1920, ordered the building of a central station in Moscow for the use of the Comintern, and in 1933 a 500-kilowatt station, the most powerful of its kind at the time, was added.

Since the war, the Soviets have more than doubled the hours devoted to international broadcasting. Using 46 medium and shortwave transmitters, the USSR today broadcasts its propaganda messages in 38 languages for a total of 658 hours weekly. If we include 39 additional transmitters and 10 more languages pressed into the service of world communism through the facilities of the satellites and communist China, the total represents more than the combined broadcast hours of the Voice of America and the BBC.

Soviet press propaganda for foreign consumption is car-



ried on through a number of publications. The "New Times," for example, deals with Soviet foreign policy, and is published in English, Polish, French and German. The chief agency for the distribution of journals such as the "New Times" is the International Book Publishing Corporation, a semi-autonomous branch of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade, which maintains connections with sales outlets and has its own literary agents in 29 foreign countries.

Translations of major Communist works for sale abroad are chiefly the responsibility of the Moscow Foreign Language Publishing House. Publications of the USSR Academy of Sciences frequently are used in translation for propaganda purposes. In 1949 the Soviet press claimed that the academy maintained contact with 1,420 scientific institutions in 68 countries and exported 100,000 books.

The war-born *Sovinformburo*, a special information agency attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, continues to maintain branches in some foreign countries for the local Communist press. However, TASS, the telegraphic agency of the Soviet Union, in principal has a monopoly on collecting foreign news for relay to the USSR and on supplying Soviet news to the foreign press. TASS branches are located in most areas of the world except Latin America. In addition to collecting and supplying news, TASS distributes photos and organizes local displays of pictures and cartoons.

## INFORMATION BULLETIN

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
2112 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON 8, D. C. • COLUMBIA 2574-2581

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Soviet Embassy press releases go to a large mailing list.

The official character of TASS is reflected in its use as an agency for training Soviet diplomats and as a vehicle for the dissemination of official statements and denials. News bulletins issued to foreign correspondents in Moscow by the press department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs bear the TASS imprint.

Films are another medium used extensively by the Soviets to reach and influence the peoples of other countries. *Sov-exportfilm* arranges for the distribution of its propaganda films abroad through sponsorship by Communist or Soviet-dominated organizations, agreements with nationalized film industries in satellite countries and with private firms in others, or by means of diplomatic showings in Soviet embassies or leased premises. In 1949, Soviet Minister of Cinematography Bolshakov claimed that Soviet films were seen annually by 400 million people outside the USSR.

Cultural propaganda is also important in the Soviet plan. The All-Union Society for Cultural Relations Abroad (VOKS), nominally a voluntary society of members of scientific, cultural and governmental bodies interested in foreign cultural relations, maintains contacts abroad with the so-called Soviet Friendship Societies, exchanges books and publications with these societies and arranges for conducted tours of the Soviet Union by officially sympathetic foreign visitors.

The Soviet Union's own propaganda machinery is, of course, greatly supplemented by control of its satellites and the Communist or Communist-dominated parties and organizations throughout the world. Through its Chinese International Broadcasting Service the Peiping government now broadcasts 13 hours a day in 14 languages, primarily to Southeast Asia. "For a Lasting Peace, For a Peoples' Democracy," the bi-weekly journal of the *Cominform* (Com-

munist Information Bureau), is issued in all the leading European languages and in Chinese and Korean as well. In Communist China it is estimated to have a circulation of from 50,000 to 70,000 copies.

Because of the shroud of secrecy and subterfuge surrounding Soviet diplomatic establishments, it is not possible to ascertain the exact organizational relationship between the Embassy and the local TASS representative or between the Embassy and the local Communist Party. However, the evidence conclusively points to the fact that the Soviet Embassy is headquarters for all Communist activity in any particular area including, of course, propaganda work.

Members of the Soviet Communist Party are thoroughly schooled in propaganda techniques as an essential part of their early training and it is certain that no Russian diplomat goes abroad without an extra dose of this training. Jacob Malik revealed his adeptness at the fine-art of propaganda only recently when he made his radio broadcast paving the way for cease-fire negotiations in Korea. The talk was neatly timed to obscure under banner headlines in the following morning's newspapers the fact that this was the first anniversary of aggression by the North Korean Communists.

Soviet embassies abroad, in addition to sponsoring local publications, frequently issue their own special bulletins. The Soviet Embassy in Washington issues regularly its *USSR Information Bulletin*, and the Embassy in London publishes two bulletins, one thrice-weekly, the other weekly. Similar bulletins are published in Paris, Mexico City, and Tehran.

### The USIE Program

The immensity of the post-war Soviet propaganda machine and its growing propensity for the "big lie," have led our own government to take active counter-measures, especially since a major part of Communist propaganda is directed specifically against the United States.

Under the aegis of the State Department, the United States today is conducting a vigorous "Campaign of Truth" designed, among other things, to clarify American foreign policy and to neutralize and deflate the propaganda efforts of the Soviet Union and its satellites. Directed by Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs Edward W. Barrett, the USIE program, as it is popularly known, comprises more than a third of the personnel of the State Department and Foreign Service and represents an equal portion of the total State Department budget.

IMP-011



Written in Washington, Press Features get world circulation.

Two major types of activity are carried on: Informational, consisting of the dissemination of information through radio, press, and motion pictures; and Educational, pursued through the exchange of persons and the maintenance of 147 Information Centers in 60 foreign countries.

The Voice of America broadcasts around the clock from 38 powerful short wave transmitters in the United States and five strategically-located relay stations overseas. "Voice" programs with a heavy emphasis on news, news commentary and analysis, go out in 45 languages including a number of dialects. A special service provides transcriptions for placement by Public Affairs Officers overseas, and program



guides in eleven languages are distributed bi-monthly to nearly a million listeners in all parts of the world.

USIE press activities include the distribution abroad of news and feature materials, pictures, posters, magazines, booklets and other publications to an estimated 10,000 foreign newspapers and periodicals, about 75,000 government officials and foreign leaders, and countless others whose combined voices are pervasive in molding public opinion.

Documentary films covering a wide variety of subjects in over 35 languages are shown on a world-wide basis. Rural showings are made possible through specially-built mobile units with built-in electric generators.



The United States government sponsors annually the exchanges with other countries of some 7,500 leaders, teachers, students, and other cultural representatives. American culture also is carried abroad through the libraries and other activities of the Information Centers, and through 31 bi-national centers located chiefly in Latin America.

Of 269 U. S. Foreign Service missions maintained overseas, 156 now perform USIE functions in addition to their other responsibilities. Another 9 USIE branch offices fall under the respective jurisdictions of the closest foreign service post.

#### *The British Approach*

Responsibility for British activities is divided between the British Council, the British Broadcasting Corporation and the British Information Services. The last is backstopped by the Central Office of Information, which in addition to its domestic output, provides publications and other services aimed at supporting BIS objectives abroad.

### **British Economic Record**

ISSUED BY BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICES  
An Agency of the British Government

British Information Services issues a number of publications in addition to frequent press releases.

The British Council, which was created in 1934 receives most of its funds from a Parliamentary grant-in-aid carried in the budget of the Foreign Office, which supervises its work. No attempt is made by the Government to impose its authority on the Council or to force it to propagate partisan political doctrines.

At the end of last year the Council maintained overseas 56 British Institutes and 76 libraries, the former somewhat similar to our bi-national centers, the latter on the order of our Information Center libraries. Activities included exhibitions, distribution of books, films and pictures, English-teaching, exchanges of students and teachers, lectures and concerts, tours of the U.K. by prominent foreign guests and so forth. To run these various programs the Council had a staff numbering approximately 1,500 persons, of whom some 600 were employed abroad.

The international broadcasting activities of the BBC fall into two main categories: the General Overseas service, designed mainly for British communities overseas, and programs directed to foreign countries. The latter are broadcast in 44 languages including English. Short and medium

wave broadcasts are supplemented by a transcription service and by an intensive publications program. The weekly "Radio Times" sells over 8,000,000 copies throughout the world and brings in a large advertising revenue.

Until this year the BBC was the leading international broadcaster, but Russia and her satellites have now relegated it to second place. BBC broadcasts overseas today some 547 program hours weekly compared with an estimated 1,116 by the Communists and 321 by the VOA.

Although the BBC is subject to some official control since it operates from Government grants-in-aid, formulation of policy is the responsibility of the Corporation and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. The countries to which broadcasts are beamed and program content are determined in consultation with the relevant government departments, including, of course, the Foreign Office. While there is no direct program collaboration between the BBC and the VOA, the former's facilities are made available to the Voice on a contractual basis, and together the two represent a powerful radio onslaught against the Soviet jamming curtain.

The British Information Services was established by the Ministry of Information in 1942 and became a responsibility of the Foreign Office in 1946. As with USIE, British Information Services units form an integral part of the diplomatic missions to which they are attached. Senior BIS officers frequently hold diplomatic rank and today many are career officers of the Foreign Service rotating among diplomatic, commercial and information assignments.

The functions of a typical BIS field operation are quite similar to those of a USIE office. News and feature materials are distributed to government officials and to the press, economic information is provided on request, documentary films are screened and made available on loan, exhibits, lectures and concerts are sponsored locally and a library is maintained for reading and reference. Additionally, BIS officers represent the Chief of Mission on all press matters and maintain the day-to-day contacts with local representatives of the press and radio. They also serve as local representatives and correspondents for the BBC.

Operations of the British Information Services have been severely curtailed by recent economy drives at home but are still fairly extensive. Last year the BIS maintained independent offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Washington, and had branch offices in the Consulates General in Los Angeles, Detroit, Boston, Seattle, Houston, and in the Embassy in Washington.

#### *Activities of Other Countries*

While the Soviets, the British and we operate the most extensive information (or propaganda) programs today,

## **COURRIER DE FRANCE**

Published by  
THE FRENCH EMBASSY, PRESS AND INFORMATION DIVISION  
610 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 20, N. Y. • Circle 6-0103

US Headquarters for French Information activities is in New York

nearly all countries carry on some activity of this nature. The French, as in the past, lean heavily on the cultural side, maintaining abroad a large number of French Institutes where the French language is taught and French culture and literature are studied. The exchange of persons program also receives considerable emphasis (some 9,000 Ger-

*(Continued on page 29)*





For clean taste...

*Le pain d'habitant*, baked in outdoor ovens in the Province of Quebec, has a tantalizing fragrance, a crisp golden crust. Its clean taste is an experience visitors to French Canada never forget.

*look to Canada*

There's an especially clean taste to Canada's famous things to eat and drink that is part of the magic of her zestful air, her clear running waters and rich, waving grain fields.

The clean taste, light body and matchless flavour of Canada's Seagram's V.O. mark it as one of the world's finest whiskies.

Taste it and discover for yourself the extra pleasure in every sip of Seagram's V.O. Canadian Whisky.



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



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## EDITORIALS

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### THE COST IS TOO HIGH

Baiting of the State Department, as one news magazine terms it, is apparently once more on the upswing. Like the Roman circuses of old, such baiting has its proper implication of a living thing trapped, unable to turn upon its attackers, being goaded for the sheer pleasure of a front seat view of its agony. Like all circuses, it has a high price tag.

As an executive agency of government, we do not expect immunity from the minor costs of the seasonal field sport enjoyed by Congress in flushing the unwary bureaucrat from his native habitat. To coin a pun, this may be appropriate in connection with appropriations. But this new game, namely repeated baiting the State Department, will upon examination, be found to be far too costly in terms of fundamental interests of the nation.

The first of these excessive costs was alluded to by James Reston of the *New York Times* who recently reported that ". . . State Department officials have noticed what seems to them a new reticence in the reporting from the field of Foreign Service Officers, particularly those in the Far East." This reticence, or pulling of the punches, is ascribed mainly to the fear that sooner or later their reports will be matters of public record or that views expressed therein or sources cited will be used later as proof of the reporting officer holding deviationist thoughts or habitually associating with communists or other untouchables. Every Foreign Service Officer worthy of his salt would instinctively deny this allegation. Yet, can we be sure? Has the fear of publicity, the threat of unscrupulous attack and vilification so saturated our thinking that, however subconsciously or unwittingly, we tend to write for the record? Has the pressure upon those responsible for loyalty and security matters in the Department become so intense that there is a tendency to sacrifice the objective reporter? If these things be true, the cost is great indeed.

The first item of cost is the actual outlay, not inconsiderable, for a Foreign Service which is either mute or reports only palatable information. But the second and far larger cost is that arising from a faulty American foreign policy based on false or incomplete intelligence.

Another direct cost of this baiting is the toll it takes among members of the coming generation who have talents and capabilities to contribute in the future formulation of a wise foreign policy for our country but who are frightened away by the sort of hatchet work which seems on the way to becoming accepted as commonplace. In 1949 there were 1128 candidates who took the Foreign Service examinations; in 1950, candidates numbered 807; this year, despite extra solicitation, only 760. The draft, competitive job opportunities in a booming economy, and administrative problems of enlarging the service, were partly responsible. Nevertheless, this change, which was made the subject of methodical inquiry, clearly demonstrated that regardless of interest in or qualification for the field of Foreign Affairs, young people simply do not see any valid reason why they should put their persons, careers and reputations in potential jeopardy by joining the State Department.

And worse: there is evidence that in academic discus-

sions of foreign affairs, institutions concerned have noted a decided reticence of graduate students to stand up for or speak to anything but the orthodox line. Even in these developmental explorations, designed to open the inquiring mind to the judicial and thought-provoking processes of debating, weighing and appraising, there are few candidates willing to speak for the opposition. And perhaps well they might take this attitude. For it is not unknown that a so-called loyalty charge should advert to "liberal" views during college! The cost of such stultification at the academic level is frightening to contemplate. In its quintessence, we think of Tibetan monks.

Another cost concerns internal morale within that branch of government charged with the heavy responsibility of recommending a policy which can do credit to the new foreign affairs responsibilities of the United States. Morale, and hence effectiveness of organization cannot be maintained in an atmosphere of suspicions, interrogations, and the general assumption that an employee is guilty until thrice or more times proven innocent. Especially is this so when the charges are usually anonymous and often contradictory, but seemingly must be pressed, often in the white glare of publicity, regardless of their ephemeral, wispy nature. "I hear Blank is next before the loyalty Board!" — "So —?" You strain your mind for personal or hearsay evidence of any course pursued by Blank other than in the interests of the United States. The person so besmirched can never obtain full retribution, nor can the government regain the full value of his services. Despite clearances, public affirmations, renunciations and everything else, there remains for years to come the thought: "I seem to recall he was accused of —." "Maybe someone else could be better on my staff." This costs the country heavily in both personnel and esprit de corps.

The final, and perhaps the largest element of cost, is the cost to a nation of lack of confidence in its State Department at a moment when external relations are paramount considerations to the nation.

Let no one say that the *JOURNAL*, in protesting baiting of the State Department and Foreign Service, makes any implication that the American people do not have the right — indeed the duty — to hold their foreign policy officials responsible, and strictly so, for their actions. There is no quarrel with those who would seek to improve quality and performance of the Department and the Foreign Service. But what we do decry, and shall continue to decry, is the presumptive charge of treason and disloyalty and the whole costly procedure of a wholesale blackening of the motives, loyalties and reputations of devoted public servants. When this last is conducted for vicious and partisan purposes, we call it "Baiting" and protest it as far too costly a sport in these parlous times.

### MEDICAL AID FOR DEPENDENTS

The letter from "writer" in this issue points out in vivid terms how far the Foreign Service has to go in meeting half-way the sacrifices made by its officers. The shocking anachronism detailed will, we hope, give impetus to the movement to provide care and transportation when health is at stake for the families of Foreign Service personnel.



The medical care long rendered to the families of Americans abroad for private business and for the defense establishment is still denied to the families of the Foreign Service.

The very recent enactment of legislation to provide for the medical care and transportation of working personnel may be cited as a creditable first step. Yet it is difficult to see now how that provision could have been passed without provision for families. When an officer goes abroad for his Government he is venturing into an area of existence much beyond the financial ability of most of us to cope with. That, it seems, has been assumed by the Department and hence the provisions for Government paid travel not only for the officer but for his family. Why medical care and transportation in connection with emergency medical care resulting from exposure to unusual health risks was not similarly included for families is something of a puzzle.

The actual cost to the Government for the extension of medical care to families probably would not be great. The morale value of such coverage would be a decided asset to the Service and would probably far outweigh the actual budgetary cost of the added coverage.

It seems likely that if the law were broadened to include medical care for dependents most officers would be willing to continue to pay premiums on group hospitalization policies for their families. The role of the Department would be to step in where medical and travel expenses were definitely extraordinary in nature and due to hazards of serving abroad. Provisions could be made for the covering of these extra costs upon the recommendation of the officer-in-charge and the judgment of a medical awards board in the Department.

Fears have been expressed in the past that if families were given blanket medical coverage by the Department, the gates would be open for the hypochondriacs and the chisellers. Such a development does not seem likely. The step, if taken, would be realized by Foreign Service personnel to be such a serious one that in addition to personal avoidance of abuse there would be strong social pressures against abuse. Besides, the officer-in-charge, or the medical awards board, would certainly exercise great care in seeing that the privilege is not abused. Decisions in such cases would be greatly simplified if the regular group hospitalization could be drawn upon first with Government grants becoming available only in extreme cases.

The question could be raised as to how the law could be administered if part of a family's medical expenses were to be covered by a personal hospitalization policy and part by the Government. It seems to us that if legislation were written authorizing the Secretary of State to pay for medical expenses of families, the Secretary could then promulgate regulations which would define the points at which Government grants would be made to cover medical expenses. With hospitalization policies standardized as they now are, it should not be too difficult to set down guides which could be changed as needed under the Secretary's executive authority.

According to our information, the legislative request now before Congress for amending the Foreign Service Act of 1946 does not include a request for extending medical aid to Foreign Service families. This seems to us to be a serious omission. If the formal drafting of the legislation has gone so far that such a provision cannot now be put in, we hope that one of the many members of House or Senate who have expressed their admiration for the work of the Foreign Service will see that such a provision is added to the bill before it is finally enacted.

#### THE NEW ARM OF DIPLOMACY (from page 26)

mans came to France under its auspices during 1950). The French broadcasting network (*Radiodiffusion Francais*) broadcasts approximately 264 hours a week of programs for external consumption. Although educational and cultural activities are kept completely separated from propaganda and informational activities in the operational sense, both are the responsibility of the *Ministère des Affaires Étrangères* and are directed in the field by cultural, information, or press attachés at French diplomatic posts.

Due to budgetary considerations, many of the smaller countries must limit their efforts in this field. Yet even a country as economy-minded as India is able to broadcast to foreign listeners each week 163 hours of radio programs in 17 languages, and to maintain information or cultural attachés at key embassies abroad. Spain, too, through its active and officially-sponsored Hispanidad program seeks to remind Spanish-speaking peoples abroad, especially those in Latin America, of their cultural and spiritual affinity with the motherland.

#### *Effectiveness of International Propaganda*

The comparative effectiveness of the propaganda activities carried on by the major powers is difficult to measure because propaganda does not function independently of other influences. The degree to which it is backed up by actual facts and deeds, the predisposition of its audience, the degree to which it is restricted or counteracted—these all have an important bearing on the ability of propaganda to intensify, neutralize or reverse existing attitudes.

While Communist propaganda is a potent ideological weapon in today's cold war, it is so primarily by virtue of the coercion which accompanies it. Its effectiveness at home and in the satellite countries is assured by monopoly control over all communications media and by the frantic efforts which are made to keep the truth from penetrating. But where men are still free to listen and reject, Communist mendacity is being exposed by the propaganda of truth. It is on this battlefield of men's minds that the message of the free world, supported by rising economic strength and military security, is winning its battle and proving that man is essentially a devotee both of truth and freedom.

Propaganda has now become an important aspect of nearly every country's foreign policy and is an integral and firmly established instrument of diplomacy. In a world of uneasy and continuing tensions, the elimination of propaganda, as was naively proposed several years ago in a draft treaty on psychological warfare disarmament, would stand about as much chance of realization as the scuttling of guns, ships and planes.

The advent of propaganda as an arm of diplomacy and as an additional function of the diplomat does not relieve the latter of some of his older and more familiar functions. There are still numerous occasions, such as the delicate diplomatic negotiations which preceded the release of Robert Vogelers from prison, where the true skill of the individual diplomat is put to the test and where accompanying publicity or propaganda would do more harm than good. Today's diplomat, however, if he is to be a thorough practitioner of his trade, must combine the virtues and skills of the older diplomacy with those of the new. Not the least of these is a knowledge of the uses and techniques of propaganda. If he has any question about this, he should bear in mind Sir Thomas More's observation that the value of propaganda is comprehended even in Utopia.



# KISSING THE KING COBRA

By DAVID MCK. KEY

At the invitation of Bo Set Kya, a prominent citizen of Rangoon, several members of the Embassy were witnesses recently to a unique snake charming performance, the climax of which was the kissing of a 14-foot venomous King Cobra by a Burmese woman said to be the only person in Burma who can perform this remarkable feat.

Before the act got under way, it was necessary to wash the snake as it was in the process of shedding its skin during which state, incidentally, it is said to be exceptionally irritable. A couple of mahli's (gardeners) obligingly produced a garden hose unaware of the lethal contents of an innocuous-appearing, covered basket within which the deadly serpent lay quietly coiled. When the snake charmer removed the lid and they spied the 14-foot cobra coiled within the basket they dropped the hose and rapidly made off. But, despite Laocoon's sad fate, curiosity overcame

There is no fake about this act and had anything gone wrong, one bite of this dreaded snake would have meant certain death: if the King Cobra's fangs are removed, others grow back again and the hole through which the venom passes only becomes larger. Two years ago, the performer's husband who was giving the same act before a large crowd at the Rangoon zoo, was bitten and died within an hour or two.

With the performance concluded, there still remained the matter of replacing the large reptile in its small basket. The charmer unconcernedly grasped the cobra by its head firmly keeping its jaws closed and unceremoniously hauled the foresection of the large reptile towards the basket. Bo Set Kya assisted by tugging at the hind section and grasping the tip of its tail. The trick at this juncture is to make very certain that the snake does not entwine its tail around

Crouching, charmer gradually nears the snake.



The King Cobra emerges from its basket



The kiss. Host Bo Set Kya in background.

their fear and they rejoined us although like ourselves they maintained a safe distance.

The washing completed, there emerged from the basket the evil looking hooded head and some three or four feet of the snake. Coaxed by the charmer, the reptile gradually emerged from the basket and coiled up on the lawn poised to strike, its head raised some three or four feet off the ground. The snake charmer approached closer and closer, slightly moving her head and making rhythmic motions with her hands. Several times the cobra struck at her viciously but narrowly missed each time. After some minutes she seemed gradually to gain control over the snake: except for its flickering tongue it was practically motionless. Then, gently she placed her hand on its head. Having accomplished this, she next kissed the snake's mouth. After prodding the snake and playing with it for a few moments during which our hearts were in our mouths there came the climax: slowly bending her head so that it was level with that of the snake, she opened her mouth and encompassed part of the snake's head within her mouth. This dangerous pose which smacked of the "man bites dog" formula was maintained for several seconds, the snake apparently taking no exception to such unorthodox behavior!

The entire performance lasted some ten or twelve minutes.

your arm for, if it should succeed in anchoring itself, it could not be held even by the strongest of men. It was obvious that the snake would have preferred to remain at large and for a few moments one section of it would emerge just as fast as the charmer and Bo Set Kya could stuff other sections into the basket. Finally, however, after a considerable tussle and much twirling of the basket all 14-feet of the writhing snake were safely stowed back. The show was over!

Burma is the habitat of a variety of venomous snakes including the Kreit (a banded variety is especially deadly), the Russell Viper, the cobra and many others. However, none of these compare in size or in viciousness with the King Cobra which, beyond all doubt, is the most dreaded of all Burmese snakes. The King Cobra (also known as hamadryad) sometimes attains a length of well over 20-feet. Besides being deadly poisonous it is a constrictor. During the mating season and thereafter while its eggs are being hatched, it will attack any human being or animal which ventures nearby.

With degrees from Harvard, Cambridge and the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, Tokyo-born David McKendree Key was in the first Foreign Service class trained under the Rogers Act of 1924. After posts on four continents, he is now Ambassador to Burma.



# U.S. Foreign Service Officers Gird to Fight Disloyalty Charges

By Peter Lisagor

Foreign Correspondent of The Star and  
the Chicago Daily News

American foreign service officers have taken up the cudgels in their own behalf against "irresponsible" charges of disloyalty.

Through their unofficial organ, the American Foreign Service Journal, they have slapped sharply at the State Department and the administration for failure to defend their loyalty. . . .

The editorial, entitled "Career vs. Conscience," was directed at the dilemma of the career man who tries to report events "honestly and fearlessly," but faces "being assailed and degraded by irresponsible demagogues." . . .

The Foreign Service Journal, normally reticent on such matters, mentions no specific cases. But it does strike out vigorously, for the first time. . . .

Mrs. Joan David, managing editor of the magazine, said the editorial board had decided "the time has come when we have to defend ourselves. For nobody else apparently is going to." . . .

... mentions no names or actual situations but clearly refers to recent State Department suspensions and transfers of personnel, particularly in the China field, who have been the target of congressional attacks. . . .

# Defense Asked for Foreign Service Men

In a biting editorial, the American Foreign Service Journal has called on the State Department "to have the courage to defend" the loyalty of foreign service officers and to support them in carrying out their job of honest reporting of foreign events . . . not offi-

cially connected with the State Department . . . mentions no names or actual situations but clearly refers to recent State Department suspensions and transfers of personnel, particularly in the China field, who have been the target of congressional attacks. . . .

## Fear Psychology

One of the less tangible but more damaging results of the campaign to discredit the loyalty and honor of high-ranking officials of the State Department is its insidious effect on the quality of reporting from the field, not to mention the inevitable damage it does to the quality of thinking in Washington . . . officials tend to be inhibited by fear. . . .

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL . . . observes that the foreign service officer . . . is discovering today that "what he may report . . . can at some time be distorted and publicly held against him. . . ."

The major cause of the suspicion and mistrust directed against employees of the Government, the State Department in particular, is of course the indiscriminating harassment that feeds on loose accusation, malicious charges and irresponsible name-calling. . . .

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Every one who comes to our support makes the JOURNAL a more powerful spokesman. In these troubled times, when few outsiders have the courage to defend us, we must think in terms of self-defense. Individually, each one is too vulnerable to be effective. Collectively, we have strength.

We are asking you, each one of you, to act today to build up that strength. Do your share toward support of your spokesman—the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. An application for membership in the Association appears at the right. Or, to subscribe to the JOURNAL alone, fill in the card in this issue.

# Revisions Planned in Loyalty Tests

## State Department, Under Fire for Its Recent Suspensions, Moves to Improve Process

By WALTER H. WAGGONER  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 28—Under the pressure of criticism by some of its best friends, the State Department is now growing concerned over what many officials regard as the sacrifice of human values and basic principles of fair play in the Department's handling of loyalty and security investigations. . . .

One illustration of its concern for improving its loyalty

and security investigating procedures is the fact that the department is considering a drastic revision of its program for screening new applicants. . . .

The department also has been accused of wrongly reopening the files on some 500 cases that had already been disposed of in searching investigations. . . .

In reply to that criticism, one official said:

"We didnt want it said that we white-washed them."

Among the most telling complaints against the State Department's loyalty investigation record was made this week by the semi-official American Foreign Service Journal. . . .

# Foreign Service

The career Foreign Service of the State Department, the eyes and ears of the United States in its relations with the outside world, stands in imminent danger. Its prestige, earned by the devoted efforts of men as dedicated to their assignments as military officers, has been sadly impaired as the result of reckless, politically motivated attacks. Its morale, developed out of a high sense of service to the Nation, has been shattered by these attacks—and equally by the State Department's failure to fight back effectively in defense of its own tried and trusted personnel. The *American Foreign Service Journal* has protested editorially against this situation in these understandable and justifiably bitter words: . . .

Carter Vincent, of John Service, of John Davies and of Oliver Edmund Clubb, among others, bear tragic witness to its validity. These men have given the whole of their mature lives to the Foreign Service, have made themselves valuable to their country through study and long exile in distant outposts; now they find themselves the targets of vilification. Small wonder that members of the Foreign Service are asking today whether they should continue to report "honestly and fearlessly." . . .

Employees from whom loyalty in the highest sense is expected—loyalty to the ideals of an exacting career service as well as patriotism—deserve the personal loyalty of the men under whom they serve. No career service can exist without this kind of mutual loyalty.

The complaint is not overstated. The careers of John

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*Courtesy Winifred R. Burrowes*

This pretty girl is FSL Audrey D'Souza, Secretary of the Executive Officer at Bombay, India. She has been employed by the Consulate General since 1945.

Brussels' Charge a.i. Hugh Millard (center) and 1st Secretary Robert McClintock chat with Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Commander, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe, at Melsbroek Airdrome, while awaiting presentation of four Thunderjets to the Belgian Air Force under MDAP.

*Courtesy Rupert Prohne*



*Courtesy John M. Vebber*

FSL Beatrice Bry (above) is one of the reasons Santiago is not a hardship post! (FP note to prospective applicants for transfer: Political pressure won't help) Bea is in charge of supplies and personal purchases in Embassy Santiago.

## Service Glimpses

Principal United States consular officers in Germany met on 4 April 1951 for one of their periodic conferences at HICOG Headquarters to discuss visa regulations and other consular matters. Seated, left to right are: *Robert B. Streeper*, Consul General, Berlin; *Albert M. Doyle*, Consul General, Frankfurt; *Edward D. McLaughlin*, Consul, Bremen; *Dewilda E. Naramora*, Chief, Reports and Statistics Division, HICOG; *Sam E. Woods*, Consul General, Munich; *Bernice R. Schoonover*, Secretary, Frankfurt; *Paul S. Nevin*, Deputy Chief for Export Promotion, Industry Division, HICOG; *Wilson C. Flake*, Foreign Service Inspector; and *Robert J. Ryan*, Assistant Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel. Standing, left to right are: *Herbert P. Fales*, Economic Officer, Office of Economic Affairs, HICOG; *LaVerne Baldwin*, Consul General, Duesseldorf; *Patrick Mallon*, Consul General, Stuttgart; *Paul H. Pearson*, Consul, Munich; *Herbert S. West*, Vice Consul, Frankfurt; *David Wilken*, Chief, Personnel Division, HICOG; *Robert T. Cowan*, Consul General, Hamburg; *Pierson M. Hall*, Vice Consul, Frankfurt; and *Byron B. Snyder*, Consul, Frankfurt.

*Courtesy Albert M. Doyle*





# EXTRACTS WE LIKE TO PRINT

*Taken from letter dated July 25, 1951, to Senator McCarthy from Deputy Under Secretary Humelsine:*

"... I am answering your letter to the Secretary of July 23.

"You begin . . . by stating that . . . the 29 individuals whom you list are 'cases . . . pending before the Department's Loyalty Board.' (That) . . . is incorrect. The 29 individuals—all cited in your former lists—fall into varying categories: . . . Persons . . . not employees of the Department, . . . employees who have been cleared . . . as well as individuals in process through the loyalty program. Your indiscriminate lumping together of names and the threat to make them public is tantamount to holding hostage the reputation and rights of . . . employees.

"... the Department of State is operating under the loyalty program laid down by the President. . . . This system offers as much protection to the Government as any . . . which could be devised. That it is subject to attack for purely political reasons without regard for the facts is unfortunate.

"Now, the following points . . . have been said many times, but I will repeat them again for your benefit:

"1) Both the loyalty and security programs . . . are being carried out honestly and effectively. . . .

"2) . . . all Departmental and Foreign Service officers receive complete security investigations. . . .

"3) The Department does not permit . . . access to secret material when it . . . might constitute a danger. . . .

"4) Questions as to . . . loyalty . . . result in an up-to-date and full-scale investigation . . . evaluation is made by a . . . Board . . . under the chairmanship of . . . an experienced and able lawyer of distinguished reputation and unquestioned integrity.

"5) This board is . . . such . . . that I doubt that even the most suspicious persons could be able to challenge their credentials.

"6) The work of the Board is reviewed administratively by my immediate office and by the Loyalty Board of the Civil Service Commission.

"7) In the more than four years . . . the Loyalty Review Board has never reversed the Department's adjudication.

"8) . . . the Department has uncovered some employees who did not meet its high security standards, and these employees have been separated.

"As should be perfectly clear . . . the . . . programs are predicated on thoroughly tried and proven American principles. We will continue . . . taking every reasonable step to assure a completely . . . trustworthy group. But we will not abandon . . . the President's loyalty program, and we will not compromise our legal and ethical responsibilities under pressure of political stratagem or threat."

*Taken from Press Release No. 684 July 30, 1951:*

"The Department . . . announced today that Foreign Service Officer John Paton Davies, Jr., had been cleared by its

Loyalty Security Board and returned to active duty. Deputy Under Secretary Carlisle H. Humelsine . . . expressed his conviction that the Board's decision was fully and unequivocally supported by the evidence.

"Mr. Davies' suspension has been rescinded and he has been reinstated . . . with the full confidence of the Department.

"Mr. Davies, . . . is one of the Department's outstanding foreign affairs officers.

"Mr. Davies has resumed his duties . . . awaiting his next assignment abroad. . . . He will . . . be assigned to the Office of the High Commissioner for Germany . . ."

*From Mr. Davies' Press Interview:*

"When I was suspended I said these were 'malicious and irresponsible charges and I have no doubt that I can deal with them.' In that sense, I am not surprised at the outcome. It is a clearance of me as a member of a service to which I have dedicated my life."

[N.B. There was simultaneous publicity regarding charges against FSO's John Davies and Oliver E. Clubb. Mr. Davies' case was heard first. As of press time, a report had not been issued regarding Mr. Clubb.]

*From Marquis Childs' column of August 1, 1951, LOYALTY SMEARS:*

While the damage it has done is not obvious to the public, one of the most serious blows to national security since the end of World War II is the undermining of the whole system of diplomatic intelligence. . . .

The obvious target for the blame is McCarthyism. . . .

*From the column by Joseph Alsop published in the Washington Post,*

*July 25th, after his voluntary appearance as a witness for John Davies.*

. . . Certainly if anyone can testify competently as to the sense or nonsense of this proceeding against Davies, it is this reporter; for in the wartime years in Chungking . . . I fought for airpower and a policy of strengthening the Chinese national government; and he defended General Stilwell's views. . . .

As to his loyalty, no doubts ever occurred to me, even in the most squalid moments of the long, squalid struggle in Chungking. Indeed, the thought that I could not escape as I sat before the loyalty board, was the thought that Davies' judgment of the Chinese scene had stood the test of time rather better than my own. . . .

Davies made what must now be accounted an extremely brilliant deduction—that Titoism was possible, before Titoism had been heard of. . . . And if Davies' recommendations had been followed, I now believe he would have been proven right. . . .

As I thus reviewed the past, it struck me we would be much wiser to start loyalty investigations of the politicians who are now working all out to destroy the last vestiges of decency and fair play in our public life, than to waste time picking over the bygone view of such men as John Davies.



Carlisle H. Humelsine



# THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

**Russia and the West in Iran: 1918-1948.** By George Lenczowski. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University Press, 1949. 388 pages. Appendices. Index. \$4.50.

REVIEWED BY ELEANOR WEST

Considering the changes in Iranian policy during the last year, this study of power rivalry is advised for a thorough understanding of the background of Iran. Of course it does not cover the interesting political developments of the last year or so, but it gives insight into Iran's course of action.

This book is built upon two main themes. The theme of western influence in Iran: British, German and American. And the theme of Russian influence. This latter theme received its first impetus when Peter the Great occupied Gilan for a short period. After which Russia has been trying to nibble at Iran ever since, and at times with considerable success. But of chief interest is the intensive study of Russian activities in Iran in recent years and a report on the history of Ja'afar Badku Bayi, better known today as Pischevari. Pischevari helped found the Tudeh party and, also, was the premier of the Azerbaijan government.

Iran is of importance to Russia, aside from oil, according to Lenczowski. The "conquest of Iran is the key to Communist success in the Orient" and they have their attack on the hatred of Britain by countries of the East. He states

Union. The present situation in Iran is being closely watched by all countries of the Middle East. The outcome of United States policy versus that of the Soviet Union will bear upon the success of "democracy versus communism." The Moslem world contains over two hundred million people and it should also be borne in mind that there is a large number of Moslems in the Philippines, not to mention other areas of American interest.

"Russia and the West in Iran" is a complete account of the recent history of Iran. Not only is it well documented, including Russian sources, but the author, who is now Assistant Professor of Political Science at Hamilton College, was Polish Press Attaché in Tehran for three years. For those who are acquainted with Iran this volume gives a sound review of Russian policy in Iran. For those who wonder what business the United States has in Iran Lenczowski gives a concise explanation.

**The Theory and Practice of Communism,** by R. N. Carew Hunt. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1951, 232 pages with index. \$7.50.

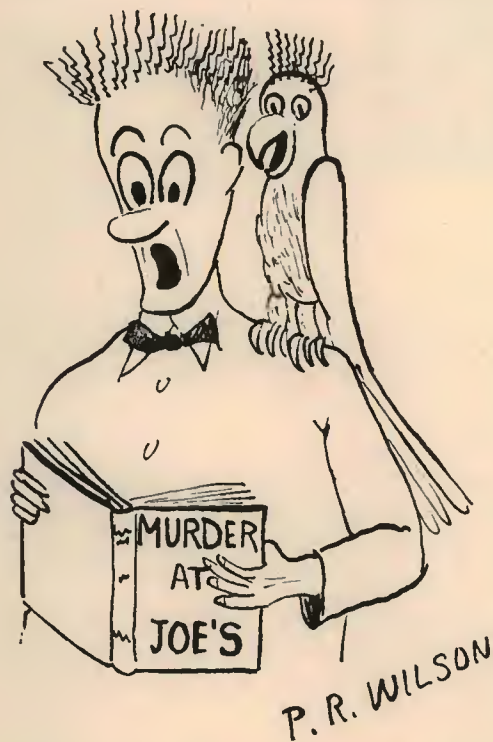
Reviewed by Henry Bardach

Here is a new approach to a better understanding of the dangers of Communism! It is new because it dispenses with the enormous amount of detail that can be found in so many of the books which have appeared on this subject during the past years. It is also good news because it is the most succinct and easily digestible survey of communist theory and practice currently available.

Except for the basic subject matter, Hunt's book has little in common with the wealth of detail of Moore's recent "Soviet Politics—The Dilemma of Power" or the factual accounting of the Congressional Report "The Strategy and Tactics of World Communism." The author has stripped his subject from all considerations of the mechanics of the political and economic institutions in the Soviet sphere; what he gives us is a neat framework that will accord the reader a solid foundation in the underlying theory and the early development of the Marxist movement.

Hunt shows that the fundamental assumption of Soviet ideology is the primacy of the economic factor and that whatever else exists is simply a reflection thereof. "The first and entirely logical step must therefore be to remodel the economic basis of society by the collectivization of all the productive forces which Capitalism has hitherto been exploiting." It follows that the workers should own all productive forces. But Communists know full well that workers are powerless to direct these forces, and thus, in their new planned economy only the Party becomes responsible for directing the factors of production, and since, by a convenient argument, society has been or should be levelled to one single class of "toilers", only one Party is needed to "represent" these toilers.

All members of the Foreign Service Association can now buy books at a discount. For suggestions see page 48.



that this hatred is the "main point of understanding of the peoples of the East and the U.S.S.R."

Certainly Iran today is a point of intense speculation, particularly since the recent rapprochement with the Soviet



In the context of such reasoning Democracy as we know it in the West becomes meaningless; a second party is useless for "if it agrees with the Government it is superfluous and if it does not it is seditious."

The "logic" and philosophy which lies behind this dangerous reasoning is a complicated jungle of thought. "The Theory and Practice of Communism" is a well-organized analysis and a good guide through this jungle. The author, British, educated at Oxford and at present a member of the Council of King's College of the University of London, deserves special praise for this concise contribution to a better comprehension of the most dangerous enemy faced by Western tradition.

**The Navy and the Industrial Mobilization in World War II**, by Robert H. Connery. *Princeton, N. J. Princeton Univ. Press, 1951. 527 pp. \$6.00.*

Reviewed by Dr. Rolfe L. Allen

That in the period between World War I and World War II the phrase, "industrial mobilization," became a household term is well known. What is perhaps not so well known is how little actual effort was applied to this field by the Armed Services and, in particular, the Navy. Prof. Connery has performed a very useful service to the cause of national security by bringing the story of Navy Department participation in industrial mobilization into focus.

Navy traditions and the special circumstances under which American fleet units participated in World War I had apparently convinced a surprising percentage of the Navy's command echelons that the "first line of defense" was always ready for action, and that the supply aspects of combat would involve no more than the intensification of the normal peacetime procurement process. Thus, little effort was made to channel planning energies into the areas of mobilization and war procurement. In this connection it is perhaps significant that even Prof. Connery's study refers to "industrial mobilization" rather than the now commonly accepted "economic mobilization."

The study presents a straightforward account of the evolution of Navy Department handling of material procurement from World War I down to the amended National Security Act. The chapters dealing with the Navy's material organization and the actual naval experiences during World War II are informative and readable. Minor inaccuracies in titles and organization reference do not detract materially from the generally effective writing.

It is to be regretted that the final chapter "If War Comes Again," which should be of the greatest significance, falls somewhat below the standard set by the rest of the work. A well-conceived chronology is appended.

**Not Looked Upon with Favor.** By Velma B. Clark. *Allan Swallow, Denver, 1951. 132 pages. \$2.25.*

Reviewed by MILTON BARALL

An advertising circular coyly describes this book as "a first novel by some unknown who calls herself Velma B. Clark." If your curiosity was aroused, I hope this review will make it unnecessary for you to read this little "chef d'oeuvre," whose publication at this time is probably an attempt to profit from the popular sport of baiting the State Department. Miss Clark, who served without distinction as a clerk in Santiago at the end of World War II, displays her mastery of a variety of techniques of yellow journalism: exaggeration, distortion, innuendo, false accusation, contrived situations, and, of course, "the big lie." The author has been careful to label this work a "novel" and clever enough to criss-cross names and scramble descriptions so

that she can avoid the libel suits which would seem to be indicated.

I have long thought that a novel showing the inside workings of an Embassy, perhaps under the catchy title of "Ambassador," would be of interest to the general public and might help explain the Foreign Service to the American people. Miss Clark's biased triade is not very helpful.

**San Martin**, by J. C. J. Metford, *Philosophical Library, Inc., N. Y., 1950. 148 pages, \$3.75.*

Reviewed by Raymond L. Harrell

This one hundred forty-eight page book flowed from the pen of a Scotsman, who is a lecturer on Hispanic Studies at the University of Glasgow. The introduction is a foreword by Sir Eugene Millington Drake, lately a British Foreign Service Officer, serving in Argentina. The material was compiled from previously published biographies of San Martin, the archives in London and Buenos Aires and the result presented on the hundredth anniversary of the death of the great Liberator.

Mr. Metford offers a comprehensive account of the growth and liberation of Argentina, Chile and Peru. The book should not be missed as an opportunity to review the history of the River Plate Countries. The military career and campaigns of San Martin are thoroughly discussed. The book touches but lightly on the personal life of San Martin and the reader is left to judge him by his actions rather than the impulses and personality that must have played a major role in molding such military genius.

Ample credit is given the English—especially the Scots—for their role in the liberation and one closes the book with greater understanding of the personality of Lord Thomas Cochrane than that of San Martin.

## NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **More About Words** by Margaret S. Ernst (*Price, \$3.00*)

Any information on English words should be welcome by those who use it every day as a Tool of Trade—or should I say—Art, since I presume that diplomacy is an art and not a trade—yet! Useful, interesting, and actually amusing.

2. **The Letters of Theodore Roosevelt** selected and edited by Elting E. Morrison (*Price, \$20.00 for the two-volume set*)

The letters of Roosevelt the First—from 1868 to 1900—two volumes to be followed by six more dynamic behind-the-scenes views of one of our most dynamic presidents, with interesting side lights on the history and politics of America at the eve of Manifest Destiny. You can't afford to miss this one—if you can afford it!

3. **A Mouse Is Born** by Anita Loos (*Price, \$2.50*)

Contemporary Hollywood history about a Film Star who (among other Things) is "expecting" a little Mouse. Cheery, although somewhat vulgar escapist reading for the Silly Season by the author of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes."

4. **Watch Out For The Weather** by Jacqueline Berke and Vivian Wilson (*Price, \$2.95*)

What Weather does to us—a wealth of information interestingly told and based on scientific studies of the effect of weather on human life. Should prove useful in determining what post you wish to go to next, to say nothing of making more interesting, and scientific, that universal and perennial subject of so-called "polite conversation."





by Joan David

## The Journal Speaks Up

Back of the uniformly favorable reaction to the Journal's editorial of last month was one important fact. Footnoting



most of the past smears on the men who work in foreign affairs as well as in other fields of government has been the assurance that "Of course, this doesn't apply to the rank and file. There are individual cases, etc., etc." Meanwhile, the members of rank and file, lacking a catalyst, grumbled cautiously among themselves. They began to get the feeling that the traditional simian trio could stand some modernizing and that its 1951 motto should read "See nothing, hear nothing, say nothing." Through the Journal they have become articulate on this issue. Both the press and the Congress are listening, well aware that no other group of government servants has a similar spokesman and that the views expressed in the Journal may be considered in this instance as representative of hundreds of thousands of government workers who, with their families, represent a sizable proportion of public opinion.

## On Capitol Hill

- On July 23rd, in a speech covering the State Department from the 1790's on, Representative Karl Stefan found occasion to comment that the Department was doing a conscientious job in its loyalty and security program.
- On August 3rd Representative George Meader (R., Michigan) introduced a resolution asking the House Expenditures Committee to make a "penetrating probe" of the State Department.
- On August 6th, former Assistant Secretary of State William Benton called for the expulsion of Joseph R. McCarthy from the Senate on the basis of the sharp censure contained in the report of the investigating subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee which linked Senator McCarthy and his staff to last year's Senatorial campaign in Maryland. Senator McCarthy replied in his usual style, emphasizing Senator Benton's former connection with the Department.

## Personals

JANE MERRELL, widow of Consul Clay Merrell, is now en route to Bern for a Foreign Service assignment as Assistant Protocol Officer. She will be resident in Geneva where she will also fill the long-vacant post of Assistant Conference Officer. We hope she'll be as happy as she is certain to be successful at her new job.

Foreign Service daughter BETTY BECK, whose father WILLIAM H. BECK, recently retired as Consul General at Southampton, has just joined the staff at the Foreign Service Institute. A Wellesley graduate, she finds her new duties at the School of Basic Officer Training suit her perfectly.

DR. BEN M. CHERRINGTON, who was a member of the Department's Division of Cultural Relations in 1938, has

just retired as head of the University of Denver's Social Science Foundation. He had been its director for 25 years.

Our Rome correspondent, OUTERBRIDGE HORSEY, has resigned his Journal duties. We're looking for a volunteer replacement. HICOG correspondents also seem mighty hard to come by. We'd like a few volunteers there, too.

Retired FSO MAURICE DUNLAP has recently joined the editorial staff of the Bible Archaeological Digest, which is published in Long Beach, California. He authors two articles in the latest issue.

When Ambassador WILLARD BEAULAC, home on leave, was visiting COERT DUBOIS at Stonington, Connecticut, he was instructed to get himself sworn in at once as Ambassador to Cuha so that his successor, former Ambassador to



Department of State photo

Mrs. Stanton watches as Secretary of State Dean Acheson congratulates her husband, FSO Willard Quincy Stanton, upon his retirement. Mr. Stanton's last post was as Consul General at Lagos.

Nicaragua CAPUS M. WAYNICK, could be sworn in as Ambassador to Colombia. Mr. duBois rose to the emergency and arranged to have his next-door neighbor, Notary ALICE MARIE administer the oath then and there. Incidentally, Mr. duBois is the author of "Craft I Have Met" in the July issue of *Yachting*. THOMAS E. WHELAN, former state legislator for North Dakota, has been nominated to succeed Mr. Waynick as Ambassador to Nicaragua.

## 3 R's

Now attending the third course in Specialized Consular Training to be given at the Institute are Staff officers ANNA C. GUSTAVS, ELISE A. KIERNAN, EDWIN MOOT, ROBERT RAMSAY, and JAMES TODD.

Additions to the university assignments we announced in the May Journal are: CLARENCE T. BREAUX, ROBERT B. ELWOOD, EDWIN C. RENDALL, JOHN C. FUESS, WILLIAM R. LAIDLAW, WILLIAM F. LEBUS, FRANK E. PINDER, TERRY B. SANDERS, who will study economics at six different universities; JAMES R. RUCHTI, who will study German; WILLIAM F. RYAN, Japanese; BENJAMIN A. FLECK, Hindustani; ALEXANDER R. KEPLER, Chinese; THOMAS F. CONLON, JOHN O.



SUTTER and FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL will all go to Yale to study Indonesian; DAVID KLEIN, KARL SOMMERLATTE, JOHN NEWTON SMITH, PHILIP VALDES and DAVID MARK will study Russian.

Most of the War College appointees have checked in and are busily looking for housing. To the National War College in Washington will go FSOs CHARLES W. ADAIR, JR., DANIEL M. BRADDOCK, PARKER T. HART, FRED W. JANDREY, NAT B. KING, ROBERT M. MCCLINTOCK, BREWSTER H. MORRIS, WILLIAM C. OCKEY, EDWARD E. RICE, LIVINGSTON L. SATTERTHWAITE, and RAY L. THURSTON; Departmental officers WILLIAM H. BRAY, JR., Chief of Program Staff, MDAP; LOUIS E. FRECHTLING, LOUIS J. HALLE, JR., HOWARD C. JOHNSON, JR., JESSE M. MACKNIGHT, CHARLTON OGBURN, JR., WALTER A. RADIUS, and BROMLEY K. SMITH.

WALDEMAR J. GALLMAN, who has been State Department representative at the War College, will be the new Ambassador to South Africa. This year's representative at the college will be EDWARD PAGE, JR.

LAMPTON BERRY will stay for a second year as State De-



Department of State photo

Senator William Benton meets young Van Peterson, one of the recipients of the two \$500 Benton Scholarships which are awarded annually to Foreign Service children. Van will continue his studies at Georgetown University. His father, FSO Avery F. Peterson, is now assigned to the Department in charge of Economic Affairs for the Bureau of Western European Affairs.

partment adviser at the Air War College at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

#### Amalgamation

Applicants for lateral entry under the liberalized Section 517 program will start being called up for examination in the beginning of October. Panels of five Deputy Examiners will be made up from the following list: CLARENCE I. BLAU, Assistant Director for Economic Affairs, Commerce; JULIEN L. BOATMAN, U. S. Extension Service, Agriculture; FREDERICK W. BROWN (retired), Civil Service Commission; FSO's HOMER M. BYINGTON, JR., LOUIS G. DREYFUS, JR., MAXWELL M. HAMILTON, LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT and EDWARD T. WAILES; Departmental officers NORMAN BURNS (NEA), JOSEPH C. GREEN (BEX), LOUIS J. HALLE, JR. (ARA), HARRY C. HAWKINS (FSI), WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, JR. (OEX), GEOFFREY WHITNEY LEWIS (GER), and CROMWELL A. RICHES (BEX); WILLIAM A. EDDY from the American Oil Company; GEORGE W. MOCALHAES of the Westinghouse Electric International Company; J. DOUGLAS ENSMINGER

(OFAR), Agriculture; CHARLES K. MOSER (retired), Commerce; and WAYNE CHATFIELD TAYLOR, ECA.

Applications received as of June 29th are shown below.

| Class Applied For | Department | Applicant is from |       |     | Total |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|-------|-----|-------|
|                   |            | Reserve           | Staff |     |       |
| 1                 | 10         | 6                 | 3     | 19  |       |
| 2                 | 14         | 20                | 21    | 55  |       |
| 3                 | 25         | 18                | 55    | 98  |       |
| 4                 | 20         | 12                | 149   | 181 |       |
| 5                 | 5          | none              | 30    | 35  |       |
| undesignated      | 5          | 4                 | 15    | 24  |       |
| Total             | 79         | 60                | 273   | 412 |       |

By July 31 ten more applications had been received from the Department and 44 additional applicants had filed from the Staff Corps and Reserve combined.

FP, incidentally, plans another (extra) FSO promotion list for the fall, probably in November. With reference to the Journal's recent editorial comment on the plight of Class 5 officers, it can only be said that obviously the largest classes will receive the largest amount of attention by the Selection Boards.

#### Journal Board Changes

The Journal regrets exceedingly that his new duties at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, have made it necessary for FRANK S. HOPKINS to resign from the Board. His articles have been appearing in the Journal fairly regularly since December, 1945. We hope he will continue to write for us in his thoughtful, lucid style.

Replacing Frank on our Board is his former boss, the director of Institute, HARRY C. HAWKINS. Mr. Hawkins has



Harry Hawkins

been in the Foreign Service twice. He left once to take a position in the Department and the second time to "retire" and teach at the Fletcher School at Tufts. He has been Director of the Institute since January, 1950.

Referring to Harry Hawkins in his Memoirs (Vol. I, p. 366), CORDELL HULL wrote:

"Harry Hawkins, who became chief of

the Trade Agreements Division of the department, served with great energy and ability. No one in the entire economic service of the Government, in my opinion, rendered more valuable service than he. Hawkins was a tower of strength to the department throughout the development of the trade agreements, and especially in our negotiations with other countries, which at times were exceedingly difficult."

#### Our Advertisers

The Journal has no new advertisers this month. However, two old friends are in the news this month. The ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY (four times a year in the Journal) has made a movie at the request of King Ibn-Saud of Saudi Arabia to help educate his subjects in water conservation. It is being shown throughout the country in village squares or market places via a mobile projection unit.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC INTERNATIONAL COMPANY (in your Journal every month) will soon start production in its Baltimore plant of sixteen high-frequency radio transmitters which will eventually link the Indian cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Delhi.



# Spain by Osmosis

BY LYNN MILLAR

Having recently spent three and a half years abroad as the wife of a Junior Foreign Service Officer—our first post abroad, I find myself wishing that I had it all to do over again. Despite the fact that I'd asked people who had been stationed there what to expect, carefully studied the post report for answers to my queries about clothing, housing, food, climate, etc., I found I really had little idea of how I would be living or what I would be doing until it began.

Life was more complicated in several ways and less in others. Servants are plentiful and inexpensive, and it was a delight to escape from scrubbing and washing. The distaff role, running a household, planning meals and the ordinary business of living seemed less onerous and more diverting in a foreign tongue. Even decorating and putting the house in order was an adventure, although it took time. Buying nails, for instance, was as involved as a treasure hunt. It took several trips to various shops until I finally was told that my nails were not sold in hardware stores but in the Rastro, Madrid's flea market, where all kinds of tools, nuts, bolts and screws are sold at black market prices.

## *Everything is complex*

Getting odd jobs attended to such as a faucet repaired and the dumb waiter greased every ten days might bring the plumber or the carpenter four days later, or on the other hand they might be fixed by the least expected person. Once when we needed our screens adjusted, I came home to find one of the Mounted Police tinkering with one of the fastenings in our bedroom. He had come for a chat with our cook.

Moving three thousand miles from home brought a quantity of paper work, an angle I hadn't anticipated. The arrival of our furniture in a confusion of machine grease and broken bits meant filling out insurance forms, interviews with the adjuster and five copies of inventory in English and in Spanish. Then there was the food problem. The amount allotted to us in the ration cards was not sufficient and, until a Commissary was inaugurated in the Embassy, most of us borrowed and loaned staples, turning up with the borrowed five pounds of sugar six months later when the food order came.

Living without a drugstore that had all the household drugs and an auto repair shop that could provide a fuel

pump or a fan belt when needed had its trying moments. A letter to England, Tangier or the United States with three to six weeks' delay was usually the only solution.

Before leaving Washington I had attended lectures at the Foreign Service Institute on how a Foreign Service wife is expected to help the wife of the Chief of Mission at social gatherings, and the rudiments of calling and table seating. I learned at the Institute to good advantage that at all official functions the wives appeared ahead of time and stayed until the end, mingling and introducing and endeavoring to ferret out foreigners who did not seem to be attended to. At functions of this kind we were not to consider ourselves guests but hostesses. In Madrid I attended further discussions about protocol at monthly meetings of the wives with the wife of the Chief of Mission presiding. Other subjects such as commissary duties, charity projects and the preparation of a Spanish-American cookbook in which we all had our share were also brought up at this time. We were encouraged to broaden our acquaintance with Spaniards in order to make our representation more effective. Teas were also given at the home of the Chief of Mission each week during the Fall and Winter months at which time five or six of us assisted as hostesses. Each one was assigned a day. This was a most helpful way of meeting wives of members of



Ox-drawn carts in the Picos de Europa in Asturias, northern Spain.



Lynn Millar, attractive wife of FSO John Y. Millar, is happiest with a full schedule. A Vassar graduate, mother of an active three-year-old, she edits the Middle East Institute's monthly Newsletter. Part of last year she worked on the Foreign Service Journal.

other Embassies, Legations, or of the Foreign Office.

It seemed that I was always meeting new people and trying to remember names—long, complicated foreign names. Not until we had been in Madrid four or five months did I begin to discover that the months I spent repeating sounds, vowels and consonants before I was allowed to think about the subjunctive was the best groundwork I could have had in Spain.

I am sure that the big step toward widening my horizon was language. I had already made interesting acquaintances among the English-speaking Spaniards, but it was not until after I had studied Spanish seriously for nine months that



I began to feel less limited and technically equipped to begin to catch the spirit of Spain and an insight into the complexities of the Spanish character and tradition.

Through the language a variety of new contacts and acquaintances were made, and I felt my time was being more profitably spent with Spaniards outside the more restricted group I had known. It was like going behind stage. I found myself in a coterie of bullfighters, art critics, writers, dancers and artists. I was taken to bullfights in small towns, local fiestas and visited caciques, bosses of the towns, who told me of the workings of local politics and customs. We spent the night in a village inn waking at six to the sound of the town crier. We went camping in the Pyrenees or in the Gredos mountains, four hours by car from Madrid. We watched gypsies dance to flamenco music. I remember with delight one town where all the local citizens were dressed in their native costumes. When they saw the car, they announced that they knew it was a new one by the number (of the year) on its license plate.



Saying farewell under a sun-baked archway in Mallorca, Balearic Islands

There stands out in my mind the color and charm of one of the most thought-provoking experiences we had in Spain. It was an evening spent in a tavern in old Madrid, removed from the main-travelled roads, discussing the contradictions and anachronisms in the Spanish character with two others—the most outstanding philosopher of Spain and her most celebrated bullfighter.

From then on it was easy. There were so many opportunities leading to a further understanding of Spain and the facets of Spanish life that I hardly knew what to do first. The illustrated lectures in Spanish on the history of art given by the well-known Spanish art critic, La Fuente

Ferrari, followed by visits to the Prado Museum with individual discussions before each painting provided an excellent background for anyone interested in art. There were innumerable contemporary art exhibits in downtown Madrid, conferences in the Atheneum, and the French Lycee had a varied program of lectures ranging from music to philosophy.

Sports such as tennis, hunting and skiing, I found, were another method of meeting Spaniards who are representative of other segments of Spanish society. Social work was another channel. When I first inquired, the general impression among the Americans was that a foreigner would not be wanted; that Spaniards would prefer that we didn't see the conditions under which their poor lived. I found through visiting two or three of the more unfortunate families once a week with one of the Sisters of the Poor that the Sisters not only didn't resent me but appreciated my interest. The families I spoke with and tried to help were curious to talk with an American and eager to share their problems with me. Working in the dispensary with the Sisters proved the same.

I was invited to visit the free dining halls, the hospitals and nurseries, the schools and nursing homes of the Auxilio Social, a government-run charity organization in which the Falange Party played a leading role. I met the head of the Auxilio Social and she introduced me to other women active in the enterprise. They provided me with all manner of pamphlets and literature. In an interview with one of its founders the details of why it was started, how it had grown, its present-day purpose and wherein lay its faults and drawbacks were carefully explained to me.

The Seccion Feminina, the women's section of the Falange Party headed by Pilar Primo de Rivera, was another facet. I was invited to spend a day at Castilla de la Mota, a castle near Medina del Campo in Castile reconditioned for government use. I saw how and what the leaders of the Seccion Feminina were being taught, sat in on their classes, lunched with some of the members and heard them explain the intent and purpose of the organization. I always found that the mere expression of interest on my part brought forth enthusiasm and an eagerness to have their point of view understood by an American.

#### *For a fuller understanding*

Being transferred to two smaller Consulates during our assignment in Spain was ideal. In Malaga and in Valencia the tempo slowed down considerably and we lived a more normal life for a change, entertaining an occasional American visitor, our consular colleagues or a handful of local Spaniards. We saw at close range how Spaniards lived in provincial towns, how they spent their time, where their interests lay and how they felt and what they knew about Americans and the United States.

I felt there was far more ground uncovered than covered when I left. My only regret is that I didn't start earlier. I've often asked myself since if there is any short cut to finding one's field or fields of interest. I think that there probably isn't. It's a tremendous help when friends give you introductions and ideas and thereby pave the way. But in most cases one has to fend for oneself. Once an opening wedge is made, one contact leads to another. In Spain, language was the tool which enabled me to seek out a diversity of interests that kept me busy until I left. I realize that Spain was perhaps more facile in that respect and that circumstances and possibilities vary widely in the field.

Most important, I did glean a notion about what one can do with one's free time: that, aside from merely being enlightening personally, one can serve a very useful function.



# California Consul

By JEROME KEARFUL

Thomas Oliver Larkin was a born diplomat. From 1832 until California was admitted into the Union, Larkin's tireless efforts both as an individual citizen and as California Consul contributed much to the diplomatic understandings reached between Mexico and the United States.

An illuminating comment of Larkin is recorded by Walter Colton, Chaplain of the USS Congress, in his journal. On July 26, 1846, Colton packed his bags and went ashore to assume office as Alcalde of Monterey. While a guest of Larkin, he commented in his journal. "His (Larkin's) munificence reaches every officer of the squadron, and every functionary in the interest of the flag."

A native of Massachusetts, Larkin migrated to California in 1832. There he sought to better his health and his business interests. Settling in Monterey, then under the Mexican flag, he found that city was no more than a village consisting of a few unimposing streets although it was one of the largest settlements in California at the time. There he established a thriving mercantile and trading business. Within a few years he became known as the most reliable and influential man among the Americans in California.

American settlers in California were few then, yet our commercial and shipping interests were increasing rapidly there. The presence of an American diplomatic officer seemed most desirable.



Monterey, California Customs House in T. O. Larkin's time.

When the question of appointing a consul arose in Washington, the name of Larkin led all others. His provisional appointment was officially declared on May 1, 1842. Geographically, the California Consulate embraced the entire province of California, an area that included large portions of land which is now our western states. Although a vice-consulship was authorized in San Francisco for a brief period, for the most part the entire burden of office, including all diplomatic negotiations with the Mexican Government, revolved around Larkin.

Thomas Larkin did not begin his official duties until nearly two years after appointed, due to the slowness of communications of the day. But for all practical purposes he was our unofficial representative in California for several years before assuming office.

Much of the information concerning the future State of California was gathered by Larkin, who contributed articles to Boston and New York newspapers. His diplomatic capabilities were well exemplified in 1840 when he procured the release of forty Americans imprisoned by the Mexicans for making trouble in California.

In 1842, "Don Tomás," as Larkin was popularly known, was the intermediary in the amicable settlement of the "Commodore Jones" incident.

Commodore Jones, with the American fleet, seized Monterey, under the premature and false impression that war with Mexico had begun. Larkin convinced the Commodore that the reports he had heard were false. He apologized diplomatically to the Mexican governor and then held a grand ball for the Californians and officers and men of the fleet.

## Consular Assignment

Besides his official duties of "attending to the general rights and privileges of Americans residing or traveling in California," Larkin performed a number of other tasks.

As the tension between the United States and Mexico rose before the outbreak of fighting in 1845, Consul Larkin was given an important mission as confidential agent for Secretary of State James Buchanan, later President. A Marine lieutenant was dispatched from Washington to advise Larkin of his mission. The lieutenant was required to memorize and deliver the message verbally. The Secretary of State and other high government officials were convinced that Mexico would be unable to retain its hold on California permanently. They believed that France or England were ready to seize the entire Pacific Coast.

Buchanan instructed Larkin to exert his influence "so that ultimately—if possible, peaceably—California would become a part of the United States." President Polk, Expansionism, and Manifest Destiny were in full swing.

Larkin heartily agreed with Washington, and readily fell in with his duties as confidential agent. He hoped to see California become an independent republic; later a state of the Union, following the pattern that had been set in Texas.

Larkin found supporters for his aim not only among the Americans, but also among the native Californians. With the cooperation of Mexican officials of the Province who inclined to his side, it seemed for a time that he might achieve his goal peacefully. However, when the hot-headed "independents" of northern California began the Bear Flag insurrection, the American consul, along with the impetuous John Charles Frémont, was suspected of complicity. His position became more difficult and his opportunities for negotiation lessened.

The arrival of Commodore Sloat and the American Navy in Monterey harbor July 2, 1846, effectually ended all of Larkin's regular consular duties. Later in the year, when he attempted to reach San Francisco to visit a member of his family who was ill, he was captured and imprisoned. He

Jerome Kearful is the author of "Consul Mohammed Webb," which was in the January, 1950 issue, and "Mr. Gadsden's Purchase," which appeared in January, 1951.



was released in January of the following year, after the defeat of the Californians in the south.

From January 1847, until the termination of his post, Larkin's official duties consisted solely of making reports of political and economic conditions in California. Little was known of California in the East, and his detailed information proved of great value to the government and the nation. Among his reports was one of the discovery of gold in 1848.

In the official notice to Larkin of the termination of his consulate, Secretary Buchanan said, "It gives me pleasure to reiterate the expressions of approbation of your services contained in my former letters."

In 1850, Larkin and his family returned East. But his heart was in California and in 1853 the Larkins settled in San Francisco. Here the former American Consul in California died in 1859 at the age of fifty-six. His death was lamented not only by his American associates, but by his native California friends.

### ALERT FOREIGN SERVICE REPORTING

(An extract from *Tito and Goliath*, by Hamilton Fish Armstrong, pp. 88-90. Macmillan, New York, 1951.)

In dictatorial governments the hidden strains and pressures are so enormous that what on the surface seem trifling events may reflect shifts of weight or changes of direction at the very seat of power. Perhaps outsiders might have been more alert, while the great events just described were in the making, to the possibility that the smooth surface of Communist discipline and the synchronized voices of Communist propaganda concealed cracks and discord. In Moscow, foreign diplomats apparently did not suspect that Stalin's relations with Tito were near the breaking point in the spring of 1948 or that the Kremlin was in correspondence with trusted members of the Cominform looking to his dismissal and destruction. In Belgrade, however, the American Embassy got wind of the fact that something was wrong and reported its suspicions to the State Department on June 18.

The alert American observers who predicted what would happen two weeks before the news became public worked from stray facts and keen "hunches."<sup>1</sup> They noted, for instance, that on May 25 Tito failed to receive the congratulatory birthday message which had come from Stalin in previous years. They watched a difference of opinion develop between the Soviet and Yugoslav Governments as to where the Danube Conference was to be held in the summer. Originally Belgrade had been scheduled to act as host, but at the end of May Moscow decided that some other site would be more suitable. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Mr. Simich, reluctantly agreed, and so informed the foreign diplomats. However, he was preemptorily overruled by his superiors, already feuding secretly with Moscow, and had to call back the Americans and others with whom he had talked to tell them that his government now insisted that the Soviets stick to the original plan. The issue might not seem tremendously important, although to abandon Belgrade for some other city "with better facilities" would have been a blow to Yugoslav pride. The way in which the Yugoslav position was altered, nevertheless,

<sup>1</sup>Several members of the Embassy staff contributed to the report, which was prepared by R. Borden Reams, chargé d'affaires, in the absence of Ambassador Cavendish Cannon. Among them were Norman C. Stines, Alex N. Dragnich and Charles G. Stefan. Details given here do not come from the persons directly involved.

indicated that the decision to oppose Moscow came from the top. Another straw in the wind was the fact that the Soviet press had lately begun to give less full and less eulogistic coverage to Yugoslav affairs. Further, an article by Pijade in *Borba* on June 12 defended the relationship of the Communist Party and the People's Front so vigorously as to suggest that it must have been subjected to severe criticism somewhere—and where but in Moscow? The issue of the Cominform journal for June 15 provided further grounds for speculation, for the leading article on page one delivered a sharp attack against any Communist "who persists in refusing to recognize his mistakes and who in the fog of eulogy and exaggerated self-praise fails to see serious shortcomings in his work." Since the French and Italian Communist leaders were pointedly excepted, this could be read to indicate that something spectacular was impending in Party circles in Eastern Europe. Who, in that area, could be objects of Stalin's displeasure? Probably only Tito or Dimitrov, or both. The Pijade article had suggested that Party tactics were being debated, but the Cominform article opened up the possibility that the subject was much more substantial when it said: "A non-Marxist attitude toward criticism and self-criticism is often the outcome of conceit and at times of a non-understanding of the role of self-criticism, a vital method in Party work, (and of) the desire to restrict criticism, to stifle it, to take measures against those who make serious critical remarks." Two of Tito's former ministers, Hebrang and Zhujovich, had been in jail since April. Were they the critics whose criticisms were being stifled? As if to confirm suspicions that some showdown might be impending, Tito proceeded to overhaul Party organs and consolidate his hold on the foreign office and above all on the army.

These accumulated reasons for supposing that real and serious differences of opinion had arisen between Tito and the Kremlin were laughed off by the American Embassy in Moscow, where naturally enough, the sense of Russian omnipotence was so strong that the idea of one of Stalin's satraps daring to defy him seemed ridiculous. Nor does the State Department seem to have been impressed by the cable from Belgrade. It nevertheless remains, I think, a model of diplomatic reporting. It assembled bits of information the significance of which would have escaped notice if considered separately, and on the basis of collective evidence ventured predictions which in the event were justified at every point.

### THE BATTLE OF WIRELESS ROAD (from page 22)

Margie remarks, "What a day this promises to be." It is discouraging!

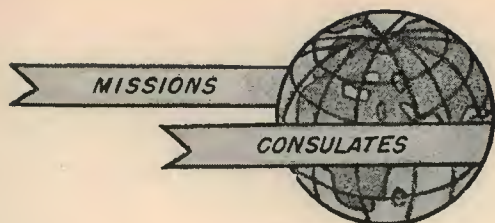
5:15 A.M. Firing stops abruptly. Everything still as death around here. Think I'll shave and take a bath.

6:30 A.M. Soldiers are all around the house, more are entering the compound from north center. This is the first time armed men have come inside. Wonder if they're going to search us for snipers or something. No—they're using the house for protection. They are moving on Wireless Station.

6:35 A.M. Well disciplined men continue to move cautiously across our compound and out the south side. They make short runs and take cover. One is crouched beneath my bathroom window. I can't resist saying "Good Morning."

(Continued on page 64)





## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

*Is a University Assignment  
Next on your Agenda? Read*

### *Letter From New England*

BY ANNE DORR

The New England Foreign Service Chapter is divided between Harvard University and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. At Harvard **James A. Garvey** and **Malcolm Toon** are assigned to Russian area studies, **Frederic H. Behr, Jr.**, **Findley Burns, Jr.**, **Charles E. Hulick**, **Daniel W. Montenegro**, and **James S. Sutterlin**, to the German area program; **Stephen C. Brown** and **Edward N. McCully** are investigating economics and **Thomas W. McIlheney** is pursuing both the German and economics program.

At the Fletcher School where **Harry C. Hawkins**, now Director of the Foreign Service Institute, taught commercial policy in 1948-49, **Robert J. Dorr** and **Donald L. Woolf** are studying economics. **Minister James H. Keeley, Jr.**, is assigned there as a professor, and has become known not only for his course in practical diplomacy but also for his collection of colorful anecdotes reflecting his varied Foreign Service career. The men assigned to economics compare, of course, the relative merits of Harvard with several thousand students in its graduate schools and many world famous professors and of Fletcher with fifty students and opportunities for close classroom and social relationships with professors and students. The Fletcher School is particularly interesting to Foreign Service officers because about forty per cent of its students take the Foreign Service examinations. Its atmosphere of alert, idealistic young men and women studying earnestly to participate in the Foreign Service renews the older officers' enthusiasm, which may have been dulled by the practical difficulties met working abroad and moving from post to post.

Last September, along with the great influx of students coming into the Harvard area, the Foreign Service officer assigned here faced his first big problem—housing. The rental allowance which had buttressed his comparatively low salary was gone; per diem was paid as if the officer was assigned to Washington, D. C., (which meant no reimbursement for transportation costs to the university) but only for a month. His contemporaries, settled in the community, were buying houses or over a period of time had been able to find reasonable rentals. The returning officer, usually in class five, who had to find housing for himself and his family in the September rush had only two choices: spending a disproportionate amount on rent or crowding his family into a small, undesirable apartment. For the bachelors, housing, of course, was less of a problem.

All the men had difficulty studying again after an average absence of ten years from school. With no telephones ringing, no visitors waiting, no telegrams from Washington needing immediate answers, the man accustomed to office pressure experienced a let-down feeling, in some cases a

feeling of being out of things, especially when the Korean war reverses brought headlines of manpower shortages. Not to discourage those FSOs contemplating returning to school, I must add that this phase of adjustment passes quickly.

The FSO soon discusses theoretical economic problems with as much gusto as the ivory tower habitué, but with more emphasis on their relations to current world affairs. The FSO 5 feels that his work experience is valuable in orienting his studies, while the FSO 3 thinks that his university experience would have been of greater value ten years earlier in his career. Confronted by so many courses that interest him, the FSO has the problem of limiting the number of his classes. The temptation is to audit too many courses not leaving enough time for study. One man stimulated by the thought-provoking atmosphere remarked that his big problem was avoiding all the fascinating (non-technical) books in Harvard's Lamont Library that he had been wanting to read for years while stationed in small posts with little or no library facilities.



On the steps of the Littauer School of Public Administration at Harvard are, l. to r., 1st row: Stephen C. Brown, Edward N. McCully, James S. Sutterlin, Frederic H. Behr, Jr. 2nd row: Thomas W. McIlheney, Daniel W. Montenegro, and Malcolm Toon. Top row: Robert J. Dorr and James H. Garvey.

The officers assigned to the economic program have been fortunate in receiving training at the Boston field office of the Department of Commerce. In addition to studying the activities of the field office in regard to foreign trade, the group has visited several manufacturing concerns doing a large export business.

Once the FSO at school who has found a house and adapted himself to studying balances his budget, he starts to enjoy the advantages of life in New England. For the family which has been using powdered milk and canned foods in some small, unhealthy post, the variety of fresh foods in the super markets is to the wife what his first real Christmas tree is to the child who has spent all his Christmases south of the Equator. For those who have not seen a stage production since their last leave in the States, Boston, with its try-outs, as Christopher Fry's "The Lady's Not for Burning," Gertrude Lawrence in Rodgers and Hammerstein's new musical, "The King and I," and touring companies bringing such Broadway hits as "The Consul" and "The Death of a Salesman," and the Brattle Theater in Cambridge,



doing for example, "King Henry IV, Part II," are like one long leave.

The lectures at the universities add to the feeling of intellectual activity which the FSO, particularly the one coming from a small, isolated post, enjoys. Students at Fletcher recently heard **Francis Wilcox** discuss the role of Congress in the conduct of foreign affairs, **Senator Henry Cabot Lodge** on American foreign policy, and Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, **Willard Thorpe**, on economic problems confronting the State Department today. FSOs **Arthur B. Emmons** and **Oliiver E. Clubb** spoke on Korea and China, respectively, areas in which they had served. **Frank S. Hopkins** of the Foreign Service Institute was another of the visiting speakers from Washington.

FSOs, busy with research papers, have not had time to participate much in community affairs, except for occasional speeches. There are various opportunities for officers to polish their public speaking. One FSO spoke on the Point Four Program at the Brookline High School under the sponsorship of the Quakers and on the work of a Foreign Service officer to the Foreign Trade Club of Boston College; another discussed the Department's in-service training program at a meeting of the International Affairs Club of Wheaton College. On the basis of some substitute teaching in international relations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology one of the FSOs recommended teaching in foreign affairs as a valuable part of an FSO's university training.

New England is a new area to most of the Foreign Service people assigned here in accord with the Institute's policy of trying to familiarize them with as much of their country as possible. On comparing notes, some of them discovered they had visited the same places—Plymouth Rock with the story of the Pilgrims, the old North Church in Boston with its story of the lanterns hung to warn Paul Revere of the coming of the British; Lexington, Concord, Salem. They had tried to make these historic places part of the background of their children, who for the most part know relatively little of their country. Being able to have their children study in American schools and renew ties with family and friends in the States is also significant for the FSO.

Three of the officers here have had their children born in the United States. Mesdames Brown, McNully, and McIlhenny took advantage of U. S. maternity hospitals this year. The Charles Hulicks feel fortunate to have had time in the States in which to adopt a daughter. Another vital statistic is the wedding planned for June of James Sutterlin and Betty Berven of the Department of State. On the debit side, one bachelor officer lamented having to count finding a wife in the U. S. as an uncompleted project.

How do Foreign Service wives react to life in the United States at school after life abroad? Most of them miss the servants usually enjoyed abroad, but one wife maintained she would rather wash her own dishes in the States than live elsewhere with two servants when the others were bewailing the "jewels" they'd left behind. The freedom from obligatory social affairs and the increased cultural opportunities are especially enjoyed by the wives. Two of them with school age children have gone to school themselves—one to the Berlitz School to study Spanish and the other to Tufts College. One wife in addition to doing volunteer work at New England's Home for Little Wanderers took Harvard Extension evening courses, including German, as her husband expects to be assigned to Germany. Another studied oil painting at the Baker School.

After adjusting to a servantless world, the Foreign Service wife usually soon notices the sweet, young girls in her husband's classes and realizes abruptly that she is no longer the young girl of her college years. However, she realizes that

the ten years that have taken away that bright, young look are the ones that have brought the work experience that enable her and her husband to profit more from his university year than an undergraduate would.

In spite of monthly budgetary struggles with rising U. S. prices and occasional laments for servants remembered-as-perfect, the general feeling of the Foreign Service people at school in New England is "It's a wonderful opportunity that we wouldn't want to miss."

## A GLIMPSE INTO YUGOSLAVIA

I never thought I'd have an opportunity to stroll down the main street of a Yugoslav village at midday without passport, visa or any other identification. The chance to do this came last Spring, however, when I attended a ceremony in the small border town of Gevgeli, Yugoslavia, marking the arrival of the first shipment of American wheat for drought-stricken Yugoslavia to pass through the port of Salonika and along part of the Greek section of the famed Simplon-Orient Express railway (Paris to Istanbul).

Top dignitaries on hand to greet the first puffing freight train as it crossed the Greek frontier and a few minutes later pulled into Gevgeli included our Ambassador **George**

Americans who took the trip on the *automotrisse* from Salonika, l. to r.: Drew Pearson, Consul General Glenn Abbey, VC Stuart Campbell, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Moore (American businessman), and PAO Arthur H. Hopkins, Jr.



**Allen** down from Belgrade and **Glenn Abbey**, our Consul General in Salonika. The Greek delegation, 60 strong including important Greek officials and the press, sped to Gevgeli in a sparkling, new, pastel-green, chrome-lined *automotrisse* made in Paris. It reached the Greek-Yugoslav frontier about 90 minutes after leaving Salonika. This border has been no imaginary line of demarcation. No less than eight parallel strands of barbed wire form a thick belt slashing the rolling country which divides the two nations and regularly-spaced, red-roofed, yellow-walled Yugoslav guard houses dot the hills in even lines.

The *automotrisse* from Greece glided into Gevgeli Station around 11 a.m. and the passengers were greeted with relief by the delegations from Belgrade which had arrived at the frontier station at 4 a.m. There were numerous introductions and much picture taking, and then the long train loaded with American flour pulled into the station. The doors of one freight car (labelled "40 men 8 horses") were opened, a bag of flour was dumped upon the ground, the officials gathered around it, and the ceremony began.

The Yugoslav Under Secretary of Foreign Trade read his speech after which Ambassador Allen spoke briefly and forcefully. The final speaker was **Leonidas Iassionides**, the Minister Governor General of Northern Greece, who threw his head back and delivered a booming oration in the best Greek manner, and then immediately translated his own speech into flowery English. Mr. Iassionides spoke highly of American generosity and said that **Mr. Churchill** was so right in a speech he made during the last war when



he said that America is "the arsenal and the larder of the democracies and the free peoples."

In less than fifteen minutes the ceremony was concluded, and, while many others repaired to a Yugoslav dinner to sip beer and *slivovitz*, my wife and I took the opportunity to stroll through Gevgeli. The main street, built years ago in the days under the Turks, was cobbled in an attractive design. The stone houses and shops looked much like those in Greek villages. There were a few rather shabbily-dressed people going about their business and quite a number of smartly-clad, grey-uniformed soldiers wearing high black boots were strolling about. Also conspicuous were a number of police in light blue uniforms, similar except for the color to those worn by the soldiers. Tito's picture was in all the shops, bookstores, and restaurants, but there was a complete lack of flags, large posters or slogans.



Mrs. George Allen shakes hands with Minister Governor General of Northern Greece Ilassionides. Consul General Glenn Abbey (in black hat) watches as Ambassador Allen makes the introduction.

We walked a mile, almost to the end of the cobbled street, and did not see one automobile. There were two extremely dilapidated old khaki trucks parked on side streets and one noisy motor bike rattled past; the only other means of transportation was old farm wagons. There didn't seem to be much for sale in most of the shops we looked into; the most impressive array of consumer goods were in piles of mattresses in one shop and a lot of black shoes for sale in another. We passed one public bakery in which there were five loaves of square, almost flat, dark corn bread, which was the only food we saw. Other shops along the street were two book stores, two bare restaurants without customers, a couple of tailor shops and one radio shop with three tiny radios in its window. The people we passed looked at us silently but with great curiosity, although a few teenage boys whistled at my wife.

Upon returning to the station we found the delegation from Greece shaking hands with and bidding good-by to Ambassador Allen and then clambering into the new *automotrisse*. Soon we were speeding back to Salonika.

*Arthur H. Hopkins, Jr.*

## SEVILLE

Since the resumption of full diplomatic relations with Spain, Ambassador Stanton Griffis has made two visits to Seville. The first was only a few hours after he landed at Cádiz on February 19. His first night on Spanish soil was spent in Seville, and while here he was the guest of honor at a reception in the Consulate, attended by American residents and heads of American firms.

In May, during the annual spring Feria, the Ambassador returned to Seville for his first official visit, at which time

he exchanged calls with the Captain General, Civil Governor, and Mayor. He also met over 200 of Seville's leading citizens at a large Consulate reception in his honor. He and his party were also entertained at the Captain General's "caseta" in the Feria and in the official box of the Hermano Mayor of the Real Maestranza de Seville at a gala bullfight.

The Feria was further enlivened by the performance of nine American thunderjet planes from the United States base at Wiesbaden, Germany, which spent three days here and made a number of formation and stunt flights over the city.

Many members of the staff of the Embassy at Madrid as well as visitors from foreign service posts throughout Europe spent either Holy Week or Feria in Seville. Ambassador James Clement Dunn from Rome was a guest during Holy Week.

The appearance of the Government-owned residence and office building has been further enhanced by the construction of a handsome flagpole near the front gate. The new pole was officially inaugurated at a special ceremony held June 14 (Flag Day) attended by all members of the staff and of the American colony. Edmund Dumas, 12-year old son of Vice Consul Henry E. Dumas, recited the "Pledge to the Flag." Following the ceremony, Consul and Mrs. Robert E. Wilson gave a farewell party for Mr. and Mrs. Dumas, who are about to depart on home leave.

*Robert E. Wilson*

## MADRID

A USIE conference bringing together American staff members from all over Spain was held in Madrid, May 16-18, under the chairmanship of PAO DORSEY G. FISHER, Madrid. Two sessions were held daily during the three days, each session devoted to a specific phase of the USIE program.

The meeting was called to coincide with the arrival in Madrid of two new staff members assigned to Spanish positions. They are MISS DOROTHEA HYLE, who will be librarian in Barcelona, and LLOYD WILKINS, PAO for Valencia. Two other new members of the USIE staff in Spain were able to make the acquaintance of their colleagues at the meeting. They are HOYT N. WARE, Information Officer, and ROBERT



Left to right, first row: Terry B. Sanders, Public Affairs Officer, Barcelona; Hoyt Ware, Information Officer, Madrid; Robert W. Ades, PAO, Sevilla; Miss Dorothea Hyle, Librarian, Barcelona; The Ambassador; Dorsey G. Fisher, PAO, Madrid; Leon L. Cowles, Consul General, Madrid; Robert D. Smith, Motion Picture Officer, Madrid. Back row: Earle O. Titus, Cultural Attache, Madrid; William C. Haygood, Librarian, Madrid; Miss Janie K. Clark, Secretary, Madrid; Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Cultural Assistant, Madrid; Francis T. Underhill, PAO, Bilbao; and Lloyd Wilkins, PAO, Valencia.

*(Continued from page 46)*



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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 44)

D. SMITH, Motion Picture Officer, both of whom are stationed in Madrid.

The meeting was opened with an informal talk by AMBASSADOR STANTON GRIFFIS. CONSUL GENERAL LEON L. COWLES also spoke at the opening session. Each staff member was heard from during the meeting and plans were drafted for closer coordination of the USIE operation throughout the country.

Included in the social activities were a bullfight, two cocktail parties and a tea for the wives of staff members.

### ZURICH

Friends of Minister and Mrs. John Carter Vincent were given an opportunity to say farewell at a party given by Consul General and Mrs. C. Porter Kuykendall on April 26. The Minister and Mrs. Vincent will leave Bern shortly for their new assignment at Tangier. The occasion was enhanced by the presence of a number of people from other posts in Switzerland, including Mr. and Mrs. R. Borden Reams, the Paul G. Minnemans, the James Byrnes, and the Laurence Daymonts from Bern, and Mr. and Mrs. John Lehrs from Basel.

Mr. Morris N. Hughes passed through Zurich April 11 on his way to Reykjavik, where he will serve as Counselor of Legation. Another visitor was Dr. Fritz Franchiger, Associate Professor of Linguistics in the Foreign Service Institute, who inspected the Consulate General's German language class. Consul Arnlioth Heltberg of Belgrade was here on April 2, and Mr. Arthur G. Stevens, Executive Director of the Bureau of European Affairs, paid us a quick call during his trip around Europe. We also have had the pleasure of meeting Vice Consul and Mrs. James M. O'Grady and Vice Consul John T. Wheelock, newly assigned to the Basel Consulate.

Some of the gaping holes in the staff have been filled by the arrival of Consul Clyde Clark, who now heads the Commercial Section, supported socially by his charming wife and twin daughters; Vice Consul Sam Brown (a bachelor!) on temporary duty from Frankfurt during VC Betty Morley's absence on home leave; Miss Adeline Spencer, recently transferred from Stuttgart to assist in the Citizenship Section; and Vice Consul Roger Brewin (another bachelor!!). Things are looking up at this post.

*Eleanor R. Borrowdale*

### CAIRO

This past month did not see any more 25th Anniversaries as Chief of Mission but the Ambassador did make a trip to Upper Egypt which was "out of this world." Bob Simpson, Mrs. Sparks and I went along, and it was truly a delightful experience.

The trip was made at the invitation of the Egyptian Government and started on Sunday evening, April 1, when we left Cairo by train for Asswan. At Asswan we visited the great dam (third largest in the world), the antiquities on Elephantine Island, and the magnificent gardens of King's Island. On Wednesday morning we started down the Nile (the only time in my life that I have gone "down north") in an extremely comfortable houseboat made available by our host, the thoughtful Minister of Public Works of the Government of Egypt. A short morning's ride brought us to Kom Ombo where we visited the temple built by the various Ptolemies, had a luxurious luncheon catered all the way from Cairo, and went through an interesting but very hot sugar factory. On Wednesday night, April 4, we slept on the houseboat in order to be ready for an early start on Thursday morning on down the Nile. Thursday we made it

as far as Edfu where the most complete temple still standing in Egypt is found.

After a thorough tour of this temple and of the irrigation power plant just beside the river, we boarded the train at



Ambassador Caffery and 1st Secretary Joseph Sparks aboard the houseboat of the Minister of Public Works at Kom Ombo on the Nile, April, 1951.

Edfu and showed up in Cairo again on Friday morning. Consul Gordon Mattison, Principle Economic Officer Randy Williams, and Administrative Officer Harvey Buffalo were on hand to see us in just as they had been to see us out on April 1,

In strict accordance with the time-honored "Caffery tradition" we had walked miles and miles through the history of the past, present and future. They had been crowded but interesting days which we will not forget for a long time.

*Joseph S. Sparks*

### TAIPEI

Few Foreign Service posts today can boast, if indeed "boast" is the word, of such a varied existence as Embassy Taipei. In the space of slightly more than a year, Taipei literally has had its ups-and-downs.

Back in December 1949, as a Consulate General, Taipei was our only office in China, unless exception is made for our Consulate General in British Hong Kong. When, early in 1950, all dependents and female employees were put under evacuation orders, and either returned to the United States or transferred to other more stable posts, the staff was reduced to skeleton size.

June 27, 1950, marked the beginning of the upsurge of Taipei's fortunes; it was on that day that President Truman despatched part of the Seventh Fleet to the Formosa Straits in a move to underwrite the security of this strategic island. In August Mr. K. L. Rankin, a Career Minister, arrived from Hong Kong, where he had been Consul General, to assume charge as Minister and Chargé d'Affaires a.i. FSO Robert C. Strong, the former Chargé, left for the United States for a well-deserved home leave and a tour in CA in the Department. In August the Taipei office was formally designated as our Embassy to China. Mr. Rankin, meantime, has been in Taipei continuously, with the exception of a short period of consultation in Washington the latter part of February and the beginning of March.

Up to the time Mr. Rankin became Chief of Mission, the personnel set-up had remained virtually unchanged several months—an unusual situation in the Foreign Service today. The only new arrivals were Code Clerk Preston Bowling, since transferred to Seoul; FSS Charles Blattner, who relieved Pat McCarthy when the latter was transferred to Djakarta; and FSO Alfred Jenkins, who came from Hong Kong with Mr. Rankin. September, however, was the real turning point—when expansion of the staff began in earnest. FSS John Perry arrived, followed shortly after by FSS

*(Continued on page 48)*





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Thomas Hyatt, who resigned a few weeks later. FSS Dorothy Stetson arrived in November, thus becoming the first woman clerk to be assigned to Taipei after the ban on female employees and dependents was lifted. Seoul evacuees Norman Abramson and Ruth Krueger were detailed to Taipei as Disbursing Officer and Librarian, respectively, later to become regular staff members. FSS Owen L. Dawson, loaned to ECA-China following his evacuation from Seoul, came to the Embassy as Counselor. Code Clerk Lavon Mincey, who had served previously at Canton, Nanking and Taipei, returned, only to resign a few months later when her husband, Marine Corps Sergeant Andrew Mincey of the Naval Attaché's staff, was ordered back to the United States for duty. FSS Jack Cochran served a few months as Cultural Attaché and then was ordered back to the Department.

Since the beginning of 1951, new arrivals have included Second Secretary and Political Officer Robert W. Rinden; PAO W. Henry Lawrence, Jr., transferred from Singapore and now on home leave; Administrative Officer W. A. Olson; and Code Clerk Paul Vohs. The USIS staff has been augmented by Clerk Frances Wilson, Radio Specialist Frederic Fisher, and FSR Dunning Idle, Acting PAO, who arrived from Medan.

Departures, fortunately, were fewer than arrivals. FSO David Osborn left for home leave and advanced training in the Department; he is now Principal Officer at Sapporo. FSO Kingdon Swayne was transferred to Hong Kong and has left since on home leave.

Meantime, the staffs of the service attachés, as well as ECA, have increased considerably, and our American official family passed the 100 mark in due course. On May 1, Major

General William C. Chase arrived to head the newly-formed MAAG to Formosa.

The size of the local press corps has increased proportionately with the news value of Formosa. Both the United Press and the Associated Press maintain offices here, and many newspapers and other publications have stationed correspondents in Taipei for varying lengths of time. Among them have been *Time*, *Life*, *New York Times*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *Chicago Tribune*, Reuters, Agence France Presse, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Scripps-Howard Newspapers and the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

The resident diplomatic corps in Taipei still is comparatively small, consisting of the Embassies of France and Korea, the Legations of the Philippines, Panama and Venezuela, and the British Consulate, which operates as usual despite the recognition of Peiping by the United Kingdom.

Keeping pace with the times, the Embassy office building currently is receiving a much-needed face-lifting, accompanied by the demolition of various unsightly outbuildings which have long constituted a fire hazard.

All things considered, life in Taipei is anything but dull. The Embassy staff works long and hard. The controversial position of Formosa in the world today, as well as the general situation in the Far East, makes such a workload inevitable. No one complains, however, which must be an indication that Taipei is one of the more interesting posts in the world today.

Charles H. Blattner

## BRUSSELS

Ambassador Robert Murphy is back after a brief visit in Washington, during which he was present at Blair House (Continued on page 50)

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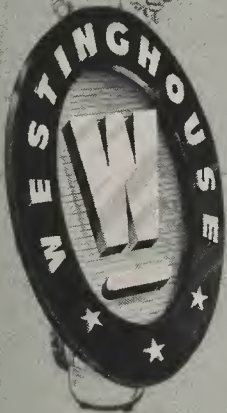
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when the President gave a luncheon in honor of M. Pholien, Prime Minister of Belgium, who was on an unofficial visit to the States.

Mrs. Hugh Millard left April 5 on the America for a visit to the States. Mr. Millard, Counselor of the Embassy will return on leave to the U. S. on May 17.

Robert McClintock, first secretary, is on temporary duty for a month at Frankfurt, as a member of the board to select personnel for the State Department from the civilian employees of HICOG.

Patten Allen is settled again in Brussels, after dividing his time the last six months between Brussels and the Torquay tariff reduction conference.

Mrs. Mimi Wagner, an American living in Brussels, was added to the staff as a clerk in January. Helen McMaster was assigned here from Washington, got married in Paris en rout, and arrived in Brussels in March as Mrs. Hester. Her husband is a student at the University of Brussels under the GI Bill.

Expected April 23 at Le Havre are three new arrivals for the Brussels Embassy: Miss Ellen Brugger, clerk for the Department, to work in the personnel section; Miss Rita Walsh, clerk, for the Economic Section; Mr. Ogletree, from Manila, to work in General Services.

Recent arrivals include: Miss Ann Pomeroy, consular assistant, from the Department in April; Ernst Conrath, mail clerk from Washington in February; Joanne Di Filippo, clerk from the Department in February; Viola Johnson, Assistant Disbursing Officer, arrived in February from Washington; Mary Williams, clerk from Tangier after home leave in the States.

Not previously reported are several who have been in Brussels for some months: Miss Celeste Clinkscales, Vice Consul; Miss Madeline Davis, Code Clerk, Mr. Frank McGary, clerk; Miss Maryette Rauschert, clerk, from Nicaragua; Mr. Charles Shepherd, messenger, from Prague, after a brief period in Budapest; Miss Elsa Underdahl, clerk; Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Prohme, press attaché, from Greece, via home leave.

Welcomed back after home leave, are Mrs. Alice Rogers Hager, Public Affairs Officer, Mr. and Mrs. William Dale (and son William) Treasury attaché.

Mr. and Mrs. James Blake, (and son Stephen), Economic Assistant, have returned after several months at home while he was following a course at the Department of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dubois and Mr. Mike Ucciferro are now at home on leave. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kautsky and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Senden have plans for home leave in May. Dickens Windley will be following in June.

In addition to lots of arrivals, and returns, Brussels has bid goodbye to a number of old friends. In the Fall of 1950, Virginia Mekkes resigned and returned to her home state of Oregon. Frank Howie was transferred temporarily to Hong Kong. Helen Forbes and Eleanor Foote returned to the Department. Mary Anne Derry was transferred to Istanbul. Mary Boggs was sent to Luxembourg. Mildred McGill went to England to marry Mr. Innocents, November 7, 1950, and they are now in Baghdad. Vincent Truel transferred to ECA in Athens in December. Evelyn Blue left in December for Guatemala City. Steve Skramko was transferred to Belgrade in February. Mr. and Mrs. Gerritt Heyneker (she was Mary Skalecki) transferred to Calcutta in February, where he is now Administrative Officer. Elaine Smith is en route to Tehran after home leave. Veva Jelinek is expected to leave in April to go to the new consulate at Bari.

Mrs. Eric Kocher

(Continued on page 53)





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## BERN

May 2, 1951

Last night the staff of the American Legation in Bern said good bye to **Minister and Mrs. Vincent** with a party that made the rafters ring. Such a testimonial to a chief of mission by the entire staff of the Legation has rarely occurred in the history of the Foreign Service. **Dr. Paul Minneman**, economic counselor, presented Minister and Mrs. Vincent with a silver pitcher which was immediately filled with martinis and passed among the crowd.

What made this party such an extraordinary affair was the entertainment under the direction of **Mrs. James Byrne**, with an assist by the wife of the First Secretary, **Mrs. Charles Owsley**. **Edmond**, Swiss chauffeur, who has driven the Vincents 60,000 km. without an accident, appeared in the crowd dressed in the garb of a native of Tangier, which will be the Vincents' new post. The program, me'd by **Colonel Mike Williams**, started with a group of Swiss employees of the USIE office dressed in authentic Swiss costumes who, under the direction of a bear, cantonal symbol of Bern, sang a group of Swiss songs. The bear presented his bunch of carrots to Mrs. Vincent at the conclusion of the act.

Next on the program were the Flora-dora girls, **Mrs. Morris Hughes** (wife of the Counsellor), **Mrs. Jean**



The Floradora girls, l. to r.: Mrs. Jean Brennan, Mrs. Kurt Fehlmann, Mrs. Morris Hughes and Mrs. Donald Dunham.

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**Brennan**, (Economic Section), **Mrs. Kurt Fehlmann** (Accounting Section), accompanied by **Mrs. Donald Dunham** (wife of PAO), in their song "When Francis Dances with Me." At the end of the first chorus, the heroine of the song portrayed by **Mrs. Charles Pottenger** (wife of Air Attaché) appeared dressed in a fetching costume complete with slit in the skirt of a slinky jersey dress, covered by a white ostrich feather cape and topped with a tremendous hat on which a dove was riding. "Francis," Mr. Norman Demers, (code clerk) then arrived on the scene complete with tux several sizes too small, derby, and corona corona.

The last act was a barber shop quartet, **FSO Douglas Henderson**, **FSO Charles Owsley**, **FSS Jerry Schlutz**, **FSS Lloyd Jonnes**, **FSS Wesley Carlson** (pianist) dressed in the era of the 1900's to sing "Say Au Revoir, but not Goodbye." The entire crowd spontaneously started singing and dancing, and the party which was scheduled to run from 6 to 8 finally broke up at 10.

LYN JONNES

### LATEST FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

| NAME                   | POST FROM      | POST TO        | TITLE                                      |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Andersen, Catherine    | Copenhagen     | Ottawa         | FSS  |
| Barrett, Raymond J.    | Mexico City    | Managua        | Pol. Off. 3rd. Sec. VC                     |
| Biebers, Carl J.       | Rio de Janeiro | Dept.          | FSSO                                       |
| Brown, Robert S.       | Dept.          | Fukuoka        | FSS  |
| Bushwaller, William J. | Dept. Commerce | Rio de Janeiro | Ec. Asst., Asst., Att.                     |
| Byrne, James M.        | Bern           | Dept.          | FSO  |
| Calder, Donald B.      | Brussels       | Damascus       | Pol. Off.                                  |
| Carrigan, John W.      | Dept.          | Lisbon         | Spec. Asst. to Amb. for MDAP FSO Counselor |
| Chase, Warren M.       | Helsinki       | Dept.          | FSO  |
| Cronle, Leonard J.     | Dept.          | Moscow         | Pol. Off. 1st. Sec. Con.                   |
| Davies, Richard T.     | Dept.          | Moscow         | Pub. Aff. Off.                             |
| Davies, Rodger P.      | Damascus       | Dept.          | 2nd. Sec. VC-FSO                           |

(Continued on page 64)

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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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## MARRIAGES

**CLIFFORD-BENEWAY.** Miss Mary Louise Beneway and Mr. Robert Laning Clifford were married at the All Saints Church in Beirut, Lebanon, on July 14, 1951. Mr. Clifford has been with the Legation since 1949.

**DAVIDSON-MACATEE.** Miss Jane Macatee and Mr. Alan Davidson were married on July 28, 1951 at the Saint John's Episcopal Church in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Davidson is the daughter of FSO Robert B. Macatee. Mr. Davidson is Third Secretary at the British Embassy in Washington.

**DITLEVSEN-SORENSEN.** Miss Aase Sorenson and Mr. Ole Ditlevson were married May 12, 1951 in Fredericksberg, Denmark. Mr. Ditlevson has been in the Commercial Section at Copenhagen for two and one half years.

**ELIOT-PETERS.** Miss Patricia Peters and FSO Theodore Eliot, Jr. were married on April 14, 1951 in Colombo. Mr. Eliot is Third Secretary of Embassy at Colombo, and Mrs. Eliot is from Kentfield, California.

## IN MEMORIAM

**MASTER.** Herbert G. Master died at his post on July 15, 1951 after a short illness. He was Administrative Officer of the American Embassy at Mexico City.

## FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS

Following is the list of promotions of Staff Corps personnel to Classes 11 and 12. The July JOURNAL carried the list of promotion to Classes 1 through 10. Additional Staff Corps promotions will be made during the year from the eligible list as vacancies occur.

### STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 11

|                    |                     |                    |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Abramson, Norman   | Allen, Margaret L.  | Aradas, Nadeza     |
| Ackerman, David K. | Anderson, Catherine | Arkus, May         |
| Aird, Alice        | Andreae, Marie C.   | Armstrong, Eleanor |
| Albert, Mary C.    | Andrews, William    | Bacon, Evelyn A.   |

|                         |                        |                          |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Balashova, Ethel        | Danielson, Dorothy     | Hlorak, Mary             |
| Barkdull, Margery       | Daves, Shirley A.      | Hubbard, Lillie M.       |
| Barnett, Glen F.        | DeAlvarez, Elinor D.   | Houser, Jamie            |
| Basile, Joseph          | Deborahgrave, D. D.    | Inder, Wilhelmina E.     |
| Baud, Sylvia            | Deegan, Jane           | Jackson, Franklin        |
| Beati, Christine        | Dergarry, V. K.        | Jaques, Dorothy          |
| Beacham, Joy K.         | Doddridge, Winifred    | Jesse, Elmer             |
| Becker, James           | Dickson, Rose M.       | Johansen, Lucy           |
| Bell, Elsie             | Driscoll, Leslie E.    | Johanson, Austa          |
| Bell, Joel              | Dunscombe, Florence T. | Johnson, Eugenia         |
| Bell, Lloyd             | Durant, Grace          | Jones, Mary              |
| Bentley, Beatryce       | Dyrek, Frances M.      | Kelly, Anne              |
| Bergman, Evelyn         | Dzaugis, Frank C.      | Kenny, Margaret          |
| Bernard, Joan           | Eich, Mary M.          | Kerley, Eileen           |
| Blenkiron, M. Cornelia  | Ellis, Winifred E.     | Kermel, Jean             |
| Boland, Serena          | Emery, Wilma D.        | Kiley, James             |
| Bolin, Linnea           | Eutrup, Robert H.      | Kirkpatrick, Antoinette  |
| Bowman, James           | Esposito, Flavio A.    | O.                       |
| Boyle, Fay              | Etienne-Koruna, S. M.  | Klaus, Joan P.           |
| Breckenridge, Janet     | Evangelista, Maria     | Klementik, Mary          |
| Brennan, Francis        | Fairweather, A. A. W.  | Knapp, Alfred            |
| Brennesholtz, Catherine | Fatigati, Ivo          | Knefel, Katie            |
| Brister, J. Rosamond    | Feeley, Kathleen I.    | Koch, Jeannette A.       |
| Brolly, Eileen          | Ference, Andrew C.     | Kock, Nancy              |
| Brown, Elizabeth        | Fitzgerald L. Y.       | Kory, Katherine          |
| Brown, Madeline T.      | Fletcher, Allen C.     | Kramer, Mary W.          |
| Browne, Genevieve M.    | Forbes, G. E.          | Krenosky, Stella         |
| Bruton, Ruth            | Forbes, Helen          | Kueltman, Vincent T.     |
| Bryant, Margaret        | Gage, Charles M.       | Kunz, Rose               |
| Buck, Mary E.           | Galbraith, Audrey J.   | Lambrecht, Jane          |
| Bugara, Gertrude        | Gentzel, Dorothy A.    | Lapon, Julius            |
| Bugara, Victoria        | George, Vera           | Larson, Helen            |
| Bulman, Emily           | Gill, Frances E.       | Lasecki, Cecilia         |
| Burrell, Annabelle      | Gillespie, Jack        | Laws, Marie              |
| Bushong, Mary           | Graboski, Irene        | Learn, Elizabeth         |
| Cahill, Elinor          | Grant, Minola          | Leavitt, Anne            |
| Campbell, Hugh K.       | Grantham, Margaret J.  | Leeds, Edith             |
| Case, Elizabeth         | Green, Ruth            | Lewis, Reese, Jr.        |
| Chalker, Hallijean      | Griffin, Margaret      | Lindberg, Dorothy B.     |
| Chapin, Mary            | Hall, Roland           | Lindstrom, Irene         |
| Choate, Nanette         | Hanks, Helen           | Locke, Ira               |
| Christiansen, Hulda     | Hanlin, Winona         | Long, Lois               |
| Clinehard, Marilyn      | Harlow, Sue E.         | Loughhead, Dorothy       |
| Cobbett, C. Joan        | Hartmau, Arthur        | Lucas, James             |
| Coey, Florence          | Haughey, Frank         | Luecke, Kenneth          |
| Cole, Eula              | Helbig, Ida            | Lvoff, Lucille           |
| Colling, Guy T.         | Henneke, Annie         | MacArthur, Jean          |
| Corinha, Mary G.        | Hicks, Reppard         | MacFarlane, Sheila       |
| Corkern, Willard        | Hill, Jesse C.         | Maggio, Sam              |
| Cowles, David           | Holmes, Albert         | Mailloux, George A., Jr. |
| Crane, Maurine          | Holstein, Marion P.    | Manion, Patricia         |
| Crowley, Edward A.      | Holt, Mildred O.       | Manning, Henry           |
| Croucher, Jean M.       | Hooe, Ella             |                          |

(Continued on page 56)

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### STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS (from page 54)

|                       |                        |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Mario, Esther         | Ortega, Ruth           | Shoemaker, Martha      |
| Marlowe, Georgia      | Osgood, Janet          | Shopa, Olga            |
| Marroquin, Ricardo    | Palkovic, Eva          | Singhouse, Mary        |
| Marshall, Ruth        | Panos, John            | Simonson, Helen        |
| Martin, Marcia        | Paul, William          | Sinnott, Frances       |
| Mason, James          | Paulson, Eleanor       | Smith, Dorothy         |
| May, Ida              | Pazos, Mildred         | Smith, Elaine          |
| Maynard, Betty        | Petersen, Ruth         | Sorrels, William       |
| McAninch, Vernon      | Pehler, Max            | Spencer, Adeline       |
| McCann, Margaret      | Peyton, Betty          | Stull, Eleanor         |
| McCoy, William        | Picard, Hugo           | Sullivan, Betty        |
| McCurry, George       | Pole, Mary             | Sullivan, Dolores      |
| McGee, Margaret       | Poll, Dorothy          | Sullivan, Mary         |
| McLucas, Rehecca      | Pomroy, Ann            | Sullivan, Richard      |
| McSwain, Marjorie     | Pope, Rosamond         | Swedenburg, Wayne      |
| McTaggart, Arthur     | Potter, Jane           | Thomas, Rita           |
| Meek, Darrell         | Priday, Virginia       | Urbonas, Frank         |
| Meier, Mona Ashe      | Purnell, Sarah         | Uyeminami, Fuki        |
| Melvin, Virginia      | Ramos, Maria           | Vance, Gale            |
| Miller, Clorene       | Ramos, Richard         | VanDeurs, Sally        |
| Miller, James         | Randall, Amy           | Vargas, Ofelia         |
| Miller, Mary          | Rauschert, Maryette    | Vaughn, Patsie         |
| Miller, Robert        | Read, Della            | Veve, Elizabeth        |
| Mitchell, Victoria I. | Reiche, Elsa           | Wade, Wilma            |
| Mitchell, Wilda       | Reiter, Gloria         | Wagoner, Carl          |
| Montgomery, Mary      | Richardson, Martha J.  | Walker, Jessamine      |
| Moody, Ella May       | Richardson, Mary       | Wallace, Ella          |
| Moody, Virginia       | Riek, Gertrude         | Walmsley, Marion       |
| Morris, June          | Rinehart, Jessy        | Was, Celia A.          |
| Morrison, Kenney      | Robinson, Mary         | Watlington, Ellen      |
| Morse, Marcia         | Rose, Ruth             | Watson, Joan           |
| Mott, Robert          | Rockefeller, Edward C. | Weakland, Mary         |
| Mucci, William        | Sadler, Paul           | Weber, Rosemary        |
| Munn, Lewright        | Sanderson, Lucile      | White, Margaret        |
| Murchison, Norma      | Saunders, Catherine    | Whitley, Johnnie M.    |
| Murphy, Walter        | Scheller, Dorothy      | Williams, Charlotte I. |
| Murray, Isabelle      | Schmutzer, Rosemary    | Winn, Martha           |
| Narro, Mae            | Schneider, Chris       | Woolons, Sidney        |
| Nelson, Roy           | Scott, Patricia        | Yordon, Carlos         |
| Nikolin, William      | Seckel, Alice          | Young, Karl            |
| Nix, Mary             | Sedlacek, Wilma        | Zaisser, Mary          |
| Norris, Josef L.      | Seifert, Herbert       | Zelin, Gertrude        |
| O'Brien, Betty        | Sheedy, Margaret       | Zobisch, H. E.         |
| Orr, Bernice          | Sheridan, Isabel       | Zuber, Anthony         |

### STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS TO CLASS 12

|                         |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Abert, William B.       | Cannon, Mary F.         | Foley, Francis L.      |
| Ahrams, Eugene          | Carbone, Martha C.      | Fong, Gladys Q. W.     |
| Adams, Francis L.       | Carey, William J.       | Ford, Lorraine J.      |
| Adler, Gloria G.        | Caripides, Vasilos G.   | Foster, Glorianna      |
| Akersten, Vivian K.     | Carlisle, Vervene L.    | Foster, Ina Lee        |
| Albrecht, Lorraine      | Carmichael, Iris L.     | Frazier, Marilyn       |
| Algarotti, Josephine M. | Carreiro, Phyllis I.    | Freitag, Ruth S.       |
| Allen, Charlotte        | Carroll, William H.     | Fujioka, Yukinobu      |
| Allington, Mary E.      | Carter, Julia D.        | Fulton, Betty J.       |
| Allison, John T.        | Carver, Elizabeth       | Gaffney, Johanna C.    |
| Allman, Catherine L.    | Casey, Marie E.         | Gale, William M.       |
| Alnand, Alice O.        | Chidester, Sarah E.     | Gall, Mildred E.       |
| Alonso, Erminia         | Clark, Janie K.         | Gallinger, Janice      |
| Anderson, Lorena F.     | Clark, Joyce            | Gannon, Thomas J.      |
| Andranovich, Andrew     | Colby, Louis W.         | Gardes, Marian I.      |
| Andrus, Jane E.         | Colligan, William J.    | Garth, Rita J.         |
| Annasone, Frank T.      | Conroy, Edward P.       | Gautreau, Etheylin     |
| Arenz, Francis A.       | Contos, Catherine       | Gehle, Nancy A.        |
| Ault, Dorothy L.        | Cook, Nancy J.          | Gelinas, Loretta L.    |
| Austin, Kathryn         | Coombs, Marjorie A.     | Gentry, Wayne B.       |
| Ayers, Adrienne G.      | Cooper, Allen           | George, James S.       |
| Bagnara, Mary           | Coughenor, Walter C.    | Geraci, Phillip        |
| Baker, June E.          | Coxe, Marjorie M.       | Gerlach, Rebeca A.     |
| Barmettler, Pollee      | Creech, William A.      | Gerrish, Jacqueline    |
| Barry, Katherine E.     | Culver, Gretchen        | Gibb, Caroline E.      |
| Barry, Phyllis E.       | Cunningham, Marylou     | Gibson, Mary Jane      |
| Bartlett, Tom Lewis     | E.                      | Gilbert, James T.      |
| Barwick, Betty J.       | Cunningham, William     | Gilbert, Jane          |
| Bechand, Dorothy A.     | J.                      | Giroux, Agnes          |
| Becker, Helen D.        | Cushing, Arthur R.      | Gochenour, Mildred     |
| Beer, Gertrude          | Cyrus, June B.          | Goldstein, Fannie      |
| Beesley, Wade L.        | Darke, Martha           | Gonzalez-King, Doris   |
| Biddle, Virginia H.     | Deal, Glenna L.         | Goodrich, Lois Sue     |
| Bidwell, Harry V.       | Deane, Ruth P.          | Grabowski, Frances     |
| Bikas, Helen E.         | Deeping, Robert         | Graham, Andree L.      |
| Billgren, A. Brita      | DeGrace, Mary L.        | Grange, John S.        |
| Blattner, Charles H.    | Demers, Normaud E.      | Green, Murray D.       |
| Bond, Barbara L.        | Diehl, Erika E.         | Griffitts, Lois        |
| Boston, Tommye F.       | Dietz, Charles H.       | Grimes, Adalaid C.     |
| Boswell, Vera P.        | Dingman, Shirley        | Grippa, Elvira         |
| Boyle, Claire E.        | Donnell, Shirley        | Grover, Mary F.        |
| Bransford, Mary A.      | Draper, Gloria M.       | Gunarsrud, Beda        |
| Breard, Hypolite F.     | Drew, Norma J.          | Gwynn, Robert P.       |
| Brizzo, Anne            | Dulemba, Helen C.       | Hafner, Mamie          |
| Brogley, Bernard G.     | Dunlap, Barbara E.      | Hagen, Frank W.        |
| Brown, Ann E.           | Dunn, Betty H.          | Hall, Lucy J.          |
| Brown, Betty Lou        | Dunn, Rosemary          | Halton, Travis F.      |
| Brozier, Virginia L.    | Duttweiler, Patricia M. | Hammond, Loree E.      |
| Brundage, Russell       | East, Jeanne M.         | Hancock, Jeane C.      |
| Buchanan, Ruthe E.      | Edwards, Theodocia      | Hausell, Elizabeth     |
| Bucher, Mercedes A.     | El Senoussi, Veronica   | Harmon, Betty Lou      |
| Buck, Evelyn M.         | C.                      | Harpoottian, Cvsanna   |
| Bulkley, Laurene H.     | Elsner, Nancy M.        | Harrington, James P.   |
| Bulnes, Isela           | Enos, Sheila M.         | Harris, Kenneth O.     |
| Burke, Helen K.         | Eschliman, Dorothy      | Harrison, Eleanor      |
| Burrell, Ada G.         | Etheridge, Martha       | Harrison, James W.     |
| Burt, Beverly A.        | Everly, Mary V.         | Hartman, Mary          |
| Buxton, Jocile          | Fay, Agnes E.           | Hehir, Mary J.         |
| Byland, George A.       | Feldmann, Elda R.       | Hendricks, Engwalda    |
| Byrd, Jessie E.         | Felton, Carol D.        | Hendrickson, Jeannette |
| Cabral, Grace A.        | Ferer, John M.          | Hennessy, Helen M.     |
| Calvert, Helen L.       | Ferguson, John S.       | Heusler, Eugenia M.    |
| Campbell, Boyce G.      | Ferguson, Patricia      | Heslep, Martha F.      |
| Campbell, Dorothy J.    | Fickes, Merle R.        | Higgins, A. Avery      |
| Campbell, Elinor L.     | Field, Roberta          | Hill, E. Margaret      |
| Campbell, Francis E.    | Filipe, Judith B.       | Hoec, Marilyn E.       |

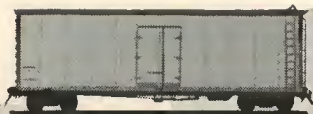
(Continued on page 58)



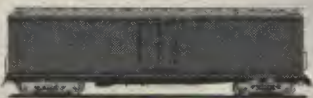
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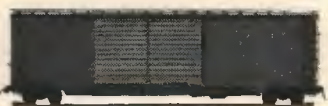
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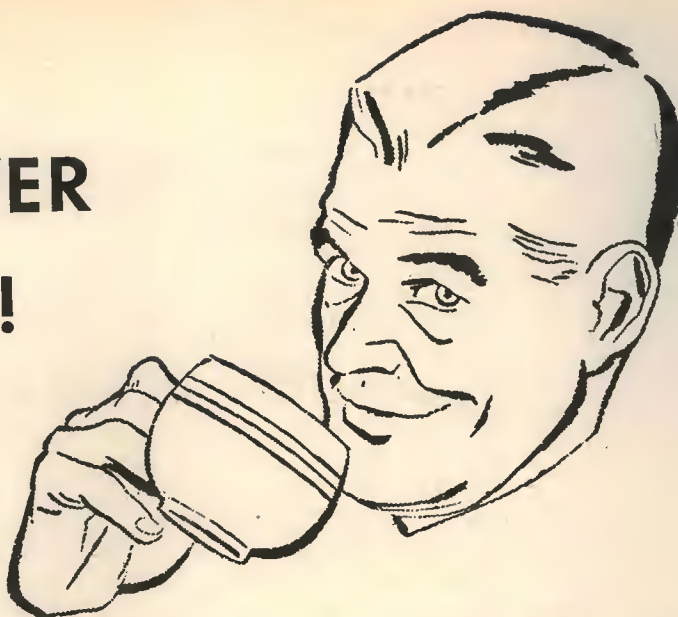
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STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS (from page 56)

- Hofmann, John R.  
Hogan, Francis L.  
Hollander, Mary A.  
Holley, Franklin S.  
Hollis, Mary M.  
Hollman, Elizabeth M.  
Holmgren, E. Gayle  
Holscher, Louise  
Hope, Sheila H.  
Hopfner, Delmer H.  
Honeycutt, Miriam F.  
Hunter, Natalie M.  
Hurley, Catherine  
Hutchinson, Jack W.  
Jacobsen, Eldon W.  
Jacobsen, Elsie E.  
Jacobsen, Thomas M.  
Janzen, Eleanor C.  
Jelinek, Veva M.  
Jensen, Don C.  
Jervis, Harle  
Jewell, Florence O.  
Johnson, Emma E.  
Johnson, Lillian S.  
Johnson, Ruth E.  
Jones, Ethel G.  
Jones, Jennie Bea  
Jordan, Lois Anne  
Junghans, Margaret  
Junquera, John  
Jurincic, Dorothy V.  
Kaye, Fern B.  
Kearns, Katherine M.  
Keefe, Patricia A.  
Keen, Nancy L.  
Keener, Joseph A.  
Keim, Mary E.  
Kellher, Mary Ann  
Kellam, Austin M.  
Kelley, Eleanor L.  
Kemper, Donna J.  
Kennedy, James A. B.  
Kennedy, Josephine  
Kilcoyne, Thomas E.  
Kimsey, Ada R.  
Kinal, Joseph  
Kinney, Mary A.  
Kiss, Anne M.  
Kleinecke, Kathryn  
Knasin, Louis R.  
Knuth, Leone A.  
Knutsen, Norma  
Kofoed, Marie E.  
Kossov, Lillian M.  
Kostroun, Mary A.  
Kuzia, Gen L.  
LaGrande, Edythe G.  
Lahey, Joan B.  
Lancaster, R. Kent  
Landruin, Charlotte  
Lanphere, Marillyn D.  
LaPrade, Robert C.  
Lare, Carmela P.  
Larsen, Edna M.  
Larsen, Jane T.  
Latour, Edward  
Laugel, Raymond M.  
Leuke, Billie J.  
Leaken, James N.  
Leck, Paula M.  
Lee, Maurice E.  
Lee, Robert E.  
Lee, Sarah H.  
Leedy, Diana  
Lelaud, Joanne M.  
Leone, Mildred B.  
Levesque, Gerard J.  
Lewis, Theo H.  
Liebenthal, Marie  
Lieber, Elsie W.  
Lilue, Alice  
Linden, Marjorie J.  
Lino, Laura A.  
Littlefield, Elinor  
Lloyd, Gloria D.  
Lobb, Graham R.  
Lori, Henrietta R.  
Loris, Charlotte A.  
Lotsberg, Roman L.  
Lucas, Winfred  
Luck, Edwin L.  
Ludtke, Roland H.  
Lyneh, Norma R.  
Lyon, Kathleeu  
Madigan, Mildred P.  
Maes, Ruby V.  
Mahlman, Aiden D.  
Mann, Angelica V.  
Mann, Raymond A., Jr.  
Marcenaro, Sylvia F.  
Markey, Mildred T.  
Markle, Gretchen  
Marrano, Louis M.  
Marsh, Edna Sue.  
Marshall, Helen B.  
Marshall, Roscoe  
Martin, Dorothea I.  
Martinez-Rico, Mary  
Martini, Phyllis L.  
Mase, Jessie M.  
Masingill, William T.  
Matteson, Earl H.  
Mattheissen, Jane E.  
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McCarthy, William P.  
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McFarland, P. Jeanne  
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McNelley, Lester R.  
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Mello, Evelyn C.  
Menendez, Izora H.  
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Miles, Tommy L.  
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Mills, Lucy B.  
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Mixer, Richard J.  
Mockbee, Margaret J.  
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Moore, Lorraine R.  
Moore, Raymond J.  
Moran, James R.  
Mortensen, Bonita  
Mott, Gordon K.  
Mrkonjc, Joyce H.  
Murphy, Robert D., Jr.  
Myers, Joseph W.  
Mylar, Mary M.  
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Nickerson, Arthur T.  
Nickols, Helen M.  
Neilsen, Agnes C.  
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Nollette, Gerald F.  
Norris, Marceue E.  
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Oakes, Jack B.  
Ogburn, Charlotte S.  
Olcott, Alice NN.  
Olenik, Joseph E.  
Orr, Marjorie L.  
Ossian, Crystal C.  
Osso, Vera M.  
Owan, Doris E.  
Oxford, Helen M.  
Packard, Alfred T.  
Pakis, Sue Sophie  
Palmer, Lillian S.  
Palmer, Margery J.  
Palmquist, Marion L.  
Pappas, Clara  
Parrish, Mary R.  
Pearl, Nancy E.  
Peloubet, A. Louise  
Peterson, Carolyn A.  
Peterson, George J.  
Phasey, Dorothy J.  
Phillips, Agnes L.  
Phillips, Ruth  
Pikul, Sophie M.  
Pitts, Donald N.  
Poe, John L.  
Porter, Anna L.  
Posey, Mary O.  
Potter, Russell A.  
Powell, Lindsay J., Jr.  
Prendergast, Norma  
Pringos, Theodora  
Protector, Robert D.  
Quinn, Patricia M.  
Raff, Arlean N.  
Ramshaw, Wilbur E.  
Ratcliff, Robert W.  
Ready, Mary E.  
Reed, John M.  
Reed, Mary J.  
Regas, Lula T.  
Renfrew, Martha J.  
Renshaw, Helen M.  
Reynolds, Wendell P.  
Richman, Wayne S.  
Roach, Dorothy H.  
Roberts, James A.  
Rohlf, Rosamond  
Roman, Edwin  
Rosolia, Baldassare  
Ross, Joan E.  
Rupright, Phyllis S.  
Ryan, Martha D.  
Sample, Ruth E.  
Saunders, Velma M.  
Schafer, Francis M.  
Schell, Frederick J.  
Schmertz, Elizabeth  
Schmidt, Fred J.  
Schuettner, Grace F.  
Schulz, Henry W.  
Sellars, Mary N.  
Selman, Olen B.  
Senger, Jean C.  
Senkow, Michael  
Sharrock, Lola M.  
Simon, James M.  
Simons, Frances B.  
Sinclair, Patricia  
Sittler, Elizabeth A.  
Skillman, Mary J.  
Skramko, Stephen  
Smith, Mildred A.  
Smith, Pamela E.  
Smith, Stewart P.  
Soelle, Lillian E.  
Southworth, Phyllis  
Sowers, Wanda J.  
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Spencer, Sarah E.  
Spreizer, Margaret E.  
Staffel, Mary N.  
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Stanfield, Denman F.  
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Steiger, Mary J.  
Stirling, Phyllis  
Stowe, Eloise  
Stratton, Sally  
Strubing, James D.  
Stuck, Constance  
Suarez, Margaret C.  
Supinski, Leo A.  
Sutin, Lawrence N.  
Svarc, Jarmilia A.  
Swee, Maurice C.  
Swinger, Carl E.  
Szopa, Eugene S.  
Talamonti, Rosa  
Taylor, Sarah A.  
Teets, Pauline E.  
Telleen, Vina A.  
Terry, Merrial  
Thomasson, Garnet G.  
Thomson, Lorraine  
Tierney, John J. II  
Tochigi, Fusako F.  
Tolleson, Mary E.  
Toomer, Francis J.  
Trerise, Betty Jo  
Troop, Harrison D.  
Turnbull, Nathalie  
Ugarte, Gabriel  
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Valencia, Frances I.  
Van Story, Eloise  
Varley, Mary E.  
Vaughn, Jack  
Vaughn, Marguerite  
Ventura, Patricia  
Verdin, Sylvia L.  
Vermuelin, Jacobus  
Vidaauri, Charlotte C.  
Vogtel, Jeanne N.  
Voorhees, Lydia A.  
Vowels, Marianne P.  
Waggoner, Dorothy L.  
Walke, Edward A.  
Walker, Maudie C.  
Wallace, Frank E.  
Wallace, Ruth O.  
Walsh, Sylvia G.  
Ward, Patrick E.  
Ware, Ben H.  
Washington, Doris V.  
Watt, Nancy  
Webb, John L.  
Welch, Jonelle  
Welch, Mary E.  
Weltscheff, Lydia V.  
Werner, Constance R.  
Westly, Marian  
Wheeler, Dan W.  
Wheeler, Paul E.  
White, Joyce  
Whitham, Richard R.  
Whitney, Patricia A.  
Whittlesey, Francis  
Wigglesworth, Priscilla H.  
Wiinikka, Ruth M.  
Wiles, Mae M.  
Willweber, Louise L.  
Wilson, Robert J.  
Winchester, Dorothy  
Winter, Doris E.  
Withrow, Tina L.  
Womack, Iola S.  
Wood, Anna T.  
Woodhouse, Franklin W.  
Woodson, Jean  
Woodworth, Lewis A.  
Workman, Virginia  
Wragg, Donald E.  
Wtorek, Maxine G.  
Yagdi, Anne  
Zwald, Hubert L.



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## Twenty Five Years Ago

James B. Stewart

EVERYTHING GOES! In 1926 the Journal carried poems instead of editorials under its masthead and here is one by Klahr Huddle:

I am a pouch  
With a grouch.  
Because of immunity  
I'm stuffed with impunity.  
Tobacco, men's furnishings,  
Collars, ties and such likes,  
Camels, Lucky Strikes,  
Shirts,  
Ladies' furnishings,  
Skirts,  
Saturday Evening Posts,  
And other bulk freight  
They cram in early and late.  
Here's a typewriter,  
A chemical fire-fighter,  
Bolts and screws for a Ford,  
Radios, phonographs—My Lord!  
A baby's layette—  
Little girl, I'll bet.  
I'm super diplomatic—  
Make it emphatic,  
My mission you cannot assail—  
At times I *do* carry mail.

**SERVICE CHANGES:** JOSEPH E. JACOBS, Shanghai to Yunnanfu; WILLYS R. PECK, Pekin to Department; FREDRICK P. HIBBARD, London to Mexico City; JOHN N. HAMLIN, Tirana to Madrid; L. LANIER WINSLOW, Santiago to Habana; and AUGUSTIN W. FERRIN Madrid to Tabriz.

**BRIEFS:** The appointment of ROBERT P. SKINNER, Consul General at Paris, as Minister to Greece, was greeted with satisfaction by members of the Foreign Service. It was a continuation of the policy of rewarding long and efficient service by appointments to Ministerships. Such were the appointments of SUMMERLIN, EBERHARDT, CAFFERY and YOUNG.

HERBERT HENGSTLER, Chief of the Division of Foreign Administration, completed 28 years of service.

Consul DON S. HAVEN, Yarmouth, admitted that he and his wife were becoming expert golfers and he suggested that every post be provided with a golf course as a means of helping officers become more efficient in their work.

**IN THE NEWS:** KEITH MERRILL, CAROL H. FOSTER, JOHN W. DYE, ROBERT L. SMYTH, J. WEBB BENTON, ARTHUR SHOENFELD, FRANCIS WHITE, NORTH WINSHIP, JAMES R. WILKINSON and CURTIS C. JORDAN.

**TUT! TUT!** JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, when he was Minister at Madrid—1877 to 1880—wrote a despatch to the Department about a certain Spanish grandee's "perambulating oil wells," and Consul General CHARLES H. DERRY would like to obtain a copy. Years ago he had one of the few in circulation but lost it.

It seems that a clever Spanish gentleman made a fortune smuggling oil, after conceiving a novel device for use in such operations i.e. a metallic container molded to fit upon and to give fullness and form to the torsos of female em-

(Continued on page 62)



# Written 81 Years Ago...



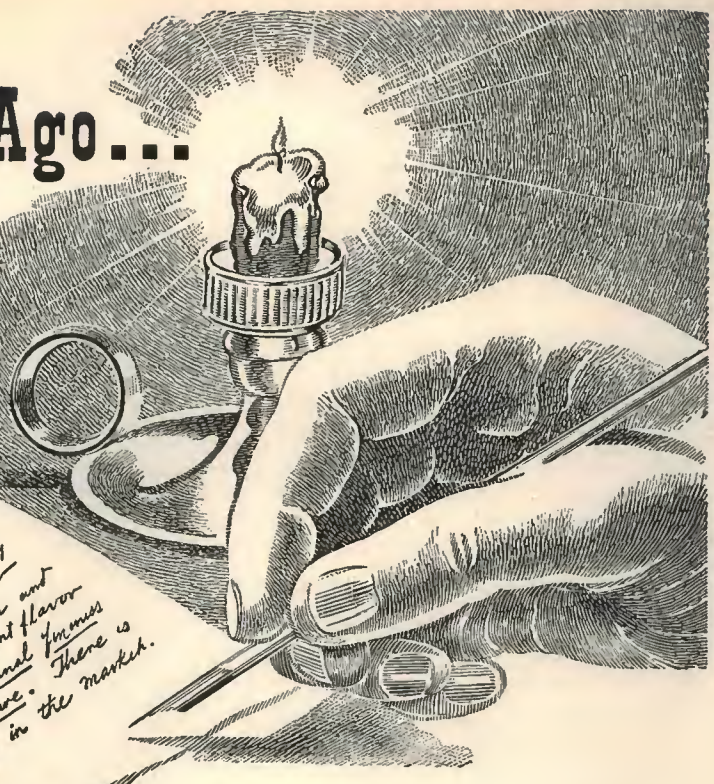
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 60)

ployees, recruited from amongst the least mammalian specimens to be found along the border. However, the pay-off came the day that a customs officer, "playfully tapped the object of his admiration and, lo, he had struck oil."

## Herbert Graham Master

With fateful swiftness, the dread hand of poliomyelitis struck into the life of Herbert Graham Master, Foreign Service staff officer serving as Administrative Officer of our Embassy in Mexico, and in a few short days, on July 15, brought his life to an untimely end. Herb was an officer of the highest capabilities, dependable, hardworking, with a very keen sense of fairness toward others, and with a geniality which endeared him to all who knew him. In the performance of his duties, as in his personal relationships, he had the highest ethical standards, treating all, the humblest and the highest, with an even-handed, patient, kindly justice which made each of us aware of the fineness and firmness of his character.

Because of these qualities, Herb had many friends in the service. All who knew him, indeed, were privileged to regard themselves as friends of his, for his friendliness was as democratic as it was sincere.

To the Foreign Service he brought a rich and valuable administrative experience and the maturity of the best years of his life. He was devoted to the service, intending to make it his career. It, and those of us who comprise it, would have been the richer had he been able to do so. We must now be content with the knowledge that as Herb's warm humanity will never disappear from the hearts of those who knew and loved him, so too the influence of his intelligence, his sense of fairness toward his fellow man and his loyalty to conviction will never disappear from that service to which he gave all that he had.

R. SMITH SIMPSON

## RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

### FSO

Goetzman, Jule L.  
Langdon, William R.  
Weatherby, Meredith  
Wheeler, Leslie A.

### FSS and FSR

Allen, Philip S.  
Anderson, Annie Laurie  
Ahern, Francis E.  
Blake, Evernghim  
Balbona, Gloria C.  
Cardew, Otto G.  
Crampsey, Leo E.  
Claffey, John F.  
Cook, Sophie B.  
Campbell, Charles E., Jr.  
Calvert, Georgianna J.  
Cross, Virginia M.  
Chapin, Mary G.  
dePisano, Mariat  
Deubner, Elizabeth C.  
Endersby, Elena  
Fisher, Gloria J.  
Fos, Dorothea R.  
Ferrell, Joseph B.  
Goodwin, Ruth F.  
Gilchrist, Ruth Linoc  
Giroux, Agnes  
Hunter, Robert L.  
Hoffman, Charles A.  
Holm, Elizabeth A.  
Horan, John N.  
Haaga, Paul G.  
Healey, Maria T.  
Janney, Marilyn  
Jones, Arthur G.  
Kalous, Ellen Bary  
Knolle, Lawrence M.  
Kim, James Y.

Kamsky, Leonard  
Klementik, Mary  
Keller, Margaret H.  
King, Myles F.  
Kappel, Henrietta  
Louecchio, John B.  
Leon, Harriet C.  
Lee, Frances M.  
Lund, John J.  
MacNealy, Charles E.  
Murphy, (nee Deegan) Jane P.  
Mason, Jean E.  
Mess, Virginia C.  
Mariani, Fortunate J.  
Martin, Gale McLane  
McDonald, Margaret  
Newton, Ethel R.  
Perkins, John M.  
Poponoe, Nancy  
Pierpoint, Ruth C.  
Perry, Marly A.  
Petroff, Lena Ede  
Reid, Luther J.  
Regan, Daniel J.  
Reynolds, Don B.  
Roberts, Ruth T.  
Seymour, Harry W.  
Stevens, Katherine  
Stent, Clara  
Stephens, Mary M.  
Scheinholz, Howard A.  
Uffenbeck, Lorin A.  
Van Vulpen, Eloise C.  
Walstrom, David W.  
Williams, Mariann S.  
Wilson, Lois M.  
Webb, Thomas, Jr.  
White, Carol C.  
Workman, Evelyn L.  
Ziegler, Louise D.  
Ziminski, Raymond



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**THE BATTLE OF WIRELESS ROAD (from page 41)**

He nearly jumps out of his skin, but grins when he sees who it is. Margie has joined me now and we wave at the men as they go by. They smile and wave back.

**6:36 A.M.** Two medium and three very small tanks go by on Wireless Road, moving rapidly toward Wireless Station. The shooting has stopped entirely.

**6:37 A.M.** Our phone rings, probably the only one working on Wireless Road. It's Fogg. He says, "It's all over. The Premier has escaped from his captors and is again at the head of the government. Order is being restored."

**6:40 A.M.** We go out to look at "that mess on Wireless Road." Branches and twigs of rain trees litter the street in front of our gate. In this bed of greenery lies the body of a Thai soldier.

July 7th, 1951

As soon as the battle was over I gave up the writing of field notes. Now when I read them, just one week after they were written, I have the curious impression that they are about something that happened long ago.

There remains little to say excepting that only two dead bodies were found on Wireless Road after the shooting. How many other dead and wounded had been carried away we do not know. Most reports place total number of casualties throughout the forty hour rebellion at around one thousand, including a probable hundred deaths.

No Americans and only one or two foreigners were hurt during the fracas. It seemed to those of us who had front seats at this show that both sides exercised unusual care to avoid hurting us or our properties.

Order was quickly restored on Sunday morning and the townspeople resumed their regular rounds of business and pleasure so quickly that it was hard to be sure that anything serious had ever happened.

During Wednesday most of the Americans in Bangkok gathered at the Polo Club near Wireless Station for their annual Fourth of July Picnic. On the evening of the Fourth Mr. and Mrs. Turner entertained nearly a thousand guests of all nationalities at the Ambassador's residence on Wireless Road. It was a good party—all had something to talk about.

Today at the American Embassy, which is located just a half mile south of Wireless Station, things are moving along about as usual.

Such is life in the Foreign Service!

**FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES (from page 53)**

| NAME                  | POST FROM | POST TO | TITLE                  |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------|
| Finn, Richard Boswell | Yokohama  | Tokyo   | Pol. Off. 3d. Secy VC. |
| Ford, C. Richard      | Bogota    | Dept.   | FSO                    |
| Fowler, William A.    | Belgrade  | Dept.   | FSO                    |

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|                         |               |                   |                                  |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Gamon, David L.         | Damascus      | Tel Aviv          | Pol. Off. 2nd Secy VC            |
| George, William C.      | Ponta Delgada | Copenhagen        | Cons. Off.                       |
| Griffin, Nancy L.       | Dept.         | London            | FSS                              |
| Guise, Margaret L.      | LaPaz         | Oslo              | FSS                              |
| Hermesmann, Roy R.      | Munich        | Santiago          | Gen. Ser. Off.                   |
| Howard, George          | Cairo         | Lima              | Econ. Off., Cons. for Econ. Aff. |
| Hunt, Ralph H.          | Hong Kong     | Dept.             | FSSO                             |
| Just, William A.        | Ottawa        | Monterrey         | Cons. Off. VC                    |
| Kleinhaus, Richard E.   | Montreal      | Ottawa            | Econ. Off. (Comin) Consul        |
| LeBreton, David, Jr.    | Warsaw        | Tunis             | Pol. Off. Consul                 |
| Loupe, Sylvain R.       | Paris         | Dept.             | Courier Superv.                  |
| Lyon, Cecil B.          | Dept.         | Berlin            | Sp. Asst. to Comm.               |
| McCarty, Glenn R., Jr.  | Lyon          | Bucharest         | Pol. Off.—3d Secy VC             |
| McKesson, John A. III   | Dept.         | HICOG, Frankfurt  | FSO                              |
| McSweeney, John M.      | Regensburg    | Moscow            | Pol. Off.—2d Secy Consul         |
| Magistretti, William    | Tokyo         | Moscow            | Pol. Off.—2d Secy Consul         |
| Morris, John            | Cairo         | Nogales           | Protection & Welfare Off. VC     |
| Neighbors, W. Milbourne | London        | Nairobi           | Econ. Off. VC                    |
| Nelson, Allan           | Helsinki      | Dept.             | FSSO                             |
| O'Shaughnessy, Elim     | Dept.         | Moscow            | Pol. Off.—1st Secy Consul        |
| Owen, Robert I.         | Dept.         | Moscow            | Public Aff. Off. 2d Secy VC      |
| Paddock, Paul           | Ontario       | Pusan             | Pol. Off.                        |
| Phelan, Raymond         | Panama        | Hamilton, Bermuda | Cons. Off. Consul                |
| Phelps, William W., Jr. | Oslo          | Frankfurt         | Prop. Protection Off. VC         |
| Prince, Edward P.       | Montreal      | Wellington        | Pol. Off.—2d Secy VC             |
| Redington, Robert J.    | Ascuncion     | Geneva            | Cons. Off. VC                    |
| Shenfield, Lawrence W.  | Turin         | London            | Visa Off.—3d Secy VC             |
| Smith, Jule B.          | Stockholm     | Dept.             | For. Serv. Off.                  |
| Spalding, Francis L.    | Athens        | Dept.             | FSO                              |
| Spengler, William F.    | Dept.         | Bangkok           | Cons. Off.—3 Secy VC             |
| Stebbins, Henry E.      | Dept.         | Melbourne         | Prin. Off. Con. Gen.             |
| Stone, John F.          | Seoul         | Capetown          | Prin. Off. Consul                |
| Sturm, Paul J.          | Canberra      | Dept.             | FSO                              |
| Styles, Francis H.      | Guayaquil     | Goteburg          | Prin. Off. Cons. Gen.            |
| Sutterlin, James S.     | Dept.         | HICOG, Frankfurt  | FSO                              |
| Thurston, Ray L.        | Moscow        | Dept.             | FSO                              |
| Turkel, Harry R.        | Lima          | Athens            | Econ. Off. Counselor (Econ)      |
| Turner, Allen R.        | Tokyo         | Antwerp           | Cons. Off. VC                    |
| Wagner, Joseph J.       | Tehran        | Nicosia           | Prin. Off. Consul                |
| Waring, Robert O.       | Athens        | Frankfurt         | Adm. Off.                        |
| Yelton, Elmer E.        | Tangier       | Belgrade          | FSS                              |

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

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