



*Foreign  
Service*

**JOURNAL**

DECEMBER, 1951

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## Letters to the Editors

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

### EXAMS FOR LATERAL ENTRY

November 23, 1951

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

My purpose in writing this letter is to offer encouragement to those who intend to take the oral examination for appointment as FSO's under Section 517. I took the examination for Class 4 on November 7. Since the views I express concerning the method used in conducting the exam run counter to recently published material, I hasten to add that I have not yet learned whether I was passed or failed.

Ever since learning of the amalgamation program, I had seriously debated whether or not to apply. In times like these job security is very important and the greatest security in Foreign Service today is in the FSS ranks. However, a natural conflict between taking the easy course and the desire to make the most of my career entered the picture. Regardless of the outcome, I will always have the satisfaction of having made the effort.

The considerable volume of literature I had read on amalgamation, together with the opinions proffered by fellow officers, had convinced me that the Department is altruistic as well as realistic in its desire to expand the Service by lateral entry. So it was with genuine alarm and considerable misgiving that I read of the impressions of a recent candidate for appointment.

Upon opening the examination, the chairman of my panel said substantially as follows: the Board is not interested in finding out how much you don't know. We could ask questions all morning long which you could not answer. (How true!) Remember that every question has a point, and is designed to illustrate if you are observant and interested enough in foreign affairs to learn through experience and if you have a knowledge of Americana commensurate with what is expected of the FSO. With this introduction the exam proceeded.

A large number of the questions were personal, concerning my education, experience before entering the Foreign Service, recreational pursuits, reading preferences, etc. Many of them dwelt on Brazil where I spent several years, in and out of the Service. These questions were logical and fairly easy to answer for a person who has spent some time in the country, provided he possesses a normal degree of curiosity. Since most of my Foreign Service assignments have been in the economic field, quite a few questions touched on specific jobs I had done, reports written and so on. I had worried about complicated questions such as those contained in any sample written examination. Two of this type were asked, only one of which I was able to answer. The point I wish to put across is that the Board of Examiners could have "made a monkey" of me by probing deeply into the subject. I am firmly convinced their sole interest was to find out if I had some basic knowledge of economic and commercial matters and not to discover if I could qualify to teach a college course in economics.

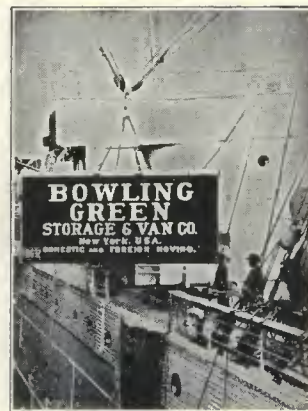
And what about the part of the examination on American history, government and geography which may seem pointless? In ten years of living abroad I have observed that most foreign peoples know much more about their own countries than most Americans know about the United States. Moreover, many of them know a good deal more about our

(Continued on page 5).

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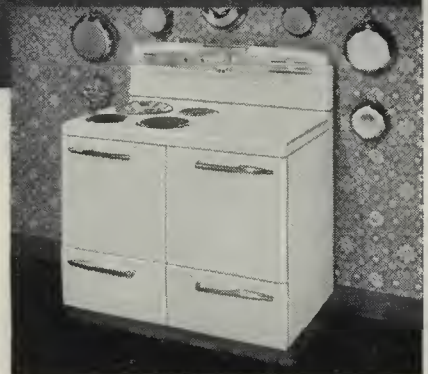
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 3)

history and government than we do. It makes sense to me that an FSO would be generally well informed about the Revolutionary War and the great patriots of that period, about the organization of our government and how it operates, about the geography of the United States and the economic livelihood of its different sections.

Aside from the examination per se, I was pleasantly surprised to find the five-member BEX very familiar indeed with my Foreign Service record. And I later learned that senior officers professionally acquainted with the candidate are asked their candid opinion of him and whether he is the sort of person whom they would wish to have in their own office.

In summary, my opinion of the oral examinations, for what it is worth, is that they are completely objective and will accomplish, along with a careful study of the candidate's personnel record, exactly what is intended: i.e., determine whether a candidate possesses in the aggregate the background and demonstrated ability such as to make him comparable to the average officers in the class to which he aspires to be appointed.

H. R. BIRD, FSS

A REPLY TO MR. COHAN

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Mr. Cohan's letter in the October issue must be interesting fare for the JOURNAL readers among the 2000-odd Reserve, Staff, Departmental, and ECA personnel who have applied for lateral entry as FSO! I would like to offer for their consideration three thoughts in partial answer to Mr. Cohan:

1. The oral examination given to candidates for lateral entry appears to be very similar (except, presumably, as modified by the fact that the candidates have taken no written examination and by the fact that a much longer record of performance is available to the panels) to that given for many years to FSO-6\* candidates, so that lateral entrants are being made to pass over the same hurdle that has been passed by the vast majority of FSO's now in active service. If we assume (and Mr. Cohan does not ask us to assume the contrary) that the FSO corps is a reasonably well-selected group, then the system of selection, of which the oral examination is the culminating step, has proven to be of considerable value over a long period of time. It is a human institution, and therefore doubtless imperfect; but to change it as radically as Mr. Cohan suggests is a step that cannot be taken lightly.

2. From what I know of personnel records, Mr. Cohan's proposed alternative selection system is bound to be less fair to the individual, as well as less productive of good FSO's, than the present system. Mr. Cohan feels that a person's "record" is more "direct" evidence of his ability to perform in the Foreign Service than "any other kind of test." But what is this record? Essentially it consists of the opinions of other people concerning the candidate. This is true even of the candidates' reports, telegrams, and so forth, because these can only be properly evaluated (except for the candidate's ability to write English) by substantive experts in the subjects covered by the reports and telegrams. Such evaluations by "end-users" do appear in a person's record: but it is these evaluations, and not the reports or telegrams, themselves, which are bound to be the major concern of any selection board.

Thus a candidate's written record, presented to the judg-

(Continued on page 7)

\* And, formerly, FSO-unclassified.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 5)

ment of any sort of selection panel, consists basically of the opinions of third persons concerning the candidate's abilities. Furthermore, these evaluations are, basically, made in terms of the candidate's present status and position and not in terms of his or her broader potentialities as an FSO.

Further still, there is the technical difficulty that the efficiency reports (which are the most comprehensive documents in the record) of Departmental, ECA, Staff, and FSR personnel are all in different forms. To judge them against one another, as Mr. Cohan suggests, is like comparing peaches, pears, plums, and persimmons. This is above all where the analogy with promotion panel procedure breaks down. It is one thing to judge amongst a group of, say, FSS-7's, and to select those promotable: it is quite a different problem to try to compare a group of FSS-7's with a group of GS-11's, on the basis of the written records available in each case.

Thus some method in addition to the scrutiny of the written record seems to me essential, if candidates for the FSO corps are to be chosen wisely and fairly. It appears to me, finally, that a properly conducted oral examination is the method of choice to arrive at the desired wise and fair decision. In short, "amen" to the JOURNAL's editorial comment on Mr. Cohan's letter.

3. Which brings us to the root of the matter: Are the orals logically planned, and fairly carried out? Mr. Cohan appears to feel that the majority of the questions asked him were irrelevant, and that an undue weight was attached to his ability to answer these irrelevancies, in arriving at the final decision in his case. The irrelevancy of the questions is, of course, a matter of opinion. Some of the questions cited by Mr. Cohan seem to me relevant, others not so; but one would have to know a good deal more of Mr. Cohan's own background to judge the relevancy of all the questions asked him.

Perhaps the only way in which the fairness of the oral examination can be judged, is to have the Board of Examiners state in some detail their idea of the rationale of the examination, and then, further, to poll a representative sample of candidates, as to whether they feel that they have been tested fairly within the stated framework of the examination. To be strictly fair, the poll should be secret, taken after the examination but before the candidate has been told the result.

Meanwhile, to those about to be examined I offer the following personal opinion, that the panel before which I, myself, appeared four years ago would seem to me to have had a logically planned line of relevant questioning, based on a rather painfully intimate knowledge of my previous record. But I am hardly in a position to pass on the fairness or correctness of the procedure followed or of the decision reached by the panel. I passed.

FSO-5

**AMALGAMATION AND THE FSO**

Santiago, Chile  
October 26, 1951

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As another FSO-5 I wish to render my endorsement to the excellent presentation of our case in the letter by FSO-5 in the September issue of the JOURNAL (which could hardly be deemed answered by the somewhat indefinite assurances in Pete Martin's reply). In addition to the statement made by FSO-5 that it would take two promotions under the new

(Continued on page 9)



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**LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 7)**

system for an FSO-5 to advance approximately as far as one promotion under the old system, I would like to add that some of us find this peculiarity of the new classification system a reminder of a similar inequity worked by a previous reclassification of the Service, when the number of classes was reduced from nine to six (I quite forget what the bureaucratic justification for that move was!). On that occasion I, and others like myself, *had to sacrifice* a few cents in salary for the somewhat dubious advantage of being classified "up" from Unclassified A to Class 6.

The point should be made and made again that if the Foreign Service is to offer an attractive career to highly qualified young aspirants, it should offer an entrance salary above the \$3,630 currently offered to new FSO's, as well as early prospects of increased remuneration. In the highly competitive labor market of the States, this salary does not compare very favorably with starting salaries in private enterprise, much less with wages in skilled trades. Moreover, the need for larger increases for the lower brackets of the service is more than justified by today's higher costs of living which place junior officer personnel with families on practically a subsistence level.

I trust that it is not already too late for serious consideration to be given to the substitution of the recommended salary classification for the totally inadequate one included in pending legislation.

MAURICE J. BRODERICK, FSO-5

**INTEGRITY**

Montreal, Canada  
November 7, 1951

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Perhaps too much stress has been laid in the JOURNAL on the quaint letters Foreign Service establishments receive from correspondents abroad and too little on heart-warming evidences of human integrity to which the public servant is becoming all too unaccustomed.

Some form of public recognition should, in my opinion, be devised for those, like the writer of the appended letter, whose conscience will not let them join the general rush to grab the most possible out of the public trough.

ALBERT E. CLATTENBURG

November 5, 1951

American Consulate General  
Montreal, P.Q.  
File No. 240.

In referring to your letter dated Oct. 16, 1951 which you have send to one a form to apply for the widow pension. For the present time I am not in need having an annuite of 624.50. I will try to live with that. I know that President Roosevelt when he voted the bill did not pass a need clause on that war with Spain and Philipine Insurrection. But since I have lost my American citizenship by voting and also my late husband. If I need assistance I can apply to Canada Gouvernement for old age pension. I am born here in 1874. I will be eligible I think. It seem to me that it will not be honest to ask a pension from U.S.A. now moneys is a great things but not all.

I appreciate your kindness in trying to help me, thank you Sir

Very truly

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(Continued on page 11)

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THE BOOK SHELF

Santiago, Chile,  
October 8, 1951.

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Some time ago I was on the point of suggesting that, since space was so limited, the JOURNAL abandon the practice of reviewing unworthy books.

I have changed my mind. Milton Barall's splendid, concise appraisal of Velma Clark's book has kept me from wasting time, money and effort in procuring a trashy volume. I am grateful to the JOURNAL for publishing the review.

RUTH E. WAGNER.

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY—1954

Washington, D. C.  
November 9, 1951.

To the Editors,  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

When I heard Eric Sevareid over the radio October 19th, I thought his fantasy regarding a Congressional investigation in 1954 over the loss of the Middle East was both amusing and thought-provoking. I quote the manuscript below as of interest to your readers:

There's nothing in our contract which says we can't discuss dreams; so we'd like to outline the dream we had last night after studying the dispatches from Iran and Egypt and the Senate testimony on Ambassador Philip Jessup. The scene of our dream was another Senate committee, time, 1954. It was investigating Washington's sell-out of nationalist Egypt and nationalist Iran. Back in '52 all British and American influence had been driven from both these countries; the Egyptian army had collapsed through bribery and corruption. The Red Fez party, secretly armed by Russia, had taken over the Suez Canal. In Iran, the stoppage of oil revenues broke up the Shah's unpaid army, and tribal chieftains, armed by Russia, took over the country while the Shah fled to Bahrein Island, protected by the Standard Oil Company.

The subcommittee, in our dream, was composed of Senators McDonald, MacReynolds and MacDuffie, and their first witness was former Ambassador Henry Grady. He produced documents which showed that he had urged Mossadegh not to throw the British out of Iran, but the committee's relentless counsel, McHalley, forced Grady to admit that he had so urged Mossadegh only at informal luncheons. It was charged though not proved that Grady had worn striped trousers at one of these luncheons. In any case, Grady confessed he had never asked for a division of Marines; he argued that he had asked for a big economic aid program to Iran long before the crisis, but MacReynolds quoted from an editorial in *Life* to prove that this was chuckle-headed do-goodism.

Next, the television cameras and the questions were turned on Mr. Averell Harriman, whom the President had sent to Iran to try to bring the two sides to agreement. McHalley's brilliant probing made it quite clear, as the Scripps Howard papers put it, that Harriman's attempt to get a coalition British-Persian management of the oil company would have led to an even quicker loss of the oil because everybody knows you cannot trust fanatics in any coalition. But the thing that finished Harriman was documentary proof that he had agreed with the British labor

(Continued on page 58)

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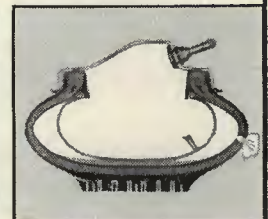
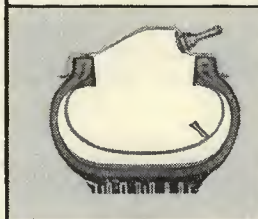
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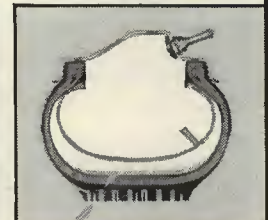
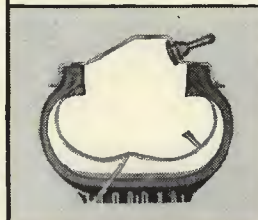
Firestone is cooperating with the Government in conserving critical materials so production of the Firestone Supreme is now limited. But when the present national emergency ends, production will be stepped up on the world's first and **ONLY** blowout-safe, puncture-sealing, tubeless tire, the Firestone Supreme, the ultimate in tire safety, strength, economy and mileage.

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**Here's How the New Firestone Supreme Eliminates the Dangers of Blowouts and Punctures**



Cross-section at left shows inner diaphragm with safety valve. Diagram at right shows how safety valve closes if tire blows out, retaining a large volume of air.



Cross-section at left shows how diaphragm is deflected when nail punctures tire. Diagram at right shows how soft rubber inner layer seals hole without loss of air.

# Twenty-Five Years Ago

JAMES B. STEWART

**CHRISTMAS GIFT:** A stocking for every person in the Department was promised by Colonel Ayers, Chief Clerk. At Cobh, Consul Ferris wanted *his* stocking filled with coal. That combustible was in short supply in Ireland and if the Department didn't send some very soon the Consul would be obliged to close the Consulate.

**BRIEFS:** Colonel William J. Donovan, assistant to the Attorney General, addressed members of the Foreign Service Association.

► A tropical hurricane devastated the Isle of Pines and Vice Consul Sheridan Talbott was praised by Ambassador Crowder, Habana, for his relief work.

► Consul Richard F. Boyce took the officer's training course at Plattsburg, New York.

**GROUP PICTURES:** The staff at Kobe shows Consuls Dickover, Thomas and Salisbury and that of the staff at Sherbrooke includes Consul Hosmer and Vice Consul Linthicum.

P-SSST! That magic sound, the national call of Cuba, will stop the street car at your corner, bring a waiter running with your "Presidente," or "cafe con leche." It attracts attention of your friend a half block away; a *fotingo* going at more than lawful speed heeds its sibilant message; or a Chinaman with several family washes on his head gyrates slowly to see if he is wanted. (Harriet M. Cowling, Habana)

**SERVICE CHANGES**—Diplomatic Branch: Waldemar J. Gallman, San Jose to Quito; Herschel V. Johnson, Department to Tegucigalpa; James O. Denby, Athens to Managua; George R. Merrell, Port au Prince to Paris.

► Consular Branch: Angus I. Ward, Mukden to Tientsin; William H. Gale, Amsterdam to Budapest; Paul W. Meyer, Peking to Chungking and William J. Yerby, La Rochelle to Oporto.

**SICK LIST:** Consul William I. Jackson at Naval Hospital, Washington.

**SHORTY'S SPANISH.** Vice Consul McGurk knew Shorty in Chili. He was a temperamental cuss but did know how to run a steam shovel. One day a peon scrambled into the cut where Shorty was digging and he had to stop his shovel. That made him as mad as a hornet and he yelled: "What in hell are you doing down there *abajo*? Come up out of there *ariba*. I wish that I had never learned your — liugo and you would have been a dead duck."

**PS** Ed Norton wrote to me from his home in Malaga that this column reminded him of Bill Dawson's wedding, 25 years ago, and that he wrote to Agnes and Bill.



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## EARLY BIRDS

Man's attempts to fly go back into the remote past and the story of Icarus, a myth of ancient Greece, is probably founded on some early failure to imitate the birds.

All through the centuries, many people thought and wrote about flying, however, it was only in 1783 that the first practical balloons finally appeared. Flying history dates from 1784 when Pilâtre de Rozier and the Marquis d' Arlandes took to the air with a Montgolfier balloon, traveled 5 miles in 20 minutes and attained an altitude of 3000 feet.

The first aero engine with gasoline as fuel was used by David Schwarz in 1897 and the first heavier-than-air planes rode the skies shortly after the turn of the century.

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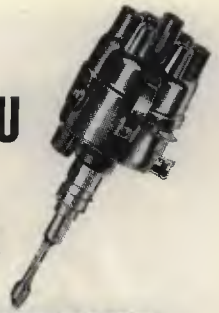
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COVER PICTURE: "The small Cowper Madonna" on the cover of this month's JOURNAL was painted in Florence about 1505 when the artist, Raphael, was not yet twenty-five. It takes its name from Lord Cowper, who bought the picture in the 1780's. It is part of the Widener collection at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

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# POINT FOUR

## *A New Name For An Old Job*

BY FRANK E. PINDER

"As Frank Pinder went about his work in Liberia, there was none of the fanfare usually associated with a visiting diplomat. Liberia had no beasts of burden. Human headloading is the method of carrying supplies. Pinder did not then, and never has, ridden in a hammock slung between four bearers. Instead, a sturdy man of medium height, he walked along a narrow trail worn through the jungle by generations of native citizens.

"As he walked . . . he puffed away at his pipe, observing the soil, the plants, the trees. He was intensely interested in every aspect of this countryside which he would do a great deal to change. . . . Wartime shortages made it impossible to get any of the supplies he needed for a trek through a tropical country. He did not wait for supplies. He lived on the land as he went along, and he lived with the people, learning to fit himself into the customs of the country. . . . Pinder never went out on an expedition without seeds. He was both an itinerant preacher of agriculture and a Johnny Appleseed of Liberia.

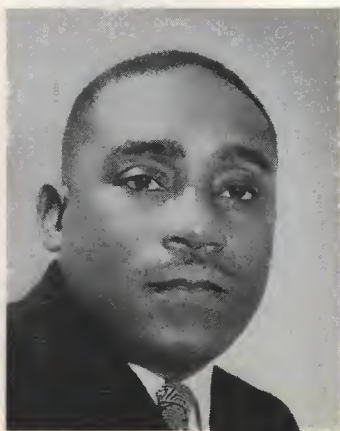
*from "Point Four Pioneers" published by the Department of State.*

I suppose that I have been working at "Point Four" all my life—helping underdeveloped peoples to help themselves. It began back in Florida, my native state, when I worked my way through college as assistant to the State Farm Agent and began organizing small farm cooperatives. That was in 1929. Four years later I was out in the field on my own as County Farm Agent in Alachua County, working through group organizations and individual farms—specializing in food and feed crops, cash crops and livestock.

Later I came to Washington and did the same type of self-help planning and organization, on a national scale, for the Farm Security Administration. When the invitation came in 1944 to join the Foreign Economic Administration's new mission to Liberia, I regarded it as an opportunity to apply the techniques and point of view which had worked out successfully with low-income farmers in this country to the problems of the people in the Liberian bush.

### *The Job in Liberia*

The first job that faced our mission in Liberia was that of surveying the natural resources of the country as a basis for helping to develop a supply of raw materials needed in the prosecution of World War II and submitting our findings, with recommendations, to the Governments of Liberia and of the United States. Second, we looked for immediately



A member of the Foreign Service since 1946, Frank E. Pinder is a Class 2 Staff Officer. He has recently returned from an assignment as head agricultural production specialist at Monrovia and is now at Cornell University for advanced training.

available strategic materials, such as rubber, fats and oils.

But without losing sight for a moment of the need for securing and developing supplies needed for the conduct of the war, we extended our efforts far beyond this point. Local conditions showed us the need for an immediate increase in the production of basic food crops such as rice, cassava, sweet potatoes, plantains, yams, bananas, spices, poultry and livestock.

Liberia's farmers usually moved on to a new clearing each year, letting the cultivated land revert to the bush, wasteful of both land and labor. Rice and cassava were the diet mainstays. During the dry season short rations were a matter of course. There was never quite enough carry over from a season's crop to last comfortably through until the next harvest. Pigeon-sized chickens were scrawny and laid miniature eggs.

### *The Lift*

The solution was twofold. It would take technical guidance plus some capital outlay. In line with this program, in 1945 the Foreign Economic Administration arranged a loan of \$10,000 from the U. S. Commercial Company to help purchase initial supplies of seed, small farm tools, fertilizers and insecticides. These supplies were sold at a percentage mark-up over cost. It was highly encouraging, but in no way surprising to those of us familiar with the latent capacities of most people of limited opportunity, to see the USCC loan, plus 3 percent interest charges, repaid in two years. That loan did *not* represent paternalism, which not only is not wanted but is often deeply resented. It represented successful, productive cooperation.

This same roots-in-the-earth program is now being carried forward by the Liberian Department of Agriculture and Commerce. This department, in itself, is a demonstration of the intense interest in self-development shown by the Liberian people. When our agricultural mission began its work in 1944, we found ourselves dealing with a government unit of bureau status. It had an annual budget of \$6,000, including the salaries of the bureau head and five aides. Today, seven years later, we deal with an independent department of cabinet status backed by an allotment of \$175,000, with

a supplemental budget of \$200,000 for Point Four development, and a corps of more than 125 aides!

Sixty trained Liberians have now been sent out to the main farming areas to teach the use of improved seed and of farm equipment as well as to demonstrate new farming methods. I worked with one US assistant and a rotating staff of about ten Liberian technical trainees. After training they are placed with the Liberian Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

### Cash Crops

The present Point Four emphasis is on cash crops to help raise living standards and increase the purchasing power of the Liberian people as a whole. Rubber is the principal cash export crop—30 thousand tons annually, absorbed principally by the United States.\* A major part of this crop is grown by the 80-thousand-acre Firestone plantation. Another portion, of approximately 17 thousand acres, is produced by individual farmers.

Realizing the disastrous results of the one-crop system in any country, soon after our arrival we undertook to encour-



Point 4 Agricultural Adviser Frank E. Pinder and Elder Momo of Dimeh, Liberia Hinterland, inspecting one year old cocoa near the Dimeh Village.

age the Liberian Government to diversify the one-crop rubber economy of the Man-in-the-Bush. We placed special emphasis on the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, improved Nigerian oil palms and the Gros Michel bananas.

From 1947 through the 1950 crop year, acreage in these crops included 22,500 acres of cocoa, 8,500 acres of improved Nigerian oil palms, and 3,000 acres of coffee. This production was distributed throughout the five coastal counties of Monserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Cape Mount and Maryland, and the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces.

In the latter part of 1950, a group of farmers was encouraged to make three trial shipments of Gros Michel bananas to the New Orleans market, via the Delta Steamship Company. These bananas arrived in good shape, according to Delta's commercial agent at New Orleans. They were fat and compared favorably with the best Central American type, and were sold on the New Orleans, Shreveport and Dallas markets.

Small farmers—the Men-in-the-Bush—are producing these

crops with their "Two Cent" program, their "Pennies of Progress," which have been buying for them disease-free seeds and have come out of their own pockets. They have looked to the United States only for technical guidance.

I just wish that more of my fellow-workers in the Foreign Service could drive with me over the main highway of Liberia's Central Province, and observe the changes made by the foods program. On every side they would see diversified farming and evidence of increased net worth and improved living standards among the producing families. A great variety of garden produce such as cabbages, tomatoes, sweet peppers, eggplant, squash, string and lima beans and pumpkins being grown by individual farmers, farmers who once accepted a "hungry season" as one of the facts of life.

Farm families are using larger quantities of these foods for themselves, and their improved diet is showing up in their better physical condition. They are raising enough to sell a sizeable surplus for cash to the Harbel and Monrovia markets realizing, for the first time, an appreciable cash income.

Not only has cash income gone up—in one village, for instance from an average of five dollars per family in 1944 to about \$25 in 1950; in another from \$50 a year to \$300\*—but costs have plummeted. Cabbage, which was once about a penny of leaf and is now a few cents a pound, is typical.

On the livestock side of the foods program, the Liberian Government has imported from the United States for improvement purposes Brahma cattle, including bulls and heifers, Hampshire and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and several thousand New Hampshire Red, Barred Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn day-old chickens, flown over for basic stock. Off-spring of this basic stock are now being distributed to farmers throughout Liberia, at a nominal fee, and it is no longer strange to go into any section of the country and see specimens of the better breeds of American livestock, including chickens, in the native villages.

The agricultural mission's initial survey showed that some simple machinery was needed to increase the production and quality of cash and export crops. To this end we introduced a number of palm oil mills and rice mills which are used on a community basis to reduce the man-hours used for production and release labor for other essential jobs. This first step above present farming methods eventually will be introduced on a large scale throughout the heavy producing areas.

### The Approach to the People

I know of only one workable approach to obtain the confidence and cooperation of any people, and that is to recognize them as Good Neighbors—not patronize them as Poor Relations. We must make our approaches with our hearts and minds right. And only those who can see Good Neighbors in native populations with definite, proud cultures of their own, should undertake to work among them.

Learning—and respecting—the customs of the people, working closely with existing organizations, both tribal and governmental, avoiding attempts to superimpose ideas, using the best ideas of the native people associated in the program in combination with the best of ours, these are the means that I have used to gain confidence and establish a mutual respect that is honest and sincere.

When I reached a village I would go first to the palaver house (also the guest house) and present myself to the chief. At sundown he would call the village elders to meet me. Through a long evening of talk it was not hard to turn the

\*Annual trade between Liberia and the U. S. has swelled from \$2,000,000 in 1943 to \$21,500,000 in 1950.

\*U.S. farm families average income in the same period has gone from \$4,033 to \$6,085 annually.

conversation to cultivation and crops, seasons and seeds.

It was after such an evening that the elders of one village were finally persuaded to try clearing an inland swamp for a dry season rice crop. We brought them the steel tools they would need and worked side by side with them in the clearing and planting. When time came for the harvest I saw to it that the chiefs and elders of the villages nearby came to see for themselves. The hungry men needed no further arguments. Next dry season other "hungry farms" appeared in the swamps.

#### *The Missionaries Were There Ahead of Us*

Another and highly important point to remember in working with our neighbors in underdeveloped areas is that the missionaries were there ahead of us. Sometimes there seems to be a tendency to criticize them—to say that they "think that they have a vested interest" in the people, and what-not. But the point is that they *have* an interest, and I believe a very sincere one in the people. They really have proof of that. Certainly they should be considered in our approach, and certainly we have much to learn from them. They deserve our respect and we need their cooperation.

In Liberia we have had the active cooperation of Cuttington College, a Protestant Episcopal Mission at Suakoko, of the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Kakata, of the Methodist Missions at Gbarnga and Ganta, all in the Liberian hinterland, and at Suehn Baptist Mission, at Suehn. They were of great help to us in extending the program through the families within their radius of influence. They helped to accelerate the spread of our program and to give it stability, by lending themselves as demonstration centers.



A Point Four worker and his headloaders on a typical Liberian native trail enroute to a native village where he will teach farmers improved agricultural practices.

Whatever else we do, let us not forget that we need every bit of cooperation we can get, from the helping hands who got there first!

#### *Don't Tell — Show!*

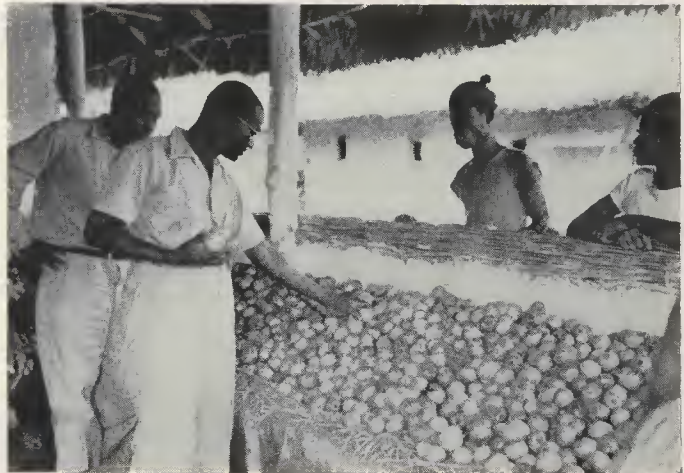
Assuming that this mutual respect between the people and the American workers has been established, or that the conditions for it exist, the old maxim of the county agent—"Don't tell—show!" is just as much in order in Point Four situations as it is at home. But Point Four takes a lot of showing!

First of all comes transportation to the action areas, in territory where roads are either few and poor or non-existent. Using my own experience as an example, that has meant, for me, 30,000 miles traveled on foot and by canoe in the past seven years, often on my hands and knees for miles, through jungle considered impassable even by natives. But at the end of the hard trip by "ankle express," there was the reward of another area opened up to progress.

#### *Learning Is Where You Find It*

Back there in the bush I learned many things. I went there to take new techniques, and found direct and startling evidence of the continuation of an old culture. Colorful paintings on the walls of huts told their own story of fine craftsmanship and strong esthetic values. I realized that I had come to a people with skills of their own, worthy of the greatest respect. And I remembered, then, that back in the African bush the world's first craftsmen in iron carried on their trade, smelting iron for weapons and utensils while Europe was still using stone. I found there unexpected encouragement—a feeling of assurance that the new techniques I had to offer would find a ready response among these agricultural people with a background of crafts.

I was right. These people proved receptive to new ideas and were highly cooperative. They moved right along with



Point 4 Agricultural Adviser Frank E. Pinder (rear) aids Liberian Agricultural Agent Melvin Harris in grading a bin of Marglobe tomatoes. Native agricultural aides look on while demonstration takes place.

the pay-as-you-go program, keeping clear of debt. The Liberian Government bought cattle and some of the pure-bred chickens that were imported, for experimental purposes. But the rest were paid for by individual farmers for improvement purposes. American roosters crossed with native hens were used to produce a more adaptable bird and larger eggs.

*American ideas and skills crossed with native ideas and skills resulted in increased production and an adaptable program free from pride-sapping paternalism.*

Except for the recent Export-Import Bank Loan for building roads\* in the hinterland and constructing a water-sewage system for the Capital City of Monrovia, there has been no borrowing among the Liberian people for the Point Four program since the original \$10,000 were borrowed and repaid. Whether we Americans are there or not, that program, I am sure, will continue. I think that we have solidly established a sound old method under a new name.

If we just keep our program adaptable, talk less, observe more, recognize local leadership and gain goodwill by being courteous, friendly and free from arrogance, I believe that we will get the results we seek, regardless of the name under which we work.

\*Rapid access to markets via the new roads has meant better produce offered for sale and better prices received for it, plus the saving in labor which once was expended on days of trekking through the bush. Liberia in 1950 had 1,000 miles of road, compared with 200 miles in 1938.

*The New German Foreign Service must be built from the ground up. Here, in a translation from the Berlin Telegraf of September 22, 1951, is a German reporter's account of a training program which is readying Germany's new Diplomatic Corps for the field.*

## Diplomatists at School

The third short diplomatic training course held at Speyer, is nearing its end. The entrance examinations for the regular two-year training of diplomats will be held in the fall.

It is surprisingly quiet in the house on Johannesstr. 10 in Speyer. As quiet as diplomacy, the profession they study there.

The 27 applicants (the third class to be trained there) for the diplomatic service, trained there in the great art of statesmanship, are in the midst of examinations. The training period draws to a close, and the young people are now expected to prove whether they are sufficiently qualified for a diplomatic career.

What qualification must they have? Prince Metternich, one of the great masters of the diplomatic profession, once demanded four qualities: tact, a good memory, presence of mind, and a bit of humor. The *Auswaertige Amt*—foreign office—demands more. It enumerates a whole list of prerequisites.

On the one hand the list contains the necessary qualities, on the other the indispensable knowledge. As regards qualities, the future diplomat must be observant, understanding of the way in which other nations think, must have social consciousness, tact and good demeanor. The latter includes self-assurance, adroitness in dealing with others, politeness, and even affability and good manners. As regards knowledge he must be a university graduate with a good all-round education. He must be thoroughly familiar with law (in particular, the law of nations and private international law), national economy, modern history, and the English and French languages.

Two obstacles must be overcome by the confident applicant—the entrance examination preceding the training and the final examination held prior to the admission to the diplomatic service.

The written and oral entrance examinations last from two to three days. Examinations are held in English and French, the major subject studied by the applicant, law, economy, history, and general subjects; in short, in all the subjects he must be familiar with. They ascertain, for example, whether the student is able to read, and draw conclusions from, the economic news in the press: whether he is familiar with the history of the Weimar period, so often neglected at the schools and universities. He is examined in the field of art and literature. Perhaps his examiners may embark on the subject of Goethe or the painter Emil Nolde; or, in a conversation concerning Italy and Rome, they may ask by whom St. Peter's was built. (By Bramante and Michelangelo, in case they should ask for it once more.)

During these written and oral examinations the deportment of the candidates is necessarily also watched. Some of them fail in this respect. One of the applicants, for instance, was so excited and nervous that he became shy and self-conscious. "It simply wouldn't do, in spite of all his talents," Legationsrat Dr. Walter Zimmerman, the director of the Diplomatists School said regretfully. "The diplomatist in a foreign country is often on his own when dealing with strangers and new tasks or with situations that catch him unaware. Then he must not become nervous and ill at ease."

Of the 44 students enrolled in the first two courses, 39 mastered the second obstacle, the finals. The finals last four weeks—one full month of the six months of training—and include written and oral examinations (there is a 20-minute individual oral examination for every student); three papers in the subjects of law, economics, history and politics, each to be prepared in 8 days; and an oral examination in the three subjects, during which four candidates at a time are questioned for 80 minutes.

The knowledge they need for the discharge of their future functions has been acquired by the student diplomats through their studies, and their professional and personal experience. At Speyer they attend many lectures and make their knowledge more profound and extensive. The working day in Speyer comprises 4½ to 6 hours of instruction, occasional discussions in the evening, and a lot of home work. Aside from the thousand subtleties of etiquette, the future diplomats must study such seemingly dull subjects as "Finance and Accounting in the Diplomatic Service." "A knowledge of etiquette is imperative," explains Dr. Zimmerman. "A foreign minister need not know how to behave, but a young vice-consul must know. The *faux pas* of a foreign minister will be overlooked and he can afford to make it, but it is embarrassing if a vice-consul is seen to use the wrong place-setting at a formal dinner."

The 27 applicants for the diplomatic service are about to prove their qualifications in this respect also. Once they have got at least the mark of "sufficient" in all the subjects (there are seven marks ranging from "excellent" to "insufficient"), they have done it. Then they will be transferred to Bonn and—as soon as vacancies occur—they will be sent as vice-consuls to foreign countries where, in keeping with what they have learned, they are to represent Germany with prudence, tact and modesty.

---

### INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING

Absolute knowledge we really have none,  
But a secret informant's stenographer's son  
Overheard a policeman, while walking his beat,  
Remark to a laborer crossing a street  
That certain unspecified Portuguese Jews  
Had wind of a sailor in Newport News  
Who'd learned, while abroad, from an undisclosed source  
That there's doubt on the size of the enemy's force  
The foe has a possible trick up his sleeve.  
You never can figure out what to believe,  
For it's hard to evaluate this sort of stuff.  
It could be authentic. It may be a bluff.  
The prospect's unclear—to be candid and terse—  
And the crisis may soon be made better or worse  
By some unpredictable move to save face  
(Don't forget we confront an inscrutable race)  
Or to settle the war—or again maybe not.  
That's the sum of the latest reports that we've got.

C. B. M.



## The Bravest Woman I Ever Knew

by HORATIO MOOERS

I think the bravest—and certainly one of the finest—woman I ever knew was Italian. Her name was Luiga Vanzetti which spells “Italian” to us; but to her, it spells “Piémontese” and Piedmontese she and her people have been for centuries.

I first saw her somewhat indistinctly as she was standing in a shadow. She was motionless and silent there in the doorway of my office in Torino. The day had proved to be a dark and rainy one and she wore a long, flowing dress of sober mode. Her eyes, when I was able better to see her face, were the saddest I have ever beheld and they looked straight into mine. Before she spoke, her right hand slipped deep into a cheap handbag and was held there, concealed,

### The Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Nicola Sacco, a fish peddler and philosophical anarchist, aged 29, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, a native of Piedmont, Italy, aged 32, a shoe factory worker and radical agitator, were arrested April 15, 1920 for the murder of a paymaster in South Braintree, Massachusetts. They were convicted in Plymouth before Judge Webster Thayer and given a sentence of from 12 to 15 years. The case at once stirred up unprecedented public interest in the United States and abroad; a “Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee” raised \$50,000 to fight the verdict and a new trial was heard before Judge Thayer in Dedham, Massachusetts, on May 31, 1921. The accused were again found guilty, and their attorneys appealed to the Supreme Judicial Court of Boston, which affirmed the convictions on May 12, 1926, six years after their arrest. Execution by electric chair was set for the date of July 10, 1927, but due to the unusual interest shown in the case on the part of sympathizers with the accused, the whole trial was ordered reopened by Governor Alvan T. Fuller who appointed a panel to review the evidence and proceedings. The panel reported the trial to have been a fair one. A reprieve was granted to August 22, 1927, when the two men were executed at Charleston.

This case received tremendous publicity abroad and our Missions and Consulates, virtually everywhere, felt its repercussions in one way or another. Many were under guard from time to time during the trial, threatening messages received and in some parts of the world bombs were exploded in or near our offices. The *Reader's Digest* wrote up this case some months ago and the press in general still recalls this *cause célèbre*.

while she asked in a low voice if I were the American Consul.

At the outer street door, there was comfortably seated an official detective who hailed from Naples, readily identifiable by his bright red tie and fuzzy accent. His job was to examine all callers in order to ascertain if they were “dangerous.” Outside, along the sidewalk, stood dignified Royal Guards in cocked hats and white gloves. In those white gloves were loaded rifles. Threats had been received that were Sacco and Vanzetti to be electrocuted, dire consequences would follow. In the meantime, Mussolini was permitting the “*stampa Italiana*” to have its say about “dollar justice” and “capitalistic democracies.” Not that Mussolini was in sympathy with these men but in this way radicals in hiding might be drawn into the open. Once in the open, the Fascisti would put a heavy paw upon them. But into the open they did not come, preferring to use the telephone and the post to convey their threats. And they did write letters, mean shoddy little letters on cheap paper, full of bad spelling with skulls and cross-bones crudely but realistically drawn.

So, when the lady in black with her sad, gentle eyes looking into mine asked if I were “Signor Console,” her voice seeming from afar, and I said in reply that I was, she announced without hesitation that she was Luiga Vanzetti. Please bear in mind that all the while her right hand lay concealed in the depths of her handbag. We never did learn how she had got past all those guards. Obviously she had walked straight in, with no attempt to steal through. There before me, in the shadow of a deserted hallway, stood Vanzetti's sister, her hand clutching something I could not see, and I had said: “Yes, I am the Consul.”

When I gave my title, she seemed relieved, but surely no more than was I when she drew forth—not a revolver—but a passport. It was a brand new passport with blue cover and bore the Roman *faisceau* seal of State. I remember that at this point I was quick to invite her in and prayed her to sit down. In fact, I very likely sprang up and arranged a chair.

Then came her story. It is unlikely that any American had heard it before. Vanzetti was her “kid brother,” as near as translation will permit. But it meant more than that. He had always been nearest her heart. When he was a little tot and bruised a knee in a fall, he would choke back the tears and run to sister Luiga. Luiga could “make it well.”

Horatio Mooers, whose “The Bravest Woman I Ever Knew” was awarded the second prize in the Journal's short story contest, is a well-known author. Not so long ago he published a novel in French which was enthusiastically received by the French Press. A member of the Foreign Service since 1919, he is currently Consul General at St. John's, Newfoundland.



Up through his life, her arms had been a protecting shield. When he grew up and went to "America," even great distance could not separate them. In his letters to her he spoke enthusiastically of a strange world that she did not understand. She was devoutly religious and tried to bring the beauty of her faith to him but as time went on his letters revealed decided changes—brutal changes. Finally, great trouble came to him and they placed him in prison for a deed which, he swore to her, he had not committed. Then bitterness and hatred toward society swept through his heart. He renounced it, even his faith and his Church. Soon his father and mother disowned him and there was only Luiga. . . .

Somehow her prayers couldn't quite bring him back to her, or open those bolted doors. But she never deserted him, never gave up hope; and now he was to die in exactly eleven days. Solemnly, she drew forth a crumpled letter, written on prison paper.

There is no reason to reveal all that this letter contained. It was not meant for me nor for you. It was for Luiga, and it told her of his condemnation which he believed organized society had worked upon him. It also spoke of the one person in the world left to him whom he still loved, just as he had when a kid up there in Piedmont.

He asked her to try and come to him so he could have her with him "at the end." He said he knew she had very little money, but if she felt able to attempt the trip, there would be "una via"—a way. Luiga could still do anything.

Then she showed me a telegram from the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee. The tone was bombastic. They too said "come!" but there was no mention of who would pay the expenses. This message bothered her. Who were these people? What was all this talk of radicalism and vengeance? Why must he die for a cause? Had he done what they said he had? Anyway, he needed her. The idea of the tremendous undertaking before her was more than she could entirely grasp. Her tired shoulders were not that strong. The new world was not hers. It was too filled with struggle, excitement, and hot, bright lights by night that drove the stars from their heaven. She belonged here in the shadow of the quiet mountains—"nostri monti"—with her Church and her aging parents. They were kindly, decent folk as all the world knew. And they were poor. But she had managed to sell her few pieces of jewelry and had borrowed a little. With the money she had paid for a passport and a round-trip ticket, 3rd Class, from Torino to New York by the way of Boulogne. She had just about enough money left to meet current expenses for a couple of weeks. Train and ocean fares in the 20's were better bargains than they are now. Then she

would come back home. The ship for New York was sailing the next day. It was the only one she could travel on and get there in time if she were to see him alive. She had to leave that very afternoon, shortly after 3. My part in the drama came in at this point: could she have a visitor's visa?

There was no threat, no bitterness, no insinuation. If I couldn't give her the visa, then she could not go. But, as she spoke, it was as if her heart knew she could, for, as she put it, "whatever one must do, there will be a way, if it's right." There was need for fast thinking. If the visa were refused on the ground that she was dangerous to the public safety, then every newspaper in Europe would raise a shout that American justice wouldn't let his beloved sister be with him when he died. If the visa were to be issued, and she caused a demonstration in the United States, the fault would be mine. There was no shifting of responsibility. Luiga had done her thinking. Now I had to do mine.

I asked her if she would promise on the faith of her religion that, if permitted to go, she would offer no public comment about the trial or the Government of the United States, and would refrain from entering into any sort of demonstration or public appearance. She readily did so.

She was told to return at 3 p.m. and we would let her know. She thanked me in a low voice and went silently away. A quick check at the nearest police intelligence bureau confirmed the belief that she was a simple peasant girl with no interest in "isms" or politics. The Vanzetti family were hard-working, decent people. I sent a code message to Naples asking for suggestions. This was about 10 o'clock.

Three o'clock came, and with it Luiga, but there was no word from Naples. The wires were "tarde" that day. However, it didn't seem to matter by then, as there was obviously no good reason to refuse her. She got the visa.

As she said good-bye, she assured me in a calm, still little voice how much she appreciated what had been done for her. It would be ten days before she would see him face to face. Yet, I felt she was someway already at journey's end; with her brother in a square room of steel with barred exits; and that her voice still came from a distance, as it had that morning when she stood in the doorway and asked if I were "Signor Console."

I never saw her again. Later, her trip to and from New York became known to every Piedmontese in the region. She had hardly crossed the border into France when a "brother in the Cause" found a way to steal most of her cash. In Paris, she was pushed into a parade and made to march to the glory of a doctrine she did not comprehend. Upon arriving at Boulogne, the vessel refused to embark her, either in the belief that the visa was fraudulent or that she would be denied entry at New York. So the ship sailed, but again a stay of execution was authorized and she left, at last, some days later, on another vessel. Perhaps all this weary hopeless time her quiet courageous spirit was already there with him, whispering "there is no fear . . . no Death."

How Luiga Vanzetti came alone to the New World, how she met her brother, how a kindly warden broke rules so that she might be with him until the end; and how she held his hand before he started, alone, that last quick walk—until a door closed and a life went out—need no telling here. But later, in the stillness of her Piedmont countryside, she interred the ashes of the brother who was still a boy to her.

As best she could, Luiga had "made it well" again.

There were almost no people at the burial. Two Royal Guards, silent and aloof, stood at a respectable distance in case there should be trouble. But all trouble was past. Her task ended, Luiga slipped into oblivion and was quickly forgotten. She was just a very tired country girl with drooping shoulders standing by a new grave.



# PROMOTION-UP OR SELECTION-OUT

Eligibility for promotion of officers in lower half, FSO-4 and FSO-5, and of those in FSO-6 in case a new class grouping is adopted through the proposed amendment to section 412

The necessity of maintaining the promotional opportunities of Foreign Service officers already in the Service was recognized during the early stages of the personnel improvement program and accepted as basic policy. The Directive itself provides in effect that each lateral entrant into the FSO corps shall bring with him a position and the corresponding funds "so as to assure maintenance of adequate promotional opportunities for Foreign Service Officers presently employed." A plan was also adopted to accelerate promotions of Foreign Service Officers by promoting about half of the officers in FSO classes 2 through 6 between January 1951 and February 1952.

The draft legislation amending the Foreign Service Act, recently submitted to Congress, provides for an increase in the number of FSO classes from 6 to 8 (not counting the class of Career Minister). The additional two classes are provided by splitting present classes FSO-4 and 5 into two classes each. As a consequence, officers in present Classes FSO-6 and 5 and those in the lower half of Class FSO-4 will be confronted by additional promotional "hurdles." They consider that their promotional opportunities will be more restricted under the new salary schedule and in some cases wonder whether they ought to remain in the Service. It is important that their apprehension be allayed.

From the start, the Department's intent has been to re-adjust the rate of promotion under the 8-class structure, promoting officers of the lower and intermediate classes more frequently than could be done regularly under the present 6-class structure. However, such readjustments cannot be made without careful study and, in any event, may have to be carried out gradually, with proper regard for the tempo and pattern of expansion in the FSO corps. Pending

the development, therefore, of basic readjustments in minimum periods of service in class before becoming eligible for promotion, average rates of promotion, etc., one further minimum step was necessary to meet the immediate problem that will be posed as soon as the new salary schedule becomes operative.

The problem presented to the Board of the Foreign Service was, accordingly:

In the event that a new salary schedule is adopted through the enactment of the proposed amendments to the Foreign Service Act of 1946: To preserve the promotional opportunities of Foreign Service officers in the lower half of the salary grades of Classes 4 and 5, and also of Foreign Service officers in Class 6 whose plans for entering the Service were based upon the present salary schedule.

## *Effect on FSO-4, FSO-5, and FSO-6, of Transfer to Proposed Salary Schedule*

Under the present FSO salary schedule, Foreign Service Officers receiving salaries at rates in the lower half of the present schedule for FSO-4 and FSO-5 have the following promotional opportunities:

Class under Present Act	Promotable to:
FSO-4	FSO-3
\$6330	\$8330
\$8230	
FSO-5	FSO-4
\$4830	\$6330
\$6230	

Under the proposed Act, the situation would be as follows, if present eligibility rules were NOT modified:

Class under Present Act "Old Class"	Converts, under Proposed Act, to "New Class"	Under Present Act, Promotable to "Old Class"	Under Proposed Act, Promotable to "New Class"
Upper Half, FSO-4	FSO-4	FSO-3	FSO-3
\$7530-	\$7360-	\$8330	\$8630
\$8230	\$8320		
Lower Half, FSO-4	FSO-5	FSO-3	FSO-4
\$6330-	\$6630-	\$8330	\$7630
\$7230	\$7230		
Upper Half, FSO-5	FSO-6	FSO-4	FSO-5
\$5630-	\$5630-	\$6330	\$6330
\$6230	\$6230		
Lower Half, FSO-5	FSO-7	FSO-4	FSO-6
\$4830-	\$4830-	\$6330	\$5630
\$5430	\$5430		

Thus, officers in the lower half of FSO-4 and those in the lower half of FSO-5 would be promotable under the proposed legislation to a new class with a considerably lower entering salary than that of the old class to which they are promotable under the present legislation. This can be corrected by providing that they shall be promotable to the two new classes next above the new class to which they are



"This is classified, restricted and highly confidential, but I just had to tell you . . ."

transferred when the new salary schedule goes into effect. Such a provision is reflected in the following table:

Old Class	Converts to New Class	Under Present Act, Promotable to Old Class	Under Proposed Act, Promotable to New Class
4-\$8230	4-\$8320		
4-\$8130	4-\$8320	3-\$8330	3-\$8630
4-\$7830	4-\$7830		
4-\$7530	4-\$7630		
4-\$7230	5-\$7230		3-\$8630
4-\$6930	5-\$7030	3-\$8330	and
4-\$6630	5-\$6630		4-\$7630
4-\$6330	5-\$6630		
5-\$6230	6-\$6230		
5-\$6030	6-\$6030	4-\$6330	5-\$6630
5-\$5830	6-\$5830		
5-\$5630	6-\$5630		
5-\$5430	7-\$5430		5-\$6630
5-\$5230	7-\$5230	4-\$6330	and
5-\$5030	7-\$5030		6-\$5630
5-\$4830	7-\$4830		

The document approved by the Board of the Foreign Service gives effect to the promotional opportunities illustrated by the foregoing table.

Officers in Class 6 now promotable in two steps to \$6330 would under the proposed legislation require three steps to reach the comparable rate of \$6630 and five steps to reach \$8630 as against the present three steps to \$8330. This is illustrated in the following table:

Old Class	Converts to New Class	Under Present Act, Promotable to Old Class	Under proposed Act, Promotable to New Class
6-\$3830	8-\$3990	5-\$4830 (1st Promotion)	7-\$4630*
6-\$4030	8-\$4050		
6-\$4230	8-\$4290	4-\$6330 (2nd Promotion)	6-\$5630
6-\$4430	8-\$4530		
6-\$4630	8-\$4650	(3rd Promotion)	5-\$6630
6-\$4730	8-\$4730 (odd rate)		

\* Or \$4830, if \$4630 does not represent an increase in salary.

The document approved by the Board provides for officers transferred from Present FSO-6 to new FSO-8 by eliminating their minimum period of service in new Class FSO-7 before becoming eligible for new Class FSO-6 and also by authorizing Selection Boards to recommend double promotions to new Class FSO-6 of those officers that compare favorably with the best officers eligible for promotion from new Class FSO-7.

As of September 15, 1951, the numbers of FSOs in the classes under discussion were:

	Number of FSOs
Upper half, FSO-4	70
Lower half, FSO-4	200
TOTAL, FSO-4	270
Upper half, FSO-5	33
Lower half, FSO-5	321
TOTAL, FSO-5	354
TOTAL, FSO-6	276

These statistics support the desirability of permitting the lower half of FSO-4 and 5 to have the same initial promotion "ceiling" under the proposed salary schedule as the upper half of the two classes. The word "half" is misleading—for it applies to *half of the salary grades* of the class; NOT to half of the officers in the class. Unless the lower half is made eligible for double promotion, promotions to new classes

3 and 5 will be made only from two relatively small groups of officers (those longest in the old classes 4 and 5).

Of the 276 officers now in Class FSO-6 (or soon to be commissioned), it is expected that approximately 76 will have been promoted or separated by the end of this year (1951). That will leave about 200 officers to be transferred to new Class FSO-8. This group includes a considerable number of officers who passed the Foreign Service examinations as much as two or three years ago and have waited until this year for appointments. Many of them were in the Armed Forces, entered the Service at an older than average age, and now have wives and children to support. Most (if not all) of them will be eligible for promotion next year (1952). Under the eligibility rule approved by the Board, this group of promising young officers will be assured of an opportunity to progress under the proposed schedule at a rate approximating that possible under the present schedule.

### Action by the Board

With a view to reassuring certain officers of Classes 4, 5, and 6 with respect to their promotional opportunities under the new salary scale proposed as an amendment to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the following statement was adopted by the Board of the Foreign Service as an indication of the steps to be taken to preserve the promotional opportunities of such officers:

- On the effective date of the new salary schedule proposed as an amendment to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel shall prepare the following lists, copies of which are to be made available to such Selection Boards as may thereafter, pursuant to the procedures set forth below, evaluate the officers listed:
  - A list of those officers of FSO Class 4 transferred to new Class 5 (hereinafter identified as Group LX-4, signifying "lower half of former Class FSO-4");
  - A list of those officers of FSO Class 5 transferred to new Class 7 (hereinafter identified as Group LX-5, signifying "lower half of former Class FSO-5"); and
  - A list of the officers of FSO Class 6 transferred to new Class 8 (hereinafter identified as Group X-6).
- The promotional opportunities of Group LX-4, Group LX-5, and Group X-6 shall be determined in the manner indicated below.
- Group LX-4.* At such time as an officer of Group LX-4 shall become eligible for promotion upon the basis of having served the prescribed minimum period of service in present Class 4 and/or new Class 5, he shall be promotable to new Class 3 and new Class 4. Eligibility for promotion shall continue in effect, without further regard for minimum period of service in any class, until such time as the officer is promoted to new Class 3. The Selection Board considering promotions to new Class 3 shall consider as equal candidates for promotion all of the eligible officers of Group LX-4, plus the eligible officers of new Class 4. Eligible officers of Group LX-4 not recommended for promotion to new Class 3 shall then be considered by the Selection Board considering promotions to new Class 4, along with any other eligible officers in new Class 5. This procedure shall continue to be followed, year after year, until no officers of Group LX-4 remain in new Class 5. Moreover, pursuant to the rule of continuing eligibility stated above, an officer of Group LX-4 promoted to new Class 4 shall become eligible for promotion to new Class 3 without minimum period of service in new Class 4 and such eligibility shall continue

- in effect until such officer is promoted to new Class 3.
4. *Group LX-5.* At such time as an officer of Group LX-5 shall become eligible for promotion upon the basis of having served the prescribed minimum period of service in present Class 5 and/or new Class 7, he shall be promotable to new Class 5 and new Class 6. Eligibility for promotion shall continue in effect, without further regard for minimum period of service in any class, until such time as the officer is promoted to new Class 5. The Selection Board considering promotions to new Class 5 shall consider as equal candidates for promotion all of the eligible officers of Group LX-5, plus the eligible officers of new Class 6. Eligible officers of Group LX-5 not recommended for promotion to new Class 5 shall then be considered by the Selection Board considering promotions to new Class 6, along with any other eligible officers in new Class 7. This procedure shall continue to be followed, year after year, until no officers of Group LX-5 remain in new Class 7. Moreover, pursuant to the rule of continuing eligibility stated above, an officer of Group LX-5 promoted to new Class 6 shall become eli-



"Perhaps you should let me explain, Madam, what the term 'Public Servant' really implies."

- gible for promotion to new Class 5 without minimum period of service in new Class 6 and such eligibility shall continue in effect until such officer is promoted to new Class 5.
5. *Group X-6.* At such time as an officer of group X-6 shall become eligible for promotion upon the basis of having served the prescribed minimum period of service in present Class 6 and/or new Class 8, he shall be promotable to new Class 6 and new Class 7. Eligibility for promotion shall continue in effect, without further regard for minimum period of service in any class, until such time as the officer is promoted to new Class 6. The Selection Board considering promotions to new Class 6 shall consider as equal candidates for promotion all of the eligible officers of Group X-6, plus the eligible officers of new Class 7. Eligible officers of Group X-6 not recommended for promotion to new Class 6 shall then be considered by the Selection Board considering promotions to new Class 7, along with any other eligible officers in

- new Class 8. This procedure shall continue to be followed, year after year, until no officers of Group X-6 remain in new Class 8. Moreover, pursuant to the rule of continuing eligibility stated above, an officer of Group X-6 promoted to new Class 7 shall become eligible for promotion to new Class 6 without minimum period of service in new Class 7 and such eligibility shall continue in effect until such officer is promoted to new Class 6.
6. It is not intended that the foregoing provisions shall operate in such a way as to prevent the selection-out of officers, either by reason of their remaining in a class the prescribed maximum period of time or of being rated by Selection Boards for three consecutive years as among the least efficient 10 percent of the class. For purposes of selection out, as for eligibility for promotion, the new class to which the officer is automatically transferred shall be considered a continuation of the old class. With respect to rank within a class, including the "lowest 10%," an officer may appear only in the comparative listing of his own class.
7. Section 102.622 of the Foreign Service Regulations, prescribing minimum periods in class for promotion, will be amended appropriately after the proposed salary schedule enters into effect. It will be essential to prescribe identical minimum periods of service in new Classes 4, 5, 6, and 7 if the foregoing provisions are to operate equitably. If the minimum periods of service in new Classes 5 and 7 were less than in new Classes 4 and 6, Groups LX-4 and LX-5 would be eligible to promotion to new Classes 3 and 5, respectively, sooner than their more senior colleagues (in length of service in class) from the upper half of former Classes 4 and 5.
8. Since the foregoing provisions are based upon the amendment of Section 412 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as now proposed, they may require modification in the event of major changes in the proposed legislation, prior to enactment. However, it is intended to maintain the principle upon which they are based: That the promotional opportunities of officers in the Service shall not suffer diminution by reason of the adoption of a salary schedule increasing the number of FSO classes.

#### ALICE BENTON PECK

A generation of foreign service officers who were stationed in China will mourn the loss of Alice Benton Peck, wife of Willys Ruggles Peck, retired American Minister to Siam and former Counselor of the Legation at Chungking. Alice Peck passed away on October 16, 1951, at a hospital in San Mateo, California.

Talented yet modest, independent of mind but as diplomatic as any American Ambassador ever commissioned by a President of the United States, esteemed by distinguished foreign diplomats and revered by lowly American student-interpreters, as capable a wife and mother as any woman who ever left these shores to establish a home in a strange land, Alice Peck was indeed an inspiration to the young men and to their wives who in a period covering three decades went out in the Foreign Service of the United States to the country "where Chinese drive." She was truly a noblewoman, and yet she was genuinely democratic. She came of a family distinguished in American history which included the great Thomas Hart Benton (1782-1858), Senator from Missouri for thirty years. Her father was the beloved William Carey Jones, Dean of the Law School of the University of California. In that school there hangs a portrait of Professor Jones, presented by students of this gentle scholar, "Simplex Vir, Legibus Eruditus." That same fine simplicity which marks the great characterized the daughter whose passing has saddened the hearts of many friends.

SAMUEL SOKOBN  
FSO-Retired.

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# EDITORIALS

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## WEST POINT, ANNAPOLIS AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Each year there are approximately 1850 appointments made to the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. When the Air Force Academy is in operation another 750 appointments will be available. Of appointments now made, some 25 per cent are competitive among specifically defined groups, namely among enlisted men of regular and reserve components of the Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps; among sons of active or retired members of the Service; among sons of Congressional Medal of Honor winners and sons of deceased veterans killed in action or dead by reason of active service and among honor students at military and naval schools. The great bulk of appointments, however, are made on nomination by members of Congress who select candidates from the State and district which the Congressman or Senator represents.

There is an understandable political consideration involved in these latter nominations. The solon chooses a nominee who will reflect credit on his judgment regarding the young men in his community, plus perhaps a magnanimous gesture to the widowed mother whose son might otherwise be forced to forego a college education. It is natural for the Congressman to expect at least the vote of the parents of his nominee and preferably as much secondary voting and political support as his Academy selections can generate. Votes, after all, are the stuff of politics.

All this, however, redounds to the disadvantage of Foreign Service families. It is difficult, even by dint of telegram and air mail, to maintain a legal residence and keep voting rights alive by absentee ballot under state systems designed to take care of the voter who is only a day or two away—perhaps over the border to retrieve a stray cow. The Foreign Service family successful in maintaining its voting rights offers only one or two votes as *quid pro quo*. The Congressman is naturally inclined to appoint a boy from a family actually resident among his constituents.

The *Journal* thinks that the several thousand taxpaying American families which make up the Foreign Service ought to have a better break. We believe that, in proper proportion, something along the line of arrangements made for Armed Services families could be instituted. There are 169 Presidential appointments to the Service Academies traditionally reserved and competed for by Armed Service sons. The competition is so limited "for the reason that officers and enlisted personnel, owing to the nature of their duties, are unable to establish permanent residence and thus be in a position to secure nominations for their sons from their Senators and Representatives." Possibly legislation could provide a few additional Presidential appointments reserved for the Foreign Service. The Education Committee of the Association is already functioning in the matter of scholarship awards and by means of the College Entrance type of test could make up a roster of boys mentally and physically qualified for consideration by the Academies, which, of course, would remain the final arbiters as to who is to be admitted.

In the meantime, the *Journal* suggests it would be fitting and generous of the Chairmen and ranking Minority leaders

of the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees to give first option on one-third of their nominations to Annapolis and West Point to candidates recommended by the Foreign Service Education Committee. This scheme would provide about four nominations per year, which by the compounding of "first alternate" and "second alternate" appointments (in case the principal appointee fails) would each year give 12 Foreign Service boys a chance at Annapolis or West Point.

And the *Journal* will make so bold as to suggest that students with Foreign Service background and residence abroad might contribute something to classroom discussion. Defense and diplomacy are now so scrambled that, as Churchill reportedly said of the British and the Americans, "they can never be unscrambled now."

The Foreign Service has been enriched by men from the Armed Services and from Service families. The Bonesteel, Gullion, Thayer, Reber, Byroade, Ordway, Fisher, and Cunningham contribution to the Service (to name a few) does not have a counterpart flowing the other way. We think cross-fertilization *both* ways would be better. Perhaps Jack McFall could raise this interim device with his contacts on the Hill. If legislation is needed, it might be tacked on to the Foreign Service bill now in the Congressional hopper, awaiting the January session.

## TELEVISION AND DIPLOMACY

Last month's election of political neophyte Rudolph Halley to be the Liberal-Independent President of New York's City Council was a testimonial to television. It could be traced to two things: Halley's quick rise to national fame as the television star of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee, and his more recent role as the moderator of a weekly television network program called "Crime Investigator."

Considering the phenomenal success of Mr. Halley and considering the recent (if temporary) wave of popularity which swept over our own Secretary of State as a result of his widely acclaimed television performance at the San Francisco Conference, it might be well for those concerned with foreign affairs to assess the strength and possibilities of this medium.

To date, there are an estimated 14,000,000 television sets in the United States, serving an audience of more than 40,000,000 persons. (More than 20,000,000 Americans are supposed to have watched the proceedings at San Francisco alone.) In numbers of sets in use, or in the number of persons now reached, or reachable, television does not compare to its greatest rival, radio. Mass media experts almost all agree, however, that the impact of television on its relatively limited audience is four or five times greater than that of radio. The experts also point out that a great many television set owners are in the lower income brackets, the grass roots, and depend on TV not only for entertainment, but for information and news.

But there is still another fact about television which is important to note. The television camera has an uncanny and deadly way of picking out the phony, of separating the real man from the actor. In a sense the camera is both reporter and commentator, and in that respect it can be looked to for a non-biased approach to the subject before the lens. This

was what helped Halley in New York and what helped the Secretary win popular support at San Francisco. For while the average American may not like or understand the nuances of politics or diplomacy, while he may shudder when he reads our diplomatic notes and hears our cautious double negatives, he *does* recognize and respect loyalty and integrity and honesty when he sees them.

It was those qualities that Mr. Average American saw and liked in the Secretary at San Francisco. And it is those qualities that he would see and like in the rest of us here in Washington and in the field, if he could visit us, or we could visit him by way of television.

Of course all of our public relations problems will not be solved by this alone. Successful television, like a good story, must have all the ingredients of suspense, drama, conflict, and a message of real importance. In the day-to-day conduct of our Foreign Affairs these ingredients are often lacking. Nevertheless, there are many occasions when television can do a better job than any other medium in depicting foreign policy—and the people in it—in action.

Granted an increased awareness of television's potential by the Department, and a forward looking approach by all of us in foreign affairs work, television may prove to be the one means by which we can achieve the public understanding, respect and support which the Department of State and the Foreign Service so desperately need today.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARTICLES

### *A Competition*

Now that the Short Story Contest has come to a successful conclusion, the JOURNAL announces a new competition for articles involving substantive Foreign Affairs matters. Manuscripts approximately 2500 words in length, should deal in a serious vein with some subject of foreign relations, either American or involving the relations of some foreign country, be free of information which is still classified, and be received or postmarked before July 31, 1952. The article may be objective or may advance the personal views of the author. The contest is open to all members of the Association, subscribers to the JOURNAL and their immediate families. The JOURNAL reserves the right to publish any submission, paid for at regular rates, without affecting the competitive status of the article, all of which will be submitted to the Judges without an indication of authorship.

ONE PRIZE, *only*—A complete set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica—value, \$290.00.

## ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES

### entertainment committee

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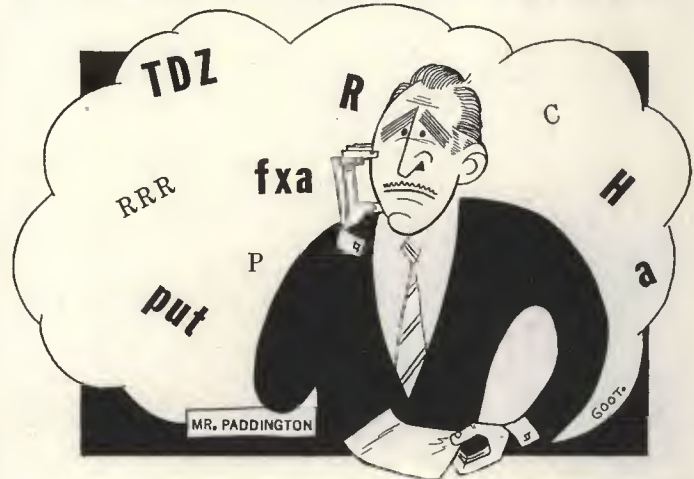
DAVID THOMASSON	JAMES HENDERSON
MISS MARGARET HAYS	DWIGHT DICKINSON
	ADOLF B. HORN

## FROM "IN" TO "OUT"

By ROND DE CUIR

For the benefit of those in the Foreign Service who may contemplate a Departmental assignment, we believe that a helpful hint with respect to the technique of The Meeting is essential.

The Meeting, as an institution of government, seems to have evolved gradually and almost imperceptibly. Some old-timers say they can actually remember when things were done without benefit of Meeting. However, that must have



been a very long time ago indeed. Now The Meeting is an integral part of everybody's operations in the Department.

Perhaps a sample would be instructive.

Lulworth Paddington of ABC has a hot yellow action telegram quivering in his hands. He has to answer it. How to do it? Lulworth puts his head (instead of the telegram) in his hands. He could, of course, write out the answer. This revolutionary thought doesn't occupy his brain for very long. What about FXA, TDZ, RRR, PUT—they wouldn't want him to do that! Then, the single initialed ones: R, P, H, A, C—what would they say? And, then, those people who always say, "Of course this matter has only an ancillary interest for us, but—" The thought jarred him as the initials fell all over each other in his brain.

Resolutely, Lulworth took his head out of his hands, pressed his buzzer, and with decision vibrant in his voice, spoke to his waiting secretary, "Miss Carstairs, fix a meeting!"

Lulworth presided at the meeting attended by the representatives of all the bureaus, offices, and divisions he could think of, including those with indirect, ancillary, tertiary, or passing interest in the matter at hand.

Lulworth began: "Gentlemen, uh, oh, excuse me, lady and gentlemen—pardon me, Miss Plath—we have a very serious matter before us. The question concerns the implementation of the things we took up before but it has new implications in view of the fact that the overall picture has changed considerably—

—Well, Mr. Paddington, from the APZ point of view, the—

—Now, just a moment, Mr. Glazingham, before we go into that aspect, I think we should recall the previous—

—Before we get into that, there's just one point about which PBV feels very strongly—I might say PBV feels unusually strongly—

—Miss Plath, you had a point?

—My point, Mr. Paddington, is that we haven't amply

(Continued on page 51)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON



Christmas, 1951

To All Members of the Foreign Service:

Especially at Christmas time, I want to assure all of you in the Foreign Service that you are constantly in our minds. We realize that you are meeting your difficult daily problems with loyalty and courage.

Our country's increased responsibilities in world affairs place upon you, the Foreign Service, a greater burden than has ever been borne by your predecessors. Upon you falls a greater responsibility than ever before to carry on, against whatever odds, the high traditions of your chosen career. I am proud and honored to be working with you during this vital period in our Nation's history.

During the coming year let us be cheered by the progress we have made toward international security during the year just passed. The end toward which we are all working can only be reached by our continuing united effort. I know you share my confidence that it will be achieved.

As we enter the holiday season, may Christmas and the coming New Year bring joy and satisfaction to you and your families.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

Christmas, 1951

To My Fellow Workers:

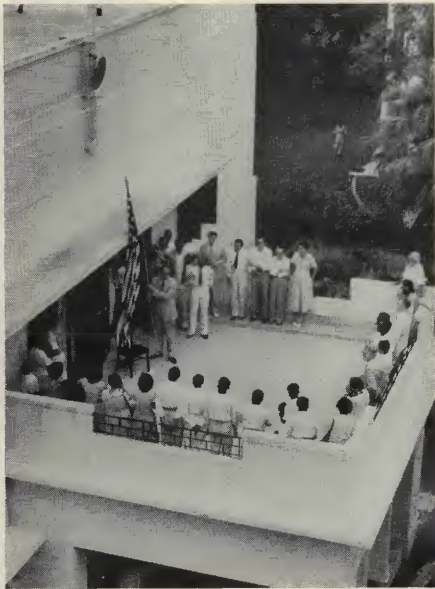
As we enter another Christmas season as members of the same official family, I welcome this opportunity to extend to you my warmest greetings and heartfelt gratitude for the unfaltering courage and devotion with which each of you has faced his share of our Government's responsibilities during the past year.

In the past months we have participated in some great events which will influence the lives of free men far beyond the limits of this or any single year. Our progress has been possible only because all of you have contributed so unselfishly to our unified effort. I am proud, officially and personally, of your accomplishments, in the United States and in each of our posts abroad.

The past year has held its trying days. Many of you in the Foreign Service have experienced personal hardships in the line of duty. Others, serving in this country, have also carried on in the face of obstacles. Undoubtedly the coming year will present new problems which will seem more difficult than ever, but I am confident that with your continuing support we shall move further toward the goal of world peace which we all so much desire.

May the cheer and comfort of Christmas be yours now and throughout the coming year.

*Dean Rusk*



*Photo by Vice Consul Eugene V. Harris*

The flag is raised over the new Consulate General at Calcutta.

On the steps of Saadabad Palace following the presentation of his credentials to Mohammad Reza Shah of Iran, Ambassador Loy Henderson stands beside the Iranian Chief of Protocol. Behind them as Counselor of Embassy Arthur L. Richards and Counselor for Economic Affairs Robert M. Carr. 3rd row: Cols. John L. Hincke and James L. Cole. 4th row: Lt. Com. Eric W. Pollard and 1st Sec. C. Edward Wells. 5th row: Attache Roger Goiran and 2nd Sec. John H. Stutesman, Jr. Last row: 3rd Sec. Lewis Hoffacker.

*Courtesy John H. Stutesman, Jr.*

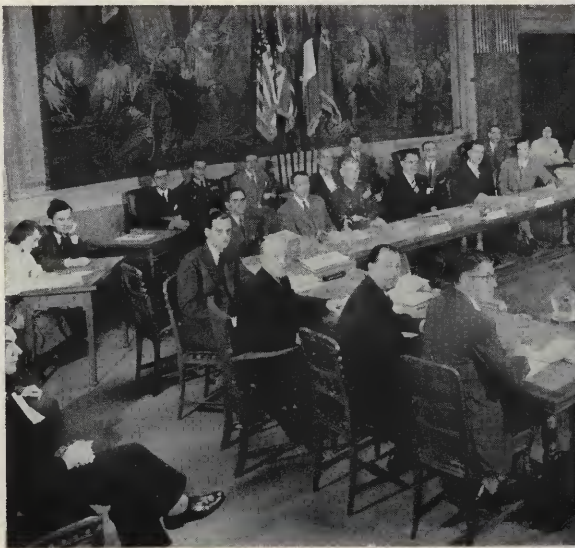


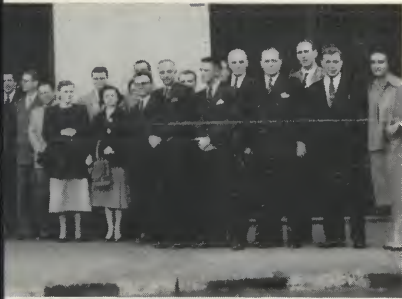
EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, LIMA, NOV. 5-10, ATTENDED BY REPRESENTATIVES:  
 From l. to r.: Graydon S. DeLand, *La Paz*; Montgomery Merryman, *Sao Paulo*; M. Rehm, *Concepción*; Edwin T. Cornelius, *ICD*; Howard R. Flint, *Quito*; Roger Porto Alegre; M. Gordon Brown, *Bogotá*; Thomas G. Allen, *Montevideo*; Dean Paul F. Glynn, *Valparaiso*; John J. McAuliffe, *Medellin*; Fred W. Dickens, *La Paz*; Espinosa, *IEP*; Robert G. Caldwell, *Buenos Aires*; William C. Johnstone, *OEA*; Campbell, *PRS*; Joseph B. Costanzo, *ARA/P*; Gilbert Chase, *Lima*; Richard Santos; Nora Dejes, *Lima*; Mary Jane Winnett, *ARA/P*; Ned C. Fahs, *Santiago*; B. Fawcett, *Curitiba*; David R. Barnhart, *Fortaleza*; John A. Thompson, *Rio de Janeiro*; Albert Harkness, Jr., *Caracas*; Frederick P. Drew, Jr., *Caracas*.



*Courtesy Arthur L. Paddock, Jr.*

A delightful Hallowe'en party at Addis Ababa organized by FSS Helen D. Benedict and FSS Camille I. Ferrin, Embassy, Addis Ababa, in the assembly room of new chancery. Other FS people include FSO H. Earle Russell, Jr., and Mrs. Russell; Warrant Officer Arden K. Stauffer and Mrs. Stauffer, FSS Frank C. Dzaugis.





Courtesy Reginald C. Bragonier

ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT AND THE FIELD  
 e A. Adams, Bahia; Keith K. Eggers, Santiago; Bertha  
 Hughes, Bogotá; F. Taylor Peck, Lima; John J. Ewing,  
 Manchester, Rio de Janeiro; Linton L. Barrett, Quito;  
 omas W. Simpson, ICD; Muna Lee, ARA/P; J. Manuel  
 rence Canary, ICD; Willard F. Barber, Lima; John W.  
 yer, ICD; Joanne E. Federinko, IEP; Douglas A. Elleby,  
 L. Curcio, Rosario; Henry McGeorge, Asunción; Jack  
 Edward T. Purcell, Cordoba; Reginald Bragonier, Lima;  
 as; Carmen San Marin, Lima.



Minister Karl L. Rankin with the magistrate of Hualain, Formosa, and Ami dancing girls.



The wedding of Miss Virginia Der Garry (of The Hague Embassy) and Vice Consul Frank S. Wile (of the Rotterdam Consulate), September 15, 1951. L. to R. Misses Jeannette Segal, Mary Rae Higgins, Mary Ann Gordon, Messrs. Charles E. Luckett, Jr., Harold Tripp, William J. Ford, Thomas D. McKiernan, the bride and groom, Michael Der Garry (father of the bride—standing behind the groom), Mrs. Der Garry, Miss Katherine Wile, Mr. U. J. Wile (the groom's father), Misses Lydia Fitzgerald and Mary E. Keim.

## SERVICE GLIMPSES



Left: Vienna, Austria, September, 1951  
 American, British, French and Russian members of the only "4 Power" body to meet continuously since the end of the war begin the 7th year of the Allied Council for Austria. Chairmanship rotates each month and Ambassador Donnelly is in the chair facing the camera. Four Power approval, required to take photographs of the meetings, is seldom obtainable and this picture marks the third time official photographers have been permitted into the chamber during a meeting. The members of the U.S. Element at the Council table are, l. to r.: Albert Loewy, Jeremiah J. O'Connor, Lt. General LeRoy S. Irwin, The Honorable Walter J. Donnelly, Coburn Kidd, Halvor O. Ekers. Behind them are: John Brogan, Major Willis Riddich, James Kennedy, Robert Macdonald, George F. Rusinak, Alexander Bloomfield, Charles Yarney, Sylvia Guannel, Janet Southwell.



Right: All ready for a reception in Johannesburg, South Africa. Consul Charles O. Thompson has a watchful eye on the weather. Facing him are Mrs. John Hermanson, Miss Jacqueline Ballard, C. G. Sydney B. Redecker and Adm. Off. William J. Keatley.



For clean taste...

*look to Canada*

*Atlantic Salmon* from the rivers of Eastern Canada. A supreme thrill in fishing—to reel in one of these big, fighting gamefish, world famous for its delightfully clean taste.

Clear, icy waters—grainfields, rich and golden—wealth of sun and sparkling-pure air—*this* is Canada. It seems only natural, then, that so many of her good things to eat and drink have such a wonderfully *clean* taste.

From Canada, too, comes *clean-tasting* Seagram's V.O. a truly magnificent whisky. Its light body and mellow smoothness will bring an extra measure of enjoyment to your leisure moments. Discover for yourself how deeply satisfying a really fine whisky can be.



**Seagram's V.O.**

**CANADIAN WHISKY**

*Honoured the world over*



Pat McCarran



Francis E. Walter

# The Omnibus Bill

By FRANK L. AUERBACH  
Editor, Interpreter Releases  
Common Council for American Unity

Drawings by GIANFRANCO ARREGHINI\*

## McCarran and Walter Bills Propose Codification and Modification of Immigration and Nationality Laws

When the 82nd Congress returns for its second session on January 8, 1952 prompt and favorable action by the Judiciary Committees of both houses is expected on the McCarran-Walter omnibus immigration and nationality bills. Final congressional action on these measures which propose codification into one statute and far-reaching changes in the immigration and nationality laws of the United States, is likely sometime during 1952.

Both bills are the outgrowth of nearly three years' study by a special Senate subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator Pat McCarran (D. Nev.). This study resulted in "a bill to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization and nationality," introduced by Senator McCarran in 1950. A third and refined version of this bill, S. 2055, a 296-page document, was introduced by Senator McCarran in the 82nd Congress on August 27, 1951, after joint House and Senate subcommittee hearings earlier this year. Committee witnesses included civic, social and other interested groups and representatives of several government agencies, among them the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Representative Walter (D. Pa.), chairman of the House Immigration Subcommittee, introduced in the House a companion bill, H.R. 5678, which, in general, follows the pattern of the McCarran bill.

The McCarran-Walter bills make a number of significant changes in immigration: elimination of race as a bar to immigration; elimination of discrimination between sexes; introduction of a system of selective immigration by giving a special quota preference to skilled aliens urgently needed in this country; broadening of grounds for exclusion and deportation of aliens; curtailment of now existing procedures for the adjustment of the status of nonimmigrant aliens in the United States to that of immigrants.

In the nationality field, the most significant changes proposed by the two bills are: elimination of race as bar to naturalization; elimination of the so-called first paper as a prerequisite to naturalization; tightening of the literacy requirements with certain exemptions for certain long-time resident aliens.

### Elimination of Race as Bar to Immigration and Naturalization

One of the most significant provisions of the McCarran-Walter bills is the elimination of race as bar to naturaliza-

\*Mr. Arreghini is the receptionist in the Visa Section of the Consulate General at Genoa. He has been employed there for the past six years.

tion and immigration. The bills would make all persons, regardless of race, eligible for naturalization and would set up minimum quotas for aliens now barred for racial reasons. Thus, persons of Japanese and of Korean ancestry and others could be admitted and naturalized as any other qualified alien. No doubt this will have a favorable effect on our international relations, particularly in the Far East. American exclusion policy has long been resented there and, in the eyes of qualified observers, was an important factor in the anti-American feeling in Japan prior to the last World War. Minimum quotas of 100 would be set up for the major independent Far Eastern countries. Persons half of whose ancestry stemmed from such countries would be chargeable, regardless of birthplace, to these minimum quotas. This



Just tell  
the Consul  
I'm here.



formula is similar to the one now applicable to immigrants of Chinese and East Indian descent. Liberalizing the present law, the oriental spouse and child of an American citizen would be given the same right to nonquota status now held by an American citizen's spouse and child of non-oriental ancestry.

### Preventing Separation of Families

The McCarran-Walter bills would go far in implementing our immigration laws to preserve the family unit. Under existing law, for example, a citizen now can bring to this country his alien wife as a nonquota immigrant, while an

American woman can bring her alien spouse by marriage since January 1, 1948, as a first preference quota immigrant. An alien admitted for permanent residence can bring here his alien wife as a second preference quota immigrant. But the alien wife establishing permanent residence here gains no quota preference for her husband. A woman professor cannot bring with her to the United States as a nonquota immigrant her alien husband, a right accorded the alien professor who wishes to bring along his wife. Existing law discriminating between the sexes would be amended by the bills to give equal rights to both sexes.

#### Allocation of Immigration Visas Within Quotas

The McCarran and Walter bills both follow the national origin formula of the Quota Act of 1924 in allocating quotas among the various countries. Within this system, however, they call for significant changes. Both bills introduce selective immigration by quota preference for certain aliens whose skills are needed in this country. The need for legislation facilitating the admission of skilled aliens was described by Hervé J. L'Heureux, chief of the Department's Visa Division, nearly three years ago. On March 25, 1949, speaking at the annual meeting of the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship in New York, Mr. L'Heureux said:

"Our experience of a quarter of a century in the work of controlling immigration into the United States primarily at the foreign source, through the visa or double-check system, shows that there is a sound basis for an amendment of the law which will enable us to penetrate further into the field of selective immigration. We have been obliged to tell American industrial, commercial, and scientific institutions and firms that they may not bring to the United States as immigrants out of the regular turn on a quota waiting list, a highly skilled and greatly needed technician or scientist. In some such cases it may be many years before the aliens they may desire to bring to this country can be reached on the waiting list.



Harris & Ewing

Hervé J. L'Heureux

"This situation, in my opinion, is one that would justify early remedial legislation . . . a sovereign nation should have the power to select and bring immigrants into its territory whenever it is in the national interest to do so."

The McCarran-Walter bills would make available the first 50 percent of each quota to persons "whose services are determined by the Attorney General to be needed urgently in the United States because of the high education, technical training, specialized experience, or exceptional ability of such immigrants, and to be substantially beneficial prospectively to the national economy, cultural interests or welfare of the United States." The next 30 per cent of each quota would be given to parents of American citizens and the remaining 20 percent to spouses and children of lawfully admitted resident aliens.

Of any portion of a quota not used by these preference groups twenty-five percent would be made available to brothers and sisters of American citizens, and to the sons



"You'll be called in a few minutes . . ."

and daughters of American citizens not qualified for non-quota status on account of age or marital status. The remaining unused portion of each quota would be available to other qualified quota immigrants who have no close relatives in the United States or are not needed on account of their special skills.

#### Exclusion and Deportation

The major exclusion provisions of the 1950 version of the McCarran omnibus bill have already been enacted as part of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The omnibus bill now before Congress would provide a notable change. It would give discretionary authority to consular officers and the Attorney General for the admission of any past member of a subversive organization if "such alien is and has been for at least five years prior to the date of the application for a visa, actively opposed to the doctrine, pro-



"Not a chance? Well, then maybe the Siamese quota . . .?"

gram, principles, and ideology" of such party, and if "the admission of such alien into the United States would be in the public interest."

(Continued on page 56)

# THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

**Career Ambassador,\*** by Willard L. Beaulac. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1951, 262 pages, \$3.50.*

*Career Ambassador* is a fascinating story of the brilliant career of Willard L. Beaulac, recently appointed United States Ambassador to Cuba. Beginning with the author's choice of the Foreign Service as a career, the reader is with him from his start as the first graduate of Georgetown School of Foreign Service and subsequent appointment as Vice-Consul to Tampico, Mexico in 1921, through his appointment as Ambassador to Colombia in 1948. This book portrays an accurate account of adventure during the exciting revolutionary days of Central America. The reader is carried behind the scenes of master diplomacy in the darkest days of World War II, when delicate negotiations on the part of the American Embassy helped to strengthen the Spanish decision to remain neutral, and also prevented German acquisition of any sizable quantities of badly needed wolfram.

This is an entertaining, informative book, underlined with a strong sense of humor, zest for life, and complete fulfillment and satisfaction in a career. It should prove instrumental in acquainting the American public with the true functioning of the Foreign Service which, unfortunately, not too many are familiar with. Foreign Service officers will find this work extremely encouraging and helpful.

RLH

**The United States and France.** By Professor Donald C. McKay. *Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1951, 319 pages, \$4.00.*

Reviewed by ROBERT G. CLEVELAND

France's pivotal position in the alignment of world forces today, as well as its contributions, both physical and intellec-

tual, to the unification of Europe and the defense of the West, has drawn it more closely than ever to the center of the world stage. "American Foreign Policy Library" presents a concise outline of the factors which are at the foundation of current Franco-American relations as members of the Atlantic Community. Although the topic is a broad one, this short book covers it remarkably well and displays the author's insight into the French character and his understanding of French institutions.

The material is presented in a logical and orderly sequence; starting with a statement of common ideals, institutions and interests, it proceeds to a brief but accurate description of the French land, people and government. Dr. McKay then traces the broad lines of Franco-American relations since colonial days and relates these to the economic and political evolution of France during the same period. The pious and rather useful myth relating to two hundred years of friendship between the two countries is, unhappily enough, somewhat dispelled by his "revelation" that during several epochs, this was far from the case!

In the chapter on economic problems—agriculture, industry, labor—the book points out many of the reasons why the French economy has been slow in development, rigid, and low in productivity in spite of its wealth in resources and manpower. In describing the notoriously complicated political structure of France, Professor McKay appears particularly at home; this chapter will be of great help to those who are often mystified by French political maneuverings. The touchy and, in the case of Indochina, extremely serious, problems faced by France in handling her largely underdeveloped overseas territories are also described with the sure touch of thorough knowledge. There are two appendices, one giving statistical data and the other an exceptionally useful descriptive bibliography.

Dr. McKay concludes with an illuminating study of our current relations as members of the Atlantic Community. He not only describes developments, but also evaluates these in the light of France's changed position in the world and the "reluctant" — and often painful — "readjustment" these changes have required.

"The United States and France" provides an excellent introduction in this field and should be considered "required reading" for those members of the Foreign Service who are interested in French or European problems.

**Law and Society in the Relations of States,** by P. E. Corbett. *Harcourt Brace and Company, New York. 337 pages. \$4.75. 1951.*

Reviewed by LAURENCE DEEMS EGBERT

What exactly is international law? What is its weakness? What is needed today? In *Law and Society in the Relations of States*, P. E. Corbett, with a rich background of study, teaching, and writing in this field analyzes the assumption that we have today a real society of nations with a legal system of its own.

*Law and Society* is divided into three parts. Part One deals with doctrine; the author defines "the great society" and discusses the role of men, states, sovereignty, and law in this great society. In Part Two he analyzes the patterns of practice with numerous examples. In Part Three he discusses contemporary organizations and new directions. He points out weaknesses of the United Nations, emphasizes the danger of wishful thinking in the field of international law, and pleads for complete candor in the analysis of inter-

(Continued on page 59)

\*See page 34, October JOURNAL.



## THE READING PUBLIC

"While emphasizing that his views did not necessarily reflect those of the State Department or of the White House, Senator Bloomer challenged Senator Box to explain why the . . ."



### *New Officers in the Foreign Service*

Twenty-seven new Foreign Service officers, Class 6, began a 10-week orientation program on October 15 at the Foreign Service Institute.

They are: RICHARD W. BARHAM, S. COLE BLAISER, WILLIAM A. BUELL, JR., ROY P. M. CARLSON, MAXWELL CHAPLIN, ROBERT W. CHASE, FRANKLIN J. CRAWFORD, JOHN E. CUNNINGHAM, DAVID DEAN, FRANCOIS M. DICKMAN, JOSEPH W. DONNER, ALEXANDER S. C. FULLER, JAMES ROBERT GREENE, EDWARD M. HARPER, WALDO H. HEINRICH, JR., GEORGE R. KENNEY, JOHN P. KNOWLES, JUDITH LAIKIN, CHARLES E. LILIEN, HARRY R. MELONE, JR., HARVEY F. NELSON, JR., EMMIT E. NOLAND, JR., PAUL M. POPPLE, LEO J. RYAN, LEWIS M. WHITE, CHARLES L. WIDNEY, JR., WILLIAM D. WOLLE.

Of the new class only one is a woman. Two of the 27 have had Staff Corps experience and two have worked in the Department. The youngest is 22, the oldest is 31. Average for the class is 26. Twenty-two of the group have had military service, fourteen hold graduate degrees. Ivy League traditions have been partly demolished. Not one of the new FSOs come from Yale, two are Princeton graduates and five went to Harvard. Of the other universities George Washington, the Universities of Georgia and of Chicago, and Occidental College each have two graduates in the class. Four of the graduate degrees were acquired at Columbia and three at the Flechter School. Thirteen of the new group are married, fourteen are not. All but five of the 27 list French as one of their languages. Thirteen of the group speak one foreign language, ten speak two languages, three have fluency in three foreign tongues and one speaks four languages (including Russian!).

### *Personals*

In a three-column story the New York Times acclaimed the precedent-breaking informality with which our new envoy to India, CHESTER BOWLES, is winning friends for the U.S. Highlights ranged from the hasty borrowing of striped pants and a cutaway from the Italian Ambassador for the presentation of credentials ceremony to enrollment of the Bowles' three school-age children—SAM, 12; SALLY, 13; and CYNTHIA, 15—in the local tent-housed public school. The only Caucasians in the school, the children arrive daily on their bikes, not in the Embassy car.

FSO HERVE L'HEUREUX's son, FSS DAVID L'HEUREUX, was commissioned a Vice Consul in Frankfurt last month.

Among recent new appointments were those of JONATHAN B. BINGHAM (recently Assistant Director of International Security Affairs in the Department) as Deputy Administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration; of GEORGE M. CZAYO as Executive Director of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs; of HENRY H. FORD as Executive Director of the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs. JOHN W. JACO, whom Mr. Ford replaces, has been appointed Point IV Director for Libya. Point IV Director for Israel is to be BRUCE MCDANIEL who served as agricultural attaché in China during 1945-46. WILLIAM E. WARNE has resigned as Assistant Secretary of Interior to take over as head of the Point IV program in Iran.

Former Assistant Secretary of State A. A. BERLE, JR., whose Liberal Party candidate RUDOLPH HALLEY was elected President of New York City's City Council in one of the political upsets of the year, is expected to have an active

role in New York's affairs as a member of Halley's "Kitchen Cabinet."

Two items that seem to go together are the promotion of the Department's budget director, EDWARD P. WILBER, to the rank of GS-17 (\$12,000 a year) at the request of the Senate Appropriations Committee so that he "receive a salary commensurate with the services he renders to the Government as an outstanding employee of the Department of State" and the fact that Conference Committee's recommendation for the State Department's appropriation was somewhat higher than the amount passed earlier by either the House or the Senate. It did, however, fall far short of the amount originally requested.

Counselor for Economic Affairs at the Embassy in London CHARLES F. BALDWIN, has been named by the President to be Consul General at Singapore, with the personal rank of Minister.

The voting in the JOURNAL's Short Story Contest was extremely close. The winning story by WILLIAM FRIEDMAN, published in the November JOURNAL, was graded "12" on a rating scale and the second prize winner by HORATIO MOOERS (on page 21) was graded "11."

The September birth of the J. CUDD BROWN's tiny daughter, MARGARET ALISON, coincided most astonishingly with the arrival in Washington on home leave of her godfather EDWARD W. MULCAHY. Every inch a Foreign Service baby, she was named for MARGARET JEAN GRANTHAM, FSS at Cairo. Mr. Brown was formerly Officer in Charge at Mombassa, now is economist in the office of Greek, Turkish and Iranian Affairs.

DR. WILLIAM L. SHURZ, former Department official, is conducting an intensive course at the American Institute for Foreign Trade for business executives who expect Latin American assignments.

Former Foreign Service officer EDWARD P. LAWTON has been spending most of his time during the past several years in oil painting, mostly landscapes. He is President of Artists, Incorporated, of Wilton, Connecticut. Organized recently by the local artists to establish their own gallery, it is the only enterprise of its kind in that area.

FSO GEORGE KENNAN's recent resignation from his position as head of the Ford Foundation's Russian study group "in anticipation of a return to government service" lends support to the rumors that he will be our next Ambassador to the USSR.

Now finishing up the Inter-Agency Foreign Trade Course are FSS's JEAN FARR (Bogota), EDWARD LYNCH (Basra), LORENA JENKINS (La Paz), RICHARD SCHWARTZ (Vienna), VINCENT RUSSO (Rome), MARY BOUDINOT (Athens), and FSO's HERBERT LEGGETT (Nagoya), WILLIAM BRIGGS (Sao Paulo), and DANIEL NEWBERRY (Jerusalem).

Newcomer to the Foreign Service Institute's staff as Associate Professor of Anthropology (to work primarily in the South Asian area) is DR. MARIAN WESLEY SMITH. She has taught at four universities—Columbia, Pennsylvania, California and Washington.

SENATOR MCCARTHY, according to the papers, is going to write a book on his views re the State Department. On reasons for book, he says: "I have discovered that there are a vast number of good, serious people who have questions in their minds about my efforts to rid the Government of communists." Politically a book can backfire. Canada's late MACKENZIE KING, we are told, after some years of being

mercilessly quoted by the late leader of the opposition, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, finally exclaimed in exasperation "Would that mine adversary had written a book!"

**COLORADO NOTES:** A recent issue of the Rocky Mountain News carried an interview with ALEXANDER KIRK, career diplomat who retired in 1945 as American Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Kirk is raising black Angus cattle on his ranch a few miles west of Colorado Springs.

EDWARD M. GROTH, FSO retired, is building a home in Colorado Springs.

NELSON PARKS, retired FSO, and GRACE, were in Denver recently enroute to California. Although Nelson graduated from Colorado College they are not going to settle in Colorado because being "tropical tramps," they are looking for palm trees.

**JUNIOR ENVOYS RECRUITED:** A State Department team of interviewers was at the Brown Palace hotel for two weeks to recruit stenographers, typists and clerks who, according to DAVID H. SCHINDELL, in charge of recruiting, are given the title of "junior ambassador." (*Denver Post*, September 28, 1951.)

slavia. Eighteen months ago the City of Zagreb presented to the US the Consular and Cultural Building in Zagreb.

If all the 2142 applicants for the Foreign Service under the amalgamation directive are declared eligible, it may take over three years at the present rate to complete the necessary examinations. Incidentally, screening for eligibility is expected to take until mid-January.

Speaking at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in Boston last month, Representative JOHN F. KENNEDY (recently returned from a tour of Asia and the Near East) said that most United States diplomats abroad "seemed to be more concerned with social activities than with their role as interpreters of American principles."

The Secretary's speech at the October Honor Awards ceremony, in which he gave facts and figures on the recruitment problems faced by the Foreign Service, was followed by editorials in many of the country's papers (among them the *Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, and the *Philadelphia Inquirer*) pointing up the importance of recruiting our best talent for the Service because it is "our first line of defense." The *Washington Post* of November 26th carries a letter to



FOREIGN SERVICE SELECTION BOARDS, NOVEMBER 1951

Seated, left to right: Edwin F. Stanton, Richard P. Butrick, Miss Frances E. Willis, Carlisle H. Humelsine, Edwin N. Montague, Robert D. Murphy, Elbridge Durbrow. Standing, left to right: Paul O. Nyhus, Robert G. Miner, Robert Newbegin, Frederic P. Bartlett, Herbert Ashton, Grant Olson, H. Murray O'Hanlon, Frederick M. Feiker, Carl W. Mingst, James C. Turner, Paul E. Quintus, Joseph C. Sattérthwaite, Gwynn Garnett, William O. Baxter, Harry Pollak, Leonard Lee Bacon, Harry L. Brown, Frederick E. Hasler, Walter Thurston, Douglas M. Cawford, James F. Taylor, Lowell Pinkerton, George H. Stuart, Herbert Bursley, George V. Lindholm.

#### Potpouri

"What's Wrong With the State Department" in the November 13th issue of *The Reporter* makes interesting reading. Decidedly friendly in tone and on the whole constructive, the article points out, for instance, the problem of relations with the legislature when the Assistant Secretary in charge of Congressional relations does not sit in on policy meetings and the difficulty of answering smear charges with facts fast enough to be effective in competition for headlines.

Correction: It was incorrectly reported in last month's JOURNAL that the Education Bill had passed the House. It was the bill to provide an adjustment in annuities, the same bill which passed the House last year, which was passed again. This time, however, it is hoped that Senate action can be obtained. On the Education Bill, no hearings have yet been scheduled following its introduction last summer by SENATOR MURRAY.

The gift to the US of an official residence in Belgrade last month marks the second such presentation in Yugo-

slavia. Eighteen months ago the City of Zagreb presented to the US the Consular and Cultural Building in Zagreb. If all the 2142 applicants for the Foreign Service under the amalgamation directive are declared eligible, it may take over three years at the present rate to complete the necessary examinations. Incidentally, screening for eligibility is expected to take until mid-January. Speaking at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in Boston last month, Representative JOHN F. KENNEDY (recently returned from a tour of Asia and the Near East) said that most United States diplomats abroad "seemed to be more concerned with social activities than with their role as interpreters of American principles." The Secretary's speech at the October Honor Awards ceremony, in which he gave facts and figures on the recruitment problems faced by the Foreign Service, was followed by editorials in many of the country's papers (among them the *Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, and the *Philadelphia Inquirer*) pointing up the importance of recruiting our best talent for the Service because it is "our first line of defense." The *Washington Post* of November 26th carries a letter to

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CLEMENTS AND CO., Insurance Brokers, appear in the JOURNAL for the first time this month on page 44. Handling all types of insurance, they point out the benefits of a health and accident policy available only to the Foreign Service for which they are exclusive agents.

The EXECUTIVE PHARMACY, page 56, is prepared to fill all your drug needs, either in person, by phone or by mail.

Returning to the JOURNAL after a six-months' absence is LORD AND TAYLOR's Personal Shopping Bureau, which you will find on page 46.

## NEWS FROM THE FIELD

### *Notes of A Newcomer*

A well-known national anthem in describing Denmark begins with the words "There is a lovely land." The charm of this country, its customs and its people are guaranteed to win any American heart. So, next time you are in the mood for a transfer, place Copenhagen high on your preference list.

A small nation geographically—in fact no larger than New Hampshire and Vermont combined—Denmark is neat as your Aunt Minnie's kitchen cupboards. If you wished—though no one does—you could eat from the pavements!

Everyone here rides bicycles—even the four-year-olds—and the very young children trundle along behind their parents in miniature and very swank trailers. They have a standing joke here that Danish babies were born on bicycles until the Midwives' Association complained.

The postmen wear red coats with yellow gloves and their service is magnificent—at least four deliveries daily and one on Sundays. They ride bicycles, too—yellow bicycles to match their gloves.

The food in Denmark is incomparable and so is the drink—especially the Danish beer. The open-faced sandwich (or "smørrebrød") is the basis of the meal. We've seen everything imaginable except soup served in the form of sandwiches—fish, meat, vegetables, and fruit salad. Don't turn up your noses—they are GOOD!

Then there are the unique quirks one finds in any new scene: the toilets with the big flush and the little flush; the habit of shaking hands with your hostess and thanking her for the meal you have just enjoyed—her invariable reply, "May it become you well!"; the fact that nearly all Danes speak English far better than we will ever speak Danish; the eternal humor, the smiles, the freedom given to messengers, known as "asphalt cowboys," to say anything they like; the stumbling of a novice learning a new tongue, and the embarrassing realization that the word for "taxes" also means "darling," that "married" also means "poison"; the colorful changing of the guard at the King's Palace in the city's center; the keen interest in art and the tremendous number of pictures one sees on the walls of any Danish home; the matrons who smoke cigars in the best restaurants; the spectacular views of spires and copper roofs, and tremendous apartment blocks; Tivoli, the world-renowned amusement park which is almost too famous and too crowded; and—always and everywhere—the tide of bicycles streaming past.

A country of comfort, of friendly faces, and of hearty humor—a country of gentleness and good manners—in scene, in speech, and in spirit—Denmark is truly "a lovely land."

*William R. Duggan*

### ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BASRA DAYS AND NIGHTS

Basra is chiefly noted for its date crop (its date palms which grow along both sides of the Shatt-al-Arab River and the many canals which criss-cross through the city provide the only greenery—and the most humidity—in the many thousands of miles of desert in the Persian Gulf Area), a rich oil field about twenty-five miles outside the city, and its port which is the largest in the northern Gulf area.

It is also noted for its damp, cold winters (about four

months) and its hot, humid summers (about six months). The other two months (one in the spring, one in the fall) would be quite pleasant if one had time to enjoy them. If the old Service joke (?) about Basra being the point of no return is true, it usually doesn't matter after two years here.

People who live in the world write (kindly) and ask "What do you do there?" Concensus of opinion is that we work, we huddle around tiny fireplaces, play tennis and squash to keep warm in the winter; sit in the one tepid swimming pool, sleep through the hot, humid afternoons and evenings (shade temperature 120, humidity from medium to high, sun temperature 170 degrees F) and collapse on the highest roof we can find at night in the summer. Quantities of Scotch and Scottish dancing keep the circulation going in the winter, but Scotch gives way to salt tablets in beer in the summer.

Hunters go up river or into the desert for birds, game and Arab luncheons called "kuzis" at which you sit in the sand and grab handfuls of rice, mutton, braised chicken and may (depending on the degree of "westernization" of the host) get some whiskey or arak along with a dozen cups of coffee. Occasional picnics at someone's date plantation along the river or in the odd clump of trees in the desert take one out of the city's congestion (to use a mild and un-descriptive word). These are the things we do, plus cutting down the daily date ration to save about \$800 or so for an annual vacation to the nearest point of some return which affords a change of life briefly.

The locale is recommended for people who have a burning desire to study (and possibly disprove more of) the ancient history of the desert and cradles of civilization, who like dates of the edible variety and have arthritis and who enjoy seeing our Arab friends go down to the sea in ships.

*Edward C. Lynch*

### SANTIAGO

AMBASSADOR CLAUDE G. BOWERS received a diploma as Doctor "Honoris Causa" and was made an honorary mem-

*(Continued on page 40)*



Left to right: Ambassador Bowers, Cardinal Jose Maria Caro, Mons. Carlos Casanueva, Director of the Catholic University.

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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 38)

ber of the Catholic University Faculty of Letters and Philosophy on October 4, in recognition of his vast accomplishments as an historian of the Jeffersonian era.

Mr. Bowers was the first Ambassador ever to receive such an honor. MONSEÑOR CARLOS CASANUEVA, Rector of the University, conferred the title, saying; "Your work as a sagacious historian, an erudite and impartial investigator and a profound and wise thinker is universally renowned."

Ambassador Bowers in his acceptance speech termed the Catholic University "a symbol of an orderly society and one of the bulwarks against the despotic forces that seek to reduce the major part of mankind to infidelity and slavery through brute force."

The Chilean press devoted extensive coverage to the event. FOREIGN MINISTER EDUARDO YRARRAZAVAL sent the Ambassador a letter of congratulations. At 73, Claude Bowers has been an Ambassador for eighteen years.

*Richard G. Cushing*

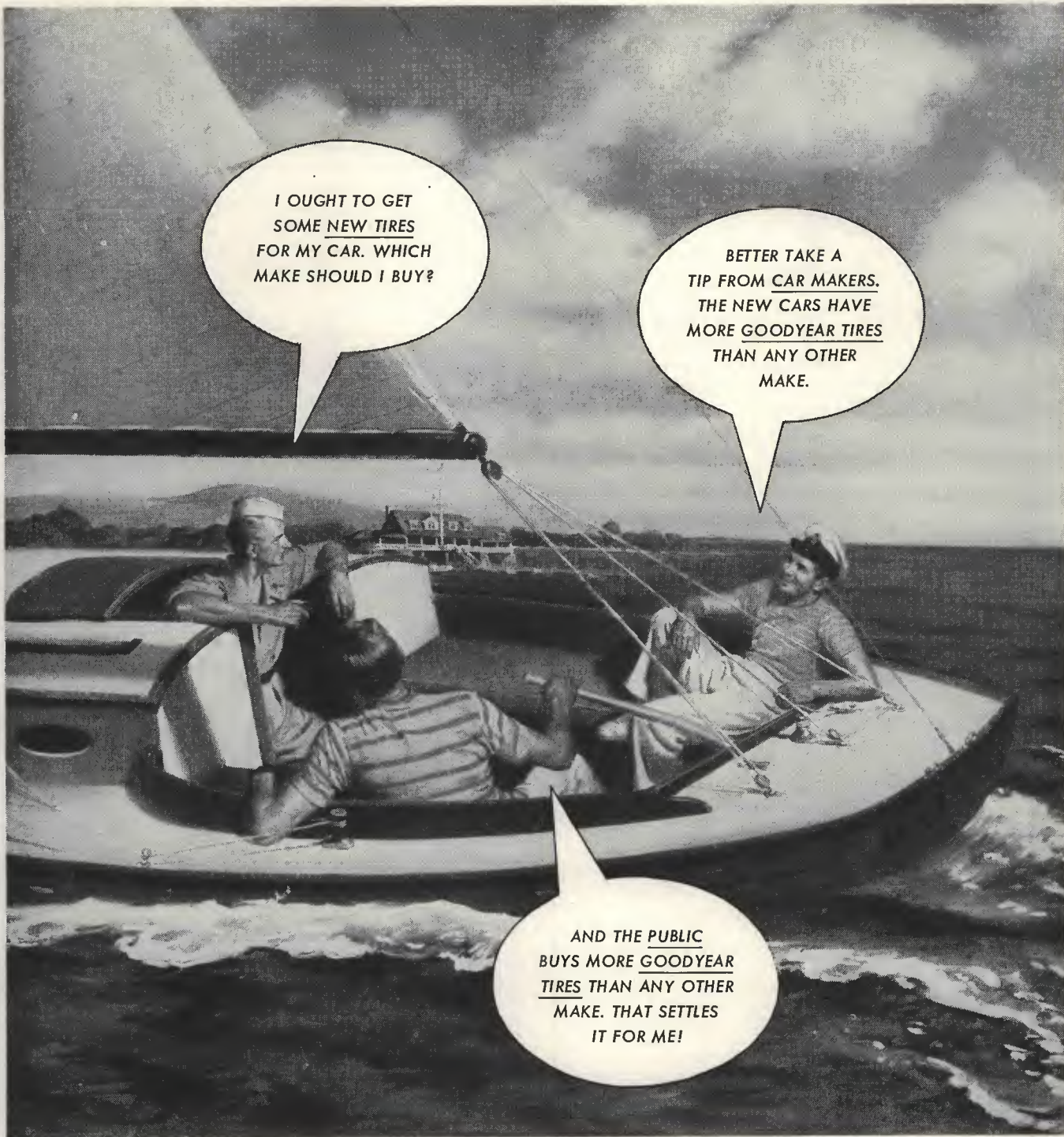
## MEXICAN REPORT

It was a year ago last month that AMBASSADOR and MRS. WILLIAM O'DWYER arrived on their Mexican assignment. From the moment when their American Airlines plane wheeled to a halt to become immediately surrounded by the assembled crowd, their year has been active and colorful. They have enabled the Embassy to continue contributing to the good relations between the two countries. MRS. O'DWYER has enjoyed her role of hostess to both Mexicans and Americans. Ambassadorial highlights were a cordial celebration of July 4 by the Government Workers' Federation (the first time our National Holiday has been celebrated by a Mexican labor organization), and the opening of a branch of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Puebla.

During this year PAUL T. CULBERTSON arrived to assume the Counselorship left vacant by the lamented death of GUY W. RAY. CHARLES R. BURROWS left his position as Counselor for Political Affairs to become Deputy Director of ARA. First Secretary DORSEY FISHER was followed by Counselor FORNEY RANKIN as Public Affairs Officer. RUTH MASON HUGHES, Assistant Chief of the Mexican Division, was a member of the staff for several months as Chief of the Political Section, the first time a lady officer had filled this important post in the Embassy. On her departure for Washington she was replaced by FRANKLIN C. GOWEN, Counselor for Political Affairs. CARL W. STROM brought to an end his signal service as Consul General, which included his pioneering of closer relationships between our Consulates and Embassy in Mexico. He was made Foreign Service Inspector and replaced by WILLIAM K. AILSHIE. LEW B. CLARK, a veteran of over 10 years' service in the Embassy, was succeeded in November as Commercial Attache by BARRY T. BENSON. LEW is now in Washington as Special Trade Policy Adviser of the American Republics Division, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. Due early in December was EUGENE DELGADO-ARIAS to replace PHILIP RAINE in the cultural field, PHIL being assigned to the Department. SAM MONTAGUE's post of Press officer is being filled this month by BARRY BISHOP, who was Mexican Correspondent for the Dallas News for some years. BARRY will be working with many old friends. REUBEN R. THOMAS has assumed the post of Administrative officer left vacant when HERBERT G. MASTER's life came to an untimely end by a fatal attack of poliomyelitis.

The year, in a word, followed rather faithfully the record for staff changes which had been established the preceding year. In these two years the Embassy has had four Counselors of Embassy (including Acting Counselor HAROLD M.

*(Continued on page 42)*



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

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

### AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

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## NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 40)

RANDALL), three heads of the Political Section, and seven different officers in two of the junior posts in the Political Section, to consider no more than the political side.

Mexico continued to be a mecca of tourists, with the capital of the Republic adding further to its lustrous reputation as an international convention city. This trend added considerably to the Embassy's activities and invaded more and more those few hours a week which Foreign Service officers and their families longingly view as their own, until some began to wonder if a quiet period of statutory leave might not provide a welcome interlude. The ROGER CARLSONS thought so and spent an interesting leave touring the national parks and other scenic areas of the Western U. S.

Among the memorable Mexican *meriendas* of the year were those accorded the Ambassador on his visits to various parts of the country, to PAUL and MARIA CULBERTSON on their 27th wedding anniversary at a picturesque Michoacán inn, and to UNDERSECRETARY OF LABOR and MRS. MICHAEL GALVIN and their party which visited Mexico in September. The latter visit, inspired by a desire to survey the *bracero* situation, will itself long be memorable for its significant contribution to good will and friendship.

The year ahead promises to be active and constructive as any before. In Chapultepec Park a hall which promises to seat 18,500 is nearing completion and will attract further and perhaps larger international gatherings. Rotarians are known to be coming. Smaller, but significant, is the group of graduate students which the University of Virginia will send for a summer seminar.

R. Smith Simpson

## WELLINGTON

Halloween came a bit early in Wellington this year when four members of the Embassy staff gave a costume party complete with witches, black cats and Satan himself in attendance. The bare rooms of the one Embassy-owned empty house took on a startling appearance when DISBURSING OFFICER VIRGINIA EMMONS, Ambassador's secretary COZETTE SCOTT, and Guards THOMAS RENAGHAN and WALTER PRIBANIC combined forces on October 26 to stage



an All Hallow's Eve celebration that rocked the rafters until long past the witching hour. Among the early arrivals were AMBASSADOR and MRS. SCOTTEN and VICE CONSUL and MRS. JAMES OSBURN as a quartet of friendly ghosts. First prize for the most original costume went to Fulbright exchange student CHARLIE RICH for his BP Petrol Tank, while JACK WABY of Public Affairs copped the Most in Keeping with the Spirit prize with his appearance as a most frightful witeh topped off with an owl's head.

Helen C. Scott

(Continued on page 44)

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MONTEVIDEO

THE HONORABLE CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL *relinquished* his duties as Ambassador and sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay aboard the S.S. "ARGENTINA" on October 8th. Accompanied by MRS. RAVNDAL and their daughter, INGA, he was off to a well-earned vacation in the United States before proceeding to his next assignment as Minister to Hungary.



American and local staff members of the American Embassy in Montevideo upon the occasion of Ambassador Ravndal's departure for his new post in Hungary.

"Chris" Ravndal, as he is known to his many friends in the Service, came to Montevideo after a strenuous tour of duty in the Department as first Director General of the Foreign Service under the Act of 1946. While serving in Uruguay he attracted widespread attention and gained immeasurable goodwill for the United States by making it a point to get out of Montevideo and visit all the major cities in the interior of the country. Members of his staff invariably accompanied him on such occasions, and Uruguayans far from the nation's capital were given ample opportunity to meet and converse with these salesmen of goodwill. Widespread interest was shown and invariably a warm welcome was given the Ambassador by the cities along his route. One measure of his success was the consistency and the bitterness with which the local Communist press regularly denounced his efforts to cement the bonds of friendship between the United States and the Uruguayan people.

The entire Ravndal family also acquired a degree of local fame for its devotion to golf. It is probably safe to say that the great majority of their free time was spent on the course, and the local sports columns gave considerable publicity to the farewell party attended exclusively by caddies and golf club employees shortly before the Ravndals' departure. On hand to see them sail were friends from every walk of life, and the gamut ranged through caddies, labor leaders, businessmen, diplomats and cabinet members. They left a warm spot in the hearts of those who knew them in Montevideo, and took with them sincere best wishes for a safe and successful journey to their new post.

BOB TEPPER, our latest arrival, has taken over as new Administrative Officer, and COUNSELOR and MRS. EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD are holding the fort until AMBASSADOR RODDAN arrives in December.

Frank J. Devine.

(Continued on page 46)

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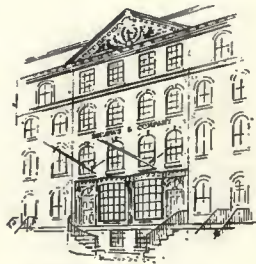
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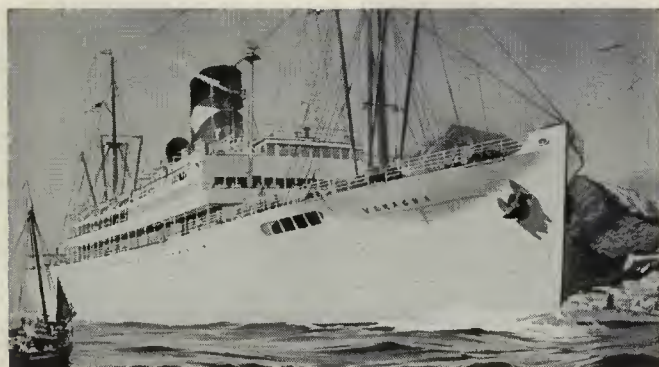
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HONDURAS	ing and unity.
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 44)

## CARACAS

October 25, 1951

After many years of distinguished service to his country, AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR retired early this month, and departed for his home in New Jersey, with the good wishes of the entire Embassy staff, the American business community, and the Venezuelan people. A farewell luncheon, attended by more than 150 American businessmen, was sponsored by the North American Association of Venezuela on the day before the Ambassador's departure. Late that afternoon the Embassy staff gave a cocktail party in honor of Mr. Armour at the new Embassy residence at Las Lomas de San Rafael, which commands a breathtaking view of the city of Caracas. That evening, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, DR. LUIS EMILIO GOMEZ RUIZ, gave a reception for the retiring Ambassador, attended by high-ranking Venezuelan government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

Pending the arrival of the newly-appointed Ambassador, FLETCHER WARREN, COUNSELOR OF EMBASSY and DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION EDWARD J. SPARKS will be in charge of the Embassy.

Recent arrivals in Caracas include FSS MAXINE DESILET, from Munich; ECONOMIC OFFICER and MRS. DAVID JACKSON and two sons, from Washington; ECONOMIC OFFICER and MRS. CARL BARTCH, and son, from Nicosia; and CHIEF YEOMAN VINCENT GIANTASIO, of the Naval Attaché's Office.

CULTURAL OFFICER and MRS. ALBERT HARKNESS are expected from San Jose at the end of the month.

GEORGE DEMETRIOU, who has been appointed PAO at Maracaibo, spent several days in Caracas prior to his departure for his new post.

DR. JOHN T. REID, former Embassy PAO, was transferred to the Department, and has been replaced by JOSEPH F. McEVOY, formerly with AP in Buenos Aires.

CONSUL WILLIAM KANE, chief of the citizenship section, has departed for Bogota, his new post.

SECOND SECRETARY RICHARD PHILLIPS and MRS. PHILLIPS have departed for Paris, where he has been detailed for duty with the U.N. meeting.

M/SCT. CLARENCE ACKERMAN, former NCO in charge of the Embassy's Marine Guard detachment, has left for the United States, having been succeeded by M/SCT. EDWIN L. GOLDEN. T/SGT. FRANCIS A. CREAGER and SGT. CYRUS H. DE HART have also returned to the United States, having been replaced by S/SGT. WILLIAM KING and SGT. WALTER BLAYTON.

Slated to represent the Embassy at the forthcoming Lima conference for cultural and binational center officers in Latin America are CULTURAL OFFICER ALBERT HARKNESS and the Director of the Centro Venezolano Americano in Caracas, FREDERICK DREW.

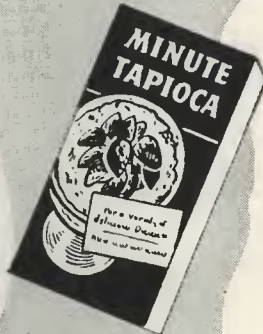
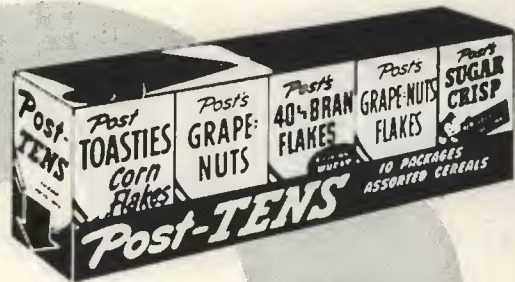
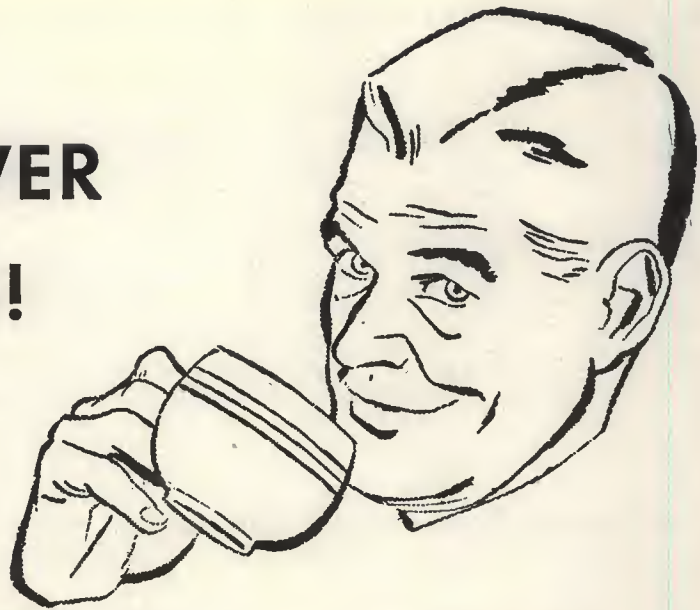
VICE CONSUL JOHN DIGGINS, the Embassy's hard-working chief of the visa section, received a commendable service award in the recent Departmental award ceremonies.

The Caracas Little Theater Group closed its present season with two evening performances of "George Washington Slept Here" on October 5th and 6th at the Teatro Nacional in downtown Caracas. The comedy, which was well received by the English speaking community, featured BARTAN CONNETT, wife of SECOND SECRETARY WILLIAM B. CONNETT, in one of the star roles. After the last evening's performance, the Group held a reception and dance at its attractive clubhouse, Hacienda Las Mercedes.

Word has been received from Maracaibo that Manchado, a bull, was summoned to appear in court to answer charges brought forth by a man allegedly gored. After reviewing

(Continued on page 48)

# WORLD-OVER FAVORITES!

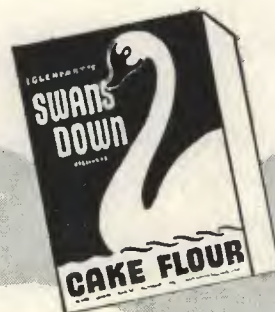


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<b>CHINA</b> Shanghai	<b>INDIA</b> Bombay Calcutta	<b>REP. OF PANAMA</b> Panama
<b>COLOMBIA</b> Bogota Barranquilla Medellin	<b>JAPAN</b> Tokyo Osaka Yokohama	<b>SINGAPORE</b> Singapore
		<b>URUGUAY</b> Montevideo
		<b>VENEZUELA</b> Caracas

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the facts of the case, the presiding magistrate ruled that although the bull's owner might be sued, Manchado could not. Today Manchado walks the streets of Maracaibo, a free bull.

Also in Maracaibo, the ladies have taken exception to the remarks directed at them in the streets of the city. Some of the observations, the ladies report, are downright insulting, and not at all in keeping with the traditional Latin custom of paying compliments to attractive señoritas. The chief of police, whose protection the ladies requested, promised to lock up any men making insulting remarks, but added that he would not interfere with those offering delicate, graceful compliments, since no lady could possibly object to that.

*Carl E. Barich*

**LIMA**

October 25, 1951

Thrice honored Civil Attaché DR. ALBERT A. GIESECKE—honorary LLD from the University of Pennsylvania, honorary life membership in the National Geographic Society—the Embassy was delighted at his receiving the Distinguished Service Award from the Department in October. Commercial Attaché CHARLES BRIDGETT was honored by receiving a Commendable Service Award.

MRS. REGINALD BRAGONIER brought home a first prize from Lima's annual flower show, which was attended by some 1,500 people.

DICK HAWKINS appeared in the local revival of the strictly melodramatic "The Front Page." BERNICE, 12-year-old daughter of Minerals Attaché BRAMSON, acted as translator on a flying trip through northern Peru for CONGRESSMAN and MRS. JOHN DEMPSEY of New Mexico.

MARGARET BRIDGETT, 5-year-old daughter of Commercial Attaché Bridgett, and MRS. CHARLES LUTZ, wife of the Assistant Air Attaché, were the Embassy mannequins at a style show at the Hotel Bolivar.

Recent engagement news involves our Commercial Section's charming CARMEN BASTERRECHEA.

GILBERT CHASE, Cultural Affairs Officer, has delivered lectures on U.S. music and other subjects at Arequipa, Trujillo and before the Lima Peruvian-U.S. Cultural Institute.

Consul ED LINDBERG's friends persist in their loyal support as his tennis game has deteriorated over the past weeks from mediocre to poor to terrible.

Newcomers welcomed here are MARTHA CARBONE from La Paz, ESTELLE WAHLSTRAND (new appointee), DOROTHY WALKER from Berlin, and CARRIE STONE (new appointee).

Messrs. BRAMSON and BARBER spent several rough days in the zinc, silver and lead mining area at 16,000 feet elevation.

NINA LOUGHLIN and PAT SCOTT report an interesting local leave, crossing Lake Titicaca by steamer to Bolivia.

Additional subscribers to this *Journal* as a result of the direct (to the undersigned) mail campaign of Editor JOHN EMMERSON are: BERNARD BROGLEY, LAURIN ASKEW and JOE TISINGER.

NANCY NUMBERS, MARIE LAJOYE, JANE MAYO, SANDY PRINGLE, JEANNETTE LA FRANCE, ELEANOR FOX, RAQUEL CHOCANO and ROBERT HURWITCH are taking a lecture course on Peruvian culture. One session brought them to the edges of their chairs with blood-tingling descriptions of near misses by cross-eyed or otherwise unorthodox bulls. The new bullfighting season starts, but fast, with Spanish, Mexican and Peruvian toreadors on All Saints Day, to continue every Sunday afternoon of November.

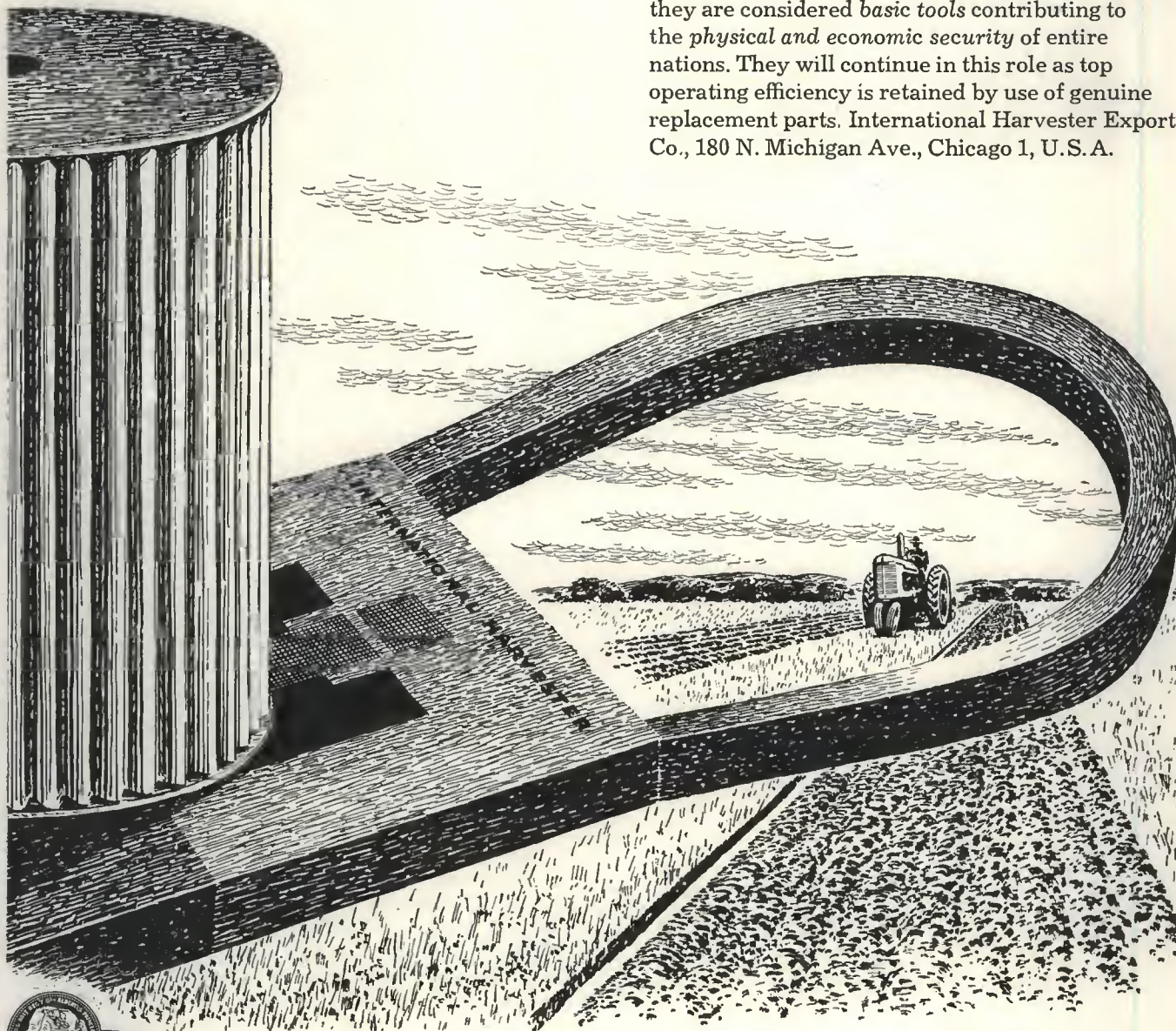
*Willard F. Barber*

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## U. S. SENDS NEGRO PERSONNEL INTO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, NEARLY 40 SERVING ABROAD IN STATE DEPARTMENT POSTS

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—More American Negroes are serving the United States government in diplomatic establishments, embassies, legations and consulates abroad than ever before.

Some 40 colored people are stationed in a score of foreign countries, serving in various capacities. These range from an ambassador at \$15,000 a year and perquisites down to stenographers and guards, one of the lower starting grades, with salaries at \$2680, which cost of living and housing allowances raise to about the \$3,000 level.

For many years Negroes were confined to two or three foreign areas. Liberia has had a Negro staff for years. At various times there have been consuls and clerks at Lisbon, Portugal, the Azores Islands and the Canary Islands. But Secretary of State Dean Acheson, with the approval of President Truman and the cooperation of half a dozen career men in the State Department, has pushed a change in assignments which is now bringing real results.

The State Department is more sensitive to the reaction of other countries and peoples to America's vigorous preaching of the virtues of democratic government than are other governmental agencies or American business organizations. State Department representatives have had to bear the brunt of answering questions from foreign, often black, brown and yellow, people about the status of negroes in democratic America.

For a number of years a group in the State Department has been urging the integration of Negroes into various embassy and legation staffs. They have sought to break up the solid Negro staff in the Negro Republic of Liberia.

The Korean War and current manpower shortage have helped open up opportunities, also.

It is not easy to discover all of the Negroes in State Department Service. Apparently no record is kept by race.

Dean of the service is Clifford R. Wharton who serves as Consul General in Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Wharton, who is a Bostonian, entered the service in 1925 and has served in various posts with great distinction. His assignment is the highest career post ever attained by a Negro.

South America and Haiti should be fertile fields for Negro Assignments in foreign service. These have been favorite spots for white young members of the staff. Close to the U. S., they are in demand. There is probably a false assumption that Negroes would not be acceptable.

That word used to be passed around about Haiti but it is false, I am certain. When President Magloire gave a press conference during his inauguration last year, he stated emphatically that he would be delighted to see the U. S. add Negroes to its representation in Haiti.

Few careers offer greater opportunity for advancement nor more varied experiences to trained young Negroes than does the foreign service. Because they have not recognized the possibilities, few Negroes have applied for FSS jobs or sought to prepare for the rather stiff examinations for the consular service. Many white colleges give courses leading to work of this type. Negro schools have not done so probably because they felt the diplomatic service was a closed door.

That is true no longer. The State Department has opened an entire new vista to ambitious young colored Americans.



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FROM "IN" TO "OUT" (from page 27)

considered the social factors involved and I want to—

—Now just a moment, gen—, I mean Miss Plath and gentlemen—perhaps we should decide where this telegram should go?

—Is there anyone here from the Communications and Transportation Division? I don't see how we can go into that without—

—I wasn't suggesting *going into it*, Mr. Bladensworth, I just meant we might touch on it, lightly, so to speak.

—It seems to me, and of course I would have to clear it with some of the parts of my division, but speaking personally and just talking off the cuff, so to speak, it appears to me—

—On the other hand, I don't think the LST point of view has been properly presented here. We feel even *more*

strongly—

—Well, if I may interject just one word—and, speaking off the top of my head, so to speak,—I feel that we ought to consider certain ramifications of this problem—

—Gentlemen, we have an urgent—

—When is the dead line?

—Let's see, it's 10 o'clock Washington time. What time is it in—

—Well you see, they are 14 hours ahead—or is it behind—

—Who can tell time?

—When does the Prime Minister get up?

—I am sure it's either tomorrow morning or last night right now and by the time this telegram arrives it will be tomorrow afternoon or this morning and I think—

(Continued on next page)

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—Gentlemen! I think we had better pass on from the procedural to the substantive aspects of this problem!

—Mr. Paddington, procedure-wise, I think we ought to give careful thought to whether we send a telegram or an airgram. Now, my office feels strongly—but strongly—that—

—If you're going to get into substance, I'm afraid I will have to call in Mr. Famey. I'm not briefed substantive-wise.

—It seems to me we ought to get to the heart of this question—to the real meat. I object to nibbling around the edges and just—

—I don't believe we here at our level can settle these matters now. Think of all the other levels! Besides I have another meeting which began five minutes ago and—

—That reminds me! The Coordinating Committee for the Departmental Coordinators is meeting—see you later—

—Me too

(General exodus)

—Well, gen—

—Call another meeting!—

—Thank you, gentlemen. My secretary will call you about our next—

—Speaking straight from the chest, so to speak, Mr. Paddington, let me say that this meeting really got to the core—to the real meat—to the downright essence—of the situation. This will be sure to affect the overall picture. But I feel very strongly—oh, so strongly—that—

But Mr. Paddington had somehow wandered off, his usually placid face furrowed with puzzlement, the hot yellow telegram still clutched in his hand.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

F50

Benton, Russell W.  
Burke, Gordon L.  
Cromie, Leonard J.  
Cross, Cecil M. P.  
Daggett, Forrest M.  
Dillingham, Sherburne  
Dreyfus, Louis G., Jr.  
Eitrem, Irvn  
Fabling, Samuel G.  
Goldman, Thomas A.  
Greenup, Julian C.

Havron, J. Brock  
Jordan, Francis C.  
Lewis, Charles W.  
Loren, Odin G.  
Mann, Frederick J.  
Mautner, Robert J.  
Peck, William L.  
Schoellkopf, W. H., Jr.  
Smyster, William L.  
White, Byron

F55 & F58

Aandahl, Elliot C.  
Burris, Philip H.  
Hopkins, Thomas

Morel, Roland T.  
Vischer, Peter

(As in the case of transfers, the JOURNAL now reports only resignations of subscribers.)

Read about the JOURNAL'S new contest? See page 27.

Inadvertantly omitted from last month's list was the name of Edward P. Lawton. Mr. Lawton resigned from the Service in 1946 after more than twenty years' service. For future reference, his addresses are:

Summer: Cannondale, Conn.  
Winter: Fort Myers Beach, Fla.

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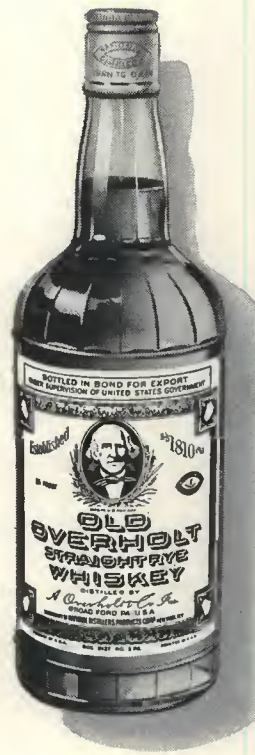
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*Kentucky Straight  
Bourbon Whiskey*



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*Kentucky Straight  
Bourbon Whiskey*



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## IN MEMORIAM

**PHILIP.** Mr. Hoffman Philip, former Ambassador to Chile, died in Santa Barbara, California, on October 31, 1951, at the age of 79. Mr. Philip, a friend of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, had served with the Rough Riders. He had been with the Department 36 years. Surviving are his wife, Josephine, and a sister, Mrs. J. P. Stark.

**STEGER.** Mr. Christian T. Steger, retired FSO, died in Pulaski, Virginia, on November 1, 1951. He was 1st Secretary and Consul General in Copenhagen—his last post before retirement.

## BIRTHS

**AYCOCK.** A daughter, Linda Joan, was born on October 14, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Leroy C. Aycock in Puerto la Cruz, Venezuela, where Mr. Aycock is serving as Vice Consul.

**DILLON.** A daughter, Susan Gibb, was born on August 24, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Thomas P. Dillon in Washington, D. C.

**GRAHAM.** A daughter, Anne Marie, was born on October 20, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. Alan Graham, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

**HAZEN.** A daughter, Patricia Jane, was born on October 25, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. William R. Hazen, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

**HILL.** A son, John Calvin Hill III, was born on November 14, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. John Calvin Hill, Jr., in Trieste, where Mr. Hill is assigned as Political Officer. The birth of the Hills' daughter, Katharine, on May 11, 1949, was not previously announced in these pages.

**HILL.** A daughter, Sandra Grace, was born on September 20, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Jesse C. Hill, in Guadalajara, Mexico, where Mr. Hill is currently serving.

**HINKLE.** A daughter, Dorothy Gretchen, was born on October 14, 1951, to Assistant Attache and Mrs. Edward H. Hinkle at Caracas, Venezuela, where Mr. Hinkle is assigned.

**JOHNSON.** A son, Richard Alexander, was born November 24, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Johnson in Guadalajara, Mexico, where Consul Johnson is principal officer at the Consulate.

**LOCKHART.** A son, Frank Philip, was born on November 13, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, Jr., in Washington, D. C. Son of the late Frank P. Lockhart, Sr., FSO ret., Mr. Lockhart is employed in the Department.

**MALENBAUM.** A son, Bruce Terry, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Malenbaum on October 5, 1951, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Malenbaum is Chief of the Investment and Economic Development Staff in the Department.

**MORELAND.** A son, Jonathan Thomas, was born on November 8, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. William D. Moreland, Jr., in Stamford, Connecticut. Mr. Moreland is currently on duty in the Department.

**NOEL.** A son, Richard Alan, was born on April 30, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. James A. Noel in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Mr. Noel is serving as Attaché.

**SAMPSON.** A son, Frederick Cory, was born on November 17, 1951, to FSS and Mrs. Richard S. Sampson, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Mr. Sampson is currently assigned.

**SPASIANO.** A son, Roberto, Jr., was born on October 15, 1951, to Mr. and Mrs. Roberto Spasiano, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

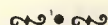
**SNIDER.** A son, Raymond Ralph, was born to FSO and Mrs. Clyde William Snider, on October 22, 1951, in Amsterdam, Netherlands, where Mr. Snider is on duty.

**WARNER.** A daughter, Catherine Ann, was born on November 3, 1951, to FSO and Mrs. Norman E. Warner, in Pierre, South Dakota.



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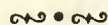
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## MARRIAGES

CONNELL-GINETTI. Miss Filomena Ginetti and Mr. Tom Connell were married in Rome on November 3, 1951.

FELDMAN-PERRY. Miss Lily W. Perry, FSS, and Vice Consul Arthur W. Feldman were married in Sao Paulo, Brazil, on February 16, 1951. Mrs. Feldman was secretary to the Economic Counselor at Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Feldman is currently assigned to the Consulate at Santiago de Cuba.

HOUGHTALING-HARRIS. Miss Floria Ferrer Harris and Mr. Thomas C. Houghtaling were married in a civil ceremony in Caracas, Venezuela, on October 15th, 1951. Mrs. Houghtaling has been serving as Embassy Cashier. Mr. Houghtaling is a Marine Guard.

STRATTON-BYRNE. Miss Louise Byrne and Mr. Bruce C. Stratton, American Consulate General, Munich, were married in Rome on October 20, 1951.

WILE-DER GARRY. Miss Virginia Der Garry and Vice Consul Frank S. Wile were married at The Hague on September 15, 1951. Mrs. Wile had been on the staff at The Hague. Mr. Wile is assigned to the Consulate in Rotterdam.

### THE OMNIBUS BILL (from page 34)

The bills would eliminate the provision of the present law that certain aliens, deportable because at the time of entry they were members of one or more of the excluded classes, can be deported only within three to five years after entry. Among the new classes of deportable aliens would be those who, within five years after entry, become institutionalized because of mental deficiency.

The bills would also tighten existing procedures which permit certain nonimmigrants in the United States to adjust their status to that of immigrants.

### Walter Bill Proposes Joint Committee on Immigration Policy

One of the more important provisions of the Walter bill, not contained in the McCarran bill, would establish a joint Congressional Committee on Immigration Policy. This committee would make a continuous study of the administration of the immigration and nationality law, its effect on the national security, the economy and social welfare of the United States, and of those conditions within or without the United States which might have a bearing on our immigration and naturalization policy.

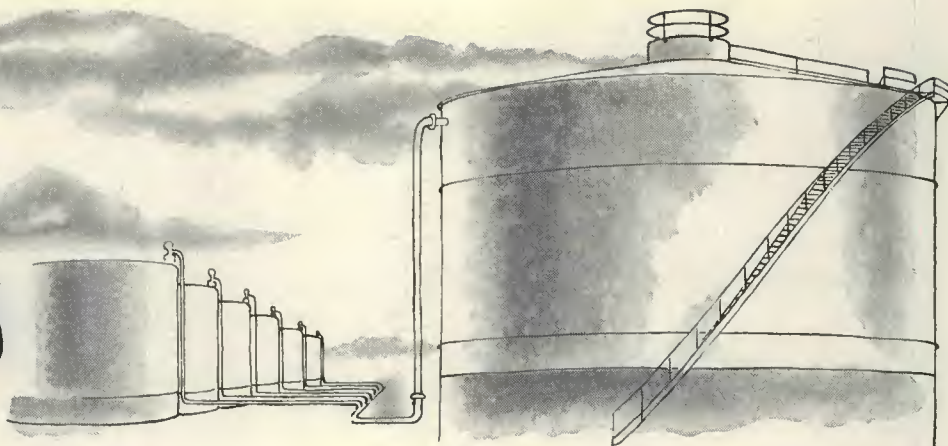
### Of Particular Interest to the Foreign Service

Three provisions of the omnibus immigration bills will be of particular interest to the Foreign Service. One would give the Secretary of State authority to prescribe all regulations relating to the powers, duties and functions of diplomatic and consular officers. Under the existing law the Secretary of State prescribes such regulations only on the recommendation of the Attorney General. This has occasionally resulted in delays when regulations prepared in the State Department were held in the Department of Justice for the Attorney General's recommendation.

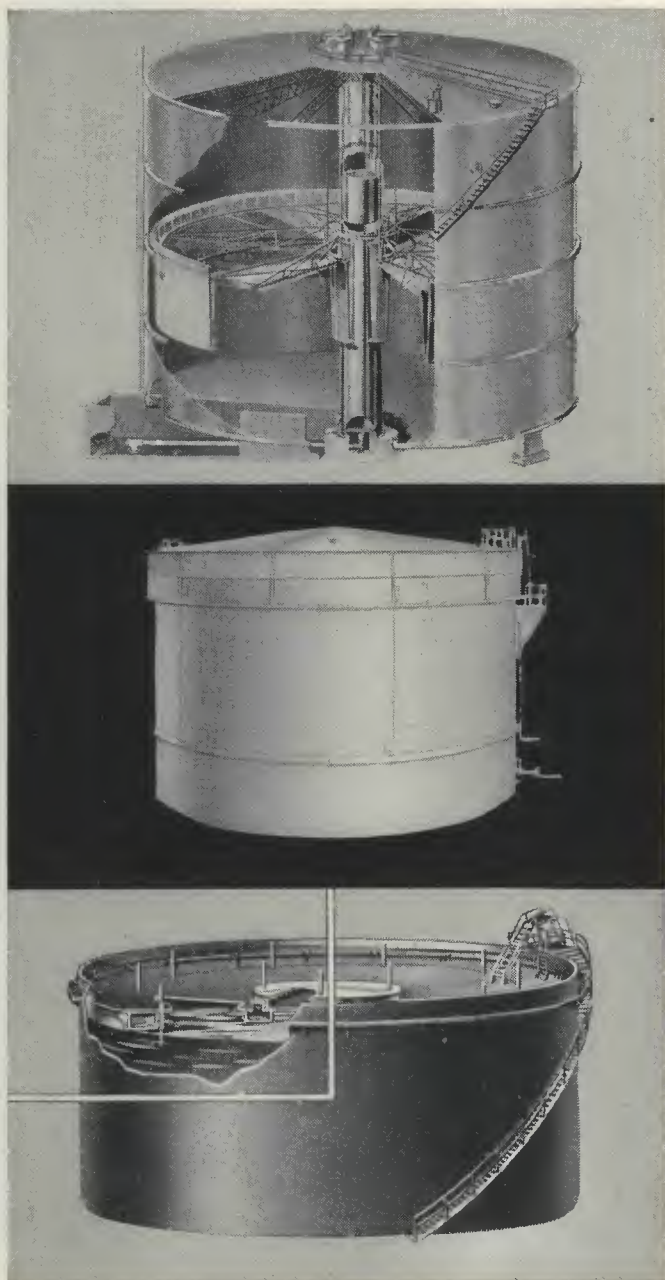
Senator McCarran and Representative Walter also propose the establishment in the Department of State of a single Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs. The Bureau's Administrator would be under the immediate jurisdiction of the Deputy Undersecretary of State for Administration. The new Bureau would perform the functions now carried out by the Department's Passport Division and Visa Division.

Recognizing a long standing need the bills would in exceptional circumstances permit the admission as *nonquota* immigrants of alien employees of the United States Government abroad (and their spouses and children) who have performed faithful service for at least fifteen years. After the granting of nonquota status in these cases has been recommended by the principal officer of a Foreign Service establishment, the Secretary would have to approve it and would have to find that it is in the national interest to grant such status.

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News has come to me of the sudden death in Cairo, Egypt, of Mrs. Adele Mossoba Samaan, for many years private secretary to the principal consular officers assigned to that post.

She came to our Consulate in Cairo, in 1934 when our Mission there was very small and she and I were its only feminine members. Very quick to learn, and serene in the execution of the most difficult and trying duties, she soon became the ever-dependable and exemplary private secretary. Unsparring of herself, she was the bulwark of our Consular Section in Cairo throughout the war—and since.

We who knew her will delight in her memory—her intense kindness; her ever-readiness to help a fellow-creature; her amazing loyalty to her work, our Government, her chiefs and her colleagues; her profound knowledge of all consular work, and best of all, her sympathy. The Foreign Service has lost, through her death, one of its most outstanding and charming employees.

FRANCES NUFER DABELL

**LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 11)**

government that it should not invade Iran with troops. McHalley showed, furthermore, that Winston Churchill was advocating troops at that very time. This revelation that Harriman had been playing footsie with Socialists—as the McCormick papers put it—resulted in several threatening phone calls to Harriman's house, and a second cousin of his was asked to resign his teaching post.

The State Department's Near East official, Mr. George McGhee, was put on the stand. He satisfied the suspicious committee that his last name was his real name, but it was the only point he scored. He tried to explain the delay in offering the Egyptian nationalists a place in the middle east defense command by saying we had to wait on Turkey's decision; but Senator McDuffie quoted from General MacArthur on the immorality of letting American policy be dictated by foreign capitals. Mr. Harold Stassen, then dean of men at a midwestern college, appeared as a volunteer witness to demonstrate that all the aforementioned acts revealed what he called a "pattern." If not a pattern of outright communism or pro-communism, he explained, certainly a pattern of anti-anti-communism.

The three defendants escaped formal condemnation for betraying the middle east to communism, only by their last resort argument that they were all, in private life, capitalists. Harriman in rails, Grady in shipping, McGhee in oil. This was accepted, though not one of the three was able to prove that he had not at some time, been a communist. They argued that, in logic, one cannot prove a negative; this impressed two of the senators, but McDuffie, famous for never leaving a stone unturned, looked up the word logic and found it had a Greek derivation and was, therefore, foreign. McDuffie felt till the end of his days that the subcommittee majority had whitewashed the three defendants. It was quite a dream and we woke up with a crashing headache.

This is Eric MacSevareid in Washington.

Yours very truly,  
EDGAR J. BEIGEL

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**THE BOOKSHELF (from page 35)**

national problems and the recognition and implementation of common values, which he considers essential to ensure progress.

The reviewer finds the book extremely stimulating and very sound. It is not a vacation book for a college freshman, nor is it intended to be. It is rather a guide for statesmen and scholars who would do well to heed its conclusions and the reasoning on which they are based.

**The World Diplomatic Directory 1951**, edited by R. A. E. Hefter and published by *Diplomatic Publications, Drury Press, Ltd., 56-57 Princess House, 190 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England, 970 pages with index, (Four pounds, four shillings).*

*Reviewed by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF*

Described by the publisher as "A Comprehensive Directory and Who's Who of the Diplomatic and Consular Professions of all Nations, Including United Nations and Specialized Agencies' Personnel." The Directory is divided into two main sections: the first is a World Diplomatic Directory in which countries are listed in alphabetical order with the names of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his principal assistants and a list of the countries' diplomatic and consular representatives abroad; the second section is a World Diplomatic Biography. In addition, there are sections devoted to international organizations as well as information concerning diplomatic rights, privileges, and immunities.

There is also a section, which should be of particular interest to FSO's, dealing with protocol usage and general diplomatic practice as well as some information concerning diplomatic correspondence and forms of address. Most of this last material is based on Graham H. Stuart's "American Diplomatic and Consular Practice" and Sir Ernest Satow's "A Guide to Diplomatic Practice"—the two leading authorities on protocol.

This book should prove useful—provided it is up-to-date and accurate.

**NEW AND INTERESTING**

by

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **The General and the President** by Richard H. Rovere and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. \$3.75

An intelligent, well-documented, and well-written thesis in defense of the foreign policy of the present Administration—which will not be read with any great pleasure by MacArthur enthusiasts, who will just have to wait for the "Verdict of History."

2. **The Foreign Policy of the United States** by Felix Morley \$2.50

Mr. Morley finds little comfort in the foreign policy of the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations. He is an intelligent observer—albeit conservative—and appears to be left of Taft and right of Eisenhower.

3. **Charles Evans Hughes** by Merlo J. Pusey \$15.00 (2 vols., boxed; illustrated)

A splendid biography and a most readable, human story of a great man—who proved his greatness in all the posts he held: Governor of the State of New York; Secretary of State; and Chief Justice of the United States.

4. **Closing the Ring** by Winston Churchill \$6.00

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Chase, Wilbur P.	Transfer to Haifa; Port Said cancelled.
Gonzalez, Raymond E.	Cancellation of transfer from Dept. to Santiago de Cuba
Knauer, Betty J.	Transfer to Madrid; Trujillo cancelled.
Korean, William, Jr.	Cancellation of transfer from Paris to London
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