



*Foreign
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JOURNAL

OCTOBER, 1951



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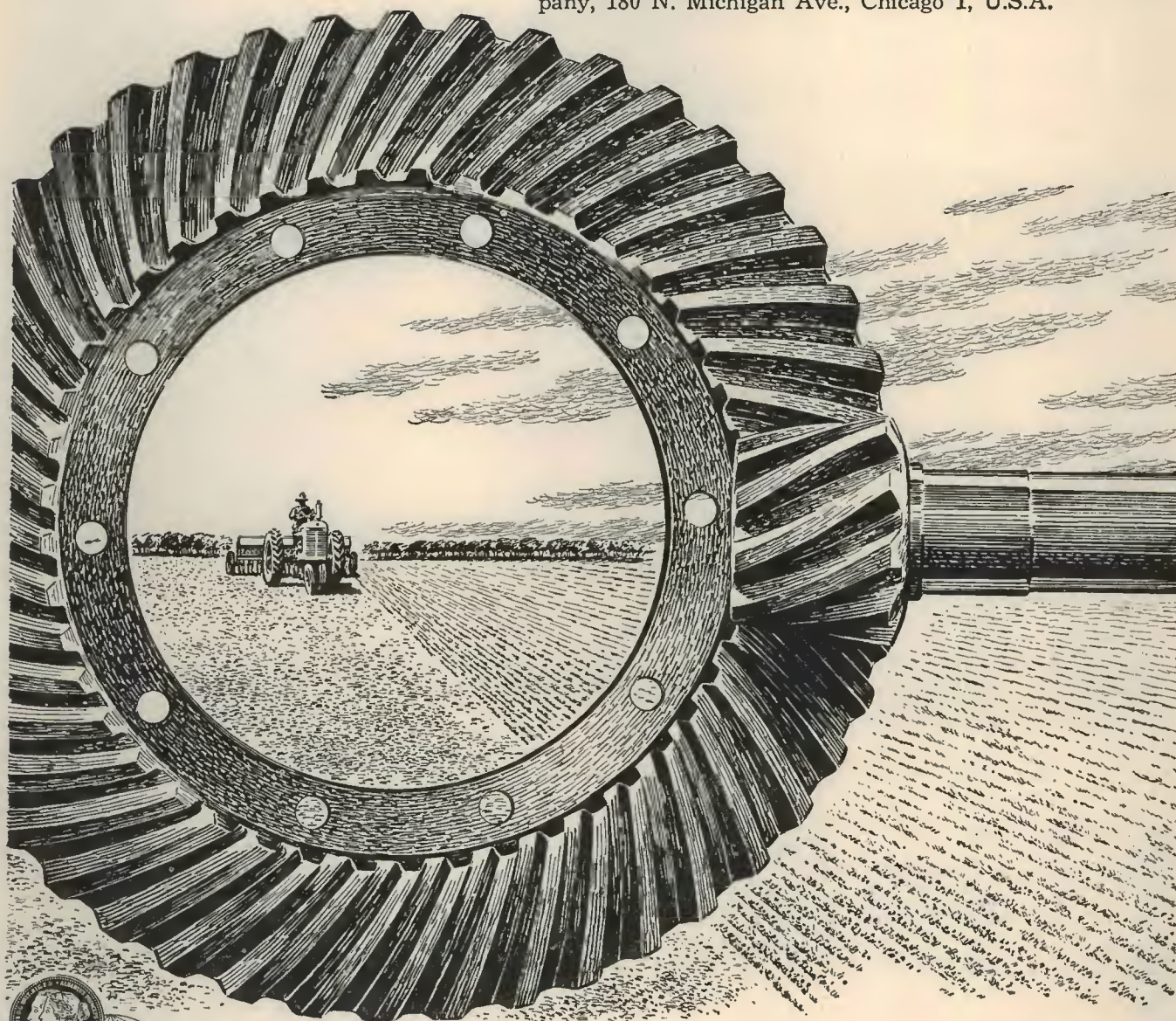
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Letters to the Editors

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WHERE WAS FLORODORA? (\$64 QUESTION)

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The Bern item in the latest JOURNAL about "Flora-dora" girls, recalls the good old days when people knew how to spell Florodora but few—even then—knew *where* it was.

"There it is," someone called to me, as we sailed by a leafy island in the Long Ago.

We had just been talking of Leslie Stuart's opera Florodora, the hit of New York and the famous show-girls of that tropical isle.

And now, we were actually sailing by it.

Wonder how many of our Foreign Service folk, recognize it, when their tour of duty takes them to the Philippines and they pass a tiny paradise, as they sail into Cebu?

Of course, it's not called Florodora any more—and never was; except by Leslie Stuart who laid the scene of his opera there.

We hope the Flora-dora girls of Bern will mark the place in their geographics. And try to see it some day.

Maurice P. Dunlap
(F.S.O. retired)

MORE ABOUT TAXES

Santanoni, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
August 6, 1951

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The JOURNAL has recently carried two letters proposing that the Foreign Service be exempted from income tax. No one else seems to have presented the less popular negative side, so I shall try to do so, although I am reluctant to differ in public with my former chief and good friend, Selden Chapin.

I believe that the discussion, so far, has overlooked the basic theory underlying the change in the income tax law, some years ago, to provide that U. S. Government employees abroad should be subject to U. S. income tax. Up to that time, Foreign Service personnel did not pay such taxes either at home or, because of diplomatic immunity, abroad. It seemed unfair that a select group should be exempt from such taxes altogether.

The fact that American business men abroad are exempt from U. S. income tax is no justification for a similar exemption for the Foreign Service. Business men are subject both to local law, and to local taxes of all kinds, but Foreign Service employees are not; and in many cases the tax burdens are so onerous, on companies and individuals, that the Department has devoted much time and effort in recent years to the negotiation of agreements to avoid double taxation.

Similarly, I think it erroneous to say that the American employee abroad gets no or few benefits from the taxes he pays. Or haven't you been as glad as I have, when things were tight, to see the U. S. Army or Navy arrive?

So much for the theory; now for the practice.

If this proposal were adopted, the Foreign Service would be the one group of Americans exempt from income tax.

(Continued on page 5)



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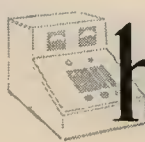
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 3)

This would put us in an invidious and indefensible position in the eyes of the American public. It seems to me that the Foreign Service is subjected to sufficient criticism—uninformed and unwarranted as most of it is—without giving its critics solid grounds for their strictures. In these days of heavy tax burdens for everyone, such a “special interest” exemption could only arouse bitter disapproval, to the detriment of the Foreign Service.

Secondly, we in the field of foreign affairs will probably have to continue, for years, to recommend heavy expenditures of public funds for foreign aid—ECA, MDAP, Point Four, etc. Our position in doing so would be greatly weakened, if we ourselves paid no taxes. I shudder to think of the vitriol in the pages of the Congressional Record, and of the press, if men who paid no taxes abroad were called back to testify in favor of heavy foreign aid spending, further burdening the American taxpayer. Our effectiveness in urging such measures, however essential they might be, would be impaired.

Quite apart from a personal desire to share in the burdens which world developments have placed on the shoulders of the American people, I think the Foreign Service would be most unwise to urge its own exemption from income taxes.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.
FSO

AMALGAMATION AND SALARIES

September 27th

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I noted with interest the paragraph in Haywood Martin's letter in your September issue which promised that the younger generation of FSO's would not lose out financially under the proposed amendments to the Act of 1946. A formula which will make sure that this group is not made to bear the cost of creating additional FSO classes is essential. It is manifestly unjust to ask these younger officers, with growing families, to accept what amounts to reduction in salary as well as a slower rate of promotion in order to meet the terms of the Directive.

In the meantime I counsel patience. The younger FSO's are assured, at least, that efforts are being made to preserve their promotion potential.

FSO

SHOULD RATING CONFERENCES BE OPTIONAL?

Hamilton, Ontario
September 10, 1951

To the Editors,


FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I recommend that it be made mandatory for supervisory officers to discuss the performance of their subordinates with the latter in accordance with a prescribed set of rules based on the efficiency report, at least three months in advance of submission of the report. This would give the junior officer an opportunity to correct his weaknesses before they became a part of his official record and it would assist the rating officer in preparing his final report.

It seems that in spite of all that has been said in the *Journal*, the *Newsletter* and various circulars, especially Personnel Circular No. 54 dated August 16, 1950, many rating officers are still unwittingly doing their subordinates

(Continued on page 7)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 5)

an injustice in not giving sufficient thought to the reports and thereby rendering unintentionally arbitrary answers to the various questions on Form 315. An officer may carry on with the illusion that his work is quite satisfactory in all respects only to be bitterly disappointed when he hears that he has been given a rating below what he felt he had a right to expect in one phase or another of his work. He discovers his deficiency when it is too late to do anything about it until the following year. If, on the other hand, he has been warned of his shortcomings well in advance he will have been given the opportunity to improve his record. He will not have the frustration that comes of inability to alter the situation. Even though he may not succeed immediately in improving his efficiency he can at least expect that the degree of effort will be mentioned in the narrative portion of the report.

There is nothing more damaging to morale than lack of recognition or the feeling that superior officers are not cognizant of the efforts of those they rate.

G. EDWARD REYNOLDS, FSO-6

EXAMS FOR LATERAL ENTRY

August 1, 1951

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I write this letter in order to make two principal points:

1. The type of examination to which candidates under Section 517 are presently being submitted is, judging from my own very recent experience, inadequate and

2. If the present expansion program is to be successful, procedures which are substantially more systematic, and logical than those presently being followed by the Board of Foreign Examiners will, it seems to me, be required.

I should like to discuss each of these points separately—but before doing so I'd like to say that I would not wish to be understood here to be complaining about my own failure to be appointed. My own failure is as such of no consequence to anyone except myself. And I would not presume to hother my brethren in the Service with it, if I did not feel that the procedures to which I had been submitted were not of some significance for the Service as a whole, for the so-called "amalgamation program," and for those FSS, FSR and Departmental officers who may be considering applying under Section 517.

Before proceeding to discuss the inadequacies of the procedures to which I was submitted, I should perhaps describe them: I applied for appointment to Class 3, was designated, and subsequently indicated that I did not wish to be considered for Class 4. I was scheduled for oral examination on June 20 last. My panel consisted of five persons: One State Department officer, two FSOs, a Civil Service Examiner, a representative of BEX as Chairman. The Chairman began the examination by suggesting that, given my age and experience, I'd had a great deal of effrontery in applying for Class 3. After several personal matters had been disposed of, the Chairman took roughly 40 minutes (the whole examination lasted about one hour) with questions (perhaps 25 in all) of the following sort: What are the ten largest U.S. ports on the Great Lakes? What are the eight largest Canadian ports on the Great Lakes? When was the Mesabi range discovered? Where is the ore mined there smelted? What is the source of the Snake River? What is the meaning of the French word "hergues"? What were the principal facts of James Monroe's private life? How would you summarize the history of Switzerland?

(Continued on page 9)

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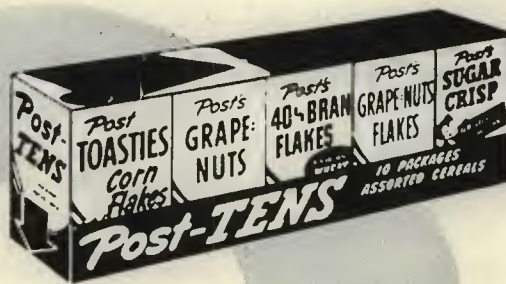
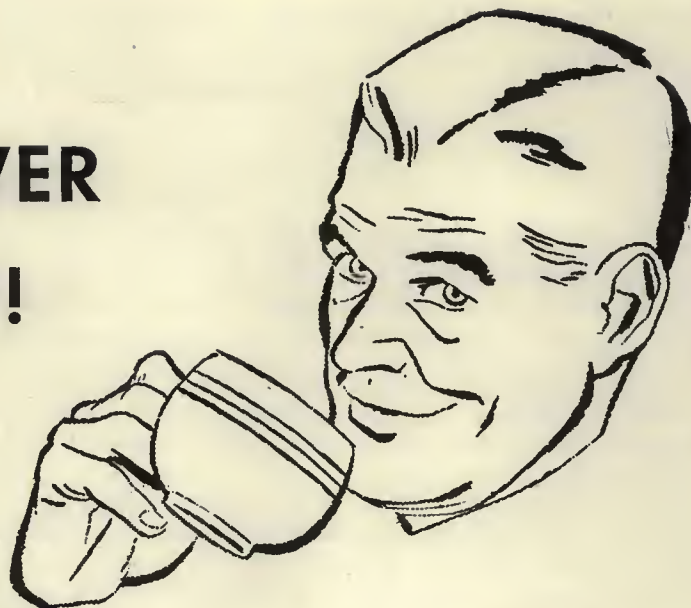
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 7)

What do you do to amuse yourself? The other members of the panel had necessarily very little time at their disposal but the questions (five in all) they asked me were somewhat more sensible and dealt with foreign policy problems in Sweden (I had been assigned to Stockholm); U.S. gold policy (I purport to be an economist); the disposition I would make of my time if I had a private income and did not therefore have to work.

Before proceeding further, I should state that I assume no one is designated to take the oral unless some chance, however slight, exists that he would qualify for appointment. This in turn means that the oral examination is in all cases considered to be of some significance, and probably in marginal cases to be decisive. This means further that the Board, at least the Board which examined me, considered that my ability or inability to answer the questions put to me, told them something significant or decisive about my ability to perform in the foreign field.

The Rationale of Exams

After the examination was over, I puzzled as to what of significance was, in the view of the panel, brought out by this kind of examination. I really couldn't believe that the panel thought a candidate's ability to answer a series of unrelated questions, such as those listed above, bore much relation to his ability to perform successfully in the foreign field. But on the other hand the whole tone of the examination made me doubt that the purpose was subtle—that is, for example, to see how I would comport myself under the pressure of my own ignorance. These doubts were confirmed by a statement, appearing on page 46 of the June issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, describing the purpose of the oral examination. I quote: "Questioning covers the field with which you should be familiar, plus enough about your country to convince them (the panel) you are a representative American."

I'm not altogether sure what is meant by the phrase "representative American," but it seems to me, and I think I'm not alone in holding this view, that the kind of examination described above is really not relevant either to the purpose stated or to the broader purpose of ascertaining whether a given candidate is capable of operating successfully in the foreign field.

First, does a person need to have at ready command a wide assortment of odd facts about American history, geography, etc., in order to represent the U.S. successfully abroad. Isn't it really more important that the person who represents the U.S. abroad should have a thorough comprehension of the American spirit and way of life and of the main trends of American history.

Further, is it possible to ascertain whether a person has such a comprehension by asking him a series of unrelated questions such as those cited above? In the course of my six years in the Foreign Service no foreigner has ever manifested to me any interest whatever in the meaning of the French word "bergues," or in the private life of James Monroe, etc. Foreign nationals have, however, repeatedly asked me such questions as the following: What's the matter with the U.S. Press? How can you tolerate a system of government in which the President and the Congress can be continually at odds with each other? How can you talk about freedom and democracy and yet treat the Negroes as you do (I had to deal with this question on the average of once a week in Stockholm where, for various reasons, the interest in the Negro question is great.) Is there any such thing as an American culture? Why are Americans so interested in material things and material success? These are

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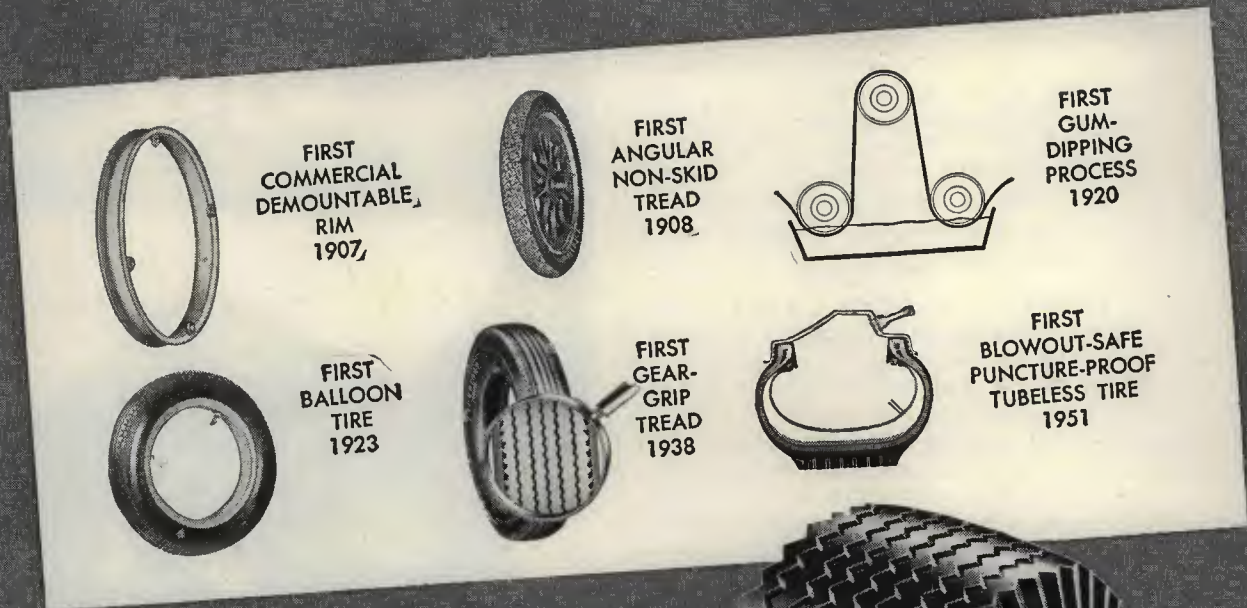


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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 9)

the kinds of questions (and not whether the Mesabi range was discovered in 1890 or 1776) in which the intelligent foreigner is interested at the present time, and with which a representative of the U.S. abroad must be prepared to deal. And it seems to me that in order to be able to deal with such questions, the U.S. representative abroad must have a real *comprehension* of American history, the American spirit and American life.

But let's assume for the moment that we do think that our FSOs should have at ready command a lot of odd facts about American history and geography. It seems to me that the kind of examination I took is useless even for this dubious purpose. In general, such an examination tests merely whether a person is in possession of such facts *at the time the examination is given*. In my own case, for example, it would have tested whether I had had sufficient time, prior to the examination, to cram.

Records—and What they Reveal

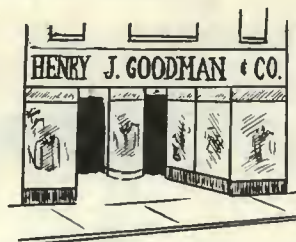
I should like, if I may, to try to make one further point: I derived the impression during my examination that the Board, with the possible exception of the Chairman, was not fully familiar with my record. I can't of course be sure that this impression is correct, but if it is correct it's disturbing. It's disturbing because the Board, if it is only superficially familiar with a given candidate's record, will tend to give more weight to the oral than the latter should be given.

Let me explain in somewhat more detail what I mean: All the candidates who appear before the Board have records in the field of foreign affairs, extending back at least three years and in most instances substantially more. And a person's record, especially if it covers several different kinds of assignments under several different chiefs, and provided it is examined in full and with sufficient care, will tell the Board almost everything it would wish to know about that person: whether he has sense and judgment appropriate to the class for which he has applied; what impression he generally makes on foreigners; whether he is capable of supporting the stresses and strains of living and working in a foreign country, whether he gets along with his fellow-personnel, whether he is "flexible," etc.

Such a record is unique for the purpose at hand; it provides a detailed picture of the candidate's performance in the kinds of jobs to which he would probably be assigned if he were appointed. In this connection, we should bear in mind that a person's record consists not only of his official personnel folder containing efficiency reports and so forth, but also of all the pieces of paper—telegrams, despatches, reports, airgrams, etc.—he has turned out during his career.

Clearly, there is no better test of a person's ability to perform in the Service in the future than his performance in the Service in the past. Any other kind of test *must* be less satisfactory than careful study of a candidate's record. It *must* be less satisfactory because it can yield only *indirect* evidence of a candidate's ability to operate in the foreign field whereas study of a candidate's record yields *direct* evidence. And, unless a candidate's record is unclear, or inadequate, every aspect of a candidate's capacity and aptitude can be better assessed by examination of his record than by questioning him, no matter how skillfully, orally. What are we interested in? The candidate's ability to think? His judgment? His impact on foreigners? His ability to support the stresses and strains of living abroad? His ability to get along with his co-workers? His flexibility? If the record is clearly positive on these matters (or for that matter clearly negative), how can a board of oral examiners, who will usually know the candidate not at all, justify substituting its judgment of him for the judgment of persons

(Continued on page 13)



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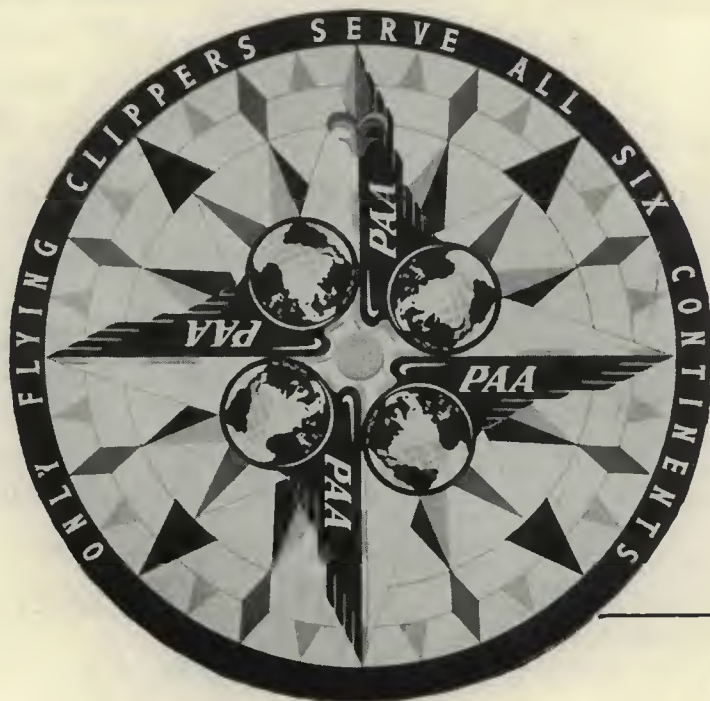
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who have worked with him and known him well? And how can it justify substituting its judgment for such indications of a candidate's ability as are contained in the work he has turned out?

The conclusion here seems clear: inasmuch as it provides direct evidence of those qualities in which we are interested, and inasmuch as the oral can add nothing when the record is clear, a person's record should be, *in principle*, almost the sole basis for appointment. The oral examination should be used only to clear up contradictions, inconsistencies or inadequacies in a person's record and perhaps to test the candidate's ability to speak and understand a foreign language. And it should be very carefully thought out toward these ends. It should not be haphazard or stereotyped. It should be addressed specifically to the candidate in question.

This brings me to the last point I wish to make. The procedures used by BEX under Section 517 made really very little difference when the number of appointees each year was very small. We are now told, however, that the officer corps is to be doubled or trebled over the next three years. This would represent an increase of roughly 1000-2000 officers, many or perhaps most of whom will enter laterally. An increase of this size is really serious business and if it is to be undertaken by means of procedures which have not been well thought out or in terms of standards which are vague, the consequences for the Service and the conduct of the foreign relations of the U.S. can be unfortunate indeed.

Would selection board procedures help?

I'd like to suggest that what is needed here is a set of procedures drawn on the pattern of the FSO promotion boards. Such boards would consist of 10-15 members drawn from the ranks of the Service and the Department, the Departments of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture and the public. Such boards would first discuss, agree upon and state explicitly, objective standards for each class and would then examine with great care each candidate's record, including a representative sample of the work he has turned out, in relation to those standards. Each candidate would be graded by each person on the Board, the grades would be averaged and those candidates who had received an average grade above passing would be appointed. As indicated above, an oral examination might be appropriate in marginal or unclear cases and/or to "take a look" at the candidate and/or to test his ability to speak and understand aurally, a foreign language.

This procedure is not perfectly efficient, of course. No procedure is. But it probably would be as efficient for its purpose as the promotion boards are for theirs. And it is likely to have many fewer defects than the present procedures.

I'd like to say, in closing, that it has not been easy to bring myself to write this letter. It hasn't been easy because such criticism as I have made of the Board's present procedures is perhaps susceptible of being construed as the wail of a rejected suitor or as a mere complaint that had the procedures been different I would have been appointed. I hope that what I've had to say will not be so construed. But if, despite my protestations, it should be, I hope that the issues I've tried to raise will not be dismissed for that reason alone but will receive, nevertheless, the discussion they would seem to deserve.

AVERY B. COHAN

ED. NOTE: Last month's Editorial stated the JOURNAL was in favor of "... appraisal of the background of candidates; (and) an oral examination as an essential basis of appraisal of all applicants for posts of responsibility; . . ."



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HAGFORS STEEL WORKS OF THE UDDEHOLM COMPANY, PROVINCE OF VÄRMLAND, SWEDEN

PHOTO—K. W. GULLENS

METAL FROM HEAVEN

We must go back nearly 6000 years to discover man's first use of iron and the only iron then known was extracted from meteorites. That is probably why in ancient times people called iron "metal from heaven."

The origin of man-made iron and steel is lost in antiquity. All we know is that the Egyptians must have had iron tools to build the pyramids and that long prior to the Christian Era the art of converting iron into steel was known to the peoples of India.

Before and after the Roman Empire, Spain was famous for its steel but Toledo lost to Sheffield when the English rediscovered the forgotten secret of producing a better and purer metal: crucible steel. The next big step forward taken by the steel industry was due to the Bessemer converter, 1855. Until then steel had been available by the pound, but the Bessemer process, followed by the invention of the open-hearth furnace, made steel available by thousands of tons.

The world steel industry today has long passed its prewar levels. In Europe, the steel mills show signs of immensely increased vitality. In South America, production has greatly expanded in the last decade, and modern plants are substantially contributing to the industrialization of the continent.

Nations run on Steel...Steel runs on Petroleum

Modern civilization has entered the Age of Steel and, from mining ore to rust-preventing lubricants for the finished product, the world steel industry relies on petroleum.

Half a century of close cooperation with steel producers enabled petroleum engineers to create the extreme-pressure lubricants that permit bearings, in steel

plants, to resist high temperatures without carbonizing, sticking or burning. These oils have the remarkable property of lubricating yet evaporating without leaving any deposits on bearing surfaces. Another petroleum product that daily gains higher favor in steelmaking is fuel oil because of its uniformity, great heating value and ease of control on critical melting processes.

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PETROLEUM HELPS TO BUILD A BETTER LIFE

Foreign Service JOURNAL

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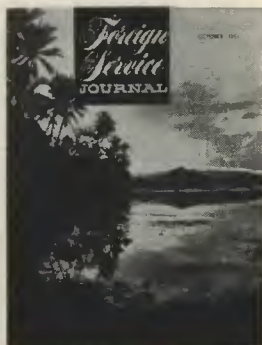
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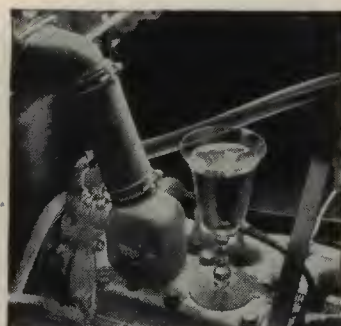


COVER PICTURE: Sunset from a South Pacific Island is a far cry from Chicago, birthplace of our Consul at Noumea, Claude G. Ross, who sent us this picture. Perhaps such exotic scenes were what he hoped to find when he joined the Service.

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



Gives smoother engine idling...

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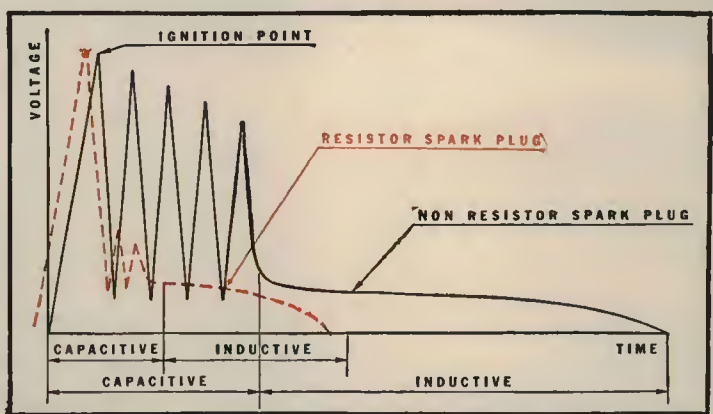
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Gaudin Tells B.P.W Club Of Life in Foreign

Page Six

Catholic League Hears Travel Talk By Mrs. Gaudin

BPW Club to Hear Mrs. Daniel Gaudin

Mrs. Daniel Gaudin will speak on "The Consul's Wife" at the meeting of the Business and Professional Women's club Monday at 8 p.m., at the YWCA. Mrs. Gaudin and her husband have spent 19 years in Europe and the Near East while he has been with the foreign service of the State Department.

The Priscilla Guild of the Congregational church will meet Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the church. Mrs. Daniel Gaudin will speak on the topic, "The Consul's Wife."

League Makes Yule Plans, Hears Talk By Daniel Gaudin

Thirty members and guests of the Catholic Women's league heard Daniel Gaudin, a government officer now on leave from the foreign service office of the State Department. He talked on "Stop Communism."

Guest speaker was Mrs. Daniel Gaudin. Her topic was "The Consul's Wife."

Work carried on by the person- key to an ambas- Daniel Gaudin, the Meridian Methodist church and will be held in Nampa Business and Ernest N. Frost, president of the local group, will be toastmaster.

Of Life in Foreign

Dessert A dessert luncheon will be served at 1:30 p.m. today in the church parlors for members of the Women's Fellowship of the Congregational church. Mrs. Daniel Gaudin will speak on the program which follows the business meeting.

Assignment To The Elysian Fields

By DANIEL GAUDIN, JR.

"What is this I hear about your being assigned to Boise?" wrote an FSO. From a foreign colleague at a former post, I got this, "I hear that you have received a peculiar task in the west. It is social and psychological at the same time."

When I arrived in Washington on assignment to the Department and was told that I had to choose one of about a dozen cities and go there for from six months to a year, I did feel I was being sent to Limbo. It was hard to imagine what would fill my days in place of the tasks I was so familiar with. The only specific duty mentioned was giving talks to Rotary, Kiwanis, and as many other groups and organizations as I could contact. This did not make Limbo any more attractive.

I chose the Bureau of Reclamation in Boise, Idaho, because our Air Attaché at The Hague had closed the air base there and he had found Boiseans very friendly people. I felt that this was of prime importance if they were going to have to listen to talks from me.

Limbo is a "detail" so the Department would not pay for my wife's transportation from Washington. Neither storage for our furniture nor its transportation could be defrayed either, so I bought an automobile and we drove west across state after state in late February. At last we crossed into Idaho; Pocatello was our stop for the night. We strolled along its main street, window shopping—though everything looked just like its brother in Philadelphia. An old lady with a blue scarf on her head stopped us, "Where're you kids from?"

It was nice to be called "kids" even if our hair is gray. We told her "Philadelphia," being careful not to repeat the mistake we made once on the roof of Radio City. While on leave from Alexandria, we had joined a group of sightseers on a conducted tour of the building and had wound up on

the roof to cast our eyes over all of New York. An old man asked a girl near us, "Where are you from?"

"Iowa."

Then he came to my wife with the same question.

"Egypt."

He gave her a nasty look and returned to the girl from Iowa. "She says she's from Egypt." He pointed an aggrieved thumb in our direction. He did not ask any others.

Well, the old lady wanted to rent us a dude ranch, it turned out. And that made us wonder whether we looked like what the westerner thinks is a "dude." We still can't find out exactly.

Next day the miles between us and Boise grew fewer and fewer, and in the late afternoon our radio began telling us, "This is Boise, Idaho." We could hardly wait to get there, speeches or no speeches.

The Regional Director of the Bureau of Reclamation and his wife came to our hotel as soon as we telephoned and

New York-born Daniel Gaudin, Jr., was 24 when he joined the Foreign Service in 1930. His first post was Ottawa. Since then he has served at Alexandria, Beirut, Asmara, Baghdad, Athens, Madrid and The Hague. A class three officer, his assignment to the Bureau of Reclamation was his first US duty in eighteen years of service. He is now Consul at Basra.



we spent the evening being briefed. I marvel at how much information they compressed into that time, on all kinds of subjects, such as:

"You can pan for gold just a few miles from here. We never found any but everyone believes his nugget is waiting for him," or "You can find places not far from here where no man has ever stepped before—in the Primitive Area of Idaho." We learned that the Owyhee Mountain Range, in whose valley Boise lies, was really intended to be called the Hawaii but the early settlers did not know how to spell it. The coming months were to unfold for us what these new friends described so well that evening.

The following morning we started house-hunting. As we drove away from the hotel we saw a pair of antlers lying in the street. "Someone got his deer early" casually said our friend, another member of the Bureau staff. It was the open season for deer, he explained, but hunting was hazardous as so many hunters shot at *anything* that moved.

House-hunting—again

House-hunting, though safe, was discouraging. We saw with our own eyes what men in the Armed Forces and their wives had had to live in during the war: small frame houses, crudely converted into multiple units; dark, dreary, with shabby furniture. All the houses looked small to us. Boise architecture reminded us of Jersey seashore resorts we used to go to when children. Some of the houses are very Victorian, with gables, cornices and curlicues. Later we were to appreciate their coziness and my wife, the ease with which they can be kept clean. We got to enjoy walking along the streets, admiring the well-kept lawns and gardens, and especially the tall elms that line every street and that gave Boise its name, "Les Bois."

Our house is new and has pleasing furniture, comfortable and gaily upholstered. It has all the latest and best electrical appliances for housework and my wife soon began to worry about how she would ever again cope with servants. We found a few Persian brocades in a trunk we had had shipped, and we had some old prints of Dutch cathedrals framed and hung them on the walls. That made the house ours.

At the Bureau of Reclamation I was given a desk in the Reports Division where it was considered I would learn most about the operations of the Bureau in the Pacific Northwest. I spent the first month reading Regulations (they are more voluminous and complicated than ours), files of correspondence and reports, and in making trips to dam sites and field offices in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

The Bureau of Reclamation

Friends now began writing to ask me what I was reclaiming.

Around the turn of the century an Act of Congress was passed for the control and orderly development of the water resources of our Western States. In 1950 the result is that vast areas of land are fertile through irrigation; gigantic dams impound mighty rivers to provide this irrigation, control floods, and generate millions of kilowatt hours of electricity. The task is by no means completed and the Bureau continues to search out those projects which will pay for themselves with income from the sale of electricity and money paid by farmers for the use of the water.

After my initiation, my time was given to editing for publication reports from the field offices. I grew more expert in reclamation matters through attending conferences, talking to the various specialists, and by reading reference books. These reports I edited give an over-all picture of a

project's feasibility, drawn by engineers, soil classifiers, economic analysts, hydrologists, geologists, and geographers.

Each one of these specialists attached to the Bureau tried to teach me some of the essentials of his science: I learned how to spot an alkali field from the soil classifiers; to use a slide rule from an engineer.

In May President Truman journeyed to Coulee Dam in Washington State to dedicate a new part of the electric generating plant. I spent ten days there helping prepare for the ceremony. The dam is the largest of its kind in the world. One of its eighteen generators could supply enough electricity for the needs of Chicago. The fall of water is higher than Niagara. The peculiar geological formation which made the whole project feasible is a very ancient and deep river channel and is itself unique in the world. It was in this neighborhood that prodigious forces came into play to bring forth the continent of North America as we now know it. Three thousand tourists visited Coulee this past year. We felt like tourists too, living in an unfinished "motel" in the midst of the construction camp.

A Japanese engineer came west to study dams. I was asked by Washington to accompany him to Hungry Horse Dam now under construction in western Montana. We stayed in a brand new trailer, a Cadillac of trailers. I learned that it cost \$4200. It had a sitting room, two bedrooms, a stall shower, a Frigidaire, heating system and kitchen with stove, sink, and shelving. It reminded us of a suite on a ship, and was quite comfortable except during a severe thunderstorm when it rocked and swayed like a ship. Will the trailer become standard gear for the FSO of the future?

Out West

On the way back to Boise we passed through Butte, Montana, where Anaconda copper is mined. It contrasted sharply with every other western town we had seen, in its shabbiness. We learned later that it may cave in some day and no one will invest money in new buildings or even in improving the old ones.

The Idaho Evening Statesman

November 13, 1950

Boiseans to Leave For Persian Gulf Duty

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gaudin, Boise residents since March, will leave later this month for Basra on the Persian gulf where he is being sent by the State department. Gaudin worked here with the reclamation bureau.

They plan to leave by Nov. 25 in order to spend two weeks in Philadelphia before going to Washington, D. C., for consultation.

Finest tribute the Gaudins could have been paid was in the headline of this brief account of their impending departure. Boise adopted them as her own in the time they were there.

It was six o'clock on a Saturday afternoon. We parked the car and walked along the main street looking in the windows of the pawn shops and used clothing stores. We were stopped by a dapper old man carrying a cane. He wanted to sell us his stickpin, an enormous agate in the shape of a heart, mounted in a wide silver band. He had found it, polished it and set it himself—a fact which greatly enhanced its value, we gathered—a kind of protest of the machine age. When we said "Good-bye" to him we abandoned further exploration and went straight to the Rocky Mountain Cafe, where the "best steaks in the West" are served. We were not disappointed there.

We were not in Boise long before both of us made our

bows as public speakers. I tried to stick to "The Organization and Work of the Foreign Service" or "Stop Communism Is Not Enough"; but my wife branched out into "A Housekeeper in Many Lands," "The Consul's Wife"; "Discovering Ruined Cities of the Bible," and others. Sometimes we both appeared on the same program and what I said about the Service was supplemented by her string of anecdotes as the housekeeper or the wife. A chain reaction started, with members of one club getting us to speak to all the other clubs each one belonged to, so that last October, between us, we gave twenty-three talks. What had been a terrifying prospect changed into just pleasant visits with groups of friendly people—the Boiseans lived up to their reputation. Once when we compared notes we found we had been speaking that day in neighboring hotel rooms at luncheons. We realized then that speaking in public had become a very routine affair for both of us.

A Diversity of Interests

We have no illusions about our rating. At one meeting where we were both going to speak, a young man asked the chairman what was on the program for the following month. "A hayride," he replied. Another time my wife noted that her successor for the next meeting would be "Larry Evans and His Snakes."

We always ask for questions at the end of the talks. I found that my audiences were on the whole keenly interested in learning about the Foreign Service and our foreign policy, and questions often came fast and furious. My wife

found that those directed to her almost always concerned food. "Did you have good food over there?", "Could you eat Arab dishes?", "Was the food clean?" It really does not take much bravery to run the gauntlet when you know this is coming.

My wife was very grateful to the lady who came up to her after a meeting and said loudly for all to hear: "How did you, after all those years abroad, manage to hang on to that Philadelphia drawl?" Most of the Idahoans have wondered if it is an English accent, which would certainly interest our English friends.

Interviewing leaders in the community is another phase of this assignment. I called on the Governor, the Mayor, many judges, lawyers, businessmen, political leaders, churchmen, state, county and city officials, newspaper editors, and representatives of Federal agencies, of which there are many in Boise. I questioned them about their work and their problems and this helped to round out my picture of the local scene. Among my ports of call were the state penitentiary, home for the feeble-minded, Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Federal, county and magistrates' courtrooms, the City Council meetings, the fire-house, a lumber mill, and the Veterans' Administration Hospital.

This morning I received a telegram, as all FSOs must, from the Department: To the Consulate, Basra, Iraq. From Limbo? Not at all. I should go back and cross that out and write in:

From THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.

Our Youngest Senior Employee

By EDWARD R. PIERCE

James H. Martin reported for duty in the office of Secretary of State Robert C. Lansing on September 23, 1919, and was assigned as the Secretary's personal messenger. Shortly after assuming these duties Martin celebrated his fifteenth birthday!

Serving continuously in the Department since the day of his youthful entry, Martin has been for the past several years the Superintendent of the Pouch Room. The forty employees under his supervision comprise the personnel of the Directory Unit, the Air and Courier Pouch Units and the Steamer Pouch Unit.

In his years in the Pouch Room he has handled some extraordinary items. Strict regulations now govern what

may or may not be shipped by diplomatic pouch; in the old days, however, a certain amount of flexibility was exercised in this regard. Even so, there is a limit to the flexibility of a pouch as Martin found when he was confronted with the problem of forwarding a Spanish saddle to the then Ambassador to Cuba, J. Butler Wright. In recalling the incident he says "I wrestled with that saddle for practically a whole day, trying to get it into a jumbo-size steamer pouch. Finally made it, but for a while I thought I'd have to get a horse, throw the saddle on it—and ride it to Havana, or at least as far as Key West."

Pouches arriving in the Department from the field sometimes turn out to be surprise packages. Martin vividly recalls the day, a few years back, when he opened an incoming pouch from the Legation at Tegucigalpa and a three foot brown snake, exact species unknown, fell out at his feet. Fortunately it was "D. O. A." (dead on arrival) in Washington. Martin reasons that the snake, apparently seeking some form of immunity, and willing to try the diplomatic variety, had crawled into the mailroom of the Legation, thence into the pouch and had been unwittingly shipped off to the Department by the Tegucigalpa pouch clerk. This is purely theory, however, as a discreet inquiry to the Legation on the matter met with profound silence.

Subsequent to his duties with Secretary Lansing, Martin worked, also as special messenger, for Under Secretary William C. Phillips and Under Secretary Evan C. Wilson.

(Continued on page 29)



James H. Martin at his desk in the Department.

How New Are Our Problems?

By GEORGE F. KENNAN



This is the first of two articles by the former Counselor of the Department now on extended leave, presently in Europe.

WHOEVER HAS OCCASION to occupy himself for any length of time with the formulation of American national policy becomes aware sooner or later that a wide area of the problems with which he is dealing consists of old and well worn territory. The remaining area in which the contemporary statesman has to move is really uncharted territory. He

views this territory much as the first explorers, standing on the hill tops of our mountain ranges, must have viewed the great empty valleys stretching out below them. Here they had no one to help them and nothing to rely on but their own wits and skill and courage. Many people who occupy themselves today with questions of national policy, and above all, foreign affairs, make no effort to distinguish between these areas. This is a dangerous mistake. In that area in which history repeats itself or produces at least comparable or familiar phenomena, we have a tremendous fund of human wisdom to draw upon.

Now the sum total of the problems of American civilization at this moment is so tremendous that I can assure you we will be lucky enough if we succeed in coping creditably with them even if we draw to the full on the credit balance of experience and wisdom which the great figures of the past have left to us, and confine our own intellectual efforts primarily to the areas in which our problems are really and genuinely new. But for this reason we have to have some way of knowing where to find the high watermark of the old and the familiar, and of identifying that further area in which we are really on our own. It is that problem to which I am addressing myself this afternoon.

In the first place, suppose we ask ourselves: has anything changed in human beings? This is, of course, a question for the anthropologists and the historical scientists. It is my impression that they answer it in the negative. I know of no evidence of any important change in man himself since the days of the classical culture.

So we discard the thesis that the change has been in man himself. Has it not, then, been perhaps in his physical environment? Has the world changed—the natural world in which it is given to men to live? Man has disfigured the earth and marred its surface. But the oceans still purify the filth that washes into them from the teeming continents, the rains still fall and cleanse and irrigate, seeds still germinate, and the great earth still yields crops of plant and animal life great enough, if rationally exploited and distributed, to feed and clothe the entire human race as it has been known in the past.

If, then, the newness of our age lies neither in man himself nor in the natural environment with which he is surrounded, where does it lie? I would suggest that it lies in three things: first, in the greater numerousness of the human species; second in the tools which man has in his hands, for good and evil; and third, in the changing relationship between man and man, that is, in the requirements for the organization of society implicit in the complicatedness of modern industrial and urban civilization.

Overpopulation is New

Now first of all this question of population. The population of the world was approximately 660,000,000 in 1750. A hundred years ago, by 1851, it had risen to something more nearly 1,000,000,000. Today, in 1951, it is estimated at over 2,200,000,000. We stand, therefore, in the midst of a new and quite startling phenomenon in the history of human life; and its connotations for us are far-reaching. First of all, throughout our experience as a nation, up to the beginning of this century at any rate, we were always conscious of the fact that there were still habitable and inviting areas of the world either quite unpopulated or populated so thinly that they represented ample fields for the flow of American private activity. In this way, all American life had sort of a safety valve to it, and the pressure never got too high.

Today large portions of the earth have reached so severe a state of overpopulation that they survive only by making themselves workshops and exchanging their products for food and raw materials. These people are primarily the insular ones or the ones whose homes are situated along the shores of the oceans, primarily in the north temperate zone. They happen to be the mercantile and rational-minded peoples, whose traditions and psychology are at least somewhat similar to our own, and whose survival, as we shall see presently, is important to us for both political and strategic reasons.

Strangely enough, these overpopulated "workshop" areas, despite their tremendous economic vulnerability and the shocks they have received during the recent wars, have managed, with our help, to keep going and to maintain a vigorous civilization. But there are other areas which are in an even worse way. Those are the ones which are both backward industrially and overpopulated.

As things stand today, I think we must adjust ourselves to the prospect that a large segment of the world's population, in terms of numbers, is destined to continue to live in a state of bitter competition for possession of inadequate resources; that this is going to continue to produce reactions which will not be happy ones and which are bound to seem unnatural to us and to place limitations on the degree of intimacy that we can hope to achieve between ourselves and themselves. This dilemma is so profound, and exists on so vast a scale, that no one has yet suggested any material answers to it, as far as I know, which are more than the most tentative palliatives. I am not saying that there are

no answers, or that the peoples themselves will not find them. But it does not seem to me that we have those answers. And not having them, I think we must be very careful what we say and do, and above all not give the impression that we have the answers.

This is the essence of one of our great problems of foreign affairs, namely our relations with the peoples whose lives are marked by a technical backwardness and a material poverty as striking as our technical advance and our material abundance. We should be extremely careful what we say to the peoples who are materially less well-endowed; and should be careful to talk to them in terms of their problems and aspirations—not our own.

Weapons and Tools Have Changed

The second thing I mentioned as having changed was the nature of the tools in man's hands. I would say unhesitatingly that the most important of these changed and changing tools are the ones we call weapons. And you may be surprised to hear me say that I think the most important change has not been in the tools for international war, where the atomic bomb is involved, but in the tools of internal police power: the weapons by which the authority of government can be enforced over its subjects.

The individual man cannot own a tank or a radio network or a railroad or an atomic bomb, much less the workshops which make these things. And with the things he does and can own he cannot fight successfully against those who control these more elaborate and complicated facilities. There was a time when a revolt against despotism was possible if you could get together enough peasants with pitchforks and maces. Those days have passed. If today you have people unscrupulous enough and determined enough to use modern technology as a strait jacket for enslaving great masses of other people, if they are successful in slipping the strait jacket on to those people in the beginning, and if they are ruthless and unbending in their maintenance of it, they can get away with it as long as they can agree among themselves.

I do not mean to say that the only significance of the changes in weapons has been in the realm of police power. These changes have done things with respect to international warfare which are also highly significant for our international relations. I suspect that they have increased, temporarily at least, the relative independence and effectiveness of land power over that of sea power and have left the maritime-minded peoples who inhabit the Atlantic edges of the great Eurasian land mass in a vulnerable and dangerous position *vis-a-vis* the land-power-minded peoples of the interior.

As long as there are various major centers of land power on the continents of Europe and Asia, and a reasonable balance was preserved between them, this change in the military realities did not impinge itself strongly on the consciousness and interests of people in this country. With the destruction of the military capacities in Germany and Japan, and with the requirement placed on Japan that she should remove her forces entirely from the mainland, vacuums were created which brought Russian communist power or dominant influence to within a few miles of the shores of the Atlantic, to the Adriatic in Southern Europe and to the entire area of China.

Land Power vs. Sea Power—Divergent Philosophies

Now this fact has a very special importance for the United States. It is not just that it is *Russian* power which has broken through to the oceans; but it is continental land power, with all that that implies. Our foreign relations have

been concerned largely, throughout the history of our republic, with areas to the south and east of our country which belonged to or were dominated by the mercantile tendencies in our civilization. Throughout the nineteenth century our foreign policy developed in an idyllic world where our main task was the defense of the private interests of the individual American citizen in his private activities abroad. It was only in World War I that we really came up against the problem of dealing with the collected and centralized military effort of a modern industrial nation. It did not remain a permanent problem for us. We were able to back off from it and leave to others, as we then thought, the responsibility for dealing with it as a permanent problem.

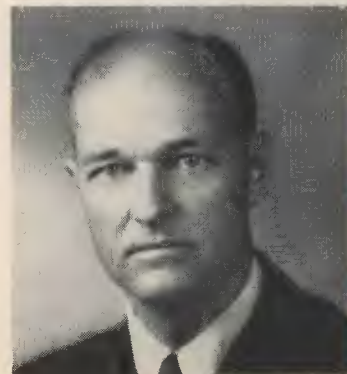
Now sea power—mercantile power—is traditionally different from land power. The sea powers have aimed, for the most part at relative improvement of position; at driving a better bargain with the adversary, not at destroying him. And what is particularly important for us: the maritime powers have been generally ones animated by the same rational-liberal concepts as ourselves—business-minded people, people who understood the function of private initiative and activity, and who were prepared to let Americans function privately with relation to territories under their control. Land power—especially Russian and Asiatic land power—has generally had less understanding for international trade and private business. It has tended to hug its conquests jealously and timorously to itself, barring all outside private activity, monopolizing the economic process and exploiting it for political ends.

The significance of World War II and its results lies in the fact that large areas of the earth which were formerly available for the private activities of American citizens are now closed to us in that sense; and instead of being able to deal with individuals or local authorities or private firms on those territories we can deal only with a powerful central authority.

To deal with the collective disciplined power made possible by modern technology and inspired by the older land power habits of thought is a new and baffling experience for this country. We find our noses being rubbed constantly into the dilemma which rises from the fact that he who would cope effectively with modern land power in its totalitarian form must make himself similar to it in many respects. He must learn to regiment his people, to husband his resources, to guard against hostile agents in his midst, to maintain formidable armed forces in peace time, to preserve secrecy about governmental decisions, to wield the weapons of bluff and to wage war in peacetime—and peace in wartime. Can these things be done without the selling of the national soul? History offers us no answer to this question; for here—in the greater expanse of territory controlled by

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George F. Kennan, Foreign Service Officer on extended leave, is currently in Europe. The ideas expressed here were first suggested at the Centennial Conference of Northwestern University in two addresses given there.



“... pertinent excerpts ...”

By JOHN S. SERVICE

The JOURNAL has commented generally on the current threat to the integrity and independence of Foreign Service reporting which can result from investigative autopsies without regard to context, either in time, substance or circumstance. No less ominous is that type of public investigation which by “interpretation” ascribes to a report a meaning completely unwarranted or opposite to the writer’s intent and language.

A recent example of both techniques is the treatment a few weeks ago* by the Senate Judiciary Committee’s Internal Security Subcommittee of a memorandum I wrote in April, 1944.

FIRST, SOME BACKGROUND is necessary. In the Spring of 1944, I was a relatively junior officer—FSO VII—attached to the staff of the Commanding General of the China-Burma-India Theater, then General Stilwell. Popularly (but never officially) called a “political adviser,” my duties consisted of many minor chores and very occasionally providing a little advice. A fully operating Embassy was just down the road and routine liaison between it and Headquarters was one of my regular duties. Ambassador Gauss, by specific instruction of General Stilwell, received a copy of everything I wrote and any advice I might give the Army was always known to the Embassy.

During this Spring of 1944, there was a flurry of excitement in Chungking over a border incident in the remote Central Asian Chinese province of Sinkiang. Sometime before, the USSR—for reasons not relevant here—had withdrawn its longstanding protection of a local warlord and the Chinese National Government, for the first time, had assumed *de facto* control.

The shift in administration was amicable and the local situation peaceful. Nonetheless, the National Government, despite a still unchecked Japanese threat in China proper, proceeded to send several divisions of troops into the province.

Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang

The need for this foray was not readily apparent: the war with Japan was a very long distance in the opposite direction. There appeared to be some basis for the gossip-report from Kuomintang circles that the intention was to create a military base for post-war establishment of Chinese control over Outer Mongolia and Tibet and to provide an “impenetrable bulwark” against Russia.

John S. Service, born in China of American parents, was graduated from Oberlin College, B.A. in 1931. He joined the Foreign Service in 1933, first as clerk, and in 1935 after examination as Vice Consul and Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, assigned Peiping as language officer. He served continuously in the Far East until 1946, then at Wellington, New Zealand until assigned to the Department in 1948. Posted as Counselor at New Delhi in March 1950, he was recalled when enroute to India and is now on duty in the Department in the Office of Operating Facilities.

*September 19, 1951.

There is no space here to detail the “pipe dream” aspects—politically, economically or logistically—of Sinkiang as a Chinese military bastion to dominate Central Asia. Whatever their objective, the Chinese soon began having troubles—as might have been predicted from their comparatively large scale invasion of a poor and sparsely settled desert country, with a limited and non-expansive oasis-nomad economy, and a population some 95 percent non-Chinese.

One difficulty was with the Kazaks, a hardy nomad tribe living on both sides of the Sinkiang-Outer Mongolia frontier. Chinese official sources reported in March, 1944, that planes “bearing a red star insignia” had committed repeated acts of aggression by bombing Chinese forces in this area. Tass, reporting from Ulan Bator, presented an opposite account: the Chinese were the aggressors.

While a battle of communiqués raged, the National Government plied the Army Headquarters with requests to send American officers to the spot to investigate and fix the blame. Headquarters was puzzled: we were fighting the Japanese—not the Kazaks, Outer Mongols or Russians; how to transport American investigators into that remotest part of Central Asia; and, by the time they got there, would a few shell or bomb craters on the vast Gobi mean much? I was told to watch the situation and “advise.”

This was not easy from Chungking. After struggling with daily-different reports, I hit on the idea of comparing the best available maps: American, Chinese, British, Russian and any others. To my surprise there was the wildest disagreement on this particular section of Sinkiang. Even some official Chinese maps did not support the Chinese boundary claim. The “aggressor” depended on which map you used.

We could assume Russian sponsorship of the Outer Mongolian action. But how immediately important was a sharply defined line in this un-mapped, open and semi-desert country, containing no permanent settlements worthy of the name and peopled by nomads continually moving back and forth with the pasture and seasons?

I questioned the motives behind the Chinese request. To have given no inkling of the vagueness of the border was less than forthright. Chinese policies in Sinkiang had dangers which made our involvement seem unwise. Finally, we had enough problems in our relations with Russia in early 1944 without an added controversy of doubtful validity and certain futility.

I could not see that American interests would be served by our intervention. They might be harmed. I recommended that we decline the Chinese request to investigate.

China, Russia and the United States

I had written a series of reports on the border incident. In my final memorandum on the subject, I related my recommendation to the broader aspects of the situation in Sinkiang and then went on to some general remarks concerning China, Russia and the United States. The following is the relevant passage, dated April 7, 1944 (Italics have been added; their significance will be apparent later.)

"We must be concerned with Russian plans and policies in Asia because they are bound to affect our own plans in the same area. But our relations with Russia in Asia are at present only a subordinate part of our political and military relations with Russia in Europe in the over-all United Nations war effort and post-war settlement. *We should make every effort to learn what the Russian aims in Asia are.* A good way of gaining material relevant to this will be a careful study of the strength, attitudes, and popular support of the Chinese Communists. But in determining our policy toward Russia in Asia we should avoid being swayed by China. The initiative must be kept firmly in our hands. To do otherwise will be to let the tail wag the dog.

(1) "As for the present Chinese Government, it must be acknowledged that we are faced with a regrettable failure of statesmanship. *Chiang's persisting in an active anti-Soviet policy, at a time when his policies—or lack of them—are accelerating economic collapse and increasing internal dissension, can only be characterized as reckless adventurism. The cynical desire to destroy unity among the United Nations is serious.*

**"Do You Swear To Preserve, Protect, And Defend
The Government Of Chiang Kai-Shek?"**



But it would also appear that Chiang unwittingly may be contributing to Russian dominance in eastern Asia by internal and external policies which, if pursued in their present form, will render China too weak to serve as a possible counter-weight to Russia. By so doing, Chiang may be digging his own grave; not only North China and Manchuria, but also national groups such as Korea and Formosa may be driven into the arms of the Soviets.

"Neither now, nor in the immediately foreseeable future, does the United States want to find itself in direct opposition to Russia in Asia; nor does it want to see Russia have undisputed dominance over a part or all of China.

"The best way to cause both of these possibilities to become realities is to give, in either fact or appearance, support to the present reactionary government of China beyond carefully regulated and controlled aid directed solely toward the military prosecution of the war against Japan. To give diplomatic or other support beyond this limit will encourage the Kuomintang in its present suicidal anti-Russian policy. It will convince the Chinese Communists—who probably hold the key to control, not only of North China but of Inner Mongolia and Manchuria as well—that we are on the other side and that their only hope for survival lies with Russia. *Finally, Russia will be led to believe—if she does not already—that American aims run counter to hers, and that she must therefore protect herself by any means available; in other words, the extension of her direct power or influence.*" (2)

The Army accepted my recommendation. The Embassy raised no objection and forwarded a copy to the Department. Months later there came one of those always pleasant surprises—an instruction from the Department saying that my memorandum had been "found of much interest and value . . . given the grade of Excellent."

THE SCENE SHIFTS now to September 19, 1951—almost seven and a half years after the memorandum was written.

General Wedemeyer, who took General Stilwell's place in China and to whose staff I was attached for a short while in early 1945, is being interrogated by the Internal Security Subcommittee in public session. The General has been led to testify that *subsequent* re-examination of reports made to him by his State Department "advisers" has caused him to believe that their recommendations were pro-Communist and contrary to American policy.

Testimony

The Subcommittee Counsel (Mr. Robert Morris) has therefore turned to some specific reports to provide illustration of the General's testimony. The following is from the official transcript of the Subcommittee hearing:

"Mr. Morris. General, may I call your attention to the report of April 7, 1944, that is before you?"

General Wedemeyer. Yes, sir.

Mr. Morris. Mr. Mandel, will you read pertinent excerpts from that?"

The Chairman (Senator McCarran). Before we go into that, what is this instrument, where does it stem from and what is the foundation for it?"

Mr. Mandel (the Research Director of the Subcommittee staff). The date is April 7, 1944, "Subject: Excerpt from memorandum, April 7, 1944, by John S. Service forwarded to Department as enclosure no. 1 of despatch no. 2461, April 21, 1944, under title 'Situation in Sinkiang; Its Relation to American Policy vis-a-vis China and the Soviet Union'."

This was also introduced in the Loyalty Board proceedings before the State Department in the case of John S. Service.

"Chiang's persisting in an active anti-Soviet policy, at a time when his policies—or lack of them—are accelerating economic collapse and increasing internal dissension, can only be characterized as reckless adventurism. The cynical desire to destroy unity among the United Nations is serious."

Mr. Morris. What paragraph is that?

Mr. Mandel. The second paragraph. Further,

"Finally, Russia will be led to believe—if she does not already—that American aims run counter to hers, and that she must therefore protect herself by any means available; in other words, the extension of her direct

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How to get ahead in the Foreign Service

by FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS

It is sometimes said these days that our system of career incentives and rewards in the Foreign Service is not in tune with the actual needs of the Service. According to this view, an officer gets no more credit for a difficult, trying or tedious assignment than he does for one which is easy, pleasant and interesting; in fact, he may well get ahead faster if he follows the primrose path.

Needless to say, such a conception is a thoroughly vicious one from the point of view of the job the Foreign Service has to do. If it were widely accepted as valid, it would encourage personal lobbying for attractive assignments and against unattractive ones, with consequent injury to the necessary discipline and morale of the Service. Moreover, it would tend to encourage complacency among those officers who think they are riding the escalator, and discourage that intensive effort toward self-improvement which lies at the heart of successful career development.

Service too large to be personal

In pre-war days, of course, the Service was managed on a highly personal basis by the Chief of Personnel. The same man who asked an officer to undertake a difficult assignment could also see that he got rewarded if he did a good job. Yet with the postwar expansion of the Service it has been necessary to set up the present system of Selection Boards, in which the administration of promotions is divorced from the administration of assignments. The new system is as fair and objective as any such system can be; but it is only natural that many officers should miss the personalized management of the old days.

In an organization like the Foreign Service, which demands a great deal of sacrifice and devotion from its people, it is highly necessary that each individual should believe in the justice and integrity of the system of recognition. That our present system meets the requirement of integrity, one need not doubt. But what about its justice? Does it reward foresighted effort, uncomplaining acceptance of hardships,

Frank Snowden Hopkins, until recently Assistant Director of the Foreign Service Institute (currently on loan to the Staff of the Army War College) is an authority on Foreign Service as a career. His colleges include William and Mary, Columbia, Johns Hopkins and Harvard. Ever since he came to the Service in 1945 he has been a profound student of its personnel and training problems. Eleven years' newspaper and editorial work facilitate the expression of his views.



"... officers are more likely to suffer than to benefit from 'plush' assignments ..."

loyalty under difficult conditions? Or does it just grind out promotions like a calculating machine, without regard to such factors?

In attempting to answer such questions, one must take into consideration all the evidence, and not be swayed unduly by such factors as this officer's promotion, and that one's disappointment, after only one tour of duty. It is necessary rather to look at whole careers, and try to see what happens to officers over a twenty or thirty-year period. I believe that a good deal of the morale problem which we have today among our young postwar officers is due to their inability to take the long view. Now I have a great deal of sympathy for the young officer, in Class 6, 5 or 4, who finds himself making very slow progress in his career while less qualified friends in foreign affairs jobs outside the FSO category progress more rapidly. I think he deserves a better break, and I hope and believe that in the next year or two some very necessary adjustments will be made. But the Foreign Service has never been operated on the theory that it should pay quick rewards. What it has attempted to offer its people, and must continue to offer them, is a lifetime career which, considered as a whole, is professionally challenging and emotionally rewarding.

We have now had five annual promotion lists since the new system has been in effect. Each list has had somewhat different characteristics from the others, and if we put the five lists together we do not get a new trend so much as a return to the kind of balanced picture which has traditionally prevailed in the Foreign Service. The 1950 and 1951 Selection Boards have obviously been sensitive to the anxiety of the Service lest only brilliance should be rewarded, for they have promoted a liberal proportion of the slow-and-steady type, and corrected many situations in which recognition was long overdue.

No more than any one else do I have a crystal ball in which I can read the intentions of future Selection Boards. It seems fair to assume, on the basis of five years' experience, that they are going to promote with considerable frequency those officers who do a consistently outstanding job, and that they are going to weigh the human factors very carefully in distributing rewards somewhat more slowly to

the remainder. They are not going to be fooled by the flashy young man, who tries to maneuver himself into easy assignments on which he can make a good showing, and they are going to be very sympathetic to the officer who has taken on jobs and posts tougher than the average.

Any one who has observed the workings of the Service for any length of time is aware of the fact that it is full of officers who started off briskly, making good progress as long as the road was smooth, but couldn't meet the competition at the Class 3 level; and likewise of men who had a rather slow time in the lower grades, only to move ahead rapidly once they reached mature years. My own observation is that over the long pull an officer will get out of his career just about what he puts into it, in ability, effort, conscious foresight, intensity of application, generosity of attitude, and devotion to higher purposes. If he slackens his efforts, fails to look ahead and equip himself for senior responsibilities, neglects to apply himself, or allows himself to be diverted from the central objectives of a Foreign Service career, he is sure to suffer sooner or later.

Advancing your career

What course of action should an officer pursue, in order to get the most out of his career? As I have observed the Foreign Service, officers are more likely to suffer than to benefit from "push" assignments early in their careers. A young officer is usually delighted to find himself in the political section of an embassy on his first or second tour of duty. But is it good for him? Some can survive the temptation to be complacent and superficial under these circumstances, but many cannot; the ego supports are strong and extremely seductive, and it is easy to acquire a false set of values. An especially seductive situation is that in which a young officer becomes personal assistant to a chief of mission. He feels a most gratifying sense of importance at the time, and unquestionably can learn something from the experience. But any one who is widely acquainted in the Service can name many cases of officers who lost valuable years playing My Man Friday while their colleagues were getting solid professional experience in less brightly lighted roles.

The difficulty here is that of keeping one's sense of direction. Which is more important to a young officer—developing his abilities, or obtaining quick recognition?

No short cuts

Personally, I would advocate every young officer trying to do what I am convinced is also the best thing for the Foreign Service—that is, trying to build a career step by step, solidly and systematically, acquiring a grounding in each important branch of Foreign Service work, and developing special expertise in one or more fields during his years in Class 5 or Class 4.

I do not think for a minute that an officer should be afraid of specialization in a geographic area or in some functional branch of Foreign Service work. The developing officer can well afford to spend from five to ten of the middle years of his career acquiring special expertise. He will not be less valuable as a general officer because of this experience, but more valuable, and better fitted for command responsibilities. Granted, the assignments he receives in Class 2 or Class 1 or as chief of mission may be governed somewhat by the special competences he has acquired earlier. But they will not be less interesting for that reason.

I would also advocate that officers should have off-the-job study assignments at appropriate intervals in their careers, quite aside from the need to acquire specialized knowledge or skill. Most of us need to back off from our careers from

time to time, and get a fresh perspective. We need to digest our experience, evaluate what we have learned, think deeply about the years ahead, and orient ourselves for a fresh effort. We need to dig more deeply, and with more time to think, into problems which, under operational pressure, we have lightly skimmed over.

As our training program has developed to date, the Foreign Service Institute offers or arranges initial orientation to officers appointed in Class 6, a three-months Intermediate Course in Foreign Affairs for officers in Class 5, language-and-area instruction to officers in Classes 6 and 5 (lasting up to two years or more), university economic assignments to officers in Classes 5 and 4 (and occasionally 3), and war college assignments to officers in Classes 3 and 2. For a limited number of officers in Classes 5 to 2 we have the Out-of-Washington program, in which officers are assigned not to educational institutions, but to work with Federal agencies in typical American communities, such as Atlanta, Knoxville, Denver, Boise and Sacramento.



FSO Ralph Miller presents the certificate of merit for successful completion of training in the offices of the Chief Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado, to Kasame Chatikavanij, young engineering-trainee from Thailand. Mr. Miller was attached to the Bureau's Chief Engineer's office to assist foreign students studying and observing the design and construction methods of the Bureau.

All these assignments in one way or another offer opportunities for intellectual stimulation, for rest from emotional tension, and for rethinking one's ideas about the formulation and execution of American foreign policy. Nor should such assignments be limited to younger officers.

The greatest need today, as it has been for the past several years, is for officers to specialize in the languages and areas of Asia and Eastern Europe. At last count, the Institute had on file about 60 applications for German specialization and 30 for the Russian program. But we continue to be on a hand-to-mouth basis in our search for able and ambitious young officers to specialize in the Arabic-Israeli area, the Greece-Turkey-Iran area, South Asia, Southeast Asia, China, Japan and Korea.

If I were a Foreign Service officer of Class 6 or 5, I would think very seriously about language-and-area specialization, whether or not I applied for one of the Institute's programs. What area would I choose? A great many officers have been attracted toward the German program, which is new, and the Russian program, which deals with expertise in the affairs of our most powerful rival. Both these areas are important.

Yet I think I would look for a less popular area, picking one which seemed to have great potentialities for the long pull. The Russian field was not popular when George F. Kennan and Charles E. Bohlen entered it, twenty years ago; we did not at the time even have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. They had the imagination to look ahead and see that the Russian field was bound to be important in future years. To use market parlance, they bought a stock when it was down, and rode up with it.

Opportunities in Asia

What area offers the same kind of opportunities today? It should be rich in population and resources, or strategically located, and should have the potential to be important twenty years hence. For my money, the most impressive opportunity at the moment lies in the field of Chinese affairs. An older generation of China specialists will be surprised at the statement, for many have found China to be an unfortunate experience. Blamed for the trying events of the past few years, fingers burned, reputations scorched, they wonder why any young officer would want to build a career around China.

But precisely because things in China are just about as bad as they can be, from the viewpoint of American diplomacy, there is only one direction possible from this situation, and that is toward improvement. Moreover, China cannot conceivably ever be unimportant to the United States; a nation of 400,000,000 people, occupying a vast area, can't help but be of vital concern to us twenty years from now, regardless of what happens.

Nor is China the only attractive area from the viewpoint of career opportunities. There is much to be said for each of the other Asiatic areas—Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, India-Pakistan-Ceylon, the Arab-Israeli area, and Turkey-Iran-Afghanistan. Each has its special importance, and each will still be important in the 1970s, when careers of officers junior today will be reaching their climactic years.

Some officers, usually because they know little or nothing about the Near East and the Far East, abhor the idea of Asiatic specialization, fearing a commitment to serve at Asiatic posts. Yet these same officers will have to serve an average of at least one tour of duty at an Asiatic post anyway. When posts in Asia are short-staffed, FP has no alternative but to pull officers out of Europe and America. So the officer chooses between serving two or three assignments in Asia, with special training to equip him to make the most of the experience, and almost the certainty of at least one assignment in Asia without the training he needs to make a good showing.

Training and rewards

To make a program of language-and-area specialization sufficiently attractive, there is no doubt but that special incentives are needed to compensate for the effort and difficulties involved both during the period of study and later. One incentive arrangement has been in effect since July 1, 1950—a provision that an officer gets an additional in-grade salary increase for each six months of language-and-area study satisfactorily completed. If an officer starts language-and-area study his first year in Class 5, and qualifies for two such increases, he will hold a \$400 salary advantage throughout his entire time in this class. While this is substantial, and helps especially for the extended studies of Chinese and Japanese officers, other incentives also are needed. This whole problem is now being re-studied.

And what about functional specialization? Economic studies have proven their value over the years; what they

have added to an officer's equipment is a systematic knowledge of that subject matter which is the very stuff and substance of international relations. I often think that there is no such thing as a good political officer who is not also a good economic officer, at least in a broad and general sense. If anyone doubts that knowledge of economics pays off in the Foreign Service, he has only to look around him at the number of senior officers with extensive economic training and experience promoted to top posts in recent years.

Another functional specialization which merits careful consideration is public affairs. It is sometimes said that foreign policy can be carried out by economic means, by military means, or by symbolic means. The symbolic means are the province not only of the traditional diplomat, who attempts to influence decisions by person-to-person contact with officials, but of the specialist in mass media, who seeks to counteract hostile propaganda and to influence attitudes and actions favorably by reaching specified targets in the general population. It is doubtful whether any diplomat can be considered fully trained today who is not equipped to deal with public opinion abroad and with the attitudes and aspirations of important population groups.



Above are FSO's Roy T. Davis, Jr., Lora C. Bryning, and Robert J. Redington during a recess at the Foreign Service Institute's intermediate course in foreign affairs. The twelve-week course, which was the second of its kind, was attended by 16 officers and came to an end on May 25. (Photo by C. M. Sonne.)

Skill in the public opinion and mass attitude field is not automatically acquired by officers who sit in the political sections of embassies and write reports based on the daily newspapers and a few conversations with key officials. It comes from specialized training and experience. Every officer should have some experience in the public affairs field; a great many should spend from five to ten years of their careers specializing in public affairs work. Just as economic training is good preparation for senior political responsibility, so is public affairs training. I would argue that an officer is better off to spend the middle ten years of his career doing either than he is to spend those same years doing what is usually defined as "political" work.

Before any one accuses me of belittling political work, let me hasten to say that I do not belittle it—I elevate it to the highest position, above all the other categories of foreign affairs work. In my conception, the political officer should be the one who evaluates all factors—economic, military, sociological and psychological—with reasonable accuracy and precision; arrives at an estimate of the total situation, with a prediction of where the trend is leading; recommends a policy to meet the situation, utilizing economic, military or symbolic means in the requisite and appropriate proportions; and participates in the execution of the policy, exercising tactical skill in the employment of multiple means to reach an objective.

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Selection Boards Meet in November

We learn at press time that Selection Boards will be convened at the Department November 5 to recommend promotions to be made early in the new year. As yet only part of the board memberships have been confirmed but it is understood that AMBASSADOR ROBERT D. MURPHY, Brussels, former MINISTER LOWELL C. PINKERTON, and former AMBASSADOR WALTER THURSTON, now on the Planning Staff, will be on Board "A." FSOs FOY D. KOHLER, head of International Broadcasting Division, New York, FRANCES WILLIS, Counselor at Helsinki, and FREDERIC P. BARTLETT, First Secretary, Saigon, will be on Board "B." FSOs PAUL NYHUS, Agricultural Attaché, London, and ROBERT G. MINER, Second Secretary at Athens will be on Board "C." As soon as the remaining Service Members and the Public Members of the Board are confirmed their names will be announced.

Battle Report vs. McCarthyism

Senator Jos. R. McCarthy was involved press-wise on three fronts in late September as the 81st Congress pulled into the stretch with adjournment foreseen within a month or so. On the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee sector he moved into the attack against Ambassador-at-Large Jessup, accusing him under oath of "following the Communist line" and citing Jessup's sponsorship in 1940, along with Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) of the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, cited as a Communist Front in 1944. Senator McCarthy stated that with his limited staff he had been unable to find out if Jessup was a sponsor after it had been designated subversive, a question raised by Senator Alexander Smith (R., N. J.). An examining group of five Senators is considering the question of Mr. Jessup's nomination as delegate to the forthcoming UN General Assembly in Paris. An unexpected flanking blow was the announcement by the Civil Service Commission's Loyalty Review Board that the State Department loyalty clearance of Mr. Jessup had been upheld.

Benton Front

Senator William Benton (D., Conn.) commenced his offensive before a subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee, seeking the expulsion of the Junior Senator from Wisconsin — or a censure of his conduct — on grounds of "perjury" and "calculated deceit and falsehood." Benton deployed a souped-up Division of words—25,000 of them—in his bill of particulars, utilizing a 10-Case formation against McCarthy, starting off with the case of "205" State Department employees "members of the Communist Party," the case of the 57 "card carrying" Communists and on to the "towering lie" of McCarthy's speech against General Marshall, former Secretary of State. Senator McCarthy's initial feint, at press time, was to resort to psychological warfare, being reported as stating, "I would not take the time to answer Connecticut's odd little mental midget who is being used as a megaphone for the Communist Party-line type of smear." Intelligence sources are unable to estimate strategic reserves on the Benton-McCarthy front.

Drew Pearson's Suit

Close in-fighting is expected in maneuvers in connection with the Drew Pearson \$5,100,000 damage suit. The columnist has taken legal action against Senator McCarthy and

others on combined grounds of assault-libel-conspiracy involving, *inter alia*, an alleged scuffle at the exclusive Sulgrave Club, Mass. Ave., N. W., on Dec. 12, 1950. In pre-trial public testimony September 27, Mr. Pearson's attorneys quoted from McCarthy's Wisconsin income returns showing a reported loss of income for each year 1946-49, and asked Senator McCarthy, "From what source did you get the funds to live and to conduct political campaigns . . . ?" The Senator is quoted as stating, "Where I borrow and who I borrow money from I consider frankly none of your business at all, Mr. Roberts . . ."

Wisconsin's Governor Kohler (Republican) has been reported "thinking about" running for Senator McCarthy's seat.

Personals

The newly named head of the New York State Athletic Commission is a one-time consular officer, ROBERT CHRISTENBERRY.

When the treaty of "Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation" between the US and Denmark was signed in Copenhagen on October 1st, it was the first time in our history that a woman, AMBASSADOR EUGENIE ANDERSON, had signed a treaty for the United States.

CHARLES BOHLEN, Counselor of the Department, accompanied GENERAL BRADLEY to Japan and Korea, late last month. The two men will "survey all aspects of the situation" there with General Ridgway.

CONGRATULATIONS to the Honorable CORDELL HULL who marked his 80th birthday October 2 with an incisive statement on our Foreign Affairs, a field in which, as Secretary of State, he gave wise and courageous leadership during 12 turbulent years.

Among last month's appointments were those of FLETCHER WARREN to be Ambassador to Venezuela, EDWARD L. RODDAN (reporter, public relations man — for the Democratic National Committee and the Motion Picture Association of America — and Administrative Assistant to Connecticut's SENATOR BRIEN McMAHON) to be Ambassador to Uruguay, and CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL to be Minister to Hungary.

HAYWOOD P. MARTIN, Director of the Office of Personnel, has resigned to take an as yet unspecified "higher position" in the Department. EDWIN N. MONTAGUE is leaving a position in the Bureau of the Budget to replace Mr. Martin.

DAN MABRY LACY (formerly with the Library of Congress) has been appointed chief of the State Department's 145 information centers abroad. EDWARD G. CALE takes over the post of Director of Regional American Affairs to succeed IVAN B. WHITE, who is assigned to the Embassy in Madrid as Counselor. DONALD D. KENNEDY has been made Director of the Office of South Asian Affairs, while ELBERT G. MATHEWS, his predecessor, is now Consul General at Istanbul.

JOHN M. ALLISON is expected to leave for Tokyo next month where he will be Counselor with rank of Minister.

THURMAN L. BARNARD is the new General Manager of the Office of International Information and Educational Exchange Program. Former General Manager CHARLES M. HULTEN is now in charge of USIE operations in Europe and will have his headquarters in Paris.

(Continued on page 42)

EDITORIALS

THE UBIQUITOUS AMERICAN

The world responsibilities of the United States, assumed since the end of the war, have brought to foreign countries American citizens in numbers never before known in history. American colonies before the war were never conspicuously large in any country. They consisted of the Foreign Service representation, the business community, a scattering of students, teachers and rare expatriates, and the seasonal influx of tourists. In many countries the American Minister and his small staff *were* the United States for the government and people of that country. In many posts, the Consul or the Vice Consul bore sole responsibility for representing to the community in which he resided the ideals and standards of the United States.

Suddenly the situation has changed. United States military and economic aid programs have sent American Administrators into parts of the world which had never known Americans before. The information business, which before the war we disdained as smacking of "propaganda" and therefore an undignified occupation for US officials, is now operated on an extensive scale by people who probably themselves now outnumber the entire pre-war staff of the missions where they serve. NATO, MDAP, ECA, Point Four, Technical Assistance, and USIE typify the programs we are undertaking throughout the world. And they do not include US occupational responsibilities and the huge numbers of American military and civilian personnel residing in Germany, Japan, and Austria.

One fear is that we are quite unprepared for the impact on the countries concerned of so many Americans living abroad. The phenomenon has occurred too quickly. Unlike the British, whose responsibilities throughout the world have for generations necessitated Britishers living and working abroad, the United States finds few citizens qualified temperamentally, intellectually, or by experience for such tasks.

We may console ourselves with the thought that Americans make up in enthusiasm for lack in experience and knowledge. One recalls the zealous young Americans in the occupation in Japan who eagerly set about to reform the Japanese in the image of American institutions and traditions. Much good was accomplished and no slur is intended here on the basic principles of our reform programs in Japan. Nevertheless, a little deeper insight into Japanese history, culture, language and traditions might have made more lasting some parts of the reform programs we set in motion. The Japanese themselves will give us the verdict in the next few years.

But the ostentation and conspicuousness of Americans abroad is an even greater cause for concern. In this respect, even the Department may sometimes fail to sense the long range effect of what is occurring. The FBO program for American housing is laudable and undoubtedly welcomed as a relief to irksome housing problems. Yet perhaps it is more than quaint nostalgia which prompts misgivings about a future in which we shall always live, whatever our post, in slick, white American compounds, in houses provided with the latest electrical gadgets and the uniformly comfort-

able furniture sent out from the factories of Michigan. Are the experiences of prying into the by-ways of foreign cities, searching for the "different" house and planning how the Chinese chairs will fit in the Italian setting, gone forever? May we never be able to find for ourselves that strange but unusually attractive house, which may have no central heating but has a gorgeous veranda with a magnificent view and requires just a little supplement from the pocketbook to the living quarters allowance? A Foreign Service life condemned to bright, tight little Cedar Rapids communities, complete with PX, commissary, school, movies, swimming pools, and church, leaves us completely cold and brooding.

And how does this mode of life affect the people of the country against whom we shall be so comfortably insulated? We need not bother about languages—everybody—at least everybody *we* meet—speaks English. Our children, not playing with the children of the country where they live, never learn the languages which normally they would pick up with such facility.

Will not resentments build up against us and is not misunderstanding rather than understanding the likely result?

The solution to the problem is not easy. With the thousands of Americans urgently needed in the jobs we are undertaking, one cannot expect them all to be competent at their jobs and at the same time curious, sympathetic, tolerant, understanding, and proficient in languages! But if we cannot expect this from the Americans performing the myriad duties our policies and programs require, at least we in the Foreign Service can set an example.

There is no reason for our standards to be lowered. In fact, our responsibility for the representation of our country is immeasurably increased through the presence with us of so many of our fellow Americans.

Never in history has it been more essential than now to sustain or create, if necessary, the basic ties of understanding which must underlie a satisfactory relationship between nations. It is human nature to be uncomfortable when one is the recipient rather than the giver of aid. Ours is the responsibility to reduce that discomfort, to avoid ostentation, and condescension, to keep inconspicuous any marks of a different standard of living and to be sensitive to the values and ideals of a foreign culture. Knowing another language has never been so important. Let us get away from the far too prevalent judgment that the important people in a country all speak English.

Perhaps the two simple essentials are: *who* represents us abroad and *how* we live abroad. The Department can do a great deal about these two problems. More attention can be paid by personnel officers to how a man feels about people and what languages he speaks. Much can be done about setting examples of living abroad—a sensible, sensitive approach, carrying on the best traditions of American life but showing the respect, the interest, the curiosity, and sympathy for the people of the country, which may in the long run advance US policy farther than a considerable aid program in itself.

We can't stop Americans from living abroad. But we can; to the extent of our own abilities, try to prevent the

ubiquitous American from rousing a resentment which can turn the peoples of many countries against us and can in the end negate much of what our foreign policy is trying to accomplish.

WHO ARE OUR CONSTITUENTS?

The knowing around Washington these days are fond of using a dictum which goes something like this: The trouble with the State Department is that it does not have any constituents. By this is meant that no substantial segment of the American people can see anything tangible for that part of their tax dollar that goes to pay for the upkeep of the State Department and the Foreign Service.

When the Armed Forces put on a parade, when a farmer sells his crop at parity prices to the Government, when the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau issue their storm warnings, when the FBI nabs another public enemy, when the Interior Department dedicates a new dam, John Q. Citizen is provided a practical and sometimes personal account of the uses to which his taxes are being put. What, on the other hand, does he get from the State Department for his tax dollar?

If the headlines are to be believed, all China is lost, India slaps us in the face, and our allies ship strategic materials to our known enemies. Add to this the traditional impression of U. S. diplomats being wined and dined, carrying on secret talks with foreigners, and apparently living an un-American life of pomp and privilege and you get the full force of what the State Department means to the average American citizen. No wonder then the apparent readiness of many American people to believe the things with which our detractors charge us.

The thought that the State Department has no constituents, depressing though it may be, does have a certain ring of plausibility. It, moreover, has some support from history. Even in the days when its diplomacy was contributing substantially to American continental and territorial expansion, the State Department was never held in high esteem. "Seward's Folly" and the Louisiana Purchase are cases in point. Even from a broader, historical view, few foreign offices, other than those of expanding, imperialistic powers, ever enjoyed any degree of popularity among the people they represented.

Having conceded this much, however, we firmly believe that in a very profound sense the dictum that constituents are lacking fails to reveal the profound and fundamental relationship between the State Department and the American people, a relationship which goes far beyond that of day to day special interests and, in a very vital sense of the word, makes every American citizen a constituent of the State Department. In these fretful and dangerous times, there can be nothing more important to the average American than the successful conduct of his foreign relations. His standard of living, his personal safety and that of his children, in fact his whole milieu, inescapably depend on the satisfactory relations of his country with the rest of the world. Thus, the State Department in making and carrying out American foreign policy is acting on his behalf in a sphere which is of overwhelming personal importance to his life and destiny.

The objectives of this policy, whether they are aimed at strengthening our allies, as in the North Atlantic Treaty, or encouraging international cooperation for peace through the United Nations, are objectives for preserving and enriching the civilization of which he is such an important part. Moreover, the State Department, in its relationships

with governments and peoples of the world, acts and speaks, not only for the individual American, but for all Americans, with their great diversity of ideas and cultural attitudes. The decisions, actions and declarations of the State Department—in other words, American foreign policy—are construed by the world to be those of the American people, individually and severally.

Two conclusions seem to follow from this analysis. In the first place the American people appear to be generally unaware of the vital nature of their relationship with their instrument of foreign relations, the State Department. In the second place the State Department has itself failed to bring home to the American people the heavy responsibility it is carrying on their behalf and has not kept them sufficiently informed as to how this responsibility is being discharged. The latter conclusion seems to have in it a seed which suggests an answer to the first. The success of a politician with his constituents depends on two things: He must deliver the goods and, most importantly, must make his constituents aware of his success. Secondly, if he does not deliver, it must be explained in terms which are understandable to his constituents. That the State Department itself should undertake the leadership in a task which would amount to molding the opinion of its constituents, the American people, is a proposal fraught with danger. It would smack too much of the totalitarian technique of internal propaganda. First reliance should be placed on non-governmental organs of expression, especially a well-informed press. However, the State Department can respond to the current resurgence of interest among the American people in foreign affairs. Within the relatively inflexible limitations of time and people available the Department is providing forums, meeting requests for speakers, making available texts of formal documents and their background to the press, to the schools, to civic, community, business and labor groups—all the organs of free expression in the United States.

In continuing the effort to fulfill our responsibilities to the American people, let us keep the essential facts before them. The self-educating process of continuous and growing participation in a democratic government will enable them to make the discriminating and unprejudiced judgments that are the lifeblood of a democratic society.

OUR YOUNGEST SENIOR EMPLOYEE (from page 19)

In 1921 he transferred to a clerical position in the Russian Division and in succeeding years saw service in the Passport Division and the Division of Foreign Service Administration. He began work in the main mailroom of the Department in October, 1927. For the last year and a half Martin has worn the gold emblem denoting his membership in the Department's ultra-exclusive Thirty Year Club. It goes without saying that he is the youngest member of this group.

Another generation of the Martin family is now represented on the Department's rolls. His son, James P. Martin, is employed in the Division of International Press and Publications. Young James, although following in his father's footsteps, did not enter the Departmental service until he was a comparatively ancient individual of nineteen years.

While he has completed more than thirty years of service Jim Martin is far from thinking of retirement. In the first place, he is too young. Second, he likes his job and is needed there.



Courtesy James J. Halsema

At a reception in Singapore are (l. to r.) Jogindra Singh, Indian Trade Commissioner for Malaya, Acting Consul General John Goodyear, and New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey.



The "Wetback" Agreement is signed at Mexico City, August 2, 1951. L. to r. Assistant Secretary of Labor Robert T. Creasey, Consul General Carl W. Strom, Dr. Alfonso Guerra, of the Ministry for Foreign Relations and Chairman of the Mexican Delegation; and Senor Manuel Aguilar, Director General of the Mexican Consular Service.

• Service • • Glimpses

Below: Staff of the United States Consulate General, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, taken on the occasion of a buffet supper given by Consul General and Mrs. Horatio Mooers at their home for the office "family," July 31, 1951. FRONT ROW: L. to r.: Miss Helene E. Belovsky, daughter of Foreign Service Inspector and Mrs. Sidney A. Belovsky, Miss Ruth G. LeValliant, FSL, Miss Irene A. Sharpe, FSL. SECOND ROW, l. to r.: Mrs. A. Hugh Douglas, Jr., Mrs. Ellis A. Bonnet, Miss Margaret E. Penman, FSS, Miss Jean L. King, FSL, Miss Elizabeth M. Paddon, FSL, Miss Catherine B. Murphy, FSL, Mr. Eric Bonnet, son of Consul and Mrs. Bonnet. BACK ROW, l. to r.: Vice Consul A. Hugh Douglas, Jr., Consul General Horatio Mooers, Mrs. Horatio Mooers, Consul Ellis A. Bonnet, Vice Consul John I. Copeland. (Not pictured: FSL Patrick J. Hanrahan, FSL Joseph A. Furlong, and Sandra, 10-month old daughter of Vice Consul and Mrs. Douglas).

Courtesy John I. Copeland (USAF photo)



AME

First Row—L to R: Graham N. McKelvey, Consul General, Minister Julian F. Harris, Attaché, Herbert K. May, Attaché, Richard Officer. Second Row—L to R: Cmdr. De Hansell, Asst. Attaché, Mary E. Townes, Relations Officer, B. Hugh Tovar, Vice Consul, Asst. Attaché, George A. Hays, William V. Broe, Attaché, Lawrence A. C. Andrew E. Olson, FSO, Col. Herbert F. FSO, Paul Moy, Asst. Attaché, Seymour Rees, Vice Consul, Howard W. Brown, J. W. Abbey, Attaché, Joseph C. Watson, Asst.



Courtesy Rob McClintock

Brussels—Left to right: Miss Margaret Truman, Mrs. Robert Murphy, Paul-Henri Spaak, and in the background, Ambassador Murphy.



Courtesy Lee E. Metcalf

Fourth of July barbecue, Karachi. (Yes, it's beef!) Presiding are (l. to r.) Al Galpin of Standard Oil, Agricultural Attache Harry Spielman, Assistant Air Attache Col. Chester Conrad, and General Services Officer Alfred Richter.



Courtesy Andrew E. Olson

U.S. EMBASSY, MANILA, JULY 1951

Attache, James L. Meader, Chief Public Affairs Officer, Knowlton V. Hicks, Ambassador Myron M. Cowen, Capt. Walter C. Holt, Senior Military Attache, Ely, Attache, Robert R. Spence, Attache, Jim M. Clore, Administrative Attache, A. Sharer, Jr., Asst. Naval Attache, Earl R. Linch, Asst. Attache, John M. Attache, Frederic Schultheis, Attache, Lawrence M. Harper, Communi- John R. Horton, Asst. Attache, David C. Cuthell, FSO, Charles T. May- nsul. Third Row—L to R: Lt. Gilbert W. Roberts, Asst. Naval Attache, Jr., Attache, Edna Grenlie, Vice Consul, Spencer S. Beman III, Attache, r, Asst. Army Attache, Frank M. Chapin, Attache, John W. Henderson, zner, FSO. Fourth Row—L to R: Jack V. Talbot, Asst. Attache, John E. F, Stephen A. Dobrenchuk, Asst. Attache, Frank N. Burnet, FSO, Merrill e, James D. Bell, FSO, Earl J. Wilson, Attache, Lt. Col. Marlen E. Reber, Attache, John E. Roberts, Attache.



Above: Consul General Cecil Wayne Gray (Paris) presents a gift from the Visa Division employees to Mme. Nathalie Illine, who retired after 28 years of service.



Right: Service window in the Consul General's Office, Tokyo.

Courtesy James B. Pitcher

Foreign Service Scholarship Winners



Left: Donald E. J. Stewart, son of FSO Warren C. Stewart (Consul at Veracruz), has been awarded half of the Wilbur-Franck Scholarship. A freshman at Washington and Lee University, Mr. Stewart won the JOURNAL Scholarship last year.



Left: Robert H. Touchette, son of FSO Joseph I. Touchette (assigned to the Department of Commerce), received half of the Wilbur-Franck Scholarship. He has just started his freshman year at George Washington University.

Right: Virgilia N. Dabell, daughter of Mrs. Frances M. Dabell (formerly FSS at Dublin), is this year's recipient of the Foreign Service Journal Scholarship. She is in her senior year at The University School, Columbus, Ohio.



Right: Lydia Stoopenkoff, daughter of FSS Alexis Stoopenkoff (stationed at Rome), has for the fourth time been awarded half of the Benton Scholarship. She is a student at the University of Denver.



Left: Charles B. Hosmer, son of the late FSO Charles B. Hosmer, has received the Charles B. Hosmer and American Foreign Service Association Scholarship. A junior at The Principia, Elsau, Ill., this is the third year Mr. Hosmer has won this award.



Left: Juliette Foster, daughter of the late FSO Julian Barrington Foster, has been given half of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship. This is the third time she has won the award. She is a senior at the University of Alabama.

Right: Van G. Peterson, son of FSO Avery F. Peterson (assigned to the Department), has won half of the Benton Scholarship. He is in his sophomore year at Georgetown University.



Right: Barbara Jean Gordon, daughter of FSO Bartley P. Gordon (Consul at Rotterdam), has received half of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship. She has entered Bennett Junior College as a freshman.





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Seagram's V.O.

CANADIAN WHISKY

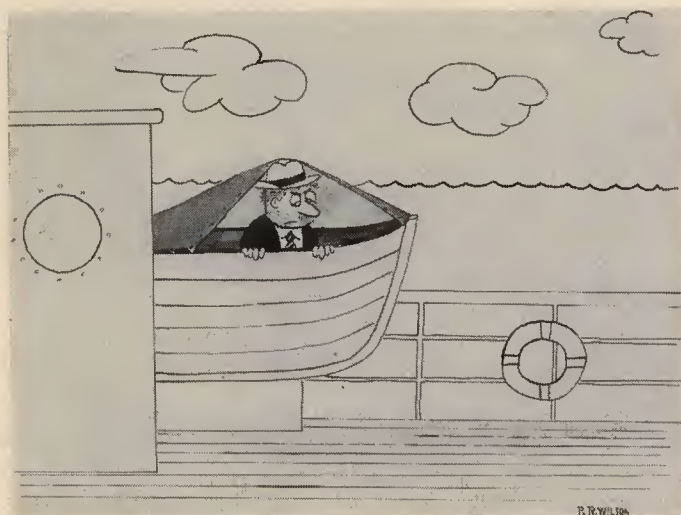
Honoured the world over

Choosing a Career

By WILLARD L. BEAULAC

While I am by no means a fatalist, I have long been impressed with the extent to which our lives are influenced by chance. I recall that one of the large American corporations in Central America once decided to include in its house organ a series of autobiographic sketches of the highest officials of the company, most of whom had risen from the ranks. The articles would arouse ambition and bolster morale in the younger employees.

The first article started more or less as follows:



"I was out of a job and went to New Orleans. I got drunk in New Orleans and when I woke up I found myself on a boat headed for Central America."

The company abandoned its plan.

My own career had no such auspicious origin. I had enlisted in the Navy, during the first World War, with visions of "seeing the world." At Norfolk, Virginia, in a servicemen's library, I picked up a small pamphlet announcing that Georgetown University was about to inaugurate a School of Foreign Service. The term, Foreign Service, appealed to me, and I read the book attentively. Nevertheless, since my plans involved returning to Brown University, it did not occur to me that I would ever enter the school.

I was discharged from the Navy at Norfolk in September 1919 and entrained for Washington en route to my home in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. My sixty dollars bonus plus my mileage to Pawtucket was tucked away in my watch pocket. In Washington I met several old shipmates and we spent our time reminiscing and sightseeing. The capital city was impressive in every way and I decided to return.

After two days in Washington I woke one morning to

find my watch pocket empty. I was stranded in Washington without a cent. One of my shipmates arranged for me to live and eat at the naval hospital in Washington. The arrangement was extra-legal but convenient. My first thought had been to wire home for money; my second thought, more appealing, was to take advantage of adversity and enter the Georgetown School of Foreign Service. One of my shipmates, Sam Ashburn, himself due for discharge shortly, agreed that he also would like to enter, and so we promptly went out to the University, saw Father Walsh, the Regent of the new school, and registered in its first class.

School and a Job

From Georgetown I went to the Navy Department and asked for a job. I was told to report to work the next day as a file clerk at nine hundred dollars a year. The Foreign Service course had the advantage of being given in the late afternoon and evening, making it possible for students to work at government jobs during the day. The double schedule proved to be pretty heavy. Nevertheless, it could be done, and it turned out that most of the students were government employees or officials, many of them of mature age and with responsible jobs. All of them were going to school after hours because they wanted to learn something about Foreign Service. They were the most stimulating classmates and companions any young student could wish.

My two years at Georgetown were filled with work, pleasure, and the best of companionship. My childhood friend, Wallie Brothers, had been discharged from the Army and was back in Pawtucket. When he learned I was settling down in Washington, he promptly joined me and got a job as typesetter in a Washington printing plant. His wages were fabulous in comparison with my own, and he was always generous in treating his student friends and in lending them money in periods of distress.

Wallie and I, "Old" Ashburn, "Old" Jenkins, and "Old Moohoo," all ex-gobs except Wallie, rented a large bedroom in an "F" Street boarding house and lived in impecunious luxury for a year. Five in a room, we never had the impression of being crowded. We were civilians, free to work or study, or to do both. Our lives were ahead of us and our horizons unlimited.

Housing & Recreation

Gradually, we ex-gobs acquired civilian clothes and laid aside the uniforms to which we had become so accustomed. We did not discard them however. They continued to have a special and practical value to us. We had no money for entertainment, and some of us had little time for it. Regularly, on Sunday nights, however, we would resurrect our uniforms, stroll over to some Service Club and usually join a theatre party of service men who were allowed to see the show free, often from front row seats.

Our Navy friends deserted the boarding house one by one, the first to get married, the second to take a field job in a government department, and the third to return to Texas. Wallie and I stuck together. We finally rented a pleasant, fourth story room on Fourteenth Street, near

This article is a condensation of Chapter I of "Career Ambassador" by Willard L. Beaulac, recently published by Macmillan. New Ambassador to Panama (previously to Columbia and Paraguay) Mr. Beaulac joined the Foreign Service as Vice Consul thirty years ago. Aside from the years in Spain during the War, he has served chiefly at posts in the American Republics.

Thomas Circle. It had only one bed but this was no inconvenience to us, as by that time Wallie was working nights. He slept in the bed by day and I slept in it at night. The room was pleasant and most of all, it was cheap.

I was the first person in history to receive the degree of Bachelor of Foreign Service, a new degree created by Georgetown for graduates of its School of Foreign Service. The distinction was purely alphabetical. There were no A's in the class and I was the first B.

A Career?

A representative of a New York banking house had come to the school a few weeks before commencement to interview candidates for jobs abroad. The firm offered me a training course in New York to be followed by a job in the foreign exchange department in Paris. The course was to start promptly after commencement. I accepted the bank's offer but said I should like to delay reporting for at least a month. My reason for wanting the delay was to remain in Washington long enough to take the examinations for entry into the Consular Service, notice of which had been posted on the University bulletin board.

Now the truth is that I had not the slightest desire to enter the Consular Service. Working for the Government held little appeal. My Machiavellian reason for taking the exams was, in the event I should pass them, to use that circumstance as a reason for pressing for an early raise in salary from my banker employer (I doubt now that the scheme would have worked). The bank agreed, without enthusiasm I thought, to allow me to stay in Washington a month longer.

The ordeal of examination for the Foreign Service has been described and caricatured by a number of writers. The oral exam, given to five candidates at a time when I took it, is the tough part, since it is difficult to prepare for, there being no advance indication of the kind of questions to be asked, and it can make or break you. I resolved, several days before the oral, to try to grasp the initiative from the Examining Board and to lead whatever discussion might take place into some familiar field.

I had studied French six years and knew more about France than about any other foreign country. I tried, the day before the oral, to supplement that knowledge by cramming facts and figures about France's industry, commerce and agriculture; her colonies and protectorates; her politics, etc. When Mr. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State and Chairman of the Examining Board, asked me, therefore, to what part of the world I should like to go if appointed to the Service, I said France, and proceeded to give him some reasons why. I left what I thought were beautiful openings for questions by the Board concerning France but the Board ignored them and not a question about France was I called upon to answer. My neighbor, on the other hand, was asked whether wheat was produced in French North Africa. My heart sickened for him when he confidently said, "No."

Another candidate expressed interest in serving in China, whereupon the Board bombarded him with questions about China. He was asked, for example, for what distance the Yangtze River is navigable. He didn't know. One of the examiners pronounced the Chinese name of a Chinese musical instrument, and our candidate was asked to identify it. He couldn't. When we had given him up for lost, he interrupted the Board to say that while he had expressed interest in going to China, he did not pose as an expert on China, and didn't the Board feel it might ask him something about some other country? The Board did, and the applicant passed.

Still another applicant in our group was asked by Mr. Carr whether he would be interested in going to Norway. The applicant opined as how Norway was perhaps a little too cold for his taste. Mr. Carr then suggested he might prefer to go to the tropics but the applicant opined as how the tropics would be too hot.

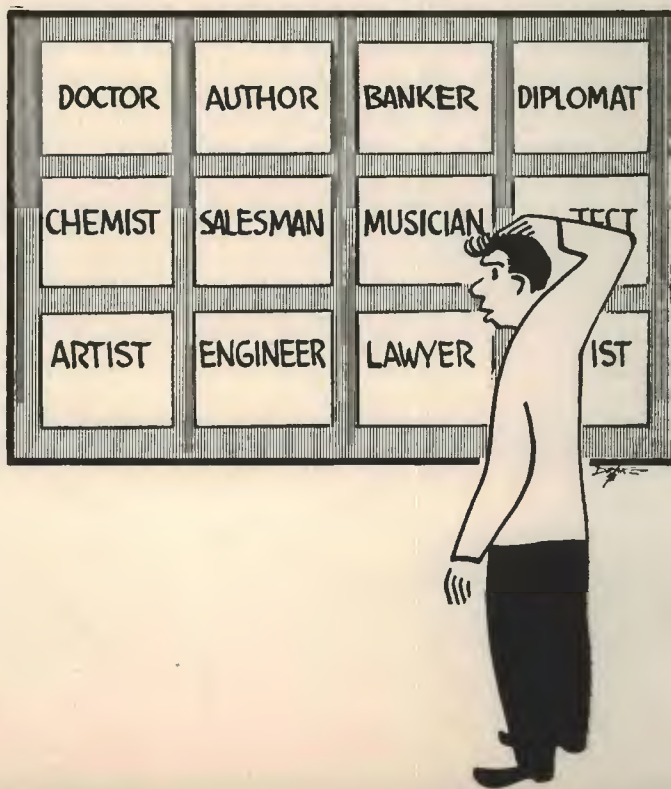
"I see," said Mr. Carr. "Something in between."

"That's it!" said the candidate, gratefully. He didn't pass.

The examination over and forgotten, I was preparing to resign from my current job in the Bureau of Internal Revenue when the New York banking house wrote and suggested that I postpone indefinitely reporting to the school. It was the summer of 1921. Foreign trade had slumped and men were being fired instead of hired. I never heard from the bank again. Was I worried about the future? Not a bit. Washington was a fine city. I had a job of sorts, and a college degree. Bigger and better opportunities would roll along in good time and I would grab off one that looked good. Meanwhile I would take a postgraduate course in something or other and maybe get another degree.

The habit of going to school at night, after putting in a day's work in a government office, is one which thousands of Washingtonians have acquired. I had the habit, and it wasn't easy to break. After a couple of weeks of going to movies and dances, and "bumming around" I enrolled in a Knights of Columbus school, free to ex-servicemen, to study Spanish and shorthand. Our Spanish teacher was a very impressive elderly Mexican gentleman, a Harvard graduate who spoke better English than any of his pupils. He had lived much of his life in Paris and knew about things like food and wine and liked to talk about them. He claimed to have introduced the cigarette holder in the United States. He taught us little Spanish but he was a fascinating cosmopolite and a thoroughly romantic figure to us.

One day toward the end of summer I found in the "family" mailbox a letter from the Department of State offering me an appointment as American Vice Consul *de carrière*. I rolled my tongue around that a few times and found it wholly satisfying. The offer was practically a command from what suddenly became the most important Department of the Government. What patriotic young American would question such a command? I wouldn't!



THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

THE LAND OF THE CAMEL, Tents and Temples in Inner Mongolia, by Schuyler Camman, *The Ronald Press, New York, 1951. 200 pages. \$5.00.*

Reviewed by ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

The author of this pleasantly written and authoritative narrative of a sojourn in Inner Mongolia in 1945 is curator of Chinese art in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Having previously travelled widely in western China, and studied Buddhist practices in Tibet, he was prepared to interpret with understanding the daily life, the superstitions, and the religious practices of Suiyuan province in inner Mongolia. He brought to his travels a keen eye for nomad customs, for details of yurt architecture, for methods of tending animals, for clan organization, and for styles of dress and ornament for both men and women that would almost certainly escape the notice of the ordinary observer. His account of his meeting with the Living Buddha of Shandagu, and his observations on Lamaism and Shamanism, should be of particular interest to the unrestricted Western reader. It is not often that an American traveller can endear himself to a nomadic people by his skill in playing chess with them, and by his ability to interpret their customs in terms of their historical and religious setting. The forty-two illustrations add much to the attractiveness of the book.

PIERRE VERGNIAUD. Voice of the French Revolution, by Claude G. Bowers, (*The Macmillan Company, New York, 1950. XIII + 535 pages. \$6.50.*)

Review of Brazil, *Portrait of Half a Continent*, Edited

Reviewed by MILTON BARALL

In his latest scholarly work, Ambassador Bowers corrects an oversight of history and gives the English-speaking world its first biography of the great Girondist, Pierre Vergniaud, portraying him as a product of the political liberalism of the 18th century, the most eloquent orator of the French Revolution, and its outstanding democrat. Bowers traces the growth of the principles which Vergniaud brilliantly advocated before the bar of Republican Bordeaux and in the National Assembly to which he was later elected. We see him caught up and carried along by the turbulent conspiracy of the times, adapting himself to the changes in revolutionary philosophy, achieving by his genius and eloquence the position of spokesman for the vanguard, and finally dying on the guillotine in 1793 because he opposed the domination of men of good will by the rabble which rises to the political surface in time of revolution.

Vergniaud refused to accept the tyranny of the mob in substitution for the tyranny of the king whom he helped to dethrone and whose death sentence he pronounced. He fought for the transfer of the King's sovereignty to the national representatives, favoring the course of reason, liberty, common sense, and law over passion and demagogic emotion. He tried to save the constitution and to prevent the futile, bloody rioting which led to the calamitous despotism called the Terror. He could have saved himself, but chose

to die for the cause of freedom, saying "I would rather be assassinated than be an assassin." Bowers calls him "the Jefferson of the French Revolution. . . . Both were partisans of the pristine principles of the Revolution; both opposed its degenerate phase which ended in military rule."

The book is remarkable in pointing up the deadly parallels with modern history as read in the daily press. It must inevitably lead the meditative reader to a deeper understanding of the fight against totalitarianism, both red and black, and there is no doubt that Bowers succeeds in his hope that this biography "may help to demonstrate that freedom cannot be reconciled with the repression of the human spirit." This book must certainly have been a labor of love for Ambassador Bowers and I feel it is his best. He details here the wisdom acquired in long years of careful observation of man's political patterns. No mean orator himself, his brilliant career as editorialist, historian and diplomat has demonstrated in him the attributes which he describes in Vergniaud. This book possesses a moving quality through which shine the burning faith in democracy and the strong belief in the fundamental freedoms of the American political philosophy which are the recurrent themes of Ambassador Bowers.



"It isn't that I mind men reading me like a book, its that they always read the last chapter first."

NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **HITLER'S INTERPRETER** by Dr. Paul Schmidt \$4.00

Don't miss this one! A behind-the-scenes account of the rise and fall of Hitler, told most intelligently and objectively. A depressing, if scintillating, kaleidoscope of pomp and arrogance, stupidity, sadism, and cunning, usually associated with Hitler and his fellow gangsters—although the history of mankind would seem to indicate that they are not the monopoly of any age, any race, or any nation.

2. **TIME AND THE WIND** by Erico Verissimo.....\$4.95

A vast historical romance, taking place in the southern part of Brazil, by an able Brazilian writer. It begins in 1745 and ends in 1895 and encompasses in its 600 pages practically the whole history of Brazil.

3. **EPICS OF ESPIONAGE** by Bernard Newman....\$4.50

Devotees of the Oppenheim Diplomat plus Orient Express plus Beautiful Russian Princess (spy) School of Literature, would doubtless be astonished to learn that Foreign Service

Officers do not spend most of their time dealing with glamorous Mata Haris. To satisfy these disappointed FSO's, here is a collection of true spy stories which will at least entertain them.

4. **CRIME IN AMERICA** by Estes Kefauver..... \$3.50

Timely, interesting and definitely American.

5. **MY MISSION IN ISRAEL** by James G. McDonald \$3.50

Our first Ambassador to Israel gives an account of his mission which is not only interesting, but honest.

The Origins of Totalitarianism, by Dr. Hannah Arendt. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1951. 477 pages. \$6.75.

Reviewed by W. E. O'CONNOR

This is a study of how totalitarianism, particularly as illustrated by the Nazi movement, grew from a combination of several relatively lesser evils. The author traces the history of European antisemitism for the past two hundred years, using the Dreyfus Case as an example of how Nazism was later to employ antisemitism to accomplish a political objective. The development of South Africa is then used as an illustration of how racism and imperialism could become allied. Turning back to Europe, the Pan-German and Pan-Slavic movements are described as well as the use that these movements made of antisemitism. The one other major root of totalitarianism is the concept, as illustrated by the formation of small European nations by the Versailles Treaty, of the nation-state, wherein it is considered desirable that all citizens be of one nationality. The desperate attempts to achieve the impossible goal of having every

European state represent a single nationality led to the creation of millions of "stateless" persons, wanted by no land and deprived everyone of the equal protection of the laws.

The author lays great emphasis on the phenomenon of "stateless" persons and contends that the great respect in which Hitler differed from all previous conquerors and Caesars was that he went beyond mere enslavement of his victims and, in the author's phrase, "deliberately dehumanized them." In this respect, Hitler was taking the "stateless" phenomenon and carrying it to its final extreme—the extermination camp. In other words, having used, for political advantage, the Big Lie that Jews were less than human, the Nazis were then impelled by their own ideology to "prove" the Big Lie by exterminating them even though no further political advantage was to be had by such action.

The author looks upon the Soviet regime as "essentially identical" with the Nazi and as carrying out today the "dehumanizing" of human beings.

The concluding pages outline a proposed attitude towards life for the many people in the western world too skeptical to believe in absolute moral values yet wholly unwilling to accept the cynical worship of power of the totalitarian world. This attitude involves gratefulness for being a member of the human race and a sense of pride in its advancement.

A prospective reader should be warned that the book is not written in popular style, but is, rather, a detailed study replete with footnotes and a nineteen-page bibliography, and the going is pretty heavy some of the time.

A review cannot do justice to or even properly summarize as intricate a piece of work as this. Dr. Arendt's book has, however, already been acclaimed as one of the significant works of the year in political philosophy.

fall books from Macmillan

the secret history of
Nazi diplomacy . . .

**HITLER'S
INTERPRETER**

by Paul Schmidt

This fascinating book goes behind closed doors into the fateful conferences of Nazi Germany. As Hitler's interpreter for ten dramatic years from 1935 to 1945, Paul Schmidt saw history in the making. He sat in on Chamberlain's tragic failure at Munich, talks with Mussolini and Matsuoko, and was often the only witness to meetings of world-shaking importance. Knowingly and with amazing detail, he reveals hitherto unknown incidents of interest to readers of foreign affairs. \$4.00

Published in part in *The New York Times* as
"Behind the Brown Curtain."

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1951

edited by S. H. Steinberg

From oil rights in Iran and Iraq to the conflict in Indo-China or the composition of the Politburo, complete and accurate data on every country in the world is included in the 88th volume of this fact-crammed book. With over 1400 pages, it covers topics such as historical background, population, production, revenues, navigation, and diplomatic representation, and places vital statistics at your fingertips. Again the most comprehensive volume of its kind, *The Statesman's Yearbook* is the indispensable tool of diplomats, government officials, and students of international affairs everywhere. \$6.50

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Quickened Tempo in Tehran

ELIZABETH CARR

A new spirit has awakened in an ancient land.

The seasons in Tehran are colored with torpor. In winter it is too cold to do anything. Winter is always an unforeseen disaster. Huddle by the foul-smelling kerosene stoves. Fear the narrow, icy streets with their treacherous jubes on either side. Then, too, there are religious holidays that indicate postponement of many enterprises. Back of Tehran the great mountains wait, cold and haughty as camels. They have stood thus for thousands of years.

In spring the weather is said to be capricious and therefore one should wait to begin any enterprise. A little rain falls. Slight winds stir the slowly unfurling leaves. Spring is no frisking lamb in Persia. Spring is an old goat, too tired for the gambol. But spring weather in general has the reputation of change and is therefore suspect and is cause sufficient for putting off whatever task is at hand.

Summer, and the sun is the excuse for waiting. One must take cover. Sleep half the day away. In autumn all contours are blurred as in a pastel drawing. The air is thick with dust. Sounds are muted. Wait. Wait. Scattered conveniently throughout spring, summer and fall are religious holidays which make it necessary to rest from too great endeavor.

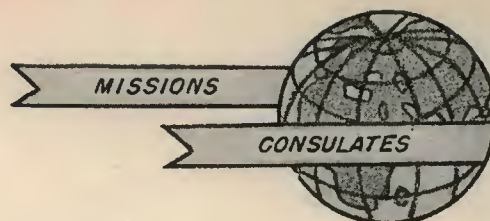
The Americans in Tehran have provided contrast in a quiet scene. Their interpretation of time has nothing of Persia in it. But their appreciation of *Now*, the precious moment at hand, has much for Persia in it.

In the center of Tehran was a wasted, unused plot of ground. The ground had been a slum area until the late Reza Shah the Great issued orders in 1934 for its demolition. Plans had been made to erect a City Stock Exchange on the reclaimed land. By 1941 the Municipality of Tehran decided to construct a National Garden on the plot. For six years the process of levelling and filling in the land went on. By 1946 trees had been planted, wells had been dug. In 1950 the area was still a wasteland in that although the beginnings of a park were there, no one was allowed to use the park area, to enjoy the shade of trees, the water of wells. The entire enclosure presented an unkempt appearance.

Her Imperial Highness, the Princess Shams Pahlavi (center) cuts the paper rope marking off children's playground at the Opening of Sangalaj Park on March 16th of this year. In front line on extreme left of the Princess is H. E. Mr. Ala who was then Prime Minister.



Mrs. Henry F. Grady, wife of the American Ambassador, and by nature a planner and do-er, saw in the tangled mass



of green the potentialities of a real city park, a park for the people. Sangalaj it is! She formed in the late summer of 1950 a committee consisting of Iranian women, whom she had then only recently met, and a number of American women in Tehran. The committee promptly began to work on plans to construct and beautify Sangalaj Park and open it for the people. By mid-October of 1950 a Day of Labor was held in the park and Americans, both officers of the Embassy, army officers and other American personnel rolled up their sleeves, hammered, planted, dug and nailed. A few Iranians helped although the idea of working with the hands was a shocking one. American women assisted by the braver of their Iranian sisters carried cool drinks to the workers. By the end of the Day of Labor a playground had been constructed, complete with carousel, slides, teeter totters, tricycle track and sand boxes. Shaded avenues were lined with benches bearing the names of their donors. New wells gave forth good clear water, the most precious commodity of the city. Little ditches, or jubes, carried the water under the trees and along the avenues.

Financing the Park Enterprise

The winter months were used to carry out a most elaborate enterprise, namely, the construction of an outdoor theater and a connecting building which could be used for classes in adult education, showing of films, indoor concerts; a recreational and educational center for the people.

All the construction in the park and the buying of equipment was to take a great deal of money. People said "Oh yes, it's all very well, but where will we get the money?"

"Never mind about the money," Mrs. Grady said. "We can raise over ten thousand dollars."

The women of Sangalaj Park Committee raised over twelve thousand dollars.

They gave a concert in a school auditorium. The concert presented Tehran's Symphony Orchestra in indigenous as well as Western music. On the same program was a recital of Persian dancing. Those who attended the concert were charmed to hear music and see the real folk and traditional dancing of the land. Time and the place to enjoy either of these are rare in Tehran.

They gave a ball. The Press Club of Tehran opened its doors for the occasion. Members of the diplomatic corps and foreign colonies in Tehran along with the Iranians enjoyed supper in the garden, won donated "jewels" at a raffle, danced in a gay pavillion.

They presented a benefit performance at a local cinema house. Twentieth Century Fox had sent Betty Davis' prize award film "All About Eve" for its premier showing in Iran. The foreign colonies in Tehran are eager to see first class films in a pleasant setting. The house was packed.

They arranged benefit bridge parties. They invited their friends to benefit teas. They encouraged their husbands to play poker—and took the winnings.

American friends sent checks. Among those who sent large amounts of money to beautify Sangalaj Park was Mr. George Mardekian of San Francisco who paid honor to Persia, his land of birth, by sending a check for \$1,000 to construct a fountain in front of the center building.

On March 16th, 1951, just eight months after the Sangalaj project had been launched, a dedication ceremony

of the Center and the Children's Playground was held at the Park. And from that date on the park was open to the public of Tehran. The park was dedicated to the people of Tehran under the auspices of Her Imperial Highness the Princess Shams Pahlavi who expressed a great interest in the whole project and accepted the office of Honorary President of the Park Committee.

The real accomplishment was not in raising funds, or in the planning of, or construction of buildings or playgrounds, or in mapping out of more playgrounds and a boys' club and swimming pool, or in thinking of endless projects to benefit the people who have no recreational facilities in the city of Tehran. A greater thing than all of this was brought about. Mrs. Grady inspired the Iranian women whom she had known for only a few months to become interested enough in a civic project to take over Sangalaj Park as their own.

There is no end to the song of praise that could be sung for the present day Iranian women who overcome the shackles of centuries of tradition and accomplish anything as individual human beings, and especially as women. American women who appear in countries like Iran these days and lightly remark "Now let's just take this city block and move it over there" have generations of independence behind them. They have been brought up in the philosophy and techniques of "doing." City block moving is not new to them at all. But the quieter Persian sister took off her veil only a few years ago. She has not been allowed to participate in public affairs. She has no practice or techniques. And she is still afraid. Whereas the American woman can move a city block, the Persian woman may have difficulty in deciding how to move one stone from one place to another. And then she must not be caught doing it herself.

In late May of 1951 the Iranian women of Sangalaj Park Committee took over the organization and running of Sangalaj Park. They have wrought a miracle of accomplishment in the face of great difficulties. These are uneasy days in Iran. Not only international issues press in upon Iran from all sides, but there is the internal problem of settlement of the nationalization of oil. These are not days when people, even mayors of Tehran (and the mayors come and go with the regularity of camel trains from the desert), want to be bothered about questions of civic improvement. Such matters are small ripples on a sea of troubles. But the park has been kept running and has provided a place of calm and solace for those who walk the streets in confusion. Mothers come regularly to the Center to learn how to care for sick and underfed babies. The playground, which when it was first opened was damaged by people who had never known how to play, has been repaired and children are helped and supervised while they slide and swing. There have been band concerts and film shows. Plans are under way for the outdoor theater during the long summer evenings.

Metamorphosis Complete

In less than a year's time the park has changed from a mass of tangled green and meaningless unused paths to a delightful oasis. Each Persian garden is an oasis of its own. But the gardens are walled. Persian gardens present an esoteric aesthetics. Each is a closed order. To build a public garden is to extend the walls of the spirit outward. It is the beginning of pride that regards more than self. It is a sign of the awakening of something new in an ancient land.

A benefit Garden Party given May 10th of this year at the

American Embassy also set a standard for accomplishment. Everything appeared to be against the giving of the garden party that day. The day was cold. The winds were rough and tossed the paper lanterns and crepe paper decorations every which way. The Russians had scheduled a garden party for the same time. But night turned out to be warmer than day. The wind died down. And the Russians postponed their fete. Around eight thousand dollars was cleared and was presented to the Dreyfus Clinic and Orphanage. The thing that really surprised the American women who had made hamburgers, managed raffles, sold knick-knacks in brightly decorated booths, took charge of concerts, con-



Mrs. Henry F. Grady, fourth from left front row, sits with Iranian women and wives of Chiefs of Mission from twenty-two countries at the first meeting of the International Federation of Iranian Women.

ducted tea gardens, and gave out tickets for the dance, was not that everything had gone well after all (it usually does if you work hard enough), but that groups of Iranians came later to Mrs. Grady and wanted a blue print, a plan, a quick recipe for giving benefit garden parties so that they too could so easily and gaily raise money for hospitals and orphans' homes.

After the party the American Ambassador looked at his garden and saw that it had not been destroyed and said with a smile that he had only one request to make . . . he hoped that Mrs. Grady would take a little rest. But nothing of the sort. That work had been only a preliminary effort to getting under way for a larger piece of work.

The International Federation of Iranian Women was born. Soon women will have the vote in Iran. Some day they will have a voice in doing away with the filth and poverty into which three-fourths of their people are born. They will speak against child labor. They will ask for more schools and more hospitals. Their voices will join the chorus of voices of women across the seas who take part in international affairs.

Before moves for greater freedom for women can be made, the practical tasks that can be undertaken by the Tehran group, which has now been affiliated with the American Federation of Women's Clubs, are many. The first bit accomplished by the new organization was to present Sangalaj Park with a radio which had been donated by the American Federation of Women's Clubs. The radio has been installed in the Center building and for two hours morning and afternoon it broadcasts music and variety of programs to all corners of the park.

In Tehran these days one hears camel bells at dawn as the camel trains come in from the desert. By six o'clock the peddlers are on the streets prodding their little donkeys and crying their wares. . . . "Lo-bia . . . Toot-faranguee. . . ." By seven o'clock Cadillacs, station wagons, donkeys, peddlers' carts and the world's most disreputable taxis fight for a place on the narrow kuchehs of the city. The day hums

with the mingling of a thousand noises. The oriental singing chant of the peddler and the whir of the western motor become one. And above all, somewhere between the music of camel bells at dawn and the music of the voice from the minaret at night, there is a new quickened tempo in Tehran that brings an ancient land harmoniously closer to the great world outside.

ZURICH

The Smith College Chamber Singers, under the direction of MISS IVA DEE HIATT, gave Zürichers an unusually refreshing evening when they sang for us at the home of CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. C. PORTER KUYKENDALL on July 30. Not only was their singing a pleasure to hear; it was a pleasure to look at the fresh beauty of these American girls.

The concert was arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Kuykendall and the American Women's Club of Zürich. Included in the guest list were members of the Women's Club, the staff of the Consulate General, representatives of the press, and other especially invited guests. After the concert refreshments were served.



These young ladies, who sing for the love of singing, have given some fourteen concerts during their own-expense trip abroad. If Zürich's reaction is any criterion, they have done more than sing in Europe; they have created goodwill toward the United States and provided visible evidence of the wholesomeness of American youth.

Eleanor R. Borrowdale

TOKYO

Economists and sociologists who have been worrying for a half-century over the rising birth rate in Japan should take cognizance of a new and disturbing factor: the prolific nature of State Department personnel.

Between June 29 and August 28, six infants have made their débuts in the Diplomatic Sections at Tokyo and Yokohama. Counting four others born in Tokyo who are now at the creeping stage, the alarming total for a 10-month period is: 10 babies, or an average of one a month!

Foreign Service parties here are resolving themselves into after-dinner forums on child care, with husbands taking refuge in the farthest corners. Wonder if any other post can challenge our record?

Agnes S. Crume

JOHANNESBURG

On May 5, 1951, Mrs. Rosa Lee Dickerson, FSS-10, Administrative Assistant of Consulate General was united in marriage with Mr. John E. Petersen at the Baptist Church of Troyeville, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mrs. Petersen had been with the Consulate General since January 1949 (previous post Frankfort/Main, Germany)

and the bridegroom, Mr. Petersen, is an American residing in Johannesburg who is Managing Director of Link-Belt Africa Ltd., a subsidiary of Link-Belt Co., Chicago.

The bride was given away by Consul Charles O. Thompson and her Maid of Honor was Vice Consul Betty A. Middleton, since transferred to London. Mr. Petersen's Head Usher was Mr. John J. Jelich, Disbursing Officer at the Embassy, Pretoria.



Left to right: Best Man Gene Zwerner (Link-Belt), Vice Consul Betty Middleton (Maid of Honor), the groom and his bride, Matron of Honor Mrs. B. Clinch, and Pretoria's Disbursing Officer John Jelich

LAGOS

At a farewell gathering of the staff for CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. WILLARD Q. STANTON (who has since retired), a pair of gold cuff links was presented to Mr. Stanton and a gold bracelet to Mrs. Stanton. Everyone was sorry to see them leave since they were pleasant people with whom to serve.

CONSUL GENERAL A. W. CHILDS arrived May 2 from Panama and assumed charge. Since the departure of the Stantons we have seen the arrival of VICE CONSUL O. RUDOLPH AGGREY, ACCOUNTANT MARGARET P. WICKA, FSS CLERK EVA L. HAYES, VICE CONSUL LEWIS D. JUNIOR, and FSS CLERK KATHLEEN CUNNINGHAM. The arrival of these three young ladies was a landmark since, with two exceptions several years ago, the Department is not believed ever to have assigned a female here. So far the experiment is a howling success. It may be of interest to other aspiring FSS's to know that the girls never have a dull moment. That can be expected in a community with about twenty unmarried males to each of the opposite sex.

It may also be of interest to know that everyone is in good health and that Lagos can no longer be called the "White Man's Grave." We have living proof, however, as to what a good leave can do. PAO Null has just returned after two months in Europe looking like a new man.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

The JOURNAL has recently instituted a policy of extending to active correspondents a free gift subscription to the JOURNAL to be sent to any relative or friend they may name. Please, therefore, be sure to sign material sent in as News From the Field.

Also remember the Story of the Month Contest. A prize of \$15.00, minimum, is offered each month for the best article received from the Field. The winning story is always featured at the beginning of this section.

N.B. You don't *have* to be named a field correspondent to send in News From the Field or compete in the Contest.

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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
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Acting Adviser of the Office of Regional American Affairs JAMES C. CORLISS has been appointed Alternate Representative of the United States on the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

At the University of Virginia a member of the faculty of the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs was fired after a hearing at which three colleagues whom he had accused of subversive activities were cleared of all charges. One of the three who had been unfairly accused was JOHN GANGE, who was on the staff of the Secretary's Office at the Department a number of years ago. Sign of the times? We hope so.

Chief US Representative at the UN Special Committee on non-self-government territories will be BENJAMIN GERIG, Director of the Office of Dependent Area Affairs.

The necessary Acts of Congress having been passed, Visa Division Chief HERVE L'HEUREUX is back at his desk in the Department. He will be the first FSO since passage of the Act of 1946 to have served five consecutive years in Washington.

The jeep in which DARWIN H. SHOPOFF and ALLEN GILLIS (USIS officers from Manila) were riding was full of bullet holes when they pulled up at the constabulary in Laoag, Philippines, but the officers themselves were unhurt. They had driven past a Huk ambush.

CHARLES R. BURROWS, Deputy Director of the Office of Regional American Affairs since last April, has just been named Alternate to the Representative of the US on the Council of the Organization of American States.

• Quite a flurry ensued when in a well-meant effort to assure Foreign Service personnel the same pay raise — and at the same time — as that proposed for Civil Service em-

ployees, an amendment was introduced by SENATOR JOHNSTON of South Carolina which in effect scrapped the Foreign Service promotion system and substituted Civil Service standards.

The unintentional change will probably be set straight in conference.

• "Our greatest deficiency in America today," said REPRESENTATIVE WALTER H. JUDD, "is persons as proficient in handling diplomatic and economic foreign relations as men like the Fords, Ketterings, Rockefellers, and Edisons were in their fields. . . ." He made the statement while urging a convention of Boy Scout leaders to inform themselves more thoroughly on world affairs.

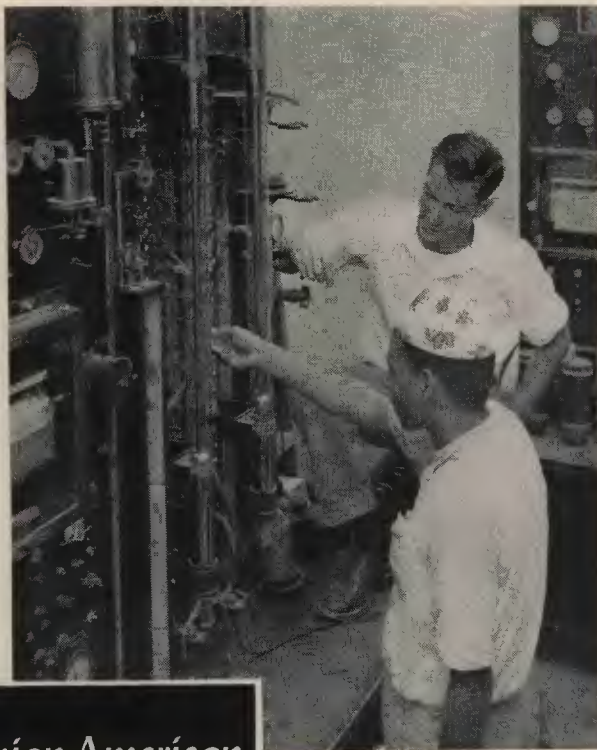
F. S. Legislation

A letter September 24 from the Bureau of the Budget interposes no important objection to legislation proposed by the Department (see *Newsletter*, July, 1951) other than in regard to the inclusion of FSS in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability system. The Bureau, however, questioned the plan to extend the present Foreign Service training authority to departmental employees and to confine lateral entry solely to candidates among employees in the Foreign Service and State Department.

The objections to broadening the coverage of the retirement system stem from question in the B. o. B. whether the plan is completely equitable for other employees under generally similar working conditions overseas. The Civil Service Commission will undertake a study to reveal the number of employees overseas who might be entitled to equivalent benefits.

The Bureau has asked that legislation regarding training

(Continued on page 46)



Arabian American Oil Company

NEW YORK DHAHRAN

Saudi Arab technician and American petroleum engineer working together in the Aramco laboratory in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

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PERTINENT EXCERPTS (from page 23)

power or influence?

Mr. Morris. General, can you comment on that?

General Wedemeyer. This statement was made at a time when there were a lot of people in our country who were making similar statements. Today they are on the bandwagon of opposing Communism. Quite a few Americans were making statements along that line. In fact, when I came back after the war, I found it rather dangerous and I could talk to a very few people, found it very dangerous to talk realistically about the implications of Communism in this country and in the world in general. I am very glad that Chiang Kai-shek even at that time epitomized opposition to Communism and thank God for General MacArthur out in Japan for the same reason when others were playing footsie with Communism, many others. I think Chiang showed a shrewdness, a political shrewdness, in continuing his opposition.

As far as cooperation was concerned, the Soviet Communists did not persist in the China Theater. The contribution they made in the war against Japan was negligible. The American people ought to understand that clearly.

Senator Ferguson. Might I ask in relation to this, is this not an indication that this was a warning at least to America that she had better see what Russia wanted in Asia and go along with Russia's desires rather than what was well for America or the world? That is, when he says 'We should make every effort to learn what the Russian aims in Asia are,' and the previous sentence that was read to you about Russia having her way. Is that right?

General Wedemeyer. It could be interpreted that way. I think that is a sound interpretation of the statement.

(Continued on page 48)

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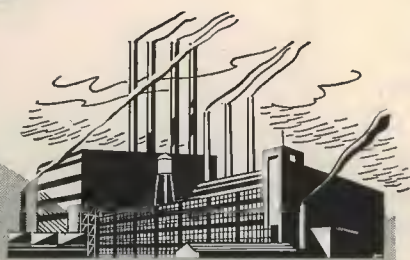
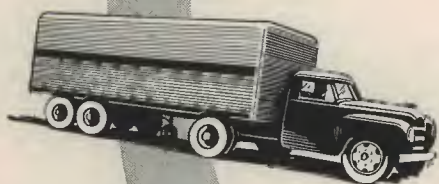
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NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT (from page 42)

programs be withheld to see if the Department's plans would conflict with the Civil Service Commission's proposal to authorize employee training in all departments and agencies. As regards lateral entry, the Bureau suggests that limitation of candidates to the Department and Foreign Service unduly narrows the field of selection of the qualified specialists needed in the country's expanded foreign affairs operations. The Department is opposed to widening lateral entry at this time.

Approval of legislation by the Bureau of the Budget is only the first, albeit an all important step. The Department is expected to consult the Bureau on any objectionable points in the program prior to seeking the submission of bills in Congress to amend the 1946 Act. There is scant promise that Congressional action can be completed this fall.

Q and A Booklet

The Office of Personnel has now released the Question and Answer booklet mentioned by Director Martin in last month's issue as providing the facts on Amalgamation. Everyone now in the Service, as well as those contemplating either entry or continued Departmental service should get a copy. (Field posts and Departmental Bureaus have been supplied but copies can be obtained, while the supply lasts, from the Division of Publications. Ask for "Q. & A. on Personnel Operations under the Secretary's Directive."*)

A total of 102 Questions are answered on the subjects of Lateral Entry, Dual Service Positions, Exchange Programs, Departmental and Foreign Service Administration. We note in one instance an apparent change in heart from the position taken in an open forum reported in the June JOURNAL under the heading "Departmental Officers View Amalgamation." At that time a question raised from the floor asked if, after the transition period, ". . . opportunities for Departmental personnel who do not enter the Foreign Service would be severely curtailed?" The answer in June was, "Ultimately, yes. . . ." In the booklet just released, however, substantially the same query is raised as No. 70 where the answer is "No." The JOURNAL recognizes that the question of time comes into this but suspects there is a natural tendency on the thorny problem of amalgamation literally to try to make an omelette without breaking eggs.

Question No. 25, however, contains one of the most disturbing statements thus far seen in print. The question concerns whether a young man in his early thirties, qualified for a \$10,000 position in the home service (a so-called "hot-shot") could be considered for a Foreign Service grade above class 4 (starting \$6,330). The answer quite correctly points out that promotions under Civil Service are made to individual positions whereas in Foreign Service promotions are from class to class with a minimum required time in each. Then: "As a result, young officers have less opportunity to be promoted rapidly to the top classes." The answer goes on to state that outstanding qualifications might "warrant appointment to a higher class . . ." but the implication is on the negative side and would seem certainly to rule out anything higher than class 3, (starting \$8,330). All of this has two disturbing inferences: First, the Service may not be able to offer enough to get the best people—the needed people into the organization. Second, if opportunities are better in the Department for the young, capable person, how can recruitment at the Class 6 level be relied upon to build up the Service over the longer term?

*On request, the JOURNAL can provide subscribers copies of "Amalgamation? A Report," from the April issue. A few copies of the Foreign Affairs Committee reprint of the background papers, including the Rowe Report, are still available.



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PERTINENT EXCERPTS (from page 44)

Mr. Morris. General, may I refer you to a report now of Mr. John P. Davies, one of the four political advisers?"

LET US ANALYZE this transcript.

We will pass over the fact that although the General was supposedly testifying concerning my views while working for him, the Counsel selected and interrogated him on this memorandum written nine months *before* I joined the General's staff. There are more important matters.

Gerrymandering an Excerpt

First, the Subcommittee did not use the whole memorandum, not to mention the series of which it was a part. It used only an excerpt from the memorandum's conclusions without any of the essential background—the border incident, the Sinkiang situation and related events of the period—which led to those conclusions. Unexplained and shorn of context, many of these statements are meaningless—or capable of varying interpretation.

Second, not even the whole excerpt was actually considered. The Research Director, by some unexplained logic, selected three unrelated sentences as "pertinent excerpts." These poor fragments are actually subordinate to the principal thesis. From them one cannot hope to discover—much less understand—what I was recommending. But they are all that are put into the transcript. The question presents itself: to what does the Research Director consider these excerpts "pertinent"?

Third, required by the Counsel to comment on these meaningless fragments, the unfortunate witness could hardly be expected to give a very meaningful response. He can scarcely be blamed for seeming irrelevancy: ". . . a lot of people in our country were making similar statements. Today they are on the bandwagon of opposing Communism. . . I found it

very dangerous to talk realistically about the implications of Communism in this country and in the world in general . . . thank God for General MacArthur out in Japan . . . Chiang showed a shrewdness . . . the contribution they (the Soviet Communists) made in the war against Japan was negligible. The American people ought to understand that clearly."

Should not this investigative body, after such loose criticism by innuendo, have asked General Wedemeyer how my views differed from some of his own? As late as September 19, 1947, in his report to the President after a survey of China he said:

"Adoption by the United States of a policy motivated solely toward stopping the expansion of Communism without regard to the continued existence of an unpopular and repressive government would render any aid ineffective. Further, United States prestige in the Far East would suffer heavily, and wavering elements might turn away from the existing government to Communism."

Fourth: The omission of the actually pertinent material, even from the limited excerpt used by the Subcommittee, leads a Subcommittee member to come to the apparent conclusion—and permits the witness to agree—that an isolated sentence: "We should make every effort to learn what the Russian aims in Asia are," really meant that America "had better see what Russia wanted in Asia and go along with Russia's desires rather than what was well for America or the world." Is this not the exact opposite of the meaning of my whole memorandum *and particularly* that portion of it which was omitted by the Research Director between his first and second "pertinent excerpts"?

Such an investigative technique, I submit, is neither helpful to public understanding nor fair to the reporting officer, be he an officer of the Foreign Service, the Department of State, or any other part of our government.

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Political Realities and Freedom

Finally, the third thing that is new. I described it initially as a change in the requirements for organization of society, implicit in the complicatedness of modern industrial and urban civilization. We Americans are the children of the rational-liberal philosophy of political affairs and of the free enterprise system, which is so intimately connected with it. Our philosophy seems to be predicated on the assumption that man is capable of comprehending his relationship to his environment, of analyzing it rationally; that he is capable of coming up with judgments, expressed in his actions as a citizen and primarily in his voting, which will reflect

these interests; and that the sum total of these enlightened expressions of self-interest will be a faithful expression of the interest of the body politic at large, in other words, our national interest.

It is safe to say that society in our day is vastly more complicated in all its processes than the simple rural society of Jefferson's day and that the relationship of the average individual to his social context is much less readily apparent than it was. Whereas at one time the individual citizen swam in a relatively narrow stream, the banks of which were clearly visible to him, and could therefore measure easily his progress and position, today he is borne on vast expanses, where too often the limits are not visible to him at all, and where he is unable, with such subjective criteria of judgment as he possesses, to measure the rate and the direction of the currents by which he is being borne.

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growth of complexity in every field, we have had the emergence of powerful trends of thought about various areas of human affairs which deny that individual man is capable of seeing very clearly the nature of his own problems or doing anything very effective about them by rational deduction. The Marxist philosopher, for example, sees in man's social behavior, for the most part, the helpless and unconscious expression of the class-interests and the relationships of production by which the life of his time is dominated. The whole impact of modern psychology seems to lie in the belief that man's emotional nature and behavior are dominated not by the things of which he is aware but by the things of which he is not aware.

It is only a step from these reflections to the conclusion that man's freedom is not as useful to him as we have traditionally thought; that the rational approach to society only creates vacuums in which it is dangerous for the individual to live.

This concept is not a wholly unreasonable one. But it skirts along the edge of precipices startlingly dangerous to our traditional caste of thought, and dangerous to more than that; for at the bottom of those precipices lies the greatest of political dangers. It is only one short and almost logical step from these ideas to the mental world of Dostoevski's Grand Inquisitor, the most eloquent prophet and exponent of the rationale of modern totalitarianism. And we would do well to remember the terrible challenge in the Inquisitor's words: "I tell thee that man is tormented by no greater anxiety than to find someone quickly to whom he can hand over that gift of freedom with which the ill-fated creature was born. . . . We shall persuade them that they will only become free when they renounce their freedom to us and submit to us."

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of the depth of the dilemma of modern man whose world sometimes seems to be getting too complex for his individual comprehension. The ancient conflict of freedom and authority has taken on new forms in this day and age, and ones which assail some of the very foundations of our political and social philosophy. Our national myth is being challenged by our national reality. In the nineteenth century we could face the outside world with an exuberant confidence in the reckless and hurried vitality of our own society. Today, with the growth of our population and of the world's population, with the grim implications of modern weapons, and the increasing complexity of life, let us admit it: we are confronted with a great national uncertainty—with something which remains to be fought out, clarified and resolved before we can hope that our pre-eminence in the spiritual and social fields can match our pre-eminence in the field of material values.

MARRIAGES

DUNN-MARSHALL. Miss Ruth Marshall and Sgt. Edwin P. Dunn, USMC, were married in Rome on August 4, 1951.

NOEL-McHENRY. Miss Lucille W. McHenry and FSO Cleo A. Noel, Jr., were married on September 1, 1951, in London. Mrs. Noel is Vice Consul in the Office of Civil Air Attaché in London. Mr. Noel is serving at Genoa.

PETERSON-DICKERSON. FSS Rosa Lee Dickerson and Mr. John E. Peterson were married in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, on May 5th, 1951. Mrs. Peterson has been Administrative Assistant at the Consulate General. Mr. Peterson is employed by Link-Belt Africa Ltd.

SWANSON-FRANKLIN. Miss Mary Jeanne Franklin and Mr. Spencer Swanson were married on September 8, 1951, in Rome.

WHEELER-CLOOS. Miss Louise Cloos and Mr. Paul E. Wheeler were married on September 1, 1951, in Palermo. Mr. Wheeler is serving as Information Clerk at the Consulate General.

HOW TO GET AHEAD IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE (from page 26)

It should be obvious that experience in the political sections of embassies is not alone enough to enable a young officer to acquire the broad understanding and complex skill needed to be an effective senior political officer in today's world. It is for this reason that I am always most distrustful of the eagerness of young officers to get into, and stay in, so-called political work. They have the illusion of doing something important which, as a matter of cold fact, they are not yet equipped to do. They are missing the experience they really need, in economic, public affairs, and even consular and administrative work, to round out their abilities. They are "political specialists," which means that they are political officers in a narrow and specialized sense, and not in the broad sense which they must be later on if they are to discharge their responsibilities as broad-gauge political officers. Many political specialists, after due seasoning, will develop into good senior political officers, even without other kinds of experience; but there is no necessity that this should be so in the majority of cases.

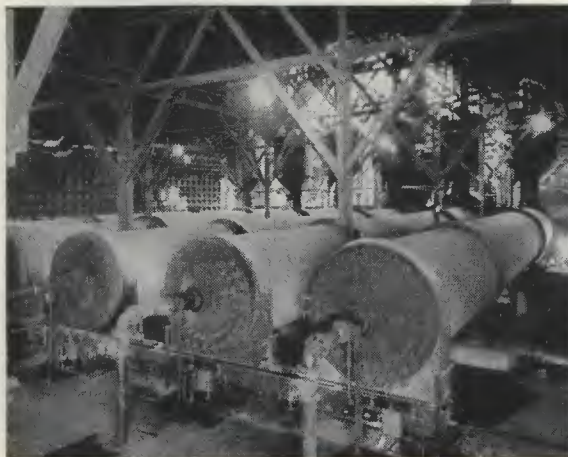
But suppose that an officer is willing to forego quick recognition, to shun the primrose path and work out a systematic course of self-development, including periods of specialized training. Will he not be left behind in the competition, and if so won't it be difficult if not impossible for him to catch up?

(Continued on page 54)

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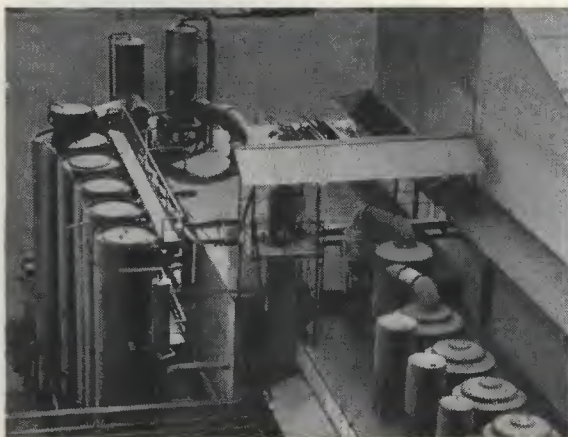


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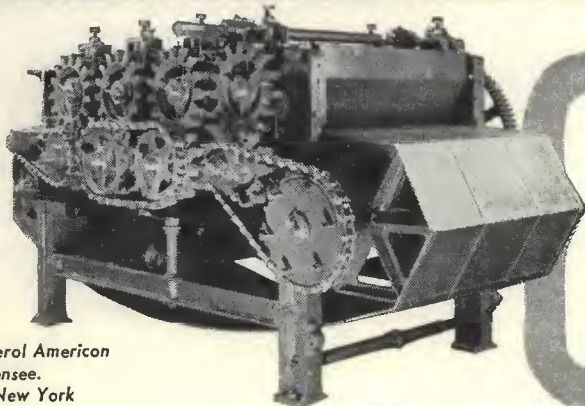
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Here I can only quote the Institute's experience with those officers who have been enrolled in extended courses of advanced or specialized training. Since 1946 we have had 64 officers of the Foreign Service attend a war college course (mostly National War College, but including Naval, Air, et cetera). Of this group, 20 were promoted on the 1951 list. We have had 35 officers (including 6 FSS) enrolled in a year of university economic studies. Of the 29 Foreign Service officers, 10 were promoted on the 1951 list. And we have had 95 officers (including 8 FSS) enrolled in extended language-and-area training. Of the 87 FSOs, 36 were promoted on the 1951 list. We have had 11 officers on Out-of-Washington assignments, and of the 11 four were promoted on the 1951 list.

Were these officers promoted because of their having taken training assignments? There is no way of determining that. But it does seem to be true that, by and large, officers do not lose out on promotions because they have taken time out to develop their abilities and improve their usefulness to the Foreign Service. Moreover, the expansion of promotions for officers receiving training seems to be at a faster rate than the expansion of the number of officers in training. For example, with about a 25 per cent increase over 1950 in the number of officers in the advanced training group, the 1951 promotion list contained about a 66 per cent increase in the promotion of officers who had received training. In 1950, there were 30 promotions of officers who were enrolled in advanced or specialized training, or who had been enrolled in one of the previous postwar years. This was 12.9 per cent of the total 1950 promotions. In 1951, there were 70 promotions of such officers, representing 18.6 per cent of the total 1951 promotions.

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It is quite possible to argue that since only superior officers are selected for advanced or specialized training, naturally they are going to be promoted more than than other officers. We would not quarrel with such a statement. The policy the Institute has worked out with FP in the selection of officers for training is a policy of developing strength, not of remedying weakness. The abler an officer is, the more eager we are to provide him with the chance to broaden his understanding and add to his equipment. It is in general the ablest officers who benefit most from a training experience, and give the greatest return on the investment.

The reverse of this proposition is that no amount of education will turn a mediocre officer into a brilliant one. There is in our society a rather pathetic faith in formal education, which is disturbing to responsible educators. We have difficulty at times in convincing ambitious officers that no training course can do more than help them develop capacities they already possess. The whole point of the Institute program is that those capacities which do exist should be developed. In this process, the most important factor is the determination of the officer himself to make the most of the equipment which has been bestowed upon him by his biological forebears, his parents, his teachers and his environment. If the officer has that determination, and is not tempted away from solid and systematic programs of development by the itch for quick recognition, it is my profound conviction that he will achieve in his Foreign Service career the maximum in both accomplishment and recognition.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

by JAMES B. STEWART

THE HOODED ROBE IN FLORENCE. "Tell me, Consul, is there a Fascisti branch of the Klan in Florence?" That was a natural query of a tourist, according to CONSUL J. E. HAVENS, because of the hooded robe worn by the brethren of the Misericordia Society of Florence which is like the Klan costume in all save color. That of the Society is black and hence the seeming relationship to the official "Black Shirt" of the Fascists.

The brotherhood was founded as far back as 1240 and carries on its membership rolls the humblest as well as the noblest names in Italy, including that of KING VICTOR EMANUEL. The hooded gown is a symbolical disguise to hide the rank of the wearer, thus placing all brethren on an equal footing when in service.

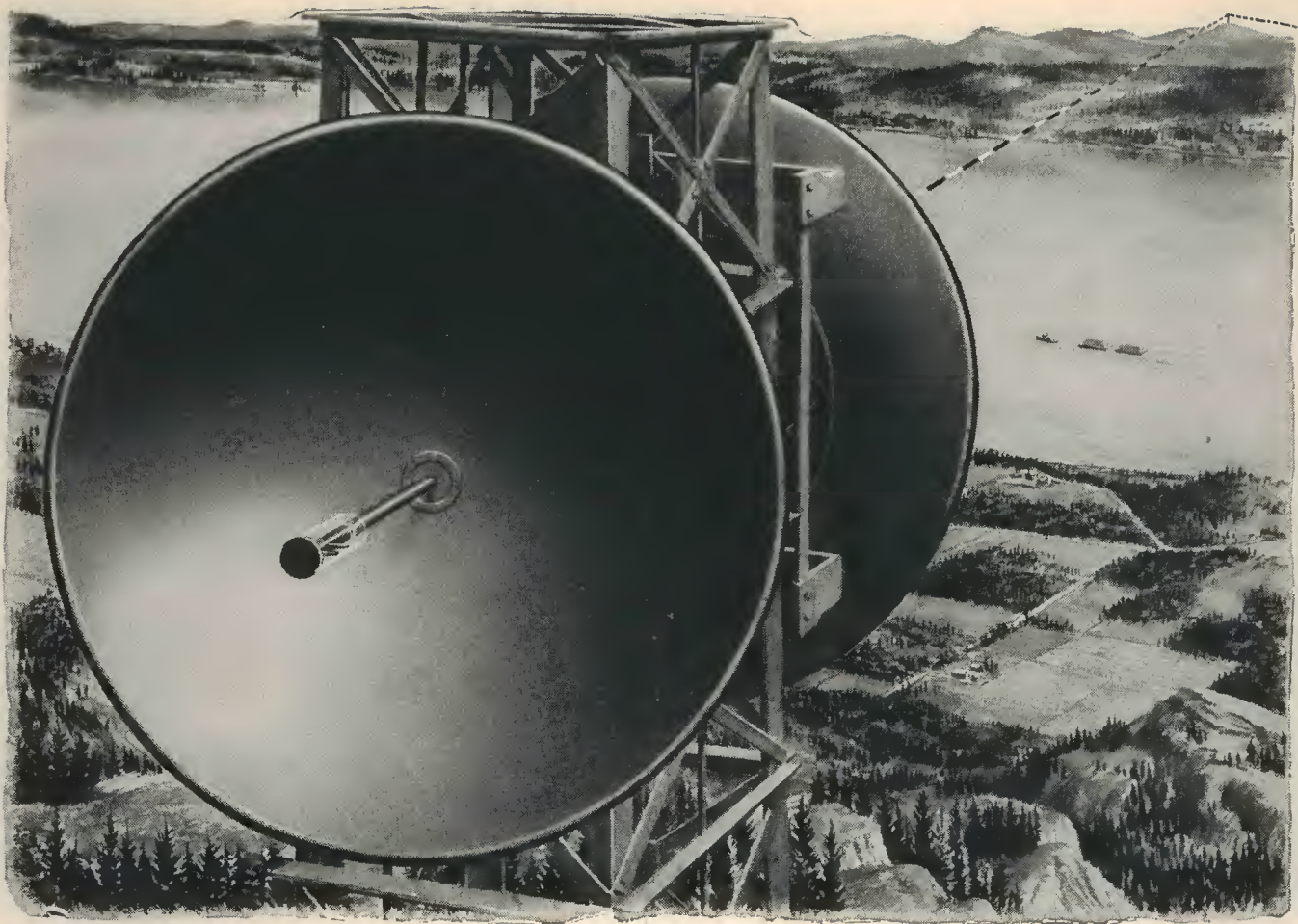
The duties of members comprise any service from nursing the sick to carrying forth the dead. For centuries litters were carried through the streets of Florence on the shoulders of the brethren. Now, however, the society is equipped with many modern ambulances, whose siren horns, heard in the distance, stop all traffic and pedestrians stand with hats removed as they speed on their errands of mercy.

BRIEFS. Announcement was made of the engagement of MISS MARY PAUL NOYES of New York and Huntington, L. I. to SELDEN CHAPIN, Vice Consul at Hankow, China.

► A photograph taken by ED NORTON shows MRS. NORTON standing in the rubble of what was once the Inn of the Good Samaritan, Jerusalem. The Inn was destroyed during the Turkish retreat in 1917.

► While Vice Consul LEWIS CLARK was enroute to Peking his steamer was completely destroyed by fire at Djibouti.

IN THE NEWS: Consul General C. E. GAUSS, Diplomatic
(Continued on page 56)

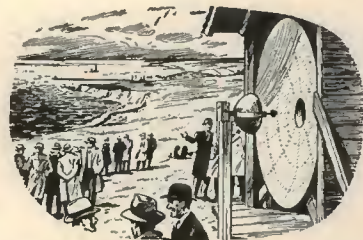


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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 54)

Secretary JEFFERSON PATTERSON, Consul DAYLE C. McDONOUGH, Consul General HORACE LEE WASHINGTON, Diplomatic Secretary MYRON A. HOFER, Consul ROBERT F. FERNALD and MR. SPENCER PHENIX, assistant to ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROBERT E. OLDS.

SERVICE CHANGES, DIPLOMATIC BRANCH: ORME WILSON, Department to Buenos Aires; RICHARD B. SOUTHGATE, Habana, resigned; THEODORE MARRINER, Department to Bern; and STUART E. GRUMMON from Mexico City to The Hague.

CONSULAR BRANCH: HAROLD D. FINLEY from Naples to Patras; HENRY H. MORGAN, Consul General at Buenos Aires, retired; Consul CHRISTIAN T. STEGER to Corinto; CHARLES J. PISAR, Calcutta to Rangoon and VICE CONSUL WARREN C. STEWART to Halifax.



A son, PETER RUDSTON, born at Geneva on August 21, 1926 to CONSUL and MRS. ROBERT DUDLEY LONGYEAR.

A daughter, ANN NORTON, was born to CONSUL and MRS. CHARLES C. BROY at Washington, D. C. on August 19, 1926.

THREE TELEGRAMS. Two old friends of mine met in Cape Town recently. One, LEO J. KEENA, told the other, WALTON C. FERRIS, the story of the THREE TELEGRAMS. The latter thoughtfully suggested that it be sent to me. In his transmitting letter my old colleague wrote: ". . . the story follows but before I get to it I want to remind you—if you need reminding—that within a year or so your column will have caught up with the 25th anniversary of the period when your then small daughter (MARY, now mother of three) had whooping cough in Habana where she and MRS. STEWART had a thin time while you went galloping about the island cracking your inspectorial whip with sadistic glee."

"There are three stories anent official telegrams which I have liked well enough to remember. The first goes back to the very old days of the chatty Red Code. Our Consul at Monterrey, following the death of his wife, got on a bender in the course of which he telegraphed the Department: 'Our darling has left us.' To which the DPT replied 'What code are you using?'

"The second was when JOSEPH COTTEN was Under Secretary. The Chargé in Paris was troubled by an incident which he thought might be very embarrassing. COTTON didn't agree with him and said to his secretary: 'Tell him to laugh it off.' A few minutes later he was advised that the Departmental codes did not contain the word 'laugh.'

"In the third the Consul General made his own code and it worked. It happened during the occupation of northern France when the Vichy Government was getting very jumpy about Madagascar—under German prodding. At the time JAMES CARTER was Consul General at Tananarive and JOHN CORRIGAN Consul at Durban. A scrubby little American ship which could do about seven knots, was completing the taking on of a cargo of graphite and mica at Tamatave—a cargo of inestimable value to the war effort.

"The Department, at the request of Navy, telegraphed CARTER to order the ship to sail at once for South Africa. CARTER knew that if the French authorities could read his telegram to the ship's captain—given the present temper of the authorities—the ship would be boarded and detained, so he telegraphed the captain 'Scram Corrigan.' The little ship sailed and got away although fired on when leaving port."

FSO RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Whedbee, Robert E.
Clifford, Robert L.
Newton, James D.
Harris, Raymond J.

Klein, Randall T., Jr.
Malige, Marcel E.
Poe, B. Frank
Pracht, Raymond W.

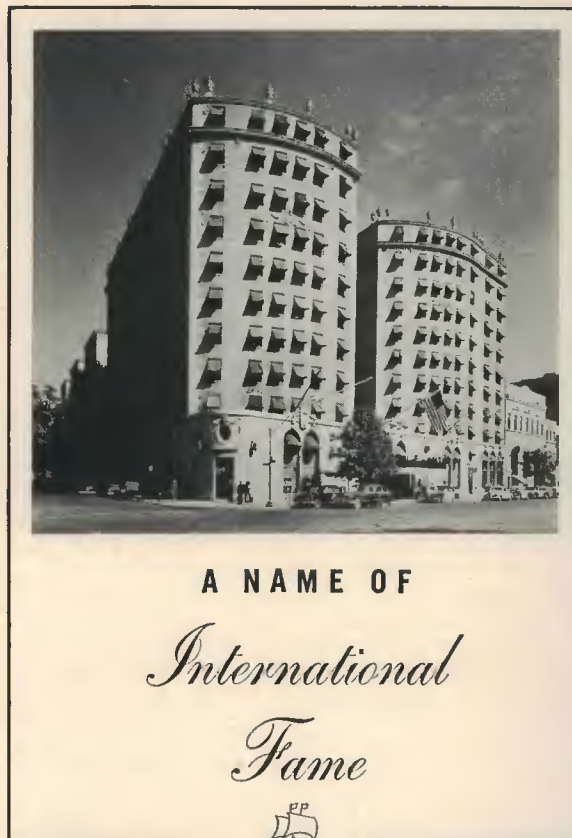
LATEST ASSIGNMENTS OF OUR READERS

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Allen, William G.	Dept.	Leopoldville	Eco. Off.
Arellano, Mary S.	Mexico, D. F.	Vienna	Accountant
Ashford, Howard J.	Dept.	Princeton, N. J.	FSS
Bache, G. Michael	Dept.	Pusan	FSO
Bailey, Robert G.	Geneva	Dept.	FSO
Bevilacqua, Charles K.	Dept.	Leopoldville	Eco. Off.
Bishop, Max Waldo	Dept.	Dahran	Prin. Off.
Blattner, Charles H.	Taipei	Dept.	Intern
Boyle, Fay	Mexico, D. F.	Dept.	FSS
Bracken, Katherine W.	Isfahan	Dept.	FSO
Broderick, Maurice J.	Dept.	Santiago	Pol. Off.
Brown, Robert L.	Dept.	Kobe	Eco. Off.
Carroll, Thomas P.	Rome	London	Asst. Adm. Off.
Chase, Wilbur P.	Hamburg	Port Said	Con. Off.
Clark, Lewis	Trlpoli	Dept.	Career Min.
Clark, Robert A., Jr.	Dept.	Paris	Reg. Sup. Courier Sec.
Creel, Robert C.	New Delhi	Berlin	Pol. Off.
Crowley, Edwin D.	Lagos	Stockholm	Pol. Off.
Donovan, Eileen R.	Dept.	Manila	Eco. Off.
Dougherty, Warren C.	Rome	Brussels	Budg. & Fisc. Off.
Elbrick, Burke	Havana	London	Counselor
Freers, Edward L.	Moscow	Rome	Pol. Off.
Frisco, Mary	Lima	Mexico City	Cult. Aff. Asst.
Galbraith, Francis J.	Djakarta	Dept.	FSS
Gilmore, Eugene A.	Tehran	Dept.	FSO
Gonzalez, Raymond E.	Dept.	Santiago de Cuba	Con. Off.
Hart, Parker	Dahran	Dept.	FSO
Harvey, Constance R.	Athens	Bonn	Pol. Off.
Heltberg, Arnlioth	Belgrade	Cherbourg	Prin. Off.
Hoffmann, Walter W.	Barranquilla	Bradford	Prin. Off.
Howison, John M.	Ankara	Dept.	FSO
Hughes, Morris N.	Bern	Reykjavik	Pol. Off.
Jackson, Franklin E.	Antwerp	Moscow	FSS
Jones, Howard P.	Berlin	Taipei	Exec. Off.
Joseph, Frederick	Dept.	Djakarta	FSS
Knauer, Betty J.	Seville	Cuidad Trujillo	FSS
Krason, William S.	Dept.	Vienna	Eco. Aff.
Lampson, Edward T.	Ankara	Dusseldorf	Pol. Econ. Off.
Lanford, Homer Weathers	Dept.	Paris	Eco. Off.
Lobenstine, James C.	Dept.	Beirut	Eco. Off.
McCarty, Glenn R., Jr.	Lyon	Bilbao	Pol. Off.
McKenna, Vincent T.	HICOG	Port-au-Prince	Eco. Off.
Martin, T. R.	Buenos Aires	Dept.	FSR
Mokma, Gerald A.	Budapest	Monterrey	Prin. Off.
Moreland, Wm. D., Jr.	Dakar	Dept.	FSO
Morrison, John B.	San Pedro Sula	Seville	Con. Off.
Newell, Hugo V.	Saigon	Athens	Budg. & Fisc. Off.
Nicholl, Helen R.	Dept.	Marseilles	Eco. Off.
O'Connor, James F.	Maracaibo	Dept.	FSO
Ordway, John	Isfahan	Army War College	FSO
O'Sullivan, James L.	Dept.	Rome	FSO
Page, Edward, Jr.	Berlin	Dept.	Pol. Off.
Parsons, Marselis C., Jr.	HICOG	Johannesburg	Prin. Off.
Pratt, James W.	Moscow	Regensburg	FSO
Rivera, Rodolfo O.	Montevideo	Barcelona	P.A.O.
Rood, Leslie L.	Tehran	Valetta	Prin. Off.
Sanders, Terry B., Jr.	Barcelona	U. of Mich.	FSO
Sherwood, Robert K.	Dept.	Havana	Visa Officer
Sims, Harold	Dept.	Salisbury	Prin. Off.
Singer, Dudley G.	Bogota	Tokyo	Eco. Off.
Smith, Paul A.	Dept.	Bucharest	Eco. Off.
Smth, Richard G.	Paris	Curacao	Pol. Off.
Steinmetz, Jay F.	Ottawa	Tehran	Con. Off.
Te Paske, Adolphos H.	Stuttgart	Mexico, D. F.	Budg. & Fisc. Disb. Off.
Walker, William W.	Montevideo	Kingston	Pol. Off.
Warner, Leland W., Jr.	Athens	The Hague	Disb. Off.
Weininger, Arthur D.	Dept.	Mexico, D. F.	Eco. Off.
White, Ivan B.	Dept.	Madrid	Eco. Off.
White, Rollie H.	Cairo	Dept.	FSS
Widney, George M.	Dept.	Bangkok	Eco. Off.
Yelton, Elmer E.	Tangier	Luanda	Prin. Off.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS CHANGES

NAME	INFORMATION
Aandahl, Elliot C.	Transfer to Pusan; Taipei cancelled
Behr, Frederic H.	Post is Dusseldorf rather than Frankfurt
Brown, Stephen C.	Post is Berlin rather than Frankfurt
Bruce, Robert R.	Post is Munich rather than Frankfurt
Hulick, Charles E.	To show post as Eastern Element Berlin

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Annual Meeting of the American Foreign Service Association

HELD ON SEPTEMBER 20, 1951

Pursuant to Section IX of the Articles of Association, a General Meeting of the Active Members of the American Foreign Service Association was held at the Department on September 20, 1951. Since neither the President nor the Vice President of the Association was present, Hervé J. L'Heureux, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided. A quorum was present, as required.

The minutes of the General Meeting held on May 26, 1950, the annual reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and of the Chairmen of the Executive Committee, the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL, the Education Committee and the Entertainment Committee were approved.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported assets of the Association as of June 30, 1951 were \$69,422. Of this total \$32,108 are allocated to the Scholarship Fund. Revenues of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, totaled \$48,209 and disbursements totaled \$42,236, leaving

a surplus of \$5,973. Membership in the Association now stands at approximately 1,950 Active Members and 450 Associate Members. About 600 additional persons are subscribers to the JOURNAL. Thirty-four hundred (3400) JOURNALS are printed monthly, an increase of approximately ten per cent over the previous year.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee reported that the Committee had recommended that the name of Douglas Mackiernan be placed upon the Memorial Plaque, in the old Department of State Building, with the following inscription: "Douglas Mackiernan—Killed by Gunfire, Tibet, April 29, 1950." This recommendation was unanimously approved by the General Meeting. The Chairman also reported that the Association had assisted Howard Fyfe in the collection of accounts that were in arrears, and that he had been given credit, against the \$2500 advanced to him by the Association, for bank charges amounting to \$145.19 and for certain unpaid accounts, amounting to \$456.25, which it has not been able to collect because the whereabouts of the debtors is unknown.

Another important item, reported by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, is the purchase of a house, 1908 G Street, N. W., by the American Foreign Service Protective Association, where the offices of the Association, the Protective Association and the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL will be located. Excellent lounge facilities will be available for all the members of both Associations. It was understood, before the purchase, that the Foreign Service Association would rent quarters from the American Foreign Service Protective Association, unless the former agreed to purchase part or all of the property after approval at a General Meeting of the Active Members of the Association. Since the proposed BY-LAWS, which were subsequently approved, provided the necessary authority for the Board of Directors of the Association to purchase real estate, the General Meeting was not called upon to authorize, specifically, the purchase of this property; but the Chairman of the General Meeting inquired whether any Active Member present had any objection to such a course. There was no objection raised. The question of purchasing part or all of the property at 1908 G Street was left to the discretion of the Board of Directors, after consultation with the Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Protective Association.

The Chairman of the Editorial Board reported that strenuous efforts have been made to attract new advertisers to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, which have resulted in a net increase in advertising income of approximately \$6500, or approximately 25%. New advertising rates, which will become completely effective in January 1952, are expected to add another \$7,000 in advertising revenue.

The Chairman of the Education Committee reported that his committee had considered 26 applications for Foreign Service Scholarships, and the successful applicants had been notified. The 1951 allocation of ten sets of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, made available annually for a five-year period through the generosity of the Honorable William Benton for distribution to schools abroad where children of American Foreign Service officers and employees are receiving instruction, has been decided upon by the Committee, and shipment is now being effected.

The Chairman of the Entertainment Committee reported upon the social events of the past year, including the monthly luncheons in Washington which continue to be very popular. Normally, more than 100 members attend these luncheons.

The final item on the agenda was the adoption of the BY-LAWS of the American Foreign Service Association and the Certificate of Incorporation thereof.

Briefly, the new BY-LAWS provide that the property and affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Board of Directors of 5 members, in lieu of the present Executive Committee. The Board of Directors shall be elected by an Electoral College, which will likewise elect a President and a Vice President, as in the past. The requirement for at least one annual General Meeting of the Active Members of the Association in Washington has been retained. Although the annual dues have not been changed, the BY-LAWS provide that the Board of Directors may increase the dues, if necessary, to meet the expenses of the Association, without the approval of a General Meeting. However, the BY-LAWS do provide a ceiling of \$12.00 per year for Active Members and \$10.00 per year for Associate Members. Three new Committees are provided for in the BY-LAWS: Committee on the Revolving Fund, Committee on Foreign Service Club and Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel. There is no change in membership requirements. The Board of Directors has been given more discretion than had been enjoyed by the Executive Committee in the matter of making disbursements in the general interest of the Association, in making investments of surplus funds and in purchasing real estate for the quarters of the Association.

The purpose of the Revolving Fund is to provide money to be made available to the United States Despatch Agencies or to any unit in the Department of State in connection with private purchases by and shipments of goods to individuals or commissaries at Foreign Service establishments abroad. The members will be fully apprised of this project at an early date. The Committee on Foreign Service Club will manage the lounge facilities at the Association quarters.

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The Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel will seek ways and means of advancing the interests of persons retired from the Foreign Service.

The Chairman of the General Meeting explained the desirability of having the Association incorporated to avoid individual liability by members of the Association or by members of the Board of Directors. He explained that the proposed BY-LAWS had the approval of the Executive Committee.

After a motion made by John F. Simmons, which was seconded by Horace H. Smith, the General Meeting unanimously approved the new BY-LAWS and the Certificate of Incorporation. Copies of these have been distributed to all the Active Members in Washington. Additional copies are available at the office of the Association for any members who may care to call or write for one.

The September 20, 1951 General Meeting was marked by a spirit of friendliness, cooperation and unanimity. The meeting was called at 5:10 p.m. and adjourned at 5:48 p.m.

BIRTHS

BIEBERS. A daughter, Carol Lilanne, was born on August 6, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Carl Biebers, Jr., in Rhinebeck, New York. Mr. Biebers is currently on duty in the Department.

BRANDIN. A son, Christopher Lockton, was born on August 16th, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Robert Mead Brandin, in Teaneck, N. J. Mr. Brandin is currently serving as Second Secretary at Paris, France.

BROWN. A daughter, Margaret Alison, was born on September 11, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. J. Cudd Brown in Washington where Mr. Brown is now assigned.

BYINGTON. A son, James Gregory, Jr., was born on August 3, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. James G. Byington in Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Byington is assigned as Executive Officer.

CRANDALL. A daughter, Linda, was born on July 1, 1951, to FSR and Mrs. Gilbert A. Crandall, in La Paz, Bolivia, where Mr. Crandall is serving as Public Affairs Officer.

DODSON. A son, Stephen Rod, was born on July 1, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Joseph C. Dodson in Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Dodson is assigned as Assistant Agricultural Attache.

DUNNIGAN. A son, John Raymond, was born on August 18th, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Thomas John Dunnigan, in London, England, where Mr. Dunnigan is stationed as Second Secretary and Vice Consul.

ESTES. A son, Stuart Coombs, was born on September 12, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Thomas Stuart Estes, in Tacoma Park, Maryland. Mr. Estes is on duty in the department.

FAVELL. A daughter, Judith, was born on August 19, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Thomas R. Favell, in Madrid, Spain, where Mr. Favell is assigned as Second Secretary.

FINN. A daughter, Mildred Vaughan, was born on July 23, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Richard B. Finn in Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Finn is assigned as Second Secretary.

LEBRETON. A son, David III, was born on August 30, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. David LeBreton, Jr., in New York City. Mr. LeBreton is assigned to the American Consulate General at Tunis as Consul.

MURFIN. A daughter, Julie Ann, was born on August 28, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Thomas H. Murfin in Yokohama, Japan, where Mr. Murfin is assigned as Vice Consul.

PITTMAN. A son, Pascal, was born on September 1, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Earle Pittman, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Mr. Pittman is currently serving.

PRICE. A son, Andrew Hoyt, was born on May 12, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. C. Hoyt Price, in Brussels, Belgium, where Mr. Price is currently serving.

SCHWARTZ. A daughter, Sandra Anne, was born on August 8, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Richard A. O. Schwartz, at Vienna, Austria, where Mr. Schwartz is assigned as Assistant Agricultural Attache.

STOKES. A daughter, Helen Katherine, was born on August 4, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. William N. Stokes in Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Stokes is assigned as Second Secretary.

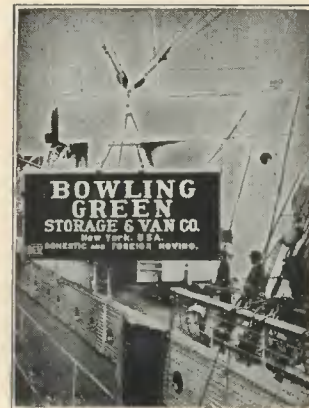
SULLIVAN. A son, John Robert, was born on June 29, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. William H. Sullivan in Tokyo, Japan, where Mr. Sullivan is assigned as Second Secretary.

WHITE. A daughter was born on August 24, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. John G. White. Mr. White is on duty at Rome.

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MEMOIRS OF MY LIFE

BY E. VON WEIZSACKER

Baron Ernst von Weizsacker was State Secretary of the German Foreign Office during the greater part of the Hitler regime. His memoirs cover his life in the German diplomatic service, which he entered following World War I, until his arrest for trial before the War Crimes Tribunal, where he was convicted as a war criminal. As an historical document the importance of the *Memoirs* lies chiefly in what they reveal of the inside story of Nazi Foreign policy during its most critical years, 1938-43.

More important than the question of Weizsacker's own personal guilt or innocence is the moral dilemma it poses: were non-Nazis, unsympathetic to the regime and desiring to see it perish, justified in holding high office in the Third Reich?

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BIRTH OF A WORLD: Bolivar in Terms of His Peoples

BY WALDO FRANK

In a long succession of graphic pictures, the author who is accepted in Latin America, as he is in the U. S. as perhaps the foremost interpreter of one America to the other, has minutely followed Bolivar's development. The task he undertakes is no less than the re-creation, in terms of the times, of the tumultuous days when South America was convulsed with the struggle for independence from Spain. To paint the picture he has used a huge canvas, Goyaesque at times, with the flashing swords of fighting men, ferocious mobs, firing squads for the failures, and with the personal richness of Bolivar's life. There is no better way to understand the Latin Americas than through a study of their greatest hero. Mr. Frank has made this clear in a biography in which scholarship, wisdom, and understanding in no way slow up the dramatic sweep of a great period in history.

Illustrations and maps 512 pages

IN MEMORIAM

HALL. Mr. Barton Hall died by drowning on September 10, 1951, at Manchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Hall, 70 years old, had been in Service from 1919 to 1930. He was Charge d'Affaires at Athens, second secretary of the Berlin Embassy, secretary of the Legation at Helsinki, and a secretary at Prague.

GERARD. Mr. James W. Gerard died at his summer home in Southampton, New York, on September 6, 1951. Mr. Gerard was Ambassador to Germany prior to United States' entry into World War I, serving with distinction on an assignment as difficult as any ever given an American diplomat.

MAYNARD. Mrs. Ella S. Maynard, wife of FSO David M. Maynard, died on September 21, 1951, in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Maynard had recently returned from Greece where her husband served as counselor of the American Embassy in Athens.

SAMAAN. Mrs. Adele Mosoba Samaan died on August 13, 1951, in Cairo, Egypt.

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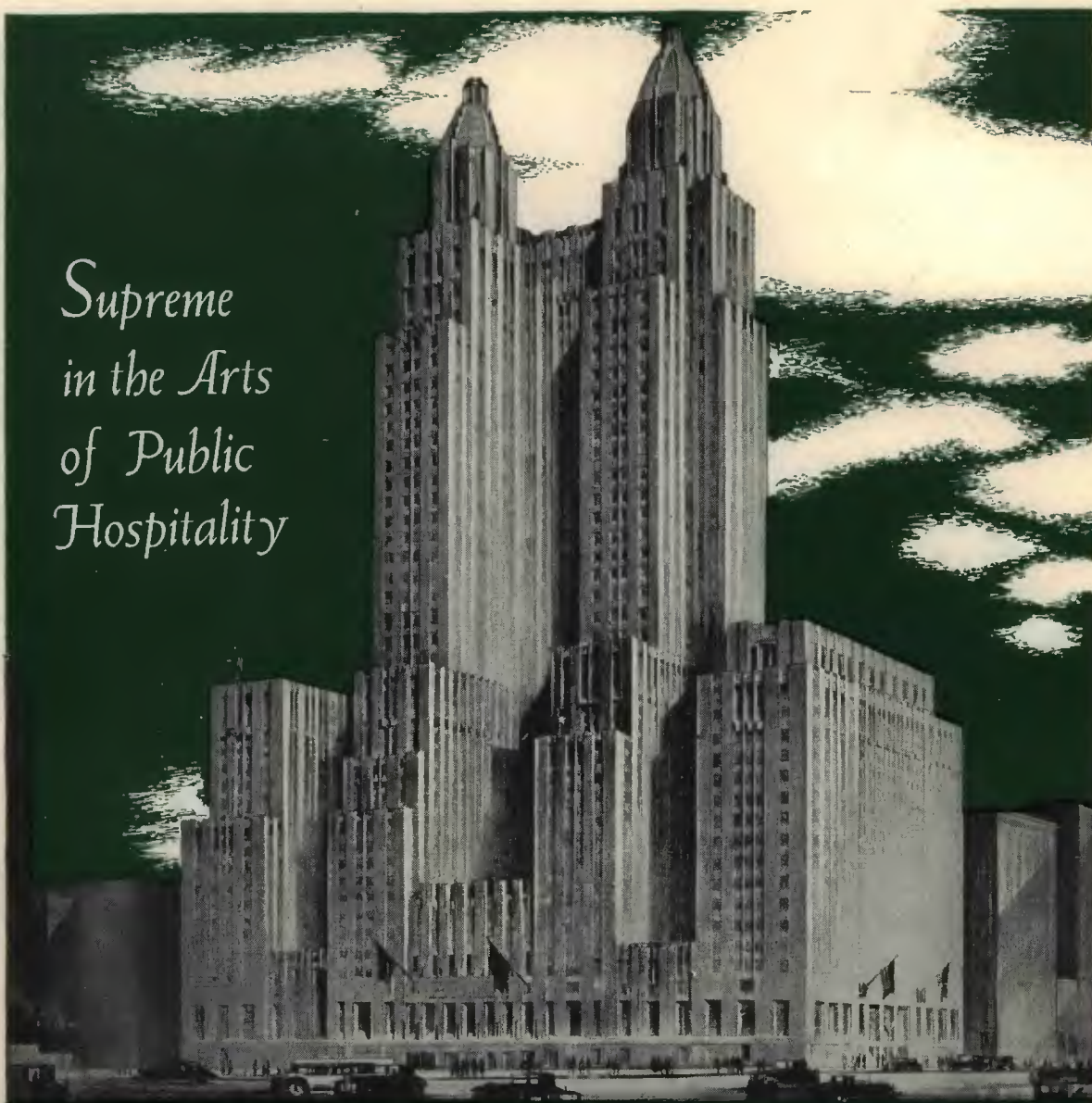
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