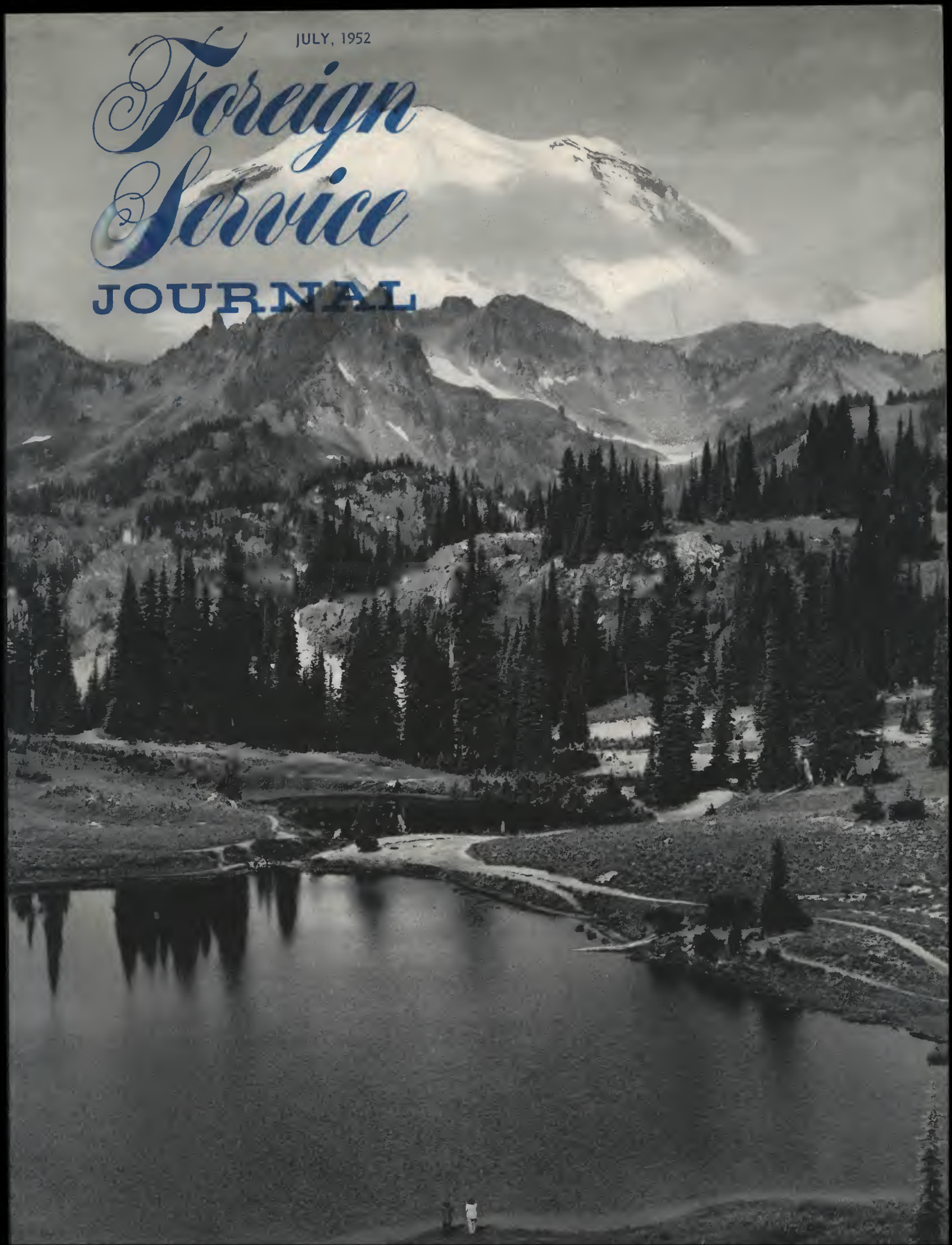
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JULY 1952 Volume 29, Number 7

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COVER PICTURE: Mount Rainier, third highest peak in the continental United States, seen across Tipsoo Lake, in the State of Washington. Supporting twenty-eight glaciers, this volcanic cone covers one-fourth of Mount Rainier National Park. *Photo courtesy Union Pacific Railroad.*

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The Editors will consider all articles submitted. If accepted, the author will be paid a minimum of one cent a word on publication. Photographs accompanying articles will, if accepted, be purchased at one dollar each. Five dollars is paid for cover pictures. Reports from the Field, although not paid for, are eligible for each month's $15 Story-of-the-Month Contest.

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AN ALUMNA REPORTS

400 Carr Street
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May 26, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It was with great interest that I read in the May JOURNAL that the Foreign Service Wives' Luncheons have been revived again. I have a special interest in them because Mrs. James Murphy, Mrs. Robert Keiser and I started them in 1928. Our husbands were ordered to Washington from the field. We met each other and we had luncheon together once a week at the University Women's Club. As we met other lonely F. S. wives, we invited them to join us. We asked Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr and Mrs. William Castle if they wouldn't join us too and help us make it a permanent thing so that we could all have the pleasure of meeting each other. In this way we made contacts and friendships that have lasted through the years. For instance, your husband would be ordered to some post from which Mrs. F. S. Wife's husband and family had just come. She could give you all sorts of advice as to educational advantages or otherwise for your children, health hazards to prepare for, and things you would need to take. It was a great mutual benefit society.

HARRIOTTE STEARNS STEWART

LETTER FROM A LOCAL

Copenhagen, Denmark
May 21, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I am writing about the letter from Mr. Hooker A. Doolittle, of Tangier, in the April JOURNAL. It impressed me much to see thoughts like Mr. Doolittle's in print and I hereby wish to express my thanks and gratitude to Mr. Doolittle for bringing up a matter which, it seems, throughout time has received a somewhat step-motherly treatment from responsible authorities.

Millions of dollars have been allotted by Congress to keep functions like USIS and Voice of America running and a great job is being done in way of bringing out to the world the American way of thinking and living as an example to follow. But the bare fact remains that local employees do constitute the best material for this job, because we are the salesmen of—the ambassadors for—the American system, we are the ones with the contacts among the people. Because we agreed with and were fond of, this, the American way, we applied for and got jobs with the Foreign Service. It was realized that never would it be a career job, but the salary offered us was adequate, the retirement system looked fine and the 30 days leave was an extra plus.

But we were to be deprived of some illusions. The devaluation of the local currencies brought us the first sethack, the buying-power of our salaries was reduced, in some in-

(*Continued on page 7*)

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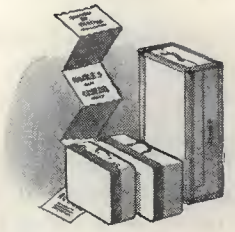
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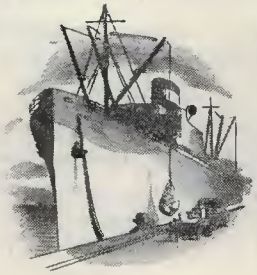
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stances by 30%, and we have never been compensated for that loss. Along with American employees our leave was cut, unavoidably it seems, but still it was an advantage gone. And now, on top of everything, the Internal Revenue claims 30% of all pensions paid abroad.

What the future will bring of changes, if any, cannot be foreseen but I trust that if changes occur, they will be for the better only—or am I wrong?

"A Local"

MORE ON THE PENSION TAX

Roelofsstraat 76,
The Hague, Netherlands.
June 4, 1952

To the Editors,
Foreign Service Journal:

As one of those materially involved—temporarily I hope—may I offer a few words on the 30% tax levy on annuities of Foreign Service local employees?

A point not raised in the letters of Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Laukhoff in your April and May issues, respectively, would seem to be worthy of some attention.

To bridge the gap between income before and after retirement, I made voluntary contributions to the C.S.R. Fund over a long period of years, totalling $6,000. As a result my annuity was increased by approximately $400 per annum. Since January of this year the 30% tax has been levied, not only on that part of my annuity derived from U.S. Government contributions and the mandatory CSRF deductions, but also on that part of the annuity derived from my voluntary contributions.

There would appear to be an element of inequity here which was surely never intended.

Fred J. Gammon

P.S. For the record I served in the U.S. Foreign Service at The Hague and Bern, Switzerland, as a local employee, from November 1918 until October 1949.

DO WE CODDLE THE SERVICE?

104 West Vassar
Fresno, Calif.
May 25, 1952

To the Editors,
Foreign Service Journal:

Although I am still in high school, and a long way from a career in the Foreign Service, the Journal allows me to keep in touch with foreign developments not often noted in the news. I feel that the Journal is both valuable and interesting. It might be suggested, however, that a more objective and detached attitude toward Department personnel and less of a protective treatment toward the same would be a distinct improvement.

Keith Dover Jewell

SELECTION OUT

Paris, France
May 16, 1952

To The Editors,
Foreign Service Journal:

I have reason to suspect that a colleague, with whom I served at two posts, will shortly leave the Service under the

(*Continued on page 9*)



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Selection Out procedures. A relative of his, now a member of Congress, was my classmate at college and I have no doubt I will receive a letter asking "how come?" Could you help me with a draft reply?

FSO

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is perhaps too detailed, but various sections could be used depending on the questions asked and on how well the inquirer knows Foreign Service legislation:

In ordinary circumstances, the average member of the Foreign Service must expect to spend the major portion of his adult life abroad and must suffer the disadvantages as well as enjoy the advantages accruing from such life. He may live in unhealthful climates and in places with lower hygienic standards than in his own country and he and his family are frequently subject to potential impairment of health from contagious and tropical diseases. Also in the unsettled world of today, there are many Foreign Service posts where civil disorder and other physical hazards are constantly present. In time of war, of course, the risks increase. A career in the Foreign Service requires unusual resilience and adaptability. It goes without saying that our representatives abroad not only must exemplify America, but America at its best.

All officers may not maintain uniform standards of service. In order to avoid the indefinite retention of those who have not kept pace with their colleagues, Sections 622 and 634(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 require the Secretary of State to prescribe the maximum period officers of classes 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively may remain in class without promotion.

Section 102.636 of the Foreign Service Regulations issued pursuant to the authority thus vested in the Secretary, reads in pertinent part as follows:

"(a) Any Foreign Service officer in class 2, 3, 4, or 5, for ten years without receiving a promotion from class to class, or those rated by three successive selection boards as among the lowest 10% of the eligibles for promotion in their class, shall be retired from Service . . . . . "

The language of Section 633 was intended to permit the Secretary to adjust the selection-out system to changing conditions and the needs of the Service.

It forces a rate of attrition higher than would normally be produced by deaths, resignations, and retirements, to ensure the more rapid advancement of more qualified men. It assures periodic promotions to outstanding officers, and less rapid promotion to officers who are not outstanding but who meet the high standard. Generous retirement and separation benefits for officers selected out mitigate the hardships on individual officers.

The general principle of promotion-up or selection-out is not used in the Civil Service. The system established by the Foreign Service Act is in some respects modelled after other systems, but is necessarily adapted to the needs of the Foreign Service. Studies on selection systems of the Navy, Army, the Public Health Service, the British Navy, and various promotion systems in private business were considered. There was no intention, however, to mechanize or militarize the personnel administration of the Foreign Service.

(*Continued on page* 11)



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As safeguard against personal prejudice on the part of any member of the Selection Board or any short term inadequacy of personnel records, the regulations provide that retirement of an officer is not effected on the basis of his being rated in the lowest 10% by *one* Selection Board but only in case he received this comparative rating from three consecutive six-man Selection Boards. No individual can serve on successive Boards. Each officer's record therefore, must be considered by eighteen entirely different persons, who are not informed by the Department of previous ratings.

When an officer is rated in the lowest 10% of his class he is so advised. If he visits the Department his record is reviewed in detail with him. If he writes to the Department, a written review is sent. In most instances this is sufficient to spur the officer to greater effort. Since 1949 only 21 officers were separated, even though a much larger number of officers were rated in the lowest 10% of their classes at least once, since the system has been in operation.

The ratings are based upon an appraisal of an officer's value to the Service in terms of the work he has performed (both quality and quantity) and his conduct, skills, personality and potentialities. A conscientious effort is made to record complete, factual, and objective information regarding each member of the Service. Such information is gathered in the employee's efficiency record, which contains the annual efficiency reports of supervising officers, Foreign Service Inspector's efficiency reports, end-user evaluations, commendations and criticism. As an added safeguard, rating officers are themselves rated on the quality of the efficiency reports they write and Selection Boards are informed of the rating customs of rating officers. The continued vitality of the Foreign Service depends largely upon the respect which all officers feel toward a fair, effective promotion system. This system must rely upon complete, uniform and objective records of all officers. No one has authority to withhold information from the records nor to extract anything.

In the past it has been suggested that the Selection-out system may be discriminatory within the Foreign Service in that it applies only to Foreign Service Officers in classes 2 to 5. Steps have already been taken to broaden it. Officers in class 6 are considered on probation. Once they become eligible for promotion, usually about 18 months after appointment, they are considered for promotion. If they have not been recommended for promotion by three yearly Selection Boards they are separated from the Service. Legislation is now pending for the extension of the Selection-out system to officers of class 1. We have asked for its extension to members of the Foreign Service Staff Corps, but it is being held up for further examination because of certain problems regarding the retirement system. With regard to officers in the grade of Career Minister, there is already provision for their rapid retirement in case they are not able to keep up the pace.

Correction

We had a call from the Belgian Embassy the other day calling our attention to the fact that in our Twenty-five Years Ago column for May we referred to the Baron de Cartier as a former French Ambassador in Washington. The Baron, we were told, was a former *Belgian* Ambassador here. We are delighted, not only to make this correction, but to note how attentively our readers scan the JOURNAL's pages.



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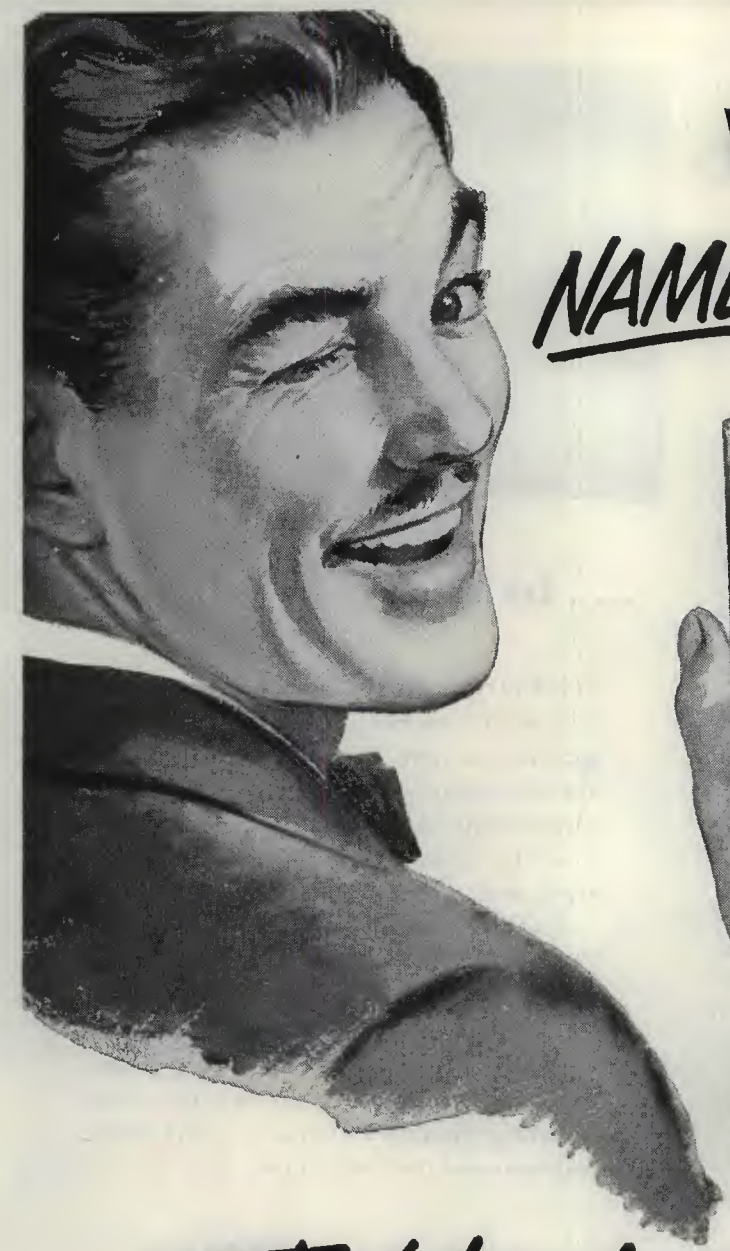
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Twenty-Five Years Ago

By James B. Stewart

POLO BALLS AND BINOCULARS: Paul Knabenshue Consul, Beirut, helped organize the Beirut Sporting Club, with golf as the chief feature. Shortly after the opening of the club he saw two new members playing in apparent difficulty. Upon being approached, their trouble was discovered. It required some tact and courage to show them the kind of ball which would make their game easier and more enjoyable, and, incidentally, less expensive, than the use of polo balls. They gratefully exclaimed, "Ah! now we understand why we did not arrive, and why we broke many of zc stieks." A few days later they tried again. This time their trouble was loss of balls. Undaunted, however, our brave players returned to the fray. While one was driving, the other was seen, booted and spurred, making vain efforts to focus his binoculars on the flight of the ball.

FIRST FIELD CORRESPONDENTS: The Journal appointed John Dewey Hickerson for Ottawa; Reginald S. Castleman for London; and Damon C. Woods and Benjamin Muse for the Paris district.

BRIEFS: Keith Merrill, appointed Foreign Service Inspector and Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Foreign Service Building Commission, toured Central and South America to decide on the acquisition of properties in those areas.

General Henry L. Stimson, Minister Charles C. Eberhardt and Consul General William Dawson are shown in the July Journal in the patio of the Legation at Managua. The General was on a special mission for President Coolidge.

Hillsdale College, in Michigan, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Law on Assistant Secretary of State, Wilbur J. Carr. Shortly thereafter, Mr. and Mrs. Carr motored through Belgium and Holland.

Frederick Simpich, formerly of the Consular Service, was appointed Assistant Editor of the National Geographic Magazine.

Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton, wife of Consul Pinkerton, London, was presented at Court.

Lester Maynard, Consul, Havre, home on leave, made a motor trip to California.



ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED: Miss Lilla Cabot Grew to Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Secretary of Legation, Ottawa.

Consul Hasell H. Dick and Miss Margaret E. Cartwright were married at York, S. C. on June 15, 1927.

IN THE NEWS: Vice Consul Thomas C. Wasson, Melbourne; Consul Peter H. A. Flood, Tampico; Consul Maxwell M. Hamilton, Shanghai; Vice Consul George H. Winters, Mexico City; Vice Consul Pattie H. Field, Amsterdam; Consul Lester Schnare, Breslau.

(*Continued on page* 48)

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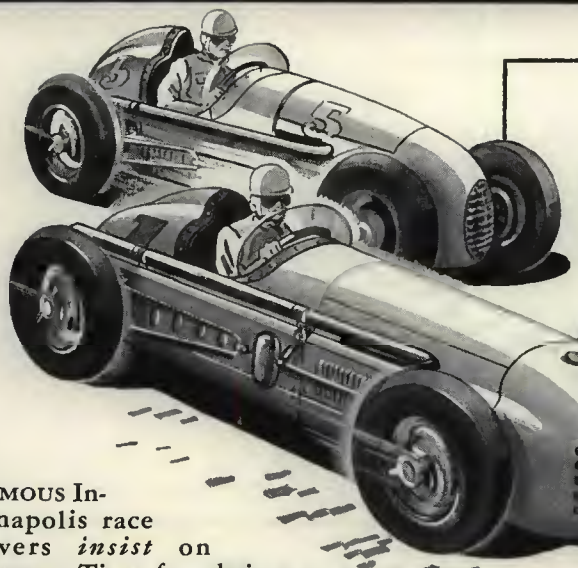
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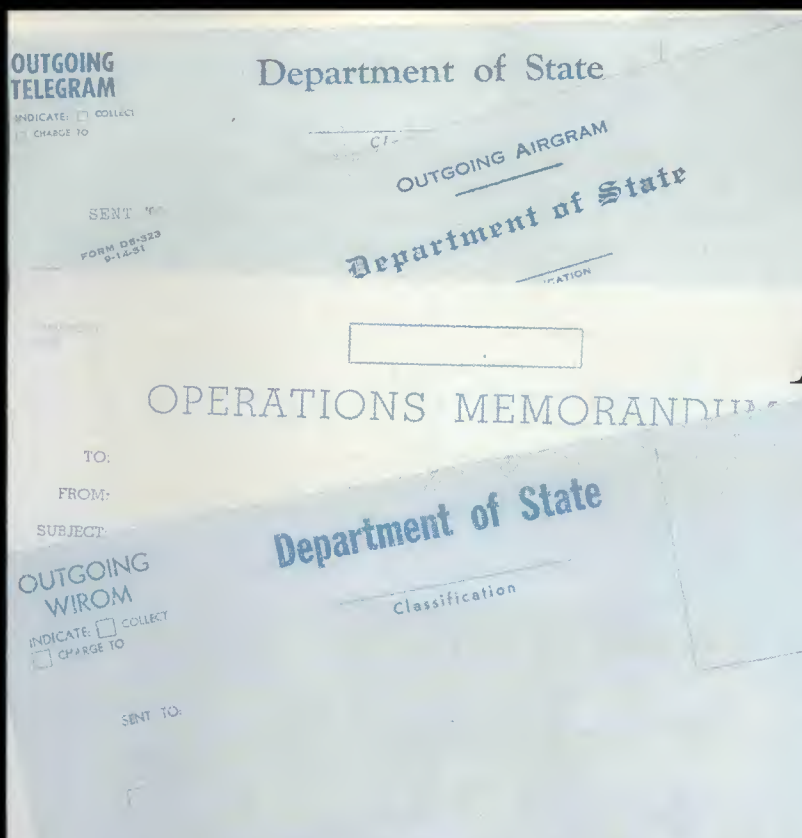
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the professional DIPLOMAT and his PROBLEMS 1919—1939

By GORDON A. CRAIG

ONE OF THE RECURRING THEMES in those books on the diplomatic prehistory of the second World War which have come to us from the former enemy countries is the plight of the professional diplomat, whose training and knowledge convinced him that the policy of his government was leading straight to disaster but whose advice was seldom solicited and never followed. The memoirs of Erich Kordt, of Herbert von Dirksen, and of Rudolf Rahn, the books of Elisabetta Cerruti, Mario Donosti, and Filippo Anfuso include abundant and circumstantial evidence of the lack of influence exercised in matters of high policy by the permanent staffs of the Foreign Offices of Germany and Italy and by their agents in the field. In his study of the origins of the Pact of Steel, Mario Toscano has described the desperate efforts made by Attolico, the Italian ambassador in Berlin, to convince his political superiors in Rome of the inadequacies and dangers of the projected alliance with Germany. Those efforts failed; and they were certainly resented by the "realists" in Rome, who had long since reached the conclusion that foreign policy was too important to be left in the hands of professional diplomats. The same conclusion had been reached in Germany; and it was persisted in until the collapse of 1945.

As early as 1936, the German foreign service had been deprived of most of its former prerogatives in the processes of policy formulation and execution. Ernst von Weizsäcker, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1938 until 1944, says in his memoirs: "Amateurish and irregular reports were often preferred to the official ones. Decisions were taken without the Foreign Minister or the Foreign Office having had a say in the framing of them. The carrying out of the decisions was entrusted to the most various quarters. . . . The foreign service had been degraded to the level of a mere technical apparatus."

We could dismiss all of this evidence of the diminution of the influence of expert advice in modern diplomacy as being nothing more than an interesting sidelight on the nature of totalitarian regimes if it were not for one thing that is sometimes forgotten. And that is that the experience of the professional diplomat in Germany and Italy finds striking parallels in the diplomatic practice of the democratic states of Europe in the interwar period. In both Great Britain and France especially, the neglect and abuse of the resources of expert diplomacy was a recurrent phenomenon in the years 1919-1939; and, when the new Fay or Schmitt or Seymour appears to write a comprehensive history of the origins of the second World War, he will have to compose at least a lengthy footnote on the subject. The political scientist who is willing to relate the experience of history to current problems will probably wish to do more than that, for some of the more unhappy features of prewar British and French practice are recognizable—in somewhat exaggerated forms—in the conduct of foreign relations in our own country at the present time.

I

"The art of diplomacy," Harold Nicolson has written, "as that of water-colours, has suffered much from the fascination which it exercises upon the amateur." The years after 1919 were years in which the political leaders of the Western

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states found that fascination irresistible, and in which, undeterred by their lack of previous experience in the arts of diplomacy, they took into their hands "delicate work for which a life's training is no sure guarantee of success, and for which sciolism is an almost certain presage of failure." Their successful penetration into what had formerly been the preserve of diplomats of career is, of course, easily explained. Even in normal times, career diplomats are not beloved in democratic states, where foreign affairs seem, at the very least, to be a distraction from the true business of the nation and, at the worst, a source of constant trouble and danger, and where men who make a career of dealing with foreign affairs are apt to be viewed with grave suspicion. "On n'aime pas," Jules Cambon has said, "ces porteurs de secrets que sont les ambassadeurs." In 1919 this vague suspicion had been greatly strengthened by the prevailing conviction that the secret diplomacy which was their stock in trade had been the principal cause of the recent war. When Woodrow Wilson announced in the Fourteen Points that "diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view," his demand was accorded widespread approval; and, in March 1918, a speaker in the House of Commons proclaimed the doom of the professional caste when he declared:

> The old ambassadorial system has failed and is discredited in the eyes of most people. After the war, the old diplomacy of Court and upper classes will be, in the eyes of most people, obsolete and inadequate. . . . Difficulties between nations should no longer be settled in conclaves of Ambassadors.

New Methods and New Faces

The cry of the times, then, seemed to be for new diplomatic methods and new diplomatic personnel, and the political leaders of the Western states were quick to respond to what they considered to be the popular desire. Conclaves of ambassadors at the Quai d'Orsay, the Wilhelmstrasse, and the Ballplatz—names now of sinister connotation—gave way to "frank and friendly conversations" in such charmingly unconventional places as the golf course at Cannes, the bosom of the Lago Maggiore, the mountain tavern at Thoiry, and a certain mossy log on the banks of the Potomac. The correctly dressed and distressingly uniform diplomats, who had until now held the center of the stage, ceded their places to a succession of politician-diplomats with such striking and memorable characteristics as plus-fours, Scots brogues, shaggy coiffures, white linen neckties, underslung pipes, and various kinds of umbrellas. The new dispensation was dignified by the name "diplomacy by conference" and was celebrated in a much-read essay by Sir Maurice Hankey, who in the early years served as impresario for the entertainment.

If we consider the case of Britain alone, it is easy to demonstrate that the new diplomacy created serious problems for the Foreign Office, the agency constitutionally charged with the conduct of Britain's foreign relations, and made its position embarrassing and at times almost insupportable. Think, for instance, of the four long years of insult and injury suffered by it at the hands of Mr. Lloyd George. Lloyd George's contempt for the diplomatic profession and its conventions was well known, for he made little attempt to conceal it. "I want no diplomats," he said during the course of the war. "Diplomats were invented simply to waste time. . . . It is simply a waste of time to let [important matters] be discussed by men who are not authorized to speak for their countries." He showed that he meant this during the Paris Peace Conference. He went to that gathering, it is true, surrounded by clouds of experts from the Foreign Office and from other government departments; but he made singularly little use of them. He seems to have been irritated by their habit, when consulted, of producing closely argued analyses bristling with statistics. In any event, he soon relegated the Foreign Secretary and his staff to the limbo already tenanted by Mr. Lansing and his,[1] while he himself retired with Wilson, Clemenceau, and Orlando to see what intuition could do to solve the intricate problems of the peace.



Lloyd George with his first Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill.

When it appeared subsequently that intuition had not been enough and that the formulae devised by the Council of Four had postponed, and minimized, but certainly not solved, acute differences of opinion between the European Powers, Lloyd George was not dismayed, nor was his faith in his own diplomatic talents shaken. He set out bravely to solve all the

[1]If this seems an exaggeration, it should be remembered that, even in such an important matter as the treaty in which Great Britain and the United States guaranteed to come to France's aid in the event of future German aggression, the Foreign Secretary was not consulted. Only after the Treaty of Guarantee had been drafted in accordance with Lloyd George's personal instructions and been approved by Wilson and Clemenceau was Mr. Balfour informed of it.—Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, *Old Diplomacy*, London, 1947, p. 241.



Neville Chamberlain in France with Viscount Gort—1936.

problems created by the Treaty of Versailles. That this should be done by methods tested by experience—by careful soundings of opinion in other capitals, by the tedious, but always useful, exchange of formal correspondence—does not seem to have occurred to him. "I wish the French and ourselves never wrote letters to each other," he said in 1920. "Letters are the very devil. They ought to be abolished altogether. . . . If you want to settle a thing, you see your opponent and talk it over with him. The last thing you do is write him a letter." According to this prescription, Lloyd George acted in the years 1919-1922, meeting his opponents at San Remo and Spa and Cannes and Genoa and, when the occasion demanded greater intimacy, at his breakfast table at 10 Downing Street. At these meetings, without prior, or even subsequent, consultation with the Foreign Office, he decided policy, negotiated claims, and made commitments to foreign governments. At the Spa Conference, for instance, he gave promises of protection to the Polish Government which had not been authorized by the Cabinet and of which the Foreign Office and His Majesty's representative in Warsaw were given no intimation until after they had been discussed in the popular press. The Foreign Office, with reason, came to expect the worst of the Prime Minister's peripatetic activities; and Curzon said sadly at the time of the Genoa Conference: "When I reflect that the P.M. is alone at Genoa with no F.O. to guide him . . . and when I recall the whole trend of his policy for the past three years—I can feel no certainty that we may not find ourselves committed to something pregnant with political disaster here." The results of Genoa were startling, but not as calamitous as Curzon feared; but the apprehension of the Foreign Secretary was nevertheless justified. A year later, indeed, disaster was very narrowly averted, as Lloyd George's stubborn refusal to listen to Foreign Office advice in Eastern affairs and his unfortunate habit of encouraging the Greeks by winks and nods brought Britain to the verge of war at Chanak.

It is not intended to suggest here that the eclipse of the Foreign Office in the Lloyd George period was permanent. Indeed, in Curzon's last years in that office and in the years when Austen Chamberlain was Foreign Secretary, the Foreign Office resumed its normal position in the conduct of British policy. It cannot, however, be denied that Lloyd George's methods had created unfortunate precedents. The Prime Minister cannot be expected to stay out of foreign affairs, for he is ultimately responsible for policy. But perhaps never before Lloyd George had the Prime Minister interfered so directly, so frequently and so secretly with the actual day-by-day business of foreign relations—that is, with the implementation of formulated policy and with the varied tasks of negotiation. And this kind of interference was repeated sporadically, and generally with unfortunate effects, in the years that followed, reaching its highest point in the years 1937-1939. Here we need cite only a few examples. During the crisis created by the French occupation of the Ruhr in 1923, when the Foreign Office was maintaining a position of studied neutrality in the double hope of restraining the French and preventing the victory of extremism in Germany, an ill-timed visit of Mr. Baldwin to Paris and an injudicious *communiqué* issued without Foreign Office knowledge created the impression that Britain was supporting French policy without reservation. This debacle led the British ambassador in Berlin to suggest that "it might be wise to apply to British Prime Ministers the rule governing the peregrinations of a Lord Chancellor and forbid their leaving England." The rule, of course, was not invoked, as the subsequent wanderings of Ramsay MacDonald attest. Concerning these, we need note only that Mr. MacDonald, like other amateur diplomats, was apt to make imprecise but enthusiastic promises to his opposite numbers abroad and then to forget to tell the Foreign Office about them. There was an embarrassing business, for instance, in 1932, when MacDonald had talks at Bessinge with Tardieu, Bruening, and Stimson concerning the policy to be followed at the Lausanne Conference. The Germans argued later that the Prime Minister had promised to support their claim to equality of treatment in armaments. Mr. MacDonald didn't think he had said that at all. The Foreign Office had no way of telling whether he had or not, for they received no record of the talks.

By-passing the Foreign Office

The Foreign Office was never, perhaps, reduced to the "mere technical apparatus" that the German Foreign Office became under Hitler. But throughout the period it was subjected to more interference than any other service department; it was often by-passed: periodically it was inadequately informed of meetings between economic experts, military advisers, and labor officials and deprived of any opportunity of evaluating the findings of such meetings; and, with distressing frequency, the right of its permanent staff to be considered as *the* expert advisers on foreign policy was contested or ignored. There was a recurring tendency on the part of the political leaders of the state, when matters of high moment were pending, to believe that the professionals in the Foreign Office were incompetent to deal with them, because of narrowness of view, dependence upon traditional concepts, or lack of "realism." Lloyd George believed this;

Ramsay MacDonald believed it; and it became dogma with Neville Chamberlain.[2] Mr. Chamberlain, indeed, revived some of the more unfortunate methods of Lloyd George and carried them further—for, in justice to Lloyd George, it must be admitted that he never contested the views of his Foreign Secretary in the presence of a foreign ambassador, as Chamberlain did in a meeting with Eden and Grandi in 1938. Like Lloyd George, Chamberlain preferred to find his advisers on foreign policy outside the Foreign Office; and it is perhaps fitting that he should have included among them Lord Lothian, who, as Lloyd George's secretary in an earlier period, had announced that the Foreign Office "had no conception of policy in its wider sense." It is doubtless fitting also that, in pursuance of such wider policy, Chamberlain should have tried his hand at "diplomacy by conference," although his travels, it is true, were restricted by circumstances to Germany, and although the fractiousness of his host rendered them less pleasant than the junkets of his predecessors.

French Experience Parallel

The emphasis placed here on the British experience should not leave the impression that the French were unaffected by these developments. After the second World War, a commission was established by the French Constituent Assembly to investigate the "political, economic, diplomatic, and military events" that contributed to the collapse of 1940. The first summary report of that commission makes specific reference to the personal diplomacy of heads of states and political ministers.

> After the conclusion of the treaties of 1919 [it reads], ministers had the habit of multiplying their contacts with their colleagues in other countries. The abuse of direct conversations opens the door to numerous dangers. Engagements are taken too easily. They are often improvised. It is better to define the course of a negotiation by a note which has matured in the silence of the ministry than by chance exchanges which are likely to be imprecise.

This passage doubtless has reference to the kind of improvisation that took place at Geneva, where—after Germany's entrance into the League—the foreign ministers of the Great Powers met four times a year. The unnecessary frequency of these meetings had a stultifying effect upon normal diplomatic work, since the Foreign Office was placed in the position of waiting anxiously to see what decisions were made by the ministers. The ministers themselves, being politicans, were always anxious to reach decisions, since it seemed important to be able to record some success before they went home; and they were likely, in consequence, to "pluck the fruit before it was ripe." Nor was it only the Geneva activities which gave concern to the permanent staff at home. There were other and more dangerous *tête-à-têtes*. M. Philippe Berthelot, the Secretary-General of the Quai d'Orsay, was never, for instance, able to learn from M. Briand precisely what the latter had promised to Herr Stresemann at Thoiry in 1926. And no one has ever been able to discover what Mr. Laval did, or did not, promise Mussolini in January 1935, although that mystery had an undoubted effect in disrupting the co-ordination of Anglo-French policy in the Stresa period.

[2]The word "realism," with all its variants, was used with remarkable frequency by Chamberlain and by other British officials who associated themselves with his policy, often to differentiate their views and objectives from those of Eden, Vansittart, and others who had no faith in the policy of appeasement. The Germans and Italians were quick to realize that the word possessed persuasive, if not magic, qualities when introduced into conversations with the British, and they came to rely upon it heavily, as the diplomatic correspondence of the period shows.

II

The French report cited above dwells upon one other development that demands at least brief consideration in any discussion of the diplomatic methods of this period—and that is the decline of the position and the authority of the ambassador. Traditionally, the ambassador—apart from what are known as his duties of representation—had a twofold function. He was supposed, in the first place, to communicate the wishes of his own government to that court at which he was resident and to use his trained judgment and experience in negotiation to secure their fulfillment. He was expected in the second place to send home objective reports on the political, economic, and social conditions of the country in which he was stationed. With the invention of the telegraph, and later of the telephone, the importance of the ambassador as a negotiator declined[3]; and it has been reduced even more by the recent tendency of governments to send special missions and "men of confidence" to foreign capitals to hold conversations which could often be conducted quite effectively by the resident diplomatic agents. The ambassador's importance as a trained observer of foreign conditions has diminished also, although for reasons that are more difficult to explain. In view of the issues at stake in the 1930's, for instance, it might be supposed that the situation reports of ambassadors and other agents abroad would have been read with interest in London and Paris and weighed carefully when policy had to be defined. This does not always seem to have been the case.

Two examples may be cited to illustrate this. As early as the fall of 1935, the French consul general in Cologne and other French agents in Germany were sending circumstantial reports to Paris with evidence that clearly pointed to an imminent German reoccupation of the Rhineland. French governmental circles nevertheless expressed surprise and consternation when Hitler actually did send troops into that area in March of the following year. Again, when Robert Coulondre, the French ambassador in Moscow, visited the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs immediately after the Munich settlement, Potemkin, the Vice-Commissar, said to him: "My poor friend, what have you done? For us I see no other way out but a fourth partition of Poland." On the basis of this warning, Coulondre reported to Paris on 4 October 1938 that a Russian *rapproachement* with Germany could now be expected. There was, however, no indication in the long months that followed that anyone in Paris was concerned about, or even envisaged, any such possibility.

(*Continued on page* 50)

[3]Sir Horace Rumbold speaks of "this age of rapid communication, of what I would call the telegraphic demoralization of those who formerly had to act for themselves and are now content to be at the end of a wire."—*Recollections of a Diplomatist*, London, 1902, I, 111-12. See also Cambon, *Le diplomate*, pp. 13, 118-19.

The Foreign Service Officer and the Visiting Fireman



By A Foreign Service Officer

The Department not long ago sent out a little booklet which set forth in orderly fashion instructions on how a Foreign Service Officer, in the presence of a Visiting Fireman, should behave and be useful. This counsel was intended primarily for use in dealing with touring solons so that the Department's relations with Congress might not be chilled by the gaucherie of Foreign Service Officers overseas. Although the suggestions given in this brochure are excellent, the booklet seems to have been prepared by those who had done thorough research on the problem of the Foreign Service Officer, but had never observed one in his natural habitat.

Therefore, in a spirit of reciprocal helpfulness and in a desire to fill in a few lacunae in published form about the traveling V.I.P., I proffer the following observations on how to recognize and entertain the itinerant dignitary.

However, parenthetically, I must say that the Visiting Fireman of my description exists only in imagination. What compels me to conjure up and release this minor Frankenstein's monster in the columns of the Journal is the hope that by so doing there may result a more perfect understanding between those who travel abroad and those who receive them.

The problem of recognizing an arriving stranger has been solved in novels and elsewhere by wearing a red carnation in the buttonhole or by some other ingenious stratagem. In the case of the Visiting Fireman there is no problem: he is easily recognized. You can't miss him. He emanates a sense of mission so visible that in some circles it might be mistaken for ectoplasm; the realization that he has just set foot in so exotic a place as, say, Saigon or Djakarta, has induced in him a state of wonderment and exaltation not unlike that allegedly experienced by Cortez on a peak in Darien; he has no local currency in his possession; and, if it is summer or in the tropics, he is wearing a rumpled seersucker suit, generally known abroad as "the State Department uniform." Another characteristic: he always arrives on a Sunday or a holiday—and usually in company with rosy-fingered Aurora. (I concede that statistically it can possibly be proven that this is not invariable but in my personal experience it has never been otherwise.) He may assume that he is the first V.I.P. to visit this particular post for some time; as a matter of fact it is not unusual to find several on the same plane. What's more—the Foreign Service Officer is sometimes able to "kill two birds with one stone"—as it were—by speeding the parting guest on his way and then shortly thereafter, without leaving the airport, greeting the new arrival. Best of all, this type of efficiency eliminates a return to the office to deal with required reports and other trivia which do not relate to The Trip.

As I say, the Foreign Service Officer who has stood for an hour or two in the shivering cold of an early winter morning or in the sweltering heat of a tropical night to meet the incoming dignitary seldom regards the latter's arrival as an adventurous achievement which might call for dancing in the streets or hats thrown in air . . . the "Look, Ma, I'm dancing" feeling is almost never shared by the Foreign Service Officer, who, having traversed the globe for some years, finds small thrill in the fact that some other American is arriving for the first time in a distant corner of the world.

One problem that does arise, however, with the coming of the Visiting Fireman is how—and who—is to entertain him. Actually who is to entertain him is not much of a problem:

(*Continued on page* 54)



Local employees of the State Department's USIS posts meet Under Secretary of State David K. Bruce. Left to right, seated, are Miss Naomi Saul of Bombay, India; Under Secretary Bruce, and Mrs. Albane Rey of Casablanca in Morocco. Left to right, standing, are Alfred Kleiner of Tel Aviv, Israel; Leroy R. Shafik of Cairo, Egypt; John Vavokis of Alexandria, Egypt; Vasu Vayalambrone of Calcutta, India; Hassan Shabaz of Tehran, Iran; Albert Smart Abbey of Accra, West Africa; Thompson Ogbe of Lagos, Nigeria; Shankar Pandse of Bombay, India, and Narendra Bijoy Sen of Calcutta, India.

VIEW OF AMERICA

by GENE CAPRIO

AS AMERICANS, ALL OF US are inclined to look at our own country with unseeing eyes. We fail to notice the absence of tattered underwear hanging on the clothes lines criss-crossing our slum areas, or to be surprised at the number of television antennae vying for space with these same weekly washings. We do not consider the family "porch" uniquely American, nor do we think it unusual that a foreign visitor has only to present his passport twice . . . once on entry and once upon departure from our shores. Yet these are only fragments of impressions gleaned by a few of the 135 non-American USIS employees brought to America to "see for themselves" the things they are helping our information program convey to their own people in their homelands.

Perhaps the least known and most self-effacing category of federal employees is this group, recruited by our diplomatic and consular missions throughout the world. At present they number about 2400, and they serve USIE by providing a combination of professional and technical knowledge, enhanced by a native awareness of popular attitudes, values, customs, history, aspirations and grievances inherent in their own countries. They constitute a panorama of races, cultures and religions. Among them are scholars with several degrees, professional librarians, editors, reporters, photographers, motion picture directors, radio producers, translators, laboratory technicians and film processors. Through the years, as American officers are shifted from post to post, these local employees continue to do their same jobs, providing an uninterrupted continuity of program to a succession of Foreign Service officers.

Soon after the United States initiated its overseas information program, it became apparent that the local employees would prove immeasureably more valuable to USIE if they could visit the United States. Though it is not uncommon to hear them quote facts and figures about the States that most of us have long since forgotten, or to hear them champion or defend America to their countrymen purely on "book learning" or faith, a full three dimensional picture could only be given them through an actual visit. Though the wheels of bureaucracy grind slowly, a program to bring selected employees to the States for a three-month period got underway in 1950. Since then, eight groups totalling over 135 of the most important locals have come to the United States and have returned to their jobs with a truer perspective of American society.

While in America, these visitors first spend a short time in New York and Washington consulting with Department officials. They then travel to typical cities and villages in conjunction with indoctrination programs arranged with universities, local and State governments, chambers of commerce and civic associations interested in public affairs, both

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Gene Caprio came to the Foreign Service after a varied career as a reporter, editor and feature writer for newspapers, plus a four-year stint in the Army. He has been in information work since his first assignment to Rome in 1945. Currently at the Department, his byline is appearing in the Journal for the second time. His first article for us was "America Comes to Abruzzi" in the July, 1950, Journal.

domestic and foreign. Following their periods of orientation around the country they reassemble in Washington for general studies in all activities of the Department's Information Program.

Upon their return to their overseas homes and jobs, many of these local employees have made good use of their experience as platform and radio lecturers, in newspaper articles and conversations. They have been asked to offer their guidance to colleagues engaged in producing film scripts, pamphlets, exhibits and special library services. Direct acquaintance with Americans at home and free experience in American society have given them an insight and eloquence they could not have obtained in any other way.

What Makes an Impact

Their unsolicited impressions are most refreshing. An editor from India expressed keen interest in our system of rural mailboxes, posted unlocked along the highways. He had written a press feature on the RFD, and now for the first time was seeing the red-flagged boxes which preface every country lane. A man from Iran who had helped prepare dozens of feature stories about America prior to the Shah's visit here, was intrigued with the many unpublicized aspects of our way of life, such as the rapidity with which banks cash checks with little or no investigation . . . and our morning deliveries of milk and newspapers. A young man from Israel in his first few days in Washington, continued to comment on the lush greenery surrounding him everywhere, and the marvel of wooded acres, stretching for miles along our highways. Superficial impressions these, but this group had just arrived, and for the first time were seeing the vast country about which they had been reading and writing for years.

As their tour takes them from a whitewashed village in New England to the open expanses of Texas, from the engineering wonder of TVA to a small farm in Iowa, their initial impressions blend into more concrete, realistic appraisals of the American way. While traveling in planes with the "matched luggage set" or elbowing their way into buses and perhaps sharing accommodations with migratory laborers whose belongings may be tied in a bundle with a piece of string, the group is given a rare opportunity to live with and talk to Americans in every walk of life. At the end of their tour, they are able to sort out the fact from the fiction, and have learned something of our problems as well as of our accomplishments.

Seeing Equality

"America is not Eldorado or a Heaven on earth" writes Augusta Mandosso, an employee of the Special Services Unit of the Cultural Section, USIE, Rome who recently returned home from a tour. "But all those who want to work can hope for a decent life and can educate their children." She found an old acquaintance in New York, a Jugoslav who had waited in Rome for a long time for permission to go to America. In New York, after he arrived he "worked like a dog. He still worked all day long. He had done all kinds of work until he succeeded in establishing himself more solidly by painting interiors. This did not prevent him from working at night as a waiter because his dream was to open a restaurant of his own. He now has a little cottage, a car at his door, and television."

"And the Negroes. The Negro problem is certainly not completely solved in certain regions, but I do not think I express anything new in saying that it is only a problem of time. I attended in Milwaukee a meeting of the Urban League. I wanted to go to that meeting because I knew this association is one of the many associations of mixed white and colored members which work on this problem, fighting when it is necessary to demolish the prejudices of single individuals, to improve the condition of Negroes in everyday life. I took a seat between two Negro women. I learned that one of them was a doctor in the local hospital and the other had opened a little nursery for white and Negro babies. . . . It ended by one telling me that the difference between American democracy and totalitarianism consists in the fact that under the latter the Urban League would have been wiped out."

Excerpts from a letter written to friends by Birgette Fenger, who is employed in the Press Section of USIE, Copenhagen, Denmark, demonstrate our point remarkably well.

"So this was America? The impact was enormous . . . .

"After the first month in the United States, I thought that I knew her people rather well. Three and a half months later, however, I had learned to be more humble. The huge distances; the variety of nationalities, languages, backgrounds and viewpoints; the different climates; and the resultingly different mentalities; all of these soon taught me to beware of generalities.



"The IN box doesn't have any bottom. You'd be surprised how it simplifies my work."

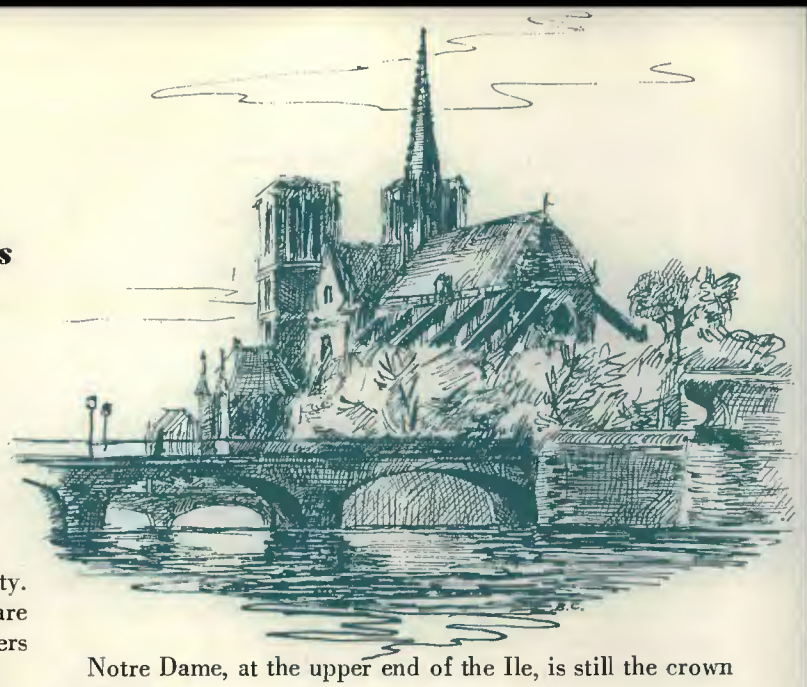
"In New York and Chicago, I met the America which I had read so much about; the America which I had somehow

(*Continued on page* 53)

Unofficial Notes on a Visit to Paris

by An Official

"Oh, London is a man's town,
There's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town,
With flowers in her hair."
—Henry Van Dyke.



Paris is the only pure city in the world, wtihout vulgarity.

There are no ordinary women in Paris. The women are beautiful not as dolls but as persons. Even the street-walkers have character, intelligence and refinement in their faces.

The French alone know that Paradise lies beyond adolescence.

On the stage clothes are shed without loss of innocence. The appeal in the flesh is the same as in stone, the dignity that of the Venus de Milo.

Old couples sit in their doorways, evenings in May, savoring the spring air and remembering war. You may ask your direction of Monsieur, but it is Madame who will answer.

The English can fight and be English. The French know how much of France goes if they fight.

Paris is an idyll. It depends on a mood.

Paris, a light poet might say, wears the Seine like a ribbon in her hair. But that would be wrong—for the river is not just an ornament. Laced by its bridges, it is the feature of Paris. The town itself is all Left Bank or Right Bank, except for the Ile de la Cité, its heart.

How many royal Louis, wearing velvet, in slippers of what ancient fashions, have stood upon these stone embankments?

London gazes out over the Thames, which is intent on reaching Gravesend. But Paris, embracing the Seine, is caressed in return.

Long stairways lead down from the busy outer embankments, with their book-stalls, to the inner embankments at the water-level. Here all is pastoral. Bargemen dream and lovers meet, while the city above looks down indulgently. Those below never look up.

Masses of ivy hang from the upper embankments, like heavy draperies, almost to the stone below.

A miniature cage-bird, native to Africa, landed on the balustrade of a bridge where an old man leaned, cocked its head, and seemed asking to be taken up. When the ancient one moved in response, it chuckled merrily and flew off toward the traffic in the Rue de Rivoli.

Paris is cosmopolitan. All the world may enjoy its freedom.

The Ile de la Cité is a stone boat moored in the Seine by bridges. It belonged, a thousand years ago, to Hugh Capet, and a thousand years before that to a company of Gauls. In the last thousand years it has acquired, part by part, a superstructure of chess-towers, walls, and chapels.

Notre Dame, at the upper end of the Ile, is still the crown of all Paris.

Gothic architecture was made, externally, for jackdaws, pigeons, and swifts. The sky-embracing massiveness of the structural parts—all these flying buttresses, arches, belfries, porches, spires, bays, knobs, gargoyles, and oddments of stone tracery; all these chinks, caves, coves, and crevices—are for bird-sport and bird-colonization.

François Villon, hearing the voices of wolves in the night, envied the winter-shelter on the cathedral of jackdaws ancestral to our own.

Inside, the cathedral is a canopy rising from piers. It draws your gaze upward. The sky itself is not so lofty as these clustered columns that dwindle in space, these curves approaching infinity.

How were the great wheels of fashioned stone set up so high to make the rose windows? The light coming through is transfigured and blesses the cold walls.

Alas, the impiety of the human voice, mouthing God, coming from a pulpit somewhere at the bottom of all this, has been magnified and carried by electric devices to the farthest corners, even to secluded chapels. *Mes enfants, ma parole c'est la volonté de Dieu.* You flee down an aisle away from it, and at the far end it grows louder again. It confronts you from the shadows whichever way you turn.

God cannot be heard on a public-address system. You have to wait until the pulpit is empty and the high stone cavern echoes, almost unheard, only the multitudinous and never-ending murmur of the footsteps of the reverent.

The city stands back from the façade of Notre Dame, providing a vista. But you can walk every street of the Ile de la Cité without finding the Sainte Chapelle. Other buildings, only a few centuries old, now enclose it in an inner courtyard. You must go through gates leading to municipal offices and under alien archways to reach it.

Sainte Chapelle is the technical perfection of the Gothic. All within is colored radiance. Someone says it is like being inside a jewel.

The worldliness of perfection is the devil's own secret. A wise saint would turn away from this beauty, preferring to make his abode with spiders.

This is the corruption of Paris. It is this that saps the will of the French.

EDITORIALS

THE THING

No observant foreign statesman on a friendly visit to us can fail to be deeply impressed, as he first enters the Department of State, by the Thing which challenges him at the entrance. He can hardly mistake its message. Its most immediate aspect is that of a mass of bombing planes and berserk eagles swooping to obliterate him. Artillery is trained on him and he prepares involuntarily to stick up his hands. This friendly foreign statesman, we suppose, concludes that this Thing, strategically placed at the main entrance to our foreign office, was designed to support such tactics of intimidation as were elements of Mussolini's and Hitler's foreign policies. What we show him first, as he enters, is our armed might in a posture of aggression.

We might point out to him that, of course, the meaning of the Thing really is peaceful. Those hurtling bombers and hysterical eagles, in the act of pouncing upon him, are really in a posture of defense. One can make out, beneath the stormy darkness with which they have overspread the sky, scenes of purely civic activity—preachers and politicians haranguing the multitudes, old men seeking comfort at an iron stove (while helmeted storm-troopers look down upon them), a sinister figure apparently dispensing drugs, schoolchildren being taught to cheer for God knows what, and a newsboy calling his "Wuxtry!" trying to make himself heard above the bombers' roar. Looking at this crowded nether scene, however, the visitor might think that the mission of the bombers was to seize *Lebensraum* for the agitated mob which represents the American people.

The might of the United States is feared and distrusted in many quarters. Our professions of peaceful intent are doubted. Anyone who thinks this Thing, in its uniquely dominating location, does not misrepresent us and do us harm should imagine what impression he would receive from it if he found it spread over the entrance to the foreign office in Moscow. Or perhaps he should try to look at it with the eyes of, say, Prime Minister Nehru of India when he visited us some time back.

It is not pertinent in this context to point out that those bombers look more obsolete every year; but it is pertinent to note that this Thing is not art. It lacks even that.

We therefore propose to our authorities that the Thing be erased, eradicated, expunged, deleted, and destroyed—or, at the very least, decently veiled. Administrative difficulties, we understand, would stand in the way. Let us, we say, face those difficulties with stout hearts, recalling how much the Voice of America costs us each year and the administrative difficulties that it, too, involves.

SELECTION OUT

A review of the JOURNAL's files for the last few years reveals that probably no other single subject evoked such speculations as has the provision of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 for "selection out." Statistical and conjectural articles have been numerous and letters to the Editor have been lengthy and often vehement. What was the speculation? One officer wrote: "Let no one kid us with nonsense about only a 10 or 12 percent loss."

There has now been two full years' experience with "Selection-Out" and it is therefore timely to examine tangible results. Starting with the 1949 Selection Board (the first to count for the selection-out of persons rated for three consecutive years in the lowest 10% group) and going through the November 1951 Board, a total of 173 officers in Classes 2 through 5, who were eligible for promotion, were placed in the bottom tenth of their classes.

Of these 173 officers who thus came under the shadow of Selection Out, 69 improved their ratings before being selected out (some to a point high enough to be promoted), 23 retired for age, resigned or otherwise separated themselves from the Service, 17 have received notification of two consecutive low ratings and 43 were given that rating for the first time by the November, 1951 Board. A total of 21 officers were selected out for falling in the lowest 10% of their classes, as measured by three consecutive Boards. In that period of time the average number of officers in Classes 2 through 5 was 989, which means that 1.062% per annum of those who had survived their probationary period were tagged by Selection Out.

Even if one adds the 23 who retired for age or otherwise



selected themselves out, the maximum impact, direct and indirect, of Selection Out was only 44 out of nearly 1000. Against this loss there must be credited the 69 who moved out of the shadow and in some cases into the aura of Promotion. Clearly the warning system has been constructive.

In noting the restricted impact, it should be recalled that the Selection Out system was not preceded by any similar earlier system, nor by any rating of probationary officers. Probationers in Class 6, of whom about 2½ percent per annum fail to meet the competition in their class and are not promoted after 3½ to 4 years are now being dropped. The new system thus had to take into its account those who, often for valid, service-connected reasons, were only candidates for the "harmless jobs in some of the odd corners. . . ." as one correspondent put it.

The April issue carries a letter from a former FSO who resigned when receipt of a legacy permitted him to undertake academic work which intrigued him. This letter concludes that there is an inherent conflict between the human desire for security and the national need for energetic and efficient civil servants. The author reverses the views he expressed in November 1949 when, at the time of retirement he criticized Selection Out and pointed to the possibility of gaining the same end with less real and psychological damage. He recommended *en bloc* pensioning off of so-called dead and dying wood, better selection techniques at the beginning, severe weeding in the first years, and better planning of careers. From the vantage point of mid-1952, it seems doubtful if either Congressional authority to pension the dead wood or a group of Solomons to do the pruning could have been obtained; and the JOURNAL further believes that better selection, weeding and career management now prevails.

We agree, however, with our correspondent, that there must be some insecurity as a spur and that over and above dismissals for cause, there should be some selection out for failure to meet competitive standards.

One change has taken place since the three-year requirement was inaugurated. Assignments are now being made for four years, rather than two, except in the case of hardship posts. Requiring a rating by at least two different superior officers would adapt the 1946 rule to the present.

As the Service improves through better recruitment, training and management, entirely satisfactory officers may be found among the lowest 10% on the rating scale; even with the greatest effort and most fortunate assignments, it may well prove difficult for many to break into the upper strata because of the excellence of competition. It is at this point that the process starts cutting the quick.

One solution suggested in recent letters to the Editor from Dick Johnson and Joe Gray, both of whom served on Selection Boards, is that future Boards, after ranking all officers relatively, be required to list those officers whose performance is not up to the standards of the Service, three consecutive listings presumably to result in Selection-Out. But it has been the experience of other selection systems that the milk of human kindness flows too freely for Board members to name names if any loophole exists.

Perhaps the time has come for a reexamination of the Selective Out system to see whether it still fits the needs of an expanding Service.

THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

Soviets in Central Asia, by W. P. and Zelda K. Coates, *Philosophical Library, Inc., New York, 1951, 288 pages. $4.75.*

Reviewed by JAMES RAMSEY

This work combines a brief historical sketch of Central Asia with a record of observations made during a recent trip by the authors through the five Soviet republics of that region. Its value as a trip report is, however, severely diminished by an apparent incapacity for critical inspection. It is regrettable that so little new and substantive information was available for publication following a journey to one of the more inaccessible areas of the USSR. In much the book is reminiscent of the Soviet daily press, a carefully edited and well censored collection of meaningless percentages, outdated statistics, and unfulfilled plan figures. Most interesting and informative are those sections dealing with the historical development of the region, although here also lack of original interpretation is more than apparent. Perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of the book is its inability to discover flaws in the structure of contemporary Central Asian society in spite of what is claimed to have been a close inspection.

United States Administration of Its International Economic Affairs, by Wallace J. Parks, *The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1951. $5.00.*

Reviewed by WILFRED MALENBAUM

This study attempts to present the present picture of U. S. Government administration of international economic affairs and to appraise the effectiveness of this administration. Such an appraisal necessitates an analysis of the efficiency with which the Government uses its tools, both in the executive and legislative areas, in order to accomplish objectives abroad.

Successful appraisal requires not only an understanding of this sector of our Government in operation, but also a full appreciation of these foreign objectives and reasonable means for their attainment. It obviously requires, in addition, facile use of the tools-of-trade of an administrative and organizational analyst.

Lengthy study could be given to any of these facets of the problem. Yet, in the compass of some 300 readable pages, Dr. Parks has succeeded in presenting an able and comprehensive analysis. He has been successful enough so that even a reader who is himself immersed in the administration of international affairs appreciates Dr. Parks' real "feel" for the problem and the careful consideration he has given to his recommendations. Nonetheless, and perhaps this is precisely the bias of a reader who himself deals substantially with these matters, there is the feeling that the tools of the administrative analyst as such have not been brought to bear fully upon the subject. The problem is adequately

stated, the weaknesses adequately presented, and a solution indicated. It is difficult to appreciate on just what basis this particular solution is chosen.

A major specific concern of the study is the relationship between the Department of State on the one hand and other agencies in Government which, like Agriculture and Treasury, have some concern with international affairs or which, like ECA, have been set up for the particular reason of administering an overseas operation. Dr. Parks recognizes and treats realistically the task of coordination of activities as well as the need to assure policy consistency. He points out the need for a "Presidential-level" type of responsibility on the part of the Department of State for policy guidance and recognizes the difficulty of effectuating such guidance through the Department of State when operational control rests somewhere else. Yet it is the solution of this problem which is at the root of so many difficulties now encountered in our present international administration. It would have been helpful if the administrative specialist could have shown what his science would contribute to the solution of this problem.

The problem of presentation in such a complex study is in itself formidable. Dr. Parks has attempted to combine major concentration on the objectives of Governmental policy with descriptions of agency structure and illustrations of particular and current problems. It can be assumed that this plan of presentation was adopted after full consideration of alternatives. It must readily be admitted that this plan provides the most comprehensive scheme for describing the present state and the evolution of existing administrative machinery and relating it to particular programs. The Government employee involved in these programs, however, might prefer a method of attack which concentrated first on presentation of particular problems, i.e., economic recovery, trade programs, military assistance, economic development —then examined the way Government now operates on these matters and finally indicated why certain changes would improve this organization. Nonetheless, such a study cannot be all things to all its readers. Suffice it to conclude that Dr. Parks' book should certainly be read by all those who now have a role in international affairs; it could advantageously be read by all citizens who seek understanding of the problems which the U.S. Administration meets in attempting to fulfill its responsibilities in today's world.

The Art of Letters. Lu Chi's "Wen Fu," A.D. 302. A Translation and Comparative Study, by E. R. Hughes, Bollingen Series XXIX, *New York, Pantheon Books,* 1951, 261 *pages, illus.* $4.50.

Reviewed by DR. ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

The work here translated is the earliest piece of literary criticism produced in China—a key document, written in the form of a prose poem in A. D. 302. Mr. Hughes, who was formerly teacher of Chinese philosophy at Oxford, has written his book around this poem, putting the poem in its historical setting and expounding its more recondite meanings. His purpose is to make Western readers conscious of new possibilities in the field of literary criticism, provide them with new yardsticks for judging a work of art. Students of comparative literature will find this a mind-stretching book; heavy going in some places, but enlivened throughout by an unpedantic, whimsical style and a sane attitude toward life.

DID YOU KNOW—

That any member of the Foreign Service Association may order any commercially published book through the Association at a 20 percent discount? Please send your check when ordering to the American Foreign Service Association, c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C. (Add 2% sales tax if you live in D. C.)

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **The Defense of Western Europe,** by Drew Middleton, Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York $3.50

A thought provoking view of Soviet designs with overtones of potential disaster for the West. The author's timetable for probable Russian moves may be open to question but the book is nonetheless notable for an impressive quantity of information on military, political and economic conditions in present-day Europe.

2. **The Four Seasons of Manuela,** by Victor & Christine von Hagen, Duell, Sloan & Pearce and Little, Brown & Co. $5.00

The story of the remarkable woman who was Simon Bollivar's mistress. Well documented history with the sweep and color of romantic adventure.

3. **The Next America,** by Lyman Bryson, Harper & Bros., N. Y. $3.50

A calm and sanguine estimate of America's cultural future by the director of the radio program "Invitation to Learning." Professor Bryson makes a convincing argument for an optimistic outlook.

4. **The Thurber Album,** by James Thurber, Simon & Schuster, N. Y. $3.50

A gallery of biographical portraits drawn by the master of humorous understatement. Mr. Thurber's lively appreciation for the whimsical side of the American character makes enjoyable reading.



"It'll be a sure-fire best-seller, Greer—what a cover! what a synopsis! what a title? How soon can you write a story around it?"

wives take the HURDLES *too*

by Francesca D. Mills

We are just an average Foreign Service family. By Hollywood standards there has been little one could call sensational in our twenty-odd years on the job, though plenty of good material for comedy sequences have spiced up our lives at every post. The luxury of a beautiful home and efficient servants in one country, followed happily on the genteel poverty of Depression Days in the 30's when, every time the diminishing pay check came, we picked up our beds and our baby and walked up another flight to a cheaper flat. (That was when we had to get rid of the dog who was housebroken only down from the third floor.) But neither those days nor the assignment in Washington, years later, when we again learned that pennies could be spent on both sides, were as dark as the three-year wartime separation which, God willing, will never be repeated. The spirit of adventure with which we entered the Service continued to make life exciting, and a sense of humor, cultivated through the years, has become one of our greatest safeguards to sanity.

Perhaps, as my husband says, it's proof of old age creeping up on us. With feminine reluctance even to consider such a thing, I feel differently. I know that scores of my colleagues can relate more dramatic or humorous tales from their own careers, but I wonder how many of my younger Service Sisters realize that the first minor crises which play such a large part in making a home wherever Fate and Uncle Sam dictate, are hurdles which most of us have taken and continue to take, so long as we are in this circus. Though sharing my own experiences may not bring them great comfort, I hope it will cheer them to know that all of us, at one time or another, have felt "it could only happen to us!"

Housing Problems are Universal

Housing problems are practically universal nowadays unless one enjoys pitching a tent on a vacant lot. When one has pounded pavements to interview landlords who imply that we bank at Fort Knox, we may wonder if perhaps a tent was what the Department had in mind when it dealt out our last rent allowance. But I doubt if there are any countries today that keep to the system of renting only on two specified days a year.

That cheering bit of information greeted us when we arrived at an eastern European post with one two-year old and a second due to brighten our lives at any moment. We reported for duty midway between the two "renting days" and, as a colleague described us, were rather "like Joseph and Mary looking for a stable." By bumping over cobblestones in a carriage up one street and down another, we found a house under construction and moved in with the workmen as soon as there was a lock on the door and the plumbing worked. It was just in time to receive, not one, but twins. The next "renting day" was still weeks away.

At this post and subsequent ones, we learned that there are generally non-paying guests sharing the house too. We found that a rapidly growing family of bedbugs had taken up squatters' rights under the door casings in our brand new house, and emerged only to visit the children during the night. It took us some days to discover their hideout and evict them unceremoniously. Clouds of flying ants have misread the "Welcome" sign on the mat and set about rippling



At home you don't have the fun of wearing sacks of garlic around your neck to cure the "whoops."

the smooth surfaces of our furniture as they made themselves at home under its veneer; and beautiful beetles have taken particular delight in eating holes in a rayon dress if I neglected to put it into a tightly closed electrically heated closet at night. As to our companions the cockroaches, I shall miss them if, or when, we ever live in a place where they find the climate unhealthful. Snakes and snails, lizards and jackals, have all tried our poise and sense of humor, but they, at least, have been less likely to intrude themselves into the house.

The utilities at some posts have caused us many moments of suspense. In one city the gas pressure dropped suddenly or gave out completely every time there was a heavy rain. The telephones also gave up the struggle when it was wet, and waited until flocks of sparrows had shaken the drops off the lines so the insulation could dry. One Thanksgiving turkey to be served at mid-day simply couldn't cook itself in a cold oven, so our guests stayed for a house party and cleaned out the larder while we waited for the gas to regain its strength and get to work.

When it comes to water, we know that just because one may live beside the sea, it doesn't mean there will always be water in the tap. It hurts one's sense of economy to pay twenty cents for a five-gallon lard tin of fresh water, but it's cheaper and more agreeable than using bottled mineral water to wash one's face. Sea water, if you can get someone to lug it in, will wash dishes after a fashion, and keep the plumbing working.

The business of raising a family in strange countries has its original twists too. I had misgivings when the twins were kept in tight swaddling clothes for their first four

months, while their older sister, who spent her first year in the tropics, had never worn anything except a diaper. (I assure you it made not the slightest difference in their growth or health.) None of them had scientifically prepared tinned baby foods, and their water and milk was boiled before it was safe to drink. At one post, all vegetables for the whole winter were bought by the cartload in the fall and "planted" in sand in a root cellar or hung from the rafters in the attic. At another, they were bought every day because there was no refrigeration, and our old fashioned ice box had to face the stove, so that though the ice came in a chunk, it began to leave us at once in a steady stream.

Health Hazards

In matters of health we have been pretty fortunate throughout our years abroad. There were periods, of course, when plans for every party were the signal for one or all of the children to run a temperature, but Foreign Service youngsters too, have to learn to cooperate.

Chickenpox, measles, mumps, and whooping cough, we found, can be lived through outside the States as at home, though at home you don't have the fun of wearing sacks of garlic around your neck for the "whoops" nor is there anyone to sneak you out of the house to a parade when you're still lopsided with mumps. You don't have a baked onion tied over a blister, nor wear a red bow and drink charcoal and water to keep off the "Evil Eye."

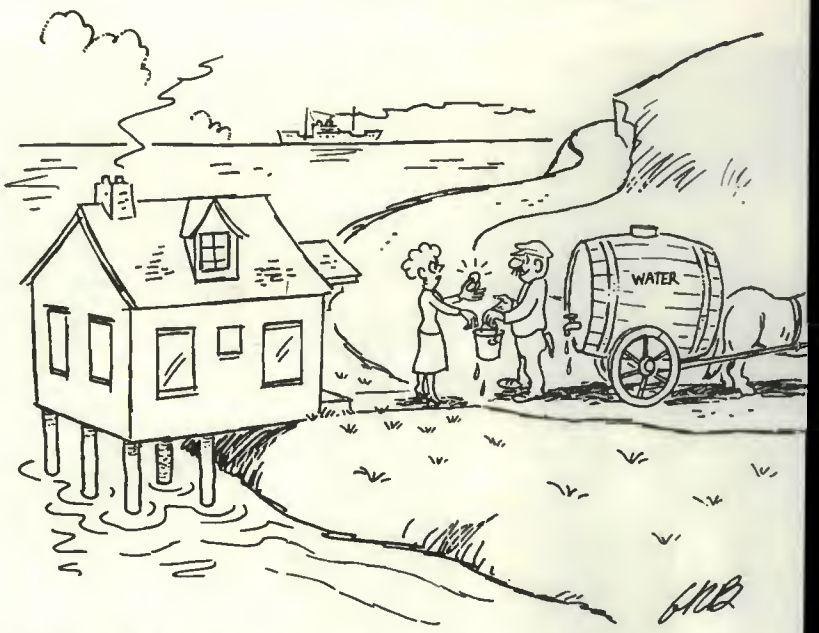
The worst times were when my husband chose a brand new post to come down with a terrific case of chickenpox; and at another when I was quarantined with the children for scarlet fever which, after four days, was correctly diagnosed by another doctor as broncho-pneumonia. That was



The cook opened a tin of tennis balls and tried to boil them for dumplings while Cabinet ministers waited for them to get tender.

back in the days before sulpha and penicillin, and it was grim for a while. When I emerged some weeks later, I still bore the brand of the "Circle O" where I had been cured by "cupping." It was a fascinating and quite painless treatment consisting of small heavy glass cups sponged out with alcohol, lighted, and then plopped quickly on my back to draw up the flesh and thus the congestion in the lungs. At least that's what I was told.

While the children were in the lower grades, we were fortunate to be at posts where the local schools were good. True, we learned a great deal more about the important naval victories in the history of that country than we felt was entirely essential, but the advantages of learning in a foreign language and among foreign children far outweighed any discrepancies in the curriculum. It was also an invaluable experience in developing the ability to adjust to new environments and to baffling personality problems which we all have to face, whether we live at home or abroad. Later, the question of college looming larger on the horizon meant sending the Trio home for at least the last one of their High School years, and the cost of keeping three children at



It hurts one's sense of economy to pay twenty cents for a five-gallon tin of fresh water.

school in the States at once is something to wreck even the most careful budget!

There are probably very few Foreign Service wives who cannot tie or top my tales of servants. No matter how dramatic my own experiences may have seemed at the moment, they do not equal that of a Service Sister whose cook opened a tin of tennis balls and tried to boil them for dumplings while Cabinet Ministers waited for them to get tender. As a matter of fact, so long as one remains in the field, the surprises that one's servants can dream up are so original and so frequent that it soon becomes difficult to remember for more than a day or two the collections of emergencies that one has had to meet.

We did have one devoted maid, though, who drank a bottle of Lysol and tried to end it all because of a love affair, and I learned all about the gelatin-white-of-egg treatment, in case you should meet with a similar situation.

A pair of the best servants we ever had found their marital life monotonous from time to time, and on one occasion I opened the kitchen door in time to divert a teakettle of boiling water which the hot tempered husband was heaving at his wife. Another trusted governess turned out to be a kleptomaniac, and I found dozens of huttons off the children's clothes, linens, jewelry and even food in the poor girl's wardrobe.

The time the house man served cocktails to our new Chief dressed in an outgrown tuxedo coat of my husband's, bright pink shirt and green bow tie, was the same evening the cook produced the beautiful filet mignon, which I had struggled for days to get, all cut up in stew. And I shall never

(*Continued on page* 48)

SERVICE

Below: Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh and Embassy Officers at the residence in Madrid just prior to presentation of credentials by the Ambassador to General Franco. 1st row, l. to r.: John Wesley Jones, Couns.; Ambassador MacVeagh; Ivan B. White, Couns. 2nd row: Brig. Gen. Henry A. Barber (Ret.), Spec. Asst. to the Ambassador; Col. William E. Shipp, Army Att.; Col. Milton M. Towner, Air Att.; Capt. Adolph H. Oswald, Nav. Att. 3rd row: Louis K. Benjamin, Admin. Off.; Thomas J. McCormick, Com. Att.; Leon L. Cowles, C. G.; 1st Sec'ies. Daniel V. Anderson, Dorsey G. Fisher and 4th row: Milton C. Rewinkel; Lt. Col. Felix A. Kalinski, Asst. Air Att.; Col. Robert A. Cliffe, Asst. Army Att.; Hoyt N. Ware, Press Att. 5th row: Russell L. Gibbs, Budget and Fiscal Off.; Joseph E. Presley, Legal Att.; Lt. Comdr. William A. Morgan, Asst. Nav. Att.

Courtesy Hoyt Ware







Courtesy William Stokes

Ambassador Robert D. Murphy is surrounded by cameramen as he boards the Imperial carriage which took him to the Imperial Palace where he presented his credentials to the Emperor of Japan on May 28th. The Embassy was reconstituted at 10:30 PM on April 28 as the Peace Treaty came into effect. Ambassador Murphy arrived just a few hours later.



The handlebars and ostrich feathers evident in the picture on the left depict the lighter side of life in Dakar. At a "Gay Nineties" costume party are, left to right: FSS Gerard J. Levesque, VC Harold T. Christie, Consul General Williams Blake, Mrs. Donal Cameron, wife of the British Consul General, and Mrs. Blake.

Courtesy Williams Blake

GLIMPSES

ar T. Anderson (center), Administra-
icer at the Embassy in Stockholm is
lated by Ambassador Butterworth after
resented a certificate of award by
ttaché Frederick W. Sperry. The award
ented for services rendered while Mr.
was on assignment to Washington in
the State Department member of the
l Industrial Intelligence Commission.

Celebrating his 40th year as Honorary Sheriff of Los Angeles County with his old friend, Sheriff Eugene Biscailus (who just completed his 45th year of service with Los Angeles County) Ambassador George P. Shaw visits an MGM set where the film "Carbine Williams" is being produced. The film is based on the life story of David Marshall Williams. Pictured above, left to right are: David Marshall Williams, actor James Stewart, who plays the leading role, Sheriff Biscailuz and Deputy Sheriff Shaw.





At a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Folsom for members of the cast of "Lydia Bailey" during the film's recent world premier at Port au Prince, Haiti, are, left to right: Charge d'Affairs Robert Folsom, Miss Anne Francis and Mr. William Marshall, both in the film, and Mrs. Folsom.

Courtesy Homer Gayne



aughter to FS wife should be an easy transition
McGregor Schneider. Daughter of Consul and
McGregor, Marlene and FSO Ernest E. Schneider
d in Salzburg on April 22nd.



Right: Consul William E. Cole presenting a message from Secretary of State Acheson to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, first Prime Minister of the Gold Coast. Those in the background are, left to right: Mr. Casely-Hayford, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Mr. Hutton-Mills, Minister of Health and Labor; and Mr. Botsio, Minister of Education and Social Welfare.

Courtesy William Cole

NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



by Joan David

Scholarship News

THE HONORABLE ROBERT WOODS BLISS, who has given generously to the Association in the past, is contributing $1000 to the scholarship fund this year. The money will be awarded by the Association's Education Committee under the same terms which govern the grants under the BENTON and the WILBUR-FRANCK funds. The names of the grantees are not yet available, but it has been learned that the money will be divided to provide two awards of $500 each for two Foreign Service children.

In addition, two anonymous donors have contributed $400 and $300 each to be added to the HOSMER-ASSOCIATION Scholarship Fund. This was done to permit larger grants from that fund to meet in part the increased cost of tuition at schools today.

Personals

FRANCIS B. SAYRE and PORTER MCKEEVER have both resigned from the US Delegation to the UN. Mr. Sayre, who has been US representative on the Trusteeship Council, will become personal representative in Japan of RIGHT REV. HENRY KNOX SHERRILL, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. McKeever, who was Director of Information of the delegation, becomes Executive Director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.



Government issue combat attire doesn't fit Foreign Service Officers any better than it does our soldiers . . . witness War College students Tony Satterthwaite and Bob McClintock, above, during their field trip to Korea.

WALTER A. RADIUS, who has just completed a year at the National War College, is now Director of the Management Staff in the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration. Director and Deputy Director, respectively, of the Office of Transport and Communications Policy are to be J. PAUL BARRINGER and HARVEY KLEMMER.

WILLARD BEAULAC has donated a hundred copies of his book *Career Ambassador* to the Department. They will be available to potential Foreign Service candidates through the office of the Director General. This is good news. We have been convinced ever since we first got a look at the manuscript that *Career Ambassador* was good public relations for the Service.

The appointment of HAYWOOD P. MARTIN as principal administrative officer for the Department's Point Four program wasn't at all what the rumor mongers had predicted when he resigned as Director of Personnel for the Department. However, they were right on one score; the job does present a real challenge.

For an unpremeditated answer to the critics of the Department's foreign policy as outlined in the *American Mercury's* article "Freedom's Case Against Dean Acheson" the *Christian Science Monitor* recommends reading THOMAS CABOT's "I Worked for State" in the June issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Cabot explains lucidly how his ideas on the formation of foreign policy changed during the ten months he was here as Director of Mutual Security Affairs and how much the men at the top depend on the work and ideas developed by men on their staffs after consultation with the various divisions and agencies concerned. Incidentally, the Department's press release No. 397 of May 19, 1952, contains a point-by-point answer to the *Mercury* charges which should leave no one in any doubt as to the facts.

Unrest in Tunisia led to shots being fired at the car in which our Consul General at Tunis, JOHN D. JERNEGAN, his wife, and another couple were returning home late one evening in May.

Ambassador to Austria WALTER DONNELLY, now home on consultation, reports that his plane was "buzzed" by two Soviet fighters while flying in the designated corridor over Austria just after he took off for Paris on his way here. Our Embassy in Austria is protesting the incident.

Biggest surprise in the annual crop of college reunions was FRANK HOPKINS'. He's just added his twenty-fifth!

The JOURNAL, says the *Christian Science Monitor* for June 10th, has "found the key to attract readers: mystery and human interest." The mystery was supplied by AMBASSADOR TITTMANN's article "Who Bombed the Vatican City?" and the human interest by DOROTHY EMMERSON's "Embassy Wife in Moscow." Both are in our June issue and are condensed in the *Monitor*.

CROMWELL RICHES replaces JOSEPH C. GREEN as Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service. BURTON Y. BERRY has been nominated to succeed EDWARD S. CROCKER, JR. as Ambassador to Iraq and JAMES S. MOOSE, JR., will replace CAVENDISH W. CANNON as Minister to Syria. (*Continued on page* 44)

Not escaped POW's as one might suspect, but a group of the National War College officers at 8th Army Headquarters in Seoul, during their field trip to the Pacific and Far East Commands. Pictured above are: William Ockey, Tony Satterthwaite, Nat King, Burton Lifschultz, Louis Frechtling, Ray Thurston and Dan Braddock.





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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

MISSIONS
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A Diplomatic Journey

Ambassador George R. Merrell, a St. Louis-born diplomat whose career has taken him to a score of the Shangri-La's or near-Shangri-La's that most people only dream about, has resigned his post and is retiring to a Spanish villa overlooking the Mediterranean. Ambassador Merrell will call his new home, at Palma in the Balearic Islands, "Manzelbagh," which in the Afghan language means, "At the End of the Journey, a Garden." The journey has stretched to diplomatic posts on every continent except Australia.

Toward the end of George Merrell's first year at Cornell, World War I broke out. He immediately enlisted in the Air Force and become adept in piloting the old Curtis "Flying Jenny," but was not, to his keen disappointment, sent overseas. After the Armistice, he re-entered Cornell and after graduation in 1921, he was sworn into the diplomatic service, and assigned to The Hague—the only quiet and peaceful post he has ever had.

From The Hague he was sent to Port au Prince, Haiti, a country naturally colorful and pleasant, but torn by revolution. It was a country in which an abdicating president could be shot to death even after he had taken refuge in a foreign embassy.

From Port au Prince, Mr. Merrell was sent to Paris, the dream post of every young diplomat. Here he helped welcome another young ex-St. Louisan, Charles A. Lindbergh, at the end of his flight across the Atlantic. He had charge of all the aviator's second-string contacts, while the late Ambassador Myron T. Herrick concerned himself with the celebrities.

Below: Retiring Ambassador George R. Merrell, right, with His Royal Highness Shah Mahmud Khan Ghazi, Prime Minister of Afgahnistan.



Not long before Mr. Merrell's arrival in France, a group of newspapermen in Paris, at their annual dinner, had launched a young St. Louis singer and dancer on the road to fame. Her "Chez Josephine" had become a famous Paris rendezvous, and the young diplomat was soon made to feel at home there.

One night he had an uneasy few minutes when a St. Louis society woman, in his presence, resented being addressed by Miss Baker and replied with rather cruel arrogance.

"Why of course I knew you in St. Louis," Miss Baker responded simply. "We lived on Wash Street and my mother did your laundry. I used to bring it myself to your back door every Saturday night."

From Paris to Panama

From Paris, Mr. Merrell went back to the Caribbean, with two years in Honduras, one in Panama—and another revolution. Then he was called back to Washington for the three or four years that every career diplomat must spend "in the Department."

In Washington he became acquainted with Secretary of State Hull, who used to greet him in his Tennessee drawl, "How are you, by now?" and with a young Major named Eisenhower, who was War Department liaison with State.

After Washington he was assigned to Peiping, China, where the Japanese, in the middle '30's, were already launching their conquest of the mainland. His next post was Harbin, in the interior of Manchuria—a city made witty, gay, and exotic by 80,000 White Russian refugees who kept up their high spirits in spite of expropriation, exile, and the execution of relatives. Ambassador Lawrence Steinhardt, now dead, visited Mr. Merrell in Harbin and pronounced it "the most attractive post in the service."

From 1941-47 Mr. Merrell was stationed in India, for the most time as Commissioner with the rank of Minister. He was the top-ranking American representative in the difficult period leading up to India's independence from Great Britain and separation into the two countries of India and Pakistan.

Mr. Merrell got to know at close range such men as Gandhi, Nehru, Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, Lord Mountbatten, Viscount Wavell, and many a nizan and nabob, with whom he occasionally hunted. The Minister never shot a lion or tiger, but has skins presented him by fellow-hunters who were more successful.

Representation

Entertaining the great and near-great in India presented occasional problems. Both Hindus and Mohammedans, for the most part, frown on highballs and cocktails, but, like Americans during prohibition, some frown much more

(*Continued on page* 34)

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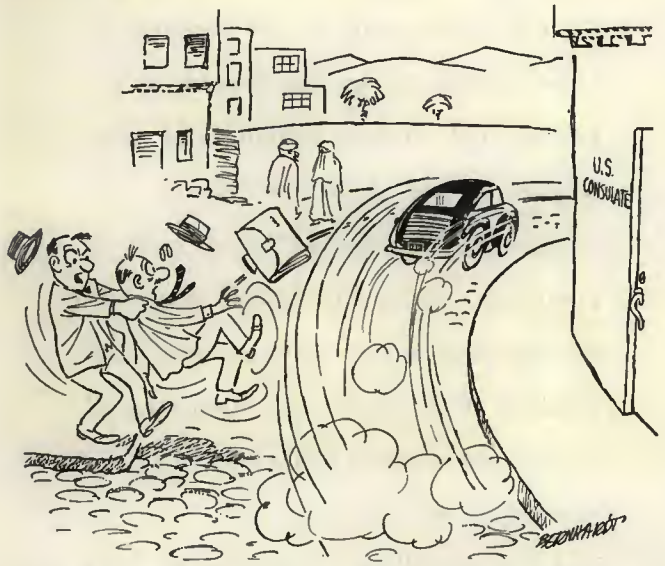
Daniel W. Bell, President

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decidely in public than in private. There is a story that the Ambassador, known as one of the State Department's most perfect hosts, devised a method for letting those that liked a drink have it without the knowledge of their stricter compatriots. He kept two pitchers of punch, one composed of straight fruit juice and the other fortified with gin. The pitcher of spiked punch was entrusted to a Chinese servant carefully coached as to whom to give it.

Even the serving of food was a problem. Some of the Indians ate no meat, some no fish, some only vegetables, and others nothing at all unless they had cooked it and brought it with them. The Ambassador adopted a system of symbols marked unobtrusively on the back of the chairs, which showed the servants what could be offered without offense to each guest.

There were problems even with American visitors. When Herbert Hoover was sent on a food mission to India, he was expected to stop at the Minister's residence. To accommodate the ex-President comfortably, Mr. Merrell installed a larger bathtub in one of the bathrooms, but it turned out to be a waste of hospitality. Mr. Hoover stopped with Viscount Wavell.



"I waited eight months for you to get here. For God's sake be careful!"

For his handling of difficult diplomatic problems in India, including some incidents arising out of the presence of several thousand GI's, Mr. Merrell was awarded the Order of Merit by President Truman.

He received also a letter of commendation from Secretary of State Marshall, who said:

"Your record of friendly and easy contact with all groups in India during one of the most troublesome periods in that country's long history is one of which you and the Department can feel justly proud.

"The manner in which you laid a sound foundation for the establishment on a friendly basis of full diplomatic relations with a completely self-governing India will undoubtedly redound to the benefit of your successors as well as to your country."

As an aide in India, serving as official hostess, Mr. Merrell had his sister, Ruth Merrell. She was also from time to time his hostess at his next post in Ethiopia, and is now social secretary to the American Ambassador at Rome. Mr. Merrell is trying to persuade her eventually to join him in retirement at Palma.

Kabul (after which Cabool, Mo., may have been named) is one of the quieter capitals of countries bordering on Russia. Afghanistan for nearly two hundred years was treated, and was pleased to consider itself, as a military buffer state between Asiatic Russia and British India. It is now a sort of buffer state in the psychological warfare between Russia and the West.

Ambassador Merrell considers himself justified in leaving the Kabul Embassy in other hands. Besides, his retirement, in terms of accumulated service, is nearly ten years overdue. Although he is only 53, the Ambassador has accumulated 42 years of State Department Service, because nearly all his posts, because of health hazards or physical danger, have accumulated retirement credit at an accelerated rate.

The villa in the Mediterranean has many attractions. The garden walled by a tall hedge of flowering cactus, has grape vines, orange, lemon, almond and plum trees (planted at random) and jasmine, roses, geranium and lilies. The city of Palma offers bull fights, pelota, a symphony orchestra, and opera. There is also fishing, and swimming; and friends, all the way from St. Louis to Harbin, will come to visit.

But it will not be altogether a lotus-eater's life. Mr. Merrell expects to teach English in a Palma lycee which up to now has not had an English instructor.

And in looking out over the Mediterranean, Ambassador Merrell may find time to think now and then of St. Louis on the Mississippi, a river which in memory can shimmer as brightly as the Amur, the Seine or the Ganges.

Charles F. Edmundson

LAGOS

The last three months at Lagos have brought us the real "tropical" weather, and made of us a mottled crew—heat rash. Another month should see us into the rainy season, when we won't have heat rash, although we may mold.

Publicity-wise, the visit of COLONEL JOE BLOOMER, Air Attache, Tangiers, and his party was the biggest event of March. Their visit was a pleasant break in the monotony of our routine. When they flew out of Lagos the C-47 looked as if it had been chartered by a local trader. It was packed with ebony heads, mammy cloth and other "souvenirs."

VICE CONSUL ROSS and his wife spent a week at Tarquah Beach, with the Mrs. staying the whole time while Bob went back and forth each evening and morning via launch. A local English couple shared the vacation and all stayed in a borrowed hut. Despite rather primitive accommodations a good time was had by all and everyone became adept at operating a Primus stove. Things went smoothly excepting one midnight wind and rain storm which made every strut in the hut squeak and creak.

The golfing scene has not changed much. ADM. OFFICER JOE CAPRI has not bought a golf ball in months as he prefers to win them from VICE CONSUL DON JUNIOR. The trouble is that Junior is a stubborn man who refuses to lower the handicap he voluntarily worked out with Joe although Joe's

(Continued on page 36)

A word to the wise about tires:

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golf has improved considerably. For two months Capri has competed for the "Monthly Mug" at the golf club but has not been able to win it for old Uncle Sam. He's bound and determined to capture it before he leaves late in July or early in August.



The staff of the Consulate General in Lagos, Nigeria, at *Bal Boheme*, a costume party given by Consul General A. W. Childs (wearing the large black hat).

Speaking of leaving, the biggest personnel change was the departure of CONSUL GENERAL CHILDS the last week in April on home leave and transfer. He will be assigned to the Department and will be forced to live in D. C. and choke down those horrible old milk shakes, eat hotdogs dripping with mustard and put up with all the other terrible attributes of our capital's civilization. Rotten luck having to leave this tropical paradise. Upon leaving, the Consul General turned over his lithe black whip to Ross, who had been swishing it at his wife for a week or so to get into practice.

One the night before Mr. Childs' departure the staff gave him a party at which much turkey was eaten and a fair amount of liquid consumed. Everyone was more than a little tinged with envy at the thought of the quick trip home by air for which most of us will have to wait quite a while.

Our new PAO, JOHN JONES, JR., arrived the day Mr. Childs left and was saved from having to put up in the hotel by the presence of the empty residence. Jack's wife is to arrive early in June and he is going to utilize the principal officer's house until a new chief comes. Unfortunately, we don't know what the Jones family will do for a house when they have to leave the residence. We figure that with our much vaunted American know-how we should be able to build them the best grass hut in all of Nigeria.

Bob Ross

CIUDAD JUAREZ

An informal ceremony was held in the Consulate prior to the departure of VICE CONSUL ERNEST B. GUTIERREZ for his new post at Puerto la Cruz, Venezuela. CONSUL GENERAL AGUIRRE presented to Mr. and Mrs. Gutierrez an inscribed silver platter on behalf of the members of the staff. In presenting the gift, Consul General Aguirre praised Ernest for his work, and thanked him for his fine cooperation.

Mrs. Gutierrez and their children did not accompany Mr. Gutierrez to his post, but they plan to join him within the week. The couple made many friends in Cuidad Juarez ana El Paso. We shall miss them very much and wish them success in the years to come..

Newcomers to Cuidad Juarez are VICE CONSUL and MRS. J. LEOPOLDO ROMERO and their family. The Romeros were formerly stationed at the Embassy in Panama.

Blanche B. Lyons

SINGAPORE

New arrivals include VERNA EDWARDS and HELEN SIMPSON, two new information assistants for CHIEF PAO ELMER NEWTON. Verna was graduated from the University of Kansas a year ago. She majored in Spanish and stayed on the campus for a year working in the romance languages department before joining the Foreign Service. Helen, who was with USIS in Oslo, brought to CONSUL GENERAL CHARLE F. BALDWIN greetings from his friends and former colleagues in Norway. She left her skis at home in Wisconsin.

CONSUL JOSEPH H. ROGATNICK is celebrating for various reasons: two new staff additions and an expansion of his office from Economic to Economic and Trade Section. The additions are VICE CONSUL JOHN M. DENNIS, who has been on duty in Hong Kong and JEANNE CRAWFORD, reporting on her first assignment with the Foreign Service after working for the Veterans Administration at Hines, Ill.

Robert J. Boylan

TAIPEI

Some 300 people were at Sung Shan Airport May 11 to bid farewell to CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES AND MRS. K. L. RANKIN upon their departure for home leave. The group included DR. WANG SHIH-CHIEH, Secretary-General of the President's Office, representing GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK; GENERAL CH'EN CH'ENG, Premier of the Republic of China, GENERAL CHOU CHIH-JOU, Chief of the General Staff; numerous



Officials at Sung Shan Airport, Taipei, to bid farewell to Minister and Mrs K. L. Rankin, departing for home leave, May 11, 1952. Left to right, Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Joint Commission for Rural Reconstruction; Minister of Finance C. K. Yen; Mr. and Mrs. Rankin; Dr. Hubert G. Schenck, Chief, MSA/China Mission; Maj. General William C. Chase, Chief, MAAG, Formosa; Premier Ch'en Ch'eng; Counselor of Embassy Howard P. Jones; and Chief of the General Staff, General Chou Chih-jou.

other Chinese officials; members of Taipei's diplomatic corps; newspaper correspondents and American officials and staff members. Minister Rankin, in his planeside statement, noted the progress Free China, with American assistance, has made in strengthening Formosa's economy and defenses in the 21 months since he arrived in Taipei. The Rankins are expected to return late this summer. Meanwhile, HOWARD P. JONES, Counselor of Embassy, recently transferred from Berlin, will be in charge of the mission.

Arrivals since the first of the year, beside the Joneses, include FSO and MRS. A. BUELL; FSS and MRS. ARMAND I. VALLIERES, who returned just in time for their second child to be born in Taipei; FSS and MRS. CHARLES G. WILLIAMS, from Ottawa; FSS MILDRED GOCHENOUR, from Mexico City; FSS and MRS. RALPH M. KEARNEY, from Saïgon, and FSS MARY C. GREENLEAF, from the Department.

This year's departures include FSO AND MRS. ALFRED LE S. JENKINS, to the Department; FSO CHARLES H. PLETCHER, for Venice; FSS LEOLA A. CAMPBELL, for Beirut; and LAVERN C. COURTON, who has entered the Courier Service.

John Perry

MUNICH

The Munich Consulate General's entry in the Munich Military Post Volley Ball League recently played its last match, ending a highly successful season as far as enjoyment is concerned, but a disastrous one as far as the League standings are concerned. The Consulate team managed to lose every match it played, the only team in the League able to make that statement. In fact, in not one of the seven matches played did the Consulate aggregation come even close to winning. The reasons for the poor showing have not as yet been determined, but a full scale investigation is under way. If the actual reasons for the seven losses are not uncovered, however, it will not be because of the lack of post-mortems, which were many and usually held over a mug of fine Munich beer. About the only sanguinary effect the Consulate's entry had on the League was that the other teams had a breather when they faced our six men (all right, *team*, if you will).



Above are pictured five men on the Consulate team who consented to have their photos taken without a mask to hide their identity: Left to right: DAVID D. COSSUM, WILLIAM P. E. GRAVES, DANIEL SPRECHER, RICHARD E. SNYDER, WILLIAM BROWN. Others who played during the season and must



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share equally in the blame for what happened, but who fortunately were not present when the picture was taken are: HARRY HEIKENEN, WILLIAM J. KASSON, ERIC LINDAHL, MATHIAS ORTWEIN, KENNETH R. SMITH, WILLIAM TURPIN, ALBERT WELLER.

Daniel Sprecher

SHORT WAVE FROM SURABAYA

That faint squeak you hear at an unaccustomed place on your dial is the infant Voice of Surabaya, hereby making its first feeble attempts to be heard in the Foreign Service JOURNAL's world. Despite laudable attempts on the part of Ye Olde Ed.—prior to the departure from Washington of this reporter—to establish some regular reporting from this newly-reestablished post, this will be the first word from Surabaya, we believe, addressed to our esteemed house organ.

To revert to the idiom of radio, if pioneer CONSUL EDWARD W. MILL is tuning in at this late hour, you'd better turn up the volume a bit, Ed, for this is going to be a quick once-over-lightly of our first two years of postwar history. So get that volume control adjusted and then sit back and reminisce. If associate pioneer GABRIEL UGARTE has his shortwave set working up there in Bangkok and assistant pioneer FRANCES L. ADAMS is listening in Washington, you two may be interested in hearing what has happened since you left the rest of us near-pioneers.

You'll recall, Ed, that you and Gabe and Fran—the latter two new to the Foreign Service—beat the rest of us to it, arriving here in Surabaya on February 16, 1950—the first American consular personnel to come for more than a flying visit since we went out of business in March, 1942. You had scarcely settled down in the fabled Oranje Hotel when three of the old local employees (practically the entire pre-war staff) were beating a path to your door—and no better mousetrap lure, either. Old Faithful L. K. LIEM, the Chinese Chief Clerk of 30 years' standing, A. N. ARRATOON, the Armenian economic reporting clerk, and HARINO PURNO, Javanese driver-clerk-handyman—all loyal and eager to resume where they left off eight years before. And, as I recall, you had scarcely unpacked before you had your first seaman case to handle!

Those were the days. Judged in the calm of retrospect, they take on an aura of high adventure and great good fun. Actually, it was sheer bedlam into which VICE CONSUL and MRS. ALBERT C. CIUZUSKAS projected themselves on March 1, and MINDI (MRS. JAMES A. ELLIOT) and I entered four weeks later. I'm sure we'll never forget those hectic days—which stretched out into more than three months—when the "American Consulate" (such as it was) had as its quarters two smallish hotel rooms and a tiny veranda. Not until May 27 did we officially open for business in our nifty building at No. 33 Coen Boulevard (or "Djalan Raya Dr. Sutomo 33," as the populace was hestitatingly learning to call it in those early days following the transfer of sovereignty from the Dutch to the Indonesians on December 27, 1949). By that time, VICE CONSUL JOHN O. SUTTER—are you tuned in up there at Yale, John—had arrived from Hong Kong and was taking over the consular duties, to the great relief of you, Al, and Gabe who had been sharing them. You were now able to concentrate on your political work and on being principal officer, Al (who had previously served at Karachi, Djakarta, and the Department of Commerce)

IN MEMORIAM

ADAM. Archibald Adam, formerly General Service's Officer in Rome, died on April 29, 1952, in Athens, Greece.

ARMSTRONG. Lawrence S. Armstrong, retired FSO, died on May 4, 1952, in Rome, Italy.

BACON. J. Kenley Bacon died in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on June 13, 1952. Mr. Bacon was born in 1903, and joined the Department in 1930. In 1945 he was Consul in Quebec, Canada, and retired in 1948 because of ill health. His most recent assignment was in the Department, in AS/M.

JOHNSON. Miss Manja Johnson, who served for seven years in Latin America, died on May 9, 1952, at Waukegan, Ill.

NALLE. Jane Oliver Nalle, wife of FSS David Nalle, Librarian in Kabul, Afghanistan, died in Kabul on June 8, 1952, of meningitis.

STEWART. Gertrude B. Stewart, wife of retired FSO Francis R. Stewart, died on May 15, 1952, at Mt. Sinai Hospital, Miami Beach, Florida.

WOODWARD. George Woodward, father of Stanley Woodward, United States Ambassador to Canada, died in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia after a long illness.

SECRETARY OF STATE QUIZ

1. Which two Secretaries of State had the same surname?
2. Name the Secretary of State who had earlier left the Supreme Court to run for President.
3. Four of our first six Presidents had served as Secretary of State before being elected to the Presidency. Name them.
4. In all, six Presidents served as Secretary of State before being elected to the Presidency. Name them.
5. Name the Secretary of State (under a Republican President) who had earlier served as Secretary of War under a different Republican President and who subsequently served as Secretary of War under a Democratic President.

(*Turn to page* 53 *for the answers*)

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on his economic reporting, and Gabe on his housekeeping and coding duties.

I was beginning to writhe in the agonies of trying to set up a USIS program without a building, staff, furniture, equipment, or materials. Fortunately, the second building miracle—your discovery of the Consulate was No. 1—came to pass and we ended up with what we thought were two of the very best edifices (and locations) in the city; I haven't changed my mind about that in the past two years. Gradually we culled a few local employees from the hundreds of job applicants, furniture, equipment and materials began to arrive, other furniture was designed and ordered locally, the building was repainted and repaired, and on October 15, 1951, USIS-Surabaya came officially into existence.

By that time there were other additions to the American staff. VICE-CONSUL WILLIAM M. DECKER and PRIVATE SECRETARY NANCY MORAN both arrived during August, 1951. Bill and Nancy came straight from the States to their first Foreign Service assignment.

By that time also, we had had the first defection from our ranks. Gabe Ugarte left us for the fleshpots of Djakarta. He insisted that AMBASSADOR COCHRAN just couldn't get along without him and invited him to desert Surabaya for the capital, but figure it out. Less than a year later he had married one of the clerks there, MISS ELOISE RUSSELL.



"Does it *have* to be an extemporaneous speech? You have such a poor memory."

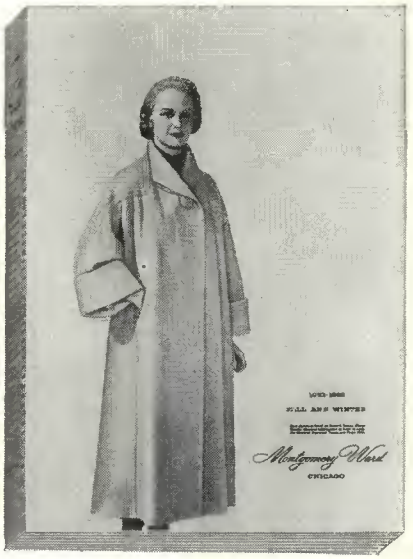
True, she wasn't there when he left Surabaya, but it still reeks of chicanery.

FRAN ADAMS held on somewhat longer. She lasted for about a year. She had all kinds of bugs which wouldn't leave her alone and finally we shipped her off to Manila for treatment. We thought she was cured but complications arose and she up and left for good.

By now it had gotten to be a habit. You, Ed, apparently unhappy about the departure of your two fellow-pioneers, soon bowed out too. That was last June, and we never have heard exactly what the docs decided ailed you. In any case, it was serious enough so you never returned from that trip to Manila for a medical examination but went straight

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on to Washington, the Mayo Clinic, and points medical elsewhere. AL CIZAUSKAS, the ranking vice-consul at the post, took over when you left and has been our Principal Officer ever since.

Meanwhile, we had added a new American staff member: CONSULAR CLERK (*now Vice Consul*) GEORGIA ACTON, who arrived in February, 1951. Georgia had previously put in six strenuous months in the wilds of the Philippines working on visas for Shanghai DP's encamped at Tubabao, Samar.

JOHN SUTTER, having slaved for a year in Shanghai, completed his two-year tour in May, 1951, and was off in a flash to promote a year of area-and-language studies at New Haven, which he is now completing. I daresay he'll make his reappearance here any day, humming an old Sumatran melody and breezily greeting one and all in fluent Indonesian.

About the time John left, new light dawned on the horizon for this by-that-time jaded PAO. ASSISTANT PAO FRANCIS B. TENNY, with wife ROBIN, flew in from the States and almost immediately (a) lifted a considerable load from my bowed shoulders, and (b) infused new life and spirit in me.

By this time, USIS had had the services of an American secretary, CLAIRE E. BOYLE, for two months, which had also been a big help. Frank and Claire were so well into the work by July that I was able to take a long-postponed trip with Mindi to Djakarta, Jogjakarta, and Bandung and in September we finally got to the next-door tourists' paradise, Bali, for a restful vacation. Practically everybody else on the staff had preceded us and had brought back glowing reports.

BIRTHS

CHRISTOPHER. A son, Bruce Winston, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Christopher in Ranipèt, South India, on April 9, 1952.

GETSINGER. A son, Carl William, born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Getsinger in Detroit on June 5, 1952. "Getz," formerly Regional Security Officer at Cairo, is now in the States to study Chinese at Yale, Cornell, and Harvard.

PRENGEL. A son, born to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Prengel in Paris, France, on April 24, 1952.

PURCELL. A daughter,, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Purcell in Corboda, on May 19, 1952.

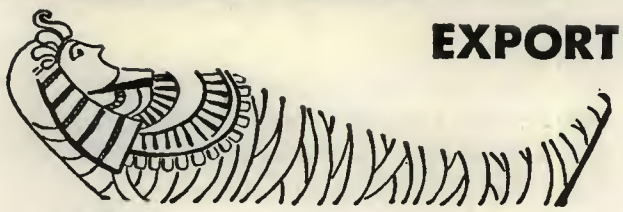
TISINGER. A son, Stephen Joseph, born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tisinger in Lima, Peru, on March 12, 1952.

Another arrival about this time (May, 1951) was GENERAL SERVICES CLERK WINDSOR J. BORDEN, better known as "Duke." Duke took the place of JOHN H. P. CARR, who, like Claire, was a refugee from Korea, and who spent a few months as General Services Clerk here. This is Duke's first post.

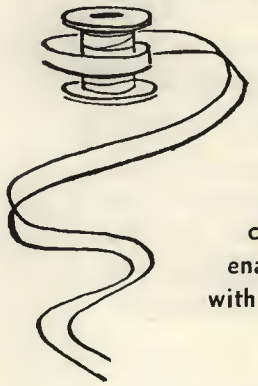
Last November VICE-CONSUL JOSEPH F. RICHARDS arrived for his first Foreign Service assignment. Then about three months ago, IDA K. MACHEMEHL, known to everybody as "Becky," arrived to take Claire's place as USIS Secretary. Becky was formerly at Belgrade and regards Surabaya as something considerably nearer heaven.

That's all of the arrivals and departures of American personnel to date. Of course we expect the arrival of the new PRINCIPAL OFFICER and CONSUL ROBERT W. MOORE, recently at Santiago, any day now. Then Al and Gene Cizauskas, with AL JR. (born here November 15, 1951), and Mindi and I will be leaving at the end of the month. Somehow the

(*Continued on page* 42)



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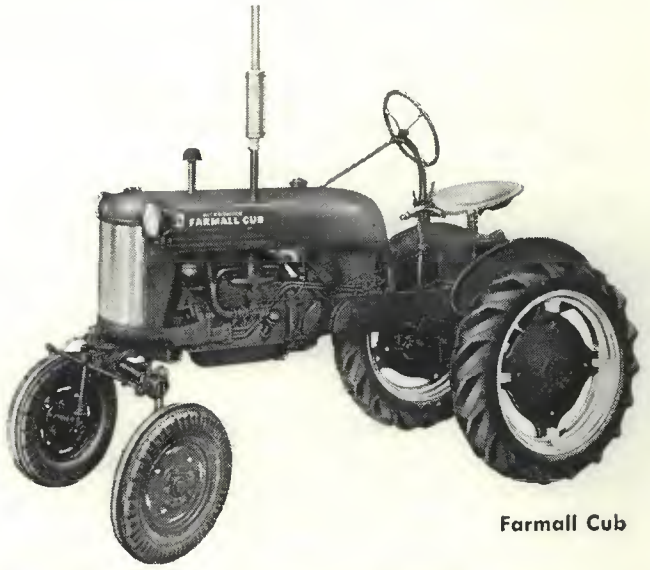
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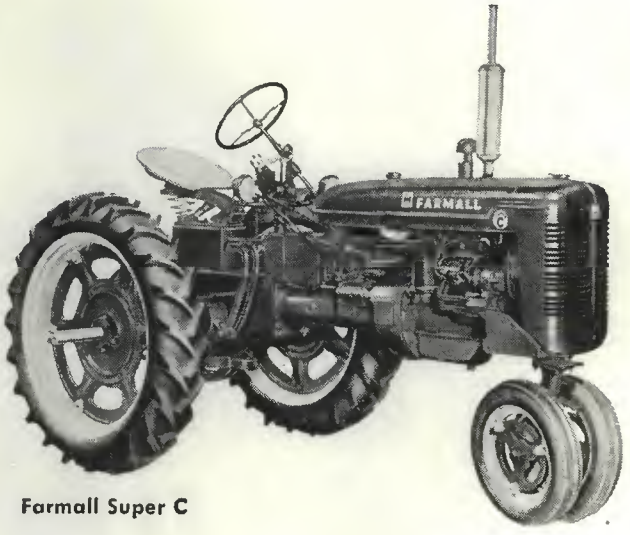
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD *(from page 40)*

departure of the Cizauskases and the Elliots, the first American Consulate personnel to complete a full two years at postwar Surabaya, seems to mark the end of something or other. Perhaps it's only the end of our tour of duty here, but in any case it has prompted this unusual burst of chatter. Perhaps, like an infant learning to walk, now that the first halting steps have been taken, the toddling will become gradually more reliable and regular, and the reporting from this sector of the Foreign Service front will improve.

James A. Elliot

SALONIKA



It was a hot and humid day when we opened our mail to discover this picture of a new USIS office in Salonika which PAO Arthur Hopkins had sent us. The longer we looked at it the more we felt it looked like something else — not a building at all. Turn the page and you'll see what we saw.

There's still time to send in your entry in the Foreign Affairs article contest. Here, as an added spur, is THE PRIZE. The deadline is July 31st.





It's the 1000-mile Trans-Arabian Pipeline's desert marvel, TAPLINE . . . RCA radio equipped

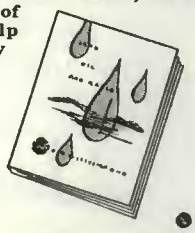
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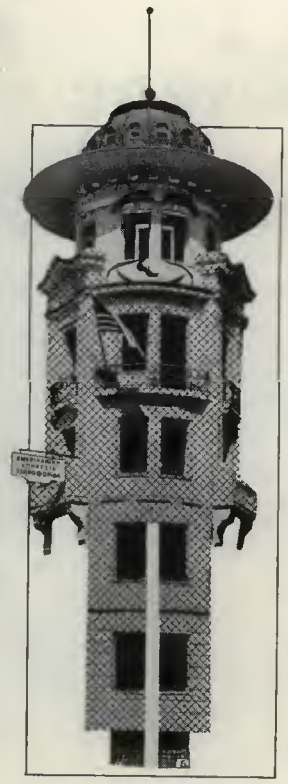


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MARRIAGES

ARNOLD-SWEENEY. Miss Ann Sweeney and Mr. John B. Arnold were married on April 25, 1952, in Rome, Italy.

COTTERMAN-TATEOSIAN. Miss Evelyn Tateosian, of the staff of TCA in Rangoon, was married to Myron Lee Cotterman, Assistant Administrative Officer at the Legation in Saigon, on March 16, 1952, in Rangoon, Burma.

HEARRELL-DONLEY. Miss June M. Donley and Sgt. Jack C. Hearrell, were married on May 10, 1952, in Rome, Italy.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT *(from page 30)*

Slated to go to the War College next are: CHARLES R. BURROWS, GERALD WARNER, ERIC KOCHER, EDWARD P. MAFFITT, T. ELIOT WEIL, JOHN GOODYEAR, JEROME T. GASPARD, LESLIE S. BRADY, WILLARD A. HANNA, A. RANDOLPH KIDDER, HOWARD R. COTTAM, and HENRY C. RAMSEY. PATTEN ALLEN goes to the Canadian Defense College; BYRON BLANKINSHIP goes to the Air War College; ROBERT HALE and WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR., will be at Carlisle, Pa.; WILLIAM M. GIBSON will go to the NATO Defense College in Jan. 1953 and DONALD EDGAR and C. VAUGHAN FERGUSON, JR. go to the Naval War College.

• According to the Associated Press, the US plans to set

(*Continued on page* 46)



This GI clutching a map to his breast is FSO Ray Thurston who did some reconnaissance over the Korean front in the helicopter in the background. This snapshot was taken at a refueling point near the 45th Div. Headquarters.

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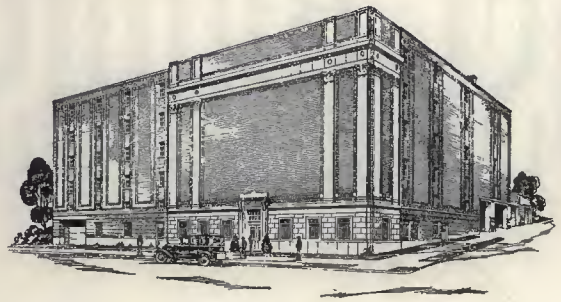


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up the largest diplomatic establishment in the world today in West Germany. Plans call for an Embassy in Bonn, six consulates-general, a special consular section in Berlin and 15 information offices. They will be staffed by nearly 1,000 Americans and over 3,000 West Germans.

• The Foreign Service Club is now open from 5 to 8 on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. Tuesday evenings it may be reserved for private parties, from 5-11.

Staff Corps Promotions

The Staff Corps Promotion list was released too late for our June issue. The names have now all been sent to the field and distributed in Washington. Nine officers were promoted from class two to class one; 21 from three to two; 35 from four to three; 44 from five to four; 53 from six to five; 70 from seven to six; 143 from eight to seven; 132 from nine to eight; 180 from ten to nine; 195 from eleven to ten; and 364 from twelve to eleven.

Double jump promotions were given in quite a number of cases. DONALD H. NICHOLS was promoted from class five to class three; CHARLES C. FINCH and JUSTIE E. GIST went from class seven to class five; NORMAN W. GETSINGER, JUAN L. GORRELL, GORDON P. HAGBERG, HERSCHEL H. HELM and ABBEY SCHOEN went from class eight to class six; PAUL D. MCCUSKER and MARTIN G. RYERSON were promoted from class nine to class seven; in the group going from class ten to class eight were PHILLIP W. CARROLL, JOHN R. DIGGINS, GEORGE A. ELLSWORTH, ELDEN B. ERICKSON, EMILE W. JUHASZ, DAVID SCOTT, MILTON C. UPDYKE, PHILLIP VANDIVIER, and HAROLD C. VOORHEES; the class eleven to class nine group was composed of DAVID K. ACKERMAN, LEROY C. AYCOCK, WILLIAM BLACKERBY, GENE A. GREGORY, RICHARD KAUTSKY, AGNES M. LABARR, ARTHUR PAROLINI, WILLIAM G. RIDGEWAY, EUGENE SCHELP, MICHAEL SMOLICK, DONALD SNOOK, WALTER SWIERCZEK, BERTHA VON ALLMEN, LELAND W. WARNER, and MARION WHINERY. There were 31 in the group that moved up from class twelve to class ten. They are: FRANCIS L. ADAMS, ERMINA ALONSO, ROBERT E. BARBOUR, EVELYN BLUE, MARY ANN BRANSFORD, BERNARD JOHN BROGLEY, EUGENE E. CHAMPAGNE, WALTER F. X. COLLOPY, WILLIAM A. CREECH, MITCHELL H. DAVIDSON, FRANCIS L. FOLEY, BLYTHE ELIZABETH FOOTE, FANNIE GOLDSTEIN, GALE HARGROVE, JAMES C. HOURIHANE, LEAMAN R. HUNT, ETHEL GRACE JONES, RAYMOND W. LAUGEL, EDWIN L. LUCK, ROLAND H. LUDTKE, PETER S. MADISON, ELIZABETH H. MALLON, LUCIE MESTIER, BARBARA JOAN MYERS, GERALD F. NOLLETTE, NANCY OSTRANDER, MARY RUTH PARRISH, GRACE F. SCHUETTNER, STEWART PAUL SMITH, WILLIAM D. TOOMEY, and PRISCILLA H. WIGGLESWORTH.

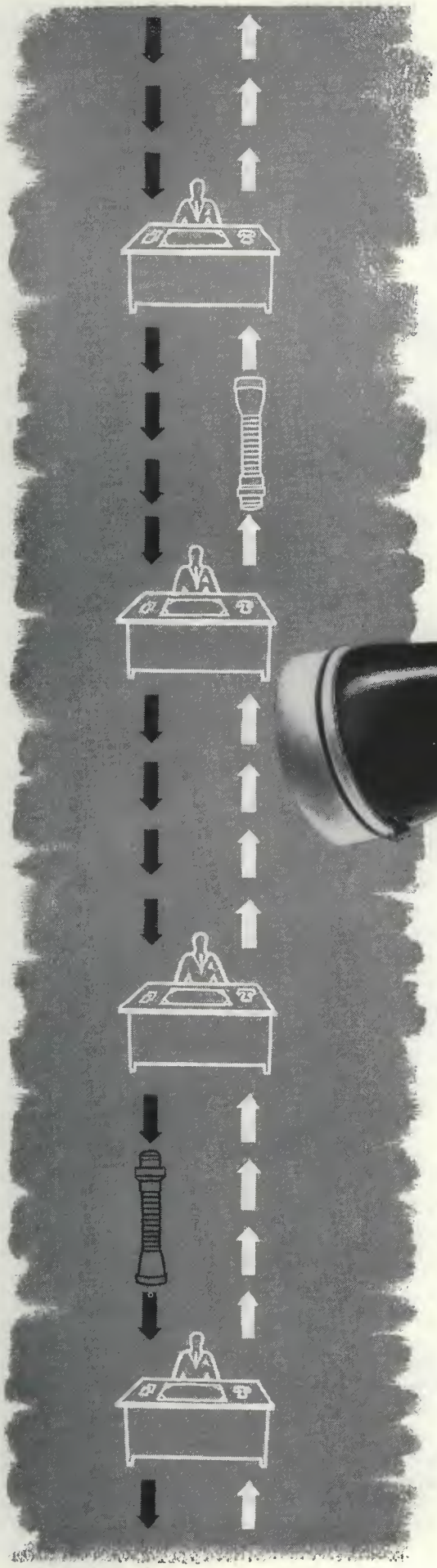
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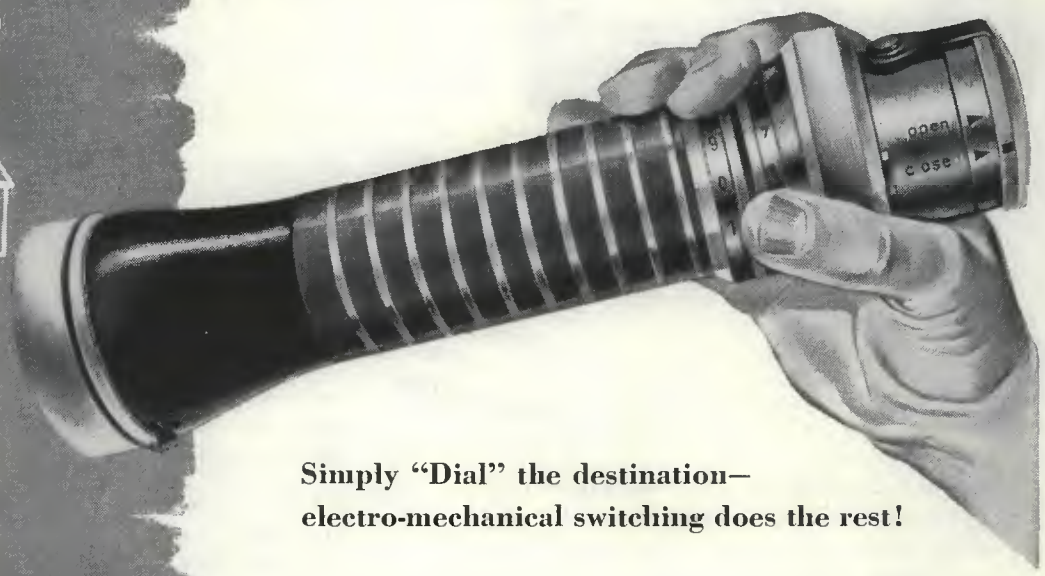
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO *(from page 13)*

PROMOTIONS

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In Paris on April 11, 1927, a daughter was born to ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE and MRS. FRANCIS WHITE.

SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, Counselor of Embassy in Paris, and MRS. WHITEHOUSE announced the birth of a daughter, SYLVIA MARY, on April 26, 1927.

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JOSEPH C. GREW, Department, to Turkey as Ambassador.
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COERT DU BOIS, Department, to Batavia.

JOURNAL ADVERTISERS: Did you ever own an Oakland, La Salle, or Vauxhall? They were General Motors cars and advertised in the JOURNAL along with the Cadillac, Oldsmobile, Buick, Pontiac and Chevrolet.

UNPRINTABLE: Young in the Service when I met him years ago "sweating it out" in a small banana port, my old friend is now perspiring in the summer heat of Foggy Bottom. I asked him for an "old chief" story and he replied: "Our mutual friend* and I have talked over your wish to receive 'old chief' items and have come up empty handed. Our Service yarns are many and are unprintable. We could mention two ambassadors swinging at each other and falling into a fountain; the irate wife chasing another woman around a patio with a bullwhip; a silly old codger swiping subordinates' labored reports by re-typing the credit page, etc, etc. No, they wouldn't fit."

P. S. Does anyone have an item that *would?*

*Name supplied on request.

WIVES TAKE THE HURDLES TOO *(from page 27)*

forget one of my first company luncheons which was to start with a combination salad. In came a platter with a whole head of cold boiled cabbage in the center, surrounded by whole carrots, also boiled, and limp cold string beans. My spirits at that point only too closely resembled the poor pale cabbage head that had been drooping disconsolately on the cold platter for hours.

We have had cooks who vanished over-night, preferably before a large dinner party, house boys who had to learn *NOT* to clean tooth brushes with a dust cloth, some who have blessed us, and others who cursed us; but to our knowledge none who have deliberately tried to poison us, though we've been served goat instead of lamb, and lizard instead

of chicken, and other culinary efforts have often tried our cast iron constitutions.

On the whole we have been more fortunate with domestic help in recent years. Perhaps it's because I have become less of a perfectionist than I used to be, (after twenty years I have yet to find a magic formula for achieving the desired results, but it worries me less). Perhaps it is because I have learned that domestic crises may pop at any time despite the best laid plans, and when they do, it's generally too late to do anything about them anyhow. If one wants to keep in this game one can't die a thousand deaths over each minor catastrophe, and to my knowledge no international incidents have been traced to a domestic failure. As a matter of fact, the most harmonious period, so far as household routine is concerned, was our Department assignment in Washington, when I toted the groceries, cooked three meals a day for five healthy appetites, and reveled in the mysteries of an automatic washer. I confess to anticipating with real pleasure the time when we shall retire in our own country, and though my hands and feet will get far more weary than they do now, my spirit will be that much more serene.

Cards and Callers

I think I am not alone when I say that most Service wives have suffered more real anguish over guests than over menus or servants. The happy disregard that many non-Americans have for replying to invitations, arriving more than an hour late, leaving a wife at home, or bringing along an uninvited relative or two, can put me into a real dither. There have been times when I have shuffled place cards while guests sipped their cocktails until I yearned to cry out as did Alice, "You're nothing but a pack of cards!" and have the whole bunch of them rise up in a cloud and disappear altogether.

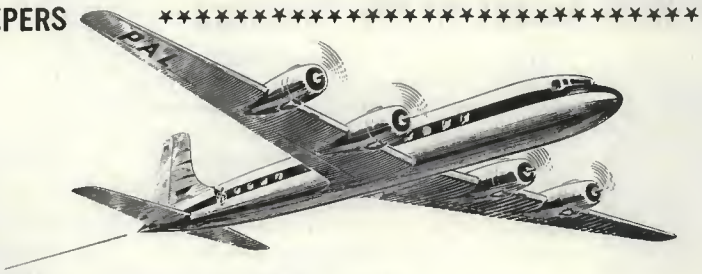
There can be awkward situations, too, in the selection of guests, as on one occasion shortly after we had arrived at a new post. A young man whose work was closely related to my husband's was invited, with his wife, to dinner. Another young man from the same country had just returned from study in the States, called on my husband, and was also invited. During the introductions at our house the atmosphere seemed a little strained, but as there were several other guests, also strangers, I thought perhaps I only imagined it. Later we were told that the young wife had been the mistress of the student before he went to the States, and we, in our innocence, had brought them together again!

If I have made all this sound like a hopeless obstacle race, I have missed my goal completely. I have only tried to show that this Foreign Service game does not permit one the luxury of settling into a comfortable rut, there to feel the tempo of life slow down gently to a soft hum. The road is filled with surprises, and every one of us is meeting them constantly.

When I am asked if, despite the problems and difficulties and the fact that one can never amass a fortune, I should still choose to be in the Foreign Service, I answer emphatically, "Yes! provided I could have the same partner in the game." For in my opinion there is no profession in the world in which the wife can take a more active creative part in her husband's work. It does not necessarily mean giving fancy parties, dancing with Ministers of State, cutting a social figure in the local "Diplomatic Set." But it does mean making a home under many unusual conditions — a real home, where nationals of the country to which one is assigned will like to come, and where valuable friendships can be made. To me there is nothing more satisfying than thus to share the daily responsibilities and the successes which are earned, not by one alone, but by both together.



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EAST-WEST DIPLOMACY—19TH CENTURY

Sir Stratford Canning's Oriental Secretary, Charles Alison, liked the Turks and had little sympathy with his chief's passion for reforming them. But he had his own methods of dealing with them, not less effective than the Ambassador's. While in a conference with him, an Ottoman dignitary interrupted his discourse in order to perform his devotions, in the course of which he audibly called down curses on the Christians and spat right and left over his shoulders as he mentioned them. Alison listened unmoved, and in his turn craved leave to utter a prayer which he said was enjoined on men of his faith at that hour. The next moment he was on his knees, beseeching God in fluent Turkish to confound the Moslem dogs. The Turk listened, boiling with indignation, but had perforce to admit that the secretary was no less bound than a true believer by the law of his religion.

From "Envoys Extraordinary" by Edmund B. D'Auvergne, pp 238-9. *Sent in by FSO Richard Stephens.*

PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMAT AND HIS PROBLEMS *(from page 18)*

Coulondre's message had as little effect as Attolico's warnings to Rome a year later.

The failure to pay proper attention to reports from missions abroad can, of course, be explained in several ways. The tremendous increase of incoming correspondence in all foreign offices in the 1930's probably forced overworked departmental staffs to give priority to cables which required action and to defer the analysis of situation reports to a later time which sometimes never came. The commission appointed by the French Assembly has suggested also that, in the period under review, the rapid increase of a departmental staff composed largely of men who had never served in the field tended to raise an "impassable barrier" between France's agents abroad and those charged with the formulation of her policy. "Too often," their report reads, "the ministers were informed of events abroad only through the medium of established functionaries of the ministry . . . functionaries who made their career almost exclusively in the offices of the Quai d'Orsay," and who, in consequence, lacked knowledge and judgment to appreciate the reports reaching their desks.

However valid these two explanations may be, they should not lead us to exclude a third. In any country and at any time, political ministers have a tendency to seek to impose their preconceived notions of foreign affairs upon the agents in the field; and they are apt, moreover, to place greatest confidence in those representatives abroad whose reports confirm their own views. German diplomats in the nineteenth century frequently complained that they were expected only to tell Bismarck that he was right; Hitler's ambassadors learned that it was dangerous to depart from the line established in the *Reichskanzlei;* and this sort of thing was certainly neither unknown nor unimportant in British and French diplomacy between the wars. The difficulty, in short, was not always that reports were not read, but that they were read and rejected, sometimes with intimations of punishment for future nonconformity. In 1922, a high official in England—and one attached neither to the Foreign Office nor the War Office—sought to effect the recall of Brigadier General J. H. Morgan from the Inter-Allied Control Commission in Germany, because he persisted in reporting, in the teeth of denials from England, that the Germans were defying the disarmament provisions of the Versailles

Treaty. In 1938, a member of the French embassy staff in Moscow received a stinging reprimand from Paris because he had reported, with statistics to support his opinion, that the Russian army was stronger than it was the fashion in Paris to believe and was well equipped with tanks and aircraft.

It is worth remembering that, if some British and French ambassadors of this period were men of mediocre attainments, independence of judgment and clarity of view were not always expected or rewarded. In the 1920's, Jules Cambon said to his brother Paul: "Are you aware that nowadays we could not serve as ambassadors?" In the late 1930's, the Cambons would have been very rare birds indeed, for the approved diplomats were men like Perth in Rome and Henderson in Berlin, the latter of whom especially never reported anything that did not echo and reinforce the opinions and policies of Neville Chamberlain and who was probably kept in Berlin because he followed this practice.

III

If we relate the deficiencies of British and French diplomatic practice to the known results of the policies of the two governments—and surely there is a logical relationship—it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they were ill-advised in their cavalier treatment of professional diplomacy after 1919. Yet these by-products of the so-called "new diplomacy"—the practice of by-passing the Foreign Office, of failing to consult it or to keep it informed in important matters, and of giving preconceived ideas priority over intelligence from the field—have attracted little criticism and attract little today, although they are still very much a part of democratic practice in foreign affairs.

A brief reference may be permitted here to current American experience. In this country the word "diplomat" is even more a hissing and a reproach than it was in Britain immediately after the first World War; and the average citizen seems willing and eager to believe the worst of the Foreign Service. In this atmosphere of popular antipathy, the State Department has lost much of its former authority as the central agency for the administration of foreign affairs in this country. Functions formerly reserved to it have been farmed out all over the government, to the Pentagon, the ECA and the Treasury, to the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior and to the Attorney General, to the Bureau of the Budget and the Export-Import Bank and other agencies. Some of this delegation of authority can, of course, be justified by the specialized nature of problems which have arisen since the end of the war; but the co-ordination of the activities of multiple agencies is always difficult, and in this case leaves much to be desired. The State Department is often placed in the awkward position of having to assume responsibility for actions taken without its knowledge.

In addition to this, in the field of political negotiation, this country has not escaped the evils of abrupt and inexpert intervention by officials whose experience has been confined to the domestic field; and we cannot be sure that we will not see more of this in the future. Finally, it would be difficult to contend that we are sufficiently conscious of the importance of encouraging integrity on the part of our Foreign Service Officers in the field. Who today can say



how many of our representatives abroad feel compelled to adjust their judgments to preconceived notions at home or to the vagaries of congressional opinion? It was, after all, only eight months ago that fragmented and unrelated passages from a diplomatic report written from China in 1944 were read before a congressional committee in an apparent attempt to prove their author sympathetic to Communism[4]; and other examples could be cited of the unfortunate and increasing tendency to force diplomats to explain and justify their past judgments before ill-informed, and essentially irresponsible, committees. This, at least, is something that the British and French never came to; and in 1918, when popular criticism of professional diplomacy was at its height, a British Foreign Secretary expressed very clearly the dangers of such procedure.

Hitler masterminded German foreign policy.



> If [said Mr. A. J. Balfour in the House of Commons] you are going to ask Foreign Office officials . . . to expend some of their energy in getting ready for cross-examination, you will really be destroying the public service. . . . They are not accustomed to it and they ought not to be accustomed to it. They are not trained for it, and they ought not to be trained for it. . . . I beg the House to remember that any system that keeps constantly before the eyes of the civil servants of this country the fear of examination, cross-examination and re-examination by gentlemen who may be described as professional politicians, would be most disastrous in the public interest.

It is possible, of course, that the professional diplomat is an anomaly in democratic society and that we must seek new forms and procedures of foreign relations which are more fitting to this type of political community. That is a subject upon which an historian would be reluctant to embark. He can only suggest, on the basis of the interwar experience of the two great democracies of Western Europe, that flagrant neglect of the resources and conventions of professional diplomacy have in the past had unfortunate results.

[4]John S. Service, "'. . . pertinent excepts . . .'," *Foreign Service Journal* (October 1951).

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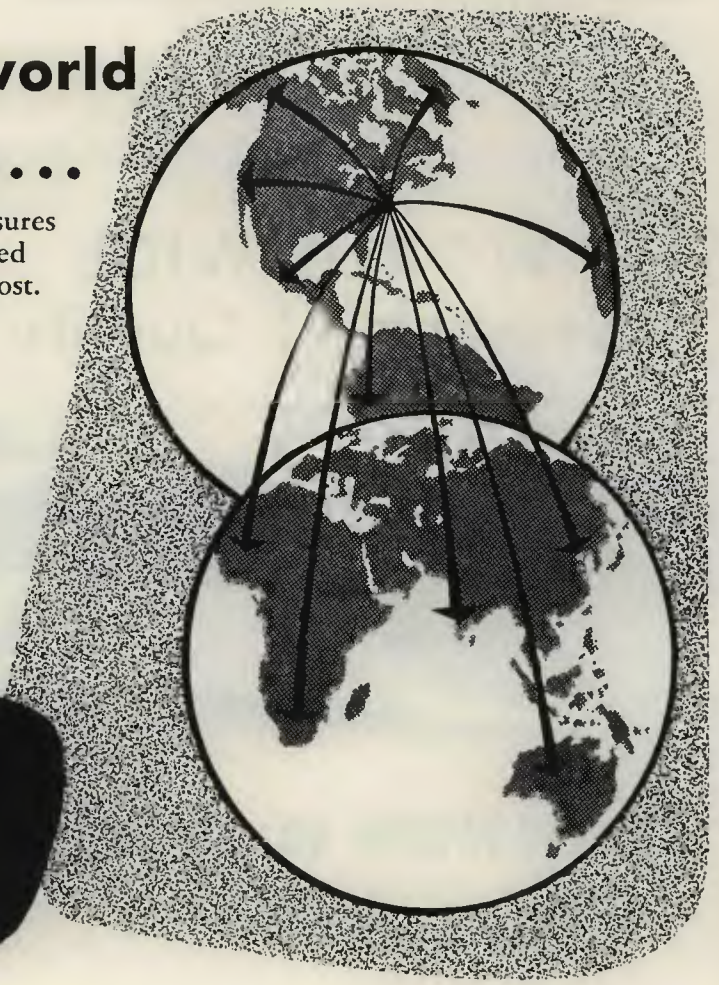
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ANSWERS TO QUIZ ON PAGE 38

1. Chief Justice John Marshall (1800-1801) and General George C. Marshall (1947-1949).
2. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State 1921-1925.
3. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams.
4. In addition to those named above, Van Buren and Buchanan.
5. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War under Taft (1911-1913), Secretary of State under Hoover (1929-1933), and Secretary of War under F. D. Roosevelt. (See "On Active Service" by Henry L. Stimson and McGeorge Bundy.)

Submitted by Honoré M. Catudal.

VIEW OF AMERICA *(from page 21)*

expected. I lost my breath in the rapid noisy traffic. I was caught by the fascinating lights and the teeming life of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, impressed by the beautiful concerts and good plays, and five minutes later, pressed my purse under my arm, after I had gone a few blocks off the great avenues and looked into the sly and haggard faces of the New York slums.

. . . "But all this was only one side of America. Another part which had been hitherto unknown to me contained New England, with its old traditions, academic atmosphere, and far-flung research—with its understanding of, and interest in European problems. There was the Middlewest, with its great industries, its consciousness of a need for social progress, and its great desire for learning. And this new America contained also the vast areas of the Southwest and Louisiana with their Indian, Spanish and French influences—the country of open prairies and large ranches, oilwells and overseas trade. Here I met the Americans about whom I had known so little.

"I should like now to dwell for a moment on the American home. Here one finds no "dens." The American evidently likes to feel that he is in direct personal contact with his family. . . A guest in an American home is for the time being a member of the family, and never a stranger, and he is warmed by his acceptance into this most important social entity.

"Another thing that greatly interested me was the relationship between parents and their children. My first impression was that American youth enjoys much more extensive rights in all of its relationships with the older generation than does its European cousin. The result is usually regarded by Europeans as an appalling lack of discipline and respect, but another interpretation very soon occurred to me. The American adult does not seem to demand, or even to desire respect or subordination, and among the results one finds that the younger generation feels freer and surer of itself, children speak to their teachers as to older friends, students unhesitatingly ask their professors any questions which they may have in mind, employers treat their employees as equals. Here one immediately senses a truly democratic attitude from which we Europeans can all learn a great deal."

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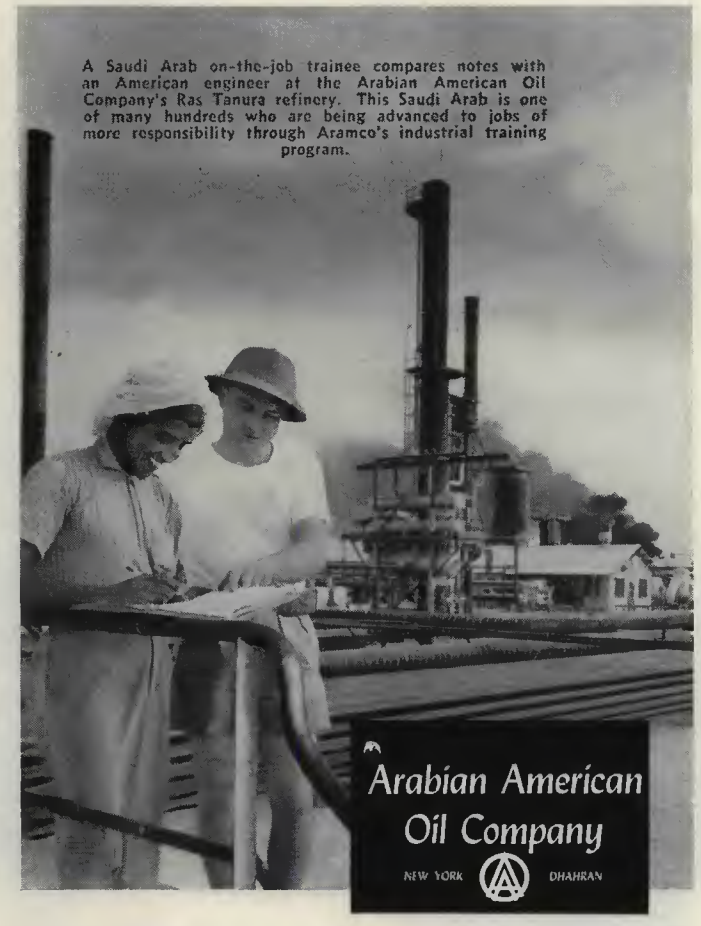




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THE FSO AND THE VISITING FIREMAN *(from page 19)*

the principal officer usually indicates the prospective hosts in accordance with the guest's interests and length of stay.

As to the mode of entertainment for the journeying V.I.P., unless he is one of the comparatively rare types who wishes to concentrate on buying Chinese curios, Balinese heads, English woolens, and the like, he is a high-minded, purposeful official who earnestly desires to get the "feel" of the country. He wishes to get first-hand intimacy with the area's condition—culturally, politically or economically—varying of course with the nature of his mission. As he is in town usually for only a few hours or at most a couple of days, he has to be what is known in common parlance as a "fast worker." For such a person there is clearly indicated a luncheon or dinner party with a high intellectual tone and more than a suggestion of *"la haute finance et politique."*

Unfortunately, the short notice on which the Visiting Fireman usually arrives and the fact that in this Air Age he is rarely on schedule, together with the brevity of his stay, do not provide much opportunity to assemble a prime selection of the indigenous great and near great. It is needless to belabor the point that merely rallying together a group of your friends (who perforce will have to respond to your hurry-up call) will not do. Some of them may be practical rather than intellectual; others may be caustic about the infallibility and immutability of government policy in Washington; and still others, especially after a few draughts, may become augumentative and verbose (thus preventing the guest of honor from explaining what the "thinking" is in Washington and from giving his views on the situation) or otherwise may jeopardize the edifying atmosphere which you are anxious to create.

Although there are two schools of thought on this question, my view is that in entertaining the visiting official it is advisable not to be lavish with either food or liquor. I counsel such restraint only because upon his return to Washington the well-feted guest may, in recounting his travels abroad, inadvertently create the impression that at your post you "never had it so good." As such ideas should be zealously kept from those who administer post allowances, it is best to provide ample, wholesome nourishment for the inner man and let abandon rule only over the intellectual bill of fare. Those who seek evidence that Foreign Service Officers in the Orient, for example, are leading lives of insensate luxury at derisorily low cost may refer to the earlier works of Somerset Maugham, a leading depository of the ancient tradition that living in the East is gracious, easy, and, above all, cheap.

I have by no means run through my list of hints and admonitions but because a slight lack of objectivity seems to be infiltrating my remarks this is probably a good place to end them. (After all, even as a paid-up subscriber to the JOURNAL, I can't presume too much upon the Editor's sense of humor.) Besides, a telegram has just come that Joe Blincblatt (GS-15) is arriving tomorrow by plane at 5:30 and I must make certain whether it is a.m. or p.m.

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SUGGESTED REVISION OF 1 FSM II 232.6

232.6 *Style of Language*

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Send in by Stephen M. Winship

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Achilles, Theodore C.	London	Paris	FSO
Allen, Arthur B.	Dept.	Baghdad	FSO
Allison, Hon. John M.	Tokyo	Dept.	FSO
Amott, John C.	La Paz	Tokyo	FSO
Backe, Sverre M.	Munich	Hong Kong	FSS
Ballard, Jacqueline	Johannesburg	Istanbul	FSS
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Bonsal, Philip W.	Paris	Dept.	FSO
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Buford, Hogan F.	Santiago	Vancouver	FSS
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Carson, Charles C.	Lisbon	Brisbane	FSO
Cassilly, Thomas A.	Martinique	Pusan	FSO
Caswell, Leonard N.	Damascus	Rome	FSS
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Chase, Peter R.	Dept.	Tripoli	FSO
Childs, Archie W.	Lagos	Dept.	FSO
Cini, Walter T.	New Appt.	Trieste	FSS
Davis, Robert D.	Johannesburg	Tel Aviv	FSO
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(*Continued on page* 56)

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Ludy, Albert K., Jr.	Bogota	Turin	FSO
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Tienken, Arthur C.	Bonn	Lourenco Marques	FSO
Turner, William T.	Bangkok	Tokyo	FSO
Utter, John E.	Paris	Dept.	FSO
Von Hellens, Carl I.	London	Cairo	FSS
Weaver, Findley	London	Buenos Aires	FSS
Wilson, Edward C.	London	Stockholm	FSS

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS CHANGES

NAME	INFORMATION
Burrows, Hugh W.	Dept. cancelled, now transferred to Colombo as FSS
Ellis, Imogene G.	Kobe cancelled, now transferred to Hong Kong as FSS
Rosen, Arthur H.	Taipei cancelled, now transferred to Hong Kong as FSS
Scott, Elmore A.	Belgrade cancelled—resignation

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