Foreign Service JOURNAL

MARCH, 1953

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KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY, BOTTLED IN BOND, 100 PROOF, I. W. HARPER DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

3

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TO ALL coffee lovers they're a promise of real coffee enjoyment...of that mellow, rich goodness that comes from superbly blended choice coffees brought to the peak of flavor by careful roasting.

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CHESTERFIELD
IS BEST FOR YOU

Foreign Service JOURNAL

published monthly by
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

MARCH 1953 Volume 30, Number 3

CONTENTS

COVER PICTURE: Croatian woman enroute to the market. *Photo by Peggy Lane.*

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members, active and retired, of *The Foreign Service of the United States and the Department of State.* The Association was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

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.

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

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Letters to the Editors

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

FOREIGN SERVICE SALARIES

Rome, Italy
February 2, 1953

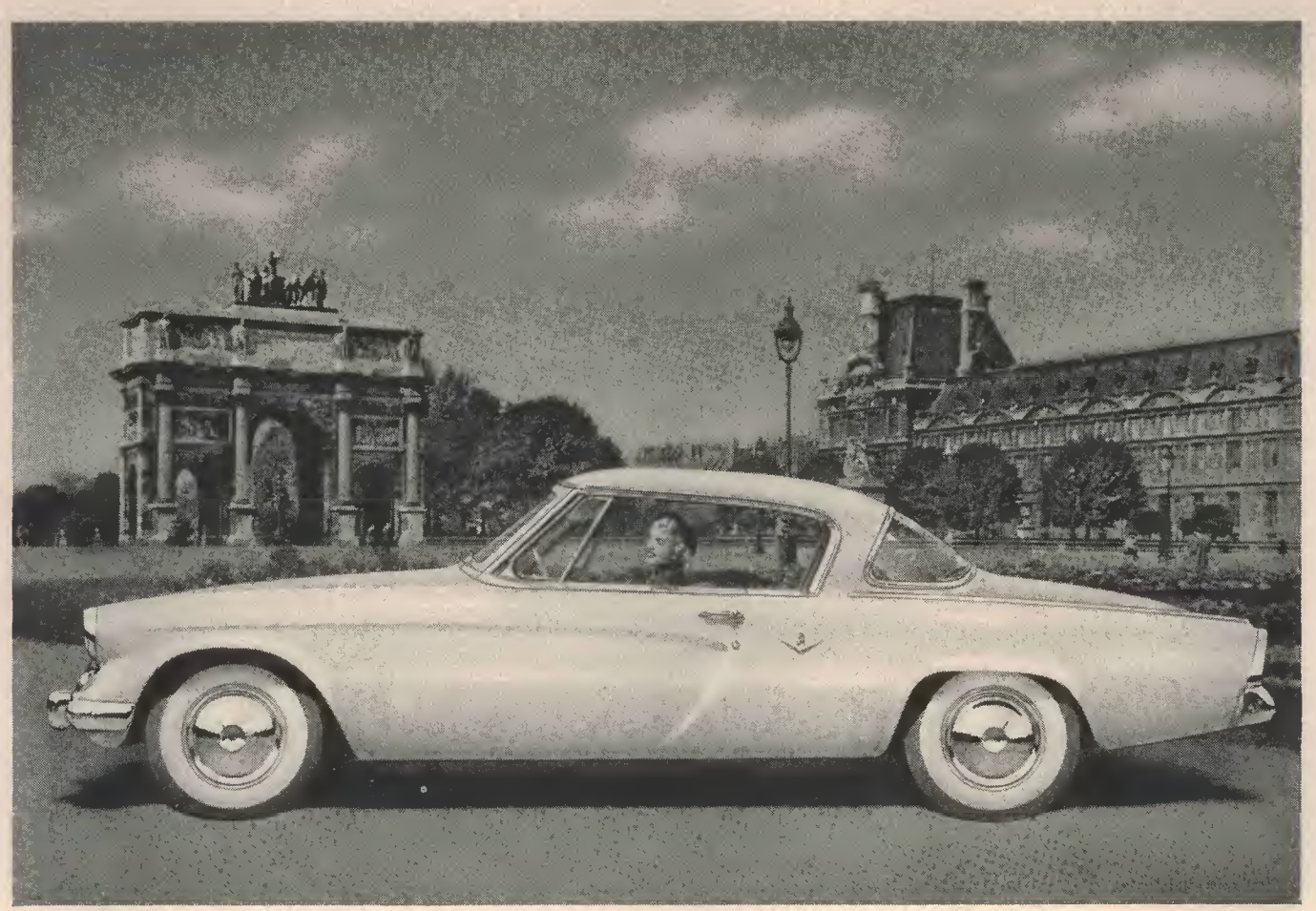
To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In public discussions of salaries and allowances of permanent Foreign Service employees of the Department of State (I refer only to those engaged on the regular program without prejudice to any other groups of a temporary character) there is one fundamental factor which is scarcely, if ever, mentioned, namely, the radically different long-range economic aspect of service abroad and service at home. To illustrate, let us take the hypothetical cases of two young men of say 25 years of age, of equal ability, with identical attitude toward thrift, etc., who begin their life work with the Government on the same day, one in the Foreign Service and the other the home service (of any department or agency) in Washington. The one who intends to devote the rest of his life to the Foreign Service agrees to what may be called a "contract of mobility" under the terms of which he is to go throughout his life to those foreign posts to which he may be sent in return for a salary, some allowances and, at the end, a pension. The one in the home service agrees to what we will call a "contract of non-mobility" by which he is to work in Washington in return for a salary and, at the end, a pension. Most people, I believe, are inclined to the view that from an economic standpoint the cases of these two people are more or less similar except for the places where their life work is to be done. I shall try to show why any such view is totally erroneous.

Since we are dealing with permanent employees, let us project their careers some 35 years ahead and re-examine them on the day of their retirement. The one in the Foreign Service has not been able to put down economic roots anywhere. Far too often, he will not have been able to save any money from his salary. His furniture, clothing, etc., will be rather the worse for wear and tear from constant moving from place to place. The education of his children will be most expensive: usually private schools from kindergarten up either abroad or in the U.S.; if in the U.S., there will be the added expenses of travel between the parents' post and the school. This educational pattern, involving private schools, arises not from choice but from the fact that experience has shown it is the surest and most effective way, in "dragging" children around the world, to equip them scholastically for future education at American colleges and universities. Then again there are the hardship and unhealthy posts and many other things hard on the body and the pocketbook. So when the Foreign Service employee arrives in the U.S. to retire, he will have no home anywhere, few friends in any one place, and no economic security except his pension. He starts a new life in new surroundings, even though it is his own country.

On the other hand, the employee in Washington on retire-

(*Continued on page 6*)



Announcing
the New 1953 Studebaker
The new American car with the continental look

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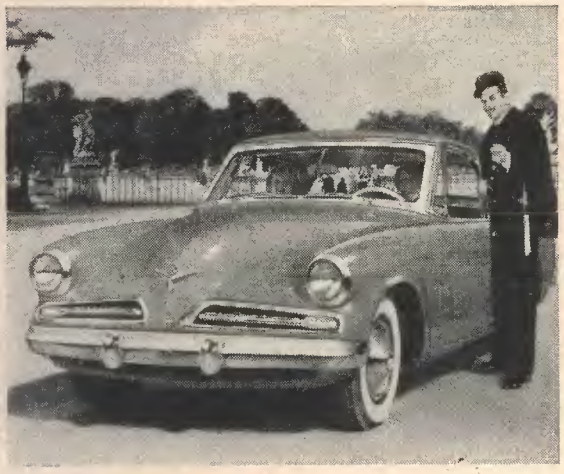

Less than five feet high—Studebaker Starliner coupe—a new flight into the future—a new flair for today!

HERE is the most daring step forward of our times in automobile designing—a car utterly different in concept—a car sparkling with breath-taking originality . . . the new 1953 Studebaker.

This is the first American car with a real European flair—an impressively long and racy Studebaker that's so very low most people can see right over it. New smartness and new continental distinction for you—at a down-to-earth price!

Stop in at a Studebaker showroom. See this exciting American car with the dramatic European look. Marvelous power steering is available in the Commander V-8 at moderate extra cost.

The Studebaker Corporation, Export Division, South Bend 27, Ind., U.S.A. Cables: Studebaker

OVER 100 YEARS OF STUDEBAKER PROGRESS ON THE ROADWAYS OF THE WORLD

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS *(from page 4)*

ment will most likely have an attractive home fully paid, or almost fully paid for. His children will have, or could have, been educated in public schools, and are already launched in life. He has not only a home but also a circle of old friends and neighbors, perhaps he is a member of a golf club and will play with the same people with whom he has played for years. His life is not basically changed by retirement except that he no longer goes to work each day. He has no problem whatsoever of readjustment in a new place, and his pension is powerfully supplemented by the economic roots he has put down during 35 years.

These are the reasons, simply stated, why these two cases require entirely separate and distinct treatment from the standpoint of remuneration for active service and provision for retirement. Accordingly, the special economic situation of permanent State Department Foreign Service employees should be taken into account when consideration is given to bringing about certain degrees of standardization and uniformity in the treatment of *all Government employees working abroad.* This has to do with the future.

At the present time, the existing special treatment given by law to Foreign Service employees badly needs readjustment to improve their long-range financial outlook, because events of the past 25 years have had the effect of steadily worsening their never-too-favorable economic position vis-a-vis fellow workers in the home service. Here are a few examples of what I mean, calculated on recent statistics showing that $1.90 was needed last November to buy what $1.00 would have bought in 1935-39. Let us now translate this into terms of maximum pay and pensions (admittedly allowances have improved) for Foreign Service officers established by Congress in 1924, and make a comparison with the ceilings in effect today. The maximum salary in 1924 was $10,000; today it is $14,300, whereas $19,000 is required to buy the same amount of goods as in '35-39. The maximum pension under the 1924 Act was $6,000; today it is $8,100, whereas to keep pace with the dollar's declining purchasing power it should be $11,400.

C. W. GRAY.

ELIOT PALMER'S ACCIDENT

The JOURNAL was sorry to learn of Eliot Palmer's serious accident, and, because of the many inquiries received from his friends, is reprinting below a letter Mrs. Palmer wrote to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Stewart:

Dear Jimmie and Hats:

You will be sorry to learn of Eliot's serious accident.

He had gone into Los Angeles on January 6th to see an old Brown College friend, Frank Chichester, whom he had not seen in over 43 years, and who had recently lost his wife. They were to have attended a Brown reunion dinner that evening, but never got to it. As they crossed the street to get Frank's car, to go to the dinner, they were hit by another car and Frank, who was beside Eliot, was instantly killed. Eliot was brought back to San Bernardino that night in an ambulance and I remained in the hospital until he came out of the operating room at 2 a.m. He had two broken legs, a broken right wrist, arm and shoulder and some cuts on his head. It's a miracle that he escaped being killed. . . . .

(*Continued on page 8*)

These Famous Procter & Gamble Products Are Available Everywhere in the World!

THE SAME Procter & Gamble products which are preferred in many millions of American households are available to all Americans in foreign service through the P & G Export Department. Thus, no matter where you are located, the commissary of your consulate, legation or embassy can stock these products for your convenience. At home and abroad you can enjoy the superior quality of Procter & Gamble products!

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IVORY SOAP—$99^{44}/_{100}$% Pure . . . It Floats. Ivory is the most famous soap in the world for skin care.

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IVORY SNOW—The only granulated soap that's Ivory-mild. Perfect for everything you wash with special care.

TIDE—For the cleanest wash in town.

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LAVA SOAP—Cleans extra dirty hands cleaner—faster than ordinary soaps.

JOY—P & G's sensational new liquid Sudsmaker. Dishwashing Magic in a bottle! Perfect, too, for nylons and all fine washables.

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SPIC and SPAN—P & G's marvelous once-over cleaner—for walls and woodwork . . . no rinsing, no wiping.

DREFT—The first of the new "miracle suds." As safe for hands and fabrics as pure drinking water.

OXYDOL—New Oxydol gets clothes "deep clean" with just one rinse.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE DISTRIBUTING CO.

Export Dept., 22 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS *(from page 6)*

He is getting along remarkably well and the doctors are pleased with his progress. I am hoping he may be released to come home in February—but it will be many months before he will be able to walk again. This week his right leg was re-operated on and three screws were put in to hold four bones in place. That leg should be more comfortable now that the bones are in their proper place, but it is his shoulder and arm that are most painful and bothersome. They are in traction and I shudder every time I look at the large pin which is through his elbow. He has to lie flat on his back and his bed is surrounded with all kinds of paraphernaliea—and he is amazingly cheerful and patient.

Am sure he would love a line from you. I have had so many letters to write that I finally had this mimeographed to send to our many friends and to help me cope with all the letters I want to write.

ENO PALMER

Editor's Note: The Palmers' address is Rancho de la Vista, R.F.D. 2, Box 26, Highland, San Bernardino County, California.

BARGAINING FOR SEA TRAVEL

Milford, Connecticut
November 7, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

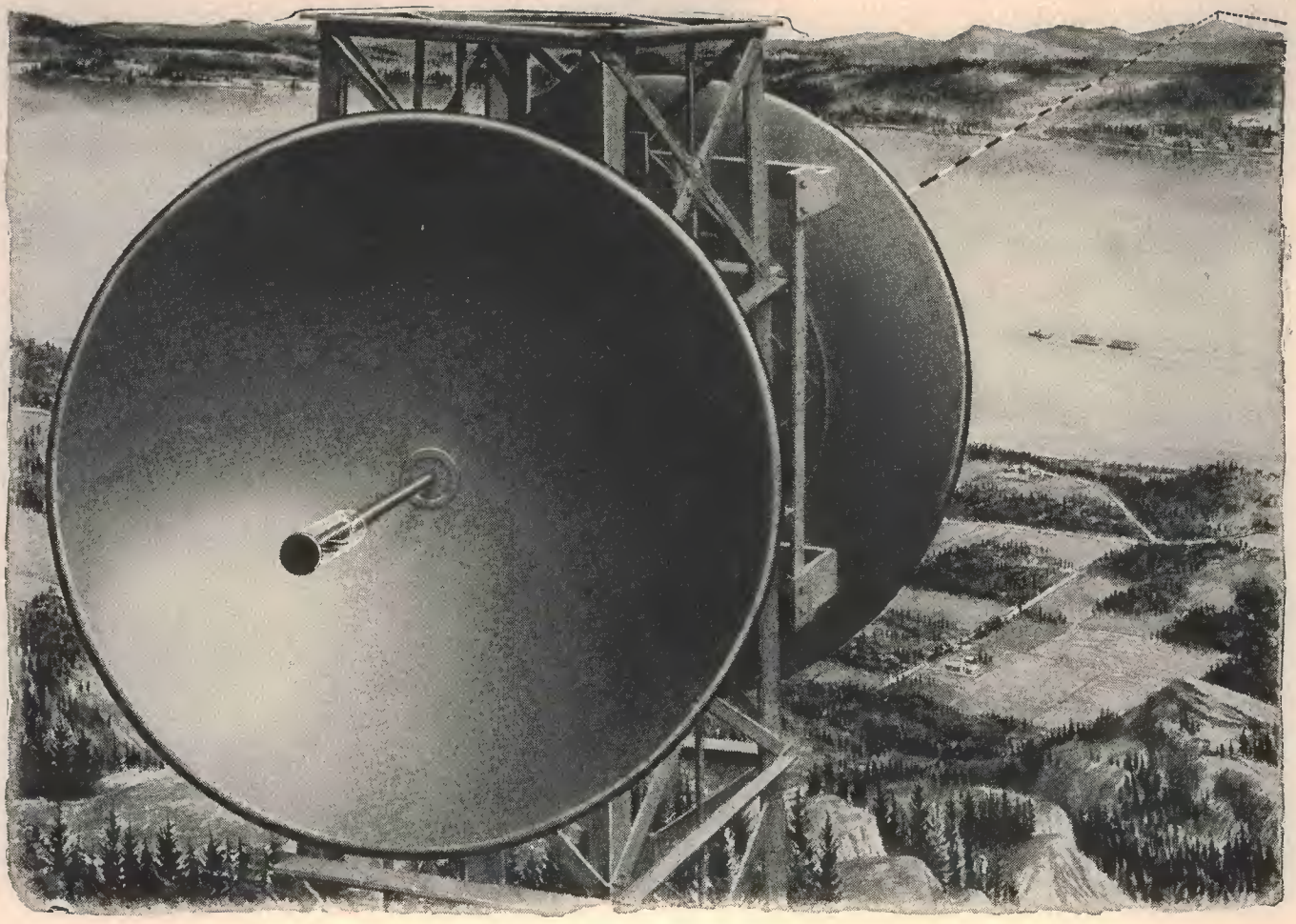
I have belatedly received my copy of the September issue of the JOURNAL which contains your editorial entitled *Freedom of the Seas.*

Like many others in the Service, I have been subjected—and have succumbed—to the pressures of those minions of the Department whom I sometimes suspect of owning large blocks of airlines stock. The situation of the Service *vis-a-vis* these administrative ogres, it seems to me, is essentially an elementary problem in the practice of diplomacy. We must face the fact that we are negotiating from a position of grave weakness, somewhat akin to the situation faced by the Bulgarian Foreign Minister in conducting negotiations with the Soviet Union. Under these circumstances, we can hardly expect to soften the hard hearts of our oppressors with appeals based on rhetorical flights of purple prose or John Mansfield's slightly less purple poesy. Let us rather base our approach on two admittedly arguable, but on the whole reasonable, propositions. First, although we don't like to admit it, an ocean voyage is a vacation, and a very pleasant one. Second, even under the new leave regulations, most members of the Service are unable to avail themselves of all the local leave which is authorized. A bargaining position based on these concepts would enable us to offer the opposition a reasonable *quid pro quo*, which might take the following form in officialese:

1. Travel of Foreign Service personnel to destinations where both air and rail/sea transportation are regularly available shall be governed by the following:

a. The Department has calculated, and forwards as an appendix to these regulations, the air travel time, the rail/sea travel time, and the "authorized travel time" for the journey from Washington to each Foreign Service post. Authorized travel time is defined as the arithmetic mean of

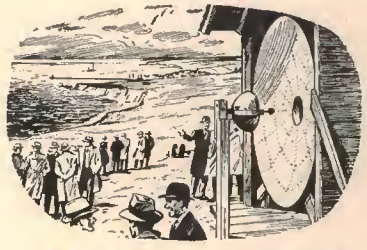
(*Continued on page* 10)



What every industrial executive should know about

MICROWAVE

In 1931, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation became the world pioneer—the *first* to beam man's voice through space by microwave. Today microwave has become the fastest growing communications system for spanning mountains, swamps, rivers and other natural barriers without costly wire lines—a system that is virtually immune to storm damage. And today IT&T is still the recognized leader, with its greatly advanced "pulse time multiplex" method of microwave transmission. If your company is planning to set up, expand or replace its own cross-country communication system, look first to PTM microwave. This versatile, flexible, new method provides for multiple speech channels, unattended telegraph, telemetering, remote control and other signaling. PTM microwave is available through *Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation,* an IT&T manufacturing associate.



IT&T engineers successfully demonstrate first voice transmission by microwave, Calais to Dover, March 31, 1931.

INTERNATIONAL TEL AND TEL

IT&T

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION, 67 Broad Street, New York

For information on microwave communication systems, address: *Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation*, 100 Kingsland Road, Clifton, N. J.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS *(from page 8)*

air travel time and rail/sea travel time. Example:

Washington to Hong Kong air travel time 3 days.
Washington to Hong Kong rail/sea travel time 25 days.
Washington to Hong Kong authorized travel time 14 days.

b. A person electing to travel by air shall be credited with additional leave time equivalent to five-sevenths of the difference between air travel time and authorized travel time. If travel is authorized in connection with statutory leave, the additional leave thus credited may be added to home leave, as authorized by Section (something or other), at the option of the traveler.

c. A person electing to travel by rail/sea shall be charged with leave equivalent to five-sevenths of the difference between rail/sea travel time and authorized travel time. If travel is authorized in connection with statutory leave, the leave thus charged may be deducted from local leave or home leave at the option of the traveler.

d. Travel between posts will be subject to an identical calculation, to be computed by the Administrative Officer at the post of arrival.

e. 300 pounds air freight is authorized for each person traveling by air in cases where shipment of effects is authorized.

I have no doubt that the professional perpetrator of regulations could—indeed must—make the foregoing more complicated, and, be it admitted, more comprehensive. I have not, for instance, dealt with the problems of the indirect route or the journey part way by sea and part by air. I submit, however, that the foregoing provides a basis for a settlement with the opposition which recognizes the "legitimate aspirations" of both sides.

KINGDON W. SWAYNE

"HOME" ON JOURNAL COVERS

Zagreb, Yugoslavia
October 27, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Grrr! Mr. Sonne (Letter to the Editors, September, 1952) and also Fie! for carping over the increasingly interesting and excellent JOURNAL covers, which—and I feel equally strongly—have now as their common subject the people and places of the Foreign Service's worldwide experiences.

(*Continued on page* 12)

America's

guest whisky...

famous Old Forester

Now you can enjoy the famous Old Forester bonded bourbon that millions prefer—*in this sparkling decanter*—and not pay a penny more than for the regular fifth! Each decanter packed in attractive carton. Available in regular fifth bottle, too.

Our Export Division is at your service, ready to give careful attention to every detail. You'll like dealing with them. Write or cable your requirements today.

Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whisky • 100 and 86 Proof • Both Bottled in Bond

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These far-flung variations on what is currently and temporarily "home" to some of our colleagues, and may be home to us some day, carry a sense of unity more cogent than any self-conscious series of portraits, buildings, or notable events in diplomatic history. From New Mexico to French Africa, we are reminded that our separate provenances and successive posts are infinitely diverse; this diversity but emphasizes the common interest of the Foreign Service. The garden pool in Yokohama is meaningful to friends now in England. The *Zwiebelturm* of the church in Ramsau delineated a former home to us; Gibraltar, perhaps, a future.

Nor do I believe in the necessity, even usefulness, of a type cover picture to identify the JOURNAL. Do we fight our way through eager crowds once a month to newsstand, cart or kiosk in order to snatch a hot copy? Aren't its size and its title block familiar enough for quick selection from other periodicals?

Please, let's not change just to be changing.

KATHRYN M. GOLDSMITH

A VISA AND A PLYMOUTH

Consulate General
Vancouver, B. C.
November 19, 1952

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The following letter, recently received by the Consulate General in Vancouver, should prove of interest to JOURNAL readers and particularly those who are doing, or have done, visa work:

"Dear Sir:

Aren't we all fighting for something?

The labor unions are fighting for higher wages, shorter hours, and the Lord knows only what else.

Eisenhower is fighting for the Presidency—and I hope he wins.

As for me, I am fighting for a visa to the United States, but I haven't had much luck so far.

As you will see from your files I applied for a visa early in the spring of this year, but with negative results because I had no "immediate family ties or compelling business ties in Canada."

At that time it was my intention to visit my family in and around Seattle before returning to Denmark.

However, I have changed my mind on point now and decided not to go to the old country before I have obtained my Canadian Citizenship which is still two years hence.

Sooner or later I had like to visit my family, but this is not my main reason for applying for a visa again. I live awfully close to the border now, and everybody around here —including all my friends—has for habit to go across the line on Sundays for a bottle of beer as well as for running around the country a little.

It is so d. . . annoying for me then to have to stay back here and lose out on the fun.

I went all the way out to Vancouver in the spring to see you in person and, although the result was negative, it was a pleasure to meet you.

To reach Vancouver at that time I had to go through the

(*Continued on page 55*)

Twenty-Five Years Ago

By James B. Stewart

FORESIGHT REGARDING CHINA: "In the present situation in China we have a fair and notable example of the need of skill and vision in the Department of State. Whatever the political and military chaos of the hour, the Nationalist movement in China seems to be the only sure trend upon which to count. Upon the throwing off of foreign interference and the establishment of a national unity the heart of the four hundred millions of China seems to be definitely set. *The peril in the nationalist movement has been the subtle influence of the Soviet Government of Russia for the last several years.* Beginning with last May the nationalist movement in China began to eliminate that influence and is continuing the process with unabated vigor. But the Chinese people in their forward march need the wise and sympathetic support of genuine friendship from some influential source. The chief figure in the nationalist movement appears to be Chiang Kai Shek, sometime generalissimo of the nationalist forces, and now the chairman of the advisory council in nationalist affairs. The other day in a wistful interview he pleaded for an American commission to come over and examine with the Government at Nanking, and perhaps at Peking also, the question of the revision of treaties and our relation to the China of the future. I am not saying whether it should or should not be done, but great things are afoot, and there is need in the Department of State for clarity of vision and wisdom of decision. Whether we have a Department of State fit for this task may make a great difference with the future of America and the future of the world." (From a speech in the House of Representatives delivered January 6, 1928, by the Honorable Frederick M. Davenport of New York.)

BRIEFS: Diplomatic Secretary James C. Dunn was appointed chief of the newly created Protocol Division; Diplomatic Secretary Myron A. Hofer was made administrative officer and Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, ceremonial officer.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck was appointed chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

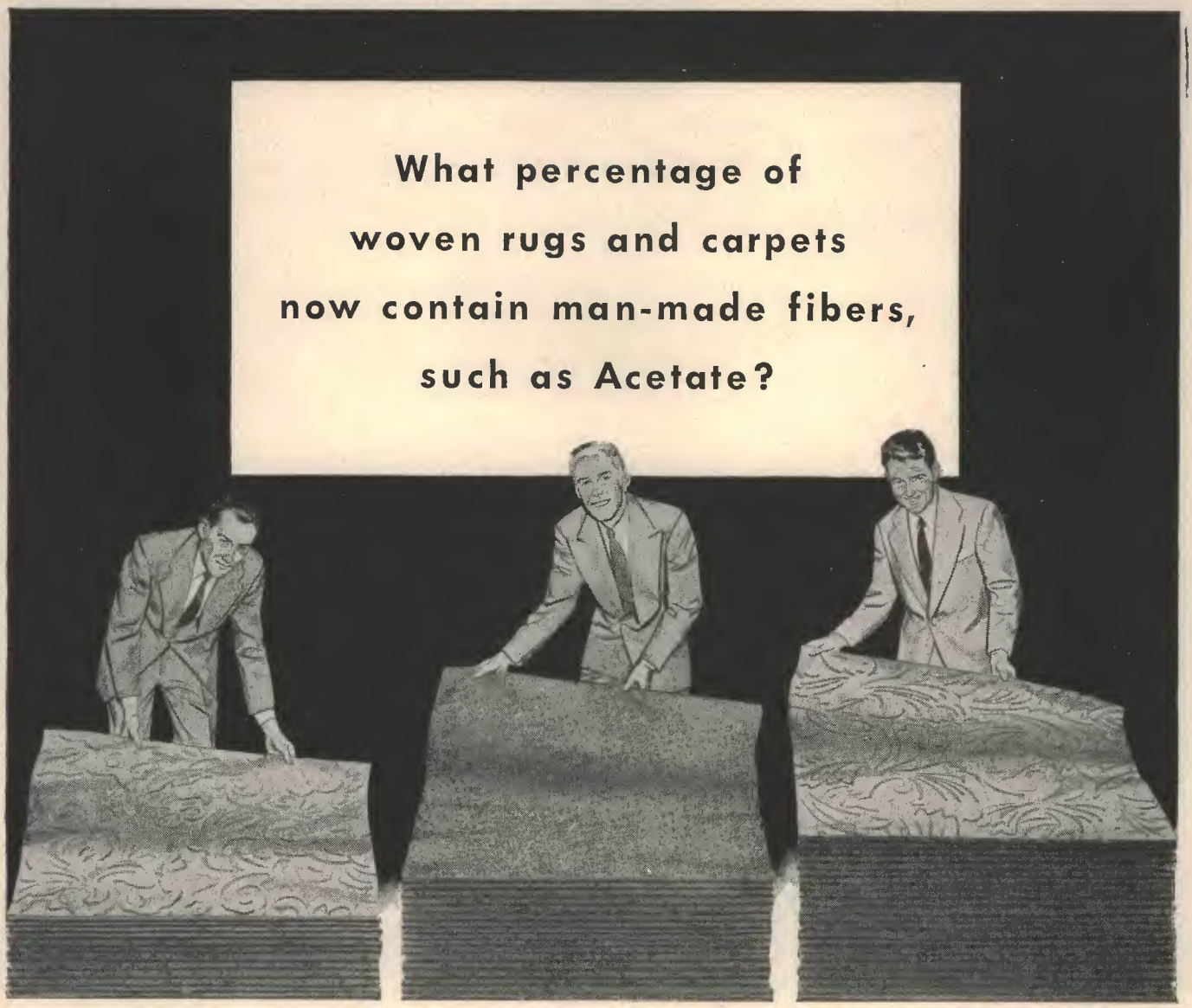
Frederick Simpich and Kenneth L. Roberts, the novelist, visited the Consulate at Nogales. The former was gathering material for an article in the *National Geographic Magazine.* Mr. Simpich had been an American Consul and at one time had been stationed at Nogales.

TRACY LAY PROTESTS AND RESIGNS: "Buenos Aires, Feb. 1 (A.P.) . . . Tracy Lay, United States Consul General here, has resigned and the Department of State has accepted his resignation.

Mr. Lay explained his action as due to his desire for freedom "to protest against our present Foreign Service adjustment."

Instead of a single, well-organized Foreign Service, he declared, the United States has two Foreign Services, controlled by two Government departments. The Consular Service, constituting the economic machinery of the Department of State, he contended, was being "squeezed out" through absorption of its economic functions by the Foreign

(*Continued on page* 54)



20%? **30%?** **40%?**

If your guess is 40% you are just about right. The year 1952 saw the two leading man-made fibers . . . acetate and rayon . . . going into over 40% of the country's production of woven rugs and carpets, as compared with only 28% in the preceding year.

A whole new concept of design and production has occurred in the carpet industry as a result of research in man-made fibers, much of it pioneered by Celanese Corporation of America. For example, acetate fibers, tailor-made to the industry's needs, permit manufacturers to achieve color and texture effects never before attained—and to give values to the buying public never before possible.

At a period when more new homes are being set up in America than ever before, this progress in home furnishings is being received enthusiastically by millions of families.

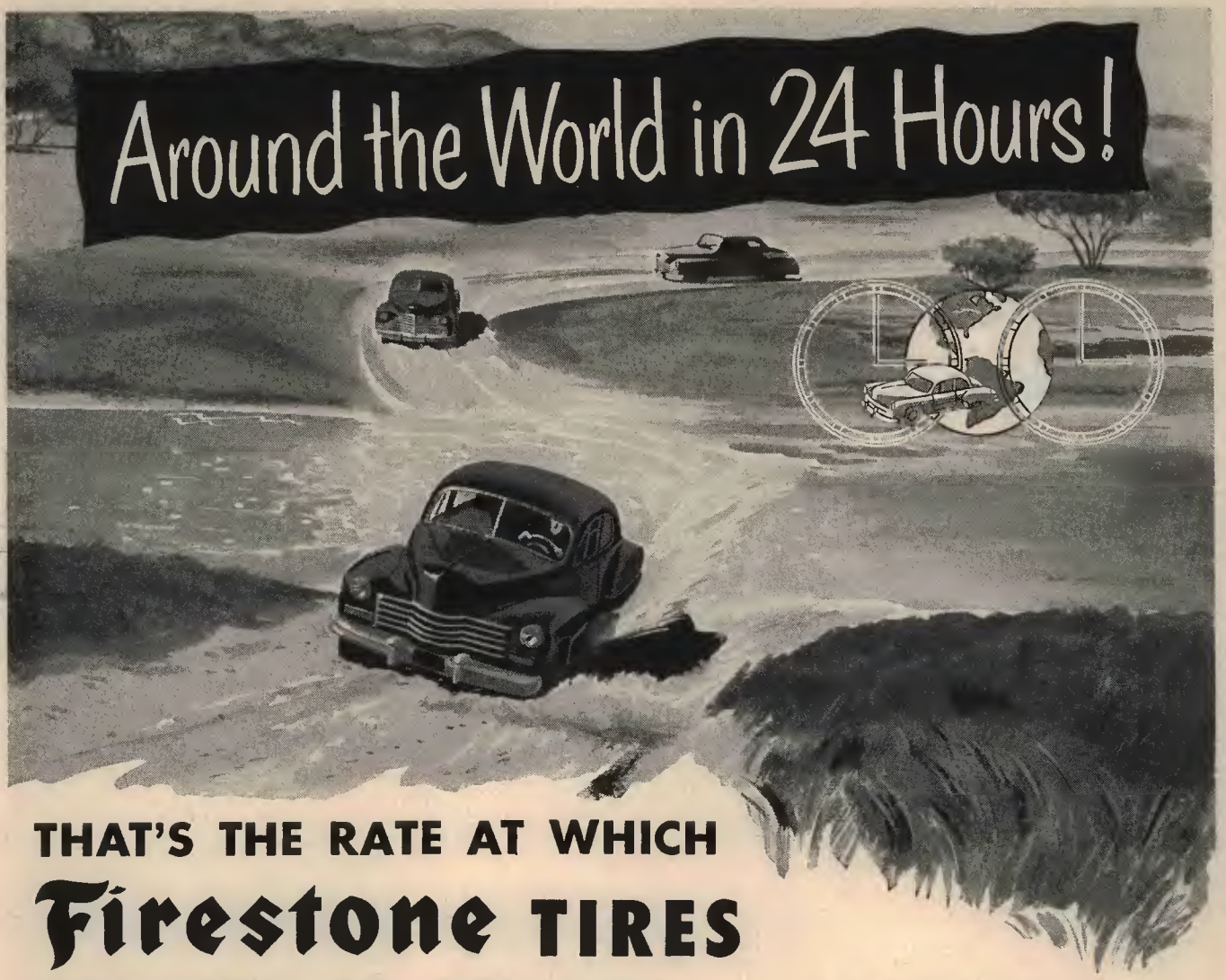
Celanese* carpet fibers, with their stable costs and precise properties, offer immediate and long-range production advantages to manufacturers . . . while to the consumer Celanese* acetate combines in a single fiber the three major virtues of greatest buying appeal: beauty . . . practicality . . . and economy. Celanese Corporation of America, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Celanese*

ACETATE, one of the world's great textile fibers

CHEMICAL FIBERS • TEXTILES • CHEMICALS • CELLULOSE • PLASTICS



THAT'S THE RATE AT WHICH

Firestone TIRES

ARE TESTED TO GIVE YOU GREATER SAFETY AND SERVICE

MORE than 25,000 passenger tire test miles — a distance equivalent to the Earth's circumference at the Equator—are rolled off *each day* by Firestone's test fleet—to make tires safer and longer wearing for you. On smooth highways, abrasive gravel roads, rutted dirt roads, tires are tested at an average speed of 60 miles an hour, underinflated, overinflated or overloaded, to get the performance records needed to make Firestone tires a better buy in safety and long service.

These tests, supplementing laboratory findings, and the amazing record of 29 consecutive victories at the world famed Indianapolis Speedway, give further proof that Firestone represents "The Best Today—Still Better Tomorrow".

YOUR SAFETY IS OUR BUSINESS AT FIRESTONE

NEWS from the DEPARTMENT

By Lois Perry Jones

Walter Bedell Smith

Donold B. Lourie

Thruston B. Morton

Herman Phleger

Roderic L. O'Connor

John W. Hanes, Jr.

New Team

GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, the new Undersecretary of State, was President Eisenhower's chief of staff during the war in Europe. In 1946, he was appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union, where he served for three years. In 1950 he became Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

HERMAN PHLEGER, San Francisco corporation lawyer, is the new Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State. A trustee of Stanford University and director of half a dozen shipping, oil and manufacturing corporations, he served for six months after World War II as associate director of the legal division in the Office of Military Government in Germany.

DONOLD B. LOURIE, holder of the newly created post of Undersecretary of State for Administration, came into the Government from the presidency of the Quaker Oats Co. of Chicago. A Princeton graduate who became a trustee of his university, he has held important company directorships, but never until now had a Government assignment.

THRUSTON BALLARD MORTON, a Kentuckian, was confirmed as the new Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations. He has been a Congressman for the past six years.

CARL W. MCCARDLE, the new Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, was chief of the Washington bureau of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*. He is the first working newspaperman appointed to a policy-making position by President Eisenhower.

SECRETARY DULLES made three appointments to his immediate staff: RODERIC L. O'CONNOR and JOHN W. HANES, JR., as Special Assistants; and MRS. BURNITA O'DAY as Personal Assistant.

MR. O'CONNOR served as a navigator with the Army Air Corps and graduated with a law degree from Yale University in 1947. In July, 1949, he accepted a position as a legal assistant to MR. DULLES, who was serving at that time as U.S. Senator from New York. For the last year and a half MR. O'CONNOR has been doing legal work for the Department of Defense in Germany.

MR. HANES, a resident of North Carolina, had three years of duty with the U. S. Army in Europe and received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University in 1949. Following graduation, he spent three years in Europe where he was associated with the Office of the High Commissoner for Germany.

MRS. O'DAY served from 1942 to 1946 as secretary to Robert A. Lovett, and in the Department from December 1948 to July 1952. For a little more than a year she was Personal Assistant to MR. DULLES who was then engaged in the Japanese Peace Treaty negotiations.

Vincent Board Suspended

SECRETARY DULLES dismissed the Acheson-appointed board examining the case of JOHN CARTER VINCENT and said he would decide the case himself.

MR. DULLES' decision to dismiss it followed a letter, dated January 20, from JUDGE LEARNED HAND, chairman, in which

(*Continued on page 38*)

AN OUTSIDER LOOKS at the FOREIGN SERVICE

by James S. Thompson

Will the Republican policies abroad result in greatly reducing the number of Americans busy or otherwise with jobs the State Department supervises?

Will human nature under Republican rule be superior to that under the Democrats so that men no longer will build huge organizations primarily, apparently, to solidify their own jobs?

These were just a few of the questions that steadily swept over this "black Republican" during an 8-weeks' stint with the State Department recently, at the very moment the voters were giving Ike his mandate. The experience was rich and rewarding in many ways.

Daily in close session with four returned ambassadors—career men of 25 years' standing each—there was much opportunity to speculate and philosophize about possible changes of the future. We were gathered specifically to handle the delicate and difficult problem of promotion and sometimes separation of the top ranking Foreign Service officers.

It is, of course, impossible at this writing to reply adequately to these and many other foreign service questions. But at the time I did make the deep resolve to make known, if possible, some observations that seemed important, and that had a bearing on the answers.

First: who are these career men? Does the so-called Ivy League control the service? Hasn't the political campaign, the exposures of apparent disloyalty and perversion of a very few, given the public a completely distorted picture of a branch of our government which is decidedly important in this era of world leadership?

Second: Does the public generally realize the size and quality of the men—and women—out in front on foreign affairs, the people who are themselves the United States—in interpreting us abroad, in advising on the situation in their areas, and in assisting citizens of this country in carrying out their foreign relationships successfully.

Finally, I felt sure the public was quite uninformed about the elaborate techniques and safeguards built up through the years to maintain the quality of the service, to advance members fairly, and to eliminate the weakest links.

It was in September when I responded to an invitation to be a "public member" of the annual Foreign Service Selection Board. I had been earlier inspected by the FBI and State Department security agents when appointed as a staff member of the "Executive Reserve of Consultants." This was a sequel to a 1943 trip to Latin America under State Department auspices. With four other book publishers, we made a report on inter-American publishing relationships. During that visit, I had met many cultural and commercial attaches, and noted something of their responsibilities and the character of our representation.

Similarly in 1947 on a visit to most of the European countries, I had satisfied my curiosity and had been much interested to observe the workings of the State Department's information libraries. Both experiences gave me the "feel" of the Government's efforts abroad.

"But," I had said in September, "are you sure you want me? You should know that I am a Republican and perhaps I don't really belong in this situation." The official had merely smiled and said, "You will find that this is not at all a political question. We have investigated you adequately from a security standpoint. We are not interested in your politics."

So in mid-October we assembled, were organized into three boards of six men each. There were two public members on each board, also observers representing the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and State. Altogether the three groups examined the dossiers of 1,578 members of the Foreign Service. No board member had served before nor, as the law provides, would serve again for at least two years.

My board, I believe, was fairly typical. One colleague was a career diplomat of wide and varied experience, Waldemar J. Gallman, the Ambassador to the Union of South Africa and former Ambassador to Poland. The second, also an old-timer, had spent much of his official life in South American posts, Paul C. Daniels, Amhassador to Ecuador. The third Foreign Service Officer had a rich European background, Cavendish Cannon, Ambassador to Portugal and former Minister to Syria and Ambassador to Yugoslavia. The final Foreign Service Officer was Howard H. Tewksbury, retired Career Minister, and former Amhas-

sador to Paraguay. My fellow "public character," as I called him, was Paul E. Miller, director of the University of Minnesota's agricultural extension service, who had had some ECA and other experience abroad.

Our job was to read the dossiers of 300 Class 1 and 2 officers, mostly men with a quarter century of service representing the top in the career Foreign Service, and to recommend which Class 1 officers should be promoted to Class of Career Minister and which 16 FSO-2's be promoted to Class 1. Those promoted less than 2 years before weren't eligible. We, of course, had taken an oath of secrecy not to reveal the contents of the records.

Each member of the board read the dossiers independently, grading each officer from the high score of 6 down to 1. Then, without revealing our grades, we spent days discussing the merits and shortcomings of each officer. It turned out that practically every man was known well by at least one of the long-time officers on the board.

the malaria contracted in the tropics; the long and frequent separations from home and family; the constant moving about and debts incurred in the process. Sometimes, we wondered that the irritation, frustration and bitterness had not welled up enough to make a man think seriously of resigning from the Service for that more lucrative position with an oil company. Surprisingly, very few of them ever make the switch from public to private service, in spite of all the attractive offers.

Before the whole selection process was over, each dossier produced a flesh and blood personality whom we graded.

From our discussions came such pictures as that of, say, George Abbott, former chargé d'affaires at Budapest, who led the shock troops at the front lines in the case of the four lost American airmen in Hungary last year. As a result of his firm stand and the release of the U. S. fliers, most Western observers regard the outcome of the case as representing one of the worst diplomatic defeats the

These are the men and women who served on the 1952 Selection Boards, pictured at the swearing in ceremony of Foreign Service Officers and Public Members.

The Ambassadors filled us in on the general background of all of these officers. They told us of the long hard process of appointment to the Service: the initial four-day-long written examination, usually taken by a few hundred of whom only about 20% pass; then the oral examinations, which weed out as much as half of those who hurdled the written tests; then the physical exams, the appointment to the Service, and sometimes, in days past, the wait for an assignment to a specific post. All in all, it is a very small percent of men and women who are able to make the grade —in practice, only about eight percent finally are appointed.

Then in examining the dossiers we saw for ourselves how the careers of these men developed and some of the hardships they all suffered at one time or another—the long years of hard, unremitting work; the thousands of telegrams, letters and reports submitted to the Department and other Government agencies; the isolated and hardship posts;

USSR suffered in a long time. Because of his backstage direction, the airmen did not get capital punishment as threatened by Vishinsky at the UN General Assembly. They were merely fined, and both the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic found it advisable to back down hurriedly. Most of the backstage details are still top secret, but Abbott's resourcefulness and response to emergency is typical of many cases we examined.

Perhaps the dossier of Thomas J. Maleady, and his experiences at La Paz, Bolivia will illustrate another point; how the system must and does produce well-trained, competent men. During a two year tour at the post at which he was, in effect, frequently chief of mission, this is what he faced: a bitter presidential election on May 6, 1951; a coup d'etat on May 16, 1951, followed by a three-week period of non-recognition by the United States; a prolonged crisis in our relations with the country produced by the inability of

the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation to agree on a contract for the purchase of Bolivia's principal export, tin ores; and a bloody revolution April 9-11, 1952, which was again followed by suspension of our diplomatic relations until June 2.

His skill at handling the situations rated a meritorious service award from the Department.

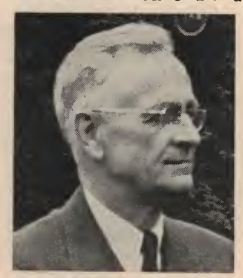
The value of the Foreign Service system is well-borne out in another instance, that of Angus Ward. A 25-year veteran. Ward, during the 12 years preceding his assignment at Mukden, Manchuria, served successively in Moscow, Vladivostok, and Tehran. While counselor of the Embassy at Tehran, he was concerned with the perplexing problems connected with Soviet efforts to penetrate northern Iran. He was familiar, therefore, with the pattern of Soviet activities when he entered upon his duties at Mukden in 1946.

His value as an observer was even recognized by the Chinese after the fall of the city in 1948. To rid Mukden of Ward and his staff, the Communists were forced to trump up charges, hold a farcical trial, then to expel the courageous group who had lived behind the silken curtain in house arrest for over a year, successfully looking after America's interests.

Thus what seemed like drudgery at first glance proved to be definitely a rare experience. As we scrutinized each folder, it became clearer and clearer that the men who were chosen and survived generally were the creme de la creme of their class. Most were multi-lingual; many intrepid; few misfits. And it became clearer and clearer that here, and not in the sprawling State Department buildings in Washington, were the men and women who were making our history.

After completing our discussions, we readjusted our scores in line with our talks. Recommendations for promotions went automatically to the highest in the two classes. The lowest 10 percent went automatically on the warning list. Under the law an officer who failed to get a promotion after 10 years of eligibility, or who had appeared among the lowest 10 percent of his class for 3 consecutive years is automatically retired from service.

Each of us had our own technique for reducing the vital data on a man to a 3 x 5 card. Out of curiosity and to help me place each one or classify them, I had from the start noted the college affiliations. Thus I was able to examine the Ivy League charge. Actually out of the 300 ranking officers, 7 were without college degrees. But more interesting, the final summary exploded the tradition of Ivy League domination. There were 112 institutions of higher education represented in under-graduate degrees. True, of this group



James S. Thompson, former President and Vice-Chairman of the McGraw-Hill Book Company served prior to his selection board assignment as a State Department Consultant, and as Chairman of the Board of the United States Book Exchange.

"And it became clearer that here, and not in the sprawling State Department buildings in Washington were the men and women who were making our history."

of senior officers Harvard and Yale with 22 each, and Princeton with 19, led the parade. But note some of the other top totals: Georgetown 11, Stanford 9, George Washington 8, and Wisconsin 7. I understand that at present among the younger officers there is a much wider representation of colleges throughout the country.

Two things were especially noteworthy in the experience of individual rating processes. First, the adequacy of the material in the dossiers. Each man's folder contained efficiency and post reports. inspector ratings, commendations, telegrams and letters, personal statements from past supervisors, as well as vital statistics and observations about the man, his wife; and family, how they lived, how they acted under varying circumstances and their all-around worth.

The thoroughness of the report was doubly emphasized to me by the fact, that although the ambassadors in many cases knew personally the individuals whose records were before us and we public representatives did not, our final ratings were almost 100 percent identical.

Second, the obviously great care with which ambassadors read each record and the desire each one evinced to be consistently objective, to make decisions that would be helpful to the service as a whole, and, at the same time to remain aware that in many cases their votes would affect vitally the careers of these long-time public servants.

I came away with a clear picture of the varied problems of the Foreign Service and of the qualities required of the members. Of such subtle but very real difficulties as the differences between serving in Kabul and Paris, Reykjavik and Antofogasta; the range of talents called for in an officer who must know how to negotiate, analyze, report, protect American interests and familiarize himself with a variety of different fields and deal with endless emergencies —big and small—that occur all the time.

As I read the files, I was frankly impressed with the number of officers of high quality, their devotion and loyalty, their sense of responsibility and their tremendous capacity for work. I think too, in time, the American people will recognize and impartially applaud these men and women who represent them abroad.

POINT FOUR PEOPLE

By DELIA W. KUHN

Concerned with seeds, baby bulls, vaccines, primers and engineering projects, some 1,390 FSS's stationed in 35 United States missions are now engaged in carrying out the Point 4 program.

The program, officially known as technical cooperation, traces its origin to the fourth point of ex-President Truman's Inaugural Address in January, 1949.

Admittedly new to the ways of diplomacy and carrying out a novel mission, the Point 4 technician in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, operating under the supervision of the United States diplomatic representative, administers projects jointly with local technicians.

Of these people, roughly 85 per cent are men and 15 per cent women. They carry to the field 78 technical and vocational skills, which they are sharing with the people of other countries.

The Point 4 technician appears in a variety of forms. He may be a county agent from Tennessee, a sanitary engineer from Seattle, an entymologist from Nevada, a mining engineer from Illinois or an aviation pilot from Texas. She may be a Mississippi schoolmarm or a Georgia nurse-midwife.

It is possible today to observe Point 4 technicians in a variety of places and situations. The most likely places to find them are in village schools and clinics, on farms, in mines or workshops. Sometimes you will catch them at desks or conference tables. On occasion they have been seen near a truckload of concrete privy-slabs or a jeepload of baby chicks. Almost always they will be surrounded by technicians and ordinary people of the country in which they work. But there are exceptions. One had to be rescued recently from wild boars in the timberland of Paraguay. A noted grasshopper expert emerged from a sandstorm in the desert of Southern Iraq. And a locust-spraying pilot set down his Piper Cub (by prearrangement) in the main square of Karachi.

Who are these people? What is their business? And what has all this to do with the art of diplomacy?

The Point 4 technician cannot be "typed." Only one generalization holds good: he or she is an American from one of the 48 states, Alaska or Puerto Rico; but it is possible to define a few broad categories.

If our man is one of 531 technicians concerned with agriculture, he will possess one or more of 24 skills. He may know about soil, its analysis and conditioning; about seed, its development and selection; about farm tools and crop rotation; about livestock, its breeding, feeding and

In the photo above, Dr. Lucy W. Adams, Point 4 regional director at Isfahan, Iran, and veteran schoolmaster Mohammad Fayaz (right) hear the proud recitation of a young pupil.

Dr. Thomas A. Burch from Los Angeles, California is directing Point 4 research into malaria cures for Liberian children. Here, children receive a pyrimidine derivative drug at the Government school in Kakata. This program is a joint operation of the governments of Liberia and the United States.

disease control; about forests or fisheries; about the use and abuse of irrigation water; about marketing and credit, and the organizing of cooperatives. Almost certainly the Point 4 agriculture specialist will know something about what we Americans call "extension"—the art of communicating scientific and technical knowledge to the farmer in such form that he can put it to immediate, practical use. (We will have more to say about "extension" later.)

If the Point 4 technician is a health specialist—one of 252 now in the field—he or she will know about the cause and control of epidemic diseases. He will be concerned—not with treating or curing sick people—but with preventing their becoming infected with malaria, trachoma, smallpox, dysentery and other water-borne and insect-borne diseases. He will probably have experience in organizing health and sanitation services and teaching people how to organize and use them.

Although all Point 4 technicians are, in the nature of their jobs, educators, the program has an important place also for professionals in the field of education. Of 144 now stationed around the world, the majority are school teachers, principals, superintendents or administrators of our public school systems. These people do not teach children or run schools. They are concerned with teacher training, vocational education and the organization of democratic school systems to fit the practical needs for societies that may, in some cases, be 70 percent illiterate.

Agriculture, health and education: these three vocational fields account for more than half of the new Point 4 FFS's. Closely allied to them are the engineers, about 152 at the last count.

The Point 4 engineer is chiefly concerned with minerals, water and river valley development. Since water is a key to food and health in most countries, the engineer often becomes a member of a health or agriculture team. Point 4 uses at least seven types of engineers and you will spot them against the landscape of a mine shaft, a well rig, a river-bed or an irrigation ditch. He may be the man who helps to devise a simple hoist for pulling coal out of a mine; or the man whose blueprint will change the face of a river valley—if the World Bank decides that the project rates a loan.

Looking at this catalogue (necessarily incomplete) the career Foreign Service Officer may ask: "How competent are these men and women to represent the United States abroad? With all their technical and professional competence and experience, what do they know of diplomacy?"

At first glance, these people look like amateurs as diplomats. They did not train for the foreign service— they did not expect to join it. Although 95 percent are university trained, one out of four having acquired a masters degree, and one out of six a PhD, their academic training did not

necessarily include language or area studies. Their work experience, which averages 17.8 years per technician, was mainly in their chosen technical fields. Only one in three has previously seen service overseas, either in the armed forces or on some peaceful errand.

A newcomer to the FSS, the Point 4 technician is baffled by allowances, differentials, forms and clearances. The ordeal of transferring his household—not to mention his family—to a strange land is arduous.

A dent on his newness and confusion is made by the technician's month of orientation at the Foreign Service Institute. In a course specially designed for him, at least half his time is devoted to basic language instruction in Spanish, Arabic, or whatever it may be. The other half is spent in an introduction to social anthropology and the rudiments of Point 4 policy and organization.

At the end, he and his family board a fast plane—to be caught in a fog at Gander to think it all over. After reaching his post, it will take six months—it is estimated—for him to become fully adjusted and effective on his new job.

Against this background it may seem remarkable that the majority of the members of the field staff have earned the confidence and respect of the governments and people of the countries in which they are working. Yet this fact is continually attested not only by observers in the field, but by the progress that the cooperative Point 4 enterprise has made in a relatively short time.

In the first place, the technician does not come unasked. Before he goes into the field, there is an agreement made between the Government of Country X and the United States which is the legal basis for the technician's work in Country X. In short, he comes to provide a service that the government of the country has asked for.

Furthermore, the technician does not come on a relief mission, or a charitable enterprise. The skills he brings with him cannot be given away—only shared. The baby chicks, brown swiss bulls, tools, seeds fertilizer—even the Piper Cubs for locust spraying—this and other equipment which a technician may bring to the job is either for demonstration purposes, or given in exchange for services, money or similar goods in kind.

The technician does not come with a plan, a proposal or instructions that tell people what they should do. He is not an agent for the sale of American techniques, methods or products.

Listen to the experience of one of the most gifted and experienced of Point 4 practitioners who, some 20 years ago, went to work in Macedonia as an agricultural extension agent.

"My first year was a difficult one. The farmers were cordial to me but unreceptive to my new ideas on farming. I tried to institute United States farming practices without finding out why the local farmers used the methods they did . . . . I finally realized that before I could help, I must study the local problems more carefully. United States methods could not be transplanted; they had to be adapted. . . .

Dr. Mildred A. Morehead, American consultant epidemiologist, and Dr. Rainero C. Maroja doing research in causes of intestinal bacterial diseases in Amazon Valley.

Below: Horace Bryne, right, of Boston, Massachusetts, Point 4 Regional Director for the Tabriz Region, Iran, and Dr. Shapur Shafai, his Iranian counterpart, examine the heavy heads of wheat grown in that area from improved seed distributed through the Point 4 Program.

Fred Locher from Great Falls, Montana (left), Point 4 technician in Iraq, is shown with his Iraq counterpart, Dr. Bakir Kashif Alghita (right), in the Iraq directorate-general of irrigation's hydraulics laboratory.

Below: Dr. Warren P. Jurgensen (left) from Traverse City, Mich., medical chief of the Tehran regional team, and Dr. Jalal Assar, Iranian Point 4 doctor, talk with fourteen-year-old Abdullah Hafezi who is suffering from a painful crippling aya disease.

A program of agricultural improvements must be understood by the average farmer and must have his support for its development and execution. Only then will it be successful. I learned too that a project leader or consultant must have patience and an understanding of the farmer's problems. He must be able to make use of local leadership, and it is particularly important that he have the confidence and cooperation of government and civic institutions, which should feel a part of the program."

There, perhaps, is as good a prescription as any for Point 4 diplomacy. This particular technician is now practicing it, with outstanding skill, in the program in Iran.

The experience here cited is almost universal. Each technician will find his own words to express it. Consider the testimony of a Point 4 county agent who has adapted the American extension method to India's needs with imagination and success: "Extension work . . . as in America, is based upon helping people to help themselves—to develop the tremendous power of the thousands of 'little people'. . . Our first efforts were to find people who wanted to do something constructive—anything; win their friendship and their trust that we sincerely wanted to help them do something they wanted to do. This little but important step is most essential. There is a tremendous difference between helping people do something they want to do and trying to high pressure them to do something someone else feels will be good for them. . . When we, as Americans, go out without recognizing the richness of the past of these people, we create enemies rather than friends and may do far more damage than the good we might accomplish by technical skills. . . America is represented by the people who come as Americans. There are far too many who feel that we have great energy, wonderful techniques, splendid organizational ability, but no soul. When one studies the Hindu culture of the East or that of the Mohammedans, Parsees or Buddhists, and comes to know the real people, their aims and desires, and their principles, one finds a fellowship of mankind that is fine and rich."

From one of the strongest allies of Point 4, Ambassador Chester Bowles, recently came a word of encouragement. Writing in the *New York Times* of January 4, 1953, Mr. Bowles had this to say:

"Quite naturally most people who go abroad to work in our new economic aid programs have had little training or background in foreign affairs. Often they are sent into remote parts of the world where for thousands of people they become the personification of all that is good and bad in America. It is a tremendous tribute to the basic decency of the American people that the vast majority come through with flying colors. . . . . Fortunately our Point 4 specialists and their families are a dedicated group, a credit to their country."

Authorass Delia W. Kuhn entered the Department of State as an information specialist in 1945 and has since served as acting assistant chief, Division of Public Liaison, and as a writer specialist.

Anglo-American Trade Conflict or Cooperation

by Walter M. McClelland

The economic foreign policy of the United States since World War II has been based on three major objectives: the expansion of world trade, the convertibility of currencies, and non-discrimination between trading countries. Britain, on the other hand, while not disagreeing with these objectives, has come to feel that some other policy might be more suitable for her particular needs. In this she has been influenced first by fear of a depression in the United States that might spread to Britain through international trade, and second by a vision of a closely knit block of Commonwealth Countries bound together by preferential trade arrangements.

Some steps toward more liberal policies have been taken by both countries since the war. The Bretton Woods agreement and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade stand out as particularly encouraging examples. Further great impetus toward more liberal trade policies would have been made if the United States and Britain had ratified the Charter of the International Trade Organization.

Although cooperation between both countries has continued unabated since these agreements, there are indications that both countries may shortly turn to gradually diverging policies. Decisions must be taken soon which will determine to what extent cooperation is to continue.

The decision for the United States is whether or not she is willing to carry out the implications of her present economic foreign policy by enabling foreign goods to come on the American market. It is only in this way, after all, that other nations, unaided by dollars, will obtain the means necessary to maintain an active, reciprocal foreign trade with us.

The British dilemma is whether to emphasize one or the other of two concurrent policies: whether to concentrate on cooperation and trade with the United States, with the risks and promises that policy entails, or whether to channel possible future expansion of trade toward a Commonwealth or sterling group of countries. Britain's decision concerning this emphasis will inevitably be influenced by America's willingness to buy British goods.

One of the most important immediate objectives of American foreign policy is the strengthening and rearming of Western Europe. Britain plays a very important role in this defensive program because she, of all the NATO countries, is making an effort second only to that of the United States. Her economic health is vital to its success.

British Vicissitudes

Since World War II, however, Britain has suffered three major economic crises, each of which was caused by a large imbalance of trade that threatened to wipe out her dollar and gold reserves. Stringent restrictions on imports and capital investment have turned the tide for the moment, but they cannot long continue without an adverse effect on productivity, the standard of living, and the will of the British people to support the rearmament drive. A growing faction in the Labor Party is already calling for a drastic cut in defense expenditure and is opposed to the further reduction of elimination of trade with the Soviet Bloc. The adoption of these programs would mean at least a temporary abandonment of basic European defense plans.

The potential American trade surplus resulting from the present economic policy also bodes ill for American exporters. When the United States foreign aid programs decline or cease altogether, the availability of dollars may be reduced, and with it, the ability of foreign countries to buy American goods. Furthermore, if Britain decided to turn to a Commonwealth trading policy, our supplies of certain raw materials might be endangered.

American foreign economic policy, therefore, should be directed toward strengthening the British economy, promoting American markets overseas, and encouraging other countries to trade with the United States in order to prevent the formation of preferential trading blocs. To this end, tariffs and other obstacles to imports should be reduced, and the American public apprised of the need for imports.

Walter M. McClelland, one of our younger contributors, entered the service as a staff officer in 1950, serving as vice-consul in London. When he became a Foreign Service Officer, he was transferred to Liverpool, and has just recently been reassigned to London.

The economy of the United States is well able to afford these additional imports. In 1951, for example, total expenditures for personal consumption in the American market were $204 billion. If British goods had accounted for only 1% of that figure, Britain's balance of payments problem would have been solved. It must also be remembered that dollars spent on foreign goods return to the United States to pay for her exports. The present system of financing exports to Western Europe by means of aids and grants is necessary because of the critical international situation, but only trade that is based upon a mutually-advantageous exchange of goods between countries can give any promise of a stable demand for American exports.

Imported foreign goods will probably adversely affect the market for some United States products, but there will be a compensation in the form of an increased and continuous demand for American exports. The important point is that the economic stability of Western Europe in general and Britain in particular is *vital*, not merely desirable, for the security of the United States. The economy of the United States could absorb additional imports.

The British Side

Britain is in a dangerous economic position. Mr. Churchill recently described it as "standing on a treacherous trapdoor." During the war British industry was heavily hit; replacement of capital goods before and during the war was less than necessary to maintain efficient plants; Britain had to liquidate vast holdings abroad whose income in the form of "invisible exports" went far to help her balance her large imports. The result of these setbacks, together with worsening terms of trade, is that Britain must now export twice as much as she did before the war in order to pay for necessary imports of food and raw materials. At the same time, the British economy must support the social services and nationalization, as well as the continued drain of the rearmament drive.

The Conservative government that came to power in the General Election of October 25, 1951, will probably make certain basic decisions soon. It will have to decide to what extent it should continue or expand its efforts to export to the dollar area in the face of increased internal political pressure for withdrawal into a trading bloc of Commonwealth countries.

This proposed trading bloc would be separated from the United States and other countries by a high tariff wall and other trade barriers. It would attempt to isolate these countries from economic fluctuations in countries outside the block, while stimulating trade within the group by extending imperial preference trade arrangements.

At the present time there is one outstanding obstacle to increasing the scope of the existing system of imperial preference. Great Britain, along with other members of the Commonwealth, is a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Under the GATT, no new preferences can be established, and existing margins of preference are bound—that is, there can be no increase of preferences on items covered by the Agreement. In order to regain complete freedom of action to increase preferences, the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries would have to secure modification of this provision of the GATT or withdraw from it.

The withdrawal of the Commonwealth countries from the GATT, combined with any substantial extension of imperial preference, would probably be viewed by the United States as a serious breach of commitments. It is possible that the United States might also retire from the GATT or make some other arrangement that would relieve her from extending to Commonwealth countries the lower GATT tariff rates since the United States would no longer be receiving tariff concessions from them. Repercussions from this action would threaten the entire structure of the Agreement.

The rupture of Anglo-American trade relations which would follow any sharp divergence in policies would be catastrophic for the Western powers. It is extremely doubtful that Congress would continue financial support to Britain under those conditions. It is a corollary that the rearmament drive in Britain would have to be slowed drastically and that Anglo-American cooperation in military and political matters might suffer.

Even if all these difficulties could be overcome, it is doubtful that extension of the imperial preference system would have one desired effect: that of isolating the British economy from business fluctuations in the United States. No matter how closely Commonwealth trade were integrated and expanded it would not, by itself, suffice to uphold a reasonably high standard of living in Britain, much less provide resources for rearmament. Britain would have to compete in the foreign market and compete with American products. If there were keen Anglo-American competition, a depression in the United States with falling prices could not but affect the British export market drastically, with a resulting shock to the entire British economy.

The only rational alternative for Britain is a reaffirmation of her export drive and economic cooperation with the United States. This all-out play for the American market involves some serious risks, but is a policy of hope and vision—not one of despair.

However, Great Britain is justifiably concerned by recent expressions of protectionist sentiment in the United States. For example, imports of certain cheeses and other products have been restricted under Section 104 of the Defense Production Act. There have also been a number of applications for increases in tariff rates, under the so-called escape clause of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, on products of interest to British exporters. It is encouraging that the first application, for an increase in tariff rates on motorcycles and motorcycle parts, has been refused by the Tariff Commission; however, there are fifteen cases still pending, some of which may affect British exports. In addition, several bills and amendments were considered during the last session of Congress which were intended to make imports more difficult, including a proposal (which was defeated) to limit imports of any goods containing materials under allocation or priority control in the United States.

The British Government must rightly ask itself whether these developments indicate a new wave of protectionism in the United States or are merely evidence of a temporary resurgence of such sentiment which may die away as the

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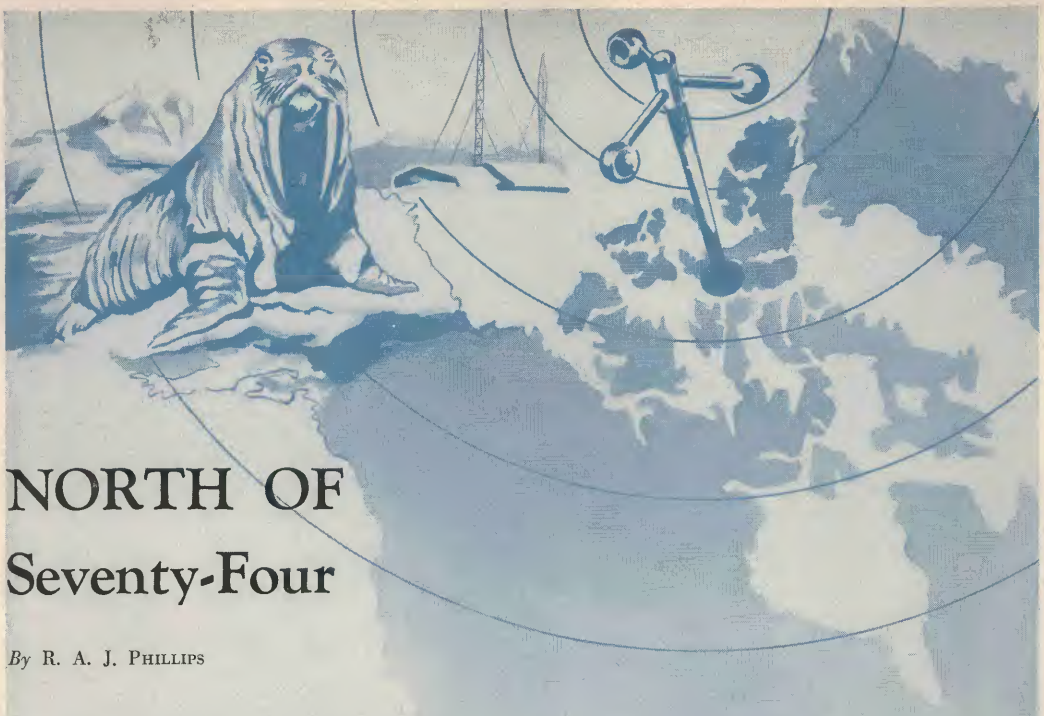


NORTH OF Seventy-Four

By R. A. J. PHILLIPS

The unofficial capital of the Arctic Archipelago, is Resolute, on Cornwallis Island at 74° North. No one will doubt its remoteness—a third of the way from the Arctic Circle to the Pole, north even of the land where the Eskimos dwell. Its climate is harsh. Yet even Resolute Bay with its well-equipped airfield, its good living quarters and its cluster of comfortably-furnished buildings seems like civilization to the men who live in the lonely isolation of the remote weather-stations 500 miles back in the empty Arctic wilderness.

Churchill at 58°N., on the Manitoba side of Hudson Bay, has a scheduled air service, and even rail service, to the south. But it is only twice a year that aircraft provide a link between civilization to the south and outposts at Mould Bay, Isachsen, Alert and Eureka. Each spring and each autumn, the Royal Canadian Air Force flies its North Stars from Montreal through Churchill and Resolute, out to the farthest outposts of Canadian civilization; at about the same time planes of the United States Air Force are flying from Thule in northern Greenland to bring men and supplies to two other Canadian weather stations at Alert and Eureka. Each summer, ships of the United States Navy and Coast Guard make their way to Resolute. If ice conditions are favorable, they may reach one or two of the smaller settlements, but no one can ever count on this. The air-lifts are the real life-line of the remote weather stations, and perhaps it is the spring air-lift which is psychologically the more important. The North Stars which fly to the distant Arctic stations in April, just a day out of Montreal, break the monotony of the long, dark winter. They bring in new men to replace the veterans; they carry food, supplies and equipment for the summer projects; they fly in the scientists—botanists, geodesists and astronomers—who have come to explore one of Canada's richest scientific frontiers.

The important men of the Arctic are the meteorologists and their associates who man the outposts within a few hundred miles of the Pole. Almost all other activities in this part of the world are designed to support the meteorological program or are dependent upon the weather men. The RCAF brings in the men, their food, their equipment, even their houses and working buildings. Radio operators are on duty to transmit their information south, where it is used to predict the weather in every part of North America, and indeed, in Europe and the Eastern Hemisphere. Scientists who go to the Arctic to learn about Arctic life, the characteristics of frozen ground, the shape of the earth or the nature of the aurora borealis are all dependent on the weather stations for their operations.

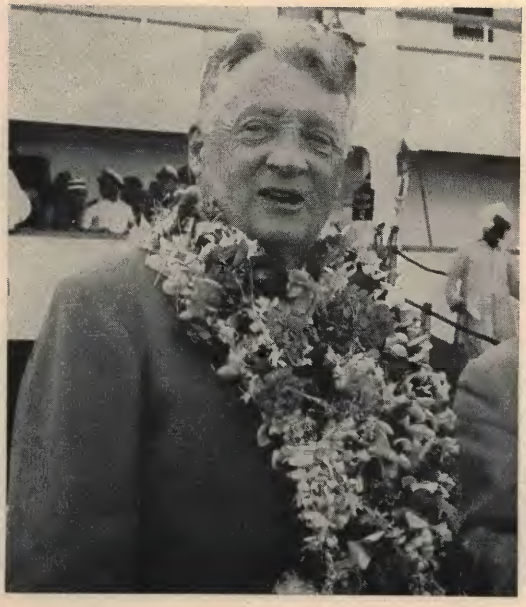
Six years ago, there was little activity of any kind in the Canadian Archipelago north of Lancaster Sound. The weather-stations did not exist. The area was inadequately mapped. Little was known about life in the Canadian Arctic, and even less about those scientific problems to which

(*Continued on page* 36)

R.A.J. Phillips, a Canadian Forign Service Officer, is now assigned at Ottawa as clerk to the Privy Council Office, having served overseas in Moscow and until recently as secretary of the Canadian Section, Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-United States. "North of Seventy-Four" was originally published in the *External Affairs Bulletin.*

Service Glimpses

Charge R. Borden Reams (left) welco[illegible] the Semper Fidelis Ball, recently given in Bern by the Marines. Master Sergeant Sidney McMain is on the right.



eft: Garlanded and bid arewell by a tremendous rowd, Ambassador Avra A. Warren departs from arachi, Pakistan, for the States.

Ambassador to Lebanon Harold B. Minor (center) sented to Maroun Jalkh (second from right), a local 10-year award were (l. to r.) Ellen Howe, V. C.; D sentative to UNRWA, and (at far right) Michel Kha

Left: Herve J. L'Heureux, Supervising Consul General of the Office of the High Commissioner for Germany (left) shakes hands with Dr. Hebert Schaffarczyck, Counsellor of the German Foreign Office, on the signing of the new visa agreement between the two countries.

Below: Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh presents Le to right: Mr. James G. Orn, Economic Assistant, 30 sular Section, 30 years; Mr. Ignacio Artaiz, Administ Veagh; Mr. Stuart W. Rockwell, Chief of the Politi 13 years; Mr. Jose Perez Sierra, Dispatcher of Offic USIE 10 years.

Griffitts become the bride of Devid L. Gemon in Jeruselem on September
Pictured in the wedding perty ere, from l. to r.: Scott George who geve the
ay, Donald C. Barker, usher, the bride end groom; Miss Elizabeth Chepmen,
Woodrow W. Kelly, best men, end Albert L. Key, usher.

Right: Allen Ameen, senior clerk in the American Embassy et Rengoon, is shown receiving a certificate from Ambassedor Williem J. Sebeld, (right) signifying 30 yeers of service to the U. S. Government.

er the 30-yeer Service Certificate he hes just pre-
yee of the Economic Section. Recipients of the
. Bergus, Political Adviser to the Americen repre-
locel employee of the Administration Section.

Right: Minister end Mrs. Jeck McFall distributing gifts to eech of their guests entertained at Christmes time in their home. The 225 guests present included the full Americen end Finnish steff end their femilies.

Service Awerds to eight persons in Medrid. Left
service; Mr. Jesus Garcie, Chief Clerk in the Con-
Assistent, 10 yeers; The Honoreble Lincoln Mec-
tion, 10 yeers; Mr. Antonio Rodriguez, Cheuffer,
icles, 10 years; and Mr. Antonio Huertes, Printer,

EDITORIALS

POINT FOUR

The appearance of Delia Kuhn's article, (see p. 21 of this issue) provides an opportunity for the JOURNAL to philosophize a bit on "Point Four."

"Point Four" is a part of the foreign policy of the United States—the foreign policy, that is, of a great power that has assumed a unique responsibility for the leadership of the free world. As such, it is not to be regarded as an expression of disinterested benevolence, and it should not be thought of as bringing redemption and salvation to a sorely confounded world. One may doubt whether, whatever we do in our foreign policy, this confounded world now stands either to be saved for eternity or to be lost in endless night. Our best hope is that it will continue, only less confounded, on its way.

For one thing we have not ourselves, in our own national life and in the hearts of our citizens, reached that pinnacle of final perfection from which we could scatter salvation on the heathen below. Although in many respects more favored than most, we are, ourselves, engaged in the same struggle as others to rise out of the abyss.

"Point Four" does, perhaps, represent a recognition of the fact that our nation belongs, with others, to a common civilization. A common civilization means the enjoyment, in common, of that civilization's attributes. There is nothing new about this. You find gothic architecture in the Levant and in the Andes; you find that rice was being cultivated by the same methods in Burma and in Peru prior to "Point Four;" a Danish silversmith has branch stores in New York, Paris, and Buenos Aires; the buildings of Johannesburg look extraordinarily like the buildings of San Francisco and Oslo. What makes this civilization is the sharing of its cultural resources, among which the resources of technology are prominent.

As a nation we get along best with other nations that have mutual bonds of civilization with us. We and they understand one another as we could not, presumably, understand Martians or the new Soviet men. That enables us to come to terms and to live together with them in the world. In one of its aspects as a foreign policy, "Point Four" is anti-Babel (see Gen. XI, 9).

We depend not only on the mutuality of our civilization, but also on its health. A regard for our own health involves us in the health of the general civilization to which we belong. If we have technology for supporting our health, it is in our interest to multiply and spread that technology beyond our borders. A literal example, which we may also take as symbolic, is that of the plague which, if it gets started anywhere, may go everywhere, with little respect for national boundaries. In a more indirect way, and perhaps with some transmutation, starvation could likewise spread from others to us. These are some of the things that "Point Four" is about.

"Point Four" has been going on for a long time. In the

(*Continued on page 49*)

SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND DUPLICATION

An increasing number of commentaries are heard these days on the large size of our official families abroad, on the multiplicity of Government agencies making up those families, and on the whole knotty problem of the management of our foreign activities. The JOURNAL has already participated in this discussion, most recently in Ambassador Selden Chapin's letter to the editors and in our own editorial on the subject of the organization and control of our foreign economic activities. The problem of organization and control not only of our foreign economic activities but also of our information and other activities, in fact of our entire foreign effort, is a broad and difficult one which is undergoing careful scrutiny in various quarters at this time. We feel, however, that there is room for considerable improvement in at least one sector even within the framework of present organization—and that is in the increasing duplication of effort resulting from the unfortunate tendency of multiple agencies in the field to build themselves up into self-sufficient entities rather than to rely upon each other for the specialized functions each is most fitted to perform. Let us consider some examples.

We know, for instance, of a case involving political reporting on a major development which basically affected the governmental and political structure of the country concerned. Lengthy political reports on this event were received by their representative home offices from the Political Section of the Embassy, the Army Attaché, Naval Attaché, Air Attaché, the MSA Mission, the Military Assistance Advisory Group and one or two other agencies. The field representative of each agency was doubtless motivated by a desire to keep his home office fully advised of developments in his country and, perhaps, to make his mark with that office. Obviously, however, far greater economy and efficiency would be achieved if the agency primarily concerned, in this case the Political Section of the Embassy, had prepared one basic report, with duly acknowledged contributions from any of the other parties who may have had pertinent information not available to the Political Section. Special aspects of peculiar interest to a particular agency not already covered could then be reported separately. If there is concern on the part of the various field representatives that their home offices will not have the full facts, then the key to the problem is adequate dissemination and coordination in Washington rather than duplication in the field.

Similar duplication occurs in the field of economic reporting. For example, MSA prepares reports not only on its own programs and projects, but also on the broad field of economic conditions, financial developments, commodities and other subjects which we have always considered to be the normal function of the economic sections of our diplomatic missions and consular offices. To compound the duplication of effort, the Defense Materials Procurement Agency

(*Continued on page 49*)

UNCLASSIFIED

by H. Lee Staples

THE ART OF SUMMARIZING

The practice of summarizing has become an essential tool in the conduct of our foreign relations in the modern world. One obvious cause of this fact is the vast amount of paper which confronts Department officials and Foreign Service Officers in the field. Different officers will give different estimates as to how much of this paper is necessary and how much can be eliminated. Even if the amount of paper were reduced to a minimum, however, summarizing would still be necessary. For one thing, because of the interrelated nature of our problems, officers both in the Department and in the field need to be kept informed about subjects over which they may not have action responsibility and on which they do not need to know all the details. It would be a waste of time for them to read complete documentation, and a summary serves the purpose of providing them with the essentials. Furthermore, high officials in the Department and Chiefs of Mission in the field must keep abreast of a vast number of complicated subjects and because of the very heavy demands on their time need to be informed in the briefest possible way.

While I was riding down town recently with a Foreign Service Officer about to return to his post, he remarked: "When we are out in the field, the Chief of Mission often gives us a document and says 'brief that.' Why don't you give the Foreign Service the benefit of your trade secrets?" During my seven and a half years in the Department, I have written a good many summaries (about 10,000 at a rough estimate), and in the course of this time I have developed my own methods of operation. Others may do it differently, but for what they are worth, here is a "summary" of my "trade secrets":

It seems to me that there are three important elements in the preparation of a good summary. They are 1) selection 2) clarification, and 3) condensation.

Selection. By selection I simply mean picking out the most important points in the material being summarized. It involves reading the material through carefully from beginning to end once, then re-reading the material or portions of it at least once, giving it careful thought and asking yourself the question "What does this all add up to?" If it doesn't add up to anything, it should be read again. If the answer is still zero, then the material should be thrown into the outbox and forgotten. Another question to be asked is "How much of this does the reader of this summary need to know?" In selecting the most important material, it is necessary to bear in mind the range of interest and need for detail of the particular audience for which the summary is being written. In the Department, for example, we use different criteria in selecting summary material for Assistant Secretaries from those used for Office Directors.

Clarification. The process of clarification involves supplying sufficient background to make the summary completely intelligible to the reader as well as clearing up any sources of confusion in the material being summarized. Every summary should stand on its own feet — i.e., the reader should be able to understand it fully whether or not he has read all the previous material on the subject or not. Names should be identified. At least some indication of the timing of events which are referred to should be supplied. For example, a hypothetical report being summarized might state: "Capellini has predicted losses for the Socialist

(*Continued on page* 52)

H. Lee Staples is Chief of the Policy Reports Staff of the Bureau of European Affairs in the Department. In this position he has the responsibility of keeping US Missions in the field and appropriate officials in the Department currently informed about important developments in Europe and policy decisions relating to Europe. He was with the Office of Strategic Services during the war, and joined the Policy Reports Staff of the Bureau of European Affairs in July, 1945, becoming its Chief in March, 1947.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

MURDER IN MID-AIR

"Suddenly he slumped, spun around and fell to the floor. Blood began to spurt from his head . . . I looked up and saw two little holes in the door—bullet holes . . . he had been shot through the door."

Such was the matter-of-fact manner in which Mary Ireton, USIS librarian, told of the terror filled flight she and Marshall Nunn, another USIS librarian, experienced aboard a Philippine Air Lines inter-island plane.

During the flight the pilot, Pedro Z. Perlas, and purser, Eduardo Diego, were killed, an attempt was made to hijack their plane to Communist China and they were shot upon by Communist anti-aircraft guns. All this on what was to have been a routine inspection trip of USIS libraries in the Philippine provinces.

Felix Gaston, co-pilot, played a hero's role in landing the plane safely. Held at gun point by a Chinese desperado, Ang Tiu Chok, alleged to be a Communist, he flew the plane over the mainland coast at Amoy, where it was fired upon by Communist anti-aircraft guns. Interceptor Nationalist fighter planes shepherded the plane to a safe landing on Nationalist held Chinmen Island off the mainland.

The killer, who thought the plane had landed in Communist territory, surrendered to Nationalist soldiers who imediately boarded the plane after it landed.

Later the co-pilot, Miss Ireton, Mr. Nunn and the other passengers were taken to Manila from Taipei aboard another PAL air-craft.

Passengers had boarded the plane in Laoag, in Ilocos Norte, at 10:37 A.M. Tuesday, December 30, on a routine flight to Aparri.

This is Miss Ireton's account of their experience:

"About fifteen minutes after the take-off, I settled down to read a newspaper. There was a sudden gust of wind that blew my paper. The compartment door slammed. Almost immediately the plane lurched to the left. We were all rather startled and were still frightened when the purser came up the aisle from the back. He stopped by my seat, smiled and said, 'That was a terrific downdraft.'

"The purser went on to the front of the plane . . .we were all still rather excited and not watching . . .when we heard him beating on the door of the cockpit. Suddenly he slumped, spun around and fell to the floor. Blood began to spurt from his head . . . I looked up and saw two little holes in the door—bullet holes . . . he had been shot through the door, but I hadn't heard anything.

"I stood up, then sat down again. We didn't know what to do. We saw he was dead . . . and everyone stayed very still. My companions and I exchanged comments but were too stunned to move."

When Miss Ireton and her fellow passengers thought they should be getting close to Aparri, the plane suddenly swung north.

"I looked down and saw the receding line of the Luzon coast. We began to speculate that the only place we could be going was China. We continued in this state of suspense for about two hours. Then the pilot seemed to be turning around . . . to the left . . . but he straightened out again."

At that time, Miss Ireton noticed that a young Chinese in a leopard jacket—later identified as the killer—who had been sitting in the front seat to the right was missing . . . But she didn't at the time connect his disappearance with events in the cockpit.

As the plane continued its northwest course, it became certain to Miss Ireton and her two friends that Communist China was their destination. "We felt that would mean death to us," she declared.

"After we had been in the air about four hours we caught sight of the China mainland," Miss Ireton went on. "We recognized it by the terrain and the rice paddies and the coastline.

"We tried to figure out ways of escaping," Miss Ireton said, describing their desperation as the plane continued its mysterious route. "We even suggested that we go into the rest room and lock ourselves in and hide. We moved toward the back and put on safety belts when we flew over water . . . then we took them off again . . ."

Then, she said, came a signal of hope from the pilot's compartment. The sign flashed on: fasten seat belts.

"It was the first glimmer of hope we had," Miss Ireton said. "It meant that there was somebody at the control who cared what happened to us."

When the two fighter planes came up behind the PAL craft, Miss Ireton and her fellow passengers noted that they were Chinese Nationalist planes—and waved handkerchiefs against the windows. They took off the seatcovers and wrote S.O.S. on them in Miss Ireton's lipstick. Later the Nationalist pilots told them they had seen the handkerchiefs but not the S.O.S.

The planes came alongside, herding the bigger ship to a landing.

"I saw our plane's wing fluttering—our pilot was wigwagging," Miss Ireton said.

"We learned later that he was giving other signals. I felt things hitting under my feet—and learned later they were anti-aircraft bullets." (This occurred while the plane was over mainland territory.)

Finally the plane—with the persistent fighter escorts—came down for a landing.

"We could see Nationalist flags on the landing field. We cleared the floor of the stuff that had fallen down when the plane lurched . . . so we could get out in a hurry. But when we opened the door, there stood a Chinese soldier with a gun. We stood aside . . . and at last the cockpit door opened.

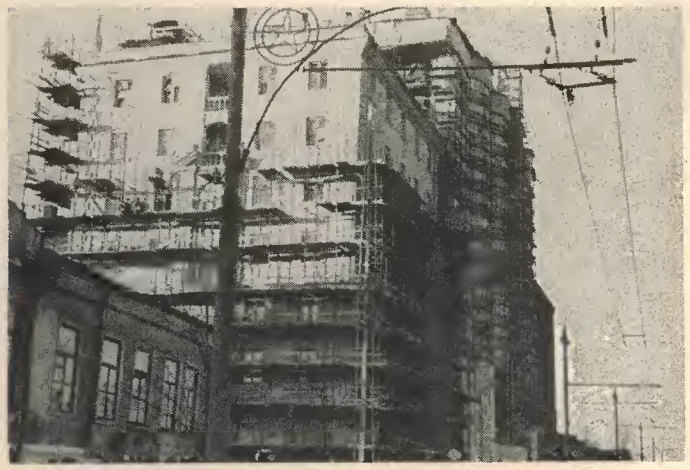
"Out walked the co-pilot and the man in the leopard jacket. But I didn't see any guns. I heard that he (the killer) thought we had landed in Red China and didn't realize his

mistake until he set foot on the island. He then tried to get back on the plane. But it was too late."

Miss Ireton emphasized that the Chinese soldiers on Chinmen had treated them with utmost friendliness and consideration when they found the passengers were Americans and Filipinos.

After a twenty-four hour stay on Chinmen, the passengers were flown in a Chinese Nationalist army plane to Taipei. A specially chartered Philippine Air Lines plane took them from Taipei to Manila.

MOSCOW



The new building pictured here may be of special interest to JOURNAL readers. You may have heard that the Soviet Government has refused to renew the lease on our present Chancery building, called Mokhovaya, which stands across a large square from the Kremlin itself.

The new building is located on the outer of two boulevard rings which circle Moscow. By an interesting coincidence the Soviet Foreign Office has also moved to a nearby location. The expiration date of the lease on our present building is January 1, and in theory we shall expect to move to the new location on that date. However, as you can see from the photograph, much remains to be done on the new building and it seems doubtful to most of the Americans that we shall move until well after the first of the year.

When we finally move, I know that many of the "Mokhovayans" in the Foreign Service all over the world will feel a twinge of nostalgia and regret.

David Henry

PONTA DELGADA

A Christmas party given on December 27th for the staff of the Consulate at Ponta Delgada by CONSUL JOHN D. GOUGH and MRS. GOUGH served also to mark three notable events in the Foreign Service career of MISS LILLIE MAIE HUBBARD, Consular Assistant at this post.

On June 30, 1952, Miss Hubbard completed 30 years in the Service and her gold pin and certificate were awarded to her at the party. On December 20th she finished her sixth year of service at Ponta Delgada, which is located on the island of São Miguel in the Azores. And also on December 20th she received a TM SEVEN telegram advising her to pack up and transfer to Habana, Cuba, where she will be a Vice Consul.

Miss Hubbard was not in the least surprised by her new assignment since she can already claim the distinction of being one of the outstanding "island specialists" in the Foreign Service. She has spent 22 of her 30 years' service at island posts, having been at Las Palmas (Canary Islands) for 16, repeat 16, years before coming to Ponta Delgada. Prior to that she worked at Oporto (Portugal) and Monrovia (Liberia).

Despite its small staff of only 12 people, the Consulate at Ponta Delgada (Azores) can boast of having 3 employees with more than 30 years of service and 5 employees with more than 26 years each. Shown above are the post's longevity champions, with a combined total of 94 years service. Left to right, FSL Jose Carvalho (janitor-messenger)—32 years; FSS Lillie Maie Hubbard (consular assistant)—30 years; FSL J. Carlos Alves (senior visa clerk)—32 years service.

During her 6 years in Ponta Delgada, Miss Hubbard has won the respect and friendship of the entire community. Her last two weeks here will be especially memorable as she is being fêted by many prominent officials and social leaders in a daily succession of teas, receptions, and dinners.

On January 14 she flies to the island of Santa Maria, where she will board an Iberian Airlines plane a day later, and she expects to arrive in Habana on January 16.

Miss Hubbard is extremely pleased with her latest assignment because Cuba is close to the U. S. and also because she already knows the Spanish language.

John D. Gough

LA PAZ

Cathreen Samsel

Howard Samsel

It is seldom that the La Paz Embassy gets into print but that is because we don't get enough oxygen at 12,500 feet to ascribe to writing articles after a hard day's work and not because we are failing to do our bit towards the good-neighbor policy in Bolivia.

The above photographs are of the Embassy's Administrative Officer, HOWARD SAMSEL, and his attractive and charming wife, CATHREEN. Their performance at a recent concert

(*Continued on page 44*)

THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

NEW AND INTERESTING
by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Charles Dickens—His Tragedy and Triumph,** by Edger Johnson. Simon and Schuster, New York.....$10
A superb recreation of the life of the great novelist which makes fascinating reading—two volumes, 1400 pages, 88 illustrations. The January Book of the Month selection.

2. **The Herblock Book—Text and Cartoons by Herbert Block.** The Beacon Press, 1952, Boston, 244 pages, ...$2.75
The famous editorial cartoonist of the *Washington Post* presents samples of his wares with a running text. Never was the old French adage: "Le Ridicule Tue" better illustrated. Get it.

3. **Giant,** by Edna Ferber. Double Day and Company, 1952, New York.....$3.95
Our Miss Ferber turns her attention to Texas where she depicts life in the raw as seen through the eyes of a girl from Virginia. Libel? Realism? I will leave that question to you.

4. **Out of Red China,** by Lie Shaw-Tong. Duell, Little. $4
An account by a young Chinese of political education behind Mao's line for young party workers. Mr. Liu is now in Formosa. Being an orphan, he can afford the luxury of telling us all about it.

Formosa — A Problem for United States Foreign Policy, by Joseph W. Ballantine, *The Brookings Institution, Washington, 1952. Price $2.75.*
Reviewed by RICHARD FYFE BOYCE

"The history of the Formosan problem is complex. Each step has been confused by controversy, and the logial progression has been obscured by strongly felt and vigorously expressed hopes and fears. It is believed that the mere sorting out of the facts of the situation and the placing them in some sort of perspective was and is an essential first step in laying the groundwork for future decision."

With the above words Mr. Ballantine ends his excellent discussion of the Formosa problem. In some two hundred pages he presents, in the complete and careful analytical manner typical of Brookings Institution studies, a work which should be required reading for all courses on our Far Eastern foreign relations.

Since the end of World War II the American public has too often approached our foreign relations and other national problems with the excitement and prejudice of a Brooklyn Dodger fan in a World Series final. Objectivity is suspect. Among the book-writers the best sellers are the ones who are breathless, biased and have "an angle,"—the more acute the better. It is as if, as a nation, we had a wide selection of colored glasses, through one pair or another of which we must at all times look. We seem to be afraid to use our naked eyesight and the cold white light of reason. We have special pro- (or anti-) Chiang Kai Shek glasses, "realistic" glasses, anti-dictator glasses, Good Neighbor glasses, Republican glasses and Democratic glasses. Our views are dogmatic. Our decisions impulsive and inconsistent. Mr. Ballantine's book is the antithesis of such thinking. It is a thorough and scholarly discussion of facts. He sorts the material. The many conflicting elements are placed in sensible perspective. It becomes obvious why there is no easy or universally acceptable solution. He makes no recommendations.

The first part of the book contains the historical background up to the end of World War II. The second part describes developments since the war. The third part discusses present and future problems. Until we undertook to give Formosa to China, at the Cairo Conference, the island was never important in our foreign relations. Since the triumph of the Chinese Communists on the mainland and the retreat of the Chinese National Government to Formosa, the island has become inextricably involved with the whole Far Eastern problem and with our world-wide struggle against Russian aggression. The author explains the choices presented to the United States at the close of 1949 when the Chinese Communists drove Chiang's forces out of China and we found ourselves with no prepared policy. He discusses our inconsistencies and waverings, and how public opinion in the United States finally forced the Government to give more support to the Chinese National Government. He explains our present objectives—to keep the Chinese Communists out of Formosa and to support Chiang Kai Shek—as developed after the North Koreans attacked in June, 1950. Finally, he discusses the unresolved questions—the little known internal problems of Formosa, the too often ignored international dilemmas, the questionable legal status of the National Government and the conditional status of Formosa. He points out that while all sections of American public opinion favor the defeat of the Russo-Chinese Communists and the restoration of a truly Chinese government in China we are still not decided as to the best way to achieve those ends.

It is good to see another important volume produced by a former Foreign Service Officer. It is a credit to the career Foreign Service as well as to Mr. Ballantine, who had a long and distinguished service and is an acknowledged authority on the Far East.

The Zone of Indifference, by Robert Strausz-Hupé. *G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y., 1952.*

Reviewed by WILLIAM L. SMYSER

A more appropriate title for this book would be "Atlantic Dialogue," for Professor Strausz Hupé, associated with the Department of International Relations at the University of Pennsylvania, is concerned with the exhortations and criticisms now being exchanged between the two halves of the Western world. Few men are better placed than he to know these protagonists, their frustrations, rare triumphs, and possible alienation. The fear of aggression from the East has been bred into his bones, and inspires him when he shows our common heritage to put not only a debt to Greece and Rome and the Scriptures but also a constant awareness of menace from Asia. This threat from the steppes, like repeated hammer blows upon an anvil, has served in the past to unite German, Hungarian, and Pole against the Mongol

(*Continued on page* 53)

Calgary, Canada, has its own distinctive character

Seagram's V.O. *Canadian Whisky*

has a distinctive character all its own

This truly great whisky . . . Seagram's V. O. Canadian Whisky . . .
is honoured throughout the world for its clean taste,
its light body and its delightful flavour.
Your first sip will tell you why . . . *of all whiskies exported throughout the world from any country, more Seagram's V. O. is sold than any other brand.*

The House of Seagram, Distillers since 1857, Waterloo, Canada.

Seagram's V.O.

CANADIAN WHISKY

Honoured the world over

the Arctic yields so many answers. Then in 1947, Canada and the United States worked out a joint program of Arctic weather-stations. It was a five-year program in the course of which five stations were established through the joint efforts, and for the joint use, of both countries. The U. S. Weather Bureau was as anxious as the Canadian Department of Transport's Meteorological Division to establish reporting stations in the Arctic, since weather from the Pole does not stop at the Forty-Ninth Parallel. The United States Navy provided ships on which Canadian and United States officials penetrated as far as navigation would allow in search of sites for the tiny but important new scientific communities. The United States Air Force bore the responsibility for "airlifting" the men and supplies to places which ships could not reach. The plans so carefully made on paper on the basis of the available information had to be changed in the face of Arctic realities. The main station had to be placed some hundreds of miles east of the intended location and was eventually put at Resolute on Cornwallis Island. That was on August 31, 1947. Winter was fast approaching, and the men and ships worked round the clock for days to put ashore the supplies and shelters to sustain life for the long months until ships and aircraft could reach the spot the next year. Two years later, the RCAF took over an airstrip near the station, and now Resolute is the focal point for all activities in the Canadian Arctic.

It was an Easter Sunday of 1947 that the first landing was made at Eureka on Ellesmere Island. Supplies were moved in by air from Thule in Greenland in temperatures from 30° to 50° below zero. Heavy aircraft, landing on the thick ice, were able to discharge their cargo so efficiently that two trips a day were made until the station was established, with sufficient supplies to last 400 days. All this unloading and the construction of temporary buildings were completed by five men who managed, at the same time, to start their weather observation program.

In April, 1949, Isachsen was established by air on Ellef Rignes Island from an ice strip at Resolute. In the first ten days from the beginning of the operations, 84 tons of supplies, which had been flown in, were stored by the nine men who were originally on the staff of the station. Such is the sense of urgency in the Arctic.

Mould Bay was established about the same time on Prince Patrick Island, 500 miles west of Resolute. In a single day during that initial operation six airlifts of supplies were flown in—everything from tinned vegetables to a tractor for the eventual construction of an airstrip.

The station at Alert, the northernmost post office in the world, was established in 1950. The beginnings of this station provide a fascinating story of human courage and endurance. Two years before, a tractor, with fuel and other supplies, was cached on the beach by an ice-breaker. On Easter Sunday, 1950, a survey party and the three men who were to start the station were landed by a ski-equipped aircraft. Their first task was to make an airstrip so that planes might land on wheels with the food and supplies to preserve life and allow the business of weather-reporting to proceed. To make an airstrip it was necessary to get the tractor working after it had been buried for nearly two years in the Arctic ice. There was an anxious half hour, until, to the relief and perhaps astonishment of all, the motor turned over. The station survived and is now one of the most valuable links in the Arctic chain. Today, one of the three men who went on that first expedition is back at Resolute, still inseparable from the Arctic.

The stations were established as a joint effort of Canada and the United States, and so they remain in operation. Canada provides half the staff; the officer in charge of each station is a Canadian; the buildings are provided by Canada, and the main responsibility for the airlifts is Canadian. The United States provides the remainder of the staff and most of the scientific equipment, as well as the ships for the sea-supply mission which each summer works its way north with heavy supplies. It is an important exercise in mutual co-operation.

The staff of the meteorological stations and of the RCAF station at Resolute are the main permanent residents of the Arctic archipelago. Up there it is, for the most part, too far north even for the Eskimos who lived there once but moved away. The Eskimos, however, are without the benefit of rockwool insulation, triple layers of sealed glass, modern oil-heating and running hot water. It is not an easy life for the permanent residents, but those who live it seem to find it rewarding.

Unloading North Star at Resolute, April 1, 1952.

Elsewhere in the Arctic there is a chain of Royal Canadian Mounted Police posts whose members have established well-known traditions for the preservation of law and order and of service over hundreds of thousands of square miles of Canadian territory. Although the RCMP has had a longer association with the Arctic than any other Canadians (except the Eskimos), they are to be found mostly in the area of greater native population on the northern fringes of the mainland and in the lower eastern archipelago. Their work is not primarily scientific, but their knowledge of Arctic conditions has been of tremendous help to those whose duties are farther north. Few Canadians realize the service which members of the RCMP have rendered in the Far North, not only to the natives in the area but to the country

(*Continued on page 48*)

the jurist asked whether the panel should continue its work.

"We have made some progress," Judge Hand wrote, "and are prepared to carry through the work and make a report; but since it would in no event be more than an advisory opinion, it is obviously possible that you may think it unnecessary for us to proceed."

Mr. Dulles wrote that he did not think "it will be necessary." He said it was the responsibility of the Secretary of State to determine whether to follow the advice of the Loyalty Review Board and that he did not feel justified in departing from established procedures "and embarking on procedures which could be endless."

State Department officials, following release of the two letters, said the Secretary would make his own investigation following his return from his European trip.

"Act as if you don't notice him . . . . its the new Security Officer."

President's Security Program

President Eisenhower's State of the Union message, which emphasized that security problems among Federal workers should be solved by the executive branch of the government, was followed by the announcement of a complete overhaul of the Federal loyalty program set up five years ago.

The new program, according to advance announcements, calls for the abolishment of the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board. The final decision on each Federal worker's loyalty and security risk status will be made in his department or agency.

The standard in the new program will be "a reasonable doubt as to security." Officials said this is a much more comprehensive test than mere loyalty since it will reach persons with bad or indiscreet personal habits.

With the Justice Department acting for the new program in an advisory capacity, new security officers are to be appointed by each department. Three-member boards, composed of employees from other agencies, will do the evaluating within each department. Under the plan that has been formulated, the head of the agency involved would be the final judge in all cases where employees were dismissed or employment was refused because of the security factor.

Accused employees would first receive a hearing, however, by a board of three members if they were the subject of a derogatory report by the agency's security members.

Under the new procedures, cases in which employees have been retained despite derogatory material in the files would be reviewed. The nature of the reports, however, would continue to be kept confidential.

Quick Clearance

At the request of SECRETARY DULLES, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee set aside a three weeks old committee policy that required diplomatic appointees to undergo loyalty investigations before taking up their posts. The Secretary, Senator Wiley said, had written that about 125 nominations requiring Senate confirmation were yet to come.

"In many areas," Secretary Dulles observed in his letter, "the time to create a new climate is now, and if the present opportunity is lost it will be very difficult to do what in the opinion of the President and myself is required to be done to preserve the vital security interests of the United States."

The Committee expects to return to their original requirements in a month or two. Meanwhile, a statement from the Secretary stating that "to the best of my knowledge and beliefs Mr. ———— is well qualified for the position and a loyal citizen and a good security risk" will fill the Committee's requirements, pending a full FBI investigation.

Official and Unofficial

Winthrop W. Aldrich

WINTHROP W. ALDRICH, the new Ambassador to Britain, was born in Providence, R. I., and received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from Harvard. After accepting his diplomatic appointment, Ambassador Aldrich resigned as chairman of the Chase National Bank.

Prior to the confirmation of DR. JAMES B. CONANT as United States High Commissioner to Germany, tentative opposition to the confirmation was offered by Senators Mundt and McCarthy. McCarthy stated he had received a "tremendous number" of letters opposing his appointment. A *Washington Post* editorial termed the opposition "a naked reprisal for views he (Dr. Conant) expressed recently regarding the role of private schools in the American educational system and regarding the importance of intellectual freedom."

JAMES J. WADSWORTH was nominated Deputy Representative of the United States to the United Nations. He was special assistant to Marshall Plan Administrator Paul G. Hoffman for two years, and spent several months in Europe conferring with the United States and foreign representatives in the Marshall Plan countries.

Prior to coming to Washington, C. DOUGLAS DILLON, Ambassador-designate to France, declared that this country should "never forget the importance of a friendly and strong France."

The next United States Ambassador to Italy will be MRS.

(*Continued on page* 40)

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CLARE BOOTH LUCE. Another diplomatic appointment reported to be imminent, is that of ABBOTT LOW MOFFAT, a former Republican member of the New York State Assembly and brother of the late United States Ambassador to Canada, PIERPONT MOFFAT. It was said that Mr. Moffat would be assigned to a European country.

From Spain came the report that President Eisenhower had asked the Spanish Government to approve the appointment of JAMES C. DUNN as U. S. Ambassador to Spain.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT 3D, son of Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, asked Senators to back him for appointment as Ambassador to Ireland, the Associated Press reported.

L. CORRIN STRONG, Washington business executive, was reported by the *New York Times* to be slated to become Ambassador to Norway.

In a *New York Times* page one story, James Reston revealed that a White House source said the following appointments would be made:

Ambassador to the Soviet Union—CHARLES E. BOHLEN, present Counselor of the Department (a *Washington Star* story said DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II would replace Mr. Bohlen as Counselor).

Ambassador to India—GEORGE V. ALLEN, present Ambassador to Yugoslavia.

Ambassador to Switzerland—GEORGE V. KENNAN, former Ambassador to Moscow. The present plan, said Mr. Reston, is to request the Swiss Government to raise the Swiss Legation in Washington and the United States Legation at Bern to the rank of embassies.

Ambassador to Japan—JOHN M. ALLISON, present Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs.

Ambassador to Egypt—LOY HENDERSON, present Ambassador to Iran.

Ambassador to Pakistan—GEORGE WADSWORTH, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Three other Foreign Service Officers to be appointed Assistant Secretaries are: ROBERT MURPHY, present Ambassador in Tokyo; LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT, now assistant to the Special Mutual Security Representative in Paris, and JOHN CABOT, former U. S. Minister in Finland. The post of Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs will be given to HAROLD F. LINDER, who was assistant to WILLARD L. THORP, Mr. Reston said.

The Distaff Side

Informal Ladies Foreign Service Luncheons are being held on the second Monday of every month at the United Nations Club at 1701 19th Street, N.W. All Foreign Service wives are welcome, reservations are made by telephoning ADams 2-8822. Around thirty ladies attended the January 9 luncheon. Foreign Service Officers and their families have been offered the facilities of the United Nations Club for dues of ten dollars yearly or five dollars for one month.

Congressional Hopper

More than a score of bills concerned with foreign affairs and State Department problems were added to the Congressional hopper. Among these, the following were of particular interest:

S 243 and its companion bill, H R 1377, were passed by Congress providing for a second Undersecretary of State. The new Undersecretary—Donold B. Lourie—will be responsible for Administration, and the third ranking officer in the Department. No indication has been made that the post of Deputy Undersecretary of State be abolished.

Senator Wiley presented background information on the proposed measure and by way of illustration mentioned some of the major problems to be considered by the new Undersecretary—development of sound and efficient personnel policies and responsibility for the loyalty review procedures; review of the budget and study of the administration of specific operating programs such as TCA.

H R 7 requested the Secretary to submit a plan for amalgamation of the State Department and Foreign Service personnel into a single Foreign Affairs career service.

Two bills, H R 22 and H R 503, would establish a Foreign Service Academy.

H R 104-3 would restore to government services the right to accumulate annual leave.

H R 1421 is a proposal to create a "Department of Peace" to supercede the State Department.

S 623 would organize the State Department in the interest of economy and efficiency for a more effective administration of foreign affairs.

Recommendations for legislation were also made in Senator Johnston's report on overseas personnel practices. These recommendations included suggestions that the Civil Service Commission develop a complete overseas personnel program and that consideration be given to removing barriers existing between the Foreign Service and the rest of the Federal Service; that Congress authorize an independent firm of accountants to conduct an immediate comprehensive audit of each and every appropriation from which funds for foreign programs and activities have been or are available; that full responsibility for foreign-aid and foreign policy be drawn together under the Department of State; that appropriations for foreign aid be consolidated on a program and object basis; that the separate organizational units performing administrative and housekeeping functions in each agency be abolished and their functions absorbed by the Staff of the State Department representative in each country; that State establish criteria for the selection of staff and the performance of common service functions.

Congressional Committees

Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin. Others on the Committee are: H. Alexander Smith, Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Charles W. Tobey, Robert A. Taft, William Langer, Homer Ferguson, William F. Knowland, Walter F. George, Theodore Francis Green, J. W. Fulbright, John J. Sparkman, Guy M. Gilette, Hubert H. Humphrey and Mike Mansfield.

On the House Foreign Affairs Committee are Robert B. Chiperfield, Illinois, chairman; John M. Vorys, Frances P. Bolton, Lawrence H. Smith, Chester E. Merrow, Walter H.

(*Continued on page 42*)

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Named to the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Europe are: Wiley, Taft, Fulbright, Humphrey; named to the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on State Department Organization: Ferguson, Langer, Green, and Mansfield.

Personals

GEORGE A. MORGAN, deputy director of the Psychological Strategy Board, became acting director following a White House announcement of the resignation of ADMIRAL ALLAN G. KIRK as director. MR. MORGAN served in Moscow under the ambassadorships of both ADMIRAL KIRK and GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH. He also served with the Office of the High Commissioner in Germany.

Hands Across the Caviar, CHARLES W. THAYER'S account of his stay in post-war Belgrade and of his experiences as chief of the O.S.S. mission to Austria, received good reviews in both Washington and New York papers.

"Give Dulles A Chance!" pleaded former ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD W. BARRETT in *This Week Magazine*. His point, ably made, was that "citizens and Congress can best serve the national interest—and their own hides—by giving those charged with the massive headaches of foreign policy the benefit of every reasonable doubt."

JOHN J. MCCLOY, former United States High Commissioner for Germany, asserted in an address at Harvard that our diplomatic representatives must develop new techniques for reaching the common people, as well as politicians, abroad for the successful execution of foreign policy.

MRS. EUGENIE ANDERSON, Ambasador to Denmark, the first woman ever to represent her country as Ambassador, resigned, effective January 19.

A Point 4 mission headed by THOMAS D. CABOT of Boston and a group of American industrial specialists from Arthur D. Little, Inc., arrived in Egypt to assist the Government of Egypt in developing the country's industries.

THOMAS C. MANN, Acting Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, was termed "a most able and patriotic Foreign Service Officer" by Congressman Mike Mansfield.

HENRY E. NILES was appointed deputy director of TCA in India.

Recruiting Drive

During the first two weeks of December the newly organized Division of Recruitment opened the campaign for the 1953 Foreign Service Officers examinations. Eight Foreign Service Officers on temporary study assignment with the Foreign Service Institute spearheaded the offensive aided by GERALD DREW, Director General of the Foreign Service, R. R. RUBOTTOM, EVAN WILSON, JOHN OCHELTREE and ROBERT STEVENSON who made individual visits to several institutions.

The eight Foreign Service Officers detailed to the Division of Recruitment for the major phase of the operation were: ALBERT W. STOFFEL, LEROY MAKEPEACE, ALFRED L. ATHERTON, JR., MAX V. KREBS, SAM MOSKOWITZ, PETER HOOPER, JR., JEROME K. HOLLOWAY, JR., and MONCRIEFF J. SPEAR.

Eighty-one colleges in twenty-five states and the District of Columbia were visited and over 4500 students were addressed. Approximately 1300 students were individually interviewed and over 1400 requests for informative literature and FSO applications have been received.

Foreign Service Officers involved in the operation were enthusiastic over the reception given them by the colleges and of the interest generated not only in the FSO program but also in the Department's over-all recruitment needs.

Patriotic Burglar

Former SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON closed the last Cabinet meeting of the Truman Administration with the story of the burglar so patriotic that he paused while ramsacking an apartment to phone the FBI that the victim possesed a secret Government document.

The burglar, so the story goes, was looting the 16th Street apartment of CHARLES B. (BURT) MARSHALL. During his call to the FBI, he stated that he would leave the document "right where I found it on the desk."

The paper, as it turned out, was a list of speakers at a meeting of the Army War College at Carlisle, Pa., where Burt Marshall had recently made an address.

JOIN DACOR—incorporated November, 1952. A permanent Association of former Foreign Service officers which provides insurance and other benefits for members. Send $5 to: **Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired; 3816 Huntington St., Washington 15, D. C. WOodley 6-2086.**

Baldonia Balderdash

In the bad old capitalistic world, a fisherman has a perfect right to lie about his fishing prowess, refuse to worry about the atom bomb, to praise himself, to sleep all day and stay up all night. A Washington sportsman, availing himself of that right, bought an uninhabited 30 acre island called "Outer Baldonia" just off the southern tip of Nova Scotia. Calling it a "principality," he proclaimed himself founder of a ruling dynasty, and threatened visiting sportsmen displaying the lack of a sense of humor with "banishment." (See June 1952 issue of JOURNAL.)

The world is a small one, these days, and it was inevitable that the Soviets should hear of—and feel compelled to comment on—this latest example of capitalistic imperialism. An article in Moscow's *Literary Gazette* portrays "Outer Baldonia" as an island on which once happy, carefree fishermen have been turned into the "subjects of a power-mad imperialist businessman."

"The fishermen," says the article, "lived quietly and peacefully until a certain American . . . . granted his subjects the 'unrestricted right' to tell lies, to be rude, not to answer questions, etc."

"Has he not," the *Gazette asks*, "reached the completest degree of savagery?"

Hear the Bugle

Thomas L. Stokes, in the *Evening Star*, described the atmosphere in Washington today:

". . . . the atmosphere of Washington is suddenly different under the Eisenhower regime—at least temporarily.

"This you know when, for example, you pass the White House on Monday morning and see the cars headed into the driveway—at 8:30, mind you—and see the sober statesmen of Congress unloading themselves, rubbing their hands to drive out the chill, and drawing a quick bead on their timepieces, and pushing through the doors of the executive office to confer with the General and President on the orders of the week.

"He's been up since 6:30—and he's breezily cheerful. . . .

"When Calvin Coolidge . . . . was President . . . . he had his leaders of Congress in at 8 o'clock in the morning, but he gave them breakfast—sausages and hot cakes and maple syrup. But, after that, things moved along lazily, with no bustle and fuss whatever around the White House. . . .

"It's not so simple any more. In fact it's so complicated that old-timers around here who watch the crack and zip of efficiency are wondering if our Government can be run on bankers' and businessmen's hours and by crisp directives. They wonder how long it will be before the new era slips back into the easy, informal appearing ways of the last regime when business was conducted also in off-hours, sometimes at odd places and odd hours, often in the middle of the night, for crises and sudden emergencies don't observe the clock, and nobody who had big responsibility ever thought about regular working hours or punching a time clock.

"Washington isn't a barracks or factory. It's more like a roadhouse.

"But, meanwhile, it's probably educational for Washington to find out what Washington is like early in the morning. . . ."

(*Continued on page* 48)

was a huge success and the theater was packed by the elite of La Paz. Out of a program of 12 numbers the Samsels were maestros of the 8 outstanding features.

If I were a musician I could probably go into the finer points of their performance and enlighten those musicians who will undoubtedly read this and wonder, but since I am very much of a layman I shall have to end this phase of the Samsels' good-neighborliness on an "off key."

To go an octave higher about the Samsels—they are among the best propagators of good-will, among not only the Embassy personnel but all nationalities in La Paz. They are always ready and willing to lend their talents, whether it be leading a barbershop quartet in Moonlight Bay; singing Mendelssohn's compositions in a concert; conducting the Messiah, (which they have done twice in La Paz), or arranging and conducting the requiem music for the late King of England.

And, the Samsels are delightful hosts. They have that unusual capacity of making one and all feel at home. Everyone from clerks to Ambassadors of all nationalities are not only invited to their home but always feel free to drop in at any time, be it on official business or for borrowing a cup of sugar.

Mrs. Samsel, although a victim of infantile paralysis, is active in all charity drives, runs her home, guides her two young daughters in any problems they encounter, keeps up with the many social functions which she and her husband are required to attend yet, she is always the first one on the scene in case of illness. I, for one, was the recipient of her affability when after I had been here only a short while I had to undergo a major operation. When I was brought out of the operating room, the first face I saw was that of Cathreen Samsel, although she had had to climb four flights of stairs to be there.

This started out to be a "felicitación" to the SAMSELS for their good works and is about to become a biography. Because of the limited space in the JOURNAL and more so the limited chance of this item getting any space at all, I shall end it with "bravo" for the SAMSELS.

Maureen Vaughn

RANGOON

ALLAN AMEEN, senior clerk in the American Embassy in Rangoon, completed 30 years of service last December and was honored at a special award ceremony.

AMBASSADOR WILLIAM J. SEBALD paid tribute to Mr. Ameen's long and faithful tenure and presented him with a certificate. The entire Embassy staff was present for the occasion.

When Mr. Ameen first went to work for the Foreign Service the United States was represented in Burma by a consul and three local employees; today there are 135 Americans and 400 local employees.

In those days, Mr. Ameen handled all correspondence, compiled trade statistics and maintained registers of American citizens in Burma. With the vast amount of correspondence now, dozens of people struggle to keep up with the daily volume.

The fact that he was a veteran American employee nearly cost him his life when the Japanese invaded Burma during

the war. Thousands fled to India when the bombings began and it became apparent that Rangoon would fall. Mr. Ameen's own home was destroyed by bombs, but he stayed at his post until the Consulate was closed on February 18, 1942.

The officer and other local employees were evacuated by air to India but Mr. Ameen was unable to get away. After the closing of the Consulate he went to get his family from a small village up the river where they had fled when the bombings began. While he was there, all launches were commandeered and he was unable to return to Rangoon to effect his escape.

Fearing that collaborationists would report him to the Japanese, he disguised himself and lived for more than three years in a small hut in a paddy field. He almost never ventured out because word had reached him that the Japanese were conducting extensive searches for him.

After reoccupation, he was employed by the U. S. Army until the Consulate reopened. His long experience in all phases of consular work was extremely valuable in reorganizing the office and preserving continuity.

Today, though it is no longer possible for him to keep abreast of all that is going on in the Embassy, he maintains a keen interest in American affairs in Burma and cheerfully obliges all who call on him.

MRS. ZELMA S. GRAHAM, efficient and energetic director of the USIS Library in Rangoon, was recently honored by the Department with the award of a Commendable Service citation. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM J. SEBALD presented the certificate to Mrs. Graham during a special awards ceremony held at the library. The Ambassador also presented 10-year service certificates to ALFRED W. WELLS, second secretary, and (Mrs.) VIRGINIA C. STRYKER, disbursing officer.

New departures: JANET BARKER, accounting clerk; EDWARD F. MESSA, consular clerk (Vienna); ALICE WESTBROOK, personnel officer, (Buenos Aires); GERARD A. DONOHUE, press officer (Department).

Denver Dickerson

SINGAPORE

It's always June in Singapore. So it seemed quite in season when two Consulate marriages were part of the Christmas holidays. MILDRED SMITH, Acting Press Officer, was married to JOHN LEPINGWELL, a Canadian with an American rubber company and NATHALIE TURNBULL became the bride of SGT. WARREN O. STANLEY of the United States Air Force. The Consulate staff traditionally threw rice and drank champagne toasts at receptions following the weddings.

High spot for many was the carol singing at the home of ACTING CONSUL GENERAL RICHARD H. HAWKINS, JR. Stars were the quartet composed of GORDON CANADA, TOM GLAZE, husband of HELEN GLAZE; JANET HERB and RUTHANNE NADLER, wife of CONSUL SEYMOUR I. NADLER.

BRUCE G. BEAUDOIN won a flag competition for golfers at the Island Club, one of several awards he has received during the past year.

ROBERT C. HUFFMAN and his wife JEANNIE were presented with a silver cigarette box inscribed with a map of Malaya by Consulate friends when they left Singapore after a second tour. Munich is their next post.

BARCELONA

One Sunday morning a few weeks ago, I received an urgent telephone call telling me that a young American art student had been beaten and robbed and was badly hurt. I rushed down to the address given me and found the young man in bed looking as though he had played a rough game of football without helmet or other kind of protective padding! His nose was spread over his face, he could hardly open his eyes or mouth and the rest of his face and body was scratched and bruised.

According to his story, which he had difficulty in telling due to the swollen condition of his mouth, he had gone into a small restaurant for a sandwich and had tried to pay the bill with a thousand peseta note which the waiter was unable to change. While he was waiting for the waiter to see if he could find a place in the neighborhood which could change the money, the American was asked to join a table where two workers were sitting having something to eat and drink. Since our hero is anxious to learn Spanish and since the two men looked like honest laborers, he accepted their invitation and joined them at the table.

Several hours later, the three left the bar headed for some place which could provide a bit more amusement. They walked along a dark street for a short distance and then suddenly the two Spaniards stopped, turned on the American and proceeded to beat him up, beginning by hitting him on the back of the head with a rock. Although he put up a good fight, the two men finally overpowered him, knocked him unconscious and left him in a ditch after taking all his money and papers. It was not until many hours later that the young man was able to move sufficiently to get to a place where there was a night-watchman who took him to a first aid station and then to his place of residence.

After getting his story down, I asked him if he could describe the men. He went me one better — he produced sketches of the two men which he had made from memory while he was waiting for me to arrive. I must admit that I was a bit doubtful that a person who had been through what he had could draw recognizable faces of a couple of men with whom he had only been a few hours but I informed the police concerning the sketches and at the same time told them all the American could remember about the places in which he had been prior to being robbed.

Two days later, one of the police officials came to me and told me that they had picked up one of the men and hoped to have the other in custody soon even though he had left Barcelona. I asked him how he could be certain that they had picked up the right man and he told me that before they had asked the American to verify the identity of the man as one of his two attackers, the police had recognized him from the American's sketch. When he was shown the sketch, the prisoner looked at it in astonishment and asked: "Who did this drawing of me?"

When I informed the police officer that the American was a veteran who came to Barcelona to study art under the Veterans' Bill of Rights, he asked me to inform my Government that in this particular case, the Government is spending its money wisely.

George V. Palmer

THE CARE AND FEEDING OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

By S. I. NADLER

Recently, it has occurred to me that books on foreign languages, technically excellent though they may otherwise be, fail the beginner by presupposing he has prior knowledge of the ways of the people to whom the language is indigenous. I have before me, for example, Winstedt's superior booklet entitled "Simple Malay."

In the section of "Simple Malay" entitled "Talks with a cook," the following sequence of sentences (with translations) occurs: *This fruit is not sweet enough, Add more sugar, Cut into thin slices, Chop it up finely, Grease the saucepan, Mix white of egg and sugar, Don't use yolk of egg, This soup is thin: I want it thick, That is the wrong way, Throw away this rubbish.* Obviously, cook's first intimation of precisely what you want prepared comes with the statement *This soup is thin.* It is quite certain he did not know, until *soup* was mentioned, that that was what you wanted prepared—and the chances are you did not either. If the cook has not resigned after you have him *Cut into thin slices* only to countermand the direction with *Chop it up finely*, he will quit when you say *That is the wrong way.* After such a sequence of directions, who are you to talk about right and wrong way? The only remark which really makes sense is *Throw away this rubbish.*

Another section of "Simple Malay" is entitled "Military words and phrases." One sequence of sentences goes like this: *Here is a man with secret intelligence, The enemy are five miles away, How many are they? It is uncertain, Have you blown up all bridges?* I should think that a stronger commentary on secret intelligence would be used than a sequence trailing off into *It is uncertain* and shifting attention without any great subtlety to *Have you blown up all bridges?* (Admittedly, some consolation may be derived from the question *Have you blown up all bridges?*—it is *We have.*) The statement *The shell has exploded* immediately precedes the frightening question *Have our scouts returned?* A fine time to remember those wonderful scouts out there: after the shell has exploded! The section—and the booklet—ends with *This trench-mortar is out of order.* I feel that a book introducing one to a foreign language should end on a more felicitous note, such as *This trench-mortar works fine* or, even better, *The enemy's trench mortar is out of order.*

"Fractured French" has had inevitable results, among which, I am sure, must be "Chipped China," "Splayed Spanish," "Broken Burmese," "Ruptured Russian." I am presently suffering from a personal case of "Mutilated Malay." *Hari dua* (harry doo-ah), meaning Tuesday, appears as "President Truman is handling that." *Lagi sikit* (lahgy see-kit), meaning "a little more," turns out "Beer makes me ill." And not even the newest of newcomers to Malaya or Indonesia can hear that delightful fried rice dish, *nasi goreng* (nah-see go-reng), referred to without conjuring up an image of fat Hermann.

Considerably more could be—and unfortunately will be—written about the learning of foreign languages. No better method for learning a foreign language, however, will ever be devised than that of being born in the country concerned.

NORTH OF SEVENTY-FOUR *(from page 36)*

as a whole.

Apart from the meteorological staff, the airmen and the police, there are other important workers in the Arctic. At Resolute there is a station operated to study the ionosphere —to see, in effect, what happens to radio waves as they bounce about above the atmosphere. A seismologist at the same place is collecting valuable data on earth tremors. There are frequent visits from members of the Dominion Observatory staff seeking valuable information on the shape of the earth (which is slightly flat near the poles) by taking measurements of the force of gravity.

These are the men who come to Canada's farthest Arctic to live and work as permanent residents. Permanent residence means usually at least one year. But some of these people are old-timers, who have come back of their own choice for term after term: these have succumbed to the lure of the North. Other important work is done by the visitors, the so-called "tourists." Some have merely to take a few scientific readings, and their work is completed in a few days. Others stay for the two or three week duration of the airlift, but many more remain for the entire summer season. These people are temporary residents, not because of any reluctance to endure the conditions of the Arctic for a longer time, but because they have an important job back home and the work which they do in the Arctic merely supplements it. Nearly all the so-called tourists are Arctic enthusiasts; some of them have returned year after year, and, in fact, seem to exist through the winter months in anticipation of the next journey north. Some are hard put to it to explain why they like to come to the Arctic; others will not even admit that they do, but the fact remains that they come back season after season.

The interests of the visiting scientists are strangely varied. Geodesists bearing cases of fragile and complicated equipment travel as far as possible into the unknown to take bearings. With the most accurate available scientific instruments they are trying to determine the precise location of points on the map the location of which may now be known only within a radius of a score of miles. The Canadian Arctic has been thoroughly mapped by aerial photography. This mass of aerial photographs, however, can be of real use only if there are certain accurately determined reference points to make a pattern of the whole photographic survey. It is the job of the geodesists to establish such references. Hence, by pin-pointing only a few widely separated places they are able to give the map makers that vital information necessary to prepare final and accurate maps for tens of thousands of square miles.

Among the most active of the Arctic enthusiasts are the naturalists. One scientist from the Department of Agriculture of Canada flies north thousands of miles each summer in search of Arctic insects. Another, from the National Museum of Canada, is concerned with Arctic flora and fauna. He will astonish the newcomer with his colored photographs of Arctic flowers of unsurpassed beauty and delicacy. The researches of these zoologists and botanists are by no means academic. Some of the information they gather has a direct bearing on their work in more temperate climates. Their findings will often be useful to Government officials responsible for the welfare of native populations in the Far North.

Some of the visitors have an extremely tough job ahead of them. Airstrip mechanics go in each summer to improve the landing facilities serving the weather stations. The very short construction season requires an almost superhuman effort by men and machines. The delicacy of the earth covering over the permafrost demands the most exacting care. During the weeks when these men work there is little night and little rest. They have the satisfaction of doing an extremely important job, for on their efforts depends the safety of air crews and the staffs of the northern weather-station. These airstrip mechanics maintain the only means of physical communication with the outside world.

A young dentist came north on the airlift. He had long been hoping to get this job and was delighted that he was now able to make the journey. His clinic at Resolute weather-station was in a room which served as laundry, ironing-room and sometimes barber-shop. The chair for his patients was on a platform constructed by the barber. (The barber, of course, was a regular member of the staff of the weather-station who merely volunteered for his extra tonsorial duties.) Although the dentist's clinic may have seemed very different from his modern Toronto office, all his equipment which was provided by the Canadian Army was of the best.

These then are the activities of the Canadian Arctic— from weather reporting to botany, from airstrip construction to dentistry. It is still a frontier and it may be so for decades to come, but it is a gradually opening frontier and the people of all Canada stand to gain by the work of its pioneers.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT *(from page 43)*

"Voice" Changes

A subcommittee headed by Sen. J. W. Fulbright urged a drastic overhauling of overseas information programs, including the Voice of America.

Instead of mass efforts directed from Washington and New York, the Senators said the State Department should tailor its program for individual countries. The Senators recommended: 1. More attention to the development of local activities. 2. Greater development of programs involving libraries and information centers; exchanges of students, teachers and technicians; and cultural relations activities.

POINT FOUR *(from page 30)*

16th and 17th centuries the Russians, under Ivan the Terrible and then Boris Godunov, were receiving "Point Four" assistance in quantity from "European" Europe—chiefly from Germany. "Russia," writes Sir Bernard Pares, "began by asking Europe for the finished products of western civilization, to meet the requirements of her state service. It was not in this offhand way that Europe had been able to produce these finished products, which had behind them a whole background of civilization. Gradually the Russian customer himself was driven backwards to a fuller and closer appreciation of what he really lacked. . . He began by asking for blocks or any other fascinating machinery and went on to ask for technical science. He began by asking for ready-made books on given subjects, and went on to ask for education. He began by asking for knowledge and inevitably, however slowly, he was compelled to recognize the need for that training of character which can alone produce competent, self-respecting and honest servants of the state." A lot of this was government-to-government, and, of course, three centuries before the iron curtain.

For examples of "Point Four" in antiquity, Herodotus could undoubtedly be picked over; and any reader who cares to pick him over is invited to write in and communicate his findings.

It is true of every foreign policy that it is no better than its execution. Poor personnel operating a good policy can spread devastation. From the beginning it has been a worry of all concerned that we should find, when we came to putting the "Point Four" policy into effect, that we were unable to recruit enough qualified people to send abroad. This is understandable when one considers that a "Point Four" technician going out to the field should have, in addition to his technical competence, skill in communicating it, an understanding of foreign peoples, the ability to adapt himself to them, the humility to recognize that he cannot regard himself as an apostle of light among the heathen, plus everything else that it takes to do the job and make the best possible impression on behalf of the United States. It was quite proper to worry about not finding enough such paragons, and individual instances can undoubtedly be cited in which the worry has been justified. Mrs. Kuhn's article, however, shows we have done well enough. We join in her vote of confidence to our colleagues, the "Point Four" men and women in the field.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND DUPLICATION *(from page 30)*

has now established regional offices abroad to observe and report on the production of strategic materials. This again, we think, is a primary function of the regular economic staffs of our diplomatic missions and consular offices. If DMPA in Washington was not receiving enough information on certain materials, why could not the Department simply have been asked to instruct our posts to supply the information?

Another example can be found in the handling of public relations abroad. Rather than deal through our established USIS offices, which, as we understand them, should serve the entire United States Government and not merely the Department of State, MSA has sent to the field large staffs of

public relations officers to handle their own publicity. If it was felt that USIS would not adequately handle the job, then the solution, it seems to us, would have been to adjust the USIS effort to accommodate this work rather than to duplicate its staff. The same criticism can be leveled in some instances at TCA, within our own family.

Duplication of effort occurs even in the most routine administrative functions, such as the preparation of post reports, which, in at least some instances, are submitted by the service attachés and other agencies as well as by the administrative sections of diplomatic missions and consular offices.

These are just examples—and many, many others could he cited—of a tendency toward self-sufficiency in multiple agencies which results not only in duplication of effort but often in conflicting effort and in considerable bewilderment on the part of the countries and peoples with whom we are dealing. The examples we have cited may appear somewhat one-sided, indicating more duplication on the part of other agencies than on the part of the regular Foreign Service establishments, but it is impossible to be completelv impartial since, given the basic responsibility of the Department of State and Foreign Service for foreign affairs, it is difficult to find a field of foreign relations in which we have not a legitimate interest. Nevertheless, in case the impression has been given that we feel the Foreign Service should rightfully perform functions now properly handled by other agencies abroad, we should like to explain that this is not our point. We realize that, as the Service is now constituted, is it certainly not equipped to perform many specialized functions, which must, therefore, be handled by others. But it is both equipped and primarily responsible for performing certain functions which we therefore feel other agencies should not attempt to duplicate. In the performance of those functions our fault probably lies more in sometimes not adequately appreciating the legitimate needs of other agencies, and we should therefore always be prepared to adjust our effort to accommodate those needs.

Perhaps the final answer to the whole problem is to be found in a basic revision of present organization and controls. However, we are convinced that a review of our activities abroad within the framework of existing organization, for the purpose of eliminating duplication and achieving a greater integration of our activities, would contribute substantially to an economy of personnel and effort and a coordination of purpose which is sadly lacking at the present time. Such a review would probably have to be coupled with a similar review of duplication in the various home offices in Washington, including our own, hut that is an aspect of the problem which goes beyond the scope of this editorial.

DID YOU KNOW: Elihu B. Washburne, appointed by President Grant, set a record for a short-termer in the role of Secretary of State. He was appointed for a few days so that he would have greater prestige when he arrived in France as U. S. Minister. He entered upon his duties March 5, 1869, and resigned eleven days later.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE *(from page 26)*

United States comes to appreciate its international responsibilities. These developments must be viewed in the perspective of the past 18 years, during which time the United States Government, supported by a growing part of the press and by many progressive business interests, have successfully struggled to reduce the prohibitive tariff rates of 1930. It is said that the "average level" of import duties has been lowered from 59% in 1932 to 15% today—this may be somewhat misleading, but it shows that progress has been made.

The *Manchester Guardian* views the evidence as follows: "We must be prepared for some check to the dollar export drive, but there is really no basis for the panic talk about giving up the effort and retiring into the sterling area. That day-dream would quickly fade away. There is no short cut to success."

Success, it may be added, means not only that Britain has solved her balance of payment difficulties and has given her economy a new basis of strength, but also that the whole free world has been encouraged, strengthened and bound more closely together for the maintenance of world peace.

Conflict or Cooperation

Britain and the United States are agreed in their aim for world peace through strength against the forces of aggression. The economic problems should be seen as part of this more important program, and not be allowed to frustrate the basic political policies of the two countries.

If Anglo-American trade relations are to continue on an increasingly expanding cooperative basis, the role of the United States must be to encourage British imports by lowering tariff rates and by repealing laws that are inimical to more liberal trade. Every effort should be made to provide a fair and stable market for British goods.

The British, for their share, must take up the challenge to finish the work that they have so courageously begun. Britain, in spite of the tremendous obstacles that lie in her path, must expand production where possible, modernize her plants, streamline her methods and design products especially for the United States market.

Such a cooperative program can and must work. It represents as much concession as can reasonably be expected from each country at the present time. Its success must serve to overcome that highly vocal American minority which fears the impact of greater trade competition with British goods. It must similarly prove itself to those British people who believe that the results of this trade will be insufficient to solve Britain's economic problems; that unless the United States is prepared to make some overwhelming effort, there is no reason for Britain to cooperate with her.

A policy of cooperation will require all the statesmanship that the two countries can muster, together with good faith and trust in each other. Given these elements, however, Anglo-American economic cooperation can be one of the strongest bulwarks in maintaining the freedom and strength of the free world.

WANTED IN JOURNAL OFFICE:

More good articles, to be paid for at *more* than one cent a word. Also needed: cover pictures, human interest pictures.

Party in the elections." Such a statement raises the questions: Who is Capellini? The name sounds Italian but we can't be sure. What Socialist Party? There are Socialist Parties in many countries of the world, and in some there are more than one. What elections? Where are they being held and when?

Or take another example: "The British Foreign Office has approved the proposals contained in Document XYZ 456/2." Such a statement leaves the reader with a sense of complete frustration unless he happens to have Document XYZ 456/2 sitting at the top of the pile of papers on his desk. Even if he has it, he may not have the time to read it all the way through. A good summary could provide him with all the essentials that he needs to know about the propoals referred to. In writing summaries, it should always be borne in mind that the reader in most cases is not completely familiar with all the details of the subject matter which is being summarized. The original documentation is frequently prepared for officers who are fully informed about the subject matter, and it therefore often assumes a certain knowledge which the reader of a summary does not possess. Furthermore, a summary should be written so that it can be read as rapidly as possible. This means that the reader should not have to stop and fish around in the back of his mind for the identification of names, places or events. Summarization therefore frequently involves amplification as well as condensation.

Condensation. By condensation I mean expressing the essential points in the briefest possible form. It involves eliminating unnecessary details and unnecessary words. It involves using simple sentence structure. I would say that it also means using simple concrete words wherever possible—avoiding words such as "selection," "clarification," and "condensation."

I would say that the tests of a good summary are: Is it as brief as possible but at the same time does it cover the essentials? Is it completely clear? Is it absolutely accurate? Absolute accuracy is the most important bedrock essential in the art of summarizing. It means not only that the summary should not contain any misstatements of fact. It also means that the source material is not distorted through elimination of important elements or failure to include qualifying factors. By "completely clear" I mean that a busy officer should be able to read it once rapidly and understand it fully. Readers of summaries should not be burdened with anything that doesn't make sense or has to be read over again to be understood. If the original material is not clear, it is the job of the summarizer to figure out or find out what it means and make it clear.

Preparation of a good summary requires a considerable amount of careful thought. It cannot be thrown together from a casual reading of the source material and a general impression of its contents. It should go right to the heart of the matter and should be stripped of all non-essentials. On the other hand, accuracy must not be sacrificed to brevity. The most serious pitfall for the summarizer is that distortions may be created in the condensation process. For this reason a great deal of care must be used in the choice of words. It is often not easy to combine accuracy, brevity and clarity, but they are the essentials of the art of summarizing.

furor, Austrian and German against the Osmanli Turk, and it may yet impress some sort of union upon Western Europe and America to ward off the cohorts of the Kremlin.

Strausz-Hupé enlists geopolitics, history, and semantics to buttress his thesis that some union is inevitable, or else. . . . He reminds us that it was only after a schism had separated the two Romes that first Rome and then Byzantium fell separately to the barbarians. He admits that to the exasperated American the leaky ship of Europe appears to drift between rocks and whirlpools while the crew engages in a dispute over living quarters and the duration of the watch in the engine room, but he also points out that Europeans fear American aid since it comes from a country of extreme solutions, of radical reversals of policy, and of mass media capable of an equally swift about face when the high command changes. If definite themes take form in democracies to create patterns of political conduct, then this book, with its definite theme, urbane defense of moderation, and high faith in Western culture may prove to be not only stimulating to our planning but also provocative to thoughtful action.

News from South America, by George S. Fraser. *Library Publishers, New York, 1952, 224 pages, $3.00.*
Reviewed by MILTON BARALL

It is not pleasant to have to write an unfavorable review on a book which the publisher was kind enough to send to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL before the date of publication, but "News from South America" contains very little that is new or enlightening. Like so many other travel books, this one consists of personal reminiscences based on a trip of less than three months, in the summer of 1947, when the author was a very young man and apparently rather naive. Mr. Fraser, a Scotch poet, visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile as a grantee with a group furthering cultural relations between Great Britain and the River Plate Republics. The overwhelming experience of meeting "nearly everyhody who mattered" seems to have impelled him to record his experiences and political judgments, such as "A Latin American Radical, like an Italian Liberal, is often considerably to the right of an English Conservative."

Although Mr. Fraser was shocked by the historical distortions of Ghioldi, Secretary General of the Argentine Communist Party, he was quite entranced with the personality and philosophy of Pablo Neruda, Chile's Communist poet with whom he became friendly. He broods darkly and portentously about the Chilean Government closing in on Neruda to sacrifice him on the altar of politics. This is the same Neruda who has just returned to Chile without fanfare or persecution, subjected neither to charges nor obloquy, perhaps regretful that he was not given the opportunity for martyrdom.

Fraser achieves some success in his fleeting impressions of persons and places, due chiefly to his skill as a writer. He also displays occasional flashes of philosophical insight and his literary allusions are both extensive and opposite. The final chapter shows signs of understanding and maturity which may qualify Fraser to write a better book on South America if he remains much longer next time.

Kuomintang and Chinese Communist Elites, by Robert C. North. *Reviewed by* HARRISON M. HOLLAND, *Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1952. 130 p.*

This brief monograph (it is a little over 100 pages) is one of a series of studies of elites of major countries—a part of a larger study undertaken by the Hoover Institute to describe the world revolution of our time and its consequences for world politics and national policy.

Mr. North sets for himself the task of tracing the development of the elite corps of the Communist and Kuomintang Parties, gauging their respective influences upon political events in modern China, and evaluating their comparative strengths and weaknesses. He also includes a very useful and illuminating statistical study of the social characteristics of the Communist and Kuomintang leadership noting for example such factors as the average age of the party elites, their educational background, their sources of income, the universities they attended, and their fathers' occupation.

With mainland China under the domination and control of the Chinese Communist Party, a study of the Party's elite corps, the body that formulates and executes policy, serves the useful purpose of giving us a glimpse of the people whose decisions so vitally affect US policy in the Fart East. It also has its empirical lessons for those who would study the causes of Kuomintang failure in China.

Those in search of a succinct political history of China in the last 30 years as depicted in the growth and development of the Kuomintang and Communist Parties will find Mr. North's monograph very satisfactory.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO *(from page 14)*

Service machinery of the Department of Commerce. This, he added, places the Department of Commerce in control of "the substance of diplomacy" and leaves the Department of State with social representation only.

A son was born at Bogota on December 31, 1927, to DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY and MRS. H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS.

A daughter, JENNY LYNN, was born at sea on the *U.S.S. Henderson* en route from Hongkong to San Francisco, to CONSUL and MRS. LYNN W. FRANKLIN.

A daughter, CHARLOTTE VIRGINIA, was born at Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1928, to DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY and MRS. WILLIAMSON SMITH HOWELL.

A daughter, PATRICIA JOYCE, was born at Belgrade on January 18, 1928, to CONSUL and MRS. STEWART E. MCMILLIN.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED: MRS. THOMAS H. COLEMAN announced the engagement of her daughter, GRACE, to CONSUL NELSON R. PARK, on February 2, 1928, in Washington, D. C.

TWO BITS' WORTH: AMBASSADOR HENRY FLETCHER at a Foreign Service luncheon: "I appreciate very much the honor of being asked to lunch with you. I think I would appreciate it a little more if I had not seen the notice which you all got stating that the price of the luncheon had been reduced from $1.75 to $1.25. Mr. Wadsworth said that they used to have a dollar's worth of food and 75 cents worth of talk. You are still going to get a dollar's worth of food, and I will do the best I can for the quarter."

P.S. Former Under Secretary of State, WILLIAM R. CASTLE, says he enjoys this column for its news of old friends and for the Service ancedotes.

States both ways, I am enclosing my permit for my car, which is proof that I have been in the States before and also shows that I returned to Canada again.

I haven't any family ties here in Canada yet, but I have bought a new car this summer—a brand new '52 Plymouth —which is only partly paid for, and believe me: any business with a finance company is a very "compelling business tie."

With the hope that this will make you take my application up to renewed consideration I remain

Very truly yours.,"

He got the visa!

Sincerely yours,
HOGAN F. BUFORD

WILLING SPENCER

The November JOURNAL carried the sad news of the death of an old-time Foreign Service Officer and my dear friend, Willing Spencer, whom I first knew during my postwar Paris assignment. He and his charming wife lived in happy retirement half in Paris and half in Rhode Island.

I soon grew very fond of this gentle and kindly man. Ripe in wisdom and rich in experience, he was the most delightful of companions. There is the lingering memory of our last luncheon together in the spring of 1952. He came for me at the office and we walked down the Avenue to a restaurant which he knew well. While glancing at the menu Willing casually remarked that the restaurant served a "nice little wine" which perhaps would please me. This was beyond doubt the greatest gastronomic understatement of all time because the "little wine" turned out to be that jewel of the St. Emilions, an Ausone '28, than which "there is no whicher." Willing made sure that it was "bien chambré," and we went on from there to blissful enjoyment of the wonders of la cuisine Francaise.

Willing Spencer was not only a man of spotless character and Christian virtues; there was an indefinable something about him which I can but inadequately describe by saying that the passing years had "mellowed" him in exactly the right proportions. He had passed along life's way and come out at the end as the "complete" man with everything about him in perfect balance.

I am sure that Saint Peter opened the door wide when Willing Spencer finally reached the end of the trail.

Cecil Wayne Gray

MARRIAGES

BEAU-STEINHARDT. Mrs. Dulcie Yates Hofmann Steinhardt, widow of Laurence A. Steinhardt, was recently married to Major General Lucas V. Beau, U.S.A.F., national commander of the Civil Air Patrol. The ceremony was held in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Rockville Centre, L. I., Maj. General and Mrs. Beau will make their home in Washington where General Beau is stationed.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO
Bane, David M.	Bordeaux	Paris
Barnebey, Malcolm R.	Dept.	Vienna
Bates, William M.	Marseille	Bogota
Beard, Kathleen R.	Stuttgart	Rangoon
Bell, James D.	Manila	Dept.
Boswell, William C.	Dept.	Rome
Brady, William A.	London	Dept.
Burdett, William C.	Tehran	Dept.
Burt, Joseph F.	Dept.	Niagara Falls
Clark, David M.	Dept.	Barbados
Cody, Morrill	Paris	Madrid
Colorado, Sylvia	London	Lisbon
Cook, Charles B., III	Dept.	Tehran
Davis, Leonard	Paris	Manila
Davis, Roy T., Jr.	Buenos Aires	Panama
Dervis, Genya M.	Stockholm	Moscow
Fisher, Dorsey G.	Madrid	Jidda
Fisher, John W.	Barranquilla	Dept.
Geier, Paul E.	Rome	Dept.
Gibson, William M.	Dept.	Paris
Glover, Robert G.	Santiago	Mexico
Guest, Paul L.	Dept.	Sao Paulo
Haring, Philip E.	Noumea	Dept.
Heck, L. Douglas	New Appt.	Calcutta
Holloway, Jerome K.	Bremen	Hong Kong
Hubard, Lillie Mae	Ponta Delgada	Habana
Johnston, James R.	Taipei	Dept.
Kennedy, John M.	New Appt.	Dept.
Kidd, Coburn B.	New Appt.	Dept.
Kreisberg, Paul H.	Dept.	Bombay
Krentz, Kenneth C.	Dept.	London
Lampson, Edward T.	Duesseldorf	Bonn
Lloyd, John	Dept.	Bangkok
Maleady, Thomas J.	Caracas	Quito
Meloy, Francis E., Jr.	Dept.	Paris
Messa, Edward F.	Rangoon	Vienna
Minnigerode, H. Gordon	Dar es Sallam	Port Elizabeth
Moser, Benjamin R.	Bremen	La Paz
Muccio, John J.	Seoul	Dept.
O'Grady, John F.	Adelaide	Athens
Peters, Richard	Kuala Lumpur	Tokyo
Pringle, Sandy M.	Lima	Bonn
Propps, Herbert F.	London	Barranquilla
Redington, Robert J.	Geneva	Warsaw
Rossow, Robert J.	Katmandu	Calcutta
Stedman, William P.	San Jose	Bonn
Streeper, Robert B.	Berlin	Hamilton
Sullivan, Kenneth	Bonn	Duesseldorf
Sweeney, Joseph	New Appt.	Khartoun
Thomsen, Raymond	Beirut	Karachi
Tullock, Gordon C.	Dept.	Hong Kong
Westbrook, Alice D.	Rangoon	Buenos Aires
Wight, Royce A.	Quito	Dept.
Williamson, Francis T.	New Appt.	Dept.
Witman, William, 2nd	Dept.	Tangier
Wolff, Stanley B.	Dept.	Rome
Wood, Chalmers	Manila	Dept.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS CHANGES

Aronson, John A.	Assigned to Berlin instead of Bonn.
Breuer, Carl	Bonn cancelled, now transferred to Lima.
Burrows, Florence	Hong Kong cancelled, resigning.
Clinkscales, Mary	Assigned to Frangfurt instead of Bonn.
Corcoran, Thomas J.	Fortaleza cancelled, to remain in Saigon.
DeHart, Thomas A.	Assigned to Munich instead of Bonn.
French, Harry G.	Bombay cancelled, now transferred to Istanbul.
Gamson, Arthur L.	Tokyo cancelled, resigning.
Graves, William P. E.	Assigned to Nagoya instead of Tokyo.
Heubeck, Charlotta	Warsaw cancelled, now transferred to New Delhi.
Kuppinger, Eldred	Bombay cancelled, now transferred to Dept.
Perkins, John W.	Bologna cancelled, now transferred to Naples.
Pool, John C.	Winnipeg cancelled, now transferred to Dept.
Purdue, Richard	Assigned to Munich instead of Bonn.
Rowan, Genevieve A.	New Delhi cancelled, now transferred to Tehran.
Small, George W.	Madrid cancelled, now transferred to Montreal.
Sutter, John O.	Surabaya cancelled, to remain in Djakarta.
Von Hellens, Laurence	Djakarta cancelled, now transferred to Dept.

RETIREMENTS

Donnelly, Walter
Beach, William H.
Benson, Barry T.
Cole, Felix
Perkins, Troy L.
Burrows, Florence
Cummins, Dorothy S.
Green, William J.
Kee, James
Murphree, Mildred E.
Wells, Gladys

IN MEMORIAM

BARNETT. Mr. Robert M. Barnett, Labor Attache assigned to Geneva, Switzerland, died unexpectedly in Geneva. Mr. Barnett has been associated with various government agencies since 1933. Prior to his Geneva assignment he was a member of the Foreign Service examining board.

CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on January 20, 1953, at Maryville, Tennessee. At the time of his retirement in 1935, Mr. Cunningham was Consul General at Shanghai.

BIRTHS

ALLEN. A son, Anthony, born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Arthur P. Allen on December 31, 1952, in San Francisco.

BERGESEN. A son, Christopher Arthur Echols, born to Mr. and Mrs. Alf E. Bergesen on December 25, 1952, in Rangoon, Burma. Christopher is the grandson of Mrs. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, widow of the late Minister Schoenfeld.

DORMAN. A daughter, Melissa Dorman, born to Consul and Mrs. John Dorman on December 6, 1952, in Rabat, Morocco.

FEICK. A son, Lawrence Frederick, born to Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Feick on December 15, 1952 in Berlin, Germany. Mr. Feick is U. S. Secretary of the Allied Kommandatura.

SEIBERT. A daughter, Nicola Christina Beatrice Ewa, born to First Secretary and Mrs. Elvin Seibert on January 16, 1953 in Ancon, Canal Zone. Mr. Seibert is stationed in Panama.

STOKES. A son, Anthony Adam, born to Mr. and Mrs. William N. Stokes on Decemher 13, 1952, in Rabat, Morocco.

RENDALL. A son, Christopher Welles, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Rendall on December 10, 1952, in Washington, D. C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Sir John Schenley

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