

*Foreign
Service*
JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER, 1951





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Letters to the Editors

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

SELECTION OUT

American Consulate General,
Göteborg, Sweden.
July 18, 1951.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

When the Journal reports my separation from the Service, in which I have served loyally, conscientiously and enthusiastically for 29 years, I want it clearly indicated that I have been "selected out." Let's not cover it up with any misleading statement, such as "resigned" or "retired."

E. TALBOT SMITH

AMALGAMATION AND THE FSO

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As an FSO who had several years experience as a personnel and administrative officer before joining the Department, I find the amalgamation to-do interesting from a personal and personnel point of view. I have kept as well informed as possible of developments, trying to find an answer to one question that looms large in my mind and in the minds of my low-ranking associates. I found no answer, perhaps you can give one.

Under the present proposal it appears that Departmental people will have the opportunity (mild carrot and stick type) to become FSOs. Skipping the important details of age and salary group matchings, etc., it is lateral admission to higher FSO grades.

I was caught personally in one of those deals in 1942 and didn't like it. At the time, a college graduate, over 28 years of age (can't swear to the age requirement without checking) without any military training or experience whatsoever, could be appointed an officer in the Army and then be trained to perform his duties. A college graduate, less than 28 years of age, already in service for a couple of years, had to compete for and at Officer Training School for a commission. A personnel expert dreamed that one up.

As a personnel officer, no longer military, I almost got a cauliflower ear listening to beefs about the following type situation:

A position vacancy exists for a \$7000 job. You try to promote Jake to the vacancy. Jake has been in the section a few years, is dependable, capable, etc., and has been doing regularly and well the identical work other men in your section drawing \$7,000 to \$10,000 do. In fact Jake has done jobs well that some of his higher paid associates couldn't handle, though all have the same basic work. Jake can't be promoted because he has been in his \$6,000 position for only x-months instead of the y-months a personnel expert requires for promotion eligibility.

To fill the \$7,000 vacancy, a recruiting team hires (at full salary) Zeke. Zeke has formal training in the specialty, has direct experience in similar work, and never having had a position in your organization is not handicapped by not having served enough months at \$6,000 to be eligible to get \$7,000.

(Continued on page 5)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 3)

It has been my experience that Zeke, in 9 out of 10 cases, needs up to a year on the job to touch Jake's performance, and in 7 out of 10 cases Zeke will never match Jake's continually improving performance unless Jake drops dead.

The above two items (not imaginary and I can cite many more) illustrate the key difficulty posed by the proposed amalgamation of Departmental Officers and FSOs. The problem is the introduction, by augmentation, of persons from one group to another, one group being measured by approved standards and the members of the group being interpolated into the first evaluated by approximate and arbitrary standards *not identical at the time of appointment* with the standards already applied to the group serving as the norm.

I know a few FSS boys who frankly admit they skipped FSO exams for Class VI to take in-service exams, figuring it the best way to become a higher-ranking FSO sooner. Whether they are right or wrong in their figuring is incidental. They arrived at their opinions by observing the way "temporary" appointees become "permanent" (at higher grades than their "permanent" contemporaries and usually with much higher pay in their "temporary" interim than their "regular" peers), and by observing the incorporation of one "office," "group" or "agency" into another with much the same results, i.e., to the detriment of the boys who play it straight, intentionally or not.

Personnel-wise the proper "slotting" of the occasional replacement will always be a problem. On an amalgamation venture of the Department-*FSO* scope, no one could have a justified gripe at the procedure, as against individual results, if all Departmental candidates for amalgamation and all FSOs be appraised at the same time, under the same rules, and with identical examinations, if such be required.

The idea of a special promotion panel for FSOs, of possible double promotions, etc., is at best a well-intentioned part measure, possibly only a sop ("morale-hooster"), and at worst an effort by the "regulars" to get a little gravy while they think it's hot.

I could go on for pages citing examples, as could my colleagues. A lot of us have ideas as to how our fate is to be administered or administrated. Why not ask the field for ideas?

In closing, my unanswered question: what provision has been made for the brilliant FSOs of Classes VI to II to compete with the bright young men of the Department, without giving or taking handicaps, in the race for the ratings to open up with the amalgamation and entailed expansion of the Corps? Lest I sound unduly concerned about higher ratings (and the pay), let me hasten to add that every FSO I know is unduly concerned about the same thing. We like the Foreign Service or we would quit, we still have some esprit de corps (though Ambrose Bierce would probably define it as "commiseration, practiced by American Foreign Service Officers"), but neither the Esprit nor the prestige will buy baby a new pair of shoes.

Kenneth P. T. Sullivan, FSO

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH RETIRED OFFICERS

Nutley Near Uckfield,
The Laurels,
Sussex.

August 6, 1951.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have recently had correspondence with the Department concerning the non-delivery of two items addressed in care of the Foreign Service Mail Room and in this connection

(Continued on page 7)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 5)

am quoting below the second paragraph of a very courteous letter of explanation recently received from Mr. Richard N. Kirby, Acting Chief, Diplomatic Pouch Section:

"The Directory Unit has recently been reorganized, but the pressure of work combined with limitations on personnel have compelled the Department to cease the directorizing of mail for retired officers, except Ambassadors and Ministers, six months after they leave the service. In this connection the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL has stepped in very appropriately with its list of addresses of retired personnel. Should you wish to correspond with a retired officer whose address is not known to you, it would now be necessary to write the Department requesting his address from FP rather than merely to send a letter for readdressing by the Directory Unit."

The policy outlined above should in my opinion be generally known throughout the Service—I personally was unaware of it until now—and I have therefore thought that you might wish publicize it through your columns. It enhances the value of your annual published list of the addresses of retired officers.

FRANK A. HENRY
FSO Retired

TAXES AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

418 Freidenstrasse
Gerolzhofen 13a
Germany

August 21, 1951

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Vice Consul Thompson in his letter in the July issue of the *Journal* points out several fields in which Foreign Service personnel are not receiving all that they pay for in taxes. He questions, "What to do about it?" and proceeds to answer this with an extended listing of the advantages of Stateside residence.

Without prejudice to those who are seeking to adjust certain inequities borne by the Foreign Service, I submit that Mr. Thompson's "answer" is no answer, that there are some compensations in Foreign Service living, and that the Marines had an expression, "Take it easy, brother, you volunteered."

LEE T. STULL, FSO VI

MORE ON CAREER VS. CONSCIENCE

180 Alta Vista Drive,
Atherton, California,

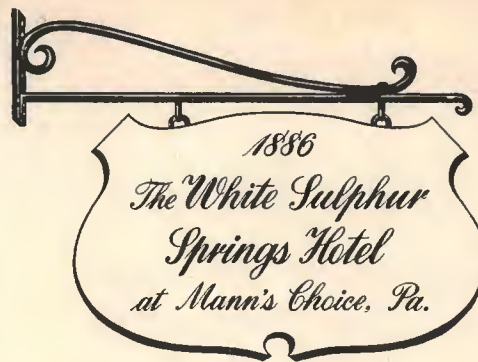
August 15, 1951.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Your editorial "Career vs. Conscience" in the July issue of the *Journal* was magnificent. I cannot recall as powerful a piece of writing in the pages of the *Journal* since I first became a subscriber thirty and more years ago. My heartiest congratulations to all of you.

SAMUEL SOKOBIN
FSO Retired

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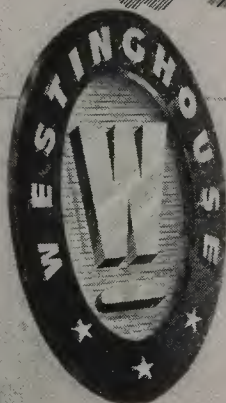
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Twenty-Five Years Ago

by JAMES B. STEWART

PERIPHRAISIS PREFERRED: THE LONDON TIMES, referring to official correspondence as "bewildering," says: "In these communications, which it were treason to call letters, the English tongue takes on an almost alien air. The writers of them are afflicted by curious limitations. They transmit, but do not send; observe but do not see; commence, but never begin; conclude, but never end. The short word is shunned like the plague. Where there is any choice, periphrasis and Latinity are preferred to plain, blunt speech and the homely Saxon. Answers are always in the affirmative or in the negative, never a mere 'yes' or 'no.' The double negative ousts the simple positive. The best founded claim can not hope ever to be more than 'not unreasonable.' The most violent form of approval is to see no objection. There is the well-worn story of Lords Commissioners who, grudgingly assenting to the use of girl clerks in time of stress, nevertheless found themselves 'unable to conceal their preference for boys.'

It is tempting to make fun of these affectations. And yet, but for his tradition of silent suffering, the pained official might have much to say for himself. . . . he does not speak as other men . . . they speak for their puny selves; he speaks for some one far greater. A certain rotundity of mouth is fitting, and even necessary, when the voice is the voice of a Secretary of State, of Lords Commissioners, or of a board which may include, all unsuspected by the vulgar, an Archbishop."

BRIEFS: The Consulate General at Guayaquil claimed to have the tallest and youngest personnel in the service. The staff consisted of Consul RICHARD P. BUTRICK and two clerks. The average height was an even 6 feet and the age 25. Now how old was Dick?

■ According to HERB BURSLEY, BRET HARTE when he was consul at Crefeld, Germany, in 1879, wrote to his wife: "I sat down to write you a long letter, but my cold leaves me so weak today I can hardly write, and I must keep up my strength to sign and record invoices."

■ MINISTER ROBERT WOODS BLISS accompanied the Crown Prince of Sweden on his journey through the United States.

■ ALLEN W. DULLES assumed his duties as Counselor of Legation at Peking.

IN THE NEWS: WILLIAM P. BLOCKER, CARLETON BAILEY HURST, JOSEPH E. HAVEN, ROBERT FRAZER, CLARENCE EDWARD MACY, ALFRED W. KLIEFORTH and AUGUSTUS OSTERTAG.



A daughter JULIA, was born to CONSUL and MRS. MAYNARD B. BARNES at Berlin, September 4, 1925. A daughter, MARY ELLEN, was born to VICE CONSUL and MRS. ROBERT STREEPER, at Tientsin, July 4, 1925.

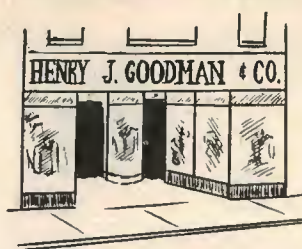
A son, Lynn, was born at Hong Kong, to CONSUL and MRS. LYNN W. FRANKLIN on June 19, 1926.

MRS. WHOSIT: I asked Hats for a contribution and she dug up this from her Foreign Service past:

The Life of a Foreign Service Wife

Oh here comes Mrs. Whosit
Of the American Legation
To another cocktail party

(Continued on page 11)



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And try gaily to converse
With one who understands her not,
And also the reverse.
Through fogs of foreign language
She must try to find some sense
And give this man beside her
A little recompense
Or he'll be thinking poorly
Of her intelligence.

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| NAME | POST FROM | POST TO | TITLE |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Adair, Charles W., Jr. | Rio de Janeiro | Dept. | FSO |
| Affeld, William C., Jr. | Salzburg | Vienna | Chief, Consular Division |
| Armijo, Partrick H. | Bogota | Managua | Admins. Off. |
| Alyward, Robt. Allen | Tokyo | Rangoon | Pol. Off. |
| Barbour, Walworth | Moscow | Dept. | FSO |
| Bartch, Carl E. | Nicosia | Caracas | Economic Asst. |
| Bartelt, John R. | Belize | Nairobi | Economic Asst. |
| Beaulac, Willard L. | Colombia | Cuba | Ambassador |
| Benet, Edward S. | Reynosa | Chihuahua | Principal Off. |
| Berger, David C. | Palermo | Athens | Consular Off. |
| Billman, James R. | Addis Ababa | Naples | Consular Off. |
| Birgfeld, Clarence E. | Dept. | Bogota | Counselor |
| Blake, M. Williams | Rome | Dakar | Principal Off. |
| Bone, Robert C., Jr. | Dept. | Djakarta | Political Off. |
| Braddock, Daniel M. | Madrid | Dept. | FSO |
| Brooks, Clarence C. | Paris | Dept. | FSO |
| Bruce, Robert R. | Dacca | Frankfort, Ger. (Citizen and Passport) | Vice-consul |
| Calder, Donald B. | Brussels | Istanbul | Political Off. |
| Carbone, Martha | La Paz | Lima | FSS |
| Certosimo, Antonio | Nogales | Mexicali | Principal Off. |
| Coe, Robert D. | The Hague | Dept. | FSO |
| Conkright, William A. | Seoul | Dept. | FSO |
| Conley, Raymond | Dept. | Kobe, Japan | Admin. Asst. |
| Cotterman, Myron Lee | Rangoon | Saigon | Asst. Admin. Off. |
| Crowley, Edwin D. | Lagos | Bilbao | Consular Off. |
| Cupps, Halbert T. | Munich | Vienna | Radio Engr. |
| Day, Russell H. | Bern | Mexico City | Post Security Off. |
| Drumright, Everett F. | Seoul | New Delhi | Political Off. |
| Dubreuil, Clarisse A. | Lahore | Habana | Admin. Asst. |
| Edgar, Donald D. | Rome | Dept. | FSO |
| Elwood, Robert B. | Rio de Janeiro | Dept. | FSO |
| Espy, James | Dept. | Vienna | Special Asst. to Ambassador |
| Feld, Nicholas | Geneva | Dept. | FSO |
| Fleck, Benjamin A. | Caracas | Dept. | FSO |
| Gatewood, Richard D. | Dept. | Addis Ababa | Exec. Off. |
| Gilbertson, Jean Alice | Dept. | Copenhagen | FSS |
| Graves, George M. | Toronto | Stockholm | Consular Off. |
| Gufler, Bernard A. | Berlin | Colombo | Deputy Chief of Mission |
| Hampton, Robert E. | Munich (Augsburg) | Dept. | FSS |
| Hart, Parker T. | Dept. | Dhahran | FSO |
| Harvey, Constance R. | HICOG, Bonn | London | Political Off. |
| Hejno, Francis J. | London | Dept. | Visa Off. |
| Hoard, Robert S. | Athens | Dept. | FSS |
| Huston, Cloyce K. | Frankfort | Dublin | Counselor |
| Kilcoin, William L. | Hong Kong | Dept. | FSO |
| King, Nat E. | Ottawa | Dept. | FSO |
| King, Spencer M. | Paris | Dept. | Political Off. |
| Krieg, William L. | Budapest | Dept. | FSO |
| Lewis, Harrison | Guatemala | Dept. | FSO |
| Lukens, Alan Wood | USUN/NY | Dept. | FSO |
| McClintock, Robert Mills | Dept. | Ankara | Cultural Aff. Asst. |
| McCloud, Fielden W. | Brussels | Dept. | FSO |
| McCully, Edward N. | Panama | London | Communications Technician |
| McGinnis, Fayola | Dept. | Rio de Janeiro | Econ. Off. Finance |
| McGregor, Robert G. | Hong Kong | Frankfort | V-C (Citizen & Passport) |
| McKillop, David H. | Durban | Salzburg | Principal Off. |
| Martin, Doyle V. | Dept. | Hong Kong | Exec. Off. |
| Mathews, Elbert G. | Canberra | Stockholm | Political Off. |
| Melbourne, Roy M. | Dept. | Istanbul | Principal Off. |
| Moffett, James D. | Dept. | Tehran | Political Off. |
| Molesworth, Kathleen | Liverpool | Kabul | Political Off. |
| Monser, Paul C. | London | Dept. | FSO |
| Morgan, John F. | Caïro | Mexico City | Communication Technician |
| Morris, Brewster H. | Bangkok | Montevideo | Admin. Off. |
| Newbegin, Robert | Bonn, Ger. | Dept. | FSO |
| Nugent, Julian L., Jr. | Dept. | Paris | Deputy Special Asst. MDAP |
| Oakley, R. Kenneth | Dept. | Canberra | Econ. Off. |
| Ockey, William C. | London | Geneva | Exec. Off. |
| | | Dept. | FSO |

(Continued on page 56)

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Foreign Service JOURNAL

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COVER PICTURE: Bright-colored umbrellas shelter summertime visitors to the sunken plaza restaurants of New York's Radio City. *photo courtesy Amerika magazine.*

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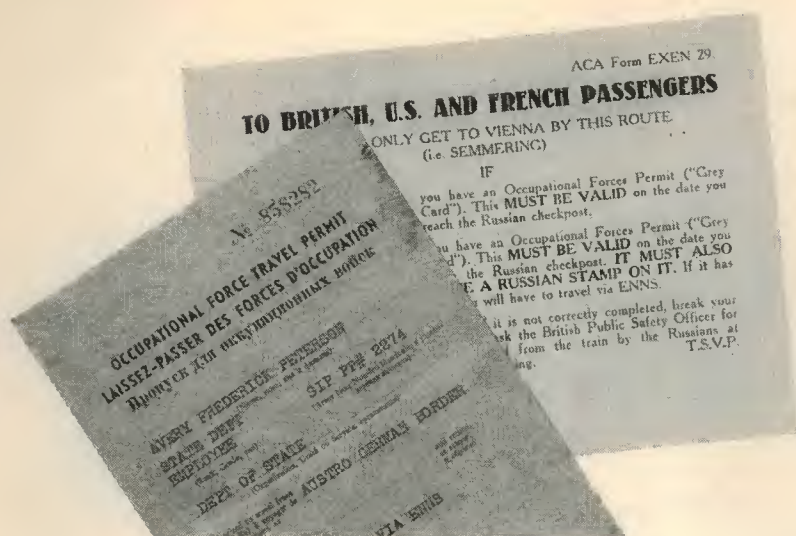
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VISIT TO A RUSSIAN CHECK POINT

By AVERY F. PETERSON

Among the masses of cheaply-printed, multi-language papers which bedevil the traveler at every frontier, there occasionally is one which is actually as important as they all assert themselves to be. True, most of the customs, currency control and debarkation cards seem to command no attention and frequently are not asked of passengers carrying diplomatic travel documents. But some are important. For me, the important frontier paper was handed through the ticket window of the railway station in Tarvisio, Italy at 11:30 p.m., April 30, after a hard day on the Italian trains from Rome, trying to buy a railway ticket from the conductor without benefit of the Italian language.

I had converted lira and a travelers check into schillings and obtained a letter-size paper as official receipt; had bought a ticket to Vienna and obtained another receipt; and under guidance of the Wagon-lit conductor, bought compartment space, also with receipt. Finally the ticket agent pronounced everything in order and gave me another form in French and English—this was the important paper which I merely glanced at as I gave the Wagon-lit conductor my passport and “grey card” transit permit to Vienna.

The usual rap on the door awakened me. “Kontrol,” was shouted and with a click of the lock the Russian soldier picked up the travel documents from the wash-stand. I got a whiff of him then, but the door was soon closed and I rolled over, grumbling about border crossings at 6:30 a.m. Then the door opened again and this time the Wagon-lit representative and the Russian soldier stood in the aisle shaking the passport and pass, and engaged in animated conversation. The Wagon-lit man looked worried, for he had assured me that everything was in order. Now it appeared that my transit pass lacked the necessary Russian visa. Why did I not travel via Enns?

Well, to tell the truth I did not know I was *not* traveling via Enns. The Italian Airlines flight had cancelled out on short notice Monday morning and in absence of any other air travel, the hotel porter recommended a train leaving at 7:45 with a through car to Vienna. I had taken it, with the cooperation of driver Reno of the ECA chauffeur staff who flew down the platform of the Rome station with my bags and got me onto the train as it got under way.

It appeared to be most unfortunate, according to the conductor, for while British travelers could enter the Russian Zone at Semmering without a Russian visa on their grey card, this was *not* the case for American or French. The Russian soldier demanded that I get off the train. And

about that time I dimly recalled the last line of that form: “. . . otherwise you will be removed from the train by the Russians at Semmering.”

Would I please hurry, for the train was already late? By this time the compartment was foul with the acrid odor of Russian tobacco, so I closed the door and glowered at myself in the washstand mirror. This was it. Being taken off by the Russians with *those* papers in my brief case. True, the Security Regulations had been complied with and anything above “Restricted” was by permission and under lock and key, hand-carried. But the basic assumption of these regulations was that the traveler would be in friendly territory or on a friendly carrier.

Perhaps I could destroy the papers, or hide them in the compartment and hope for the best. I looked under the wash stand at the outlet pipe for the urinal. Just then the Russian soldier clicked the door open with his key and pointedly held it open. I took the knob and pulled it closed—but obviously any plans of paper destruction or paper-hiding were foolhardy. There was only one course, namely to play it easy and bluff it through as if my luggage consisted of one nylon shirt and a tooth brush.

“. . . removed from the train . . . at Semmering”

As I stepped off the train, the Wagon-lit conductor reassured me that a train returning to Tarvisio would stop at this exact spot about 10:00 a.m., three hours hence. I picked up my luggage—two large bags and a brief case—just over 60 pounds, according to my excess receipt from the airlines—and with my fellow captive, a Lebanese enroute to Czechoslovakia, crossed the rail tracks to the wooden platform of the Russian control station. The station consisted of a rough lumber shack about 10 x 12 with a hinged window over the rail line and a rough door at the side which connected with a roofless platform with narrow board seats adequate for about 8 people. Over the doorway fluttered the inevitable red flag on its equally red tapered shaft, fixed at the angle one holds his fore finger when admonishing a child. The steps from the tracks up to the control station were sawn from old railway ties and fitted into the earth. In the bright spring morning the frost melted on the ground in the pathway leading to a house which jutted over the tunnel entrance about a hundred yards up the hill.

The train chuffed as the drivers slipped on the wet rails then slowly pulled into the tunnel and disappeared. Then the mountain silence descended, broken only by the crunch of the Russian soldier's boots on gravel and the caw of a rook whose silhouette in the sky was strangely reminiscent of

the Hapsburg Coat of Arms. My Lebanese friend spoke a little French and we commiserated ourselves as the Russians pointed us to seats on the platform. There were about 8 Russian soldiers and apparently a non-com in charge. As the soldiers returned from their inspection of the long passenger train, those with the bayoneted rifles opened the breeches of their weapons and returned to the non-com two cartridge, their brass cases and copper-jacketed slugs shining from constant handling. When a train arrived for inspection, the cartridges were doled out again, and methodically inserted, one in the breech and one in the magazine.

After a short confab with the control station boss, who peered at the two of us in a contemptuous mien and examined the passports which the soldier had retained, it was indicated that we would take the path up the hill toward the house above. This hill was steep, and slippery too, as the spring sun attacked the frost in the ungravelled surface of the pathway. One soldier would accompany us and he reached for my brief case to leave me to carry the two heavier bags. I demurred, and took all three, confident I could navigate the steep pathway the hundred or so yards up the hill to the upper house. With a few slips and recoveries, I did make it, but only to observe that we were not stopping at the first house. We would evidently go farther up the mountain. Perhaps the soldier could carry one of my bags?

Test for a decadent democrat

I began to see the game. The Russians were going to be proper and would not take away my luggage or brief case right off the bat. Instead they would put on an endurance contest to see how long a decadent Westerner in his 40's would carry his luggage before voluntarily leaving it behind—where, of course, it could be picked up on the return journey to the control shed. Picked up, that is, unless the

Russian examination of the luggage (which would transpire as soon as one turned the bend) made it advisable to dispose of any item in another manner.

The great esteem attached to physical prowess was apparent at the first house up the mountain. Much athletic and exercise equipment was in evidence. A ridge pole had been set up and ladders leaned against it, upon which Russian soldiers clambered up by hand, monkeylike, to display virile exuberance. A single steel ring was similarly used for clambering exercises. Makeshift padded sawhorses were the vehicles for leap-frog displays. A high-line obstacle race was made on the hop-scotch pattern, about 8 feet wide and 50 feet long with wire patterns about two feet above the ground, thus to give the runner practice in high stepping combined with foot placement.

The path led through this small athletic center. Behind the path wound through a steep but grassy field, slippery with dew, and on up to another two-story chalet which could be seen in a clump of conifers. Up we go. Fortunately my two bags were fairly evenly balanced and I was not puffing too hard when, five hundred yards later, we came to the second house. The Lebanese, however, was having trouble. The soldier indicated we would wait for him, pointing to the straggler as he stumbled below, his breath clearly visible as he panted up. I sat on the smaller of my bags and looked around. The second house was apparently not our destination. We passed several yards away and then levelled off through a field in which slit trenches had been prepared. We luggage carriers were required to jump this barrier.

At this relatively level point a catwalk with a trembling willow hand rail crossed a ravine only 20-odd feet deep but full of wet brush and brambles—a place to stay out of it possible. I threw the lighter bag over the hand rail and slithered across; the Lebanese, however, asked for and obtained the soldier's help. Then on up the mountain, and at one of the zig-zag turns, there lay in plain sight the projectile of a 5" shell, its three piston ring slots partly filled with mud. Suspecting the worst, I assumed this was a plant which in later interrogation would be brought out as evidence of spying in military materiel matters.

The path wound around the side of a stinking latrine; above this appeared House No. 3, from which the babble, shouts and music were of such volume that I felt certain that at least a company of Russian troops were stationed here. A framed picture of Stalin provided the keystone in the entrance to what obviously was the Headquarters of Scumming Check Point. Luggage in hand, we barked our shins up the stair case to a small front room with a 2 x 4 table, one extra chair, a picture of Stalin, a catechism of Communist faith in indented paragraphs, and a propaganda poster showing the East versus the West.

Visa business

The office was a typical human accounting shop. Visa business must be the same the world over. A columnar notebook provided the journal of the day's catch. A separate form, headed "Akt" and containing about 8 questions, provided the catalog of individuals and results of their examination. Passports were examined, names entered, age, citizenship, sex, marital status, etc., etc., all were indicated. But there was no ink in the inkwell for signatures, and this caused a flurry, but less than when the office's rubber stamp could not be found. The officer, apparently a major, ordered our escort to find another chair, though I continued to sit on my luggage. He examined my passport and made inquiries in Russian and then in fragmentary German which the Lebanese converted. I showed my air-



une ticket for the cancelled flight, the transit pass in my passport, the "grey card" pass. And the soldier pointed to the blank for the Russian and British visas. But in conclusion, he said my documents were all right, but for the Lebanese, "Nyet." As for me, I could go on back down the mountain to the control station, but the Lebanese would have to climb to an even higher station of this command.

They had *not* taken my luggage and in a little more than an hour, if all went well, I might be on that return train! I breathed easier.

The six-odd soldiers were seated on the wooden benches flanking the track; the non-com in charge fiddled with the



V-shaped white heating stove in the shack, half contemplating a fire to make him equally warm as his fellows, basking in the spring sun. They all smoked innumerable fat cigarettes, hand-rolled of newspaper. A couple of soldiers stirred from their places to give me a seat and I flanked myself with my bags, brief case in the small of my back, and blessed the Lord for my good fortune, at least up to that moment.

An Austrian boy on the far bank of the tracks, where the cut had been walled with stone, was idly dropping small stones into a pool below which was part of the track drainage system. A Russian soldier shouted "Nyet" and the lad looked across, glared, and threw several more stones before sauntering off as if by his own decision. Two tunnel men, having loaded their acetylene lamps, walked past, nodded inquiringly to the non-com, and nodded again the acceptance of permission to pass. On the far side of the cut, at the road block, the Russian guard on solitary duty looked longingly at his pals at the rail station. Two housewives with shopping baskets walked by but neither by word or actions asked permission to cross the barrier—they simply strode through, chatting to each other.

Semmering is near the peak of a high point on the rail line and helper engines work both passenger and freight trains over the hump. The peak must be a mile or so east

and the helper engines shuttle by many times each day. The same locomotive passed two or three times while I sat on the control platform and the treatment given it by the Russians is clearly not taken from Dale Carnegie's book on making friends. Each time the engine must come to a full stop before going back down the hill. On a steam locomotive, going down hill, a complete stop calls for pulling several heavy control levers. The Russians never inspect the helper but demand that it stop. Thus the background of the fireman's expression of unspeakable disgust as, elbow on the sill and chin in hand, he looked across to the control house window where the non-com held his hand vertically until the full stop was completed, and then with a jerk waved the helper engine down the hill.

The fact that it was May Day was evident. Sprigs of spruce with red ribbon, red and white windmills on the cylinder heads, and "Hoch, der 1 Mai" signs proclaimed the worker's day. The upper house radio speakers were chattering between the stringy music. This was clearly the day of Proclamations. Thus the non-com, presumably a faithful Comsomol, came on the platform, then sat and addressed his colleagues, reading



in Russian. No doubt much was for my benefit for while I could only catch the occasional "Amerikanski" or "Wall Streetish" or "Korea" or "Tovarish Stalin" coupled with a few impassioned "nyets," the inflection of reading and disgusted tone given certain passages left no doubt in my mind that the United States was being well and truly slandered. I paid no obvious attention but did notice that the tirade, which was long, surpassed the endurance of the soldiers, who drifted away from the reader despite his glowering and even got out the makings of the interminable cigarettes. The non-com seemed relieved when a small freight train came west, from which the conductor hopped smartly, saluted, and produced papers, remarking "in transit." But the guards took their two cartridges, loaded their rifles, hopped across the couplings, and finally swung themselves off the last car as the freight chuffed down the grade.

The passenger train I was waiting for seemed to sneak into the control station, though perhaps this only seems so because I was talking to the Lebanese who had been detained about an hour longer than I, and apparently was subjected to extensive interrogation, without, however, being searched. The Russian non-com grunted some command—I grabbed my luggage and headed for the blue car marked "International Wagon-lits." There, sure enough, a waiter spoke English and between him and the conductor I bought a ticket via Leoben and Selzthal up to Linz, where I could make another pass at the Iron Curtain at the entry point for Americans lacking Soviet visas. And only after I'd checked a map of Austria and a railway timetable to confirm the times and places for changing trains, did I realize that it was no longer necessary to sit on my luggage. In fact, I could sit at the table in the restaurant car and have a cup of coffee.



By Henry S. Villard

From the cockpit forward the pilot handed back a note.
 "Position 66°
 Height 1000 ft.
 Air Speed 105 knots
 Time 14:10 hours.

We were crossing the Arctic Circle. An hour before we had passed the fjord on which Namsos is located. In half an hour we would descend at Bodø, capital of Nordland fylke and gateway to Northern Norway.

Below was a deep blue sea; to our right a rocky, barren coast; far ahead, a bank of clouds looked like the gray mountains we were skirting. Occasional farmhouses or small settlements in the valleys and inlets, a solitary light-house now and then, emphasized the loneliness of this semi-Arctic region. Over the granite-like mass rivulets trickled through a thin veneer of vegetation.

We were ten from the American Embassy and the Economic Mission to Norway, flying to Finnmark in a war-built Catalina of the Norwegian Government. Part of the Marshall Aid to Norway was earmarked for the iron ore mines of Sydvaranger, most remote district of Norway, next to the USSR, overlooking the Arctic Ocean. Ruined by retreating Germans the mine installations were still an important economic asset. Our inspection trip had been arranged by the Norwegian Ministry of Commerce to demonstrate this fact. At the same time, we were to see the results of the Nazis scorched earth policy and the progress made since 1945 in rebuilding.

Leaving Oslo in a fast Lockheed Lodestar of the Norwegian Air Force, the party had changed to the Catalina flying boat at Hommelvik. The flight due North had followed the Osterdal and the River Glomma, with Norway's highest peak—Mt. Galdhøpiggen—sparkling in the distance. Fertile farm patches along Route 50 had been flanked by mountains with plateaus above the timberline, and views of snow-topped ranges on either side. At the military airport

You won't find it in the Biographic Register, but for ten years, from 1938 to 1948, Henry S. Villard was on the Journal's Editorial Board. You will find his touch reflected in the Journal's pages for those years. The occasion for his leaving was his transfer from the Department, where he was a member of the Policy Planning Staff to Oslo, where he served as Counselor of Embassy. It was from Oslo that Flight From Finnmark was written. Now reassigned to the Department, Mr. Villard is once again on the Policy Planning Staff.

of Vaernes we had been driven straight to Hell in a bus—where the railway station, much publicized by its name, enjoyed a brisk trade in illustrated postcards. Shortly afterwards, the snub-nosed Catalina had ploughed the waters of the bay at Hommelvik and like a winged whale had taken off on the first lap of an unforgettable journey along Norway's rugged coastline, around the North Cape to the Varangerfjord and Kirkenes, the nearest town to Russia. Not the least interesting objective was a glimpse of the 180 mile Soviet border just beyond the iron mines to which Kirkenes owes its existence.

Over the town of Bodø we soared, to descend for a welcome at the dock by the Governor of Nordland fylke, Herr Karl Hess-Larsen. Bodø's history, in a nutshell: founded in 1816; bombed and burned in 1940; rebuilding started in 1945; goal of reconstruction 1952. Seven thousand inhabitants, mostly engaged in fishing and awaiting anxiously completion of the railway line that will link them to Trondheim and the more populated areas of the south.

Reconstruction going on all over Finnmark

Definite signs of returning prosperity were observable. The main hotel had been rebuilt, a large and up-to-date department store catered to the district population, though stocks were limited; new dwellings of wood or brick and business establishments of concrete were springing up everywhere. We were taken through a fish factory constructed by the Germans and now operating with a daily output of 24 tons. Tuna for Italy, France and the Iberian Peninsula, codfish fillets for the United States, and fish meal for cattle were the principal products. We found in the local market strawberries of unusual size and flavor, thanks to the long concentrated summer sunlight.

Our take-off from Bodø next day confirmed the impression that we could not count on the weather in Northern Norway. Visibility was poor and we flew contact a few hundred feet above the sea, hugging the indented, craggy coast.

In due course we were abreast of Tromsø, and over the hulk of the TIRPITZ, where it had been cornered by Allied forces and sunk in shallow water. Like scavenger insects, tiny boats clustered round the rusting hull, salvaging its guts piece by piece. The Norwegian naval base in the vicinity showed who was master of these waters now.

"Position Altenfjord. Estimated time of arrival Hammerfest 13:25 hrs." The pilot sent back the latest bulletin.

Before leaving Oslo, we had received a memorandum: "The Norwegian Government suggests that those participating in the trip to Kirkenes take along heavy shoes for outdoor wear and suitable warm clothing—sweaters, wool socks, warm jackets, raincoats. It is also suggested that personnel would have use for one business suit for wear to dinners being given in their honor during the course of the trip." Our hosts were entirely correct and we had cause to appreciate all of the recommendations before we were through. Now, as snow streaked the dark mountains, we felt a bite in the air and gave thanks for the warm apparel under the Mae West life jackets we were required to wear.

Despite the squalls and fleeting clouds, no more animated map lecture could have been devised than that afforded in the machine gunner's "blister" of the war-designed Catalina. Accommodations were crowded but all took turns watching the shoreline unfold. Innumerable fjords and myriads of rocky isles illustrated Norway's navigational problems; tiny



Kirkenes: (Nearest town to Soviet border): remains of Sydvaranger Iron Ore Company installations (demolished by Germans).

hamlets and occasional farmhouses emphasized the scanty population. Up to Hammerfest, the most northerly city in Europe, there was solitude enough, but further on we seemed to be in a world totally uninhabited by man.

Of all places in Northern Norway, Hammerfest probably suffered most destruction. In this town of 4,000, only the cemetery chapel was left undamaged when the Germans withdrew. Throughout Western Finnmark and North Troms, the Nazis burned buildings, blew up the foundations, slaughtered cattle and smashed bridges, wharfs and telephone and telegraph equipment. Finnmark was the base for German operations beyond the Arctic Circle, where an attempt was made to intercept the Allied convoys to Murmansk. When the tide of war turned, the swift advance of Soviet armies into Eastern Finnmark led the Germans to order evacuation at a moment's notice. Demolition was almost 100 percent complete. The only things left for the returning Norwegians were land mines and booby traps.

The sound of hammer and saw rang throughout Hammerfest, symbolizing the laborious reconstruction where lumber and practically all other materials have to be imported. Roads were bad under the impact of rains and melting snows, laden trucks and bus traffic. Facing the worst possible problems, the "District Reconstruction Administration," with

a locally elected municipal board, was cooperating with the central Government's Housing Directorate. But not until 1952 would building have somewhere caught up with demand. The same situation was true in the rest of this ravished north land, where a population of 70,000 is spread over 25,000 square miles.

There was no hotel at Hammerfest. After luncheon in the local hospital under supervision of doctor-in-charge Borchgrevink and Mayor Harold Olsen, we flew to Alta to spend the night. On its outskirts we were put up in a newly constructed tourist hotel, which should be the prototype for similar wooden structures if Norway hopes to lure travelers in the days to come. Clean, neat, simple, with hot and cold running water in each room, together with good food, it was crowded with motorists who had ventured North along the seemingly endless Route 50 and with sportsmen out for salmon in adjacent streams.

Next day we took off into a headwind with gray skies and frequent gusts of rain. Our route lay along the Altafjord to the narrow bodies of water known as Vargsund, Sammelund, Rolvsøysund and Breisund, and then we were over the open sea approaching the extreme tip of Northern Norway, the fabled North Cape. Not a living thing but seagulls greeted our eyes. Towering slate-colored rocks, touched with mossy green, a slate sea blending into a misty horizon, made a forbidding spectacle as we rounded the headland.

At the fast clip of our sturdy Catalina we were soon following the constricted Eidsfjord, the Hopsfjord, then the Tana fjord and the sandy meandering Tana River, finally crossing the Varangerfjord and coming down at our destination, the mining town of Kirkenes.

Kirkenes lies in the same longitude as Leningrad and Istanbul. Like Hammerfest and the other towns of Finnmark fylke, it is cut off from the rest of the country in winter save by sea. There are no railroads; the highways and airways are open only during the mild April-September period. Ninety-five percent destroyed during the war, we found the town less than half rebuilt. Temporary barrack-like buildings of wood still dominate the scene.



Children of Lapps near Alta (Finnmark).

A reception committee at the dock included Mayor Harry Klippenraag, Police Chief Madso, and various officials of the Sydvaranger Iron Ore Company, who extended us every hospitality. An icebreaker lay decked with flags in our honor, the sole official courtesy which could be mustered at this outpost.

Again we found graphic evidence of destruction. Only gaunt chimneys remained to preside over the ruins of extensive installations for crushing rock and processing ore for shipment. Literally from the ground up the plant was being painstakingly rebuilt, this time with the latest machinery and equipment, much of it American. Surrounding

areas were still dangerous with land mines, and our arrival was marked by an explosion seriously injuring two children.

From the open pit blasting operations which we witnessed a short distance out of town, it appeared that by 1952 iron ore production would again be in full swing. Perhaps a million tons of concentrate a year will be available for twenty years before the present reserves are exhausted and shaft mining must begin. No difficulty was anticipated by the company in regaining its prewar export markets of Great Britain, Germany and Belgium, with the United States a possible added customer. The rich magnetite deposits of the Sydvaranger field present an attractive economic potential for the postwar recovery of Norway.

It was only a short distance by car to the Soviet border where it crosses the Pasvik River. The road to the USSR and the nickel mines of the Petsamo district ended in a double barricade of barbed wire with a section of no-man's land between the two. (Here, we were told, Norwegian and Russian officials, after running up flag signals, met now and then to discuss frontier problems.) On the Norwegian



Counselor of Embassy Henry S. Villard and John Goss, Chief of ECA Mission to Norway, looking at Soviet border near Kirkenes.

side the sentry box was empty, on Russian territory we could see no one. A farmhouse and a cow or two relieved the rolling landscape. It was hard to believe that here was the iron curtain, but no one offered to step across the border. There was nothing on the surface to mar the quiet relations between Norway and her Soviet neighbor. An occasional stray cow, an unwitting border violation, sometimes constituted an "incident" to be settled locally. With travel cut off by road, there is no intercourse in the area, such as when the Finns lived on the other side of the line.* Nor is there any communication by sea or air.

Hammerfest may be the most northerly town in Europe, but Vadsø on the Western shores of the Varangerfjord is distinguished as the most easterly town in Norway. It was next on our list and we put up at a clean, new boarding house opened only a month previously. A fishing center of 2,400 inhabitants, Vadsø was the start of Roald Amundsen's flight in the dirigible *Norge* over the North Pole in 1926. It also witnessed the departure of General Nobile's ill-fated venture with the *Italia* in 1928, in search of which the Norwegian explorer and his airplane were lost in the icy wastes. The mooring mast on those occasions is still a sentinel land-

*Finland ceded the Petsamo district to Soviet Russia after the war of 1939-40.

mark in the barren, wind-swept countryside, relieved chiefly by the ubiquitous *hjelder*, or wooden frames for drying fish.

To a foreigner, the chief impression of these far-off regions is the stubborn attachment of the people to their ancestral homesites. Devoid of economic value save for fishing, principally cod, and a little agriculture in the short summer interlude, Finnmark nevertheless claims the unyielding affection of its folk. Their determined progress in reconstruction proves the point today.

From the strategic fortress near Kiberg, built into the sides of a mountain by the Germans and now nearly dismantled, we could see Soviet territory across the wide fjord. Several hundred tons of scrap iron had been salvaged by the Norwegians from this German relic but not even a native of Finnmark would want to live in such cold and windy solitude.

At Vardø (pop. 3800), built on an island which receives its water in pipes from the mainland, we passed up the Nordpol Kafe in favor of lunch tendered by the Mayor at Salvation Army headquarters. Again the economic justification is fish: sei, cod, haddock, halibut. A fertilizer factory using fish heads and bones brings a constant odor which the natives wryly say "smells of money." At Vardø one can find weather at its worst. Violent winds and storms occur most of the year, with scarcely a hint of summer. We were lucky. The sun was shining; the water was a clear Mediterranean blue.

Both Vadsø and Vardø were bombed by Russian airplanes in 1944 and largely razed by the resulting fires. But since this dislodged the Germans, and since the Russians were generally well liked in the Varanger area, there was little resentment.

Back at Vadsø, we prepared for our return to Oslo. Low-ering skies and a penetrating wind made us don those extra sweaters. At Tromsø we slid down to a perfect landing through cloud banks past what must have been walls of rock. A busy town of 11,400 with the inevitable fish and a whale oil factory, Tromsø proved inviting to the fur shopper—sealskins, silver and blue fox, mink and ermine. But time did not permit much browsing. The Fylkeman, Governor Aas, was our host at dinner in the modernly reconstructed Grand Hotel.



End of flight from Oslo in Lockheed Lodestar.

Next day we landed on miniature Lake Andsvan near Bardufoss airfield. We said goodbye to the Catalina and its crew, who had carried us without a hitch on our long northern journey, and embarked once more on the Lockheed Lodestar. Across the Rannenfjord, site of the Norwegian Government's steel mill project, over Namsos, almost totally destroyed by German bombing, past Trondheim whose cathedral and university lay sparkling in the sun, we sped swiftly back to Oslo.

We had covered nearly three thousand miles by air. To those of us who had known only Oslo and tourist resorts it was a memorable contrast. For nothing could be truer that until one has seen Northern Norway one has not seen Norway at all.

A New Approach to Foreign Service Reporting

By PHILIP H. BURRIS

Economic reporting in the Foreign Service has long been the subject of surveys, studies, investigations, discussions, and recommendatory reports. To many acquainted with it, the topic gave promise of gaining prominence—along with the weather—in the “Everybody-Talks-Ahout-It, But. . .” category. A twelfth-hour reprieve from this fate came in June when a recent series of developments culminated in the signing by the President of Executive Order No. 10249, which prescribes “Regulations With Respect to Foreign Service Reporting Functions.” This order is expected to inaugurate a new phase in reporting philosophy comparable to the importance of that ushered in by the Reorganization Plan of 1939 or the Joint Survey Group shortly after the last war.

Ten year development preceded directive

A recounting of the circumstances and events which led to this presidential directive is really a brief history of Foreign Service reporting during the past decade. As we know, the vastly expanded influence of the United States in world affairs created new problems and new responsibilities. In turn were generated greatly enlarged reporting demands, which reflected the multiplicity, as well as the frequent overlap, of the wide interests of many Washington agencies. Specialists and experts became concerned, worldwide, with many individual subjects. Not always in equal evidence was proper regard for the appropriateness, feasibility, and geographic disparity of assigned reporting tasks; or, for that matter, for the relative inflexibility at any given time of the manpower available in the field for reporting assignments. Foreign Service missions made greater demands for personnel, and the Department in turn laid requests for staff increases before the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress. As things stood, larger budgets were difficult to advance because of the lack of sufficient planning, compelling justification and evidence of firm leadership. Substantial personnel increases did not materialize. Complaints were heard from both the field and the agencies in Washington using Foreign Service reporting facilities. It went without saying that much valuable information was being received, but, for all the reports and the reporters, it was correctly observed that important U.S. interests in some parts of the world were being neglected.

A perennial problem

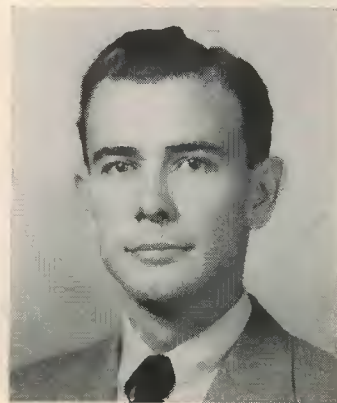
These were some of the basic considerations. But they were complicated by certain attitudes of indifference adopted by some officials in Washington and abroad. Although not necessarily universal, these attitudes were nonetheless sufficiently prevalent to impede attainment of the self-effacement, foresight and objectivity necessary to the establishment of up-to-date, flexible reporting programs.

One of these attitudes revolved around the extent to which Foreign Service reporting activities should be predetermined by Washington agencies. This problem has, of course, been the subject of continuing controversy. Although no one seems to have suggested that field reporting be confined

solely to required schedules, there were those who believed that field reporting should be almost exclusively determined—in specific detail as to content, scope, and frequency—by Washington agencies. Otherwise, it was said, Washington demands would stand little chance of being met if reporting personnel were left to their own resources. Other quarters, apparently less influential, conceived of economic reporting as something which should grow mainly out of conditions and events in individual countries as tempered by known U.S. interests. It naturally followed, in the view of this school, that field officers should be given the widest possible latitude in determining reporting content themselves with only the broadest type of guidance from Washington. Still others advanced the theory that it would have been better in past years to give the posts abroad far greater discretion; but now, after several years of confinement occasioned by the strait-jacketing of fixed schedules, it was too late to shift reporting initiative.

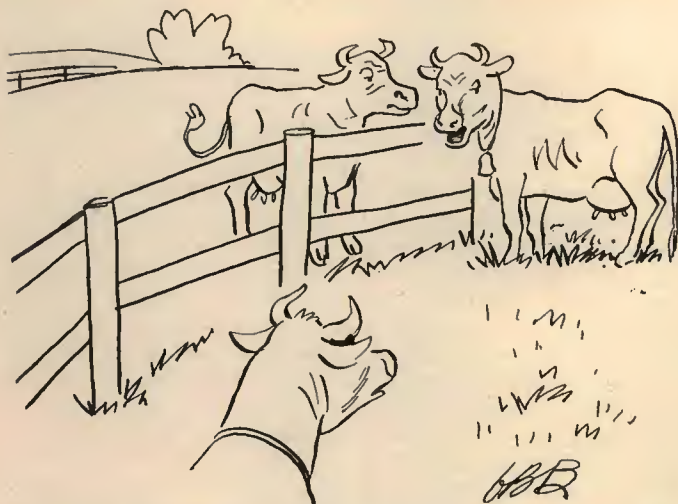
Another element of confusion rested with a partially inexplicable reluctance of some persons both at home and abroad to consider Foreign Service reporting objectively and help to improve its quality. It was not uncommon for users of this reporting to complain about performance at one or several posts. (“Personnel” was altogether too frequently sought as the sole remedy rather than proper definition of the job to be done, sound guidance and keeping requests at a minimum.) Attempts to seek out and correct some of these alleged deficiencies at times resulted in failure. When there were reasonable grounds for assuming that field reporting wasn’t all it should be one frequently ran into the amazing reaction in some parts of Washington that the posts concerned should not be told what was wrong, nor how the type of reporting involved could be improved. Apparently, this bewildering attitude stemmed from one of two considerations: first, the theory that even if available facts indicated otherwise, one mustn’t criticize an Embassy or mission, albeit constructively; or second, criticism of a given type of reporting would simply result in its not being performed at all since field personnel would favor other sub-

Shortly before World War II, Philip H. Burris joined the Foreign Service as one of its first Auxiliary officers, following private and governmental experience in economic and market research. After serving for a few years as an economic analyst in the Embassy at Lima, he was assigned to the Allied Control Commission For Italy in 1944. This assignment was promptly interrupted when he accepted a commission in the Naval Reserve. In 1946, he returned to the Department from military leave, and has since worked in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, the former Division of Foreign Service Planning, and the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs prior to assuming last year his present duties as Chief of the Division of Foreign Reporting.



jects which were known to be well received and the object of glowing appraisals in one's personnel file. (Note to reporting officers who frequently express a strong desire for more constructive evaluations: THE FOREGOING IS NOT FICTION.)

There was also the field counterpart of this speak-no-evil attitude in Washington. Some reporting officers were heard bewailing the unimportance and inapplicability of many required reports, all of which assertedly left little time for consequential "voluntary" submissions. When asked to name specific examples, field personnel frequently altered their stand to indicate that Washington agencies could probably better determine what they themselves really needed; and, after all, many of the reports were not too time consuming; and, also, it was a competitive business and each reporter must build up his own particular record of compliance.



She says she's making a survey to see if it's always greener on the other side.

Moreover, much too little was done by missions abroad to suggest their own substitute tailor-made reporting programs which covered important problems more adequately than the general Washington requirements which they were bearing. As a result, this mutual-admiration society between Washington and the field, although limited in a sense, was widespread enough to have inhibited frank analysis and constructive criticism.

Any commentary on Foreign Service reporting during this period must also consider, of course, the absence of centralized direction and strong leadership. The use of Foreign Service reporting facilities by many agencies made consultation and cooperation obviously desirable, but at the same time the multi-agency character of the problem gave rise ultimately to an exceedingly cumbersome clearance procedure and an action-only-by-unanimous-consent complex. There were created as many masters of Foreign Service reporting as there were interested agencies in Washington. It was easy for one agency to shift informally the responsibility for onerous requests to another. At the same time, there was no direct sifting, sorting or grading of reporting requests for fear of offending another's interest. Many agencies over the years exploited this situation to the fullest measure of their capacities.

Many hands participated

Meanwhile, the Bureau of the Budget, as a part of the Executive Office of the President, became impressed with the seriousness of these long-standing problems. Last year, the Bureau undertook a study in depth of the economic re-

porting activities of the Foreign Service. In the report of its findings, the Bureau recommended, among other things, the issuance of an Executive Order which later became E. O. 10249 of June 4, 1951. Briefly, this order provides for the advanced planning of Foreign Service reporting activities through a flexible, revisable mechanism; introduces the concept that reports requested should be "appropriate" as a Foreign Service function and of "substantial" use to the United States; requires the establishment of standards for the review and issuance of reporting requests; envisages the assignment of priorities to various reports; lays a basis for consultation and cooperation among the many interested agencies, but also makes it unmistakably clear that the responsibility of providing the proper leadership and direction of Foreign Service reporting activities rests squarely upon the Department of State.

After considerable consultation, various parts of the Department and other agencies concerned have now been requested to prepare statements of their individual needs for reports from the Foreign Service during the calendar year 1952. These statements will contain outlines of the types of data required, geographic coverage and frequency desired, the relative importance of the several different needs, and their relationship to the operating policy objectives of the requesting agency. The suggestions and statements of requirements of the different agencies will be consolidated into a single reporting plan for each country in which the Foreign Service operates. At the earliest possible date—hopefully sometime about the first of the year—the consolidated country reporting programs will be sent to Foreign Service missions for comment. Each mission will be expected to reflect upon its proposed reporting program in terms of the extent to which foreseeable problems of some magnitude are adequately covered and unimportant topics excluded; the stated order of relative importance among the various components; the opportunity which will be provided for "voluntary" reporting of some consequence; and the probable personnel resources which will be available for reporting activities during the period covered. After reviewing the reporting plan again in Washington in light of field comment, the final program will then be sent to each mission.

An elastic program

It is emphasized that these new programs, as they are issued to a post, will supercede and replace existing reporting schedules and will not constitute a mere restatement of present requirements. Moreover, a country's reporting program will be flexible and subject to revision as frequently as circumstances warrant. They will be reviewed and restated as least once yearly.

Executive Order 10249 probably was not intended, in itself, as a solution to all of the reporting problems of the past. It was rather designed, presumably, to provide the proper framework and to create the right kind of atmosphere within which these problems stand a reasonable chance of solution. There is a danger, of course, in oversimplifying the enormity of the tasks that lie ahead. There is also the pitfall of an idealistic, impractical approach to some very real and long-standing issues. Similarly, dangers are inherent in the tendency to assume, for purposes of planning reporting that present-day circumstances will prevail unchanged in the years ahead. It would be foolish to predict the breadth and permanence of ultimate success at such an early date. Nonetheless, it would likewise be improper to ignore the cooperative spirit with which various Washington participants are initially undertaking the job of placing the management of Foreign Service reporting on a much sounder basis.

EDITORIAL

A CREDO

What does the *Journal* stand for? This is a good question, indeed, for guidance is necessary in today's kaleidoscopic events to prevent inconsistencies in editorial policy. The basic answer is simple, yet in its subsidiary ramifications there arise points which have caused controversy and upon which policy has been determined only after considerable hammering and heat.

The *Journal* demands, first and foremost, a Department of State and Foreign Service of the highest calibre and effectiveness, capable of advancing and defending the national interests of the United States and the social and political institutions which give strength to the nation.

The *Journal* wants United States diplomacy to be vigorous, constructive, imaginative and practical, skillfully executed. It exhorts the agency for foreign affairs as established within the American governmental structure to retain its responsibilities by a demonstration of successful management and effective discharge of its task. The *JOURNAL* deplores any tendency to abdicate foreign affairs responsibilities to untried, upstart entities merely as an act of faith or a compliance with internal political exigencies.

The *Journal* favors, as a concept and by every device of improvisation, the maintenance of centralized authority and responsibility for American foreign relations. It believes this cannot be achieved by considering the central authority as merely a policy-making entity having only advisory or admonitory relations with others, who by operations carry out policy. It proposes, therefore, that efforts to compartmentalize policy and operations should cease. Foreign affairs involve the whole gamut of human activity and this makes necessary unity of decision and direction in both means and method. Whether political, economic, informational or military means to an end are selected, it is the *Journal's* view that the foreign affairs sector of government must be enmeshed, policy-wise and operationally, in the enterprise.

Unity of responsibility requires the best of organizational and managerial skills to make sure, on the one hand, that the central authority does not become cumbersome and ineffective in policy formulation because of engrossment in the execution of programs, and, on the other, that inadequate re'n is given the executors because the thinkers are unduly apprehensive of the consequences or implications of action. Solution of this problem seems well within the demonstrated capacity of American management.

To permit effective discharge of its full responsibility, the *Journal* encourages the foreign affairs branch of government to develop capacity to think and plan ahead—ten, twenty, or thirty years—with a sense of historical causation. The *Journal* subscribes to the belief that today's problems and difficulties arise often not so much from yesterday's mistakes and omissions, but from errors a generation ago. At the same time, the *Journal* recognizes the need for an organization capable of operating pragmatically and effectively in meeting today's problems, regardless of their origin, with the personnel, facilities and other means available.

The *Journal* believes that these responsibilities demand outstandingly able and fully trained representative men

and women. It therefore speaks emphatically in favor of recruitment and selection processes which provide nationwide competitive examinations; appraisal of the background of candidates; an oral examination as an essential basis of appraisal of all applicants for posts of responsibility; and the elimination of any vestige of the spoils system of appointment on a basis other than of ability to assume and discharge responsibility. As a concomitant, the *Journal* urges early weeding out of selectees who reveal unsuspected weakness or defects and honorable retirement for those whose shortcomings, in relation to the high standards demanded, were obscured for a considerable period after recruitment.

As to training, the *Journal* is convinced that investments in career development are more profitable when directed to building up strengths rather than trying to remedy weaknesses. It believes that in-service training of personnel should designedly be directed toward professional employees with a demonstrated potential for growth; that effort should be continued to select the ablest and most promising officers for training assignments, rather than accept officers whose services can be readily spared. Experience, as part of training, is most valuable when gained both at home and abroad, and accordingly it supports the exchange program involving job switches by departmental and foreign service personnel. In this same vein, but also because of implications as regards organization, *esprit de corps* and efficiency, the *Journal* supports amalgamation of the professional personnel of the department into a foreign affairs organization which includes the Foreign Service. As a factor in morale, training and effectiveness, the *Journal* espouses a transfer program that broadens outlook, prevents staleness and yet avoids the loss in efficiency, disruption and uncertainty inherent in hasty, short-term assignments.

The *Journal* seeks all reasonable measures to maintain morale in the foreign affairs organization at home and abroad. It solicits effective and sympathetic understanding of the problems involved and possible administrative action toward their easement. It favors the provision of emoluments and recognition to those concerned which will be adequate to attract the calibre of professional personnel required. For employees abroad, it advocates the provision of living conditions as closely approximating accepted standards of American life in the way of social, health and educational advantages, as is feasible. For those whose careers are drawing to an end by reason of age, infirmity or similar circumstances, the *Journal* asks the provision of retirement benefits fully adequate to their station in life and adjusted to the needs of the day of living rather than the date of retirement.

In matters affecting morale, the *Journal* considers it proper to provide a sympathetic forum for grievances, these to be weighed as to justification, pertinancy, and possibilities of resolution before being adopted or supported by the *Journal* in its task of improving the foreign affairs organization of the United States.

Finally, the *Journal* asserts to itself the right to speak for all those who advocate the best possible organization for the effective discharge of American foreign relations. In this role the *Journal* must be militant and persevering.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE—SEVILLE, SPAIN

Seated on floor, L. to R.; Agustin Mayor, custodian; Antonio Pulpillo, motion picture operator; Vicente Chaparro, messenger. Seated on chairs, L. to R.: José Romero, clerk; Luis Marquez, clerk; Henry E. Dumas, Vice Consul; Robert E. Wilson, Consul; Robert W. Ades, Public Affairs Officer; Miss Betty J. Knauer, clerk; Gertrude Stolz, librarian; Luis Gamarra, clerk. Standing, L. to R.: Manuel Moreno, clerk; Manuel Dominguez, chauffeur; José Mendoza, messenger; Carmen Perez, char-woman; Antonio Lorenzo, clerk; Antonio Arroyo, clerk; Angel Aliste, messenger; Juan Munoz, gardener. Courtesy Robert E. Wilson.

Right: "L'Heureux Paints, Waits for Congress to Act on His Job" captioned a story in the Washington Star early this month on the plight of the Visa Division's Chief. Prohibited by law (his four years at the Department have been completed) from working any longer in Washington, he is waiting out the time for the House to end its recess so that Speaker Rayburn can sign the special bill passed by both the House and Senate authorizing the Secretary to keep Herve here another year. Until the Speaker signs it, it cannot be sent to the White House.

Below: The Agricultural Attache's interest in agricultural developments carries him into strange out-of-the-way places. Here Bangkok's Agricultural Attache, Graham S. Quate, (author of last month's "Battle of Wireless Road") is shown travelling by push-car over a short section of the Japanese built Kamburi-Three Pagodas military line which is at present impassable to heavier equipment. The push-car was used at the insistence of the Station Agent at Kilometer 72 who, armed with a tommy gun, accompanied the party to protect them, as he explained, from the wild animals that abound in this area.



: Service

: Glimpses



Below: left to right: Gen. Chou Chih-jou, Chief of General Staff. Gen. William C. Chase, MAAG in Taiwan. Admiral Kwei Yung Ching, C-in-C (Chinese Navy). Mr. Karl L. Rankin, U. S. Minister in Taiwan. Gen. Wang-Shu Min, Deputy C-in-C (Air Force). Gen. Wang Cheng Cho, C-in-C (Combined Service Force). (Arrival Gen. Chase in Taipei, May 1, 1951.) Courtesy Charles Blattner.



The first of what has since become an institution, "The Embassy Dance," was held last November in the Gatineau Hills, Ottawa. Clad in blue jeans and plaid shirts "farmers" and "farmerettes" of the Embassy staff and their friends pounded down the boards at the Beamish Chalet until near dawn in a series of increasingly complicated squares. Highlight of the evening's entertainment was the close race between Ambassador Woodward and Agricultural Attaché Francis Flood for election to the office of High Sheriff. Busily engaged as Master of Ceremonies and in inflicting stories of Oklahoma days on his audience, Francis was soon left behind by the Ambassador's stumping. In black frock coat and string tie and embellished with a glittering silver star the Ambassador swept the polls with stirring promises of free air, free speech, and free beer.



RECEPTION LINE, AMERICAN CONSULATE, PENANG, MALAYA
L. to r.: Henry Lawrence, Richard Poole, William R. Langdon (recently retired), Mrs. LaRue R. Lutkins and Mr. Lutkins.



Brampton Seabury Green is christened at the English Church, in Stockholm, on May 13th. From left to right, back row: Ware Adams, First Secretary; Bob Woodward, Counselor and Chargé d'Affairs; unidentified woman; Mrs. Ware Adams; The Reverend and Mrs. C. H. Jones; Marshall Green, Second Secretary (father). Front row: Mrs. Edward Savage Crocker, wife of the US Ambassador to Baghdad (the baby's grandmother); Mrs. Robert Woodward, Godmother, holding the baby; Mrs. Marshall Green (mother); and Mark and Teddy Green.



Courtesy Stephen M. Carney

Staff of the American Consulate in Martinique, French West Indies, shortly before the departure of Consul Sheldon B. Vance for Washington and his new assignment in the Bureau of European Affairs. First row, l. to r.: FSL Suzanne Casalé, Vice Consul Thomas Cassilly, Consul Sheldon Vance, Vice Consul Stephen Carney, FSL Arlette de Fossarieu. Second row, l. to r.: FSL Samuel Baptiste, FSS Hallijeane Chalker, Cultural Technician Pierre Caminade, FSL Monique Ganteaume, FSL Jean Moutoussamy.



PRESENTATION OF SERVICE AWARDS AT ZURICH

Consul General C. Porter Kuykendall congratulating award winners at a party given at his home on February 23, 1951. Left to right: Mrs. Lise Braun (21 years' service), Consul Julius C. Jensen (30 years, service), Consul Julius C. Jensen (30 years), Mr. Kuykendall, Miss Hermine B. Knopfli (recipient of a personally signed letter of appreciation from Secretary Acheson upon retirement after 30 years' service), and Miss Una G. Thomas (23 years).



Facts and Figures

There are more than 125 different kinds of jobs in the Foreign Service today and 335 different functions identifiable by title in the Departmental Service.

New York has the biggest representation among the FSOs and FSSs, 181 and 508, respectively. Smallest group is South Dakota for FSOs—1, and Vermont for FSSs—3.

In 1947 there were 111 language-and-area specialists in the Service, by 1950 they had reached 183. The goal is 370.

CS/R during 1950 processed 1,561,000 photo-copy prints. If they were stacked one upon another they would extend 100 feet above the top of the Washington Monument.

CS/R averages 69 reproduction jobs every working hour. The paper it uses in one year would fill 194 freight cars and if placed end to end would stretch over 100,000 miles. The 6,457,766 pieces of printed matter sent to the Foreign Service during the past year weigh around 403 tons. An even greater amount of printed matter was distributed within the US during that period.

Microfilm processed in CS/R annually would encircle the Pentagon Building 16 times.

The total space now occupied by the Department in Washington is equivalent to the entire Chrysler Building, or 61% of the Empire State Building.

The equipment and personnel moved annually by the Space Management Branch would fill 40 railroad passenger cars and 120 freight cars.

If the cases of supplies and equipment shipped as freight by the Despatch Agent in New York were stacked one on top of another, they would make a pile sixty times the height of the Empire State Building each month.

Freight forwarded through the US Despatch Agency in New York averages 4 million cubic feet a year. It would take ten 10,000-ton cargo boats or 1,333 freight cars to move this material.

TC translates messages from 67 different languages into English in a course of a year. Translations from English are made into 38 different languages.

Some 200 treaties and agreements were translated from nine different languages. Treaty translations from English were made into seven languages. Other translations included 584,375 words of filmstrips and lectures, into nine foreign languages, Spanish and French editions of six different scientific newsletters monthly. In addition, White House mail in an average of 67 languages is translated each year.

The Department regularly receives communications or documents in 60 languages. The Department has a number of translators who handle from one to ten of these and two experts who know 25 of them.

Consecutive interpreters generally develop a knack for being brief but complete. The height of brevity was probably reached by an interpreter at the Food and Agriculture Conference held in Hot Springs, Virginia in 1943. After a foreign delegate had spoken for several minutes, the inter-

preter got up and said "The delegate of (can you guess?) . . . says NO!"

At another conference, a Latin American delegate, in supporting a motion, indulged in a flight of oratory for ten or fifteen minutes. The interpreter, who had known the delegate for many years, got up and said: "The delegate of . . . supports the motion." Whereupon, the delegate turned quickly to the interpreter and asked candidly "Is that all I said?"

Interpreters have to bone up in advance for technical conferences on such subjects as tropical medicines, wheat, cotton, seed testing, etc.

Last year the Telegraph Branch utilized 2½ miles of teletype tape each day—over nine hundred miles a year or the air distance from Washington, D. C., to Omaha, Nebraska.

A telegram is sent to the field every three minutes—and one is received every two minutes, day and night, 365 days a year.

If the teletype paper used in a year were stacked one sheet upon the other, it would be 111 feet higher than the Washington Monument.

Monthly Telegraph Branch averages were 2500 messages in 1935; 25,000 in 1950.

The Central Messenger Service receives 3,179,508 pieces of mail annually and sends out 4,437,900 pieces via the US mails. In addition some 8 million pieces of mail are handled between offices in the Department.

Each month, Secretary Acheson receives an average of 18,000 letters addressed to him personally.

Officialse

In response to many requests from our readers, the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL will print samples of Department prose. Contributions must be extracted from unclassified documents originating in the Department or the Foreign Service, including operations memoranda and office memoranda, but not including informal drafts, and must be accompanied by complete reference to the source. \$1.00 will be paid for each contribution accepted.

On Capitol Hill

- August 10th. Senator Murray introduced S. 1985 to provide for the education of dependent minor children of military and civilian personnel of the Government stationed overseas.

- August 15th. SENATOR GREEN referred to the report of the subcommittee of two (*Green and Lodge*) appointed to investigate the practical operations, enforcement, and day-to-day policing of the security program in the State Department. Expressing great satisfaction with the progress already made in carrying out their recommendations, he stated that this shows it is worth while to undertake such an investigation since it has been productive of highly beneficial results.

- SENATOR BREWSTER read from an article by MAY CRAIG "Formosa As Bastion of Free World," written as a result of her recent Orient tour and particularly her conference in Formosa with MINISTER KARL L. RANKIN. MR. BREWSTER

lauds MR. RANKIN as one of the most experienced of our career diplomats.

• August 23rd. S. 1786 "for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property, by reason of war conditions and catastrophes of nature," was reported without amendment and referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

• Discussions on State Department appropriations (far from completed as we go to press) led to a heated exchange between SENATOR PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois and SENATORS BENTON and McMAHON of Connecticut. Recommending an additional cut of five million dollars, SENATOR DOUGLAS declared that the Department was top-heavy with personnel who spend most of their time writing inter-office memos. He decried the Ivy League recruiting practices of the Foreign Service because those men lived in a "very leisurely tradition."

SENATOR McMAHON suggested that an evening drive past New State any night of the year would bolster his contention that more offices there were occupied night after night than in any other government department. He pointed out that it was unfair to protest swollen personnel rolls without taking into consideration the Department's new burdens (Information, Point 4, German occupation, etc.).

SENATOR BENTON, pointing out the extent of his first-hand knowledge of the Foreign Service (he had testified before Congress urging passage of the Act of 1946), declared that he had "never known harder working men." He noted the hardships under which FS personnel must often work in the field and said "I think it would be more suitable for us today to be debating a bill to provide scholarships for children of Foreign Service officers*—and other things to which they are entitled which they have never been given—than to be debating a cut in funds already too meager."

Personals

Appointments, transfers, etc., seemed to focus on ambassadors in the last few weeks. Ambassador to Bolivia IRVING FLORMAN is reported to have resigned for health reasons. The former Governor of Connecticut, CHESTER B. BOWLES has been named envoy to India. Ambassador to Iran HENRY

Miss Pattie Field, a member of the first Foreign Service class under the Rogers Act and now on the staff of the Passport Division, shares a program with a fellow student at the commencement exercises at American University. Miss Field had just received her master's degree in international relations.



F. GRADY will retire and our former Ambassador to India LOY W. HENDERSON will represent us in Iran. Chief of the Inspection Corps HOWARD TRAVERS has been named Ambassador to Haiti, the post formerly held by retired Ambassador William E. DeCourcy. ESO HAROLD B. MINOR will soon go to Lebanon as Minister.

*Senator Benton personally contributes \$1,000 a year (usually divided between two children) for Foreign Service scholarships.

United Press reports that Ambassador STANTON GRIFFIS wore a .38 calibre revolver strapped under his jacket while attending business in San Sebastian, Spain, because of threats against his life.

Former FSO ALLEN W. DULLES has been named Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

JAMES G. McDONALD's new book "My Mission to Israel" received enthusiastic reviews in both the *New York Times* and the *Herald-Tribune*. Scheduled for publication this month is a book on American diplomatic history by FSO GEORGE F. KENNAN.

FSO's DAVID I. FERBER and DEANE R. HINTON will be attending the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy during the 1951-52 school year.

FSO JOHN ORDWAY will attend the Army War College at Carlisle, Pa. FSO MILTON K. WELLS will go to the Air War College at Maxwell Field, Alabama; FSO DONALD D. EDGAR will have Departmental Officer JOHN R. KENNEDY as his classmate at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island.

WILSON C. FLAKE has been named Executive Director of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs.

When FSO JOHN M. ALLISON, in a radio broadcast prior to the San Francisco Conference, said that no one would be completely satisfied with the treaty, the usually restrained *New York Times* headed the story "U.S. Aide Concedes Japan Pact Flaws."

Deputy Under Secretary CARLISLE HUMELSINE, in a television interview, accused Senator McCarthy of "riding piggy-back" on rehashed and completely disproved charges against the Department. He said the McCarthy charges were disrupting the work of the Department.

The Journal and the Press

The *Milwaukee Journal*, commenting editorially on the FS JOURNAL's editorial of last month, declared "It should not be necessary to point out to citizens of Wisconsin that the activities of their junior senator have been largely responsible for hurting the morale of the state department and for keeping many talented young persons from seeking careers in it."

Among the other publications which have taken note of the JOURNAL's stand in the last few weeks are the *New York Herald Tribune*, *Newsweek*, the *Providence Journal-Bulletin*, the *Washington Star*, the *London Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*, *US News and World Report*, and the *Federation of American Scientists Newsletter*.

Our Advertisers

This month's JOURNAL newcomer is FORWARDERS UNLIMITED; you will find the ad on page 42.

STUDEBAKER (page 35) reports that one of its Commander V-8's took first place in a Peruvian cross-country stock car race, the first automobile race ever held in the Arequipa—Vitor area.

RCA (page 1) has sent 29 engineers and technicians to install a television transmitter in West Berlin, Germany. Installation took 85 hours, the usual time is six months.

The Contest

The judges are busy as we go to press with the difficult task of trying to decide on the winners of the Journal's short story contest. Former Journal Board Chairman HENRY VILLARD is heading the panel. Assisting him are retired FSO GEORGE BUTLER, former Ambassador to Mexico WALTER THURSTON and War College student LOUIS I. HALLE.

THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

Seven Decisions that Shaped History, by Sumner Welles. *New York: Harper and Bros.; 1950. Pp. xviii, 236. \$3.00.*

Reviewed by PITMAN B. POTTER

As would be inferred from its title and from previous volumes coming from the pen of its author, the present volume consists of personal comment and appraisal rather than narrative history. A certain amount of factual information is given but on the whole the emphasis falls on judgment of the past and anticipation of the future.

The seven "decisions" discussed relate to a projected American proposal (never made) of 1937 designed to avert war, the recognition of the Vichy Government in France, Far Eastern policy prior to December 1941, and similar matters. Prospective readers should not be deprived of the pleasure and interest of reading these lively pages by being told in advance of Mr. Welles' conclusions and in addition it would be difficult or impossible to sum these up briefly.

The reader will undoubtedly, in addition to being greatly entertained, find much with which to agree in Mr. Welles' opinions along with some things to question sharply. Mr. Welles is so deeply involved personally and even emotionally in the problems which he discusses that his book inevitably becomes highly controversial; it would be out of place and not useful to other readers for the present reviewer to discuss the validity in his own judgment of Mr. Welles' many strong conclusions.

"The Diplomacy of the Dollar—First Era 1919-1932," by Herbert Feis. (*Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1950*) 77 pages. \$2.25.

Reviewed by HENRY BARDACH

"The Diplomacy of the Dollar—First Era 1919-1932" by Herbert Feis is a timely series of four essays originally presented by the author as lectures at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Feis is well-known to the Department where he served as Adviser on International Economic Affairs from 1931 to 1943; he is at present at the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey.

Mr. Feis concentrates on the first era—the era when private capital played a predominant role in our foreign investments and when the Government's interest in this field was generally referred to as "dollar diplomacy." His basic thesis is that these terms so linked were used to denote a diplomacy unduly influenced by particular private interests and he gives guidance toward using the term "diplomacy of the dollar" in ways which will be just and constructive and free from the stigma of the earlier phrase "dollar diplomacy."

The dollar has a new mission today. Few authors have stated this mission more lucidly than Mr. Feis. His reflections and conclusions are penetrating and his provoking and entertaining method of presentation is an added feature of these essays.

The Malays: A Cultural History. By Sir Richard Winstedt. *New York, Philosophical Library, 1950, 198 pages, illus. \$3.75.*

Reviewed by DR. ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

There are few areas of the world upon which more varied and far-off cultural influences have been brought to bear than Malaya. To sketch these influences from prehistoric to modern times demands of the investigator an unusual grounding in anthropology and cultural history. This competence Sir Richard Winstedt happily possesses—particularly as regards the native Malayan population whose interests and whose future he has most at heart. Their shamanistic practices and certain physical characteristics he traces as far as Mongolia back through Tibet and Yunnan. Certain cultural practices he believes originated in Mesopotamia. He is on firmer ground in delineating Indian contributions which dominated Malayan thinking until shortly after 1400 when Malacca embraced Islam. Borrowings from all these sources can be detected in the legal system, the literature, the arts and crafts. Sir Richard is at his best in tracing the changes in legal concepts from their beginnings through the Hindu, the Moslem, and the British periods. His chapter on Malay literature is equally perceptive; and to one familiar with the early poetry of China (the *Book of Songs* of the 7th and 8th centuries B. C.) the parallels are striking. In Sir Richard's view the great disadvantage which the Malaysans face, as compared with the Chinese who are equally numerous, is their failure to specialize, and their reluctance to accumulate capital. No student of Malay can ignore this book, though one could wish that the index had been made more detailed.

Hong Kong In Its Geographical Setting, by Dr. S. G. Davis. *Illustrated. 226 pages. \$6.25. The British Book Centre, Inc., N. Y., N. Y. 1950.*

Reviewed by TROY L. PERKINS

Any book about Hong Kong—the Fragrant Harbor—would inevitably be colorful, because of the Island's spectacular setting, its dramatic history, and its association with every fictional flavor of the China Seas. The author, who lectures on geography at the University of Hong Kong, provides a comprehensive description of the geology, topogra-



He's one of our best ghost writers.

phy, economic-industrial resources, and even the agriculture of the Colony (for intensive agriculture has a very definite place in its life). Dr. Davis recounts the story of the foundations and development of the Crown Colony of Hong Kong and describes its unique population complex. The book, which is at once readable and a valuable reference work, contains a multitude of statistical tables and photographs. It will hold particular interest for anyone who has lived in or visited the great port.

There must be few places on earth which owe more to their sheer geographical location than does Hong Kong. The choice by the British of the Island as a basing point arose from its facility for trade with China and the fact that it was easily defensible against attack (in the days when a moat meant more than it does today). In the early 'forties of the last century, the British cleared out the pirates who infested the locality (piracy is still a thriving industry not so far away) and the city began its extraordinary history as an honest warehouseman between East and West. In those early days, the author observes, the expression "Go to Hong Kong" was regarded in England as a smart way to tell off an obnoxious person. Although the life of the port today is as brisk and quotidian as that of, say, Chicago, the colorful past shows even its nomenclature: Gin Drinkers Bay, Starling Inlet, Joss House Bay, and Repulse Bay. Street cars have names like the ones in New Orleans.

The business of Hong Kong has been described by one resident as the breaking down of shipments into small bundles and the putting together of small bundles into big ones. But among the Colony's greatest achievements would probably be ranked the inspiration it gave to the founder of modern China, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who studied medicine there. Dr. Davis quotes from a 1923 speech by Dr. Sun:

"Where and how did I get my revolutionary and modern ideas? I got my ideas in this very place; in the Colony of Hong Kong. More than thirty years ago I was studying in Hong Kong and spent a great deal of spare time in walking the streets of the Colony. Hong Kong impressed me a good deal, because there was orderly calm and because there was artistic work being done without interruption. . . . My fellow students; you and I have studied in this English Colony and in an English University and we must learn by English examples. We must carry the English example of good government to every part of China."

Soviet Documents on Foreign Policy, Volume I, 1917-1924, Selected and edited by Jane Degras for Royal Institute of International Affairs. *Oxford University Press, New York, 1951. 262 pages. \$7.00.*

Reviewed by WILLIAM P. ROCKWOOD

This volume is a valuable reference work for the student of Soviet foreign affairs. It is the first of three volumes which will include important documents relating to Soviet foreign policy covering the period from the revolution to the Nazi-Soviet war in 1941. This first volume is interesting because it covers the early growing period of the new Soviet regime—the fight for recognition, the call for revolution in other parts of Europe and Asia, the negotiations arising from the Bolshevik withdrawal from the World War and the allied interventions which followed, plus documents on many other interesting diplomatic and trade negotiations. The editor has selected her material from a wide range of sources — diplomatic correspondence, statements and speeches, reports made to Soviet government institutions, press interviews, treaties and agreements. Many of the items have not previously appeared in English.

Tito and Goliath. By Hamilton Fish Armstrong. *New York, Macmillan, 1951, 312 pages. \$3.50.*

Reviewed by JOHN C. CAMPBELL

All those Americans who have been attempting to wrestle with the subject of American policy toward Tito's Yugoslavia, whether as officials, journalists or merely interested observers, will find a useful and stimulating combination of facts and ideas in this book. Hamilton Fish Armstrong's acquaintance with Yugoslavia did not begin with his recent visits and interviews with Tito but with his assignment to Belgrade as U. S. Military Attaché more than three decades ago. He knows enough about the historical factors both internal and external to tell an enlightening and convincing story of the origins and the nature of the Tito regime. And he knows enough about the history and doctrine of Marxism as well as about the Russians and Yugoslavs to explain what made possible the "impossible" split between Tito and Kremlin.

In general, the author agrees with the policy which the United States has followed toward Yugoslavia since 1948. He notes that on many counts it is to our direct interest that Yugoslavia remain independent, and that "at present she can remain independent only under Tito." Among the benefits which accrue to us from Tito's successful resistance is the discord which his heresy has spread throughout the Communist world. Mr. Armstrong attempts to evaluate its effects in Russia's Eastern European satellites, an especially difficult task since there is so little direct evidence on what goes on within the Communist parties of those countries. This part of the book may seem somewhat less substantial than the Yugoslav portion, but it is hardly fair to blame the author for that. It will be some time before we are able to reach any solid judgment on the effects and potentialities of "Titoism." Tito is still slinging stones but Goliath is still very much alive.

NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **The Holy Sinner** by Thomas Mann (\$3.50)

The latest novel by the great German writer which the Book-of-the-Month Club has chosen for its September selection. Based on an old legend it is the tale of Gregorius, the incestuous child of the twin children of the Duke of Artois, who is cast off on the sea, brought up in an old Monastery, and who eventually marries his own mother. Then come years of penitence and, finally, cleansed and purified, Gregorius becomes the Head of the Church in Rome.

2. **The Best American Short Stories of 1951** by Martha Foley (\$3.75)

You will find this a pleasant, if somewhat *avant garde*, *vade mecum* on your trips to and from Ruritania.

3. **End of the Line** by Stanley Baron (\$3.50)

An exciting story with France as the locale, Americans as the protagonists, with sex, politics, and intrigue as seasonings of this international literary salad.

4. **Ten Great Economists** by Joseph A. Schumpeter (\$4.75)

It was the former Austrian Minister of Finance and the Professor of Economics at Harvard University who said "The more I study economics, the smaller appears the knowledge I have of it"—a sentiment I imagine many of us will endorse. The Ten: Karl Marx, Walras, Menger, Marshall, Pareto, Böhm-Bawerk, Taussig, Fisher, Wesley Mitchell and Keynes. Indicated as a post-graduate course in Economics.

amalgamation and the junior fso

It has become apparent to the Editors of the Journal that there is a widespread feeling of frustration among junior officers in connection with the carrying out of the Secretary's directive on amalgamation. In taking up the matter with FP, it was felt that the Journal might open its pages to a full exploration of all the questions raised so far by junior officers regarding the proposed amendments to the Act of 1946. To that end we are publishing on this same page an open letter from the Director of Personnel, Haywood P. Martin. The letter below is typical of a number of criticisms the Journal has received. It is specifically answered toward the end of Mr. Martin's letter.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The July issue of the JOURNAL contained an editorial on the deteriorating morale and general unrest of junior FSOs, especially FSOs in Class 5. It pointed out that these men, who entered the service late after spending several years in the Armed Forces, are now on the average 33 years old, with a wife and two children, and are having a hard time making ends meet on a Class 5 salary. The editorial further stated that these men feel strongly they must move ahead rapidly to make up for lost time.

Almost simultaneously the Department's plan for reorganization of the FSO Corps from six to eight classes was announced in the Director General's newsletter for July. In short the plan consists of retaining relatively intact the present classes 1-3, while splitting both Class 5 and Class 4 into the new classes, i.e. the lower salaried portion of Class 5 to form new Class 7; the higher salaried portion to form new Class 6. Class 4 to be similarly split into Classes 5 and 4. Old Class 6 to become new Class 8.

The net effect of this plan appears to be a worsening of the situation of the same group of FSOs who were the subject of the JOURNAL editorial. An FSO in old Class 5, in class less than four years, (salary \$4830-\$5430) apparently would be placed in new Class 7. Promotion would be to new Class 6 with a starting salary of \$5630. Under the present system promotion would be to Class 4 at a starting salary of \$6330. Under the new system, it would require one more promotion, to new Class 5, to obtain a starting salary of \$6630. In other words it would take two promotions under the new system to advance approximately as far as one promotion under the old system. No accelerated promotion rate is likely to compensate for that. This also applies, in lesser degree, to the men in present Class 4.

It is not the purpose of this communication to dispute the plan for more FSO classes, if it is felt that such a need exists. But why accomplish this, in effect, by reducing the opportunity for advancement in the lower classes? Why not accomplish this by a proportionate change in all of the classes, including the upper classes, which would be relatively unaffected under this reorganization? This latter method would be in line with the trend in government to raise the salaries of lower-level employees by a greater proportion than upper level employees, in recognition of the impact of inflation on the lower salaried people.

The proposed plan would maintain a spread of about

\$1500 in Classes 1-3, while the spread in Classes 4-8 would be \$1000 or less. Yet the need for a greater spread and thus a greater salary jump with promotion is needed much more in the lower grades. Also, the proposed system provides for a yearly increment of \$200 in classes 4-8, but a much larger increment in Classes 1-3. Again the need for the additional money is most pressing in the lower classes. Under the present system, Class 4 officers receive an increment of \$300 per year yet the new Classes 4 and 5—roughly present Class 4—will receive only \$200 per year.

An alternative plan is suggested below:

| Class | Salary Range | | Yearly Increment |
|-------|--------------|--------|------------------|
| 1 | 12,500 | 13,500 | 200 |
| 2 | 11,500 | 12,500 | 200 |
| 3 | 10,500 | 11,500 | 200 |
| 4 | 9,250 | 10,500 | 250 |
| 5 | 8,000 | 9,250 | 250 |
| 6 | 6,500 | 8,000 | 300 |
| 7 | 5,000 | 6,500 | 300 |
| 8 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 300 |

One of the purposes of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 was to enable men without private means to serve as FSOs. The Department's projected reorganization plan would render more difficult the achievement of this objective, while a plan along the lines indicated above would contribute measurably to such an objective.

FSO 5

An Open Letter from the Director of Personnel To the Younger Generation of Foreign Service Officers:

Through the JOURNAL's columns, I want to do what I can to dispel some of your misgivings and doubts about the personnel improvement program. I heard them repeatedly on my recent trip to Europe and the Department continues to receive many letters on the same subject. Since I cannot answer all of them individually, I welcome this opportunity to discuss the matter in some detail.

First, some general remarks! If the personnel improvement directive is carried to a successful conclusion (as, we believe, can and will be done), our country will be closer than ever before to having a fully effective organization to handle its foreign relations. We shall have, on a larger scale than at present, an integrated, flexible corps of highly-qualified, well-trained officers, willing and able to serve wherever needed, at home or abroad. Eventually, members of that corps will fill the field positions concerned primarily with the substantive aspects of foreign relations or executive management and Departmental positions for which overseas experience is essential or desirable. Increased rotation between field and Departmental assignments will provide greater continuity and understanding in our relations with foreign countries and we shall then be in a better position to meet the demands imposed upon us by the dominant position now occupied by the United States in international affairs.

There is some tendency on your part to think that the FSO group (and particularly your segment of it) bears the brunt of such a reorganization. This is natural, for considerable emphasis has been placed upon plans to expand the

FSO group. But don't overlook the fact that there is also to be a gradual and to some extent corresponding contraction in the two other large groups of personnel primarily affected by the directive: (1) Departmental personnel in positions identified as being "dual service" in character and (2) FSS personnel. They have their misgivings, too.

An Informational Problem

It is manifestly impossible to get across to every one of our thousands of officers and employees a clear concept of so complex an operation. We have tried hard. My trip to Europe was for that purpose. The Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel has just returned from South America, where, with the same objective, he visited many posts. Gradually, personnel of every category are beginning to understand that their fears are unwarranted. Staff personnel whose positions fall more properly within the officer category are relieved to learn that the Service will still be able to make full use of the abilities of all present employees and to provide satisfying careers for them. Departmental personnel in dual service positions are similarly assured of their future in the Department. Finally, and of the greatest importance, every one is beginning to realize that the program will supply the Secretary with a better body of manpower, to serve the needs of the Government in its foreign relations. The most painstaking and conscientious effort has gone into every step planned, with a view to causing the least possible disruption of individual careers, group morale, or performance of official duties. We have tried to be fair to everyone and to divide as equitably as possible among the affected personnel the burden of adjustments that must be made.

If we could take as a measure of our success in that regard the comparative volume of anxious questions received from the various groups, I should say that the burden of adjustment was divided evenly. Certainly no group feels that it has been favored over the others.

A Broadened Base for the Service

Secondly, before commenting on some of the specific issues which have been raised by the younger FSO's, let me emphasize an important fact, namely that some of you, I feel, have not fully comprehended the significance of the Directive's section D-5 (h), entitled *Expansion of the Foreign Service officer category*. It provides for two sources of expansion:

- (1) Increased recruitment at the bottom (that is, FSO-6);
- (2) Increased recruitment laterally (but *only for 3 years*).

The more important of these two, in the long run, is the former. Are you aware that we have at last, after twenty-seven years of recruitment into the bottom class at a fairly constant rate, taken the first steps toward broadening substantially the base of our career service *on a continuing basis*? We are going to exert the most "vigorous and far-reaching recruitment efforts" (as the Directive provides) in our search for promising applicants.

I wish that I could now tell you how many FSO's are to be recruited annually at the entrance level, but it is too soon even to set the goal with any degree of certainty. It will depend to a large extent upon three studies that are being made under the terms of the Directive:

- (1) Identification of dual service positions in the Department;
- (2) Determination of what kinds of positions should be staffed by each of the categories of personnel; and
- (3) Projection of personnel needs for at least 5 years—

estimates that must depend in part upon the results of "(1)" and "(2)."

It would not surprise me to find that we shall eventually need several times as many Foreign Service officers as we now have, with recruitment into the bottom class increasing proportionately. That might mean as many as 150 to 200 new FSO's, at the entrance level, every year.

The importance of this decision can hardly be overestimated. It means that we are on the way to building up an FSO corps strong enough to take on the principal substantive jobs in foreign relations, without resorting repeatedly to makeshift staffing.

This brings me to the basic issue of lateral entry. In a major operation of this sort, the goal cannot be reached overnight. That is where lateral entry comes in. We have functions to be performed NOW—not ten years from now. They require personnel at every level, from top to bottom. A point that some of you have not understood is this: We already have the people we need, but they are in the Reserve and the Staff Corps or in the Department. We are not on the point of bringing in new people from the outside. It is just a shifting from FSR, FSS and the Department to FSO, with proportionate decreases in the groups from which they come. When this 3-year program of lateral entry is completed, there will remain some officer positions in the field still filled by Staff personnel and some dual service positions in the Department still filled by Departmental personnel. As they retire or leave the positions for any other reasons, they will be replaced by FSO's (the broadening *base* of the FSO Corps being relied upon to provide the continuing expansion necessary for that purpose).

Career Principle to be Protected

To some of you, it may come as a surprise to learn that, fundamentally, the Department is opposed to large-scale lateral entry into the FSO Corps on a continuing basis. Mr. Humelsine (speaking, I can assure you, for all of us who share with him the responsibility for the total personnel program of the Department, and the Service) has recently stated the Department's position as follows:

"... the Department holds that the career system is the most effective method over the long pull to staff our continuing functions abroad. We can develop a skilled, versatile corps of career officers for our highly dispersed and mobile service.

"A career service cannot long endure if promotional opportunities of qualified officers coming up the line are seriously reduced by bringing in a number of persons from outside the career service at the middle and higher grades. Sources of recruitment of junior officers would tend to dry up and it would become increasingly difficult to retain able officers in the lower grades."

Once we have built up a numerically stronger FSO corps (with continuing improvement in quality, as well), the pressures from outside sources for "opening up" lateral entry should become less insistent. Meanwhile, we subscribe fully to the belief of the Rowe Committee that "untold harm will be done to the Service unless lateral recruitment is properly geared to a qualifying process." Do not be misled by the word "liberalized," as used in connection with the present program of encouraging lateral entry during the next three years. The standards are not so exacting as those normally applied when only a limited number of officers are appointed laterally, *without expanding the FSO corps as a whole*. In those circumstances, we are warranted in requiring the candidate for lateral entry to compare favorably with the *best* officers of the class to which he seeks ad-

(Continued on page 53)



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Letter from Sulu

One's first sight of Sulu (far to the South in the Philippines and hard by North Boreo) is the rearing summit of a mountain, sacred to the Moros. Since time immemorial they have sailed their frail *ventus* to far-away lands, and the great mountain rising over their island has always been the last bit of home to disappear over the horizon, and the first sight of home on their return. Hence its name, *Tamangangis*, which means, "That which is wept for."

The Moros of Sulu are fierce fighters and they have never really been conquered by any of the many nations who have tried over the centuries to bring them to heel. The Javanese tried it, so did the Chinese, the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Japanese, and—during the early days of the century—the Americans under the leadership of "Black Jack" Pershing.

Sulu is a rather out-of-the-way place, and as we landed on the grass runway outside of Jolo, the capital, we expected to find the Moros not especially friendly to Americans. We were wrong. The Moros of Sulu are possibly the most pro-American people in the Far East.

The Americans did not defeat the Moros on the field of battle, but they won them on the field of peace. And later, during World War II, they shared a large respect for each other's fighting abilities and courage.

A young Moro lad showing us around pulled up the car beside a cleared spot in the jungle where the remains of a ruined and burned house could be seen. He told us it had belonged to an old Spanish-American war veteran who had settled there with his Moro wife and lived for many years.

An old datu from a neighboring barrio, dressed in the old Moro costume worn only on special occasions, put on his special kris as the last touch.



When the Japanese came the old man said he was too old to run away, and too cantankerous to surrender. He sat in his parlor with his rifle and waited. He killed three Japanese, and wounded four others before being cut to pieces. His house was burned to the ground. To the Moros today, those ruins are a hallowed place, and they keep alive the memory of a brave man.

In the back country, perhaps twenty miles from town, we stopped beside a rambling nipa shack for water (receiving fresh coconut milk, instead) where an old Moro lady kissed our hands in accordance with the fashion, saying we were the first Americans she had seen since the Liberation.

Within twenty minutes several hundred persons had gathered around us. Then they made way for an old Moro priest, who despite his ragged sarong, scraggly whiskers, and betel-stained teeth, had an air of great dignity. Behind him stood four fierce-looking headmen. The old priest asked us a surprising question, we thought, for an area without radios or newspapers. He wanted to know about the prospect of war.

Before leaving the old man said to us, "America has picked us up. She must not let us down." We assured him that the American people had not forgotten the Moro people and never would.

We found living examples of pro-Americanism on every hand as we made our rounds. Most of the Moro women wear American twenty dollar gold pieces (circa 1900) as buttons on their best dresses, and they are not prized simply for their intrinsic value.

The mayor of Jolo hobbled into the room to meet us on a cane decorated with the American seal. He explained he had twisted his ankle earlier while battling for the Black

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Market Day in Jolo. Big fruit in the foreground are jackfruit, sold either in slices or whole.

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May 1, 1951.

Cat baseball team, and that the cane had been presented to his grandfather by a former American Commissioner. He was very proud of that cane. And when we made a courtesy call on Arolas Tulawie, the Provincial Governor of Sulu, he pointed out two photographs decorating the walls of his office. One showed him as a young man seated in a group of Moro leaders with General Pershing in their midst. The other was a photograph of him taken during the time of the Liberation. The Governor had a bandolier over his shoulder, and a huge sharp kris through his belt. He had been a guerilla leader, and was shaking hands with General Douglas MacArthur.

Later we had cocktails with Princess Tarhata Kiram, daughter of the former Sultan of Sulu, a charming woman who is a graduate of the University of Illinois. She told us an amusing incident for the small world department. During the war she was stopped at the Canadian border by an American soldier who thought she was Japanese. When she explained her real identity, the soldier nearly wrung her hand off, she said. It seems he had served in Sulu under General Pershing, and had even met her father there.

One of the most interesting men we met in Jolo was the Academic Supervisor of public schools, a short, stocky, alert man, who during the war had served in the risky business of being a coast watcher in Borneo, hiding in the jungle and reporting via radio the movements of Japanese ships. He had been selected as one of those to come to America for one year under the Fulbright program to take graduate work.

He sat beside us in the high school auditorium in Jolo one night at a dance being held in our honor and asked several tentative probing questions about America. Pinching his brown wrist he asked what racial problems he would face in our country. We tried to tell him honestly.



These young Moro girls, mostly students in Manila colleges, donned the rich colorful ritual costume of court ladies-in-waiting and participated in the solemn ceremonies of crowning their new sultan.

My wife was on the dance floor trying to follow one of the local lawyers in a tricky Filipino rumba. The Academic Supervisor nodded at her and said, "That would never happen in some places I've seen in the Far East where brown-skinned people can't even go into restaurants and movies."

Then he smiled. "I'm glad to be going to the United States," he said. "America really believes in Democracy."

"Yes," we said. "Whatever may happen to you there, don't ever forget that."

Earl Wilson.

Embassy efforts to strengthen Chilean-American relations got an assist recently from Boston residents who donated nearly a ton of baseball paraphernalia to youngsters in Iquique, a nitrate port in northern Chile. The gift, consisting of balls, bats, gloves and other equipment, was in response to an appeal by **Bill Cunningham** in his daily sports column in the Boston Herald. Cunningham wrote the column after receiving a letter from a friend of his, **Harold Gilmour**, a Bostonian associated with an American nitrate firm in Iquique. Gilmour's letter told of baseball's growing popularity among Chilean youngsters but regretted that the game was threatened by a dearth of equipment. The latter was obtainable only in the United States and its cost made it prohibitive. Cunningham's story brought in new and second-hand stuff from all over the Hub, and the Grace Line carried the shipment free to Iquique. Its arrival was the occasion for general rejoicing and a ceremony in the main square that included a shortwave broadcast from Boston. *Iquiqueños* were genuinely impressed with American generosity, and **General Osvaldo Puccio G.**, National Sports Director, sent **Ambassador Bowers** an official expression of gratitude for the donation. The Ambassador, in turn, sent translations of General Puccio's letter to Messrs. Cunningham and Gilmour with his own thanks for their gesture of good-will.

In Santiago, baseball also played a prominent role in Embassy activities. The Softball League ended its 1950-51 season with the Embassy team winning the championship by taking a two-out-of-three-games playoff from the ViSyneral V-Men. The latter were winners of the last half of the split season, the first half of which had been won by the Embassy. The playoff victory, in addition to the coveted title, also gave the 15 members of the Diplomats' squad the individual trophies—sterling silver ashtrays, suitably inscribed—awarded by the American Society of Chile. The awards were made at one of the bi-weekly luncheons held by the Society. For the record, the following players made up the Embassy team: **Hogan Buford, John Poulis, Jimmy Maish, Art Davis, Jerry Smith, Dick Bratcher, Ira Locke, Bob Russell, Bob Moore, Mel Waters, Pat Woods, Allan Stewart, Doug Morgan, Eddie Vila and Eddie Davis.** As fine a lot of players as ever got hit on the top of the head by a baseball!

Recent and pending transfers are affecting every section of the Embassy. In the Economic Section we have **Bob Glover**, who recently arrived from Caracas to fill the newly-created position of Commercial Attaché. **Lorraine Ford**, from La Paz, is another new arrival in that section and **Margaret Thorsen** from Stuttgart is expected in June. **Bob Whedbee**, who keeps us informed regarding fluctuations of the peso and other mundane matters regarding finance, is slated for transfer to the Department. **George Rentzel** will be going on home leave shortly.

The Political Section's Chief, **Allan Stewart**, is now enjoying home leave. A new face in that section is **Colleen Walton**, a newcomer to the Service who recently came down from the Department. In the Consulate, **Vice Consul Margarite Tanck**, from Stuttgart, has replaced **Alfred "Pete" Pedersen**, who is now on home leave en route to his new post at San Pedro Sula. **Patricia Ehnes**, from Belgrade, is expected shortly.

Changes are expected in the Administrative Section also. **Vaughn Winn**, from Tokyo, should arrive with a month. **Walt Greenway** is being transferred but his next post remains a mystery at this writing. **Dottie Jacome** is slated for Manila but, thus far, we are not sure just who will re-

(Continued on page 42)



Decorative and other specifications subject to change without notice.

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The United States and Denmark

A Diplomatic Anniversary

By MARSHALL W. S. SWAN

This fall a noteworthy achievement will be recorded when the United States and Denmark quietly observe the continuing survival of their diplomatic relations over a span of one and a half centuries. Despite revolutions in both countries, trade problems, civil wars, boycotts, "the noise and fumes of progress," even invasion and occupation, the peaceful partnership has been maintained.

Moments of strain, needless to say, occur in the best of families. On one grim occasion, the tie was cut to a thread. But in those dark days good men everywhere trusted each other and both countries were blessed with representatives who had faith. The story is told in full by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in his *Memoirs*, where in revealing his account of the transfer of Greenland to the temporary custody of the United States once the Nazis had occupied Denmark, Mr. Hull says of the then Danish Minister, Henrik de Kauffmann, "He knew and we knew he was performing a brave act, because the reaction from his Government, under the influence of the Germans occupying Denmark, might be serious. De Kauffmann said he believed that in executing the agreement he was doing the best thing possible for his King and his country." So, concludes Secretary Hull's tribute to this statesman whose "loyalty to the Allied cause never faltered, . . . we consider this to be the true representation of Denmark. . . . And thus the matter rested."

How It All Started

This year we are more concerned with how Danish-American relations began. Some people have read of the Danish expedition to Hudson Bay under the leadership of Jens Munk in 1619; others have heard that New York's Bronx gets its name from a Dane, Jonas Bronck, who lived there and had the first library we know of in that area in the 1640's; still more have encountered the escapades of Denmark's son, General Febiger, who fought for American independence in the Revolutionary War. Occasionally, one even runs across a student of history who has read of John Paul Jones's mission to Copenhagen on behalf of the protracted Bergen prize claims and his subsequent pension from the King of Denmark. But the actual establishment of formal, permanent diplomatic relations seems little known.

During Washington's administration Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson proposed that the United States have a Consul resident in Copenhagen. On March 6, 1792, Hans Rudolph Saaby, a wealthy Danish merchant, was appointed. *Diplomatic* affairs, in contrast to commercial and consular matters, were handled by the Danish and American ministers to France, however. This arrangement failed to prove really satisfactory, and Denmark recognized the advantage of having a diplomatic representative stationed in America. Of this memorable appointment, Dr. Soren J. P. M. Fogdall, whose *Danish-American Diplomacy, 1776-1920* is the standard authority on the subject, has only this to say: "On

Prior to his transfer to The Hague in March, Marshall W. S. Swan was on the Public Affairs Staff for Northern Europe in the Office of European Regional Affairs. He is the author of "Sparks on Finland" which appeared in the June, 1950, issue of the Journal.

November 23, 1800, the American government was informed through Rufus King that Sir Blicher Olson would be sent to the United States as Minister Resident and Consul General." Recently, however, through the kind assistance of Vice Consul Carlo Christensen, who serves as the Danish cultural attaché in Washington, some interesting documents have been brought to light in the archives of the Danish Foreign Office. From them one gets a remarkably vivid account of this now historic mission.

An Envoy Arrives

The first of the series is an official copy of the letter written by Peder Blicher Olsen, the Minister-designate, to James Madison, the then Secretary of State, in which Olsen informs the Secretary of his arrival in the United States. The text, translated from the French original, runs as follows:

July 31, 1801

It is with genuine regret, Sir, that I am obliged to inform you of my arrival at the city of Washington on the very day the President left it. After receiving, somewhat indirectly, a good deal of information from the capital, I had hoped that my haste to get there before His Excellency's departure, which I was assured would not take place before the beginning of next month, would have had a more satisfactory reward.

The Secretary of the Treasury was so kind as to promise to arrange for me to send you a line in his packet, my dear Sir, in order to insure its safe delivery, so I am taking this opportunity to ask you to be so good as to bring to the President's attention my extreme disappointment at having missed by only a few hours an opportunity of presenting to him the letters which I bring from my sovereign, the King, and at the same time of offering my own respects and esteem.

The duties which I am to fulfill in this country are too significant, too dear and too close to my personal sentiments to permit the slightest delay without a lively impatience on their behalf. . . .

Anticipating the opportunity of assuring you in person of my high esteem and regard, I have the honor, Sir, of being etc.

Judging by the next document in the series, Olsen's letter was safely delivered and fairly promptly too, for those days, to Secretary Madison. It goes thus:

Orange Court House
August 15, 1801

Sir,

I have been honoured with your letter of the 31st ultimo, mentioning your arrival at the City of Washington, and the disappointment occasioned [*sic*] by the previous departure of the President. I partake of your regret at a circumstance, which deprived you of the early opportunity you sought. . . . The opportunity will however be renewed about the first of October, that being the time at which the President proposes to return to the Seat of Government. As my return will take place about the same time, I shall

then be able to repeat the assurances, . . . I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

James Madison.

Presentation of Credentials—1801

Just before the middle of October, apparently, Denmark's first representative presented his credentials officially. The third document in this collection and by all odds the most interesting is an account sent by Olsen to the Danish Foreign Minister in which the actual presentation to Jefferson is described. Written in French it runs somewhat as follows:

I left here the 8th of the month and after an absence of eleven days spent in travelling and in resting in that city, I arrived in Philadelphia on the 19th. The Secretary of State, Mr. Madison, having arrived after me at eleven o'clock

at night, I sent him a note the next morning asking when he could receive me and when I might be presented to the President. He replied at once in writing and appointed 1:30 as the time for me to come to his office when he would take me shortly thereafter to the President.

At 2:00 I found myself with Mr. Madison in his carriage at the President's. We were shown into a drawing room where Mr. Madison left me while he announced my arrival. In a moment he returned with the President who received me with so open and easy a manner as instantly to calm the involuntary nervousness occasioned by my seeing him, his imposing presence, the place in which I found myself, and a host of other confused thoughts which assailed me at his appearance and quite tied my tongue. He observed my difficulty and kindly came to my rescue by asking me to sit down on a sofa. He then fetched a chair for himself, thus

(Continued on page 53)

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THE ITALIAN PORT STUDY TEAM

By ELIZABETH McFADDEN

Among the passengers on the United States liner "America" when she sailed for Europe last April 14 were members of the "Italian Port Study Team," which during seven weeks in this country had flown over four thousand miles, traveled another several hundred by bus and train and boat, and tramped unmeasured distances through the warehouses and along the docks of the Gulf ports, Baltimore and New York.

The group was one of over a hundred that ECA's Technical Assistance Division (TAD) has brought here from Marshall Plan countries to study American methods in fields ranging from oil refining to knitwear manufacturing. Before leaving Rome, the Italians had been given a general briefing by Lee Dayton, head of ECA for Italy, and Tom Lane, Labor Attaché at the Embassy; but these conferences could not prepare them for the scope of their discovery of America.

TAD offers many other services, but the productivity team program may ultimately prove to be the most significant. This is only partly because seeing American factories and farms and harbors in operation is more effective than reading or hearing about them. The deeper value lies in the fact that citizens of other nations, from all levels of society, are shown *democracy* in operation. I traveled with the Italian team, and I saw their reactions as time-worn phrases about "free enterprise," "high standard of living," and "the importance of the individual" began to take on real meaning for them.



L. to R.: Rinaldo Daneri, Leonardo Gasco, Elizabeth McFadden, Rosario Veneziano, Michele Di Terlizzi, Marco Piccoli, Vincenzo Vitelli, Iago Guantini, Angelo Giacometti, Francesco Scuotto, Adolfo Azzario.

The productivity teams are required to include management, labor and technical members. Since all Italian harbors are under government control, management in this case consisted of three officials from the Ministry of the Merchant Marine. The team's technician was an engineer from Genoa; and labor was represented by one longshoreman from each of six major Italian ports. The team was accompanied by two interpreters from the Italian Embassy in Washington, Achille Albonetti and Paolo Cella. In charge of all arrangements was Project Manager Vernon Greene of the Technical Assistance Division.

Perhaps the first thing to strike the Italians was their

enthusiastic reception at the various ports. From the moment we landed at Brownsville, Texas, on March 1, they were caught up in a series of royal welcomes by port commissions, Chambers of Commerce and private organizations that included not only carefully planned inspections of harbor facilities and related installations but also lunches, dinners, and receptions. Over and over during the trip Port Lieutenant Colonel Angelo Giacometti, ranking member of the group, expressed astonishment at the genuine cordiality of their reception and the eagerness of Americans to meet and exchange ideas with them. Fabled Texas hospitality, extended to the group in countless different ways, now has new champions in Italy. In Corpus Christi, team members were guests at the city's symphony orchestra concert, at which the soloist, by happy coincidence, was Luigi Silva, distinguished Italian cellist. Houston's schedule embraced a trip to the San Jacinto battlegrounds, where the Italians noted with pleased interest the name of their country among the nations listed on the monument whose citizens had participated in the important battle there.

Keys to the City for All

One of the high points of the trip occurred in New Orleans, where the team was received by Mayor Morrison and given certificates of honorary citizenship and keys to the city. The Italians joked about this ("Now that I'm a citizen, I'll run along, boys"—"If this key works for the bank, I'm all set.") but it was obvious that the incident served as further evidence to them that Americans had true interest in and respect for their friends from across the Atlantic.

In their special field the port team members found many features of interest, though some, they felt—such as the extensive mechanization of materials handling on docks and in warehouses—could not be applied in Italian ports in the near future. What impressed them most seemed to be the autonomy of port authorities. Accustomed as they were to strict national supervision of port activity and dependence of ports on the national budget, they found it hard to believe that ports here could be self-supporting and self-directing, that the port commission of Brownsville, Texas, for example, could decide on and execute plans for new docks without federal authorization, that charges for harbor services could be fixed through free local bargaining.

The generally high standard of living of American longshoremen attracted frequent comment. The labor members of the group conferred with many American longshoremen during their trip. One of particular interest to them was a man of Sicilian origin whom General Heavey, Port Director at Houston, invited to join us at lunch in the Port Commission cafeteria. This worker, speaking casually of owning

(Continued on page 40)

How did she happen to do this? Betsy McFadden writes: In mid-February my husband, FSO William A. McFadden, learned from an Italian whom he had known in Rome, now assigned to the Embassy here, that he had been trying vainly to find someone to pinch-hit as secretary for a Italian mission that was due to arrive in a few days. Secretaries expected from Italy had failed to arrive and having acquired passable fluency in Italian during our three years in Rome, I regarded this as a not-to-be-scorned opportunity to see something of my own country. I applied for the job and was accepted.



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THE ITALIAN PORT STUDY TEAM (from page 38)

his own home and car and having money in the bank, was also a good illustration of how an American can make his way and achieve success irrespective of family origin or circumstances.

This theme that in general pervades American life—that people should be judged and encouraged to work their way up as individuals regardless of national or family connections—made a deep impression on the Italians. In Baltimore and New York they met Mayors of Italian origin. In Brownsville, they found, as Port Director, Fritz Hofmokol, a World War I German submarine officer, who came to the United States with nothing and who is now perhaps the leading citizen of his town. At Houston the team met another former alien, who has achieved success, Bruno Bagnoli, once an officer in the Italian Navy. Saying goodbye to Mr. Bagnoli, after a reception, Colonel Giacometti spoke of how astounded and warmed the port group had been by the welcome they had received everywhere and how their realization of Bagnoli's position in his community had affected them, how extraordinary it seemed.

Pros and Cons

Naturally, the Italians did not admire everything they found in America. For one thing, the tour was almost exclusively by plane. "When we return to Italy, if we are asked what America is like we shall have to say, 'It is made of clouds,'" one member complained.

Neither was the American idea of punctuality pleasing to them. During the first part of the trip, Mr. Greene found it impossible to get the whole team together in the mornings by the scheduled starting hour. The general attitude in this connection was typified by the objection of Marco Piccoli of Venice, who argued that a time like "nine o'clock" was necessarily academic: if he had an appointment with a girl, for example, he, or anyone, would give her at least fifteen minutes' leeway.

Another factor that dampened the team's general enthusiasm was the American habit of describing everything in terms of size and cost. As I gradually came to look at everything partly through Italian eyes, I became more and more conscious of this tendency. Also, there were a few times when the group members felt that they were being talked down to. "The Americans talk as though we'd never seen a ship or a dry dock before," someone commented caustically at the conclusion of one port visit. An unfavorable impression was caused also by the open anti-Negro discrimination in the South. To Italians, who in their homeland do not know discrimination, the separate entrances marked "colored" and "white," separate washrooms and waiting rooms, etc., seemed to represent a baffling, alien concept.

Wealth and Waste

The Italians had naturally been somewhat prepared for evidences of America's wealth; apparently, however, they were not prepared for our sometimes wasteful attitude toward it. At privately owned docks in Houston we saw rotting ways where Liberty ships had been built during the war, great cranes standing about unused, and vast quantities of abandoned scrap material. Iago Guantini of Leghorn, looking about with a kind of incredulous horror, exclaimed, "How terrible to let it go to waste like this! If Italy only had what America throws away, Italy would be rich."

Despite the few drawbacks, however, the port study team's trip was of immense value in giving Italians a true picture of America and Americans. There can surely be no better way of dispelling misconceptions of our country and of us as a people than letting the other fellow "see for himself";

(Continued on page 42)

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THE ITALIAN PORT STUDY TEAM (from page 40)

the ideas and understanding he absorbs here can be a real weapon against the opposing concepts that assail him at home. In a speech at a dinner New Orleans port authorities gave for the team at Antoine's, Colonel Giacometti declared: "We shall treasure, from this trip, the great experience of having come to know well a great freedom-loving people which holds in highest esteem only one real aristocracy: that of work. . . . On returning to Italy our workers will tell their companions that your prosperity does not depend, as many think, solely on your immense wealth; it stems, primarily, from your intelligent work, your activity and your spirit of initiative."

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

FSO

Bigelow, Donald F.
Faust, John B.
Ford, Richard Charles
Livengood, Charles A.

FSS and FSR

Ashford, Virginia A.
Alden, Florence P.
Arevalo, Manuel
Allen, David S.
Bland, Edith G.
Berry, Marshall
Bright, Rosanna
Beghtol, Robert W.
Beane, Coralie B.
Belehrad, Joseph W.
Birch, Joe B.
Bricker, Ralph O.
Bartlett, Caroline H.
Burnham, J. Kellogg
Brisbois, Jeanette T.
Culotta, Joseph P.

Colby, Grace L.
Crooks, Joseph H.
Cranmer, Sarah A.
Clarke, Ruth A.
Cox-Ameen, Mary J.
Doolittle, Hooker A.
Dachs, Marie E.
Dodge, Doris R.
Dooher, Gerald F. P.
Dunning, Richard T.
Dowd, Charlene R.
Eliott, Lennea B.
Espinosa, Fred
Folz, Susan K.
Floyd, Samuel F.
Fischer, Louis
Fitton, Kate P.
Garcia, Luis G.
Hening, J. Burwell
Hart, William P.
Hartwell, Wayne M.
Harding, Kenneth W.
Hafner, Mamie
Harper, Howard F.

Johnson, Elizabeth A.
Jackson, Rema
Jenks, Barton P.
Kaiser, Raymond
Kneeland, W. A.
Leathers, John W.
Lieber, Elsie W.
Leslie, Agnes J.
Mace, Howard P.
McCaskill, Charles W.
Marsella, Elena M.
Mills, Charles E.
Mason, Marvin D.
Milone, Leonora
Miller, Nellie J.
Mills, Lucy B.
Moore, Roland F.
Mock, Roland L.
Meyer, Richard N.
Norton, Overton P.
O'Connor, Vernon W.
O'Boyle, Eileen M.
Prout, Thelma B.
Petzold, Jay G.

Peach, Edward M.
Powers, John J.
Pickford, Virginia M.
Primrose, Lillian R.
Ryan, Donald A.
Ratliff, Robert W.
Roe, Elizabeth A.
Shepherd, Shirley B.
Sanders, John T.
Schmidlin, Joyce O.
Sedillo, Juan A. A.
Sligh, Frederick A.
Safonov, Ludmila
Taylor, Glen S.
Vasaly, Charles
Watson, Albert S.
Wright, Dimne E.
Waldner, Claire R.
Welsh, Roy A.
Walsh, John P.
Wilkinson, Walter C.
Winters, George P.
Weakland, Mary E.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 34)

place her. **Arthur Romero** and **Herman del Toro** are presently on home leave, with **Carlota Aguayo** scheduled to leave soon.

The Air Attaché's Office experienced its turnover with the recent arrival of **Lt. Col. William Ross**, who relieved former Air Attaché, **Lt. Col. Jay Thomas**. **Major Arthur Gaston** and **Margaret Barnard** are also new in that office.



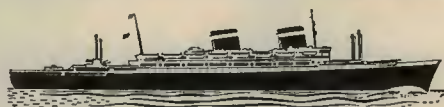
The U. S. Embassy team, 1951 winners of Santiago, Chile, Softball League championship. In the photograph, left to right, front row: Hogan Buford, John Poulis, James Maish, Art Davis, Jerry Smith. Back row: Dick Bratcher, Ira Locke, Bob Russell, Bob Moore, Mel Waters, Pat Woods. Players missing when picture was taken were Allan Stewart, Doug Morgan, Eddie Vila and Eddie Davis.

The Consulates are not being overlooked, either, since **Vice Consul Mansfield McMahan** is being transferred from Valparaiso to Antofagasta and **Vice Consul Sam Young**, formerly of the Embassy in Buenos Aires, is being

(Continued on page 44)

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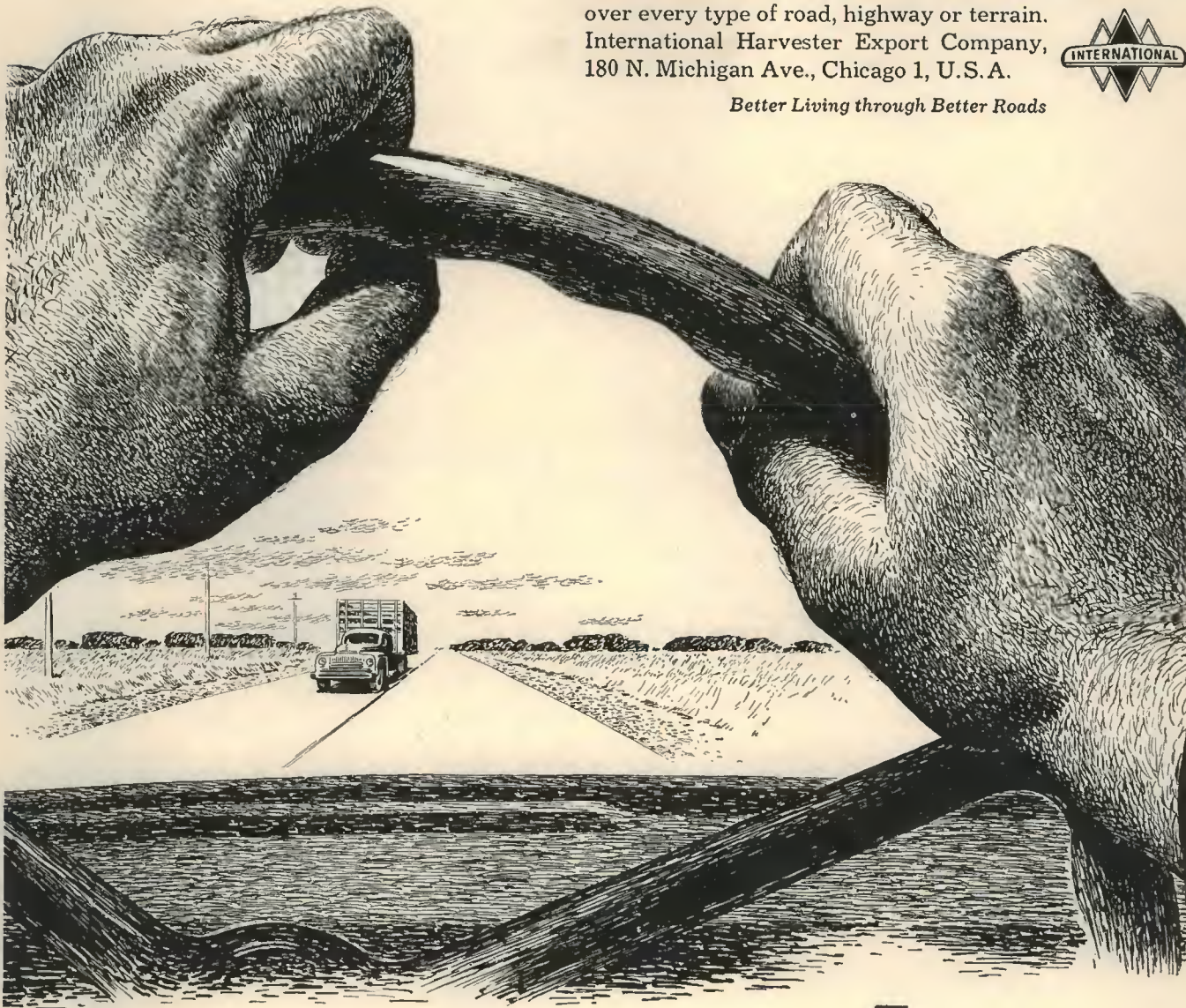
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reassigned from Antofagasta to Valparaiso.

Elinor Alvarez, the Ambassador's secretary, is leaving on home leave in the immediate future.

John M. Vebber

MOSCOW

A recent and rather rare sport events for the Embassy was the British-American hockey match on March 14. A week previous the British Embassy challenged us to the first game. The Americans won this round, 7-5 despite the enlistment by the British of **Col. Guimond**, from the Canadian Embassy. Our victory was attributed to: (1) the speed, maneuverability and stick-play of **Charles McLane**, (2) the referee, **Lt. Alford** of the British Embassy, who in British sports tradition, gave us the benefit of every doubt, and (3) the invitation by the host team to cocktails before the game—as several Americans were late, they were not disarmed by a couple of martinis.

The March 7 game was played at night on the flooded tennis court in back of the combined British Embassy residence-chancery. The artificial lighting was inadequate for hockey and the puck was not of regulation size, weight or shape. It was, I think, some rubber part of an automobile engine. The informality of the game was such that when the puck disappeared into a bank of snow, we used a tin can instead. Soon thereafter, during a wild fracas near the snow bank, the puck flew out onto the ice again. We were in doubt whether the tin can or puck made for a better game; the former at least could be seen easily and made a cheerful racket.

After the game we were served hot punch by the British and later, **Stuart Warwick** entertained us for supper. Both

teams suffered a few bruises and skaters got out of breath, but after dinner as we were seated comfortably and pleasantly worn-out in easy chairs, the idea of another, more serious match occurred. It was decided that we would approach our Ambassador to challenge the British Ambassador on behalf of the respective hockey teams. **Ambassador Kirk** and **Sir David Kelly** duly cooperated and on the afternoon of March 14 we found ourselves on the ice again.

This time the game was played from 5-6 in the afternoon. It was an unseasonably warm Moscow afternoon. In parts the ice was so soft that we were afraid not only of ruining the ice but also the tennis court underneath. The match was a more businesslike one. Both teams were reinforced by an extra player which permitted them to have a substitute. The final outcome was 8-5 in favor of the American Embassy. As a prize, **Lady Kelly** presented the American team with a bottle of fine scotch.

LINEUP OF THE TEAMS

American

FSS Charles B. McLane
Lt. Wm. C. Chapman, USN
Sgt. Curtiss Briggs, USMC
FSR Carroll H. Woods
Capt. Stuart B. Warwick, USAF
FSO Culver Gleysteen

British

F. W. Warner, First Secy.
Lt. Col. B. J. Guimond, Canadian Milit. Attaché
R. A. Farguharson, Third Secy.
D. S. Collet, Attaché
E. E. Orchard, Attaché

(Continued on page 46)

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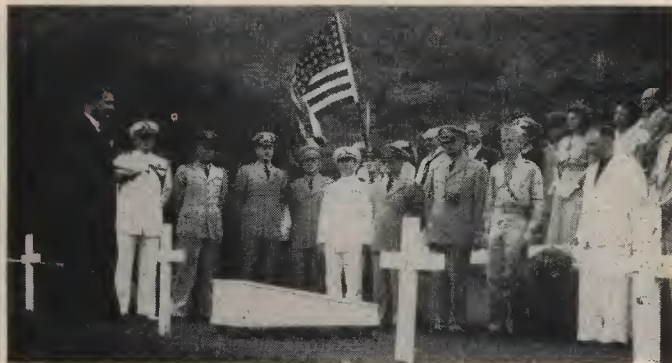
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Referee: Lt. M. H. T. G. C. Alford, Asst. British Naval Attaché

Culver Gleysteen

HONG KONG



Memorial Day—at the Sai Wan Military Cemetery in Hong Kong. Officers and men of the USS Albuquerque listen attentively as Walter P. McConaughy (left) reads the address which won him acclaim in all segments of the Hong Kong press. At the right is Msgr. Martin T. Gilligan of the Maryknoll Mission, who conducted the religious portion of the ceremony.

BELGRADE

The face of Belgrade is changing rapidly as many tours of duty come to an end. In late May Consul Arnlioth G. Heltberg departed to join Mrs. Heltberg in San Francisco and to take home leave before proceeding to Vienna. First Secretary and Mrs. William A. Fowler departed

in June for home leave and reassignment and were followed less than a week later by Second Secretary and Mrs. Adrian B. Colquitt who will go to Toronto after home leave. And last of all your Belgrade correspondent is leaving at the end of June and with this final report from the field must lay down his pen and leave to others the job of reporting the Belgrade story.

Those of us who have spent two or three years in Belgrade feel that perhaps this post is like no other and we feel a special bond of friendship for other Belgrade alumni. Your correspondent believes that he speaks for all who have served or are serving at this post in stating that the password "Belgrade" will assure the traveler a warm reception in any part of the world where Belgrade alumni may be stationed.

William H. Friedman

AMSTERDAM

The last few months have witnessed an almost complete turnover in the Consulate General's staff. During March the office lost, in the order named, FSS ELIZABETH JACOBSON, VICE CONSUL LEN DAMRON and CONSUL ELLIS BONNET. Mr. Damron, after completion of a Washington training course and home leave, proceeds to Vigo. Mr. Bonnet, who was transferred to St. John's, Newfoundland, left his daughter VIRGINIA in Amsterdam.

VICE CONSUL and MRS. JOHN INGERSOLL were a welcome addition to the depleted staff when they arrived in April. In June FSS HELEN JEAN HESTER arrived from Brussels, accompanied by her husband ARTHUR. On July 7 the "Nieuw Amsterdam" deposited FSS ELAINE WEATHERBEE on Holland's rain-soaked shores, thus bringing the Consulate General up to strength.

Incidentally, Mr. Ingersoll has found that fame of a sort is guaranteed to JOURNAL cover boys. His arrival here coincided with his appearance in a group picture of the Consulate staff at Samar, Philippines (cover of the March JOURNAL). Since then he has been called everything from "What Ziegfeld Missed" to just plain "Legs."

The U. S. Coast Guard Cutters "Eagle" and "Campbell" again made Amsterdam one of their ports of call on their annual training cruise for the cadets from New London. The visit, between July 2nd and 5th, was a busy but merry time for the Consulate General. The cadet baseball team cooperated in cementing Netherlands-American friendship by losing its game with the Amsterdam nine, to the surprised delight of the Dutch spectators.

Bachelor VICE CONSUL JIM NIEDERJOHN has asked this correspondent to transmit his protest to the JOURNAL for publishing in its April issue the wrong half of the picture showing him dancing the minuet at a Christmas party. He

(Continued on page 48)

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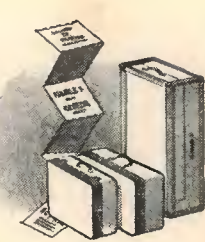
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 46)

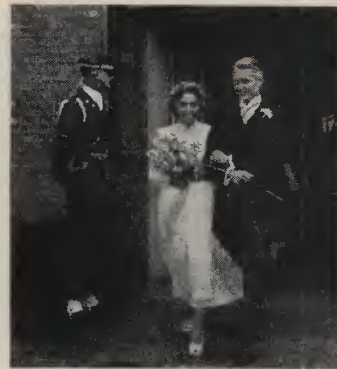
wants the "girls he left behind" to know that he hasn't changed that much.

Clyde W. Snider.

Ed. Note: Our apologies to Mr. Niederjohn. If he will send us a completely captioned photo we'll be glad to make amends.

FRANKFURT

The many friends within the Service and the Department of MARGARET CARTER, Chief of the Department's Division of Public Liaison, and of FSO GEORGE A. MORGAN, Director of the Eastern Element of HICOG, Berlin, will be pleased to learn of their marriage in Berlin on May 19. The ceremony was conducted in the late afternoon by the REVEREND ARTHUR R. SIEBENS (father of FSO ALLEN C. SIEBENS, now assigned to HICOG, Bonn) in the non-denominational American Church in Dahlem, with MAJOR GENERAL LEMUEL MATHEWSON, United States Commander in Berlin, giving away the bride and with FSO BREWSTER H. MORRIS (now assigned to HICOG, Bonn) and MRS. MORRIS acting as best-man and matron-of-honor. Against a beautiful background of the luxuriant flowers for which Berlin is famous, the handsome couple repeated their vows in the presence of a hundred or more friends and colleagues, many of whom had come from other cities in Germany to witness the occasion.



Mr. and Mrs. George Allen Morgan leaving the American Church in Dahlem, Berlin, following their marriage on Saturday, May 19. FSO Brewster H. Morris, who acted as best man, may be seen in the background.

A gala reception at the residence of General Mathewson followed and in the evening George and Peggy entertained a few intimate friends and colleagues at dinner in their home on Clayallee. On Sunday, May 20, they flew to Frankfurt, where they were entertained at lunch by FSO SAMUEL REBER, Political Adviser to the U. S. High Commissioner, and later in the day departed for a fortnight in Florence and the Lake Como region. Peggy, who has since returned to the Department to conclude her duties, is expected to return to Berlin on a permanent basis about mid-August.

Henry C. Ramsey

BRUSSELS

Brussels has seen some distinguished visitors the past few weeks. Congressman JAMES P. RICHARDS, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee spent the day of Wednesday, June 13, with many officers of the Embassy, and the Military Advisory Aid Group. Members of his committee included THOMAS S. GORDON, of Illinois, MIKE MANSFIELD of Montana, ROBERT B. CHIPERFIELD of Illinois, LAWRENCE H. SMITH of Wisconsin, WALTER H. JUDD of Minnesota. Also with the group were J. VAUGHAN CARY of Virginia, ROBERT L. F. SIKES of Florida, MORRIS COTTON of New Hampshire, JOHN ROONEY of New York, from the Appropriations Committee. And from the Armed Serv-

(Continued on page 50)

iccs Committee, OVERTON BROOKS of Louisiana, EDWARD DE GRAFFENREID of Alabama, DEWEY SHORT of Missouri, and W. STERLING COLE of New York.

MISS MARGARET TRUMAN also spent two days here, and managed to do a great deal. Thursday evening shortly after her arrival, she was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS and MRS. PAUL VAN ZEELAND. The President of the Senate, and the President of the Chamber were there with their wives. Also the Prime Minister and his wife and the Papal Nuncio, and the Minister of Foreign Commerce and his wife. AMBASSADOR AND MRS. ROBERT MURPHY from the American Embassy were there, as well as MR. AND MRS. ROBERT MCCLINTOCK.

On Friday Miss Truman was received in a private audience by the Prince Royal (who will be King by the time this is printed) and entertained at lunch by the Queen. In the afternoon Ambassador Murphy had a large reception for Miss Truman at the Concert Nobie, followed by a smaller dinner at the residence. MRS. PERLE MESTA, American Minister to Luxembourg, drove up for the reception Friday, and MRS. GEORGIA NEESE CLARK, Treasurer of the U. S. and MRS. INDIA EDWARDS, head of the women's section of the Democratic Party, arrived for the reception from Geneva. The last three accompanied Miss Truman to Luxembourg Saturday morning.

Departures from Brussels include MISS KATHERINE DAVIS, librarian, who left May 5 for the U. S. to get married. PHILLIP GROVE, known as Doc to all here, went on home leave May 19. MARIA EVANGELISTA transferred June 1 to Belgrade. MRS. JEAN HESTE left June 8 for Amsterdam. MAMIE HAFNER resigned on June 15, and will return home after traveling through Europe. JOE BASILE left June 15 for home leave. MR. DONALD CALDER will be transferred August 15 to Istanbul. MRS. CALDER and the children, IAN

and CHRISTOPHER, are planning to leave July 15 for London for some weeks.

ELLEN BRUGER and RITA WALSH arrived April 24 from the U. S. MR. CHADWICK BRAGGIOTTI arrived May 5 from Washington with MRS. BRAGGIOTTI and their two children. MARY LOUISE VAN STEEN transferred to the Embassy June 1, from the Allied Military Permit Office, which is closing and turning over its affairs to the Bonn representatives. WILLIAM HART, Information Officer, arrived May 28, from a job with HICOG in Germany. ALANNA DEVEREUX arrived June 4 from the U. S.

We regret to report that GLADYS WELLS, secretary to the Ambassador, is on sick leave in Brussels.

A lot of traveling is being done this summer. MRS. C. B. WOOD and her two children are spending the summer with her mother in Florida.

CORINNE JANZEN was recently in Italy for two weeks with HENRIETTA PRESTON, a recent resignation from ECA. CLAIRE ANDREA has returned from a short trip to Geneva. MILDRED STEINMETZ has recently been in Switzerland with her husband. MARY WILLIAMS has come back from Tangier. MIMI MORRIS' sister is coming for a visit. ALAN RENFREW, 14, MARTHA RENFREW's brother, is in Europe for 6 weeks traveling by himself.

MRS. SLUTTER, mother of MRS. PAUL O'NEILL is visiting in Brussels and will go to Switzerland for July, taking Criss and the children with her. MRS. WILLARD HELBURN, mother of MRS. ERIC KOCHER arrived June 22, and they expect to drive through Germany, Switzerland to Milan, bringing Mr. Kocher back from the ICFTU conference there.

MIMI WAGNER, whose husband is with ECA, is expecting a baby imminently. MRS. HART, wife of SGT. HART, of the Military Attaché's office had a baby boy June 18.

Mrs. Eric Kocher

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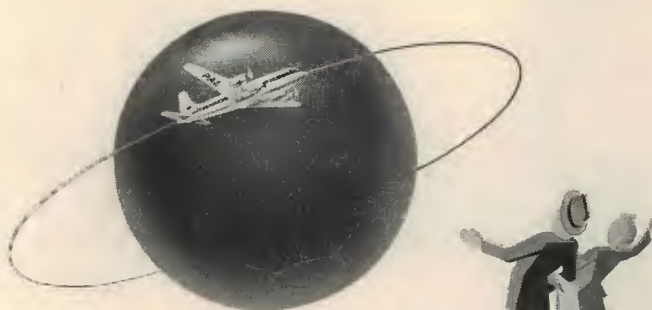
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Further details are embodied in a pamphlet dated July 1950, which should be on file in all Foreign Service establishments.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from preceding page)

LIMA



"Buen Viaje!" to Civil Attaché Albert A. Giesecke, leaving Lima June 7 for a visit to Washington for consultation and Philadelphia for an honorary degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Left to right are: Vice Consul Edward V. Lindberg; Cultural Officer Gilbert C. Chase; Chargé d'Affaires a.i. Willard F. Barber; Commercial Attache W. Charles Bridgett; Mrs. Lindberg; Mrs. Hawkins; Mrs. Chase; Dr. Giesecke; Mrs. Hurwitch; First Secretary Richard H. Hawkins, Jr.; Vice Consul Robert Hurwitch, and the eminent Peruvian scientist Dr. Jorge A. Broggi. (Photograph courtesy Pan American Grace Airways, Inc.)

Richard H. Hawkins

BARRANQUILLA

American CONSUL WALTER W. HOFFMAN, FSO, was presented by the Barranquilla staff with a silver tray at a farewell party given in his and his family's honor at the residence of American VICE CONSUL and MRS. JOHN W. FISHER, on the evening of July 20, 1951. Mr. Hoffman, who has been the principal officer at Barranquilla since July, 1949, has been transferred to Bradford, England. He expects to proceed to his new post after completing his home leave in New England.

Edward T. Long

GLASGOW

On a very rainy, very gloomy and very typically Scottish morning, a very special train rolled into Glasgow's Central Station from London, carrying H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH. The Princess had arrived to open officially Glasgow's impressive Exhibition of Industrial Power which is being held all during the Festival in the city's tremendous Kelvin Hall. Kelvin Hall, up until the 28th of May, has offered little in the way of inspiring entertainment. Like the Scot himself, Kelvin has gone in for the practical, non-awe inspiring and purely instructive exhibit—the dog shows, the dairy shows, tractor shows, safety-first shows; and once a year a loud but conservative circus comes to town. But in this Festival Year, Glaswegians no longer recognize their hall. It has turned into a maze of train yards, mine shafts, water fountains, Clyde Valley displays, and an extremely noisy, dynamic and wonderful display of "atomic power of the future," which din is set off automatically every three minutes. If you are within hearing distance of this gigantic array of fireworks, and it is impossible not to be and still stay within the confines of Kelvin Hall, you are at once frozen to the spot and can do no more than gaze upward towards a streak of lightning that shoots into a man-made heaven, complete with man-made stars. The morning of the opening we were without power for several hours until, at a given signal, Princess Elizabeth deemed it all fitting and final and let loose all the power in Scotland; while the Scottish press took full advantage of razzing the powers that be over the

(Continued on page 52)

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fact that on the very day of the opening of a power exhibition, certain Glasgow areas suffered one of their severest power cuts of the year.

The climax of the royal visit was the grand reception



Preliminary preparations for Princess Elizabeth's reception held on May 28th in Glasgow, Scotland. Vice Consul and Mrs. Joseph P. Bandoni, Vice Consul and Mrs. Taylor G. Belcher and Vice Consul and Mrs. Herbert Kaiser.

given by Glasgow's Lord Provost in the elaborate and ornate City Chambers. The city had been given a proper dressing up and St. George's Square upon which the building looks and around which Glasgow centers was at its best. The chambers were flooded with lights and flowers, filled with fancy-dressed men and women, and overflowing with nervousness on the part of those who were to be presented to Her Royal Highness and both relief and disappointment on the part of those who were not! All the officers of the American Consulate attended and CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. DAYLE C. MACDONOUGH and CONSUL VERNON ZIRKLE were presented to the Princess.

The arrival of Princess Elizabeth was as perfect and well-planned as any royal arrival should be and this young and lovely daughter of KING GEORGE VI charmed the Glasgow throng inside and out the City Chambers. Even the Eight-some Reel was performed regally that night, when the Lord Provost led Her Royal Highness through the exhausting routine of jumps, skips and *pas de bas*. When the Reel ended the royal guest of honor and her host and hostess departed, leaving those of us remaining to amuse ourselves with dancing, tea and cakes, and each other!

Edith Belcher

Officialese

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giving me sufficient time to pull myself together. Next he paid me a surprising compliment in view of the first stammerings I had mumbled by observing to Mr. Madison that he was indeed pleased to hear that the Danish Minister spoke English, having supposed from the first letters I had sent to the Secretary of State in French that I knew no other language. That episode won me completely. I turned over to him the letter from His Majesty, which he promptly opened and read attentively after which—Mr. Madison having cautioned me on the way over not to deliver any speeches which in the slightest suggested an oratorical harrangue, I confined myself to saying that since I had left my own country last January and although some unexpected events had taken place after my departure of which I had only a modicum of direct explanation, I should maintain only one point which, I felt sure, was unalterable and quite independent of any vicissitudes whatsoever, and that was the friendly feelings of the King, my sovereign, for the illustrious President and people of the United States. I requested him to accept me as a most jealous interpreter of those good wishes, as one who would study to deserve his confidence, and one who would religiously nourish those tender seeds of the incipient [diplomatic] relationship which had just been confined to my care.

His reply was as generous and encouraging as I could hope for and after charging me to assure my Court of the complete reciprocity of these sentiments and desires of the Government of the United States, he chatted in general terms about various topics of the day for an hour leaving me not the slightest doubt of the superiority of his understanding or the vastness of his knowledge.

I was later dismissed with the same kindness, with the same frank, open manner, and Mr. Madison led me out to the front steps of the Palace. . . .

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, Monsieur le Comte, your humble and obedient servant.

Blicher Olsen.

Philadelphia, 22 October, 1801.

The last of these papers is the exequatur itself, the document which began this century and a half of diplomatic friendship.

Thomas Jefferson President of the United States
of America

To all whom it may concern:

Mr. Peter Blicher Olsen having produced to me his appointment as Consul General of His Majesty the King of Denmark, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges [sic], as are allowed to Consuls of such friendly Powers, between whom and the United States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of Consular functions.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States of America the twenty-sixth.

Th. Jefferson
By the President
James Madison
Secretary of State.

OFFICIALESE

"An informed public is essential to the accomplishment of the foreign policy objections which will best advance the interests of this country." (Department Manual of Regulations and Procedures 042.1.) Foreign Policy objections we do have these days.

mission. However, when the authorized strength of the FSO corps is expanding to the same extent as the increase in the number of officers admitted laterally, with no position taken away from those open to FSO's for purposes of promotion, it is reasonable to lower the standard somewhat.

As you know, the Directive requires a candidate for lateral entry to "meet a standard with respect to experience, performance, and other evidences of qualifications which, in the aggregate, is comparable to the average of the Foreign Service officer class to which appointment is made." (Italics added.) That is not a low standard.

Many Foreign Service officers felt aggrieved, several years ago, over the standards established for determining the levels at which candidates under the Manpower Act should be appointed laterally as FSO's. Some felt that there was not a fair equation between those standards and their own hard-won positions in the Service. Yet, most of them would now agree, I think, after seeing the completion of that very considerable operation in lateral induction and appraising their new colleagues upon the basis of work actually performed in the field, that the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service selected top quality officers and achieved

(Continued on next page)

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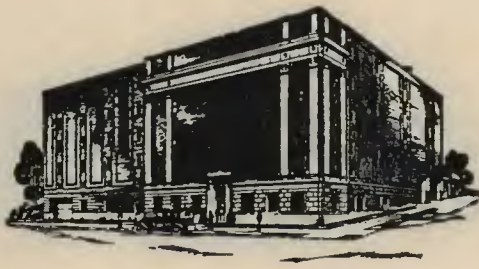
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the fairest possible result.* I daresay there are officers who do not realize to this day that Manpower appointees also took away no promotional opportunities from FSO's already in the Service. Their appointments were also accompanied by a corresponding increase in the authorized strength of the FSO corps.

In the present program of lateral inductions, we believe that the examining panels will continue to view with great seriousness their heavy responsibility in passing upon the qualifications of candidates and recommending the class to which a successful candidate should be appointed. Remember that the Deputy Examiners** serving on the examining panels also conduct the oral examinations of candidates for appointment to classes 5 and 6 (after they have passed the written examinations). Some of the Deputy Examiners have served for years. As a group, I should say that they are deeply and sincerely committed to maintaining the high standards of the Service.

Present Salary Does Not Govern

During my recent European trip, it seemed to me that there was a general misunderstanding to the effect that lateral entrants would be "blanketed in" at present salary levels. Actually, the candidate's present salary level is not the basic criterion. In a compilation of questions and answers concerning the personnel improvement program (now in the process of publication, for general distribution in pamphlet form), this question is answered as follows:

"The Department has proposed that the Foreign Service Act be amended to permit appointment at any one of the rates established for the 8 classes of the new salary schedule. Once this legislation is enacted, the procedure of the Examining Panels will be as follows:

"Considering not only the candidate's age and previous experience, but all of the candidate's qualifications, the panel will decide whether the candidate possesses in the aggregate the background and demonstrated ability such as to make him comparable to the average officers of the class for which he has applied. If their decision is in the affirmative, the appropriate salary level within the class will be decided upon the basis of the facts of the particular case. In some cases, this may result in a salary decrease. In others, it may result in salary increase. In still others, it may mean lateral appointment at the same or approximately the same salary as the applicant was receiving before his FSO appointment."

Another misapprehension that has arisen repeatedly is associated with the relationship between present salary level and the level at which a candidate may be appointed as a Foreign Service officer. Many officers have apparently assumed that the class for which a candidate is designated for examination is indicative to the class to which he will be appointed. That will not necessarily be the case. It is the candidate who decides the class for which he will request examination. The Examining Panel will not necessarily agree with him. If the panel does not agree, it will decide whether the candidate is qualified for the next lower class. If the panel reaches the conclusion that the candidate is qualified for neither of the two classes, it will not recommend his appointment.

Lateral Entrants and Selection Out

It has occurred to me that yet another factor is being overlooked by some of our present Foreign Service officers

*The Foreign Service Journal for February 1947 carried an interesting article on this subject by Joseph C. Green, Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, describing the careful process by which 165 officers were finally selected from the 2542 Manpower candidates.

**For a list of the Deputy Examiners, see the August 1951 issue of the Journal, page 37.

—that is, the decisive influence of the selection-out process in our present Foreign Service. From the moment a lateral entrant is commissioned as a Foreign Service officer, he is in competition with every other FSO of his class for promotion to the next class. Even assuming that Examining Panels might make some mistakes in the officers they recommend for appointment, every officer is rated every year by the Selection Boards. They will surely discover the incompetent. One of the universally applauded features of the “promotion-up or selection-out” system is that it exerts a constant pressure toward the correction of mistakes or inequities within the career group and places a premium on merit.

Accelerated Promotion vs. Reexamination

Many of you have asked why present Foreign Service officers should not be permitted to compete for appointment to higher classes with candidates applying for lateral entry. Serious consideration was given to that possibility. However, it was rejected as impracticable since, to apply it equitably, would have necessitated re-examination of all present Foreign Service officers. In the end, it was decided that we could rely upon Selection Board procedures for proper adjustments in the class levels of present officers. A plan was also adopted to accelerate promotions of present officers by promoting the upper half of every FSO class from 2 through 6 between January 1951 and February 1952. This was done in recognition of the fact that promotion rates in the Foreign Service should be increased, whether or not we undertook the present program—but it was considered paramount as a companion to the current lateral entry operation. In addition, and perhaps of more significance, the Directive provides that for each lateral entrant the authorized strength of the FSO corps will be increased in order “to assure maintenance of adequate promotional opportunities for Foreign Service officers presently employed.” This should greatly increase the number of promotions every year. Considering all of these factors, the promotional opportunities of present officers seem to be adequately assured.

Financial protection planned for the junior FSO

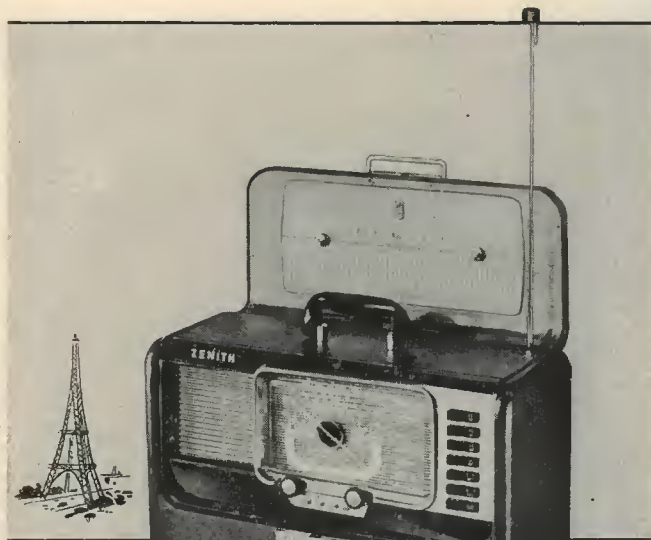
There are two groups whose promotions might be adversely affected for a few years by enactment of the proposed salary schedule increasing the number of FSO classes from 6 to 8: Those officers in the lower half of FSO-4 and FSO-5. However, it has been planned from the first to protect their promotional opportunities. A document establishing the eligibility principles to be applied to them is now being prepared for consideration by the Board of the Foreign Service. As soon as it is approved, its terms will be made known to the Service.

In addition to these comments, designed to explain in part the implications of the personnel improvement program, I strongly urge you to study thoroughly the question and answer pamphlet, mentioned above. It will be in your hands soon and will explain many points not covered by this letter.

In conclusion, let me repeat that every effort has been made to carry out the program fairly. You younger officers are the future of the Service. We want to encourage you and to assure you of a truly satisfying career. But I am confident you will never forget that, above all, every one of us must consider first the good of our country and the needs of the government. If there is full cooperation and understanding among those affected, we shall achieve a worthy objective, with fairness to all.

Sincerely yours,
H. P. MARTIN
Director of Personnel

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