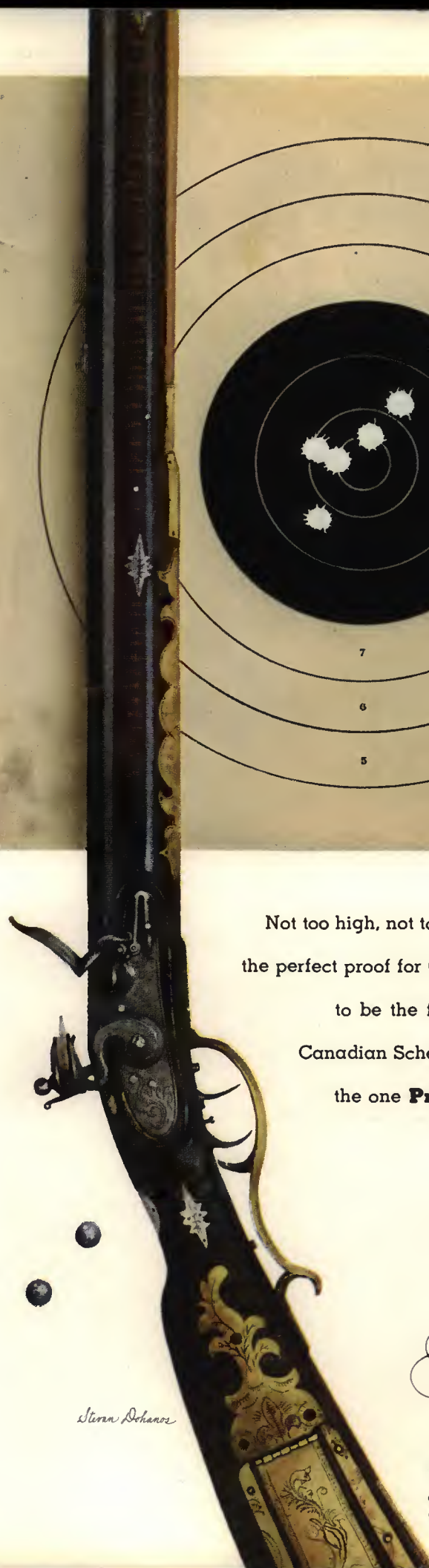


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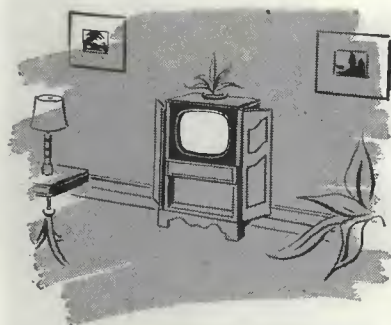
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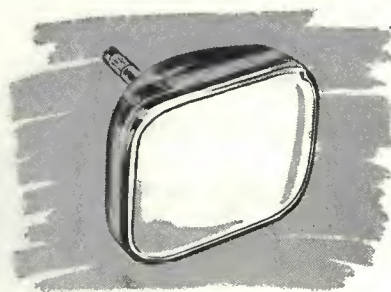
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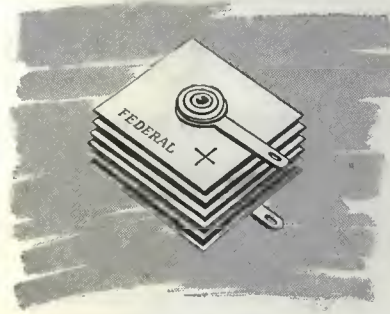
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The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

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SEPTEMBER 1952 Volume 29, Number 9

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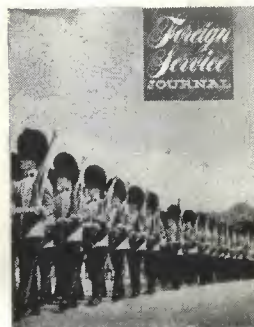
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COVER PICTURE: Changing the guard at Buckingham Palace. Photo by Philip H. Burris.

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Letters to the Editors

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

ON RETIREMENT

Washington, D. C.
August 4, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The problems of retirement and annuities, which are the subjects of Richard Boyce's letter in the August issue of the JOURNAL, directly affect our personal interests and desires. Hence our ability to be objective about them is put to a severe test. Yet, if we are to succeed in reducing the seriousness of these problems, we must deal with them as a part of a much broader national problem. Retired officers are in the same position as all persons with fixed incomes. They suffer from greatly decreased purchasing power during periods of inflation and rising costs of living.

My comment is not that of a disinterested spectator. I am hard pressed financially, just as most of us probably are at present. Large and continuing increases in the cost of living, plus heavy taxes, cut deeply into what I can do, and even more deeply into what I would like to do. They make it necessary for me to supplement retired pay, at least until the item of education no longer figures in the family budget.

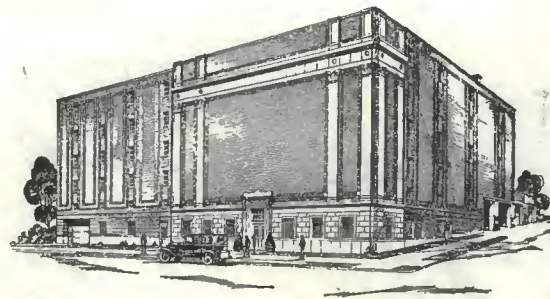
Remedial action, I am sure, must be of a kind that will be regarded as fair and practicable by public opinion and by a majority in the Congress. Legislation that might meet this test could be centered upon two of the points mentioned by Mr. Boyce: an automatic adjustment of annuities to the cost of living index; and the fixing of annuities of all retired officers on the basis prescribed in the Foreign Service Act of 1946, so as to eliminate discrimination due to the date of retirement. These two major improvements would go far toward reducing our problem to manageable proportions. They probably are the most that we reasonably can hope for at the present time.

The American Foreign Service Association and its official organ, the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, can and should work for the attainment of these improvements. There are obvious limitations upon their action. The Association is a voluntary and unofficial organization, but its active members are officials of the United States Government. They are in a disciplined service of the Department of State. We must work in and with the Department. We can do so through our Board of Directors, the Journal Editorial Board, and the individual efforts of our responsible senior officers. The question of annuities is a complex one of policy which must be worked out by the Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Congress.

In matters of national policy, the Association is not independent nor does the JOURNAL enjoy freedom in the same sense as does the public press. We all take an oath of office. National policies are fixed by the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. Up to the time that a policy decision is taken, it is desirable and proper for the Association and the JOURNAL to present views and recommendations about matters that affect the interests of the Foreign Service and members of the Association. It is impossible, however, for the Association and JOURNAL to publicly oppose established policies of the Government or the announced decisions of the Department of State.

These are not arbitrary limitations. They are inherent in

(Continued on page 7)



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our form of government, and they conform to the principle that authority must lie where responsibility rests. A knowledge and acceptance of our limitations will make our efforts more effective.

The situation we face in retirement is not by any means dependent upon circumstances alone. There are the equally important elements of freedom of action, inner resources, and a wise perspective based upon realities.

We should not carry into retirement the expectation of continuing the kind of life we had in active service. I doubt if many of us want that. A slower tempo, decreased activities, more peace and quiet, are, to my mind, among the welcome advantages of retirement. This does not mean penny-pinching distress or withdrawal from life; nor does it mean that we have any claim to a preferred position because of former professional rank. We can justly expect fair treatment in retirement after years of honorable public service; but if, by reason of personal needs or desires, we take a job to supplement retired pay, we should do so in the spirit that any honest work is rewarding. In my experience, even humble tasks make a demand upon intellectual and executive ability.

A distinction should be made between what we want and what we can fairly expect to receive. If one wants to live in Washington or New York and engage in an active social life, one must pay the price. The alternative is not stagnation. Take New York and Washington as centers on a map and draw circles from each with a radius of 100 miles. The two circles will just about be tangent. From most of the area within the two circles, one or the other of the two cities can be reached in from one to three or four hours. Metropolitan facilities would be reasonably available, and costs of living outside of metropolitan suburban districts are much lower. One could live in western Connecticut; along the Hudson as far north as Kingston; in the Catskill Mountains; in any part of New Jersey except the southern tip; in Pennsylvania east of Reading or in the south-central part of the state south of Harrisburg; on the eastern shore of Maryland or in the Cumberland area; or in the Blue Ridge, Charlottesville or Richmond districts. That is quite a choice.

The old Greek principle of moderation in all things is particularly needed these days. There is too much extremism, too much exaggeration and sensationalism, too shrill and hysterical a note to life. Of course, to be logical, there also should be moderation in the practice of moderation. Human experience seems to provide assurance that this always will be observed.

GEORGE H. BUTLER
FSO, Retired

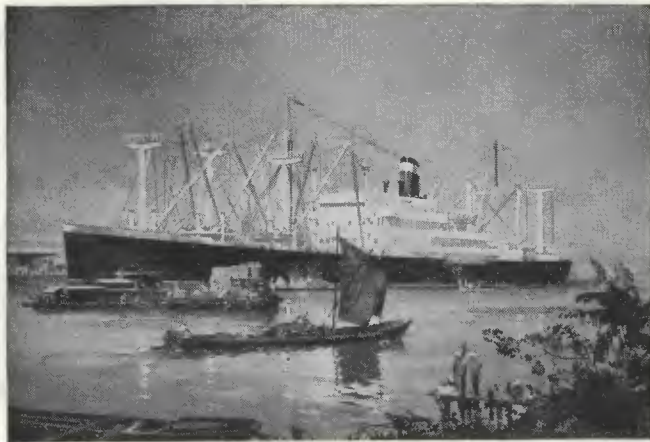
ABOUT OUR COVERS

Ciudad Juarez, Mexico,
(Box 3, El Paso, Texas)
June 15, 1952.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

While the covers of the JOURNAL in recent years have portrayed many attractive and unusual subjects, these appear to lack a common theme. Many of the leading popular magazines are readily identified by a standard cover subject given varied treatment from issue to issue. Excellent examples are the pictures of suburban life on the covers of *The New Yorker* and the portraits of prominent persons on *Time*. I think that much could be added to our publication if its cover from month to month carried a subject which would help to identify it.

(Continued on page 9)



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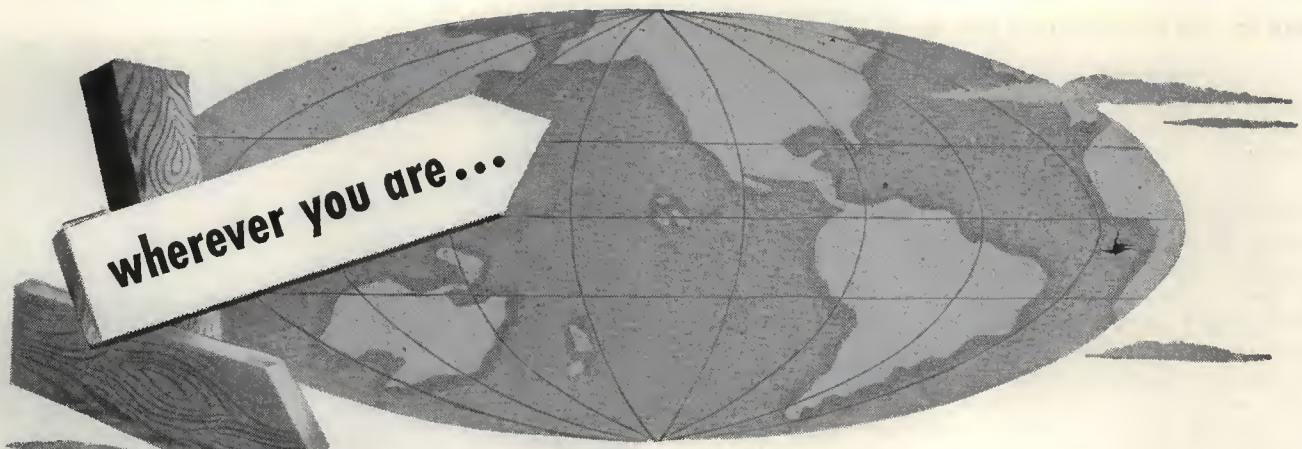
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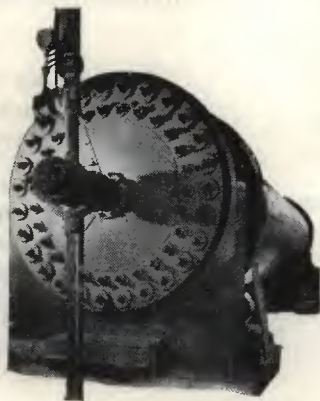
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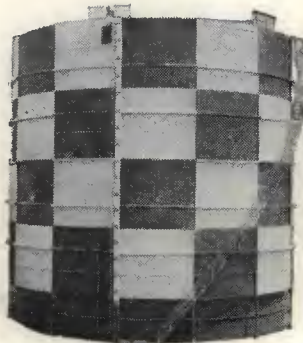
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 7)

My first thought was that the cover of each issue might carry the picture of one of our Chiefs of Mission, but the frequent publication of pictures of our Ambassadors and Ministers in the *Foreign Service News Letter* would probably detract from interest in this. An alternative would be to publish on each cover a photograph of the building in which one of our Foreign Service posts is housed. Or, as might prove the case with certain posts, if the building were not suitable for cover treatment the JOURNAL might carry a picture of some scene characteristic of the city where it is located.

The use of pictures of the buildings, of course, is only one suggestion for a cover theme. While I have precluded portraits of our present Ambassadors, prominent American diplomats of the past would certainly make suitable cover subjects. If available, a series of prints of notable events in diplomatic history should also attract interest.

In any event, I feel strongly that some common subject should be adopted to identify the JOURNAL.

C. MELVIN SONNE, JR.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION

Pacific Palisades,
California
June 21, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have never seen your magazine, just ran across the listing in one of the writers' journals. I wonder if you mightn't be interested in a good cover shot of a very beautiful girl who is planning to train for a diplomatic career?

TAMARA ANDREEVA

LYNN FRANKLIN

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL: Alexandria, Virginia
July 11, 1952

Lynn W. Franklin died in his sleep, at his home in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on July 7th. Thus ended a life crammed with excitement and public service and warm friendships.

Lynn entered the Foreign Service as a clerk in the American Legation in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on January 9, 1912. From then until June, 1948, when he retired, he served in a wide variety of posts in Central America, Peru, China, Mexico, Sweden, Spain, Canada and the Dutch West Indies. His last assignment was Consul General in Curacao.

From his youth, when he first risked his life by jumping in the path of a runaway horse on one of the main streets of Washington, D. C, Lynn was often in the midst of excitement and danger. He had a remarkable feeling for political and civil crises in foreign lands. He reacted instinctively, instantly and intelligently.

Lynn and his family were in Saltillo, Mexico, during the Escobar revolution in 1929. The town was in rebel hands for several weeks and he assisted several Americans to get out of the area. Their daughter, Bessie, was born during the hostilities. Lynn's resourcefulness in evacuating Americans from the Barcelona area during the civil war in 1936, and in protecting their lives, is a stirring story which won not only the gratitude of those concerned but the commendation of the State Department as well. The Franklins' youngest child, Lynn Jr., was born in Marseille only five days after Mrs. Franklin, with many other Americans were

(Continued on page 52)

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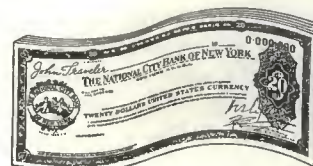
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Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Journey to the Far Pacific**, by Thomas E. Dewey \$4.50

The Governor of New York's account of his 1951 trip to Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Vietnam, etc. Vivid, up-to-date impressions of an intelligent observer in one of the most explosive areas in the world today. Book of the Month selection for July.

2. **Winston Churchill**, by Robert Lewis Taylor \$4.50
The author, a frequent contributor to the *New Yorker*, gives us a very human and intelligent biography of "the last of the great statesmen" who "will be devotedly remembered as one of the most exasperating figures of history."

3. **Conquest by Terror**, by Leland Stowe \$3.50
A well documented account of what is taking place behind the Iron Curtain today.

4. **Who Lived Here?**, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe and Samuel Chamberlain \$5.00
An account of thirteen New England houses—text by Mr. Howe and photographs by Mr. Chamberlain. A pleasant, informal approach to the history of New England.

The Pattern of Responsibility. Edited by McGeorge Bundy. With an introduction by Douglas Southall Freeman. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 309 pages, \$4.00.

Reviewed by HAROLD B. HINTON

Through the far reaches of the State Department's chain of command, where seldom is heard an encouraging word these days, this book should be required reading. From consular clerk to ambassador, it ought to reawaken in each individual a sense of continuity of mission, contribution to the national security, and other agreeable inner rewards which may have been beaten out of him by certain loud-mouthed, uninformed critics of late.

Mr. Bundy has knit together, from the public utterances of Secretary Acheson, a cohesive account of United States foreign policy of the postwar years. He qualifies himself as an objective editor by admitting in the preface that his brother married Mr. Acheson's daughter, and that he himself has never voted for a Democrat for national office. He thinks the personal relationship, slight though it is, is balanced by the political dislike he ought to feel for Mr. Acheson's beliefs and acts.

"I believe that Mr. Acheson's record plainly shows that he has been a devoted and skillful servant of this basic policy," Mr. Bundy concludes, "and I believe that it is on this record, first and foremost, that he deserves to be judged."

Mr. Bundy preserves something of the historian's reserve in reaching a judgment on the Secretary, but he comments that "the handicap of being a gentleman cost him at least one lap before he got underway."

The merit of the book is that each reader may make up his own mind in this matter. The public record is there, well and interestingly presented. Speeches, testimony before Congressional committees, comments at news conferences and such material have been searched. There is *NO* "behind-the-scenes" stuff here, and most of us will be glad of it in these uncertain times when at least some of our secrets ought to be guarded from potential enemies.

The United Nations and Power Politics, by John MacLaurin. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1951, 462 pages, \$5.00.

Reviewed by R. R. HACKFORD

Many honest and sincere people today are disturbed over the preoccupation of the world's great states with the problems of power. They feel that the improvement of living standards throughout the world is being slighted and consequently one real program for international peace is not being tried. To some the power aspects of international relations are repulsive and destructive of man's creative energy. Mr. MacLaurin professes to be one of these.

The United Nations and Power Politics is primarily an attack on the postwar foreign policies of the United States and the United Kingdom as being the cause of the great power struggle which threatens the world with war. The diplomats of these two states, "the wild men in the west" MacLaurin calls them, have forced an armaments race of terrifying magnitude by their insistence on dirty power politics. The Russians pass without serious indictment while such policies as the Truman Doctrine, the European Recovery Program and the North Atlantic Alliance are charged with responsibility for impending catastrophe. If one takes the generous view that MacLaurin is simply misguided, it should be pointed out that the growth of western power came as a response to Soviet intention announced and demonstrated. Furthermore, the purpose of the West is not the global imperialism and domination suggested in subtle fashion, but rather the preservation of certain human liberties which are the heritage of western civilization. This statement of objective contrasts sharply with the MacLaurin interpretation: "Containing Soviet expansion and stopping the spread of



"You're much too imaginative a writer, Courtney, to waste your talent on novels. How would you like to go to work for us, writing dust jacket blurbs?"

communism are the avowed aims of the cold war. In practice they are not always easy to distinguish from furthering American expansion and putting the social and economic clock back."

Not only is MacLaurin unable to differentiate between the aims of East and West; he is also confused about such basic political concepts as sovereignty and the state. This leads him to strange conclusions about nation-states and equally strange conclusions about the possibility of world government.

The casual reader should beware lest his interest in the United Nations or his sympathy for the humanitarian ideals MacLaurin expounds so effectively should lead him through the pages of this book into an unconscious acceptance of western responsibility for the present deteriorated state of world affairs.

I Was Stalin's Prisoner, by Robert A. Vogeler with Leigh White, *Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York*. 304 pages plus index. \$3.75

Reviewed by NATHANIEL P. DAVIS

This book appears to have been written with two purposes in mind; to present a factual account of the cynical, cold blooded way in which Stalinism uses any means to its own ends, and as an anti-administration polemic. Of the two the former is the better served. The first sixteen chapters contain a dispassionate account of Mr. Vogeler's background, his arrest, interrogation, "trial," and incarceration. In giving the story to the public in this fashion Mr. Vogeler performs a useful service. Here we see the Stalinist steam roller crushing a fellow citizen whom all of us will recognize as a prototype of the fellows we see every day. It is a personal experience document, well and simply written, and needs no supporting evidence.

Unfortunately, some of the opinions expressed and events described outside the range of Mr. Vogeler's personal experience do require documentation to be readily accepted. For example, on page 250 it is stated that a series of articles in a certain newspaper chain "had helped to free Angus Ward and other Americans who had been imprisoned in China." This reviewer is unaware of anything on the public record to substantiate that statement. Again, on page 249, "She (Mrs. Vogeler) was astonished to discover that the United States without reference to my imprisonment, was preparing to restore the Hungarian property that the Nazi's had removed to the American zone of Germany." It is within the knowledge of this reviewer, and could readily have been verified from official sources, that that statement is not correct.

Much credit is given to the press for keeping the case "alive" and for Mr. Vogeler's ultimate release. The press may indeed have kept the case before the public and thus performed its proper and useful function. But it did not help those officials whose duty it was to negotiate Mr. Vogeler's release. The reader may rest assured that the case was very much alive in the mind of the American Minister from the day of Mr. Vogeler's arrest until the moment he crossed the Austro-Hungarian border; and had it not been for a disastrous press leak coupled with a correspondent's pipe dream about the crown of St. Stephen Mr. Vogeler would have been free in June, 1950, instead of April, 1951.

But this is not the place to dispute credits. Mr. Vogeler is entitled to his own opinions and we can all rejoice that

he is now in a country where he is able to express them in print (and on the lecture platform and on television). Whatever the price paid for his release, and whose efforts accomplished it, he is free while his British and Hungarian "accomplices" are still Stalin's prisoners.

THE BOOK SERVICE

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THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY

There are only two characters in this short novel—an old Gulf Stream fisherman, and a great fighting fish. This is the story of the battle between them, a battle that goes on for three days and nights on the vast expanse of the sea. Here, told almost allegorically, is the story of the unending struggle of man against nature, a struggle of terrible intensity, but without the bitterness that characterizes man's struggle against man.

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POSTMARKED MOSCOW

BY LYDIA KIRK

Here is a different book about life in Russia. While Admiral Kirk was serving as American Ambassador to the USSR from 1949 to 1952, Mrs. Kirk was able to observe much of life in Russia as well as diplomatic life with all its complications. "Postmarked Moscow" is a witty, urbane report on Russia which may well be more rewarding than many more pretentious volumes.

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PANZER LEADER

BY GENERAL HEINZ GUDERIAN

Germany's Russian campaigns of World War II were and still are rich fields for study of the tactics and techniques of a potential enemy. Our own World War II campaigns have been covered in minute detail, but Americans have largely neglected the Russian campaigns. Heinz Guderian was a brilliant tactician and armor commander. Both the student and general reader will find this book the best analysis in print today of the Russian campaign and how the Russians fight. Drew Middleton calls "Panzer Leader" . . . far better than anything yet written by a German General. . ."

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Twenty-Five Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART

1729, 1809 AND 1908 G STREET: It seems that only G Street has ever been thought of in connection with a Foreign Service clubhouse. The Executive Committee of the Association had some correspondence during the year 1927 with HERMAN E. GASCH who was interested in establishing a Foreign Service Club at 1729 G Street. Nothing came of it and so club members continued to meet in Room 109, South corridor of old State, War and Navy Building. For a number of years gentle GUS INGRAM was receptionist, JOURNAL Editor and official lockerupper. One sad day word came from "the hill" that the club would have to move out of the State Department. Quarters were rented at 1809 G Street but they were temporary until a permanent club house could be found—on G Street, of course.

The move from "1809" to "1908," just a block West, was made recently merely by changing an 8 to a 9 and a 9 to an 8. It was as simple as that!

BRIEFS: NELSON T. JOHNSON, F.S.O. Class I, becomes an Assistant Secretary of State.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. CHAPMAN, Puerto Mexico, was severely wounded when two liquor smugglers entered the Consulate and attempted to assassinate him.

CONSUL EDWARD M. GROTH, Surabaya, climbed the famous Igen Plateau of East Java. The plateau is the crater floor of a gigantic volcano inactive for centuries.

VICE CONSULS STEPHEN E. AGUIRRE AND HARRY B. OTT were the first persons to talk by long distance telephone from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Mexico.

NEW MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: NELSON T. JOHNSON, FREDERICK R. DOLBEARE and STOKELY W. MORGAN. **HOLDOVERS:** WILLIAM DAWSON and COERT DU BOIS. *Secretary Treasurer:* WALLACE S. MURRAY.

JOURNAL OFFICERS: FELIX COLE, Editor; FRANK C. LEE, Business Manager; FLETCHER WARREN, Treasurer. Chairman of the Luncheon Committee, GEORGE WADSWORTH.



GREW-MOFFAT. On July 27, 1927, at Hancock, N. H., MISS LILLA CABOT GREW was married to MR. JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT.

DAMM-ERICKSON. CONSUL AND MRS. HENRY C. A. DAMM, Nogales, announce the marriage of their daughter, ALICE CLARA, to MR. SWAN ARTHUR ERICKSON on April 23, 1927.



A daughter, LEON HANSON, was born at San Antonio, Texas, on July 22, 1927, to VICE CONSUL AND MRS. OSCAR C. HARPER.

A son, HAROLD CLIFTON, JR., was born at Vera Cruz on July 30th to VICE CONSUL AND MRS. HAROLD C. WOOD.

CALL TO DUTY: The following successful candidates were instructed to report to the Department on September 29, 1927:

(Continued on page 17)

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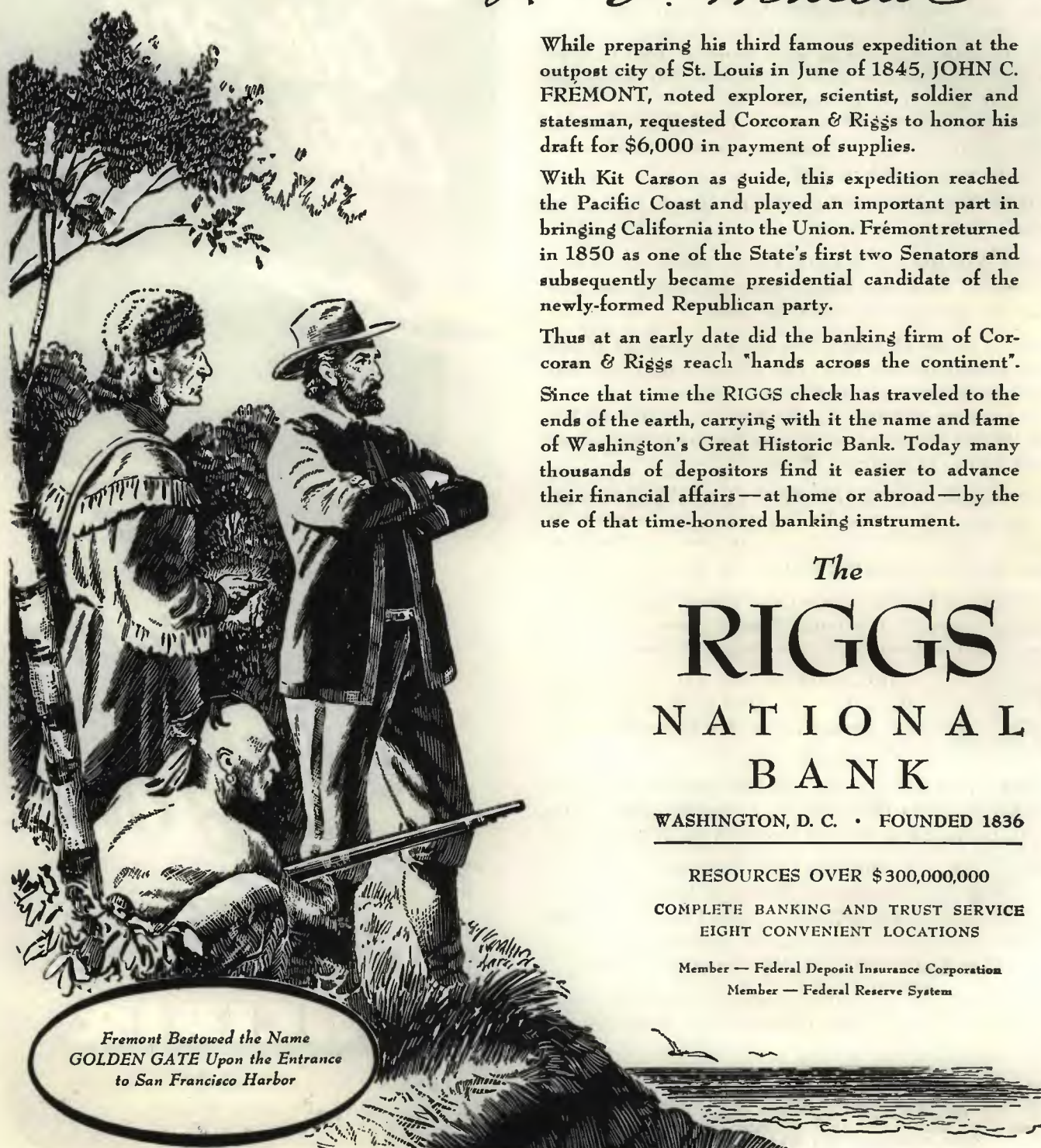
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 15)

GLENN A. ABBEY
GEORGE M. ABBOTT
JAMES C. H. BONBRIGHT
SIDNEY H. BROWN, JR.
VINTON CHAPIN

PAUL C. DANIELS
LANDRETH M. HARRISON
BRUCE LANCASTER
THOMAS C. WASSON
GEORGE H. WINTERS

GILDED MEMORY: One of JEFF PATTERSON's favorite "Old Chiefs" was SENATOR SAMUEL H. PILES who, Jeff says, approached the ideal for that position. "My memory of my association with him has not indeed been dimmed, but rather gilded with the passage of time. Meanwhile, Senator Piles has been gathered unto his fathers at a higher altitude, we hope, than even that of Bogotá, where I served as his, the Legation's, and indeed the sole secretary on the premises.

"The Senator approached ideality in that his custom was to invade the Chancery but once a week, on pouch day, to inquire if there were any despatches to sign. In case there were, he would sign them and depart, and, in case there were none, he would likewise depart without caustic or other comment on the apparent absence of due diligence on the part of his staff. Another reason for the Senator's not having tarried in the Chancery may have been because it was installed in what had once been the kitchen of the residence. The rare visits of the Minister, however, were certainly not due to that fact—he rightly liked good food—but rather to the fact that the room had ceased to have the comforting heat of a stove and, being denied sunlight for most of the day, was singularly chilly, even for Bogotá where, away from the sun's rays, one is distinctly conscious of the temperature, whether in summer's drought or in winter when it pours.

"This uncomfortable chill extended throughout the house and, accordingly, the Senator, who when not keeping warm with generously supplied cocktail parties, warmed his heart, if not his hands, by delivering speeches. He rather prided himself on their inspirational quality, slyly boasting that before mounting the platform he made no preparations, but spoke as inclination swayed him.

"However, oratory and refreshment were not enough, so the Senator installed an open fireplace in his reception room. Since, however, open fires were a complete novelty in Bogotá, and a fearsome one, the experiment had scant success. People regarded a cold as the worst possible ailment, since due to the high altitude everyone's lung capacity was fully occupied and so a cold, as a forerunner of pneumonia, was something to be avoided at all costs. Believing that artificial heat was the cause of colds, the people of Bogotá eschewed it as they would have the devil, and consequently fled the Senator's fireplace as they would have fled the flames of hell itself.

"And so the Legation, hitherto the scene of many merry revels and a veritable oasis in the Andes, became an uninhabited desert with the result that the Senator could think of no consolation for himself other than home leave, which he promptly took, leaving me to decide upon the relative merits or demerits of a fireplace."

MARRIAGES

SPIELMAN-RENDALL. FSS Jan Rendall and FSO Harry Spielman were married in Karachi, Pakistan in May, 1952. The bride was on the staff of USIS, and Mr. Spielman is First Secretary and Attaché at the Embassy in Karachi.

REMOLE-NEILS. Miss Jeanette Neils and FSO Robert A. Remole were married on August 16, 1952, at Klickitat, Washington. Mr. Remole has been assigned as Vice Consul at Aden. Mrs. Remole was formerly in the office of the Board of Examiners.

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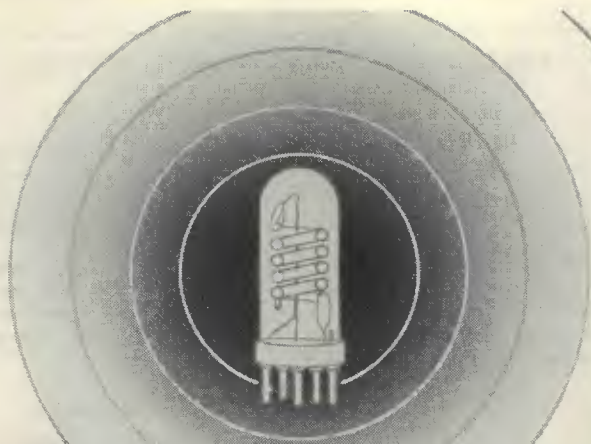
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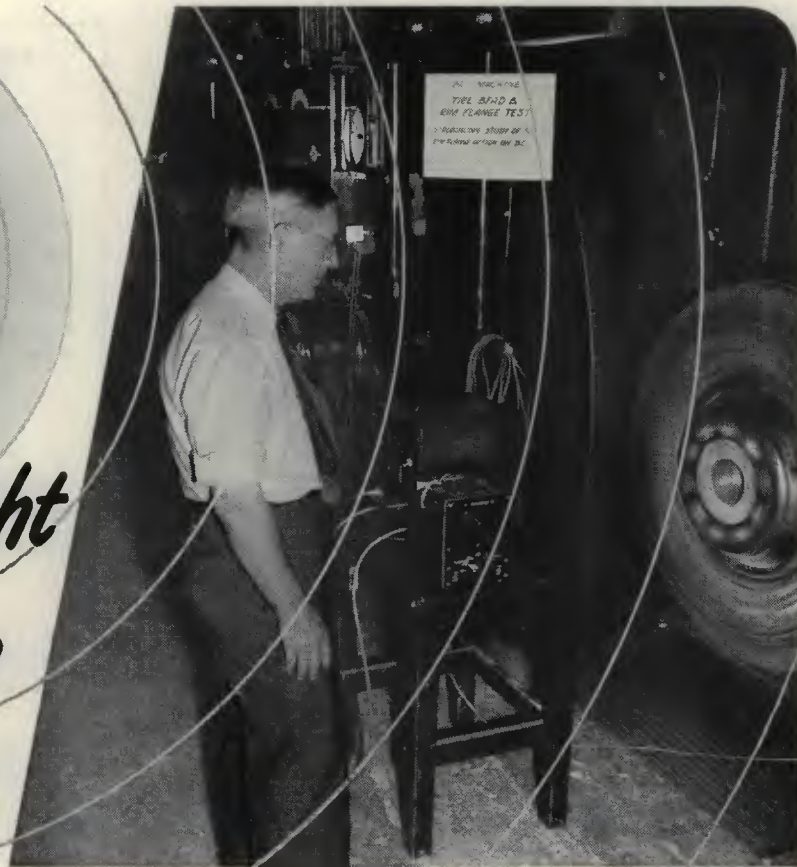
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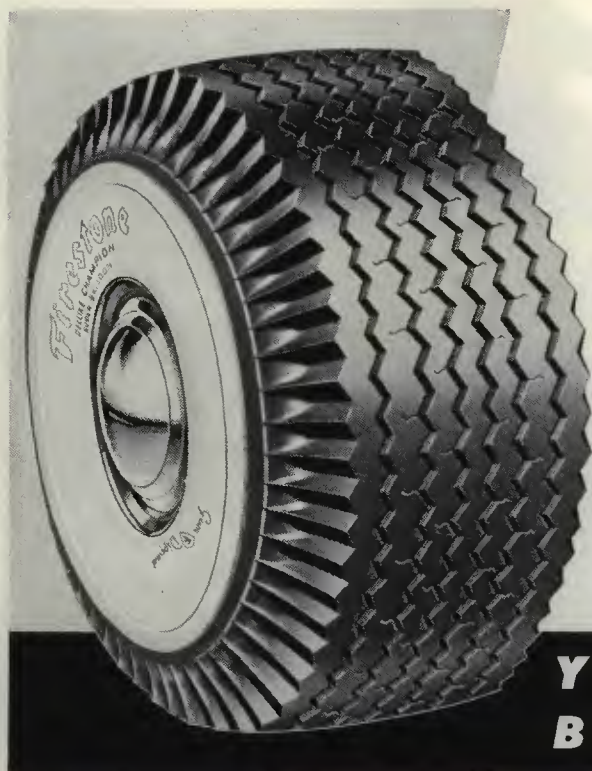


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EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

"We Need Not Hint That Great Circumspection and Impenetrable Secrecy are Necessary."

By W. MCG. HARLOW

The conduct of foreign affairs, which is now the primary function of the Department of State, had an honorable beginning even before the independence of the United States was assured.

On September 5, 1774, "a number of Delegates chosen and appointed by the several Colonies and Provinces of North America to meet and hold a Congress at Philadelphia, the first Continental Congress, chose Charles Thomson to be their Secretary." The First Continental Congress took the bold step of communicating with the agents of several of the American Colonies who were in London, and requested them to act in the joint interests of the United Colonies.

The Second Continental Congress established the "Committee of Secret Correspondence" with Benjamin Franklin as its chairman, under the following resolution of November 29, 1775:

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the sole purpose of corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and other parts of the world, and that they lay their correspondence before Congress when directed.

An instruction to Arthur Lee, one of the Committee, dated December 12, 1775, read:

It would be agreeable to Congress to know the disposition of foreign powers towards us, and we hope this object will engage your attention. We need not hint that great circumspection and impenetrable secrecy are necessary.

Committee of Foreign Affairs

The name of the Committee of Secret Correspondence was changed to "Committee of Foreign Affairs" on April 17, 1777, and Thomas Paine was chosen as its secretary. On January 10, 1781, shortly before the Articles of Confederation became effective, the Committee of Foreign Affairs was superseded by a "Department of Foreign Affairs." The Department of Foreign Affairs was created by the follow-

ing resolution pursuant to a recommendation of a committee which had been appointed by the Continental Congress on January 20, 1779 to consider and report upon a better plan for the conduct of foreign relations:

Resolved, That an office be herewith established for the Department of Foreign Affairs, to be kept always in the place where Congress is presiding: That there shall be a secretary for the despatch of business of the said office, to be titled 'Secretary for Foreign Affairs' . . .

On August 10, 1781, Robert R. Livingston, was elected by Congress as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Livingston, on January 25, 1782, sent a letter of protest to the President of the Continental Congress concerning the great limitations and defects of the office. His protest led to a reorganization of the Department under a new resolution of February 22, 1782, which changed his title to "Secretary to the United States of America, for the Department of Foreign Affairs," but even under this reorganization the Secretary was for several years treated little better than a Congressional clerk. Livingston retired in June 1783; John Jay was elected by Congress on May 7, 1784, to be the second Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In the interim the Department had declined in importance and Congress had returned to its former custom of managing foreign affairs through committees.

Since 1946 Mr. Harlow has been chief of the Diplomatic Visa section, dealing with questions pertaining to all diplomatic and official visas, including those for persons coming to international organizations. He was also a member of the Department's working group preparing new immigration quotas pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act passed by Congress this year. His career in the Department dates back to 1924, when he was assigned as a clerk and later as vice consul in Hong Kong.



The Department of Foreign Affairs, with a secretary as "its principal officer" was the first executive Department to be created by statute, the Act approved July 27, 1789. This Act may properly be called the organic law of the present Department of State. Under it the functions of the new department were more specifically defined; they were to be "agreeable to the Constitution"; and were to be conducted "in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order or instruct." The name of the Department of Foreign Affairs was changed to "Department of State" under the supplementary Act approved September 15, 1789, and the title of its principal officer changed to "Secretary of State"—a title much more suggestive of the augmented "home duties" of the office. Under the latter Act it became the additional duty of the Secretary of State to promulgate the laws and resolutions of Congress, and to be the custodian of the laws, records, and the great seal of the United States. Subsequently, the Secretary of State was authorized to promulgate and publish the treaties to which the United States is a party, and amendments to the Constitution.



THE FIRST SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(This photograph is an enlargement of the seal on a commission to Jeremy Robinson as "Agent for Commerce and Seamen" at Lima, Peru, dated March 24, 1817 [D.S., Miscellaneous letters, November, 1817, folio 58].)—Department of State Photo.

It is of interest to note that the question of a "Great Seal," as "the official mark of sovereignty," had been under discussion and several designs for the arms and seal had been submitted up to May 10, 1780, but none had been adopted. The subject was revived in 1782 and, with the aid of William Barton, a private citizen, an heraldic artist, a satisfactory device was described and illustrated. On June 10, 1782, Congress decreed "an armorial achievement and reverse of the great seal for the United States in Congress assembled." The first document on which the great seal is said to have been found is a commission dated September 16, 1782, giving full powers to George Washington to

arrange with the British for the exchange of prisoners of war, signed by John Hancock, President of Congress, and countersigned by Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress. On July 23, 1789, Thomson "delivered . . . the great seal of the Federal Union to the President of the United States."

Thomas Jefferson, the first duly appointed Secretary of State under the Constitution, was commissioned on September 26, 1789, and took office March 21, 1790. John Jay, who had held the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs since his appointment by the Ninth Continental Congress on May 7, 1784, then became the first Chief Justice of the United States. At that time the United States had only three diplomatic missions abroad and not over sixteen consuls; only four foreign governments had diplomatic representation in the United States. The first Consul was Lt. Col. William Palfrey, appointed by the Continental Congress on November 4, 1780, to reside in France; he was lost at sea enroute to his post.

Thomas Jefferson submitted to the Treasury on June 17, 1790, an estimate of expenses for that year from which it appears that the total number of persons then employed was eight, consisting of a Secretary of State, four clerks, one French interpreter, and two messengers. The total annual expenditures of the Department was estimated at \$8,061.

The Secretary and the President

According to "The Foreign Service of the United States,"¹ the delicate and important nature of the duties entrusted to the Secretary of State renders his relations with the President particularly close and confidential; the Secretary of State may, through the strength of his personality and his recognized ability, largely overshadow the President in moments when the intensity of international relations cause the public attention to become focused upon the issues involved.

Although foreign diplomatic representatives are officially received by the President, the President does not, as a rule, hold communications directly with them on official matters. It is the Secretary of State who acts as the medium of communication, conducting all correspondence and negotiations as well as concluding the action to be taken under the powers and on the responsibility of the President.

In matters of great importance the President is kept currently informed on developments and infrequently he has assumed the personal guidance of affairs of state. John Hay, Secretary of State from 1898 to 1905 told friends that often President McKinley did not send for him once a month on business, but that he saw President Theodore Roosevelt every day. That statement illustrates the difference in initiative between the two Presidents; or at least, the ratio of their interest in foreign relations. From the moment Theodore Roosevelt became President in 1904, after the assassination of President McKinley, the State Department felt a new, impelling force. The Secretary still conducted the negotiations but the origination and decision of policy came to rest more and more with the President.

As a part of his "home duties," the Secretary of State is still the medium of correspondence between the President

¹ By Tracy Hollingsworth Lay.

and the chief executives of the several states of the United States; he has custody of the great seal of the United States and countersigns and affixes such seal to all Executive proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants for the extradition of fugitives; he is the custodian of the treaties made with foreign states, and of the laws of the United States; he publishes the laws and resolutions of the Congress, amendments to the Constitution, and proclamations declaring the admission of new states to the Union; exequaturs to foreign consuls in the United States are issued through his office.

The Secretary and the Congress

The relations of the Secretary of State with Congress are less direct than are those of the Minister of Foreign Affairs under a parliamentary form of government. As the powers which the Secretary of State exercises belong to the President, Congress usually addresses its formal requests and recommendations to the Chief Executive, and receives its information through the President.

Much depends upon the confidence which the Senate feels in the judgment of the Secretary of State and on the tact which he shows in his dealings with Senators.

An example of a very early incident, involving the relations between the President and the Senate in the matter of negotiations, is drawn from the diary of John Quincy Adams in which he writes:

Mr. Crawford told twice over the story of President Washington's having at an early period of his administration gone to the Senate with a project of a treaty to be negotiated, and been present at their deliberations upon it. They debated it and proposed alterations so that when Washington left the Senate Chamber he said he would be damned if he ever went again. And ever since that time treaties have been negotiated by the Executive before submitting them to the consideration of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Service

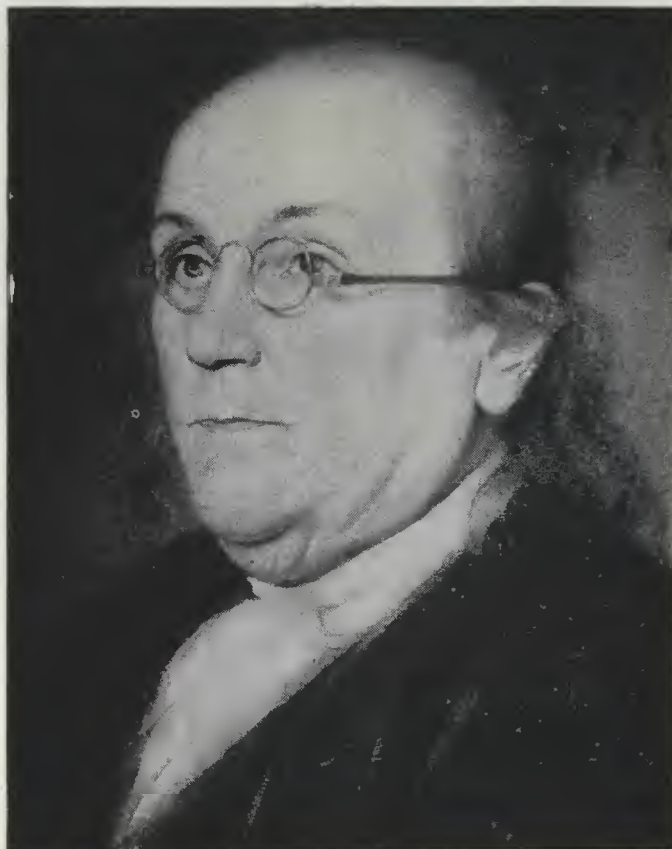
The Diplomatic Service was one of the earliest establishments of our government. It functioned actively during the Confederation (1781-89), and promptly after the adoption of the Constitution on September 17, 1787, Congress authorized expenditures for the support of such persons as the President might commission to serve the United States in foreign parts. While the appropriated sum of \$40,000 appears modest, even as a start, the true criterion of the diplomatic activity of that period is found in the alertness of the government to international developments and the energy and despatch with which it responded to the demands of diplomatic exigency.

As a first measure of defensive action Congress, on March 17, 1793, issued his epochal proclamation of neutrality in the struggle between Great Britain and France. This began a long series of interruptions of American commerce, involving search and seizure and impressment which culminated in the war of 1812.

As an indication of the determination of the young nation, 1794, appropriated one million dollars "to defray any expenses which may be incurred in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." Today the sum of one million dollars may not seem signifi-



Thomas Jefferson, first Secretary of State appointed under the Continental Congress, had a staff of seven people in the Department of State; four clerks, one French interpreter and two messengers.



Benjamin Franklin, ". . . he was the most highly trained diplomat of the day. It is not fitting that he should be spoken of as an untrained diplomat."

cant; however, when it is realized that the population of the United States at that time was less than 4,000,000 persons and the Treasury of the United States was depleted, this sum represented an enormous expenditure.

Again, in the intensity of the struggle to maintain neutral rights at the moment when Napoleon's Berlin decree and the British decrees of blockade and orders in council were imminent, Congress on February 13, 1806, appropriated the sum of two million dollars "towards defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." The act authorized the President to borrow said sum at a specified rate of interest, "redeemable at the will of the Congress of the United States." It may be stated at this point that the total expenditures of the Government during the year 1806 were \$9,803,617.

During the Revolution and during the Confederation, diplomacy was recognized by the intelligent to be as essential to the establishment of our national existence as arms, and diplomats were as carefully chosen as generals. The news of the negotiations of Franklin, Adams and Jay was as anxiously awaited as that from the Army, and their successes brought almost as great a reward of popular acclaim as did those of commanders in the field. Foreign affairs absorbed attention that was needed for domestic problems. The fate of administrations came to hang upon their foreign policy. Dissertations on diplomatic problems created political reputations. Of the five Presidents who succeeded Washington all had had diplomatic experience and four had served as Secretaries of State; i.e. John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Practically devoid of a permanent army or navy, we relied for defense upon our diplomats and the ocean.

Diplomacy Defined

The early task of the Foreign Service of the United States was that of winning friends when friends meant all; of effecting the transition from bondage to freedom of a group of loosely confederated states whose bond of unity was a new theory of government and whose permanence as a nation was yet to be proved. At the same time, consuls were "warned" scrupulously to abstain from all participation whatever, direct or indirect, "in the political concerns of the

countries to which they are appointed, and by whose Governments they are severally acknowledged and recognized in their public characters . . ."

The gravity of international relations in such conditions was obvious. A diplomatic blunder might have involved a national catastrophe. Certainly there was no dearth of trained diplomats among the colonies. The problems of the colonial struggle and international relations of ante-revolutionary days had afforded an almost unrivaled atmosphere for the development of shrewd diplomatic minds in the school of practical negotiation.

Of men trained in the more essential elements of diplomacy, the colonies had a greater proportion than any other country of the time. They had been engaged in continual negotiations, almost independently of Great Britain, with the Indian tribes and frequently with the French and Spaniards. Every colony had had semi-diplomatic disputes with its neighbors and all had supported agents in England whose functions included virtually all the elements of a diplomatic mission. Almost continuously from 1757 to 1774 Benjamin Franklin, as general agent, had occupied a post in England essentially equivalent to minister to that Government. Moreover, the whole movement toward union between the colonies was diplomatic in its character, and constantly involved the most delicate questions of management.

A Trained Diplomat

According to the Honorable Hugh Gibson, former American Ambassador, "Benjamin Franklin is frequently cited as an example of a wholly untrained man who made a brilliant success in diplomacy. As a matter of fact, Franklin was one of the best-trained diplomats we ever had. From an early age he concerned himself with political and diplomatic languages, French, Italian, Spanish and Latin—a remarkably good equipment." Upon Franklin's return to America at the outbreak of the Revolution, he was entrusted with several diplomatic missions, such as that to Canada to invoke the support of those colonies in the Revolution, and again when he was appointed by the Congress to negotiate terms of peace with Admiral Howe.

In 1776 Franklin was appointed commissioner to France and he remained there until 1785. He was chosen for this highly important mission because, quoting from Ambassador Gibson's remarks before a Congressional Committee, "he was the most experienced and successful negotiator of the day; he was the most highly trained diplomat of the day. It is not fitting that he should be spoken of as an untrained diplomat."

The consular service, as a separate agency, was of later development. Officers performed both diplomatic and consular functions, reproducing in this respect the history of the consular systems of Europe.

The distinctive status of consuls as agents of international intercourse was expressly recognized in the Constitution, but during the period between the effective date of the Constitution and the passage of the first consular law, April 14,

(Continued on page 52)



The first tenant housed by the Washington City Orphan Asylum at Fourteenth and S Sts., N. W., was the State Department. (1866-1875) Photo from Wm. McNeir collection.

L O Y A L T Y

Reflections of an FSO

By MAXWELL M. HAMILTON

The dictionary defines loyalty as "faithfulness to country, friend, promise, or duty; constancy." It gives as synonyms the following: "allegiance, fidelity, faithfulness, trust, constancy."

On entering the Foreign Service, every employee takes this oath:

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

This is the standard oath of office taken by every person entering Government service. It is a simplification and adaptation of terminology found in various of the oaths of allegiance used in the colonies.

No Foreign Service officer is so introspective and coldly analytical as to know precisely what is in his mind as he takes this oath of office. I believe it safe to say, however, that foremost in his thought is loyalty and service to country or, in the words of the oath of office, loyalty to the Constitution. In taking the oath there flashes through the mind a panorama: the Pilgrim Fathers; Patrick Henry

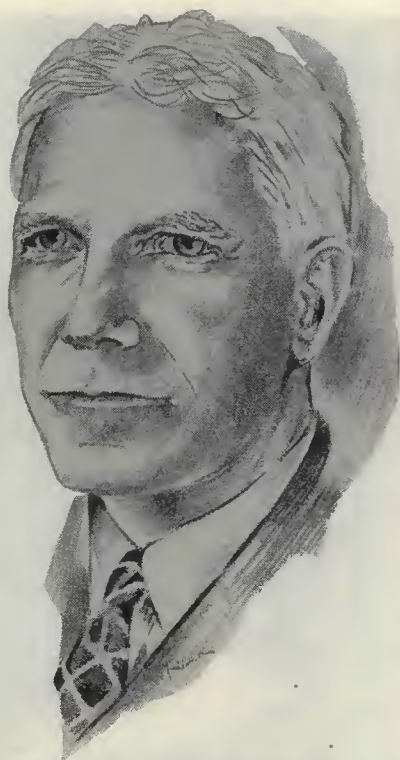


—"Give me liberty or give me death;" Nathan Hale—"I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country;" Valley Forge and its bitter trials; the all-pervading steadfastness and solid character of George Washington; the resolution and tolerance of Lincoln; the pioneers and the qualities embodied in them; the natural beauty of trees and streams and mountains; the inventiveness instrumental in overcoming distances and meager population; the vastness of industrial development; the outstanding skill of mechanics; the beauty of poets; the call of all those who through our history have lifted the torch of inspiration—all these and other images form a composite. The images which constitute this composite revolve around knowledge of and pride in our country's history, its traditions, the qualities that distinguish it and set it apart for the individual and cause him to feel that it is his heritage, a feeling that he and his fellow Americans are the inheritors, the symbols, the living exponents of America.

Of course a Foreign Service officer when he takes the oath of office does not recollect the precise wording of each and every provision of the Constitution. He does have in mind the familiar Preamble:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tran-

The recent retirement of Maxwell Hamilton climaxed a full rich career of over a quarter of a century in the Foreign Service. He has served at many posts in the Far East, was Chief of FE in 1937, Counselor of Embassy at Moscow in 1944, E. E. and M. P. to Finland in 1945, was the US representative and later chairman of the Far Eastern Commission, with the personal rank of Ambassador.



quility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

He has in mind also the Bill of Rights and the emphasis upon the rights of the individual; the establishing of three branches of government, the executive, the legislative, the judicial, with separation of powers among them; the importance of the individual states; and the place of the people of the United States as the ultimate repository of political power. The new Foreign Service officer pledges loyalty to the American system, to the institutions comprising it, to whoever of his fellow citizens may occupy responsible positions therein, the President and the members of the Cabinet and the heads of executive agencies, the members of Congress, the members of the Supreme Court and of the judiciary, and to the laws of the United States.

The Foreign Service officer is conscious of the fact that he is one agent, one instrument of the American system. He desires to discharge "with true faith and allegiance" his responsibility as that agent and instrument.

Loyalty Has Growth

Loyalty is a deep and developing quality.

As the concept of loyalty of a Foreign Service officer develops, loyalty to the Department of State and its personnel takes on some special flavor. This is *his* organization. The personnel constitutes his immediate associates and co-workers. He is loyal to the Secretary of State and all in positions of responsibility under him.

Then, because it is the organization of which he is most intimately a part, a Foreign Service officer is loyal to the Foreign Service.

What develops and deepens loyalty to the Foreign Service? Common experiences, common effort, common facing of hazards, common sharing of the pleasant and the unpleasant, friendships in the Service, the consciousness of

achievements in a great cause, the consciousness that each is a member of a group which has the responsibility for and the privilege of representing the United States aboard; all these develop special bonds. They forge a community of interest and strong ties.

Loyalty is nourished by fine Service traditions; traditions of faithfulness, devotion to duty, competency, integrity, impartiality, entry by open competitive examination, advancement by merit. Foreign Service officers are the inheritors, the guardians, the makers of a tradition of a professional public service, of being servants of the state.

Loyalty Is Multi-Directional

Loyalty is a many-dimensional concept. It extends upwards. It extends downwards. It extends laterally. I remember what a fine old Foreign Service officer told me about loyalty. He at one time had been emphasizing to a junior officer the importance of loyalty to the Service and to superiors, to those in high and responsible positions. The young officer had listened for some time. Then he had remarked that it seemed to him loyalty should work both ways: upwards and downwards. The older officer was impressed and thereafter included that idea in any discussions of loyalty in the Foreign Service.

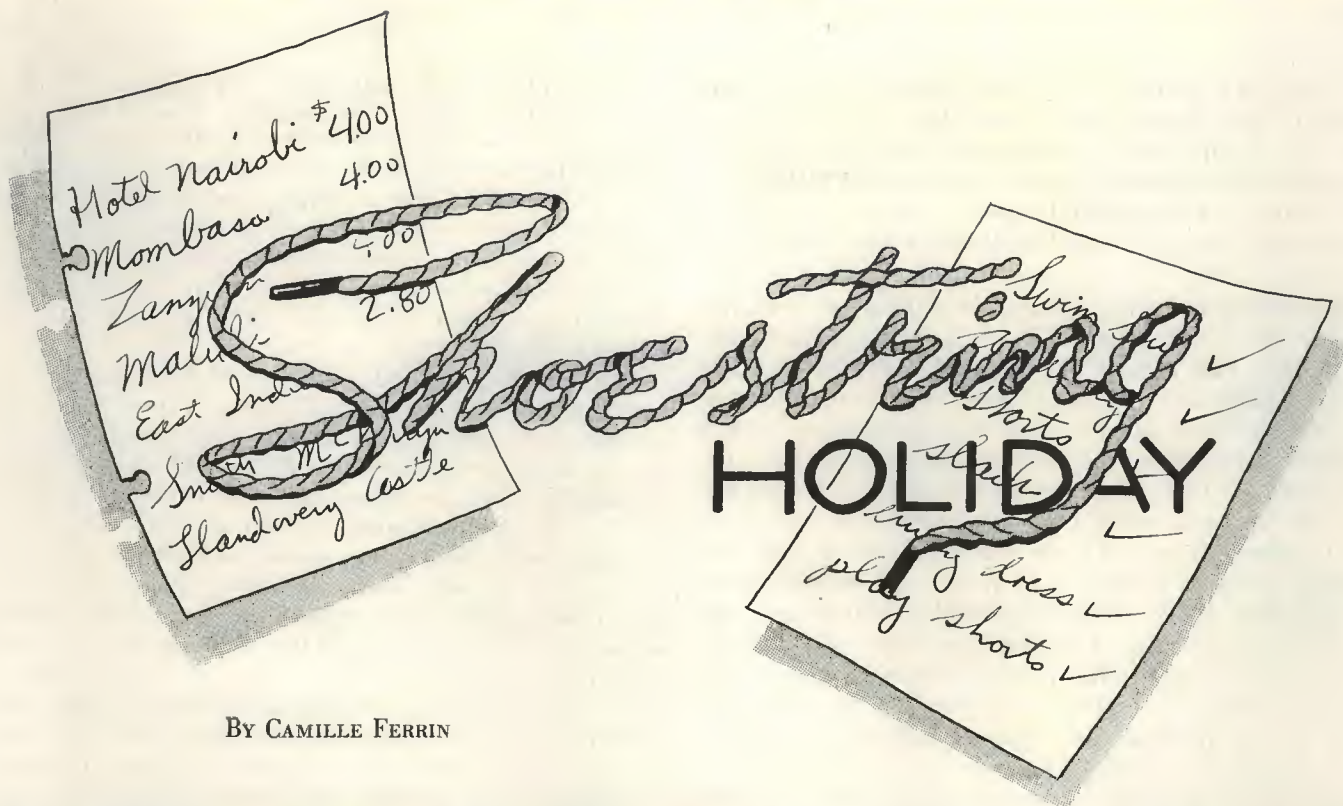
Some months ago I read the epic story of the founding of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, the story of a remarkable doctor father in the pioneer days of Minnesota and of two even more remarkable doctor sons.¹ This story tells of many traits important in the founding of the Mayo Clinic: the absence of professional jealousy; the seeking out by the Doctors Mayo of the skills of the best men in the profession; the according of full recognition to the special abilities of their associates. These traits contributed greatly to the concept of loyalty within the Mayo institution and to the creation of its world-wide reputation. They are applicable, it seems to me, to the Foreign Service and the building up of the loyalty concept within the Service. Freedom from professional jealousy is a healthy stimulant to loyalty. I like another characteristic of the Doctors Mayo. Back in the 1870's the medical profession in the State of Minnesota was faced with a threat of groundless malpractice suits. One such suit was brought against a doctor whom the old Dr. Mayo disliked intensely. Yet Dr. Mayo appeared on behalf of the defendant. His action caused surprise, and one man asked him why he had done it. The reply was that he had defended the other doctor for the sake of the profession without regard for his personal feeling of antagonism. Dr. Mayo passed on to his two doctor sons this lesson in professional loyalty.

Loyalty in the Foreign Service means teamwork, coordinated effort, willingness to work with associates. Each makes a contribution. Sometimes the individual contributions are pooled. Sometimes selections are made from them. The result, whether pooled or selected, is almost always better and sounder than any one officer could have achieved.

This brings up a related subject, that of adaptability. It has many sides. It means readiness and capacity to be

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¹The Doctors Mayo by H. B. Clapesattle, the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.



BY CAMILLE FERRIN

I've often heard it said by Foreign Service people in the Near East and Africa that there "just isn't any place to go on leave without spending a lot of money." I have just returned from one of the most interesting and enjoyable vacations I have ever had. Certainly if I, the lowest form of animal life in the Foreign Service, an FSS-13, could afford it—anyone could.

When, after nearly a year and a half in Addis Ababa, I finally obtained my long-awaited and much-needed leave, I had tentatively planned on going to Aden and Asmara to do some shopping and visit old friends (I couldn't afford to think of going to Europe or even Cairo). However, after a year and a half of working in the altitude of Addis Ababa (the Embassy is 8,200 ft.) and working under the constant pressure dictated by the shortage of personnel, I felt more in need of a real rest. The white sands of Malindi sounded like paradise after the cold rainy season in Addis. It turned out to be just exactly that.

Horizons Unlimited

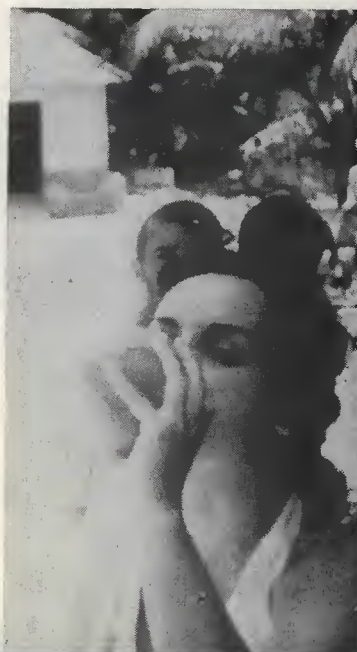
Although I was going for such a short time and such a short distance I felt as though I were taking off for a flight around the world. I like Addis very much, but it was wonderful to "get away from it all." The beginning of the flight was spent in the usual vacationer's worry of "what did I forget to take and do?" and "did I get all my work done so the Head Man can find everything?" etc., etc. However as the pilot circled Mt. Kenya, my thoughts changed to such ideas as how a pile of dirt and rocks could present such an imposing and magnificent spectacle by being arranged in a certain manner and topped off with a little snow.

I arrived at Nairobi to find that Princess Elizabeth and her party were expected the next day and there was no hotel room to be found for love nor money, in spite of the fact that the Embassy had wired for reservations. I spent the afternoon trying to find a room, calling all the hotels, and visiting tourist bureaus. In mounting desperation I was be-

ginning to eye the stone benches in the circle in front of the New Stanley when I remembered Miss Helen Martin who had visited Addis Ababa from Nairobi and who had lunched with us there and who—joy of joys—was employed at the Torrs Hotel. I had planned to look her up anyway—under more favorable circumstances—but I immediately proceeded to the Torrs. Thereafter when I went out for my first real look at Nairobi, the stone benches had lost their resemblance to beautyrest mattresses. In spite of one reprieve from homelessness things looked no brighter for the next night. I decided to take the train for Mombasa the following afternoon. (Hotel rooms in Nairobi cost from 25 to 30 shillings—about \$4.00—per day including meals.)

I spent the next day just looking, gazing at the lovely shops downtown and at the wonders of the Indian bazaar. Although I bought lots of postcards, I didn't find time to send any and before I knew it, train time had arrived.

After an excellent dinner on the East African Railways, I checked over my budget for the umpteenth time, just to make sure everything was all right, and retired in the very comfortable bed in my compartment. However, I was so excited, I couldn't sleep and spent nearly the whole night jumping out of bed every time we stopped at one of the small village stations to watch the natives on the platforms and handing chocolate bars to small boys of the same color who happily replied "jambow!" (any resemblance to the correct spelling of this is purely coincidental).



Drinking Coconut milk—Zanzibar

I suppose I finally went to sleep because I awoke about seven to find that we were nearing Mombasa. I bounced out of bed, put on the coolest dress I could find, and after a quick breakfast returned to my compartment to look out the window at the wonderful scenery, presided over by dignified palm trees, and dotted by thatched huts and colorful natives.

After alighting, I was besieged by natives wearing armbands who said in polite English, "Memsahib should come to the fine Palace Hotel" or "Memsahib will like the fine Manor Hotel," etc. I finally decided on the Palace because its representatives had the most elongated earlobes, and I arrived at the hotel via a rickety taxi, dripping from the heat. By the time I had bathed and changed it was late morning and even hotter, but I was too eager to settle down so I walked all around town. The local people and merchants, evidently smarter than I, were all taking siestas. I succeeded only in getting completely wet, exhausted, and headachy from the sun. I decided I had better take it a little easier and sat on the terrace drinking Coca-Cola (advertising agencies please note) until late afternoon. The remaining four days in Mombasa were spent in looking and shopping and shopping and looking. I noted a most interesting sign, a huge pair of dentures in natural color with the words "Dental Mechanic" printed below, and could not but feel thankful that I never have trouble with my teeth.

To Zanzibar on the "Al Said"

I had made up my mind to go to Zanzibar by boat because a plane only took two hours and offered no opportunity to see the country. After some debate with Smith McKenzie & Co. Ltd., I finally obtained passage on the *Al Said*, owned by the Zanzibar Government. While I cannot honestly say it was a beautiful ship, being (in the words of the agent) "an old relic," I must say that it was much more interesting than any passenger liner. It carried mostly mail and cargo. I was one of the three white passengers aboard. The vessel carried a large cargo of cloves, the sweet fragrance of which went far to counteract other odors aboard ship. The first-class passengers were presented with a peculiar conglomeration of boiled potatoes, boiled vegetables and boiled meat, all boiled almost beyond recognition. The second and third class passengers were served rice and curry which looked and smelled delicious but plead as I would for a portion, even offering to pay for it separately, I was informed that it was not fit for first class passengers, especially white ones. I returned to my room and had a can of cashew nuts for dinner.

If I should attempt to describe the Indian Ocean as seen from the deck of the *Al Said* that evening I would be accused of plagiarizing the "Come to Hawaii" travel folders. But even these could not begin to describe the really breathless beauty of that night. With the soft chanting of the natives below decks it touched on unreality and I felt I was in another world.

I was as enraptured as a child on sighting Zanzibar the next morning, the harbor crowded with the sails of Arab dhows. I thought this must surely be a magic island from the Arabian nights.

After settling in the only hotel (24 shillings per day, \$4.00 including meals), I immediately took off, after my usual custom, to shop. I'm quite sure when all good little shoppers die they must go to a heavenly version of Zanzibar. There is everything and anything imaginable to be found in the crowded shops and even some things beyond imagination—antique copper and brass chests, carafes, plates, trays, etc., materials, saris, silver, gold and ivory jewelry, beautifully carved wooden chests and figures, curios—African, Indian and even Chinese.

On the advice of my old guide, I proceeded to the Sultan's palace at 5:30 one afternoon to take a picture of that old gentleman when he went out for his daily evening drive in his fire-engine red automobile. When that illustrious person emerged from the palace (robes and turban) with his young wife, my guide sadly remarked that the Sultan once had 200 wives instead of just one and seemed to regard this fact as an irreparable loss to the prestige of his sovereign. He pointed out the huge building behind the palace, which is now the residency, and said that this had once been the harem.

The Sultan was very obliging and graciously posed several different ways in front of the Palace and in the car, waved a cheery goodbye accompanied by smiles and nods. I concurred in the guide's conclusion that he is a "fine old gentleman."

As in Mombasa I rented a car in Zanzibar (at 35 shillings a day, i.e. \$5.00) and drove all around the island which, with proper advertising and more accessibility, would run Hawaii a close second for the tourist trade. Happily this

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Taxi—Mombasa



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EDITORIALS

WHERE IS OUR LIBRARY?

Perhaps it is only because nostalgia is the companion of advancing years that our first answer to the above question is, "The last time we saw it, it was on the third floor of Old State." Yes indeed—in the old days, when foreign affairs were conducted in a decorous fashion behind the latticed white doors in Old State, the Library was right there in Room 308. Situated atop the Secretary's office, we remember its well-filled stacks, card indexes, and heavy-legged, green-topped tables and the reflective view it provided across the Ellipse. In the room below, at times, there was turbulence, yet the generosity of stone and masonry incorporated into the building made the Library always deeply quiet, a haven for those seeking the well-annotated fact or the pondered conclusion. The Library was somewhat above and aloof from current conflicts.

Where is the Library now? Well, technically, the directory says, in "SA-1" (State Annex No. 1). This is an old apartment building converted into offices. The reference section of the Library is on the second floor up and well placed to reverberate the boom of traffic roaring along the thoroughfare that 23rd Street has become. It is inconvenient, and ill-suited both for preservation of its books as well as for researchers and their librarian assistants. As one compensation to these disabilities, however, there are "enclaves" (that new word) of the reference section located in the various regional bureaus and certain technical sections of the Department.

As for the main Library, one-third of it is still in Old State; the other two-thirds has been transferred down to 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue and located in the Old Post Office building, which also functions as a bus terminal. A more inconvenient and inefficient arrangement could hardly be contemplated.

The Library staff struggles valiantly against these intolerable conditions which the question of space has created. They take most of their inquiries by telephone; they use messengers; and perhaps worst, they have no opportunity to "sell" their services by intimate assistance in working up bibliographies on subjects of concern to inquirers, or suggesting possible leads to desired information. They get out of touch and can become disheartened by the red-headed step-child status which their poor location seems to imply.

Yet in the main Department building there is considerable space allocated to the reproduction of countless *new* documents. On the ground floor in space with outside windows along a quiet section of New State a large staff works behind caged areas preparing newly-received material for reproduction by type, stencil, wetted mat, and other duplication. This material comes off in 50s, 100s, and 500s—sometimes more. Some inform, many administer; they flood the "In" box.

There is something wrong here, this seeming preference for the new and previously unreproduced bits of informa-

tion and apparent disregard of the seasoned, considered compilations and conclusions. In short, our foreign affairs seem based too much on documents and too little on books. This may arise from failure to appreciate one point contained in George Kennan's article in last October's JOURNAL, "How New Are Our Problems." He notes that the sum of our problems is so tremendous that we shall be lucky to succeed even if we "draw to the full on the credit balance of experience and wisdom which the great figures of the past have left to us. . . ."

Now this experience and wisdom is largely contained in books. Books are the essence of libraries. Libraries should be handy, well-staffed and eager to help in making available the knowledge of the past as a guide to our actions in that area above the high-water mark of experience in which our diplomacy faces its new problems.

The JOURNAL recommends that the Library be moved to a central point in the Department. It may take money and may disaccommodate certain activities of apparent urgency or importance but we think Congress will understand and will probably approve, for in reporting on the Legislative Reference Service in 1951 the Librarian of Congress noted that . . . "Congress has developed a craving for genuine facts and unbiased analysis of facts. . . ."

Let's collect together our scattered Library and move it into New State.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

Those whose responsibility it is to order the members of the Foreign Service about their world wide tasks are of course confronted with problems of management which would stagger those who deal with the more localized operations of a home department. Let it not be thought that we lack sympathy for them in their problem of managing us. Yet however necessary it may be, it seems to us that an ominous disposition has grown of late to restrict the long-standing freedom of Foreign Service officers and employees to proceed to their far-flung posts of assignment by ship. We feel that the time has come for the Foreign Service to man the battle-stations and take a firm stand in defense of its freedom to traverse the seven seas. The JOURNAL is proud to have the honor of firing the first shell in this campaign which our general staff has designated as OPERATION DECKCHAIR.

In formulating our defensive strategy we must not underestimate the material and ideological resources of the hostile forces. They issue the travel orders, sign the transportation requests and scan the travel accounts. In short, they control the purse-strings. On the ideological side they have ingeniously worked out the doctrine of "man-hours," a concept under which complex problems of budget and personnel are enormously simplified. The paramount objective is to ensure that "bodies" are in the "slots" allocated to them for the greatest possible portion of the "man-year." Outside

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*Memo from Mexico*

We've been on a kind of busman's holiday for the last week (something we've wanted to do ever since first coming to work for the JOURNAL three years ago) visiting a Foreign Service post.

Mexico City, we'd been led to believe, was as good a post as one could ask for. In many ways that is undoubtedly true. After Washington's record heat wave, the climate was incredibly comfortable. Yet we were surprised to note that everyone here looks tired, even the Foreign Service children we've seen. After a few days, we stopped wondering what people meant when they talked about the altitude. We were feeling it too. At the end of a week, our loss of appetite was showing up in loss of weight.

We spent our first morning in Mexico listening while a small group of Embassy wives worked over the draft of what will be a handbook for the wives of new officers assigned here. Raw material for it had been an exhaustive questionnaire sent to all Americans on the Embassy staff. GLADYS WEINTRAUB, wife of FSO SIDNEY WEINTRAUB, had done the spade work in translating the questionnaires into a 60-page manuscript. HENRIETTE SIMPSON, wife of First Secretary R. SMITH SIMPSON, KAY MUNRO, wife of Legal Attaché GEORGE MUNRO, MARIA CULBERTSON, wife of COUNSELOR PAUL CULBERTSON, and EVELYN SKAER, wife of AIR ATTACHÉ WILLIAM K. SKAER, were the rest of the group that met that morning to go over the working draft. It was not their first meeting; obviously it was not to be the last. It was hard work. Each participant approached the job as though her reputation would stand or fall on the accuracy of every sentence and on the reliability of every firm or person recommended therein as a source of goods or services.

One of Our Biggest Embassies

Later we visited the Embassy itself and had a chance to sense its vastness. We saw the office of the Veteran's Attaché where from 600 to 1200 G.I. students get their monthly checks, along with the recipients of Social Security pensions, income tax refunds, et al. As we walked in we got a miniscule example of the kind of problem that can come up there—it had just been learned that a wife who had been collecting the check for her husband regularly had been separated from him for some months. He demanded reimbursement.

In the Visa Section—one of the few, we are told, that is big enough to handle the volume it gets—we saw people being fingerprinted, others waiting to be called. We saw rows of file cases containing the many records which must be checked before a visa or an immigration permit is issued. In the waiting room of this office, which issues some 3600 visas a month, we saw a number of USIS picture displays, for the benefit of this "captive" audience.

When we met CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAM AILSHIE he was arranging via phone for a girl who was on leave near Tijuana to be assigned for temporary detail there to handle an unexpected flood of applicants destined for work in a California rose plantation. Next he put in a call for someone from the Embassy to help out there too—"some one who knows the work, can type, can do interviewing, and who

would like to go. It's really lovely country," he added.

Among other things we learned that this post handles nearly 6000 protection cases a year.

We met ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER REUBEN THOMAS, one of the Service's Shanghai graduates. Budget cuts, we learned, have reduced to a minimum the services this section can offer new appointees. (MRS. THOMAS has been ill with polio for 6 weeks, is just now home from the hospital.)

Somewhat to our surprise we learned that the Political Section, headed by FRANK GOWEN, operated with three officers and three secretaries. By way of contrast USIS has a total of 130 employees. Probably more than any other man here except the Ambassador, Cultural Affairs Officer ED MURPHY, finds his time taken up with receptions, exhibits, official openings, and committee meetings.

USIS here has been making all-time records in the number of projects it has undertaken. Among its many popular pamphlets (in Mexico as in other Latin American countries) is "El Movimiento Obrero en los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica" which has gone into a third printing of 20,000 copies; earlier distributions used up 70,000 copies. The Embassy's Labor Attaché, R. SMITH SIMPSON, is the author.

The Library is Highly Regarded

On all sides we heard praise for the Benjamin Franklin Library, in effect, the only free library in Mexico. Mexican library books, like houses here, are padlocked in for safety.

ELMER BOURGERIE, newly assigned here after a stint in the Department, heads an Economic Section which is a little different from most. It has the only Engineering and Technical Unit in the Foreign Service. Under HORACE BRAUN this group represents the government in the many electrical power, irrigation, railway development and other industrial projects which are being financed by Export-Import Bank loans. Because labor and politics are so closely mixed in Mexico, Mr. Bourgerie's section has no labor attaché. R. Smith Simpson, who handles that work, is in the Political Section. Another special situation means that there is no metals and minerals attaché here. The U. S. Bureau of Mines has its own officers in Mexico.

We had heard glowing reports about the enthusiasm generated among Mexicans by the Ambassador and his lovely wife. Now we have seen it for ourselves. Both MR. and MRS. O'DWYER have achieved tremendous respect and popularity here. Officers of the Embassy staff uniformly agree that their relationships with their opposite numbers in the Mexican Foreign Office are far better than in years. On more than one occasion the Ambassador's personal intervention has straightened out a difficult situation. As for his wife, we doubt that there are many Service wives who can match her tremendous outlay of time, energy and enthusiasm for her job.

It is impossible not to be aware of the fact that this post is now being inspected. "How does it feel," we asked INSPECTOR HERBERT BURSLEY, "to be responsible for cleaning out so many in-boxes?" He laughed, "If my trip does nothing more than that, it will have been worthwhile."

(Continued on page 34)



thirty years for uncle tom

by EDWARD J. NORTON

After passing my examinations, the Department—influenced perhaps by the Goddesses described as rulers of human destinies—appointed me to a Consulate General as far from home as the limited space of our planet allowed. To offset the distance I enjoyed the privilege of serving as a cub vice under Jim Waverford. He was a great chief and the best training officer in the Service.

Shortly following my arrival for duty I heard a good deal about Jim's incurable official hobby. Once settled at a new post he visited jails, asylums, hospitals, Salvation Army and Sailors' Homes in search of derelict Americans. Often he drew a blank. Occasionally, his discoveries were incredible. There was, for example, the strange case of the Filipino sea-captain which ended happily when a roasted suckling pig—flanks embellished with strips of red and green sweet peppers—was presented to the Little Sisters of the Poor. That, however, happened before I joined the staff.

On the other hand, I participated later in one of his head-hunting expeditions. Here is the story:

About the middle of December the worst heat wave in many years, according to the newspapers, rolled over our Capital. The girl clerks in the office gathered, gasping, about the fans; the men worked coatless. I was assembling statistics for a report covering wool exports when Jim sent for me. He had another type of wool for me to investigate—not the merino kind.

In the penitentiary, Jim said, he had found an American Negro imprisoned for life who had served thirty years of his sentence. In Jim's profane opinion, that period behind iron bars was enough to satisfy the Justice—High or Low—of any land. "And," he concluded, "if that man belongs to us I'm going to get him out."

The Consulate General had been granted permission to copy the court record of the Negro's trial and so, despite the murderous heat, I walked over to the library of the Law Courts to make a transcript of the proceedings. Boiled down—and boiled was the word that afternoon—the gist of it all was this:

The prisoner, Thomas Lewis, described as British, had signed on at Liverpool as O.S. The ship, a Glasgow-built barque, was bound for Adelaide for discharge and to take a cargo of wheat to Bristol. According to testimony given by the bo'sun and some members of the crew, the mate had bullied the young darky from the morning the vessel worked down the Mersey. Somewhere in the Indian Ocean the seaman killed his officer.

Tried and Convicted

Brought into our port, ironed, the Negro was tried; convicted of murder. Afforded an opportunity to make a statement before sentence was pronounced a bailiff ordered him to stand in the dock and address the court.

He said, "Yessuh!" Not another word. And sat down suddenly.

The Justice then spoke:

"Thomas Lewis, prisoner at the bar, listen carefully. In this trial the part that remains to me is a sad one. I have never yet been obliged by law to pass sentence of death upon any man, and I am extremely sorry that I must begin with you."

Only then, apparently, did the unfortunate Negro seem to apprehend the horror of his position. Among papers in the files I found a memorandum written by the barrister assigned to the defense. The friendlessness of the seaman oppressed the lawyer who noted that "he looked about the courtroom, saw no one who could, or would, assist him. Probably, there also mingled in his mind the vague idea of a solitary, ignorant man, that the penalty imposed upon

The JOURNAL is proud of its budding author, retired FSO Edward J. Norton. This is the third story the JOURNAL has published from Mr. Norton's busy typewriter in Malaga, Spain. "Tragedy on the Potomac" and "Benjamin Wick, Sea-going Farmer" appeared in the February and March issues this year.

him was excessive." Out of pity, the barrister accompanied the condemned man to a cell "which he entered sobbing, never speaking."

The defense lodged an appeal; a Superior Court found extenuating circumstances, commuted the death sentence to one of life imprisonment.

Some days later, when Jim finished his study of my notes he asked for an appointment with the Governor General. Not only was the appointment granted but we were invited to luncheon. Over the coffee and cigars Jim told his story. The Governor General listened attentively; made some notes.

A Promise of Aid

"Mr. Consul General, I genuinely appreciate the interest you are taking in the case of this convict. I have, as you may imagine, already heard about it. However, as you acknowledge, the trial record and the man's inability to establish claim to American citizenship weighed against him. He was judged as a British seaman. He may be a Jamaican, from Barbadoes, or, for that matter, a Gold Coast Negro."

"All true, Your Excellency. Nevertheless, as the court proceedings disclose, he insisted that he had been born in the United States. Because of his confused mental condition, his testimony sometimes was contradictory. I am satisfied he is an American citizen. That, of course, is to be proved. It may take time. I'm going to work on it."

"And I," said the Governor General, "will work on it with you. If you find that this convict is an American citizen and undertake to return him to the United States, I promise you his pardon."

When Jim next visited the penitentiary he took me along. While awaiting the prisoner's appearance I glanced at the record sheet—it gave his age as about fifty. Everyone within the high, spiked and guarded walls knew him as Uncle Tom. "Here he is, sir!" Tom looked much older than fifty—nearer seventy, I thought.

"Good afternoon, Tom. Do you remember me?"

"Yessuh, Boss."

"Now, Tom, you are an American citizen?"

"Dat's whut my mammy done tole' me."

"All right. Where were you born?"

"Nossuh, Boss Consul, jes' don't know."

"Well . . . try and remember. We'll be back soon."

Jim's call that day was really made to enable me to have a look at Uncle Tom and to give the warders some points on which they might assist in awakening the prisoner's memory.

I saw Uncle Tom once a week; made slow progress. He seemed to retain dim recollections of St. Louis and Cape Girardeau; that his parents, brothers and sisters were at the Cape when he left home. "Dey's all daid now, I reckon." Interviews were short for Tom tired quickly.

On subsequent visits, Jim with me, fitting together his hesitating sentences, we learned that the family consisted of father, mother, two sisters and three brothers.

"That's good, Tom. We are getting somewhere. What were the names of your sisters?"

"Yessuh. Ole' one name Dimple. Other call her'sef Lily."

"And your brothers?"

"All name Tom—like me."

"But that can't be right. You would not have brothers with the same name."

"Yessuh, Boss. In our fambly all boys name Tom."

I continued the weekly visits to the penitentiary, loathing the job. No matter how humane a penal institution may be, it is always a horrible place to enter. But the warders at Uncle Tom's place were proud of their shop; took me everywhere. They even invited me to look into the padded cell—a leather-upholstered cell with thick, soft walls, then slammed the thick, soft door. I stumbled about in the yielding blackness and howled.

A benediction had been bestowed upon Uncle Tom as, with the passing years, he gradually sank deeper in the mysterious realm of forgetfulness. And, while that contributed greatly to the quiet submission with which he met his sentence, it made our task extremely difficult. In weeks that followed, Tom said he thought he had worked on the St. Francis and Memphis levees; and, later, driven a float for some merchants in Magazine Street or, maybe, Poydras Street, in New Orleans. But that didn't help much.

"Bill," said Jim one day, "how did Uncle Tom get to Liverpool? Nothing of that was mentioned in the court proceedings. It may be something for us to sharpen our teeth on."

We followed that lead. With the help of the local authorities and the co-operation of the Mercantile Marine Department at Liverpool, the name of Thomas Lewis, Negro, was found in some old records. He had been discharged at Liverpool on June 18, 1900, from the British steamer *Fox-hall* out of New Orleans with a cargo of cotton.

Jim wrote the British Consul at New Orleans. One of his dusty files contained a copy of the crew list of the *Fox-hall* with a notation that, just before the ship sailed, several men had signed on—among them, one, Thomas Lewis, Negro; nationality not stated.

The Clues Begin to Add Up

"Now," said Jim, "we start all over, working ahead from June 6th, 1900, when we know Tom was in the United States." He turned to his notes: "Remember Tom saying something about banana ships? We must stir him up on that."

Uncle Tom grinned. "Yessuh, I disremembered dem boats, hut I toted coal in 'em and busted my gizzard workin' de' ash-hoists. Yessuh!" But he could not identify the ships.

Following long correspondence we learned that, in Tom's time, four vessels, Norwegian flag, under charter to an American company, carried bananas from Port Limón, in Costa Rica, and from Port Antonio, in Jamaica, to New Orleans and Mobile. Those ships were, however, long out of that trade and the American company had not retained any papers concerning them. Jim, thereupon, wrote the shipping commissioners requesting a search of their records and asking that the findings be reported to the Department of State. (Continued on page 46)



Service

Glimpses



Courtesy Arthur H. Harrington
 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hopkins and Marseille's PAO, O. Davis Harrington, were on hand to greet Ambassador George V. Allen and his family in Marseille as they head for Belgrade after leave in the States. From l. to r.: Ambassador Allen; Dick Allen; Mrs. Arthur Hopkins; Mrs. Allen; O. Davis Harrington; and John Allen.



Courtesy Howard D. Jones
 Consul General George D. LaMont paying his respects to the King of the Bakuba tribe in the village of Bulape, Belgium Congo. The King, who those of you who saw "Savage Splendor" may recognize, has just presented Mr. LaMont with a pipe and a piece of locally woven cloth. Mr. LaMont piloted his own plane to the area.



FSS Mary May Merrill becomes Mrs. Benjamin Moser at a wedding ceremony in Frankfort on Main, Germany. The couple will reside in Bremen, where FSO Moser is assigned to the Consulate General.



At the dress rehearsal of "The Importance of Being Ernest," the Little Theater Group of Managua, are FSO Jack B. Gabbert, extant, 3rd from right; FSS Donald Lees, 4th from right; FSO Ray

Captain Ennis M. Eller presents to Mrs. John Peurifoy in Athens 100 sw... be given to The American Women's Organization in Greece for ne... from the men of his ship, the "USS Albany." The young man on the right
Courtesy



The staff of the American Consulate in Medan, Sumatra, just prior to Principal Officer James Gould's departure in June. Sitting: Myrtle E. Thorne, Asst. Public Affairs Officer; Alfred E. Downs, Public Affairs Officer; Helen L. Ellis, Administrative Assistant; James W. Gould, Principal Officer; Mrs. Gould; James M. Smith; Mabel A. Gubaki, Secretary to the P.A.O.; and James W. Fullerton, FSS. Standing: Abraham; Sim Kuan-chuan; Pardi; Ismail Effendy; Mustafa; Chia Boon-Lip; Oei Chor-Heng; Tjoeng Ing-yeok; Lee Teik-Kooi; Sinaga; Chief Clerk Tan Kok-Hin (K. H. Tan); Chan Siaw-Puan; Peter L. Bing; Pushpa Mahtani; Loh Soon Yew; Salmiah; Felix Eakenayake; and M. Ramloo.



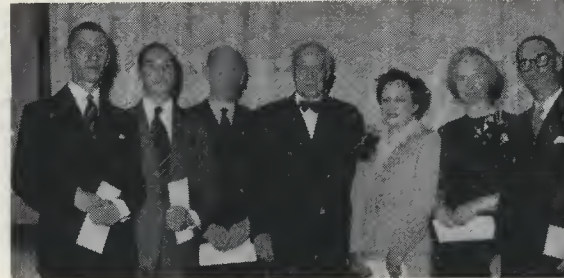
The Mayor of Yokohama presenting three cherry trees for the American Consulate General garden and reading a message of hope for cooperation and understanding in the future. L. to r.: Tannesaburo Yamamoto, Translator; Consul General Laurence W. Taylor; Mayor Ryoza Hiranuma; and Hitoshi Gomi, Liaison Officer.



Courtesy Robert A. Hurwitch
Counselor of Embassy Willard Barber (left) congratulating Carlos Camilloni upon the latter's twenty-fifth anniversary of service with the Embassy at Lima.



Getting their marriage "signed and sealed" are FSO and Mrs. Harry Spielman. The bride is former FSS Jan Rendall, center, and the maid of honor is FSS Fern Burch. The wedding took place in Karachi, where Mr. Spielman is First Secretary.



Recipients of Honor Awards at the Embassy in London, photographer with the Ambassador, who presented the Awards on June 17, 1952. L. to r.: Laurence J. Hames, Edward J. Corcoran, Ernest J. Butler, Ambassador Gifford, Mrs. Myrtle C. Waters, Miss Emily M. Hodgkinson, Mr. Herbert W. Couzens.



Courtesy Raymond J. Barrett
Inaugural production of The... right; FSS Louise Ring... J. Barrett, extreme left.



Courtesy...
Consul General Charles F. Baldwin shown with a group of fishermen during his recent visit to the Malay State of Kelantan. This is one of several trips Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have taken since arriving in Singapore.



Ada Gabriela Bueno, Peru's candidate to the "Miss Universe" contest, receiving her visa from Vice Consul Robert A. Hurwitch.

...rs and \$100 to Greek children Danny Peurifoy. ...ricia M. Byrne

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT (from page 29)

But It Is the Heat, and the Humidity!

This month we feel not merely a justification for talking about the weather; we feel a real compulsion. Frankly, Washington has been searing hot, and we were in sympathy with the little English lady who naively inquired one evening where the best hill stations were located outside of D. C. Even those of us who have spent time at tropical posts have wilted, and have yearned for the open verandahs, the high ceilings, and the blessings of unsightly overhead fans.

The inhabitants of "Foggy Bottom" have not suffered too much, because their offices have been an escape from the sweltering city. However, several have reported an accelerated appointment calendar, because many of their less fortunate colleagues from the non-air conditioned annexes have beat a retreat to New State. Those spending their working days in the temporary buildings that make up eight of our annexes have had the roughest time of it, and on 5 days came the humane directive that some of these offices would close early.

Which employees are given relief from their desks has been determined by a heat plus humidity sliding scale rule for inside temperatures. When a building, or a floor, fits the formula, employees working there are released.

During the July siege, there were 17 deaths in Washington alone. In New York, July was the hottest calendar month in recorded weather history, and one area went one better over the "fried-egg-on-the-sidewalk" legend, by reporting baked apples on the trees!

"Diplomatic Tennis Tournament"

The second annual Department of State Invitation Tennis Tournament is slated for the weekend of September 6th at the St. Alban's Boys School tennis courts. The finals will be played the following weekend, and spectators are welcome for both events.

The DSRA sponsors the tournament and invitations are

New Foreign Service Officers of Class 6, who completed their training at the Foreign Service Institute on July 25th. Bottom row, l. to r.: Richard J. Bloomfield, La Paz; Frederic L. Chapin, Vienna; William G. Marvin, Jr., Algiers; Miss Elizabeth J. Harper, Medan; Miss Grace Schuettner, Rotterdam; Edward R. Cheney, Penang; Donald E. Borgen,

sent to the seventy-five embassies, legations and international organizations located in Washington.

The State Department won the finals last year against Thailand, thereby holding the perpetual trophy for one year.

CRAWFORD BROOKS, ARA/P is the captain of the Department team, and the sixteen other members are: BOB BARNETT, WE; LOU BOOCHEVER, RA; LEW BOWDEN, DRS; BILL BREESE, UNESCO; T. NORTH DENSLOW, IC; BOB EFTELAND, S/S-S, LARRY EGBERT, DRN; KING HAMILTON, TCA; SHEP JONES, NEA/P; BOB LOW, L; JIM MCGILLIVRAY, ICS; STEVE NORRIS, PB; ED PIERCE, TCA; JACK SIMMONS, PR; BOB STEPHENS, DRF; and BOB STRONG, FP.

Foreign Affairs Contest

We were not exactly avalanched with entries in the JOURNAL's Foreign Affairs Contest that ended on July 31st, but we have received quality rather than quantity in the some 15 manuscripts that have arrived. Additional entries are still coming in from distant points so we are delaying the start of judging until after September first, allowing ample time for any slow mail boats from Formosa. A special panel of judges is to be appointed, and we will announce the awarding of the handsome set of Encyclopædia Britannica at the earliest possible date.

About People

The appointment of FSO LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, JR., as Ambassador and High Commissioner to Austria marks the assignment of another career officer to the highest position in the diplomatic service. His predecessor, AMBASSADOR WALTER J. DONNELLY, FSO, assumed a similar post in Germany. Ambassador Thompson joined the F.S. in 1929 and was assigned to Colombo as Vice Consul. Then followed assignments to Geneva, London, Moscow, to the Army War College, and to the Department as Deputy Director of the Office of European Affairs. During the past two years he has served in Rome as Counselor of Embassy and Deputy Chief of Mission, with the personal rank of Minister.

Tokyo; Edward L. Killhan, London. Second row: Arva C. Floyd, Jr., Djakarta; Ralph E. Lindstrom, Kabul; Michel A. Hosier, Dacca; Robert N. Allen, Liverpool; Lyle F. Lane, Guayaquil; Chester R. Yowell, Athen. Third row: Frank A. Tinker, Ottawa; Robert A. Remole, Aden; William W. Thomas, Jr., Bangkok; Hugh B. O'Neill, Djakarta; Dudley W. Miller, Dhahran.



Word comes to us of the retirement of F. J. FLEXER, FSO, who has served 35 years in the FS, and whose most recent assignment was in FP. Mr. Flexer is now vacationing in Maine, and is due back in Washington in the early fall.



Bob Woodward, FP's New Chief



Elbridge Durbrow Goes to Rome

DR. WARREN KELCHNER retires shortly, after 12 years as Chief of the Division of International Conferences, planning, administering and organizing for United States participation in major conferences all over the world.

His most recent assignment of outstanding importance was that of Secretary General of the Conference for the Conclusion and Signature of the Treaty of Peace with Japan at San Francisco, last September. In August he acted in similar capacity at the first meeting of ANZUS Council (Australia, New Zealand and the U. S.) at Honolulu, Hawaii. Although he plans to devote his time in the future to writing, social services and community affairs in his new home at Sarasota, Florida, the Department has designated him as a Consultant to the Assistant Secretary of State for UN Affairs, and plans to call on him for assistance in planning future conferences.

A. EDITH ABELL, retired FSS, left last month with a colleague of hers, MRS. NICKY THILLARD, for an extended trip to Europe, to re-visit her old haunts. She expects to spend quite some time in Rome, and plans to visit the ruins of the third century Christian chapel, discovered recently in the Embassy grounds there as reported in the August JOURNAL.

EDS TRUEBLOOD will be in the States on leave in September from his post in Uruguay.

JIM "Twenty-Five Years Ago" STEWART is expected in Washington in early September, and will find a good many friends here to greet him.

ALVIN M. BENTLEY, formerly of the Department and Foreign Service has just won the Republican nomination for the House of Representatives from the Eighth Michigan District, upsetting Rep. Fred L. Crawford, veteran of eighteen years in Washington. Mr. Bentley served in Mexico, Austria and Rome. New to politics, the 33-year-old contender carried on an extensive grass roots campaign.

PAUL PADDOCK has returned from leave and is assigned to the Management Staff in the Department.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS (from page 28)

its "slot" a "body" represents a loss of "man-hours," hence the shorter the time spent between two "slots," the greater

the return on the money invested by the American public in its Foreign Service.

Since the airplane is a speedier carrier of "bodies," we obviously cannot challenge the logic of the hostile ideology on its own premises. We must make our appeal on other grounds. Furthermore, we concede that in these days of fast-developing crises, time is often of the essence. We are not fuddy-duddies; we believe the airplane is here to stay.

We believe even more strongly that the human spirit is also here to stay and that inherent in the human being are certain intangibles that cannot be reduced to charts and graphs. It is of this eternal and mysterious stuff, of this X factor, that our great poetry, our great military victories, our great political decisions, and, yes, our great diplomacy are made.

Perhaps a psychologist can tell us something of the inner convulsions that attend a transition from years of concentration upon Asia to a new job beneath the Equator, or from a hot climate to cold, from one culture to another, or merely from home to field, or vice versa. Even airplanes must be winterized so let the Foreign Service officer admit his adjustments are not automatically accomplished at jet velocity. It may even be in the taxpayer's interest to allow a slower fashioning of the "body" to its new "slot."

How do we measure what a sea voyage means to the Foreign Service officer or employee who, after enduring the tensions accompanying severance from familiar roots, is granted a space in time before undertaking new tasks in a strange land, an interval of spiritual stock-taking, an opportunity to do some long-deferred reading, a chance to get reacquainted with his wife and children? On the longer voyages, where a Near Eastern or Asian post is the final destination, there are the intermediate ports of call that constitute step-by-step experiences in the process of adjustment to the life and work that are to be. Naples is better understood in the retrospect of Marseilles; Cairo, of Naples; Karachi, of Cairo; Singapore, of Manila; and so the pattern goes. All this enhances the *quality* of the "body" being delivered to its next "slot," a consideration far more weighty than any alleged savings in "man-hours," we contend.

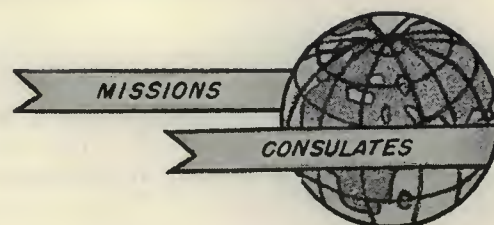
So, to it, Foreign Service sailors! Let us stand together resolutely and chant a robust chorus with John Masefield:

"I must go down to the seas again, for the call of
the running tide
Is a wild call and clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls
crying."

IN MEMORIAM

VILLARD. Harold G. Villard, father of Henry S. Villard, Minister to Libya and former Chairman of the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL, died on July 21, 1952 in New York. The senior Mr. Villard followed the affairs of the Foreign Service with keen interest and was a long time subscriber to the JOURNAL.

LIVINGSTON. Brockholst Livingston, retired FSO, died in Bethesda Naval Hospital in Washington, D. C., on July 25, 1952. Son of FSO Charles Ludlow Livingston he served in England, Nairobi, Baghdad, Ceylon and Norway. After his resignation in 1939, he received a direct commission as a Commander in the Navy, and served in the Pacific theater during the war. Services were held in St. Mathews Cathedral, and Commander Livingston was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.



YOUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Algeria (Algiers)—John L. Leonard
Argentina (Buenos Aires)—Oscar H. Guerra
Australia (Sydney)—North Burn
Austria (Vienna)—Findley Burns
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)—G. Harvey Summ
Canada (Toronto)—Leonard Thompson
Chile (Santiago)—John M. Vebber
Ceylon (Columbo)—Theodore I. Eliot, Jr.
Colombia (Bogota)—John A. Barrett
Costa Rica (San José)—William P. Stedman, Jr.
Cuba (Habana)—Jeff Reveley
Denmark (Copenhagen)—William R. Duggan
Eucado (Quito)—John Hamlin
Egypt (Cairo)—Joseph S. Sparks
England (London)—William Busser, Margaret Herrick
England (Liverpool)—Walter M. McClelland
Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)—Arthur L. Paddock, Jr.
Finland (Helsinki)—G. Alonzo Stanford, William Barnes
France (Lyon)—Philip S. Chadbourn, Jr.
France (Marseille)—Joseph P. Nagoski
France (Paris)—Martin F. Herz
Germany (Hamburg)—Bruce M. Lancaster
Germany (Munich)—Daniel Sprecher
Germany (Stuttgart)—Frank S. Hopkins
Greece (Athens)—Maurice S. Rice
Haiti (Port-au-Prince)—Homer Gayne
Hong Kong—David H. McKillop
India (New Delhi)—Judith Laikin
India (Madras)—Helen R. Sexton
Indochina (Saigon)—Patricia Byrne
Indonesia (Surabaya)—Charles Blattner
Ireland (Dublin)—William H. Christensen
Italy (Milan)—Joseph E. Wiedenmayer
Italy (Naples)—John A. Moran III
Italy (Rome)—To be appointed.
Japan (Tokyo)—Agnes S. Crume
Korea (Pusan)—Michael D. Brown, Richard Hormanski
Liberia (Monrovia)—G. B. Pettengill
Libya (Tripoli)—Curtis F. Jones
Libya (Benghazi)—Arthur Hopkins, Jr.
Malaya (Penang)—LaRue Lutkins
Mexico (Ciudad Juarez)—Blanche B. Lyons
Mexico (Nuevo Laredo)—DeWitt L. Stora
Mexico (Matamoros)—Raymond Bastianello
Mexico (Merida)—Henry G. Krausse
Mexico (Mexico, D. F.)—R. Smith Simpson
Mexico (Monterrey)—Owen L. Stecle
New Zealand (Wellington)—Helen C. Scott
Netherlands (Amsterdam)—Clyde W. Snider
Netherlands (Rotterdam)—Violet Smith
Netherlands (The Hague)—Charles Philip Clock
Nigeria (Lagos)—Bob Ross
Peru (Lima)—Robert A. Hurwitch
Singapore—Robert J. Boylan
Spain (Seville)—Robert E. Wilson
Switzerland (Bern)—Robert M. Winfree
Switzerland (Zurich)—Charles M. Hanson
Sweden (Göteborg)—Francis H. Styles
Sweden (Stockholm)—Paul F. DuVivier
Tangier—Mrs. Alexander J. Davit
Trinidad (Port-of-Spain)—Gloria Alfano
Turkey (Ankara)—William O. Baxter
Union of South Africa (Durban)—Roy P. M. Carlson
Uruguay (Montevideo)—Frank I. Devine
USSR (Moscow)—Culver Gleysteen
Venezuela (Caracas)—Carl Barch
Yugoslavia (Belgrade)—Bruce Buttles

ECHO—FOR MORALE AT MANILA

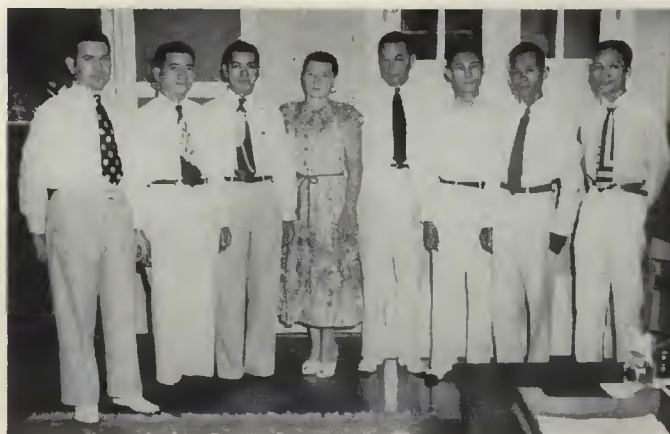
Jose is a guard who works around the Embassy in Manila. Everyone knows Jose, and looks for his wide smile and word of greeting as they pass in and out of the grounds, or pass from one building to another in the course of the day.

Unconsciously, many of us envy Jose, for we assume from his genial appearance, that he doesn't have a worry in the world.

But what are the facts? He is married and has five children. Well, that's normal. His aging father and mother depend upon him for a large measure of their support. That is not too unusual either in the Philippines or in other countries, including the United States. He has to make many adjustments from week to week to make his salary stretch over the demands made upon it by his family responsibilities, and there is never anything left over to take care of emergencies. Many of us are in the same situation. His eyesight is gradually failing and he makes mistakes in his work which are a source of irritation to his supervisor. He ought to get glasses.

Where is the money for the glasses to come from? They are very expensive from Jose's point of view. Shall he take his oldest boy out of school? Shall he tell his aging father that he can no longer have tobacco? After all, he can bluff it out on the job, he's been doing it for several years now, and his supervisor is an understanding man and will cover him up for the little mistakes he makes.

The supervisor is worried. It is increasingly difficult to overlook Jose's blunders. He talks it over with the personnel people. They check the regulations and find that there is no provision under the law to provide treatment or glasses. Whatever is to be done must be done by Jose himself, and if he does not improve in his work he will have to be discharged. It's too bad, but there doesn't seem to be any alternative.



Left to right: Milton C. Updyke, Disbursing Officer and ECHO treasurer; Alejandro Yan; Rubi S. Yan; Margaret C. Shaffer, Personnel Officer; Sam P. Gilstrap, Administrative Officer; Roberto G. Lora, ECHO Chairman; Jose Mundo; Virgilio Joven.

And then there's the case of Alejandro. On a recent checkup at the dispensary it has been found that he has tuberculosis. If it goes untreated the disease will progress to the point where he cannot work. He has nine children. They are in constant danger of infection from their father.

Other Embassy employees with whom Alejandro works may pick up the disease if they continue to be exposed to it. The Embassy has no choice other than to suspend him until the malady is treated and he is declared by competent medical authority no longer to be a source of spreading the disease. But this will take time, expensive drugs and expert medical attention. He has saved no money. How will his family be supported and how will he meet these unforeseen expenses? This is just another case for which there is no apparent remedy.

That was the situation at the Manila Embassy early in 1951.

Something Could Be Done

There are approximately nine hundred Filipino employees on the payroll of the United States, in the Embassy, the Mutual Security Agency, United States Information Service, U.S. Regional Production Center and the International Broadcasting Division. The cases of Jose and Alejandro were not the only ones, but they were typical.

Sam Gilstrap, Administrative Office and Margaret Shaffer, Personnel Officer, determined to do something about the Embassy's Filipino workers who found themselves in serious difficulties through no fault of their own. They talked with other American members of the staff, and formulated a plan which was submitted to a general meeting of the Filipino workers, who listened, made suggestions and formed a committee to put the plan into operation.

From this meeting came immediate action. Within a month all details of a cooperative health organization were whipped into shape, and a constitution and by-laws prepared. The general idea was to form an organization based on the Blue Cross, whereby a considerable portion of the cost of sickness or injury to an individual would be borne by the group as a whole.

At a second meeting a constitution and by-laws were unanimously adopted, officers were elected and the plan set for operation. The name chosen for the organization was Employees Cooperative Health Organization, or ECHO, for short. Membership is entirely voluntary, but more than 800 of the 900 eligibles signed up almost at once.

The entire operations of the group are governed by an elected management committee of five, with one American with voting rights appointed by the Embassy. The permanent treasurer of ECHO is the Embassy Disbursing Officer. All officers are unpaid.

Initial financial stability was assured through the cooperation of the American staff of the Embassy. A raffle was organized which netted ECHO more than 900 pesos (US \$450). Then the American staff combed their equivalents of attics and came up with all sorts of useful items for a giant rummage sale. Clothing, shoes, electrical appliances and even a set of golf clubs turned up in the donations. This produced another 2,000 pesos and got ECHO off to a good start.

Membership fees are very modest, one peso being required for entrance, with 50 centavos (half a peso, 25c American) being paid in each bi-weekly pay period. At present the scale of benefits includes all medicines free of charge; cost of eyeglasses, dental care and hospitalization is reimbursed in the amount of twenty-five percent of the

charge with a limit of 50 pesos; and a death benefit payment of 100 pesos. Depending upon the experience of the organization in operation, it is planned to enlarge and expand these benefits if and when finances permit.

During the first three months of operation, 18 cases of tuberculosis were detected and placed under treatment. Most of these patients have returned to work while continuing treatment and the others are well on the road to recovery. Sixteen employees have been provided with eyeglasses and an average of ten persons are treated for minor ailments daily. Expenditures for these services for the first three months of operation amounted to approximately 2,700 pesos, well within the margin of income. In cooperation with the Philippine National Red Cross, ECHO members have set up a blood bank through individual blood donations, which may be drawn upon without charge by members in cases of need.

The Embassy Health Unit ties in naturally with ECHO. Sally Lockwood, the American nurse in charge, along with the staff Filipino doctor and two Filipino nurses are enthusiastic in their cooperation. They have long recognized the need for some means whereby their advice could be backed up with the necessary medicines and treatment, which the Embassy cannot furnish under the regulations. The Embassy medical staff now can counsel employees in preventive measures, not only for themselves but for their dependents, and plans to conduct clinics in health and hygiene.

Not the least of the advantages which accrue from the institution of ECHO is that of improved morale. Now Jose and Alejandro and their numerous counterparts not only know that their American co-workers in the Embassy are aware of their problems and sympathetic to them, but that there is a practical and workable method whereby they may get assistance when it is vitally needed—and that they themselves, through their own efforts and contributions have made this possible.

Margaret Shaffer

L I M A

After eighteen years with the Embassy where he started his career as a clerk, BOB JOHNSON, our Administrative Officer, and his family left for home leave and transfer to Asuncion.

Upon the occasion of CARLOS CAMILLONI's twenty-fifth anniversary of enthusiastic and devoted service with the Embassy, we once again realized the value we place upon our local employees. Carlos and his brother, DR. HUMBERTO, have now totalled between them fifty-four years of service to the Embassy. Carlos Camilloni was born in Lima in 1911, and joined our Government Service in 1927 after attending school in Lima, and graduating as a certified public accountant. Specializing in economic and trade reporting, he has an encyclopedic knowledge, not only of business practices in Peru, and of Peruvian foreign commerce, but also of the firms and individuals engaged in the various trades.

In his congratulatory speech to Mr. Camilloni, COUNSELOR WILLARD BARBER amusingly recalled our own "twenty-five years ago:"

Laurin Askew was five, riding a tricycle in Clarksville, Tennessee; Reg Bragonier was a junior at Yale; Sandy Pringle, at six, was being enrolled at P.S. 47 in New York;

CHARLIE BRIDGETT was in a bank in Canada; ROY WESTLEY had departed from Iowa State College to the Department of Agriculture; MR. AND MRS. SPEICE of Kingfisher, Oklahoma proudly announced PAT's arrival to their friends.

Robert A. Hurwitsch

MUNICH



Sam E. Woods

MR. SAM E. WOODS, Consul General at Munich since June 9, 1947 retired from the Foreign Service on May 30, 1952, after 23 years of service. During his eventful and distinguished career, Mr. Woods served at Prague, Berlin, Munich and Zurich. He was interned during the last war at Bad Nauheim, Germany for a period of six months.

Later he became Consul General at Zurich. He plans to divide his time between his home in Starnberg, Bavaria, and his residence in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

MR. CHARLES W. THAYER, successor to Mr. Woods, arrived in Munich on June 3rd to assume his new duties as Consul General. Mr. Thayer has served at Moscow, Hamburg, Kabul, and London. Before coming to Munich, he was Chief of the Liaison and Reporting Division, in the Office of the High Commissioner for Germany at Bonn.

LIVERPOOL

CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. JOHN F. HUDDLESTON left Liverpool on July 23rd to retire to their home in Winter Park, Florida. The officers and staff of the Consulate gave a tea in their honor a few days before their departure. During the party, Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston were presented with an engraved silver tray as a token of the good wishes of all the officers and local employees at the post. Their popularity in Liverpool was shown by the number of farewell parties given by members of the Consular Corps and other friends. We shall certainly miss the Huddlestons.

VICE CONSUL MAYNARD B. LUNDGREN is acting principal officer until CONSUL SHELDON THOMAS arrives from his present post with IBS/IBD, New York.

VICE CONSUL RICHARD H. ADAMS is here on temporary assignment from Bradford. He renewed old acquaintance with FSO WALTER MCCLELLAND whom he had known at the American Embassy, London, in 1950.

VICE CONSUL AND MRS. MCCLELLAND had the pleasure of meeting MARGARET TRUMAN at Holyhead, North Wales, when she returned to England from Dublin. They will long remember the pleasant trip through Wales and the enjoyable half-hour spent with a charming and gracious person.

When last seen, VICE CONSUL JOHN F. ROGERS was headed toward Hawaii on home leave, via Champaign, Illinois, where he was to marry MISS EDNA JEFFERY. We know he was safely married but have had no word about his return.

VICE CONSUL AND MRS. ROBERT N. ALLEN are due to

arrive from the Department on August 9th with their child. Mr. Allen will just have completed his 3-month course at the Foreign Service Institute.



Consul General and Mrs. John F. Huddleston receive an engraved tray presented by the officers and staff of the American Consulate, Liverpool. Shown above are (l. to r.): Mrs. McClelland, Vice Consul Walter McClelland, Vice Consul M. B. Lundgren, Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston, Vice Consul Richard H. Adams.

Officers who have served in Liverpool will remember MR. GEORGE HEUSTON and MISS ELIZABETH PRICE. Mr. Heuston, who completed his 35th year with the Consulate last April, is still going strong. He recently took a short cruise on the *American Forwarder* with Captain Alexanderson to Dublin and then through the Canal to Manchester. Miss Price, the Principal Officer's secretary, completed her 28th year of service this month. She is looking forward to a busy time when Mr. Thomas arrives.

Walter M. McClelland

VANCOUVER

CONSUL GENERAL ROBERT L. SMYTH was asked again this year by the Vancouver Board of Trade to go along on its annual "good will" tour, this time up the sparsely settled coast of British Columbia as far as the site of the new aluminum plant at Kitimat and back. He saw much activity in the development of power and mineral resources, and found the scenery magnificent. These days there are matters of more than usual interest on which to report: a drastic change in the political complexion of British Columbia may be impending and the forest industries are shut down by a strike.

Visas account for more than half the business of the office. Though the future looks bright for Canada, the American dollar still buys more in the United States than the Canadian dollar does in Canada. This, the lifting of all restrictions on the transfer of funds to the U.S. and an exchange rate favoring the Canadians doubtless explain the substantial increase in visa applications, which is being handled without a needed increase in staff.

MISS PATRICIA HOPE CALLAHAN, daughter of CONSUL and MRS. JAMES E. CALLAHAN, married MR. NORMAN K. BARR on June 14th. The groom's mother came from England to be present and more than a hundred friends attended. LISE ALLEN was junior bridesmaid. A reception

(Continued on page 40)

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was given at the residence of Consul General and Mrs. Smyth, at which Mr. Smyth proposed a toast to the bride. The weather was beautiful and permitted full enjoyment of the lovely garden.

MR. GEORGE MEEKS, son of CONSUL and MRS. NELSON P. MEEKS, married MISS SIDNEY YOUNG in Minneapolis, the bride's home, on New Year's Day, 1952.

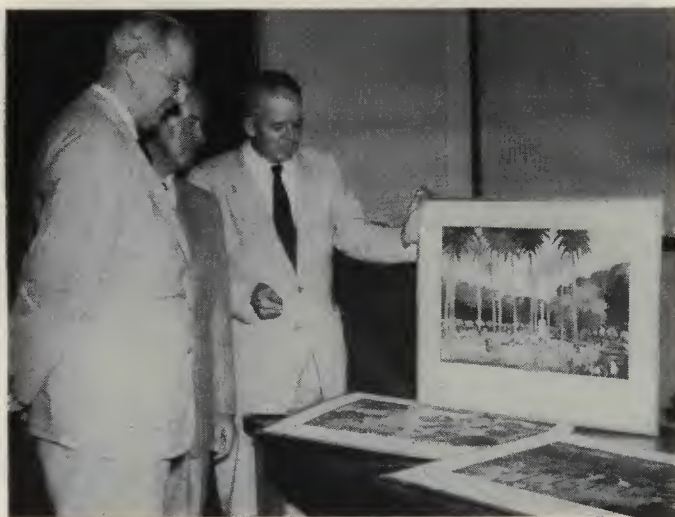
Staff changes have been more frequent lately. The more recent arrivals are MRS. MURIEL K. RANSOM and MISS MARY V. STANDEFEN, both FSS, one from Manila and the other fresh from the Department. Your correspondent's replacement, VICE CONSUL HOGAN F. BUFORD, left Santiago in April and is expected here late in July to take over as Visa Officer under CONSUL JAMES E. CALLAHAN. VICE CONSUL ROLAND K. BEYER was detailed on short notice to Reykjavik, Iceland, in May and will probably not return here. MISS EILEEN KERLEY, FSS, has resigned from the Service to settle in Washington, D. C.

Arthur P. Allen

CARACAS

Negotiations for revision of the 1939 Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Venezuela and the United States have been transferred to Washington, after having been conducted in Caracas for the past two months. The U. S. negotiating team, consisting of ROY R. RUBOTTOM, JR., and WILLIAM F. GRAY, of the Department of State, HAROLD MACGOWAN, of the Department of Commerce, and HERBERT E. STRINER, of the Department of Interior, has returned to Washington. During the Caracas phase of the negotiations, DR. JAMES H. KEMPTON, the Embassy's agricultural attaché, represented the Department of Agriculture.

Germany is represented in Venezuela again after an interval of more than ten years, with the establishment of the Legation of the Federal Republic in Caracas a few weeks ago. The new Minister and his staff are the first German diplomats to be accredited here since Venezuela broke diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan in 1941.



USIS photo

Jack R. Reynolds, Fund Raising Chairman for the Drive of the North American Association to move the statue of George Washington to a more appropriate site in Caracas, shows U. S. Ambassador to Venezuela Fletcher Warren, left, and Gerald O'Connor, president of the Association, an artist's conception of the statue's new location.

AMBASSADOR FLETCHER WARREN and his staff survived a strenuous Fourth of July, which began with a ceremony in connection with the moving of the statue of George Wash-

ington to a new site in the Plaza Washington in Caracas. Later that morning AMBASSADOR and MRS. WARREN gave a reception for the diplomatic corps and government officials, and that evening entertained some 1,500 of the American colony. Most of the staff also attended either the symphony concert at the Teatro Municipal following the reception, featuring the Venezuelan and United States national anthems, or the Independence Day Dance at the Hotel Avila. A few managed to include both.

The American Church Players' production of John Van Druten's *I Remember Mama* was enthusiastically received by the English-speaking community last week. The play was the eleventh staged by the group since the Christmas 1949 production of *A Christmas Carol*. All profits from the plays are used to support church activities, especially charitable work among the immigrant colony in Caracas. In the cast of *I Remember Mama* were FSS CHARLOTTE CLEMENT, of the political section, and JANET BARTCH, wife of an Embassy officer.

Currently appearing in a different sort of cast is FIRST SECRETARY JOSEPH F. McEVOY, who sustained a broken arm during a strenuous tennis match. It is understood that the fracture aggravates an old gridiron injury suffered by our versatile PAO when he was a star of New Smyrna A. & M.'s crack eleven.

Carl E. Bartch

SINGAPORE

CONSUL JOHN GOODYEAR was presented with the traditional silver cigarette box by the Consulate General staff when he left Singapore late in May for Washington and a new assignment in the Department. A different touch and a reminder of multi-lingual Singapore were the inscriptions: "Best of Luck" (English); "Prosperity, Success, Long Life, Health" (Chinese); "Best Wishes for Health and Happiness" (Malay); "Success in all Your Ambitions" (Tamil).

New arrival: FSS MARCENE NORRIS, who has been assigned as mail and records clerk. Her previous post was Naples.

LAVON BOISEN, scheduled for home leave in July, was glad to see her replacement LOIS GEORGE arrive late in May.

Popular ROBERT J. JANTZEN, who frequently serves as master of ceremonies at picnics, banquets, clambakes and other social functions in addition to his work at the Consulate General, has been promoted to Consul. He also is famed as head of the Jantzen Home for Boys, being the father of four, three of whom were born in Singapore. CONSUL JANTZEN recently returned from home leave for another tour of duty here.

CONSUL RICHARD HAYS HAWKINS, JR., new executive officer, arrived early in June with his family which includes a daughter and two sons. His last post was Lima.

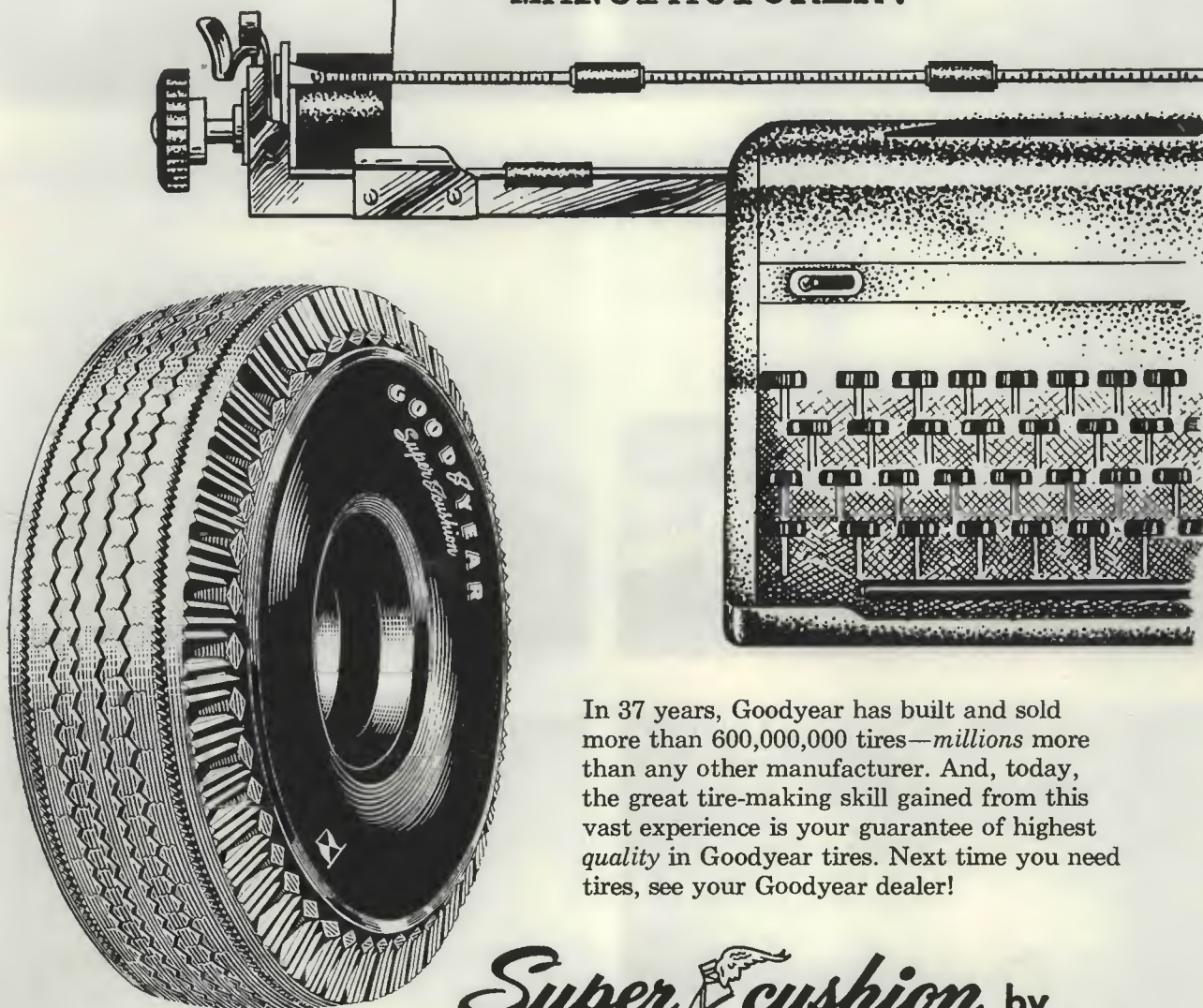
One of the biggest sports events of the year in Singapore—so far as the American community was concerned—was the international badminton matches for the Thomas cup. CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. CHARLES F. BALDWIN headed a large contingent of Americans attending the four nights of competition. Crowds ranging up to 10,000 jammed the stadium at Happy World amusement park to watch the Malayan team successfully defend its title, defeating the United States in the finals, 7-2.

It was a thrill to hear the "Star Spangled Banner" played 12,000 miles from home as a prelude, and a rare treat to see the cup games, which are played only every three years. Happily the matches were played during a long week-end that began with Memorial Day and ended with Whit Monday.

Bob Boylan

A word to the wise about tires:

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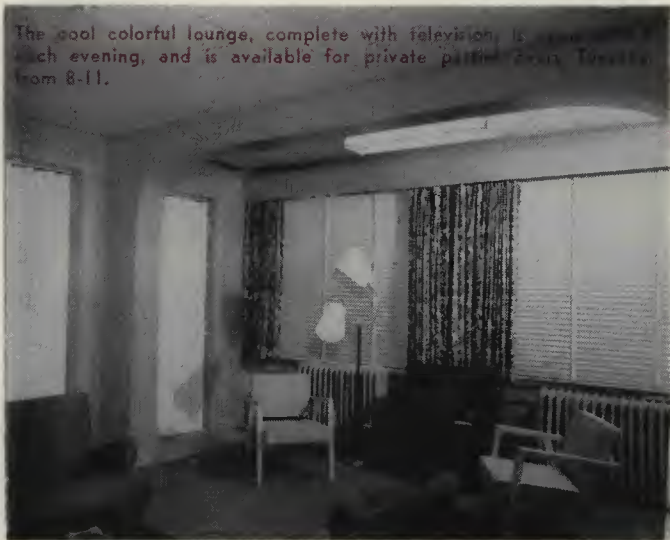
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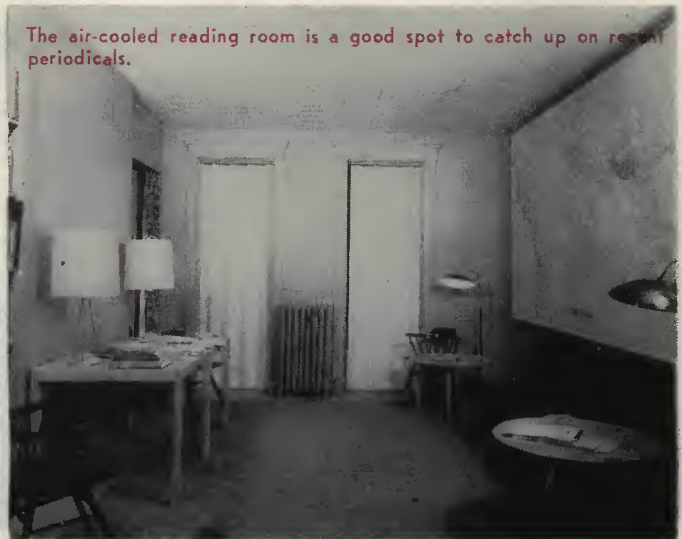
More people, the world over, ride on Goodyear tires than on any other make!

Here It Is--Your Foreign

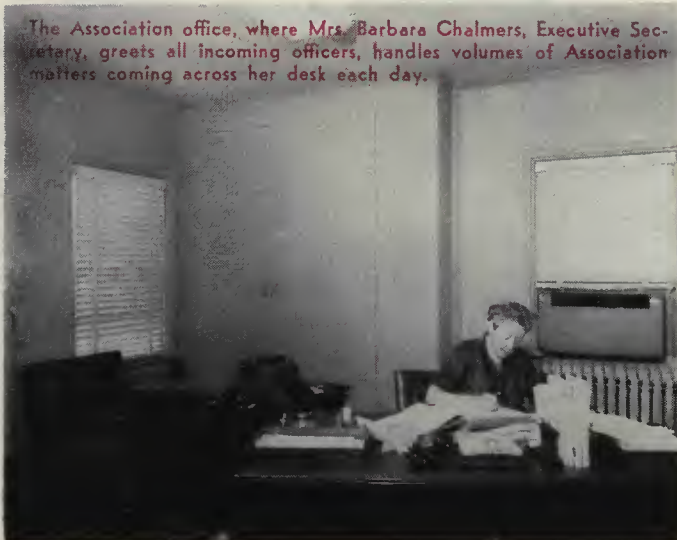
The cool colorful lounge, complete with television, is open each evening, and is available for private parties from 8-11.



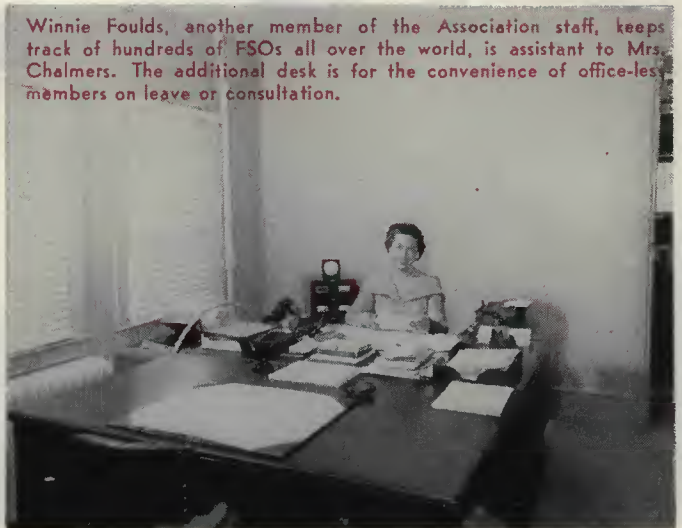
The air-cooled reading room is a good spot to catch up on recent periodicals.



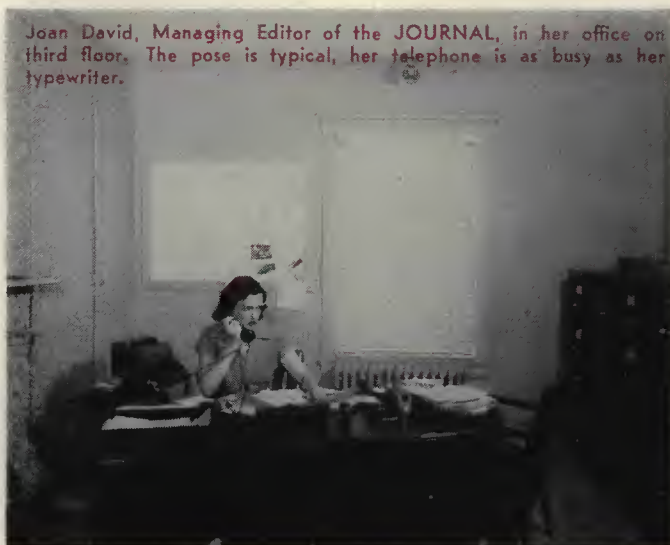
The Association office, where Mrs. Barbara Chalmers, Executive Secretary, greets all incoming officers, handles volumes of Association matters coming across her desk each day.



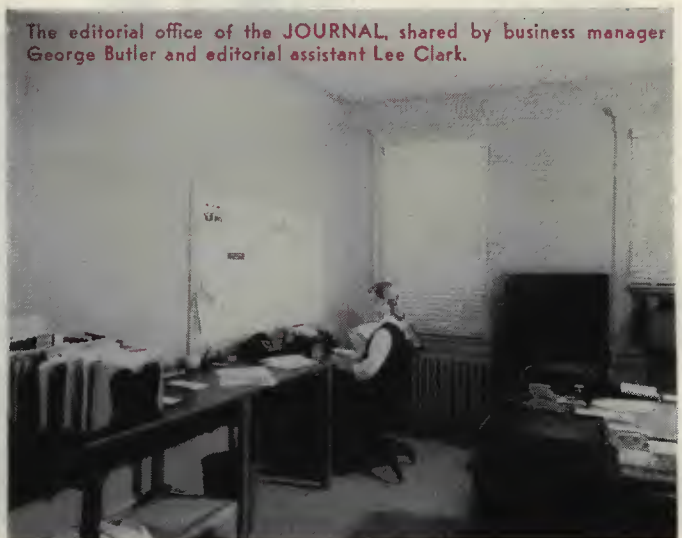
Winnie Foulds, another member of the Association staff, keeps track of hundreds of FSOs all over the world, is assistant to Mrs. Chalmers. The additional desk is for the convenience of office-less members on leave or consultation.



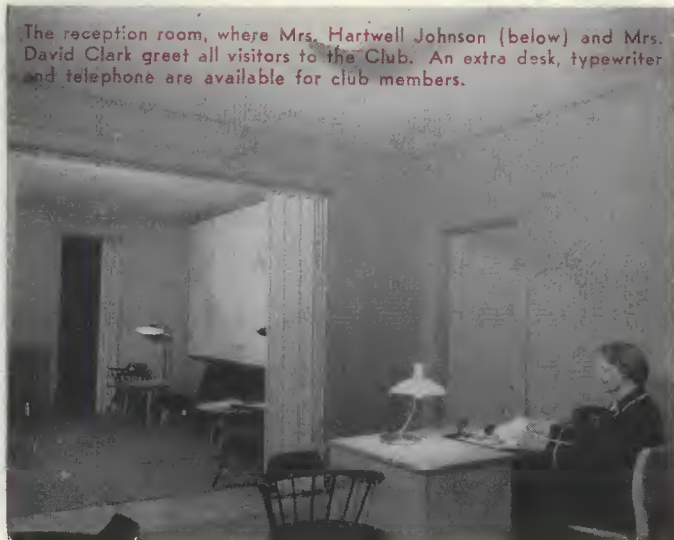
Joan David, Managing Editor of the JOURNAL, in her office on third floor. The pose is typical, her telephone is as busy as her typewriter.



The editorial office of the JOURNAL, shared by business manager George Butler and editorial assistant Lee Clark.



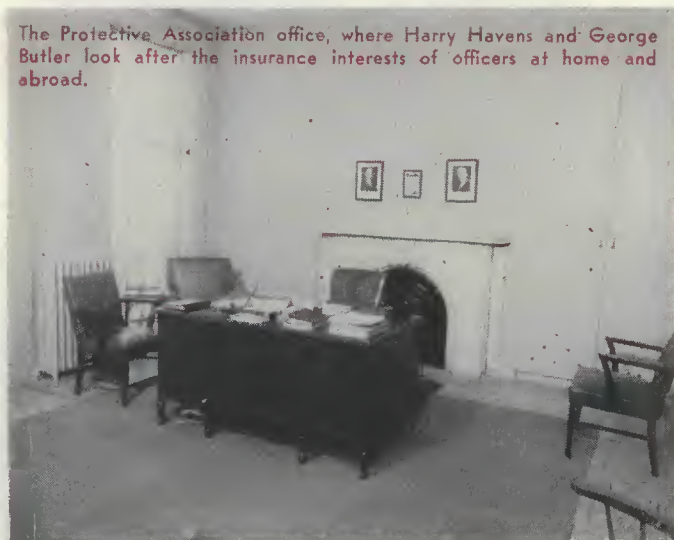
Service Club



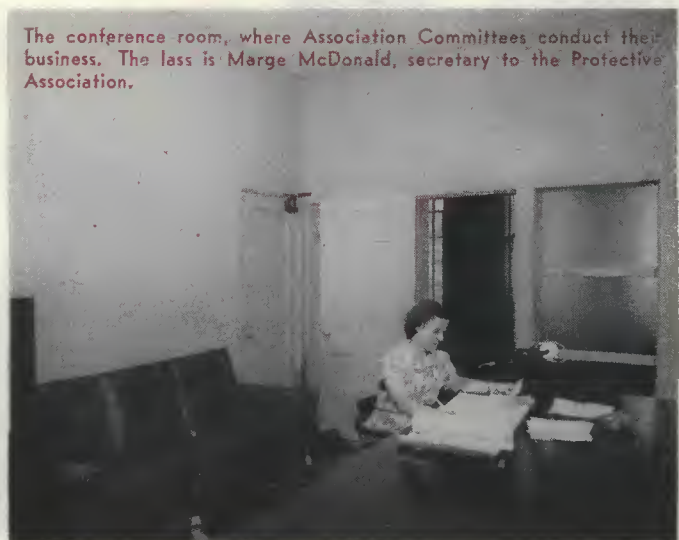
The reception room, where Mrs. Hartwell Johnson (below) and Mrs. David Clark greet all visitors to the Club. An extra desk, typewriter and telephone are available for club members.

Five good reasons why you should belong to the Foreign Service Association:

- ✓ 1. Cooperation and association with a group having common professional interests and aims.
- ✓ 2. Subscription to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL included in membership.
- ✓ 3. Commercially published books (except encyclopedias and others in that category) can be purchased at a twenty percent discount.
- ✓ 4. Association scholarships awarded to Foreign Service children.
- ✓ 5. Regular social events, plus the use of the new clubrooms at 1908 G Street N.W.



The Protective Association office, where Harry Havens and George Butler look after the insurance interests of officers at home and abroad.



The conference room, where Association Committees conduct their business. The lass is Marge McDonald, secretary to the Protective Association.



Carpenters renovating the old fashioned Georgetown type house at 1908 G St. into the beautiful club that it is today.



The old quarters, at 1809 G Street, where all Association activities were crowded into 3 small noisy rooms.

is not the case. Unlike Mombasa it wasn't too hot. The ocean breezes kept it cool. It is covered with palm trees and with a particularly beautiful type of tree of which I tried unsuccessfully to learn the name. This tree has few leaves but is covered with the most strikingly lovely type of red bloom. There are also trees and bushes of different colored flowers and the streams are full of a blue water lily. It is surrounded by jewel-blue waters. The island is completely unspoiled; natives are very friendly. They seem to be extremely healthy, happy and carefree. They have their earlobes cut in long loops and wear interesting hairdoes. The women wear a type of sarong, usually only on their hips, of brilliantly colored prints with arm and ankle bracelets and necklaces made of colored beads as well as steel rings. They have beautiful posture from carrying everything on their heads. They never carry anything in their hands.



The Beach at Malindi

I also passed several natural beaches, any of which would equal Waikiki. I finally couldn't resist and, as I had my bathing suit along, peeled off my clothes and took a dip in the almost lukewarm waters and then lay on the white sands watching the distant sails of the fishing vessels on the horizon. The water was glistening blue in the sun and I have never had such a feeling of well-being in my life.

My six days in Zanzibar flew all too quickly and it was time to leave. On my last day I was bargaining with one of the boys in the street for some wooden heads for which he wanted 4 shillings each. The bargaining became more and more heated as I kept insisting 4 shillings each was too much. With a condescending note in his voice he finally said: "All right—two for ten shillings." I bought the two heads for ten shillings!

I had a lovely return trip to Mombasa on the *Llandoverly Castle*, an English passenger vessel. It stopped at various interesting small ports along the way, such as Tanga, sometimes not long enough to disembark, sometimes just long enough to walk around the port.

The ship was due in Mombasa early and I planned to catch the nine o'clock bus to Malindi. However the port was extremely congested and by the time we disembarked it

was just after nine. Although a kind little customs officer telephoned frantically to the station, the bus had just left. There was an Arab bus leaving in the afternoon and, since I had already seen Mombasa and it was still extremely hot there, I decided to go on this extraordinary conveyance.

Luxury(!) Travel

Little did I know! If ever I become an official in Kenya (which is a most doubtful possibility) I shall have laws passed against cruelty to first class passengers. It seems this Arab bus, a truck with wooden seats, had a first class which consisted of the first seat. It had about a ten-inch clearance between the edge of the seat and the wall which necessitated folding up one's knees in most peculiar fashion. This was very hard on the knees since they kept knocking against the wooden wall. The wooden benches were quite hard on other parts of the anatomy. For riding first class one paid twelve shillings instead of six.

But then came Malindi! This was the real vacation. Although anyone who knows me would never believe it, I got up about seven every morning—because I wanted to! After a delightful breakfast of fresh pineapple or papaya, cereal, eggs, toast, cheese and coffee (anyone who has seen me having only black coffee and toast for breakfast would never believe this either), I took a nap and then had a swim in the pool (the Eden Roc Hotel has a very modern swimming pool) and then sat on the veranda reading until lunch. After lunch another nap and then tea and then surfing—the waves of the incoming tide were up to eight feet high—and then a long walk up the beach watching the sand crabs and collecting sea shells; then a swim in the pool to get the salt water off and a cool drink with the most pleasant company before a delicious dinner.

There are a number of good hotels in Malindi. The factor in my decision to stay at the Eden Roc was the swimming pool. (My room cost 20 shillings a day, \$2.80 including meals.)

I have forgotten to mention a very important thing. A few miles from Malindi there is an excellent place for goggle fishing, which I wanted very much to see. The best way seemed to rent a car from the village. However, one day after lunch, the hotel receptionist came to me and told me that an Englishman from Nairobi was driving down and would be happy to take me and a Swedish Air Force officer from Addis Ababa, who was also staying in Malindi, if we wanted to go. This was an excellent opportunity to go "goggling" so I accepted of course. We had a most pleasant day on an Arab dhow, goggling (at the most marvelous coral and sea life), and watching these amazing natives set and draw up their traps which usually came up laden with beautiful tropical fish of all kinds. Although each fisherman had from 15 to 20 traps deep under the water with no marker of any kind he sailed his little boat straight to the exact spot and one of the men would dive overboard and pull up the trap.

Journey Home

In conversation with the Englishman and the Swede during the day, I learned that both were departing Mombasa for Nairobi on the same day as I and the Englishman (I should say Kenyan since he was a native Kenyan), who had driven from Nairobi, kindly invited us to come along since he was alone in the car. He turned out to be a most remarkable person, one of a family of Lawrence Browns,

he being named John Lawrence Brown and the entire family being quite remarkable in one way or another.

After many sad farewells to Malindi and the charming people I had met there, I departed for Mombasa. Once again I rode on the Arab bus since the others didn't go the day I had planned to leave. This time the first class (one wooden seat about 5 feet wide) section of the bus contained, besides myself, the Swedish Air Force officer, a Scotsman and his cockney wife, their little girl, two scottie dogs and a pet mongoose. Suffice it to say that the temporary respite afforded by the ferry crossings, when everyone clambered off the bus, were greatly appreciated.

We left Mombasa in Mr. John Lawrence Brown's car in the early afternoon for a most pleasant drive as far as Mtito Andai just next to Tsavo National Park, almost exactly halfway between Mombasa and Nairobi. It was as nice as any motel in the States. Here we stayed overnight and it was fascinating for me to listen after dinner to the big-game hunters who were over-nighting here talk about their hunts as casually as I would discuss the *hors d'oeuvres* for the next cocktail party.

Crystal Springs

The next morning we drove to Tsavo National Park and stopped at a place called "Crystal Springs" which was certainly appropriately named. The water, in some places about ten feet deep, was so clear we could see the hippopotami walking on the bottom. We saw about 20 hippopotami, some with babies on the mother's backs, who came up and snorted at us and returned to their cool retreats below the water. They stay under by taking in water like submarines do and releasing it to rise. The springs came right out of the mountain rock and were surrounded by palm trees and flowers. It was lovely. We saw little in the park other than herds of different types of gazelles and a large number of ostrich. Most of the drive however, we could see Mount Kilimanjaro, which seemed just ahead of us all the time, majestically suspended in the clouds, although actually it must have been many, many miles. It was truly a magnificent sight.

In Nairobi, Mr. Brown was so kind as to invite us to his home to partake of some of the best curry I have ever had the pleasure of tasting and for a most delightful evening, at which time we met one of the brothers, William Lawrence Brown. Mr. Brown had in his home several fine paintings done by various members of this talented and genial family.

The remaining few days of this unforgettable vacation were spent shopping (again) and sightseeing in Nairobi. I returned to Addis Ababa, laden with wooden elephants, giraffes, curios, souvenirs of all kinds but especially with warm memories of this lovely territory and its friendly people. I am happy to be in Addis again but I am dreaming of the day when I may return to the hospitality of Nairobi, the enchantment of Zanzibar and the happy relaxation of Malindi.

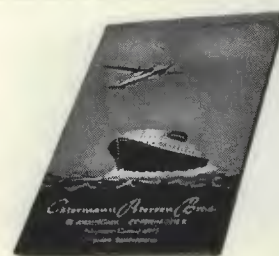
NOTE: The actual expenses of this trip, other than the plane fare from Addis Ababa and return, were a total of 1,000 East African Shillings or approximately \$150, this includes hotel rooms in Nairobi, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Malindi, train fare to Mombasa and return, boat fare to and from Zanzibar and bus fares to and from Malindi. I spent a total of 33 days in Kenya and Zanzibar on this amount of money. This of course does not include my shopping.



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Alfsen, Fritz A. (FSO)

Biebers, Carl (FSS)

Dean, Jesse (FSO)

Doyle, William L. (FSR)

Dunn, William C. (FSR)

Evans, Edwin B. (FSR)

Gould, James W. (FSO)

Jacques, Joseph (FSO)

Kepler, Alexander (FSO)

Kirby, M. Louise (FSO)

Kokatnur, Urmila (FSR)

Krache, Edward J. (FSO)

Mayes, Martin (FSS)

McCoy, Francis T. (FSO)

Pell, Claiborne (FSO)

Roser, Harold C., Jr. (FSO)

Smith, Jule B. (FSO)

THIRTY YEARS FOR UNCLE TOM (from page 31)

After that, for a time, Uncle Tom's case disappeared clean out of any record. We had exhausted our resources. Tom remained in that small world of iron bars where he had found a home of sorts—probably the only home he had ever known.

In the meantime, we carried on our daily tasks. A large American colony required considerable attention; trade reports took much time and investigation; the shipping section of the Consulate General was overburdened—often we had twenty or more American vessels in port at one time, and the crews—especially of the barques and four-masted schooners—after ninety days out of Gray's Harbor, came ashore like tigers.

However, in the midst of his work, Jim drafted an appeal to the Department, imploring assistance, attaching a copy of the court proceedings. The details that he could report were meagre. The sole positive statement he could make was that the prisoner, when a boy, had lost his left thumb. "Sounds silly," commented Jim, "but I can't put up a better case. . . . The Department will think I'm crazy."

Then came a scrap of encouraging news. Someone in the Department became interested in the pitiful story of the imprisoned Negro and set the Government's mighty forces on a search for Tom's family, or evidence that would establish his birthplace. While the case was fresh and aided by considerable publicity, a keen-witted Post Office Inspector located a sister of Tom's near St. Louis. She furnished some valuable details of the family which confirmed her brother's disconnected statements and added that he had lost his left thumb . . . "chopped her off spang 'wid a cane knife."

The Department, nevertheless, operating with abundant caution, required further proof; an investigation was on. But to Jim and myself the record was beginning to clear; only a few blank spaces remained and it would be complete.

The blank spaces soon were filled. The shipping commissioners at Mobile notified Jim that a Negro, Thomas Lewis, aged twenty-three years, birthplace St. Louis, mutilated (left thumb missing), had been signed on and off Norwegian steamers at that port; the dates were given. Certified copies of the rolls had been forwarded to the Department of State.

Tom was on his way to freedom although he did not even dream of it. He had not been told of our efforts on his behalf. All that, in the event of failure, had been kept from him. Meanwhile, awaiting further news, Jim and I were as uncomfortable as he damned. We could almost visualize Tom as he was—a youngster—when he entered the prison. We knew him now, a lean old man, his figure bent, who had suffered greatly and silently. He had been listening through thirty years for a forgotten voice to speak—listening, listening . . . that listening look was always on his face.

(Continued on page 48)



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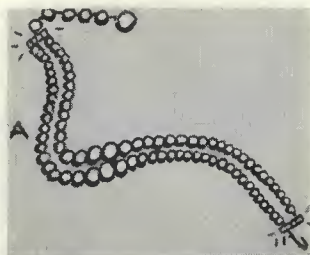
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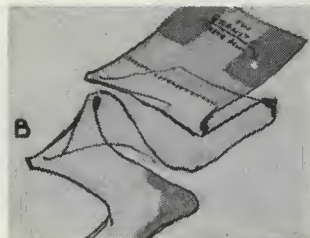
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typical suggestions



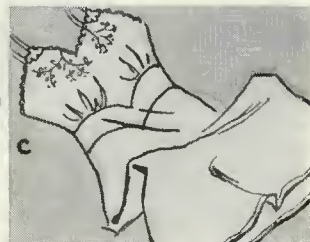
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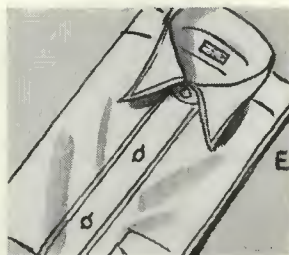
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THIRTY YEARS FOR UNCLE TOM (from page 46)

Well . . . to make a hard story soft (O. Henry), the Department finally authorized Jim to register Uncle Tom as an American citizen; and that Tom might be sent home, *provided*, no expense would fall upon the Government of the United States. Jim decoded the cable with a whoop. He telephoned the Governor General who, forgetting his dignity as the Ninth Earl of Somewhere, whooped back. Jim dashed off in a taxi to tell Uncle Tom the news. Tom wept.

Shortly thereafter we, with the Governor General, went to the prison. A beautifully engrossed pardon, bearing a huge seal, was presented to Uncle Tom who, with palsied hands, took it and stared about in bewilderment. The warders cheered. His Excellency gave Tom a tin of cigarettes and a pound note.

The Way Home

We had rather a wild time getting Tom away—arranging passage, cabling immigration and customs authorities at home, dealing with the red tape that must be unwound in cases out of the ordinary. But while we were busy at the Consulate General the prison authorities were doing their part. They tailored Tom into a suit of clothes—not the Regulation kind—had shoes and shirts made for him. The warders chipped in five pounds in cash.

On the morning of Tom's sailing I went to the penitentiary to sign a formal receipt for him. The auditor turned over Tom's accumulated earnings (about twenty pounds) and we were off.

"Done hear of motor carts," exclaimed Tom. "Nev' ride one befo'. Sure am grand!"

I told the driver to go through the great parks and garden . . . slowly.

As we entered the gardens Uncle Tom gasped. Again he saw the loveliness of the outside world, so long denied him; the miracle of glowing flowers. The faultless blue, wide table of the sea beyond the cliffs he scarcely noticed. Only the gardens and the flowers held his wondering eyes.

The driver looked at me in his mirror. The car stopped. Uncle Tom had his head out of the window staring.

The driver whispered: "How long was he in?"

"Thirty years."

"S-welp me. Poor blighter."

The taxi rolled again, down a wide tree-fringed avenue. Suddenly Uncle Tom shouted:

"Lan's sakes! Chuldren! Ain't seen no chuldren for mighty long time—Nossuh!"

Once more the driver stopped the car. Uncle Tom saw groups of children in gay garments playing on an expanse of green, sloping lawn. . . . "Lan's sakes! White folks picknies sho' am pretty."

In the Consulate General, Tom sat in Jim's room waiting to be taken aboard. He presented a pathetic spectacle, grey head bowed, wrinkled hands between his knees. The girl clerks glanced at him and dabbed eyes suddenly misty.

"Now, Tom, we are going to the ship. The American

(Continued on page 50)

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THIRTY YEARS FOR UNCLE TOM (from page 48)

colony has paid your passage home—first class—and made a purse of two hundred dollars for you. This suitcase has things in it which will be useful on your trip.”

“Yessuh, Boss.”

“Now when you arrive at San Francisco the captain will buy your railway ticket to St. Louis and telegraph your sister to meet you. He will give you some money for your expenses; the balance will be sent to your home through the Government. Is that all clear?”

“Yessuh, thank you suh. You all been mighty good.”

“Not at all, Tom. This is part of the Service job.”

All the staff shook hands with Uncle Tom; the shipping clerk insisted upon carrying the suitcase and some parcels to the waiting taxi. Tom sat silently in the corner of the car, eyes closed. He was very tired. The excitement of the past week and the fear and strangeness of the world he was about to re-enter had about exhausted him.

The taxi pulled up at the foot of the accommodation ladder; we accompanied Tom aboard. Then, the skipper himself—a grand old sea dog, greeted Tom and, to protect his trembling passenger, escorted him to his cabin. “He will have ample time to meet his fellow travellers, and I don’t want them staring at him now.” Tom followed the skipper down the deck—forgot to say good-bye to us.

Jim and I remained on the quay until the whistle blew and the ship cast off her moorings. She pulled ahead on her anchor; her twin screws churned the sea behind her into a foaming wake. She headed out into the Pacific homeward-bound, with Uncle Tom.

LOYALTY (from page 24)

in command or to be subordinate. It means capacity to adjust to the mores of many countries, not only in respect to physical surroundings, but also in respect to effective methods of approach. It means capacity to adjust to changes in our own society, to the complexities of the present day world and the new means fashioned to meet them.

The development by Foreign Service personnel of a special sense of loyalty to the Foreign Service as an institution is, it seems to me, a very healthy thing. Does such loyalty cut across or block in any way the basic loyalty of a Foreign Service officer as described in his oath of office? I do not think it does. Loyalty to family does not cut across or block loyalty to country. Loyalty to family and loyalty to country are natural attributes of individual citizens. Similarly, loyalty to the United States, to the Constitution, and to the Foreign Service are natural elements in the loyalty concept of every person in the Foreign Service.

“I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States” and “will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.” That concept permeates and is the core of Foreign Service loyalty. I think the Foreign Service feels the depth and breadth of the concept in a very special way because it spends the major portion of its duty away from home in foreign lands, in contacts with foreign peoples, in affording a constant and inescapable example of what the United States is. The proficient Foreign Service officer keeps his eyes and thoughts constantly on this central concept and core of his action. The more he develops the concept, the more effective a Foreign Service officer he is.

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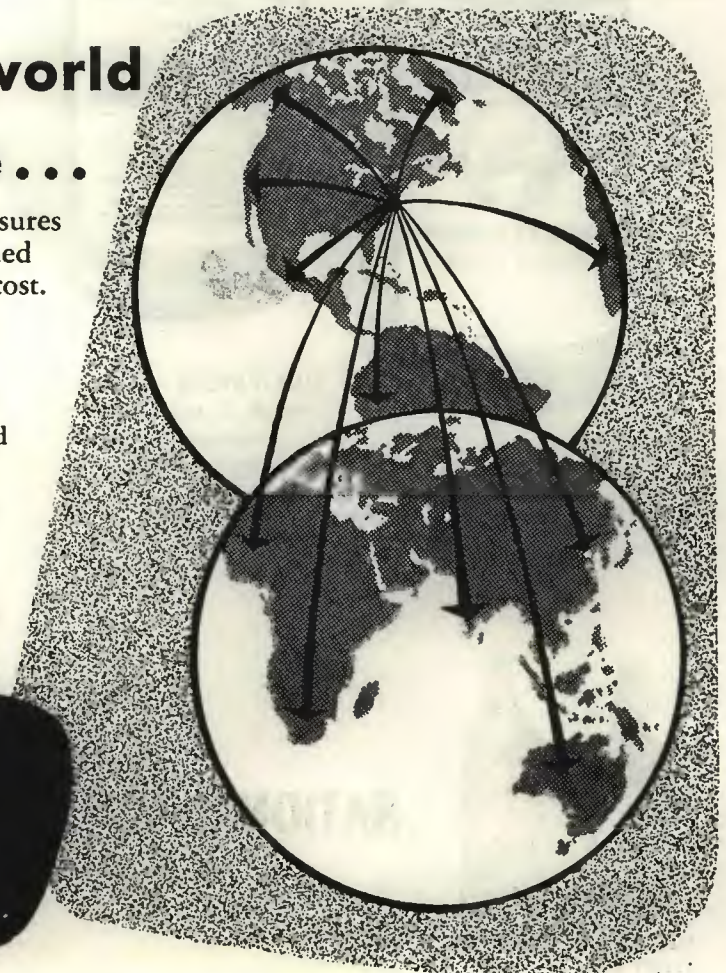
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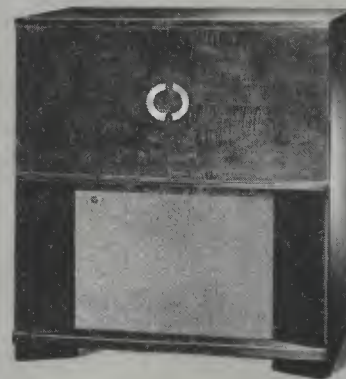
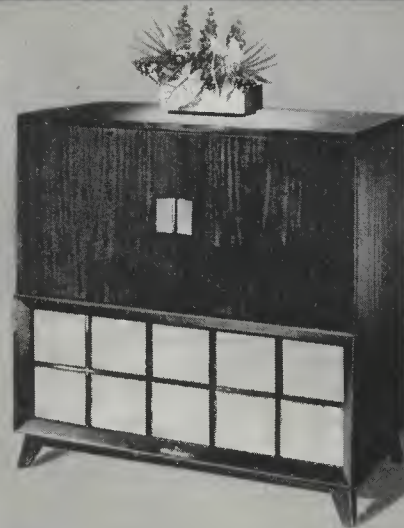
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 11)

evacuated from Barcelona on an American warship. A modern Richard Harding Davis could have found inexhaustible material from Lynn's life, for his adventure stories.

Lynn will be remembered for his unusual loyalty and helpfulness as a friend. He will be remembered for his intense public spirit, which placed duty above personal safety or personal convenience. He will be remembered for his progressive and inspiring influence in every community in which he lived. He was an excellent representative of our country.

His death is a loss not only to his wife and to his children, but also to his wide circle of friends in many lands. His spirit will live in the hearts of all who knew him. I sincerely hope that the Foreign Service may have many more like him.

RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

BIRTHS

BREWER. A son, Daniel Arnold, born to Mr. and Mrs. William Dodd Brewer, on June 29, 1952, in Damascus, Syria.

COHAN. A daughter, Judith K., born to Mr. and Mrs. Avery B. Cohan, on March 29, 1952, in Geneva, Switzerland.

CHERP. A son, Michael Paul, born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip F. Cherp, on July 23, 1952, in Washington, D. C.

DELANEY. A son, Flynn Joseph, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Delaney, on July 23, 1952, in Rome.

MCCARTHY. A daughter, Anne, born to PAO and Mrs. John R. McCarthy, on May 25, 1952, in Paris, France.

RUSSELL. A daughter, Cornelia Sage, born to VC and Mrs. John B. Russell, on June 1, 1952, at Montevideo, Uruguay.

TAIT. A son, Thom E. Jr., born to Mr. and Mrs. Thom E. Tait, on June 30, his father's birthday, in Penang.

SEAGRAVE. A daughter, Mary Webb, born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagrave, on June 15, 1952, in Rome, Italy.

STACKHOUSE. A daughter, Jan, born to Third Secretary and Mrs. H. H. Stackhouse, on July 10, 1952, in Montevideo, Uruguay.

SWANSON. A son, John Spencer, born to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Swanson, on July 4, 1952, in Rome, Italy.

PAXSON. A daughter, Nicoletta, born to Mr. and Mrs. Paxson, on May 23, 1952, in Rome, Italy.

PARMENTER. A son, Denver D. II, born to M/Sgt. and Mrs. Denver Parmenter, on July 10, 1952, in Rome.

EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY (from page 22)

1792, President Washington, seeing the urgent need of such representation, took the initiative in appointing a number of consuls independently. The enactment relating to the powers and duties of consular officers, the law of April 14, 1792, provided "for carrying into full effect the convention between the King of the French, and the United States of America, entered into for the purpose of defining and establishing the functions and privileges of their respective consuls and vice consuls." Among the general provisions of the Act, which formed the groundwork of the consular system, was the giving of authority to consuls to receive protests and declarations; to give copies under the consular seal; to settle the affairs of American citizens dying within the limits of the consulate; to secure property saved from wrecks; to provide for the deposit of the ship's papers; and to afford relief to destitute American seamen. The Act also provided recognition of the enlarged or general powers of consular officers resulting from the nature of their appointments or from any treaty or convention under which they might act.

About 1800 a consular uniform was prescribed which "must be worn on all visits of ceremony to the authorities of

(Continued on page 54)

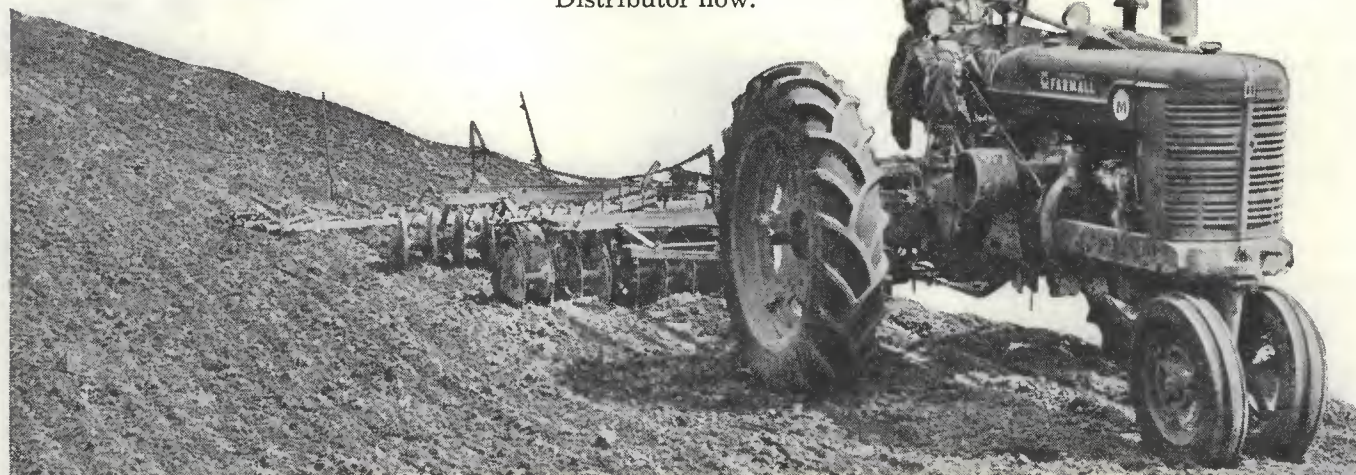
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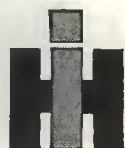
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EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY (from page 52)

the place, and on all other proper occasions.”

A “circular” concerning the specifications for the uniform is quoted:

Department of State,
August 8, 1815.

The consular uniform, prescribed in the standing consular instructions, is abolished, and the following substituted, viz:

Single breast coat of blue cloth, with standing cape or collar, and ten navy buttons in front; one button on each side of cape; four on each cuff; four under each pocket flap; and one on each hip and in the folds; two on each side of the center; and on each side of the same, at the lower extremity of the skirts.

The front, (from the cape down to the lower extremities of the skirts,) cuffs, cape, and pocket flaps, to be embroidered in gold, representing a vine composed of olive leaves; and the button holes to be worked with gold thread; the button holes corresponding with the width of the embroidery, which is not to exceed two inches in any part.

Vest and small clothes of white, and navy buttons; the former to have ten in front, and four under each pocket flap. With this dress, a cocked hat, a small sword, and shoes and buckles are to be worn. The hat to be furnished with gold loop, gold tassels, and black cockade, with gold eagle in the centre; added to which, it is to be understood that the mountings of the sword, and shoe and knee buckles, are to be gold, otherwise gilt.

After the successful termination of the War of 1812, the attention of the country became absorbed in domestic prob-

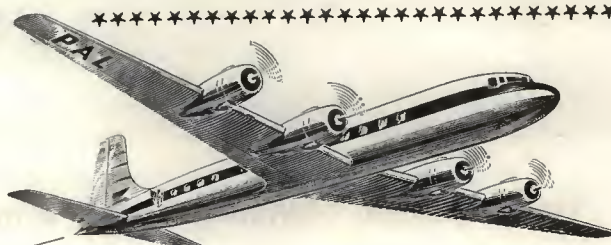
lems, and matters of international concern were relegated to a position of secondary importance. About this time began what was known as the “spoils system.” By 1815, diplomacy had ceased to shape politics; after 1830 politics began to shape diplomacy. A long period then ensued in which general neglect and even abuses arose both at home and abroad in the management of the Foreign Service. Appointments to foreign posts were made for internal, partisan reasons, rather than for the fitness, experience, and ability of the persons appointed. The pay, especially of consular officers, was derived from fees collected and retained by them. The amount of fees being charged was largely a matter for the determination of the particular consul. As a hypothetical



(Continued on page 56)



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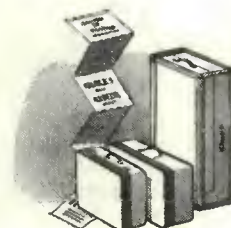
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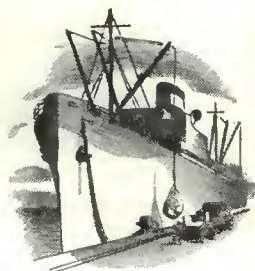
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EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY (from page 54)

example, the standard fee for clearance of the ship's bill of health would be \$5.00. If the consul thought the shipping company would stand a fee of \$20.00, he would make his charge accordingly. There were no statutory salaries; consuls were merchants engaged in business at their posts; and no effective system of accounting was required.

With the Jackson administration in 1829, "shirtsleeve" diplomacy began but it did not reach its zenith until after the Civil War. An unsatisfactory state of affairs had developed and there was evidence of a growing spirit of discontent, even a tendency in the direction of general reorganization.

Reforms Recommended

Secretary of State Livingston, on March 2, 1833, rendered a report to President Jackson in which he analyzed the deficiencies of the prevailing system and strongly recommended measures of reform. But far from any immediate action being taken on the Secretary's recommendations, the political raid on the service was intensified, while abuses and general inefficiency developed in corresponding proportion. Livingston's report states, "To a nation essentially commercial like the United States, the consular functions are highly important and ought to be strictly defined. They are performed in a foreign country often in collusion with the officers of the nation in which they are placed; and therefore, public, as well as private interests are put in jeopardy by their errors or faults. . . . At home, every officer is surrounded with the means of obtaining information and advice. . . . Abroad, an officer is entrusted with the most important function, out of the reach of control or advice, and is left with, comparatively, no written rules for his guidance. . . . According to the present system, our consuls, with very few exceptions, are commission merchants, anxious like all other merchants, to increase their business and obtain consignments. In many, perhaps in the greater number of cases, the place is sought for chiefly for the advantage and the influence it will give to extend the commercial affairs of the officer. . . . The Consul at least, therefore, if not the Vice-Consul, ought to be a salaried officer . . . and their complaints in behalf of their fellow citizens will be attended to, because they will not be liable to the suspicion of advocating their own interest; consular offices would no longer be held in counting houses, nor the consul himself called, from defending the cause of an injured American citizen, to sell a barrel of sugar, or to despatch the settlement of an account."

The following excerpt, taken from *General Instructions to the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States, 1833* is quoted:

Art. 43. The consuls are expected, once in three months at least, to write to the Department, if it be for no other purpose than that of appraising the Department of their being at their respective posts. They are not required to write oftener, unless in emergent cases, or where interest or business points out the propriety of more frequent communication.

Salary and Fee Scales Set

By the act of August 18, 1856, a salary range was prescribed for diplomatic officers and, in the case of the consular service where the chief abuses had been practiced under

(Continued on page 58)

3

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EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY (from page 56)

the spoils system, definite duties, embraced within Livingston's report of March 2, 1833, were precisely defined in attempting to place the compensation of consuls on a salary basis. Three schedules or grades were adopted for consular officers. Those appointed to posts within the first were put upon a salary basis and were prohibited from engaging in private trade. Those appointed to posts in the second schedule were likewise put on a salary basis but they were permitted to engaged in business. Those appointed to posts within the third grade remained on the fee basis and an attempt was made to force an accounting of fees throughout the Service.

A set schedule of fees was prescribed by the Act of April 18, 1856, but unfortunately this schedule did not cover *all* consular activities and no adequate system of accounting was provided. Unofficial fees, therefore, became an important source of irregularity. Again, as during the spoils era, the officers charged arbitrary rates and made the most of their appointments. A striking example of the disastrous consequences of the old spoils system is contained in the following statement of William H. Lincoln, who was "manager of steamship lines to Europe for thirty years . . . was part owner and manager of more than 25 sailing ships which were employed in foreign commerce," and who spoke from practical experience: "My experience in regard to our Consular Service (while under the spoils system of appointment) was most unsatisfactory. In many cases the consuls in foreign ports were more desirous of securing benefits for themselves than to protect the interests of American ship-

owners . . . I consider that the abuses of this system had considerable influence in driving American shipowners out of the business. It was not only vexatious but it involved a large pecuniary loss. The consuls were selected, not for any qualifications for the duties, but wholly for political purposes."

"in relation to the duties of . . . officers"

The Act of April 18, 1856 also authorized the President "to prescribe such regulations and make and issue such orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the Constitution or any law of the United States, in relation to the duties of all diplomatic and consular officers." The provision effected the force of law to Executive orders and other regulations of the President, and formed the basis for consular regulations and instructions to diplomatic officers.

The condition of the Department of State remained more or less stationary between the close of the Civil War and September 20, 1895, at which time President Cleveland issued an Executive order placing the Foreign Service on a merit basis. It provided that "It being of great importance that the consuls and commercial agents of the United States shall possess the proper qualifications for their respective positions to be ascertained either through a satisfactory record of previous actual service under the Department of State or through an appropriate examination: . . . The examination herein before provided for shall be by a Board of three persons designated by the Secretary of State who shall also prescribe the subjects to which such examination

(Continued on page 60)

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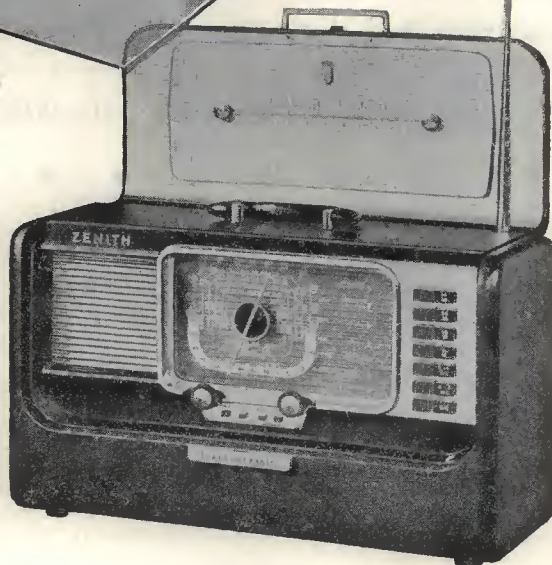
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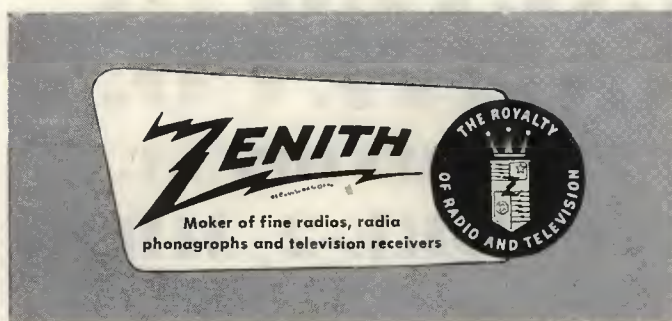
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EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY (from page 58)

shall relate and the general mode of conducting the same by the Board."

Although under the Constitution, which became effective "the first Wednesday in March, 1789," the President had the right to appoint ambassadors, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, no appointments to that grade were made prior to the Act of March 1, 1893, which contained the following general provisions:

Whenever the President shall be advised that any foreign government is represented, or is about to be represented, in [the] United States by an ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, minister resident, special envoy, or charge d'Affaires, he is authorized, in his discretion, to direct that the representative of [the] United States to such government shall bear the same designation. This provision shall in nowise affect the duties, powers, or salary of such representative.

On June 26, 1894, ambassadors were appointed to Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany, thus establishing permanently the grade of ambassador in the foreign representation of the United States.

By the Act of April 5, 1906, consuls general were classified and graded into seven classes and consuls into nine classes, according to the location of their respective posts. A corps



of five inspectors was established "to be designated and commissioned as consuls-general at large, who shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars." It was required that each consular office be inspected once in every two years. It also included the prohibition against consular officers receiving a salary of more than \$1,000 a year engaging in business or legal practice; and that only American citizens could be employed in a clerical position the salary of which was \$1,000 a year or more. All fees, official and unofficial, were put on an exact accounting basis through the method of affixing adhesive stamps of the proper denomination on all documents. This law placed the Service under the operation of the Civil Service law; required all consuls to be bonded in a proper amount; and put to an end many of the irregularities that had been practiced to the detriment of the nation for almost a century.

President Theodore Roosevelt, on June 27, 1906, issued an Executive order prescribing regulations governing appointments and promotions in the Consular Service. Following the issuance of the memorable Executive order he made the following statement of characteristic vigor, defending the merit system as against the old spoils system:

The spoils system of making appointments to and removals from office is so wholly and unmixedly evil; is so emphatically un-American and undemocratic, and is so potent a force for degradation in our public life, that it is difficult to believe that any intelligent man of ordinary decency who has looked into the subject can be its advocate. As a matter of fact, the arguments in favor of the 'merit system' and against the 'spoils system' are not only convincing, but they are absolutely unanswerable.

Homes for Ambassadors

On April 30, 1909 there was organized in New York an "American Embassy Association," the purpose of which was to promote and encourage the acquisition by the United States of permanent homes for its Ambassadors in foreign capitals. The Association released an elaborate prospectus which stated "This is a democratic movement. . . We believe that 'all Ambassadors should look alike.' This will help the poor man, will tend to restrict the extravagances of the rich, and will create a 'standard of appearance' that will be creditable to the nation. . . . It is recognized as 'democratic doctrine,' and both William Jennings Bryan and Samuel Gompers have made public addresses to assist our cause."

As a result of this vigorous campaign public interest was aroused, and on February 17, 1911, Congress enacted the "Lowden Act" which authorized the Secretary of State to acquire in foreign countries such sites and buildings as may be appropriated for by Congress for the use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, and to alter, repair, and furnish such buildings. The Act provided that not more than \$500,000 could be expended in any fiscal year under the authorization made, and not more than \$150,000 at any one place, except by new and express authorization of Congress.

At the time the Lowden Act was approved the United States owned Embassy and Legation buildings in Bangkok, Peking, Constantinople, and Tokyo.

In 1889 Minister Jacob S. Child reported that the Bangkok building was a "wreck, dangerous for occupation, shaking in strong wind." Again in 1890 the building was reported as an "old barn."

Concerning the buildings used by the Consular Service, the American Embassy Association reported that the structure at Amoy, in about 1900, was said to be "in danger of being washed away by the annual typhoon, leaky when it rains and unhealthful. . . . A disgrace to the Government." The "mortar for the building was mixed with salt water, making it impossible to paint the walls and present a decent appearance;" that "every few years white ants destroy a considerable amount of timber;" and that the building was described as an "unsubstantial shell."

Tangier—The Sultan of Morocco granted this property to John Mallowney, Consul from 1820 to 1830 and he, deeming it his personal property, sold one-half; and in 1841, one of his successors, a Mr. Carr, sold another part to one

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Shiriqui Essouri, whose heirs claimed it.

Tahiti—A building was erected at the expense of the Consul in about 1832 and each subsequent consul purchased the property from his predecessor. A Mr. Salmon, consul in 1860, first purchased it for \$320, but did not, it is said, turn it over to his successor. Mrs. Salmon, it is reported, began suit for the collection of rent in 1868, and Consul Perkins was forced to purchase the house for about \$300, but as the Government did not reimburse him, he retained title to the building. The building was later destroyed by a cyclone.

Seoul—The building was constructed "so close to the ground as to be damp and unhealthful."

Yokohama—Consul General Van Buren leased the ground subject to an annual ground rent of \$87.35, on condition that if it ceased to be used by our Government it reverted to the Japanese Government. Van Buren subsequently erected a building at his own expense and rented it to his successors, Congress having failed to appropriate money for its purchase. The Van Buren heirs offered the building for public sale and Consul Bellous bought it with personal funds, rather than have the ground revert to the Japanese Government. Bellous was not reimbursed for the purchase of the building and he in turn sold it to his successor. The value of the building is said to have been less than \$5,000; it was destroyed in the earthquake of 1923.

The Beginnings of a Career Service

The Act of February 5, 1915, provided that Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service and Consuls be commissioned to the office of Secretary or Consul and not commissioned to any particular post. By this procedure officers could be transferred from one post to another by order of the President as the interests of the service may require. This Act fixed the salaries of all officers in the Foreign Service.

The Foreign Service was completely reorganized on July 1, 1924 under the provisions of the Act approved May 24, 1924 (Rogers Act). Section 1 of the Act provided "That hereafter the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States shall be known as the Foreign Service of the United States." By this legislation there was created the new, official designation, or title, of "Foreign Service Officer." Prior to July 1, 1924, officers of the Foreign Service drew their salaries by virtue of the fact that they were diplomatic secretaries or consular officers. The title of Foreign Service Officer did not abolish or supersede the title of diplomatic secretary or consul; it was merely the common source of salary and the hinge of interchangeability. The salary scale of Foreign Service Officers was established by classes on a percentage basis except that no restrictions were placed upon the number of officers in the "unclassified" class. "New" Foreign Service officers were generally appointed as "unclassified" at \$1,500 per annum. The Act of May 24, 1924 did not deprive the President of his constitutional powers to appoint a diplomatic secretary or a consular officer; however, there is no salary specified for those positions.

Linthicum-Moses Act

The Act approved February 23, 1931 (Linthicum-Moses Act) undertook to correct defects found in the Rogers Act. The Linthicum-Moses Act also provided for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service; authorized additional compensation to clerks to meet unusual or excessive costs of living at certain posts; prohibited employment of alien clerks at diplomatic missions; abolished the

grade of consular assistant; and authorized the payment of representation and post allowances in certain cases.

The President's Reorganization Plan No. II, effective July 1, 1939, incorporated into the Foreign Service the foreign commerce service of the Department of Commerce and the foreign agricultural service of the Department of Agriculture established by Congress in 1927 and 1930, respectively.

The Act approved August 13, 1946 (Foreign Service Act of 1946) is the basic legislation for the Foreign Service as it operates today. The objective of the Act is to improve, strengthen, and expand the Foreign Service and to consolidate and revise the laws relating to its administration. The Act includes the following changes:

(1) All Foreign Service personnel were classified into five basic groups: Ambassadors and Ministers, Foreign Service Officers; Foreign Service Reserve Officers; Foreign Service Staff Officers and employees; and alien personnel.

(2) The position of Director General was created.

(3) The number of classes of Foreign Service Officers was reduced from 11 to 7 and the new class of Career Minister was established.

(4) A new branch of the Service was established, to be known as the Foreign Service Reserve, and to be composed of officers who would be specialists in various fields and would serve for limited periods of time only in the Service.

(5) All other American employees of the Service were put together into a new branch known as the Foreign Service Staff, with salaries ranging up to \$10,000 per annum.

(6) The pay scale of the Service as a whole was

raised, permitting payment of salaries up to \$25,000 for Ambassadors, and up to \$13,500 for Foreign Service Officers.

(7) A more adequate allowance structure for all Foreign Service personnel serving abroad was created.

(8) A Foreign Service Institute to train Foreign Service personnel progressively throughout their careers was created.

(9) Home leave after two years abroad for all personnel was provided, and the requirement that all Foreign Service Officers serve at least three of their first 15 years of service within the United States was established.

(10) A promotion-up or selection-out procedure was set up, designed to eliminate Foreign Service Officers not up to the requirements of the Service, and to insure promotion of qualified officers at a rate which would permit them to reach the top of the Service while still relatively youthful and vigorous.

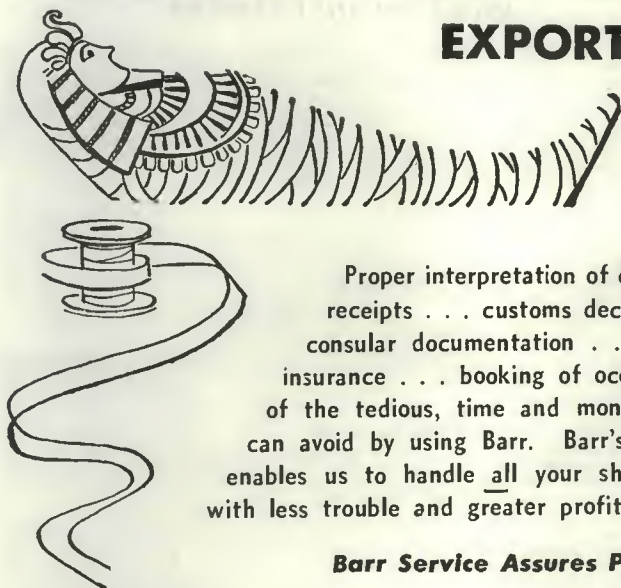
(11) It was required that all positions in the Service be classified.

(12) The role of the other departments and agencies was recognized by giving the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor membership on the Board of the Foreign Service and general rights to participate in the assignment of Foreign Service personnel.

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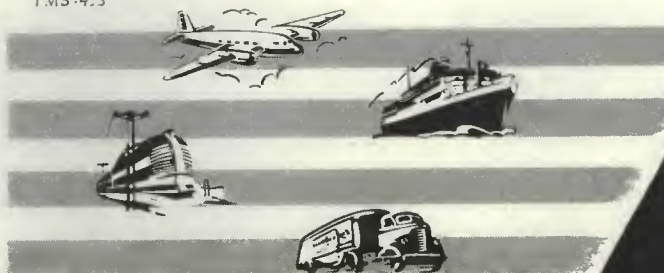
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Pond, Richard J.	Paris	Warsaw	FSS
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Ramsey, Henry C.	Frankfurt	Dept.	FSO
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Ruchtl, James R.	Dept.	Bonn	FSO
Rutherford, M. Robert	Dhahran	Caracas	FSO
Sanders, Terry B., Jr.	Dept.	Manila	FSO
Sanders, William	New Appt.	Dept.	FSO
Smith, Schubert E.	Munich	Jidda	FSS
Stein, Robert A.	Beirut	Dept.	FSS
Sullivan, Kenneth P. T.	Dept.	Bonn	FSO
Tamalavage, Anne M.	Athens	New Delhi	FSS
Webster, Donald E.	New Appt.	Dept.	FSO
Wendt, Erwin	San Jose	Dept.	FSO
Williams, Jack S.	Vienna	Tokyo	FSS
Wyman, Parker D.	Dept.	Dusseldorf	FSO
Yost, Robert L.	Antwerp	Dept.	FSO

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS CHANGES

Cancellations and Amendments

Blevins, Merrill M.	Belgrade cancelled, now transferred to Bern as FSS
Dorsz, Edmund John	Tunis cancelled, now transferred to Nairobi as FSO
Ireland, Thomas W.	Assigned to Bad Homburg instead of Frankfort as FSS
Kingsley, Thomas D.	Assigned to Dusseldorf instead of Frankfort as FSO
Leonard, Gertrude W.	Tel Aviv cancelled, now transferred to Port-au-Prince
Mark, David E.	Moscow cancelled, now transferred to Bucharest as FSO
Pratt, Norman K.	Dhahran cancelled, now transferred to Berlin as FSO
Rowberg, Brynhild E.	Beirut cancelled, to remain in Praha as FSS
Schneider, Ernest E.	Vienna cancelled, now transferred to The Hague as FSS
Urruela, Charles M.	Manila cancelled, now transferred to Penang as FSO

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