

JUNE, 1953

Foreign Service JOURNAL



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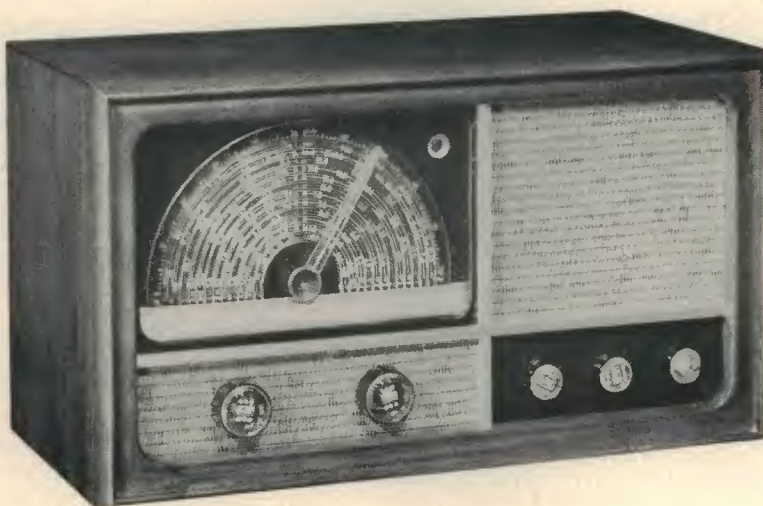
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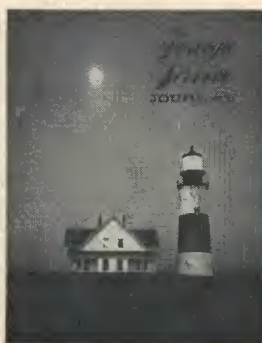
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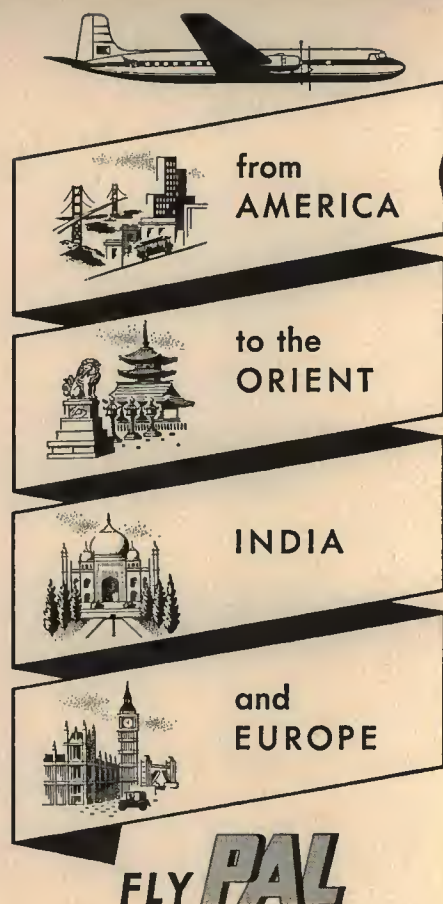
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COVER PICTURE: Courtesy of Amerika Magazine, from the photographic essay on George Stewart's "Names on the Land." Photo by Andreas Feininger.



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Letters to the Editors

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BRITAIN'S TRADE POLICY

American Embassy, London
 April 16, 1953

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In July, 1952, I submitted an article to the JOURNAL entitled "Anglo-American Trade—Conflict or Cooperation," as an entry in the Foreign Affairs Contest. This article was published in the March issue of the JOURNAL, some nine months later, with nothing to show the date it was written. I would like to take this opportunity, if I may, to mention more recent developments so that the readers of the JOURNAL will not be confused — or think I was completely off base.

The thesis of my article was that Britain would have to choose in the near future between a policy of expanding multilateral trade with other countries, especially the United States, on the one hand, and a restrictive policy of Commonwealth trade with increased Imperial Preference on the other.

Last December at the Commonwealth Conference, Britain and the countries of the Commonwealth made their choice. They came out with a decision to promote a freer and expanding world trade, looking toward the reduction of trade barriers and the lowering of trade restrictions. In addition, Britain's improved financial position in the last few months has allowed her to increase imports over her austerity limits of last year, and to lend greater support to the European Payments Union, while preparing for eventual free convertibility for Sterling.

The real battle in the United States is just beginning. Reports of such bodies as the Council for Economic Development, the President's Board of Economic Advisers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security all urge a lower and simpler United States tariff policy to stimulate "trade not aid." This is where we are now — how far will we go?

WALTER M. MCCLELLAND

FOR EYES ALONE

American Embassy, Vienna
 April 15, 1953

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

My "in-box" this morning contains five papers of different colors—pink, red, yellow, blue, and baby blue. I am writing on a yellow pad, with a green pencil, over a light green blotter. Within the range of my vision, I see a pink lined calendar pad, a brown glaring desk surface, a black topped blotter roller. I count six different kinds of type on the various papers that await my attention today. Not only that, but some papers are fifth and sixth carbon copy flimsies and two are long reports reproduced by the multigraph process. Something is wrong with the machine that produces

(Continued on page 6)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)

the copies because the letters are blurred and the depth of letter reproduction is uneven.

I am certain some thousands of persons in my same line of business throughout the world contemplate with horror the same prospect every day. Many like me will probably arrive at the luncheon hour with a dull headache and come home at evening with tired eyes and a revulsion against even the more soothing pages of a novel.

Now we all know there cannot be absolute uniformity of paper presentation in this security conscious world of today. But, for goodness sake, something can be done to improve the lot of the professional bureaucrat, or at least to save his eyesight. No business concern with its eye on the efficiency of its employees, their productivity and health, would tolerate for half a day the miscellaneous assortment of forms, glossy and dull finished paper, confetti-like coloring, and rubbed up carbons that are my lot today—were yesterday—and will be tomorrow. Can't something be done about it? After all, we have only one pair of eyes each to give to our country.

ROBERT G. MCGREGOR

RE-NAMING THE DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.
March 27, 1953

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

With one exception, the names by which the Executive Departments of our Government are known describe the fields in which they operate. The one exception is our own Department. The name "Department of State" is not at all descriptive of the Department's functions. More than that, the name is actually confusing, both at home and abroad.

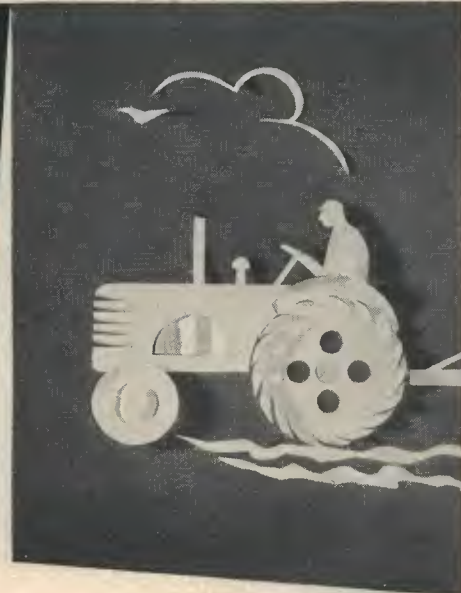
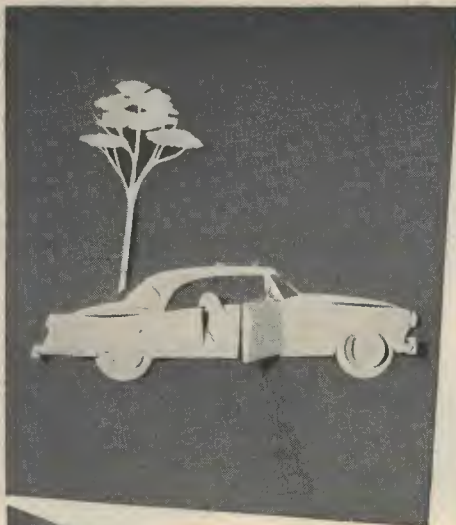
The Department, as is known, was not always called the "Department of State." From 1781, when it took over the duties theretofore carried on by the old "Committee for Foreign Affairs," until 1789, when its name was changed to the one it now bears, it was known as the "Department of Foreign Affairs."

While the Department does have certain duties not connected with the handling of the country's foreign relations—duties which brought about the change of name in 1789—these duties are not widely known and, however important they may once have been, they are insignificant now, when compared with the Department's real reason for being. It seems fairly safe to say that, if those responsible for the change in 1789, could have foreseen how the Department would develop over the years, there would have been no change of name, and the Department would still be known as the "Department of Foreign Affairs."

If this is so, would it not be in order to consider going back to the old name, and if this, again, is so, would not the present be a good time to consider such a step?

The new Administration has gone on record as intending, besides a new approach to some of our more pressing foreign problems, reorganizing the Department with the view, among other things, of trimming away some of the more extraneous responsibilities, which it acquired as an aftermath of the last war, and returning it to what it was originally intended to be—a Department for handling the

(Continued on page 8)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

nation's foreign affairs. Why not, if this is to be done, put the seal, so to speak, on such a reorganization by "reorganizing" the name of the Department itself.

It is not intended in this letter to do more than put the idea forward. There may well be other reasons than those indicated herein for considering such a change as desirable, and there are, doubtless, many arguments on the other side which have not here been touched upon at all.

However, if there are those who would object to such a change, solely on the grounds that to change something, which has endured for so many years, is *ipso facto* not to be thought of, there is a precedent rather close at hand. Another old-line Department, the War Department, was recently given a completely new name, without, so far as the writer knows, any great protest having been made.

F.S.O.

FOR STAFF SPECIALIZATION

American Embassy
Montevideo, Uruguay
March 12, 1953

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

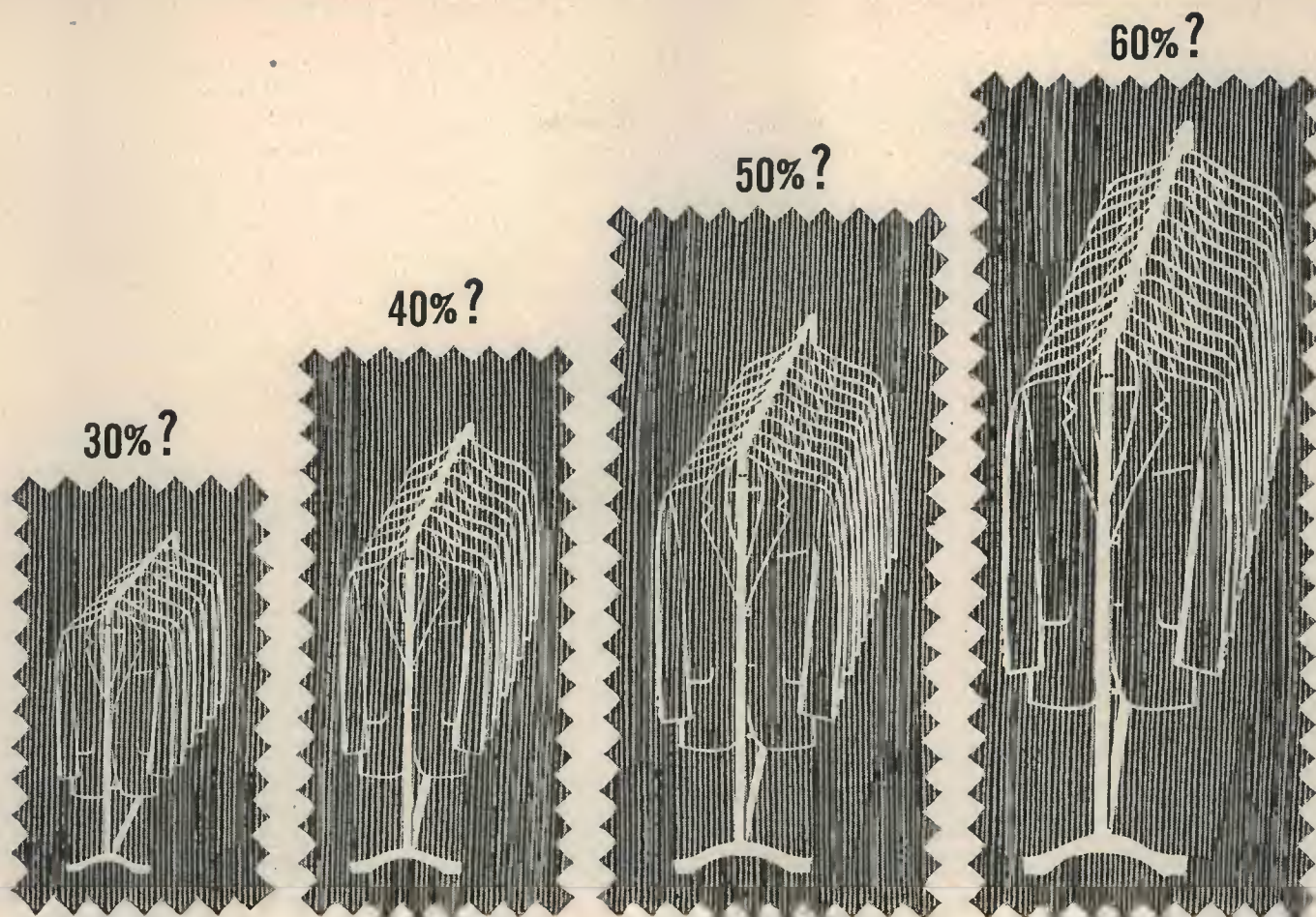
I read with a great deal of interest Mr. Penfield's article in the February issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL concerning the organizational problems of the Foreign Service. Although I have only been in the Service a comparatively short time, I have been most concerned over the lack of a clearly defined organizational structure which is essential to the career system.

The comparison with the Navy officer structure, I think, is well made. After seven years in that service, I have become very impressed with their organizational logic, and I feel that we can adopt a great deal of it to our Service. Here are my thoughts on the subject, for whatever they are worth.

The Navy also has struggled with the problem of specialization versus generalization. Despite the immense technical developments in Naval warfare, they have still found it essential to adhere to the principle of the general-all-around officer as the key in their organizational structure—the officer responsible for policy decisions and for command. Nevertheless, they have recognized the need for specialists and also the need to provide a satisfying and rewarding career for their specialists. Those officers—who because of particular aptitude or training—may choose a career of specialization in engineering, electronics, ship construction, supply, medicine, dentistry, and even the chaplain corps. However, the number permitted to so specialize is *limited and may not exceed the essential needs of the organization* (witness the prolific growth of the staff corps in our service). These officers are designated as "limited duty officers" (L.D.O.). They usually may attain the rank of Captain and a very limited few, the rank of Admiral.

The significant fact is that only the general duty officers may attain the positions of Command—the most sought after jobs and the natural pinnacle of a successful career.

(Continued on page 10)



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(as to the percentage of summer suits made
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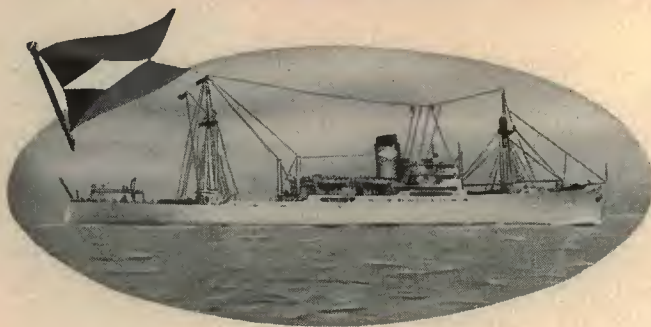
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

Applying this system to the Foreign Service, only the general Foreign Service Officers would be permitted to attain the positions of "command"—Counselors of Embassy, Career Ministers, Consul Generals, and the top jobs in the Department. In order to adopt such a system to the Foreign Service it would be necessary to first establish (and then rigidly adhere to) the specialist designations for those FSO's who desired to follow a specialty. Something as follows might be in order:

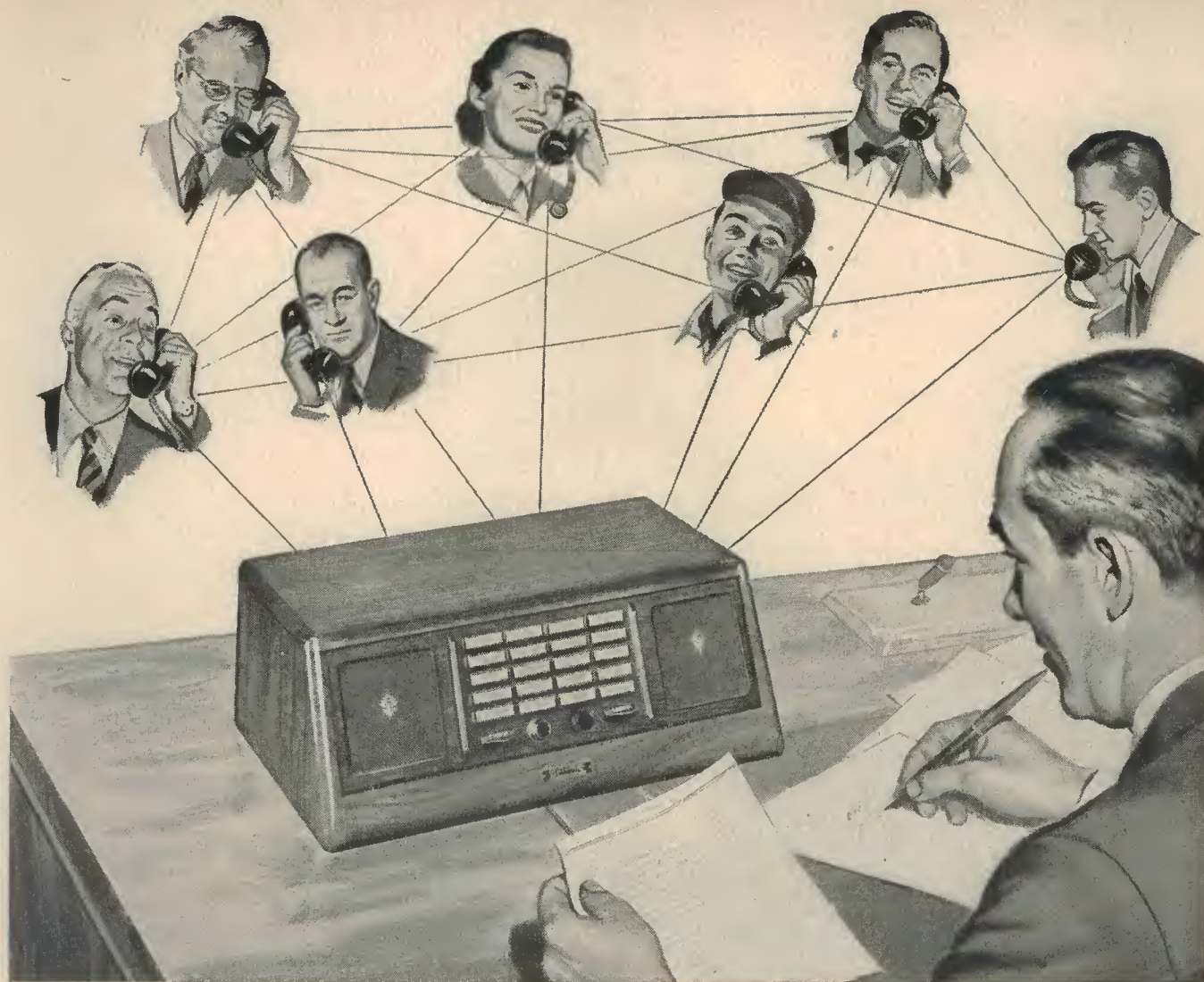
<i>Specialty</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>
1. Radio Engineers	FSO(R)
2. Information Media	FSO(I)
3. Disbursing	FSO(D)
4. Administration	FSO(A)
5. Agriculture	FSO(AG)
6. Consular	FSO(CON)
7. Language Specialists	FSO(L)
8. Labor	FSO(LAB)
9. International Finance	FSO(FIN)

It must be constantly borne in mind that these officers are specialists in the strictest sense of the word. The nature of their work must be such as to require continuous study of their specialty, far and above that of their general officer colleagues. The Department should send these officers to universities and seminars in the states to keep them abreast of the latest developments in their field. The system must be rigid. The nature of their work must be such as to allow only a specialist to perform it. The reward of the specialist would be a career dedicated to that field of work which he found completely absorbing and challenging.

On the other hand, the general officer should have the opportunity to delve into the various specialties during his career development. Without some knowledge of the various specialties, he could not properly perform when he reached his "command" position. This would not prevent the officer who showed an interest in and demonstrated a flair for economic work to devote somewhat more than half of his career to Economic work. This would not conflict with the International Finance specialist, in whom the Department has made a monetary investment in the form of intensive post-graduate education with training assignments in Treasury, Federal Reserve, and in Commerce. The officer who was designated as FSO(FIN) would only be assigned to the very largest posts. London, for example, might rate a FSO-(FIN) for the complex negotiation and reporting involving sterling convertibility, or that officer might be assigned to the staff of the US delegation to IMF. One reward for the specialist would be the fact that he would not be sent to a small hardship post where his specialized skill would be wasted. He could look forward to a series of foreign assignments at only the largest Embassies with frequent assignments to the Department and other federal agencies.

I take difference with Mr. Penfield concerning the proposal for all FSO 4's and FSS 4's to be required to take an examination similar to lateral entry before entry into the FSO 3 bracket. The general FSO should qualify for this jump through the operation of the selection boards, and the specialist would be content to confine himself to his specialty in which he had already attained a degree of stature and in

(Continued on page 52)



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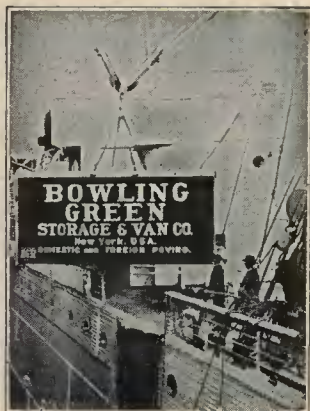
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Despatch Agents will no longer furnish advance estimates of ocean freight and other transportation charges in individual cases. Therefore, effective July 1, 1953, employees and commissaries requesting Despatch Agents to forward shipments not covered by Government travel authorizations must remit to the Despatch Agent a check or money order in U. S. dollars, payable to the order of the Foreign Service Revolving Fund, for 20% of the value of the goods together with a copy of the letter or other type of correspondence ordering the goods from a vendor or other source. Recognizing that few employees would be informed as to weight, cubic content and other factors normally used in the calculation of ocean freight charges, the 20% *ad valorem* figure has been selected as representing the simplest and most equitable method for determining the amount of the required deposit. This deposit is subject to adjustment by the Despatch Agent if it is found to be inadequate, in which case the employee or commissary association will be duly notified.

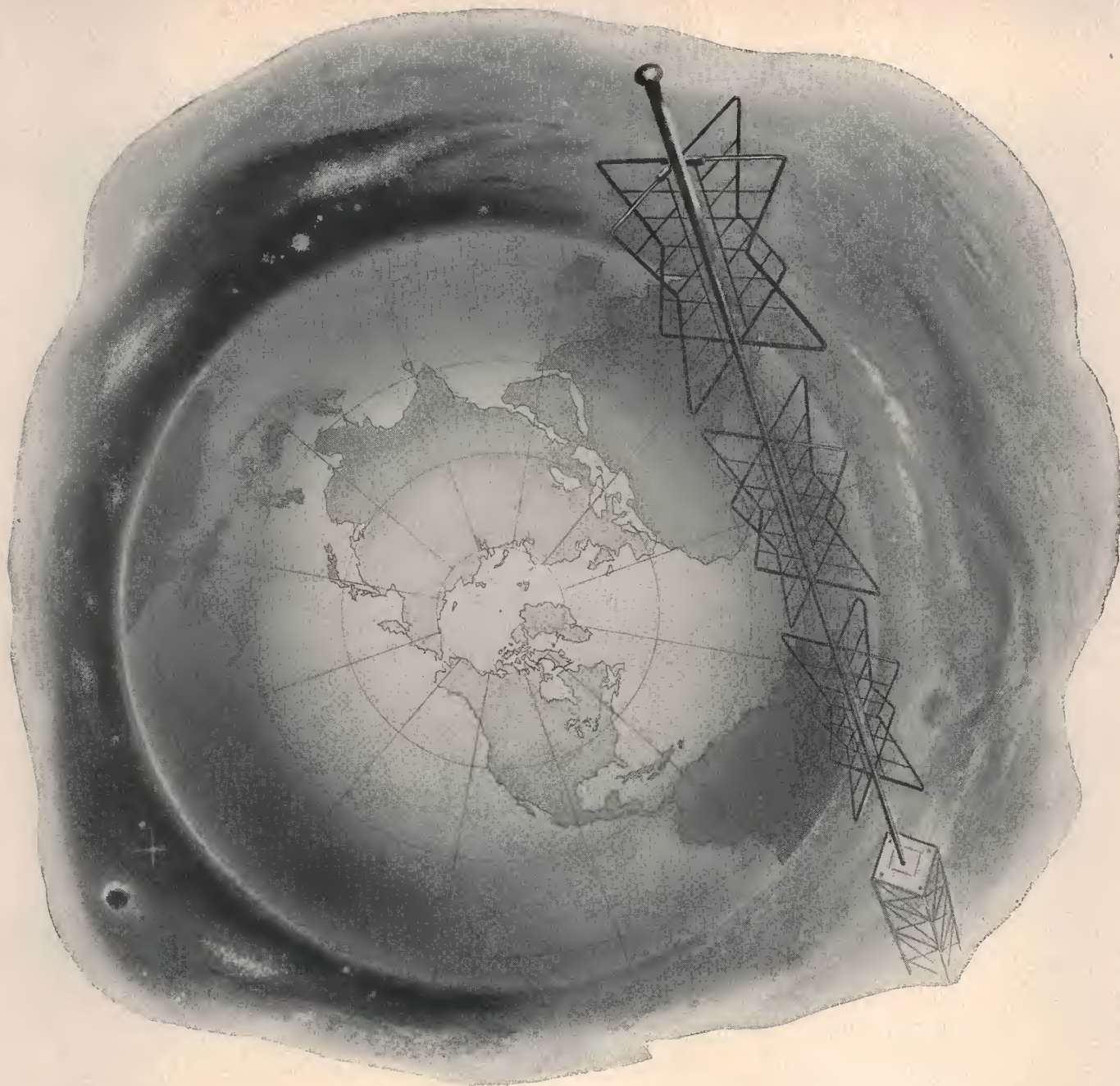
If the advance deposit is not received and it is found that the shipment is over the authorized weight or measurement limitation or outside respective authorized time limitations, the Despatch Agent will have no funds to cover the charges and will, therefore, place the goods in commercial storage at the employee's risk and expense when they come under his custody. Accordingly, unless the employee knows positively that his travel authorization will cover the shipment it is essential that he forward the requisite deposit.

The sole exception to this advance-deposit procedure will be in cases where the charges are to be prepaid by someone other than the employee or commissary; for example, vendors of foodstuffs sometimes will provide the respective Despatch Agent with funds to prepay ocean freight charges, and some merchandise is quoted on a c.i.f. basis. It should be noted that not all vendors are agreeable to advancing freight charges; those who do prepay such charges expect prompt reimbursement by the employee or commissary purchasing the goods.

If desired, employees and commissaries may deposit substantial amounts with the appropriate Despatch Agent to cover future shipments not specifically designated at the time the deposit is remitted.

Regardless of which Despatch Agent is being asked to perform services, make all checks or money orders payable to the Foreign Service Revolving Fund. Mr. Howard Fyfe, U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, will act as the disbursing officer of this account to pay shipping charges and in refunding balances, if any, to depositors. However, the depositor must mail his remittance directly to the respective Despatch

(Continued on page 59)



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Some 2,000 copies of the completely revised pamphlet, dated March, 1953 have been distributed to present and prospective members of the Protective Association.

This pamphlet contains detailed explanations of the group plan: the coverage available, eligibility requirements, premium tables, benefits payable under the several policies, and options offered after age 65.

All members are urged to read the pamphlet carefully and to bring it to the attention of their colleagues.

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Twenty Five Years Ago

By JAMES B. STEWART

IMPRESSIONS

Guardsmen, flappers, bitter beer and stout,
Communists, Beecham's Pills, gin and race track tout,
Night Clubs, "bobbies," eels and marmalade,
Piccadilly, Marble Arch, Horse Guards on Parade.
Limehouse, fish and chips, sweeps and muffin men,
Rotten Row, Prince o' Wales, Oxo and Big Ben,
Monocles, white spats, murky fogs and slush,
Flag days, Leicester Square, Russian boots and gush,
Beef-eaters, Bolsheviks and Trafalgar Square,
"London calling, are you there?"

(More "impressions" by Mary Harney Savage,
American Consulate, Southampton, next month)

ON HOME LEAVE: U. GRANT SMITH, Minister, Montevideo, at his home, Washington, Penna.; CONSUL HOOKER A. DOOLITTLE, Bilbao, with a relative in Baltimore; Diplomatic Secretary ELLIS O. BRIGGS, Lima, at his home, Riverdale on Hudson.

TO BE VICE CONSULS OF CAREER

Carlos J. Warner	Burton Y. Berry
John S. Littell	William P. Cochran, Jr.
Robert D. Coe	Stanley G. Slavens
Archibald E. Gray	Arthur R. Ringwalt
Morris N. Hughes	Bertel E. Kuniholm
Edmund O. Clubb	Henry S. Villard
William Edwin Guy	Frederick H. Ward
Archer Woodford	Cavendish W. Cannon
Leo F. Cochran	James L. Park
Phil H. Hubbard	William W. Butterworth, Jr.
Julius Wadsworth	Robert Y. Brown
Monroe Hall	H. Livingston Hartley
Edward G. Trueblood	Garret G. Ackerson, Jr.
Robert P. Joyce	Charles S. Reed, 2nd
James E. Brown, Jr.	

GEORGE WASHINGTON OF SWEDISH DESCENT? At a dinner in Stockholm, CONSUL GENERAL JOHN BALL OSBORNE said that the American historian, Albert Bushnell Hart, himself of Swedish origin, had reason to believe that Washington originally sprung from stock of Southern Sweden via Yorkshire, England. (From a daily paper, Stockholm.)

CHANGES

NORMAN ARMOUR, Embassy, Tokyo to Embassy, Paris
WILLARD L. BEAULAC, Embassy, Port au Prince to Department
JAMES C. H. BONBRIGHT, Foreign Service School to Nagasaki
HORATIO MOOERS, Consulate, Turin to Consulate, Quebec
JOHN H. MAC VEAGH, Department to Embassy, Bucharest
WALTER H. SCHOELLKOPF, Department to Embassy, Madrid

(Continued on page 59)

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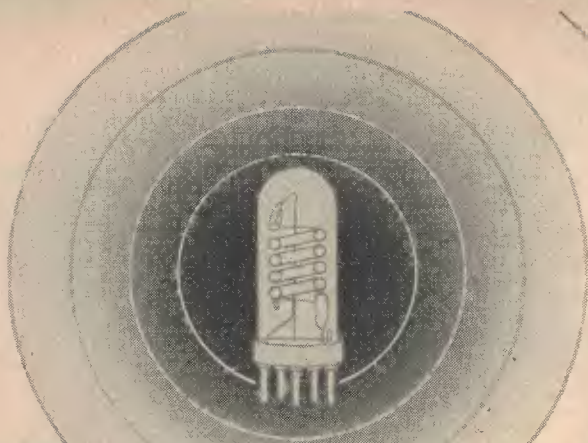
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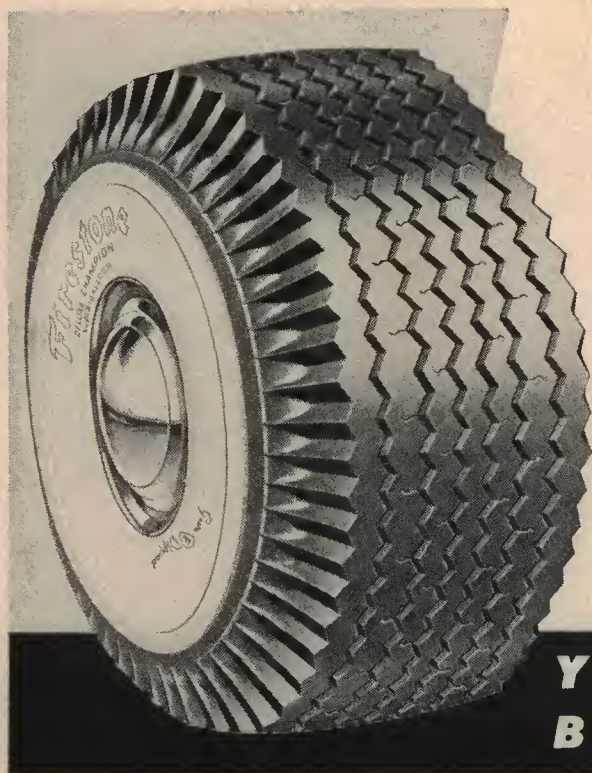


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NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



By Lois Perry Jones

One Hundred Days

President Eisenhower's first one-hundred days began with an unseasonably warm and bright Inaugural Day (a Texan roped him with a lasso as he stood in the box), and ended with Washington in its full blaze of spring . . . dogwood and azaleas . . . bright leaves . . . the annual controversy about daylight saving time . . . the spring househunting fever . . . summer plans just beginning . . . the D.A.R. convention. . .

At the White House . . . golf and Easter eggs on the lawn . . . breakfast with congressional leaders . . . portraits reshuffled to display more prominently Republican presidents . . . press conference reported in the third person . . . a trip south to golf . . . a trip north for a major speech . . . the annual ceremony of throwing the first ball at Griffith Stadium . . . appointments made . . . suggestions on legislation to Congress . . . a new technique developed to help the President in his document signing chore . . . the press verdict that the Eisenhower administration will prove to be one of retrenchment and deflation . . . the White House open to visitors . . . fountains playing . . . Harry Truman's "porch" still there . . .

On the Hill . . . investigations . . . investigations . . . debates on "Chip" Bohlen, tidelands oil . . . budget hearings . . . Democrats voting with the Administration . . . the "minority" group of Republicans . . . a permanent daylight saving bill passed . . . major legislation held up . . . recess time postponed . . . trade not aid . . . the Democrats' discovery of "the giveaway Administration" . . . Vice-President Nixon handling White House-Congressional relations . . . Senator McCarthy "enthusiastic" about new security program. . .

In the Department . . . the recruitment staff helping persons separated to find jobs . . . reduction in force program, bumping procedures explained . . . security and public affairs officers in for consultation . . . full field investigations . . . routine checks . . . the Voice of America Hearings . . . the Hickenlooper Hearings . . . the Budget hearings . . . the John Montgomery Investigation . . . resignations . . . John Carter Vincent retired . . . George F. Kennan retirement expected . . . "Chip" Bohlen confirmed . . . the new team . . . Donald Lourie . . . Scott McLeod . . . briefings . . . reports . . . clearances . . . trips to Western Europe for information . . . for NATO meeting . . . conferences with newsmen . . . budgets revised downward . . . budgets revised downward again . . . conferences beginning at 10:30 p.m. . . . new security regulations . . . rumours of discontinued programs . . . transferred programs . . . new personnel practices . . . resignations requested . . . accepted . . . appearances before subcommittees . . . home leaves cancelled . . . Consulates scheduled for closing.

New Security

A new security program was announced by the President which makes Agency heads responsible for setting up security programs and for acting upon security cases and which states that only persons whose employment is "clearly consistent with the interests of the national security" will be privileged to obtain or retain a Government job.

The executive order detailing the new program extends to more than 60 Federal departments and agencies the kind of security program now used in "sensitive" ones; abolishes (after completing work on current cases) the Loyalty Review Board; and requires a new review of all loyalty cases in which an FBI field investigation has been made.

The order also states that the investigations conducted "shall relate, but shall not be limited" to the following: Depending on the relation of the Government employment to the national security: I. Any behavior, activities, or associations which tend to show that the individual is not reliable or trustworthy. II. Any deliberate misrepresentations, falsifications, or omission of material facts. III. Any criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, or sexual perversion. IV. Adjudication of insanity, or treatment for serious mental or neurological disorder without satisfactory evidence of cure. V. Any facts which furnish reason to believe that the individual may be subjected to coercion, influence, or pressure which may cause him to act contrary to the best interests of the national security.

Information Sought

The investigations will also be designed to develop information concerning . . . "establishing or continuing a sympathetic association with a saboteur, spy, traitor, seditionist, anarchist, or revolutionist, or with an espionage agent or other secret agent or representative of a foreign nation" . . . "membership in, or affiliation or sympathetic association with, any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group, or combination or persons which are totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or subversive" . . . "intentional, unauthorized disclosure to any person of security information" . . . "performing or attempting to perform his duties, or otherwise acting, so as to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States," etc.

The Executive Order does not provide for any judicial review of actions taken under the order, nor does it provide for any method by which persons suspended, dismissed, or denied employment under the order may be granted a hearing. The Order does state that the Civil Service Commission shall make a continuing study of the manner in which individual departmental programs carry out the order for the purpose of determining, among other matters, "tendencies in such programs to deny to individual employees fair, impartial, and equitable treatment at the hands of the Government, or rights under the Constitution, and laws of the United States or this order."

Attached to the six-page Executive Order, when presented to the press, was a twelve-page "Sample Security Regulation" drafted by the Justice Department for the guidance of other departments and agencies in setting up security programs within individual departments. Under the sample regulations, suspended employees are to be notified of the charges and given 30 days to submit statements. On the basis of these statements, the legal or personnel security

(Continued on page 42)

Education for Statesmanship

By GEORGE F. KENNAN

INSTRUCTION in international affairs can be for two different purposes. The first is to instill into the student the type of understanding of the subject needed by the man who is not going to make participation in international affairs his business in life but who wants to acquit himself creditably of his duties of citizenship. For this he needs to be able to judge men and issues of national life. But there are few important issues of national policy that can be understood today except in relation to our international position. And the quality of statesmen often becomes manifest primarily in their reaction to problems that are at least partly problems of international life. The conscientious citizen therefore obviously requires as broad and as enlightened an understanding of this subject as he can get.

The second purpose which instruction in international affairs can serve is to prepare men for service in the foreign field, either in Government or otherwise.

With regard to the first of these subjects—the imparting of the understanding of international affairs—my central thesis is simply this: it is important to remember that international affairs is a subject, not a discipline, and accordingly should not be taught at the price of the neglect of its own component parts. When I say it is a subject, not a discipline, what I mean is that it is a mistake to think of international affairs as any thing outside the regular context of life—as anything, that is, which a man could hope to understand without having to understand things much more basic.

There is no such thing as foreign affairs in the abstract. The relations between states are part of the whole great problem of politics—of the behavior of man as a political animal. They are inseparably connected with all of the other aspects of the fundamental human problem of power that lies at the heart of all politics: the problem of how the freedom of choice of the individual, or of the organized society, is to be limited in order to repress chaos and insure the good order necessary to the continuation of civilization.

We Americans have a strange, and to me disturbing attitude toward this subject of power. We don't like the

concept. We are suspicious of people who talk about it. We like to feel that the adjustment of conflicting interests is something that can be taken care of by juridical norms and institutional devices, voluntarily accepted and therefore not involving violence to the feelings or interests of anyone. We like to feel that this is the way our own life is arranged. We like to feel that if this principle were to be understood and observed by others as it is by us, this would put an end to many of these ghastly misunderstandings and conflicts that have marked our time.

But we ignore the fact that this thing called power—whether or not we like the name—underlies our own society as it underlies every other order of human affairs distinguishable from chaos. Such things as order and civilization are not self-engendering. They do not flow just from themselves or even from any universal and enlightened understanding of political institutions in the abstract.

Nature of Power

In our country, the element of power is peculiarly diffused. It is not concentrated, as in other countries, in what we might call the “pure form” of a national uniformed police establishment, functioning as the vehicle of a central political will. Power, with us, is something that does of course exist to some extent in courts of law and in police establishments. But it also exists in many other American institutions. It exists in our economic system, though not nearly to the degree the Marxists claim. Sometimes, unfortunately, it exists in irregular forces—in underworld groups, criminal gangs, or informal associations of a vigilante nature—capable of terrorizing their fellow citizens in one degree or another. Above all, it exists in the force of community opinion within our country: in the respect we Americans have for the good opinion of our neighbors. For reasons highly complex, we place upon ourselves quite extraordinary obligations of conformity to the group in utterance and behavior, and this sort of thing seems to be growing rather than declining as a feature of our national

life. All these things can cause us to modify our behavior in many ways which are perhaps disagreeable to ourselves; and that is exactly what the word "power" means. They bring us to put restraints upon ourselves which in other parts of the world would be required of people, and imposed upon them, only by the straightforward exercise of the central police authority.

Now I am not taking exception to this curious diffusion, within American life, of the power to make men conform to given patterns of behavior. It has both advantages and dangers. It represents unquestionably a manner of protecting the interests of the individual against the more dangerous and humiliating forms of tyranny and oppression in normal times.

But we must not permit this to blind us to the fact that such a thing as power does exist and must exist and is, in fact, not a regrettable departure from the norm of social decorum, but a necessity of civilization, flowing from certain facts about human nature, certain imperfections if you will, that are quite basic, that have been there since the beginning of time, and that are not going to be corrected by any man-made device, whether institutional or educational. It is these things I conceive the Church to have in mind when it speaks of 'original sin.' They are things that provide one of the main keys to the understanding of history, insofar as we are capable of understanding it at all. They lie at the heart of our problem of living together as human beings within the borders of this land. And they also lie at the heart—and this is the burden of my song—of our problem of living side by side with other human societies within the broader framework of this planet.

Understanding Foreign Affairs

Whoever would understand foreign affairs, therefore, cannot and will not do it by understanding merely the intricacies of tariffs or the various classifications of treaties or the ways in which the United Nations Charter differs from the Covenant of the League of Nations or the techniques of sampling mass operation—at least not by understanding these things alone. International affairs are primarily a matter of the behavior of governments. But the behavior of governments is in turn a matter of the behavior of individual man in the political context, and of the workings of all those basic impulses—national feeling, charity, ambition, fear, jealousy, egotism, and group attachment—which are the stuff of his behavior in the community of other men. Whoever does not understand these things will never understand what is taking place in the inter-relationships of nations. And he will not learn these things from any courses that purport to deal with international affairs alone. He will learn them only from those things which have been recognized for thousands of years as the essentials of humanistic study: from history itself, and from all those more subtle and revealing expressions of man's nature that go by the name of art and literature.

I would say, therefore: let the international affairs course stand as an addendum to basic instruction in the humanities. Let it stand as an exercise in which the student is told to take those things that he has already learned about the characteristics of the human animal and to note in what

curious and marvelous ways they find their ultimate expression in the behavior of governments. Let foreign relations be viewed as one area, an extremely important one, in which these laws of nature work themselves out. But let the teaching of the subject not be permitted to obscure its basic components. Let no one be permitted to think that he is learned in something called a "science" of international relations unless he is learned in the essentials of the political process from the grass roots up and has been taught to look soberly and unsparingly, but with charity and sympathy, at his fellow human beings. International affairs are not a science. And there is no understanding of international affairs that does not embrace understanding of the human individual.

Recognition of Realities

If these principles are observed—and only, in my opinion, if they are observed—will we be able to free ourselves from the enervating strain of utopianism that has been present in the teaching of international affairs in our country in recent decades. By this I mean teaching that portrays incorrectly the nature of our world environment and our relation to it and encourages students to disregard the urgent real requirements of international life in favor of the cultivation of artificial and impractical visions of world betterment. As many of you know, this argument about the philosophy of our approach to our problems of foreign relations is one that has been agitating our academic communities quite intensely in recent months. I am myself, by public confession, a partisan in this dispute. This is not the time or place to pursue the argument. I would only say that further exposure to the bitter realities of the practice of international relations, in a place where these realities are about as bitter as they can conceivably be, has only strengthened my conviction that the shortcomings in the teaching of international affairs, and primarily the leanings toward shallow and utopian interpretations, represent, in their ultimate effect, a most important ceiling of our ability to handle ourselves effectively in world affairs. They find their reflection very markedly in the great commercial mass media, with all their enormous secondary educational responsibility; and through them, and through other channels as well, they place their stamp on the ability of men in government to understand the nature of their problems and to react to those problems intelligently. This is admittedly largely a question of general educational level, and not just of the philosophical tenor of courses on foreign affairs; but that is precisely my point. Until we can achieve

George F. Kennan needs no introduction to JOURNAL readers. A Foreign Service Officer since 1926, he most recently served in Moscow as Ambassador. One of the first of the Russian specialists, he was director of the Policy Planning Staff from 1948 to 1950. "Education for Statesmanship" featured in the May issue of the Atlantic Monthly reflects his deep concern for, and love of, the highest ideals of the Service.



a deeper and more realistic understanding generally among the influential strata of this country, as to what is really involved in the process of international relations, I fear we will not succeed in reducing appreciably the number of bewildering and painful surprises our people derive from the unfolding of international events, or the instance of recrimination and bitterness on the domestic plane to which such surprises often give rise.

If the young men of this day are to be trained to look clearly and intelligently on America's foreign relations, I would say that the teaching to which they are subjected must be stern and uncompromising. It must be founded in humility and renunciation of easy effects. It must exclude all that is Pollyannish and superficial. It must reject utopianism and every form of idealism not founded in an honest and unsparing recognition of the nature of man. It must free itself from the tyranny of slogans, of fashionable words, and the semantic taboos. It must proceed from a recognition that the understanding of this subject can never be more simply acquired than the understanding of its basic component, which is man himself.

Practice of Foreign Affairs

So much for the teaching of the understanding of international affairs. Now a word about the teaching of the practice of it. There are a number of institutions in the country engaged, either entirely or partly, in this sort of teaching. I think they have done fine work, our own Woodrow Wilson School in particular. I think they deserve every support. What I am about to say is not in criticism of them but rather by way of defense of them against the pressures to which I know they must from time to time be subjected.

The participation of individual Americans in international activity takes a great variety of forms. That is true even within the framework of government work alone. This variety is so great that no institution could hope to give what could be called complete vocational training, in the strict sense of the word, for work in the international field. A man who enters the Foreign Service of the United States or goes abroad in the employ of any great American concern, commercial or philanthropic, is apt to find himself dealing with the most amazing diversity of problems. This lies in the nature of international life itself, and of necessity—whatever the man's function—of reconciling conflicting national outlooks and customs.

Essential Qualities of Character

As far as I can see, the only qualities that bind together the ability of people to measure up to these various sorts of functions are the general qualities of understanding, adaptability, tact, and common sense. Certainly that is true of the Foreign Service of the United States.

But it has been borne upon me with great force on many occasions in the course of a Foreign Service career that these qualities I have been talking about are more ones of character than of intellect. Both things are involved here, of course; and I am not sure that there is any full and valid distinction between them. The man of real character is usually not lacking in a certain sort of wisdom; and the really wise man is never without character; for under-

standing in the deepest sense, involves knowledge of self; and knowledge of one's self requires an effort of the will as well as of the intellect and something of that struggle with conscience which is the very essence of man's moral growth. But I do not wish to get lost in terminology. Let me put it this way. In order that a man may be useful in the tasks of service in the international field, he requires dignity both of the intellect and of character. The two are linked together in curious ways, and what I am talking about here may be a matter of emphasis. But as between the two, it is character which in my opinion is unquestionably the more important and upon which the emphasis of the training should lie.

As one who has been in charge of Foreign Service establishments at one time or another, I can say without hesitation that I would like my subordinates to be well-disciplined both in mind and in character; but if I had to choose, I would take any day the man on whose character I could depend, even though I had to nurse him along in his thinking, rather than the man whose mind might have been trained but whose character was unformed or undependable. The qualities of honor, loyalty, generosity, consideration for others, and sense of obligation to others, have been the guts of usefulness and effectiveness in the Foreign Service, as I have known it. They may be that in other walks of life, too, for all I know; but I am speaking here only of work in the foreign field, which I know.

A Special Brand of Fortitude

This was true even in the more distant days, when government was easier to be a part of, when the relationship of the individual officer to his superiors rested on rather old-fashioned assumptions that made things rather simple and uncomplicated for both parties and permitted the officer to concentrate his attention almost entirely on the external aspects of his work. But how much truer it is today, when so much more is asked of the individual and so little help is given him. In our present controversial age, when the growing awareness of the responsibilities of citizenship and the sudden impact of the hideous problem of human disloyalty are whipping our establishment institutions about like trees in a storm, the position of the professional civil servant can become the center of some of the most severe strains and tensions our society knows. In this day of bigness and impersonality, of security clearances and loyalty investigations, of swollen staffs and managerial specialists—in this day, in short, of the fading vitality of the individual relationship in government—it requires a special manliness and fortitude for the civil servant to stride confidently along the path of his duties, to retain his serenity of mind and confidence in the future, to find the deeper roots of understanding of his own country and the deeper sources of faith in the utility of what he is doing.

In all these things, my friends, the official will not be much helped by memorized facts or by acquired techniques. He will not be much helped by erudition, as distinct from understanding. He will be helped primarily by those qualities of courage and resolution that make it possible for men to have that quality we call independence of character,

(Continued on page 48)

My Two Years in Labor

By JOHN C. FUESS

As the writer approaches the end of two years in Labor matters, first a year of University research followed by a year of inter-service assignment, it may be of interest to review in these pages the current scope and profit of such a Foreign Service specialty assignment. The university labor detail is still a comparative rarity, only 7 officers having participated to date, including 2 presently in training. The Labor Department inter-service assignment, likewise, has been made available to only 11 officers thus far.

To appreciate the need for labor specialization in this day and age one has only to recall how frequently the obvious has a disconcerting way of sneaking up from behind. For so it is with the modern impact of "Labor" considerations upon both the determination and the execution of foreign policy. In these days of delicately balanced economies and social systems, of intensified aspirations, the welfare and temper of Labor has become nearly everywhere virtually synonymous with that of the working population as a whole.

In times past, the traditional popular concept of Labor around the world has been commonly confined to such formal labor organizations as trade union and labor parties. And these undeniably continue to represent to an increasing degree the "voice" of the working man. Trade unions and labor parties in a large number of nations remain, then, the

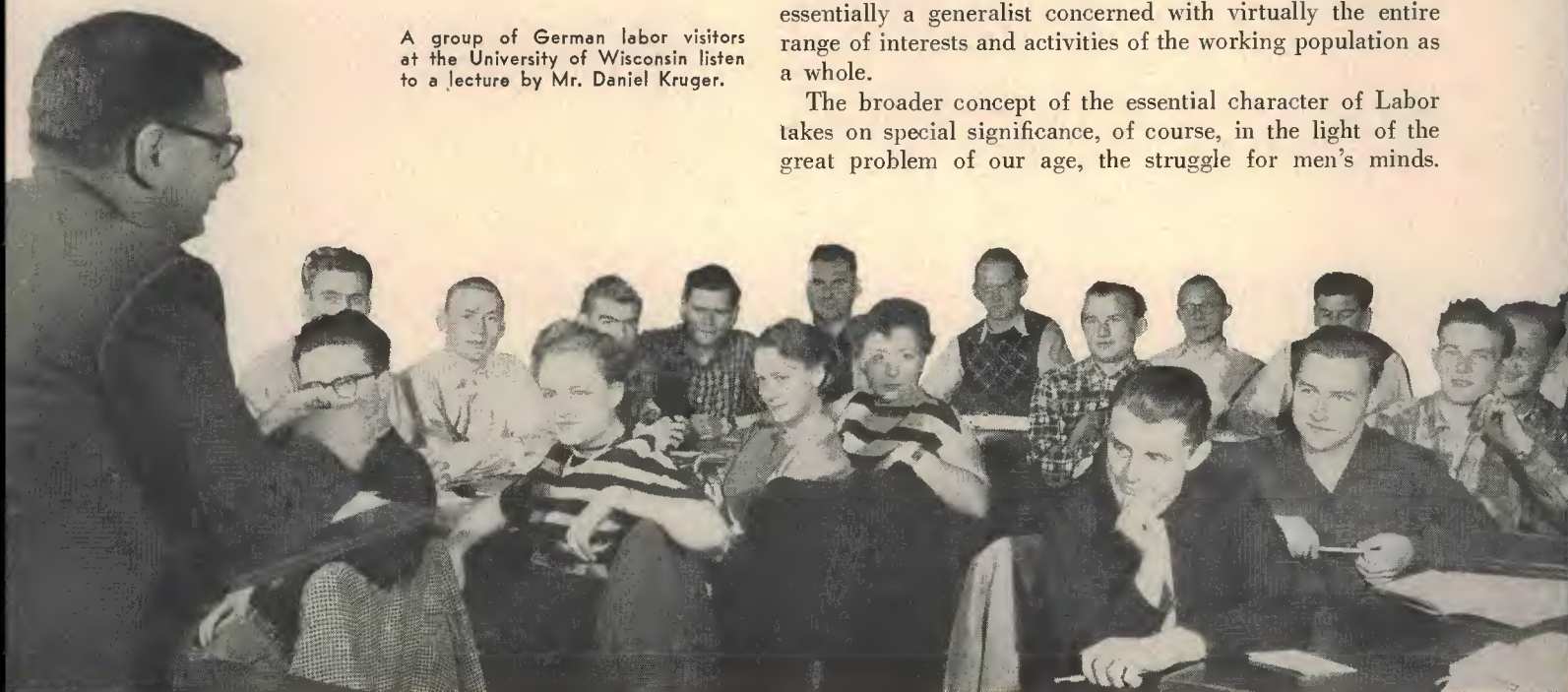
dominant factor in the labor field.

It would be unrealistic, however, to overlook the trend of recent decades, in which the term Labor has acquired a broader connotation, coming to comprise not only these formalized trade unions and labor parties acting as the voice of Labor, but the entire laboring population as well. Labor has been ever more constrained by the trends of modern times legitimately and inevitably to become intimately involved with all the multitudinous economic, social, psychological and other factors which operate generally upon the working peoples of the world. The ramifications of Labor clearly cut across many lines.

From the Foreign Service perspective a little reflection upon personal experience confirms this view, for in virtually all phases of foreign affairs Labor tends to be found a factor of greater or lesser importance depending upon the particular situation involved. At least a working knowledge of Labor is thus a valuable asset to nearly everyone concerned with foreign service. Labor—the working population—is directly affected by such varied factors as national and international fiscal policy, tariff policy, land reform, and all types of economic and social legislation; Labor support in turn must be sought with increasing frequency in the fields of politics and international affairs. Thus, paradoxically, the Foreign Service "labor specialist" must be initially, and continue to be after prior experience or training in that field, essentially a generalist concerned with virtually the entire range of interests and activities of the working population as a whole.

The broader concept of the essential character of Labor takes on special significance, of course, in the light of the great problem of our age, the struggle for men's minds.

A group of German labor visitors at the University of Wisconsin listen to a lecture by Mr. Daniel Kruger.



Labor, in short, has become of major concern to foreign policy and thus to the Foreign Service, particularly since its recognition as the central non-military arena of conflict in the current efforts to counter and thwart the aggressive machinations of communism. As the Soviet Union has so clearly recognized in its concentration upon the subversion of Labor, the security of the free world is directly affected by the degree to which labor around the world accepts or rejects the blandishments of communism.

Like my Foreign Service colleagues, I had been generally aware of this evolution of Labor to the front ranks, but primarily from the peripheral perspective. My career has been eminently "normal" in having laid stress upon the more traditionally recognized specialties of consular, political, economic, commercial, and agricultural activities. The new status and broad ramifications of modern Labor were only brought into truly sharp focus by an assignment in Italy, one of the major battlegrounds between communism and democratic freedom.

Importance of Labor

Although this assignment in Italy was initially as economic officer, it soon became apparent that Labor was not only of attendant significance, but of at least equal importance in its own right. By necessity rather than by design, therefore, Labor came to claim more and more effort and attention. Finally, one day there came from the blue, orders for transfer to the University of Wisconsin for a year's research in the field of Labor. Which may or may not be proof that our reports are read, after all!

The program of "University Training" is operated by the Foreign Service Institute and is efficiently organized upon a highly mature and practical basis. The essential purpose is to leave the officer free to utilize his time to maximum effectiveness, adjusting his program to a judicious balance of Foreign Service requirements, personal interest, opportunities available and optimum results. Thus there are no hard and fast rules in the selection of courses, save only that for minimum needs of evaluation and control two courses are to be taken for "credit" during the first semester and one in the second. A thesis is also required upon completion of the assignment, giving a valuable opportunity for final coordination of the mass of material to which the officer has been exposed.

Outstanding Faculty

The University of Wisconsin was selected by the Foreign Service Institute primarily because of its strong Labor faculty. A secondary consideration is the selection of a university as different as possible, both geographically and structurally, from any previously experienced by the candidate.

At Wisconsin, Professor Edwin Witte, then Chairman of the Economics Department, has had long, practical experience in Labor, both in the State of Wisconsin and in the Federal Government, being more popularly known as a framer of our Social Security Act. Professor Edward Young who also is active in a wide variety of extra-curricular labor activities, has had a broad background in Labor, and is a stimulating lecturer. Professor Selig Perlman is an internationally renowned authority on the labor movement, a profound philosopher and a great teacher. Professor Robben

Fleming, now Director of the Industrial Relations Institute of the University of Illinois, is active in arbitration work, widely informed and one of the most outstanding teachers that I have been connected with in my career. These were but the most outstanding in a Department of stars.

The courses taken or audited were all related to Labor, except for one in International Relations under Professor Llewellyn Pfankuchen. This, incidentally, proved to be an invaluable catalyst for correlating past field experience with current learning in the Labor field. The Labor courses ran the gamut from history, labor-government and labor-management relations, and industrial conflict to international labor movements around the world in comparison with that in our own country. The required reading was voluminous, and the opportunities for voluntary browsing of course limitless.

Valuable as the formal courses were, however, the most rewarding results were obtained from extra-curricular activities, particularly from informal after-hours social contact with various members of the faculty. Provocative evening "bull sessions" on every conceivable aspect of domestic and foreign labor offered a return beyond measurement.

A further opportunity also presented itself outside the normal curriculum in the presence at the University of a group of German trainees, to which I was able to attach myself whenever they were taken on field trips about the State. These trips were invaluable, not only in affording an opportunity to make friends with potential foreign labor leaders, but also in enabling one to see at first hand the tremendous progress which has been made in our country in the field of "human relations." Tours of factories were very naturally of interest, but most rewarding were the ensuing meetings with representatives of both labor and management, at which the German visitors received astonishingly frank answers to highly penetrating questions.

Vocational School Opportunities

Since practical and earthy experiences and knowledge are equally as important as academic theory in the Labor field, it was particularly fortunate that Madison possessed an outstanding vocational school. For here in evening classes it was possible to join local labor and management leaders in seminars on such prosaic and technical but essential matters as shop steward training, time and motion study, job evaluation and the like. Also along this more practical line, it proved possible to sit in on several arbitration hearings and plant "grievance sessions," where pressing day-to-day problems were presented and thrashed out across the table. Perhaps in no other way could a better view be given to an outsider of the real operation of industrial relations in our country than by these means.

In short, the year at Wisconsin was probably the most valuable possible opportunity which could be given a Foreign Service "labor specialist." Not only did it offer both theoretical and practical training in this still somewhat esoteric specialty, but it presented a rare opportunity for extended "re-Americanization" in an area outside of Washington.

Important to the maximum utilization of this year of university training was the ensuing inter-service assignment to

the Department of Labor. For here, in a wide variety of assignments, it was possible to view the broad panorama of Labor ramifications in the field of foreign policy and to see how the learning acquired at Wisconsin applied in practical form to the fields of international politics, economics, information and the like.

The initial detail was to the Bureau of Foreign Labor Conditions, a branch of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This approach was valuable in showing at first hand the very real research use to which labor-oriented reports from the field are put, and in enabling one to gain a view of current labor developments in a large number of countries. In this regard, for example, the problem of impediments to investments abroad led to the compilation of a series of studies of labor laws and practices in selected foreign countries. Two months in this Division proved an excellent introduction and background for later experience and participation in the policy and operational type of activities of the Office of International Labor Affairs, an Office directly attached to that of the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs.

The Director of the Office of International Labor Affairs (OILA), Mr. Arnold Zempel, and the Associate Director, Mr. Philip Arnow, set a tone of friendly and sympathetic understanding and helpfulness which permeated the entire

Office and rendered this assignment of maximum usefulness and satisfaction. They constantly encouraged profitable projects and sincerely solicited the Foreign Service perspective on numerous problems which arose from day to day.

A period of time working with Mr. Arnold Steinbach, Consultant for International Trade Unionism and a highly practical yet philosophic scholar in his own right, gave an invaluable insight into the various ideological subtleties of foreign labor movements, as well as into the political and economic facets of labor developments in various countries around the world. In this capacity in particular it was possible, in maintaining close personal relationships with the Labor Advisers to the geographic Bureaus of the State Department, to appreciate the value of intimate personal cooperation and coordination in this field and on occasion to play a part in the furtherance of that aim.

A later detail with Mr. James Taylor, Chief of the Foreign Service branch of the OILA revealed the close relationship of the Department of Labor with the Foreign Service itself, in particular as regards the recruiting, training, evaluation,

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John C. Fuess has a Harvard University A.B. and M.A. and studied at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. Following his appointment in 1939 he served in Mexico City, Belfast, Auckland, Capetown and Milan prior to undertaking his labor assignment.



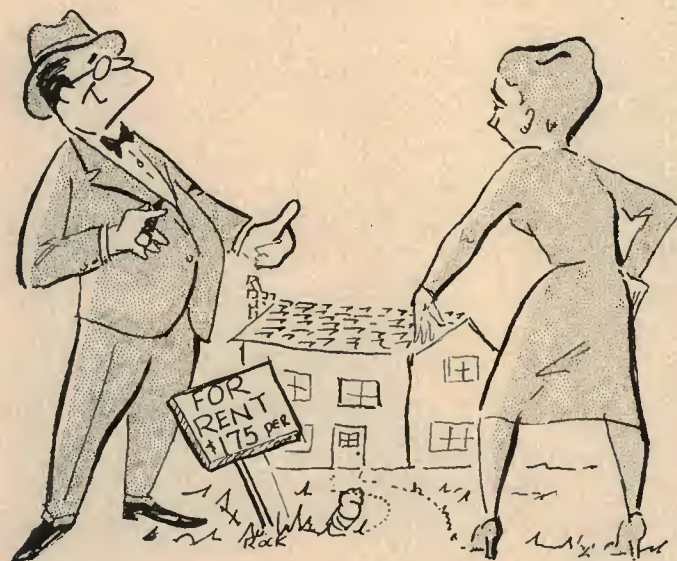
Professor Selig Perlman awards certificates to Organizers of International Ladies Garment Workers Union on Completion of a Labor Seminar at the University of Wisconsin.

Mrs Foreign Service Officer Class 4

at home Washington, D.C.

BY ANONYMOUS

After living for many years in foreign lands the exciting news of transfer to the Department comes—at last you are going home. Abroad, all the pretty annoyances of house-keeping make you enlarge and glorify the advantages of living in the United States. America becomes a golden paradise in your mind where nothing ever goes wrong. How easy and pleasant life is going to be! There are houses by the dozen. The children will attend the school around the corner. You can attend each Sunday the church of your choice. You will be surrounded by friends who will drop in every evening for a game of bridge or pleasant conversation. The stores are full of clothes in all sizes for every member of the family. How simple life is going to be!



You arrive in a state of great expectation and immediately start house hunting. Having a monthly budget of, say, \$500 it is decided to spend \$100 a month for rent. With three children in the family and knowing that relatives and close friends will be frequent house guests, it is decided that a minimum of four bedrooms is necessary. Nothing pretentious is expected in size of rooms, but you desire a good neighborhood for the children. Knowing you will be in the United States only three years or so you want the best public school available for the two older children. Your

spirits are first dampened by the real estate agent who tells you your desires are impossible. However, you start out and after many weary days of tramping through dark and dingy houses, you finally decide on a three-bedroom house in one of the suburbs for \$175 a month. The budget is revised and you move in.

Family Marketing

The next morning bright and early you set out to do the family marketing. Everything in the super-market looks inviting and in no time at all your push cart is overflowing and you feel very happy to think you are going to have all your favorite foods for dinner—lamb chops, fresh asparagus, green salad, hot rolls and ice cream. There will be no more canned vegetables, stringy filet and powdered milk. You line up to be checked out and to your horror you discover you have spent \$30. You rationalize that after all there were many staples you had to buy with which to stock the kitchen, but in the back of your mind you know you are fooling yourself. At the end of the first month you discover you have spent \$150 for food and you start to economize. Hamburgers and spaghetti hot dishes appear with more and more frequency. Even so you can't spend less than \$140.

Coming from a hot climate to the more rugged one of Washington, the family has to be outfitted with winter clothing. You sail forth to buy coats, suits, dresses, underwear, shoes, and overshoes. What fun you thought it would be to step into a ready-made dress of exactly the color and style you were looking for. There would be no more hours of fittings at the dressmakers or dismal failures because of choosing the wrong pattern. However, everything you desire is too expensive and you finally choose a simple frock for \$25 that is too long, and you discover the store will charge \$7 for shortening it. You know it will take hours to do it yourself because of your inexperience with a needle. You begin to look back with nostalgia on the days when a little seamstress came to your home one day a week and there was never that stack of clothes to be mended. Your savings are now all gone, and you are beginning to feel more than a little depressed.

After rent and food, the third item on your budget is utilities which amount to \$40 a month. Having no more money in the bank and still needing a washing machine, you resort to the great American custom of installment buying.

Your monthly payment is \$14. Now you regret the laundress who hand washed and pressed your clothes in previous posts. Luckily you arrived with an automobile so your car will cost you only \$20 a month for gas and upkeep. Your husband will spend another \$25 on lunches. Having subtracted the unvariable items from your salary, you are left with \$86 a month for doctors' and dentists' bills, clothing, amusements, and miscellaneous, not to mention taxes and insurance and vacations. The vacations you had planned to use in re-exploring your native land are perforce spent at home or visiting nearby relatives. There is a constant feeling of financial harrassment which you haven't known for some time, and you are obliged to borrow to meet your insurance premiums.

Your children are new and strange to their native land, and they must be helped along in their adjustment. Your transfer is not "coming home" to them. They don't speak the same English as their contemporaries, know nothing of the television programs which figure so largely in the lives of their friends, and they don't know the neighborhood games. They suffer punishment inflicted because they are different, and you suffer with them.

Your housework does not proceed at all smoothly. At the end of a long hard day it is impossible to sit down with your husband for a cocktail because that is just the hour the baby has to be fed and put to bed, and the pots and pans juggled on the stove for dinner for the rest of the family. However, you become more proficient and ultimately manage an hour a day with a magazine or book. All the visits to the museums, concerts, and lectures you had anticipated are forgotten.

Social Life?

The visits of your friends are infrequent. They are scattered over the city and they can't leave their children alone any more than you can yours. You find your evenings are spent by the fireside with you and your husband quietly recounting the day's events or reading. You seriously contemplate buying television, which you discover has become the great American pastime. It will help you while away that idle hour in the evening, and also, when you do go out, you will not feel left out of the conversation of your friends, who follow all the programs. If you do decide on this purchase, which you have scorned from abroad, it will mean another installment payment each month.

Weekends are spent with household chores such as mowing the lawn, painting the fence and washing the kitchen walls, the dog, or the car. Saturdays are also full of plumbing and electrical work. Your budget does not permit you the luxury you had anticipated of those efficient and speedy American workmen of whom you had longingly dreamed when you had to wait weeks for repairmen abroad, who, if they finally came, proved never before to have seen a radio such as yours. The budget will not stand the strain of even occasional nights on the town. The only time you eat at restaurants is when visiting firemen take you to them as their guests.

Another one of the duties of the American wife and mother, you discover, is to chauffeur her family hither and yon. If you need the car during the day, you drive your husband to the office or to the nearest bus stop, take the

children to school, and set off on your various errands. Soon you must go back to the school for the children and take them to the dentist, doctor or Scout meeting, and you finish your day by piling the whole family into the car to go bring your husband home from the office.

Living in the United States does, however, have its inestimable advantages and you are, in balance, delighted with your assignment at home base. It is an opportunity to become American again, with the added perspective of having lived abroad. When you leave the United States once more, you will be in a much better position to represent the American point of view and way of life to foreigners, having "refueled," with your daily contacts with the American scene.



It is a privilege to become ordinary citizens once again and not to feel, everytime you set foot out of your house, that you are a middle-drawer celebrity making a public appearance. Participating in the meetings of the various civic organizations is a type of experience you had forgotten about, because, among other reasons, you had not of course been a citizen-member of any community abroad. Also in most foreign countries the very real participation of the citizen in the functioning of the local public services and government simply does not exist. You attend your first Parent Teachers Association meeting out of duty and feel like a spectator. However, you do not remain detached for long. You are soon serving on various committees and expressing your views as emphatically as the others. The parents in the United States are expected to take an active part in school affairs, and they gain as well as the children. The same is true of Scouting. It is the mothers who are responsible for carrying through the program for the year. You are likely to find yourself on a nature hike or supervising a baseball game in addition to your other duties.

Having lived for many years where there was no English speaking church, not to mention one of your denomination, you start attending church services as regularly as possible.

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Operation Abaca Mosaic

By CLIFTON B. FORSTER



Mt. Matutum, second highest mountain on the island of Mindanao, was barely visible behind a purple haze when we dropped down from the ridge which lies south of the town of Marbel. We had been racing the sun all day to reach Marbel before nightfall. Philippine Constabulary authorities in the Allah Valley to the southeast had strongly advised that we be off the road before dark. Consequently, Marbel, with its cluster of nipa and wooden dwellings, turned out to be a most welcome sight.

The sun was just setting beyond the Moro Gulf when we came to a stop in clouds of red dust before a small schoolhouse. Three Americans, Marist Brothers, ran the school. They seemed sincerely glad to see us, explained apologetically that all the lights were out in town since the generator had broken down. The area was comparatively safe now, they said. Most of the dissidents were back of the town in the Mt. Matutum area. There was much praise for the Defense Secretary, Ramon Magsaysay, who had augmented local forces with Philippine Army units. The consensus was that the Huks, attempting to infiltrate the province of Cotabato, were losing ground fast. . . .

We sat on a small veranda with a Filipino school teacher and one of the Marist Brothers. The school teacher told us that the Huk organizers had worked very quietly at first. No one knew quite where they had come from. It was plain, he said, that they wanted to get control of the

province and then work into adjacent provinces such as Davao and Bukidnon. He knew we were with the United States Information Service operating out of Davao City, that we had come to Marbel to plan for the arrival of our mobile unit. Did we have pamphlets showing how to detect communists and counter-act their influence? He wanted, through the children, to reach the farmer-parents so they would not be misled by communist promises. We said we had brought along such materials in the mobile unit for just this purpose. The Marist Brother, who had been looking in the direction of Mt. Matutum, suddenly turned to us. "Good!" he said. "They don't call themselves communists at first, but they're fast workers and clever—make the most of local gripes first, feed them hate next." He turned to look toward the shadowy outline of the mountain. The sun had finally set. "You know," he said pointing toward Matutum with his pipe, "most of those fellows wouldn't be up there with Huk organizers tonight if they felt someone had an interest in their welfare and made an honest effort to help them with their problems. It's as simple as that. . . ."

The story we tell here is little more than an account of how a few individuals, working together, tried to stimulate such interest and effort. We think it is an important story if for no other reason than the fact that so many Mt. Matutums exist in Southeast Asia today. . . .

We called it "Operation Abaca Mosaic," and it all started when a few people got together and decided to pool their resources. Bartolome Espino, the energetic Filipino agricultural supervisor for Davao Province, had been working for several months with Julian Agati, another Filipino agriculturist, to rid the area of the crippling effects of abaca mosaic disease. The Davao-Cotabato area is one of the world's major supply centers for abaca (hemp), the important plant from which rope is made, and the United States is just one of several countries heavily dependent on this area for its fiber supply needs. The economy here rests on abaca. You are strongly aware of this when you ride for miles past row upon row of abaca plantings, when you see men, women, and children out in the fields cutting down and stripping the plants, when trucks loaded high with abaca bales pass you on the narrow roads en route to the warehouses for export from Davao City.

Dr. Otto Reinking, American Agricultural Adviser to the Philippine Government, was the first to discover the cause of the disease—plant lice or aphids working on healthy fiber after feeding on diseased plants. With Bartolome Espino and Julian Agati, Dr. Reinking had established the headquarters for abaca mosaic control in Davao City. The task of combatting the disease was extremely difficult. Infection to the extent of 50% to 100% had become common over wide areas by the summer of 1951 and it was apparent that growing discontent among the farmers presented a very grave problem. Espino and Agati wanted desperately to reach more farmers, to inform them how this disease could be controlled and eradicated. But they had a problem of their own—how could they get their message across to the farmers most effectively and with a minimum of delay?

Project Planned

One afternoon Bart Espino and I were talking about the problem when I suggested that we might come to his assistance by diverting our mobile unit from a run to northern Mindanao in order to go into the critically diseased regions. It was suggested also that we use Dr. Reinking's excellent color slides on disease recognition for a film strip which the mobile unit could carry to distant farms. Also, since the facilities were available, why not turn out simple local dialect leaflets on control for distribution to the farmers.

Espino was most enthusiastic. Dr. Reinking was contacted; U. S. Information Service headquarters in Manila were eager to get underway with such a project; and, working together as a team, a forty-five day itinerary was drawn up for the mobile unit in order to reach the hardest hit areas in the provinces of Davao and Cotabato. As Espino re-checked the itinerary one afternoon he suddenly looked up and leaned forward in his chair: "We must have a name for this project," he said. "Let us call it 'Operation Abaca Mosaic'."

"Operation Abaca Mosaic" it became and, on July 13, 1951, our mobile unit, loaded to capacity, started out on its long journey.

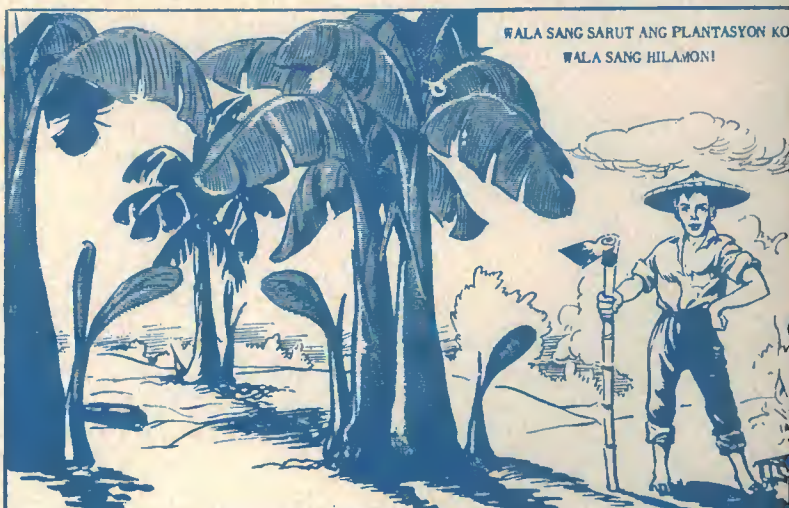
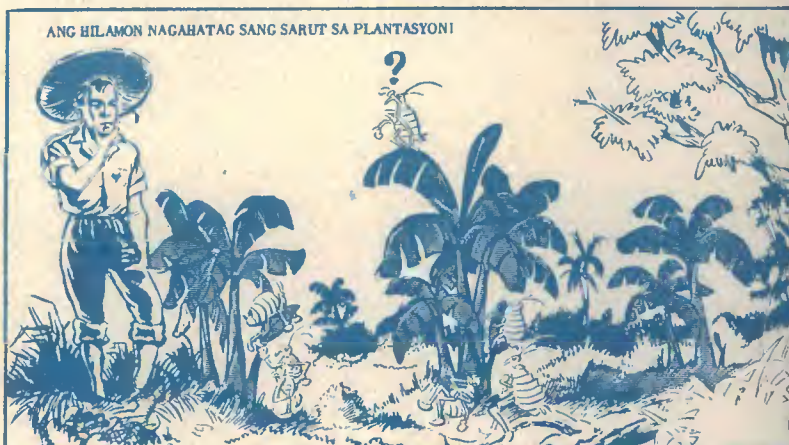
One of our first stops was Toril, a small town lying south of Davao City close to the foothills of Mt. Apo. The area around Toril had once been a rich abaca area. Now it was disease-ridden. As far as one could see there were diseased

abaca plants. An evident gloom and sense of hopelessness in the faces of the farmers here brought home quickly the critical nature of their economic problem. Artemio, one of our unit men, was the first to recognize this. A native of Tarlac Province in Central Luzon where communist Huks had concentrated so much of their activity, he had seen the same look on the faces of the farmers before. Ernesto, another unit man, commented on the great need to assist these farmers. He knew from experience in his province that once the farmer's plot of land sinks from under him, he needs assurance and assistance badly. Without these things the false promises of the Huks no longer sound so false and democratic sympathies are likely to give way rapidly to hate and distrust.

We set up our equipment in an open field near a schoolhouse. It was one of those hot, damp nights following a tropical thunderstorm and the unit, weighted down, began to sink into the mud a little. Farmers, notified earlier, began to arrive in a steady stream. We could see them coming along the provincial road with their kerosene lanterns—their yellow lights casting strange shadows among the abaca plants. Many were curious and gathered around the unit and the projector. One old farmer approached the projectionist and wanted to know what he was doing.

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Clifton B. Forster's first contribution to the JOURNAL, published in February, 1952, was "Assignment to Mindanao". After his tour of duty in the Philippines, he returned to the States for Japanese Language and Area studies at Yale.



EDITORIALS

OUR GREAT TASKS

On April 16 last, speaking at the Annual Conference of the American Newspaper Editors in Washington, President Eisenhower laid before the world an American program for a just and lasting peace. This was no ordinary speech, and we shall not try to compete with the superlative tributes to the President's clear and inspiring message that have poured in from all corners of the globe. Its publication in full in the authoritative newspapers of the Soviet Union and its satellites, albeit accompanied by labored expositions of the Moscow line, was not the least of these tributes.

To borrow a phrase from our companion editorial, millions of people in all countries must have felt a sense of "living in the mainstream of history" as they listened to or read the President's speech, for he did pose the great questions of our time.

It is certainly the beginning and often the end of wisdom to ask the great questions, but to chart a firm course towards the answers is the hallmark of stalwart faith and inspired leadership.

To us in the Foreign Service and the Department of State the President's foreign policy pronouncement has a special meaning. Rising above the narrow and turbulent perspectives of domestic politics, the President spoke of the enduring American traditions and principles that have shaped our role in international affairs since the beginnings of our Republic. To the professional, non-partisan civil servant laboring in the vineyard of foreign affairs the President's eloquent reaffirmation of these abiding truths gives fresh inspiration and encouragement. But the President has done more than to provide a general fillip to our morale. He has outlined a concrete program for action. The carrying out of these challenging tasks is a responsibility that we share with the President, the Secretary of State and the other leaders of our nation. It is an honor to be associated with them in such historic work.

THE SERVICE OF ONE'S COUNTRY

A recurring notion, having some currency today, is that those who loyally participate in conducting the affairs of the nation ought to receive public recognition and be honored for their services. This, in the light of history, is surely naive.

A man who undertakes to serve his country, if freedom prevails in it, should expect the attacks of his countrymen. Either as an individual or as the representative of a class, he is fair game. In the historic roster of statesmen this rule is so universal as to make the selection of examples almost fatuous. Pericles, the Duke of Marlborough, and Lincoln, to name only three, contributed notably to their countries greatness but were reviled by their countrymen. What applies to individual statesmen has always applied, in measure, to professional officials as a class—and with an element of

paradoxical justice.

The attack on those whose profession it is to serve their country reflects a rooted conception of the honor that belongs to such service. The man who serves his country in official capacities has attained a dignity not easily attained in other pursuits. He has to do with great events and enjoys the importance of his association. To this extent he already has his reward. But his importance has to be watched. The people are quite right to regard their officials with suspicion, lest the officials magnify themselves and their authority. As they are close to the sources of power, so they are exposed to its subtle influence. Yet the destiny of the nation and of its people is necessarily entrusted to their safekeeping. They may expect, therefore, to be questioned and attacked.

This often seems unfair to those of us who are conscious of the sacrifices made in the public service and the dedicated spirit of so many public servants. We all know those among us who have ruined or are ruining their health in the service of the nation. Most of us are familiar with the defaulted weekend spent in the office, the nervous strain of living night and day with great dilemmas, the insecurity of those who have to do jobs in which no man could succeed, and the manifold frustrations. Knowing the weight of these burdens, to which few of our critics are subject, and the dedicated spirit in which they are borne, we feel outraged that the people on whose behalf they are borne should add to them. Yet, as a fact of life, it is not outrageous; it is a necessary and, in its proper degree, a salutary concomitant of the public service.

The Foreign Service, it is true, must accept certain additional sacrifices, beyond those that belong to all public service. The Foreign Service Officer lives most of his life away from his native land, he is not allowed to put down roots, his wife wages an endless battle to establish a home, his children must pick up their education here and there as fortune dictates, and he may be called upon to spend years, with or without his family, in the stifling environment of a hostile police-state. He does not have the common freedom to engage in political activities, even to defend himself against political attack. And the Service absorbs his private life as few professional pursuits do.

Yet the career of the Foreign Service Officer has its rewards and is a proper object of envy. First of all, there is the incomparable satisfaction of doing a job that must be done because the greatest issues depend upon it. This is in notable contrast to a large proportion of jobs, some of which virtually invite a sense of futility. The thoughtful publisher is afflicted, perhaps, by a suspicion that books he publishes are not really worth the labor he puts into them. The school teacher may wonder why, except for the need of making his living, he goes through the same routine, year after year, before those whose gaze is out the window. And thousands of company executives may ask themselves whether making more money for the company is a goal worth all their

(Continued on page 55)

the very olde man



By E. R. YARHAM

Visitors to Britain this Coronation year will see, in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey, where the Queen is to be crowned, and where Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Jonson, Gray, Tennyson and Browning mingle their dust, a plain white slab in the very center of the transept. The plain stone marks the grave of a simple rustic who could neither read nor write.

What then are the qualifications for his bones lying amid those of such revered figures in English literature? He first married at 80, had to do penance at over 100 years old, married for the second time at 120, was threshing corn with a flail ten years later, and died within a few months of his 153rd birthday!

Certainly there is nothing very "literary" about mile-stones like this in a man's life, but few men have ever been able to claim to have set up an equal record. And that achievement is why Thomas Parr, Shropshire's Abbey centenarian, is regarded as Britain's most celebrated ancient.

He is familiarly known as "Old Parr," and his marvelously extended life carried him through from the Wars of the Roses almost to the Civil War. Old Parr lived in the reigns of 10 monarchs, and the inscription over his grave records this: "Thos Parr of ye county of Salopp, Born in Ao. 1483. He lived in ye reignes of Ten Princes viz. (they are then named) . . . aged 152 yeares and was buried here Nov. 15, 1635."

The stone carried the names of the monarchs, who were: Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, James I and Charles I.

Owning to the fact that official records of births do not go far enough back and to the predominance of illiteracy prior to the nineteenth century, it is almost impossible to establish authentic instances of outstanding longevity in the absence of documentary proof.

Obviously this is true of Old Parr, but there is no question that he did live to an extraordinary age, and his fame,

in an age when travel was restricted, spread over a considerable area of countryside. Semblance is also given to his claim to have attained the greatest age of any man of his period by the Royal recognition accorded him a short time before his death.

About a month before this John Taylor, known as the "Water Poet" (he had been apprenticed to a London waterman) wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Olde, Olde, Very Olde Man;" or "The Age and Long Life of Thomas Parr," in which he gives a number of details about the career of the veteran. Old Parr was born at Winnington, in the parish of Alberbury, Shropshire, and his father, John Parr, was an agricultural laborer. His son worked on the land for the whole of his life, which appears to have been very abstemious.

We are told of him:

From head to heel his body had all over

A quick-set, thick-set, nat'ral hairy cover.

Old Parr lived very close to the soil, dined on simple country fare, worked hard, never saw a doctor, never took medicine, and never smoked. His daily fare was cheese, coarse bread, milk and mild ale. Taylor says that Parr reckoned there was nothing better than cheese and an onion, an opinion with which many will agree.

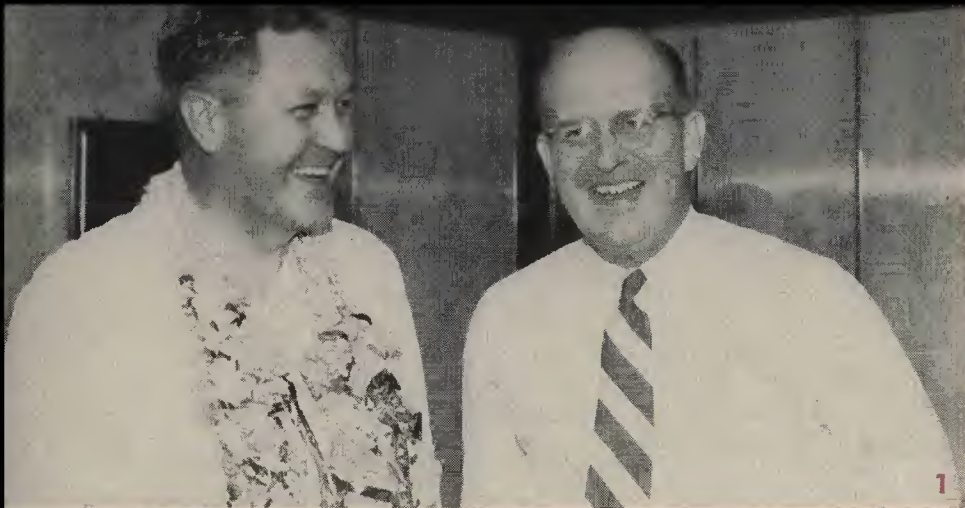
Old Parr was wonderfully healthy, never knew what gout was and "no ache he felt." He spent the whole of his life, except for the last few weeks, in the village where he was born:

In mire and toiling sweat he spent the day,

And to his team he whistled time away.

(Continued on page 56)

E. R. Yarham, of Cromer, Norfolk, England, was educated in the City of Norwich School and the Borough College, London, and is a member of the Royal Geographical Society of London. As a journalist he has broadcast for the B.B.C. and been a contributor to major magazines in England and in the British Commonwealth.



Service G

1 Two PAOs, one departing and the other newly arrived, look pleased at the change-over. On the left is Ray E. Lee, who left Karachi after being relieved by S. Shepard Jones.

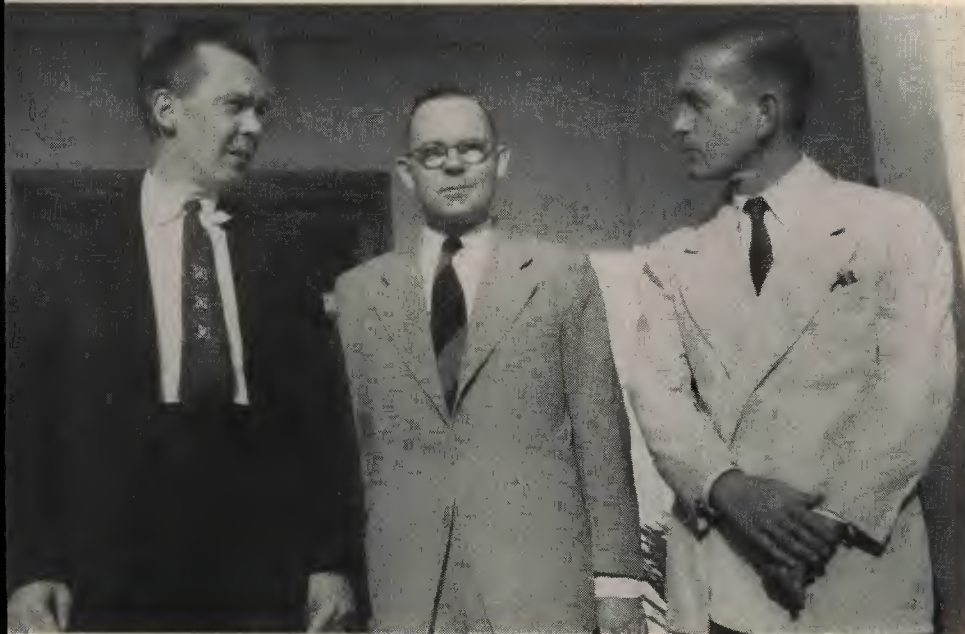
2 Pictured as he arrived in New Delhi is Ambassador to India George V. Allen, being greeted by Minister-Counselor Sheldon T. Mills and Counselor (Political) Fraser Wilkins.

3 When spring comes, use of the Foreign Service Association Club for luncheon gatherings increases. Here a group from Foreign Personnel enjoy the sunshine on the terrace. From left to right they are: John O'Donnell, Rogers Horgan, Edith Bland, Gene Schelp, Roene Brooks, Phyllis Sell, Mary Hawkins, Herbert Olds and Virginia Collins.

4 Newly weds at the Consulate General at Marseille, France, are the Francis Savages. Mrs. Savage is the former Miss Doreen Gardner.

5 A "bon voyage" party for Consul and Mrs. Sundell prior to their departure from Windsor for Frankfurt, Germany. In the first row, from left to right, are Mrs. Levi P. Smith, Jr., Consul R. J. Cavanaugh, Vice Consul Ralph Fratzke, Mrs. Norman Lamb, Mrs. Charles Sundell and Consul Sundell. In the second row, Consul F. Willard Calder, Mrs. Alice Barry (Mrs. Cavanaugh's mother), Mrs. Cavanaugh, Mrs. Calder, Vice Consul Smith, and Vice Consul Lamb.

6 Newly married 1st Lt. and Mrs. Fred D. Tucker follow the old tradition of Cavalry couples of bygone days by cutting their wedding cake with a "First Team" saber. Looking on are Mr. and Mrs. David L. Osborne. Mr. Osborne is American Consul in Sapporo, Japan, and acted as best man.



mpses



Ms. Tucker is the former Miss Dorothy
ry.

nsul General John P. Hoover watches
construction of the 3,000-seat theater
the Central African Rhodes Centenary
ibition, to be held at Bulawayo, Southern
desia, during June, July, and August.



Cookie's Tours

By ARTHUR L. PADDOCK, JR.

The man who comes to our house is welcomed with an hysterical shout: "Careful you don't let the dog out!" For our mutt has become an international diplomatic figure, and if he weren't such a likeable beast, I'd say "all right" to the several suggestions that he be handed to the glue factory.

It is not unusual for Foreign Service people to fancy dogs, and I know a good deal about the Homer Byingtons' Scotties and the John Wileys' poodles and the Jim O'Gradys' fox terriers.

Cookie, as he is known in at least three countries in quarters reaching as far as the foreign minister, is a three-year-old male cocker, golden in color, with a white blaze across his forehead and some white splashed on his chest. We got him because Mike Schneider, the vice consul at Nairobi, was tired of the problems encountered with Madame the Principal Secretary's wife across the road. She had a female, and even at the tender age of nine months, Cookie was something of a skirt chaser. I must have been weakened by wassail to take him, but take him I did, and held him on my lap for four and a half hours in an Ethiopian Airlines DC-3 between Nairobi and Addis Ababa. The family thought I was joking when I handed them the leash and said "He's yours" as I walked from the plane. Little did they know.

That he must be at heart a vagabond became readily apparent. He adjusted to our home, with two young children and another male dog, an Airedale terrier already in the family, as if he had been born in it. The first thing he looked for was food, and he wouldn't settle for anything less than cooked meat. Then he settled on the best bed in the house.

Willie, who had squatter's rights, lost no time in showing Cookie who was boss. But we feel sure that Cookie, like his famous namesake, "Captain Cook of the Seven Seas,"

entered into an armed truce only because he thought he would win out in the end.

The victory came sooner than you could expect. Cookie turned up missing one afternoon, and the houseboys—Mammo, Wolde and Haile—swore by all that is and was holy that Cookie had been picked up by an important man in a green car. This sounded unreasonable to me, but after prolonged search failed to produce results, we summoned the police.

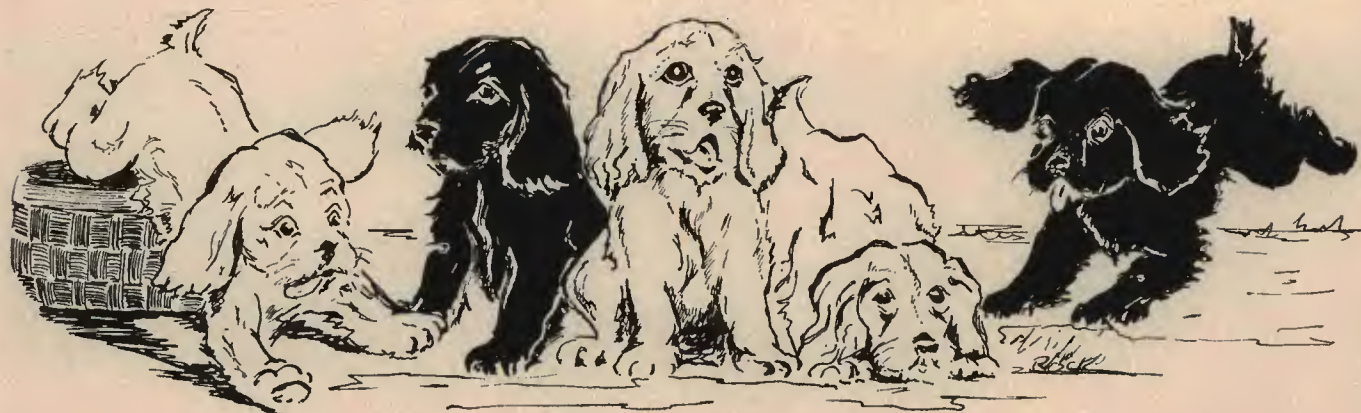
Now the Ethiopian police are a sincere lot, and they do their best with what they have, but it somehow was next to impossible to convince them that we attached importance to a dog, particularly a little old mutt that couldn't even scare off a prowler. So we took the matter into our own hands.

Investigations developed the fact that the owner of the green car was a functionary of the government at a provincial town some 60 miles south. So we called our landlord, Ato Feleke Ergetou, Director General of the Ministry of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs, whose brother, Colonel Kifle Ergetou, was the Vice Minister of Interior and as such police chief of the whole empire. Ato Feleke was most cooperative, and we were in due course informed that Cookie would be riding the next "goods truck" coming north on the Jimma road.

We bailed into our puddle jumper and hied ourselves off to the market square, where these trucks gather. Sure enough, about five o'clock in the afternoon, a truck drove up, loaded with coffee, and on the seat, if you please, sat Cookie.

(Continued on page 53)

Arthur L. Paddock, Jr., a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL, is currently stationed in Bern. His previous assignment was in Addis Ababa, his most recently published JOURNAL piece was "Martin Schaffner's B-17."



THE BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **The High and the Mighty**, by Ernest K. Gann. Published by William Sloan. \$3.50
A novel about the air, a finely narrated and exciting story of the handling of a crippled trans-oceanic transport which has gone past the point-of-no-return.
2. **God Save the Queen**, by Allan A. Michie. Published by William Sloan. \$5.00
A timely account of the history of British coronations; singled out by a British reviewer as a "really thorough and excellent American book on the monarchy."
3. **The Eagle and the Rock**, by Frances Winwar. Published by Harper and Bros. \$3.95
The author enters her novel with Napoleon as the central figure in a heavily worked field but she has obviously studied her subject thoroughly and tells a well-documented story.
4. **Uncle Sam's Uncle Josh**, by Donald Day. Published by Little, Brown and Company. \$4.00
A biographical assembly of sayings of Josh Billings, an American humorist of the 1860's, who said the difference between wit and humor is that "wit makes you think, humor makes you laugh."

American Diplomatic and Consular Practice, 2nd Edition, by Graham H. Stuart, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York, 1952. 477 pp. with index, \$6.50.

Reviewed by MANFRED C. VERNON

Professor Stuart's second edition of "American Diplomatic and Consular Practice," while relying largely on the information of the book's first edition, has been subject to significant changes in arrangement and content, which have contributed to a very reliable and thoroughly detailed information on the U. S. Foreign Service. It is a book, written with a sympathetic attitude, by a person whose life has been close to the subject matter and who can pride himself of having been the teacher and friend of many Foreign Service Officers.

The work, which treats its subject mainly in a historical and functional manner, gives examples of problems which might face the officer. A valuable appendix contains the names of the Secretaries of State from 1789 until 1952 and of American diplomatic representatives to countries important to the United States. While reading the book, special attention should be given to the final chapter: "Observations and Suggestions," in which the author, while suggesting necessary changes, defends gallantly diplomacy and diplomats with a good understanding for the many

problems which a Foreign Service Officer faces not only in the fields but also at home. One can feel Dr. Stuart's happiness and pride, when he finally concludes that while "There was a time not so many years ago when the American Foreign Service was deservedly unpopular" it now "has improved considerably since that time and in both organization and personnel now stands second to none."

Midcentury Journey by William L. Shirer. Farrar, Straus and Young, New York, 1952. 305 pages. \$3.50.

Reviewed by MICHAEL R. GANNETT

Mr. Shirer tells us that his central theme is "the profound changes in so short a time in a civilization that for centuries—until we came upon the scene—evolved slowly, securely, almost imperturbably, like a great tree." This is pursued in a series of chapters in which he re-visits areas of the European continent where over the course of the preceding twenty-five years he had served as foreign correspondent, at the end of which he comes home to America to live a wiser man than when he first undertook his quarter-century of travels. Nevertheless he is hopeful, finding consolation in Alfred North Whitehead's observation that unstable times produced the world's great ages. Mr. Shirer concludes that if the period of his foreign wanderings "had been full of darkness, disbelief, strife, hate, violence, tyranny, intolerance, war, suffering and drawn anxious faces" that now and then they had also been full "of hope, love, charity, courage, decency, and a touching human craving for light and reason and justice and peace and God."

Mr. Shirer visits in turn Austria, France, Germany and England. He adds a few words—perhaps premature—on the prospects for European Union. But the spectre of a militant Germany constitutes an ever-present minor theme, in which we are several times given Mr. Shirer's conviction that had the United States during the late 1930's let would-be aggressors know we would come to the aid of Europe if they dared start a war that World War II would never have occurred, but also that the last real chance to have stopped Hitler short of a long and costly war slipped by when France and Britain failed to act in 1936 when he sent his troops into the Rhineland.

Though a short volume, this book reviews well the major events on the European scene since the early twenties but is most significant for its common sense and forthright views.

BOOK CLUB DISCOUNT FOR ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

In order to break even the Association must hereafter follow standard book club practice and can no longer offer discounts on books classified by publishers as technical, scientific, and text books.

A 20% discount will continue to be offered on all trade books, i.e. books classified as fiction and popular non-fiction, with a list price of at least \$1.00.

No charge will be made for postage, regardless of where a book is mailed.

Free India in Asia, by Werner Levi; *University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis*. 161 pp. \$2.75.

Reviewed by WILLIAM L. S. WILLIAMS

Professor Levi has written a good book on India's foreign policy. He writes in his preface that his visit to India has resulted in a love for that country. But his discussion of India's policies and aspirations and his interpretation of Indian action in international affairs suggest to this reader that his love does not blind him.

On the contrary, the book is noteworthy for its dispassionate and detached analysis of the subject which these days seems often to stimulate the flow of adrenalin while rendering powerless, or at least faulty, the mental faculties. The author writes of India in a friendly and sympathetic way and with insight and frankness. The book is short, only 145 pages of text, a feature which will appeal to harried Foreign Service and Departmental officers who want to read a serious and disinterested description of Indian foreign policy but who are understandably daunted by tomes of 400-pages and more.

Judging from the "Notes" which appear at the end of the volume, the boiling-down process which must have gone into the writing of this book was an accomplishment of no mean proportion; the product is a distillate of high specific gravity. The discussion of such matters as Asian solidarity (more apparent than real), an Asian union (not in the offing), inter-Asian relations (here noble principles are merged, even submerged, in the requirements of statecraft and national self-interest) and Communist and Western imperialism, in the small compass of a few pages has required here and there the statement of a generalization without its accompanying exception; and, as I read the book, from time to time points came to mind which might have been made but which were not.

I am confident, however, that these possible omissions were deliberate in the interest of brevity, and they do not, in my opinion, detract from the essential worth of *Free India in Asia*. There are minor points in the book with which I do not entirely agree, but they relate to a subjective appreciation of developments, and to a personal view of things about which differences and variations are inevitable. Dr. Levi has made a significant contribution to the growing literature on India since independence, and without hesitation I commend his book to readers of the JOURNAL.

Naval Wars in the Levant, by R. C. Anderson. *Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.* 619 pp. with index, 1952. Price \$7.50.

Reviewed by LEE E. METCALF

This closely chronicled volume of the naval campaigns in the Mediterranean and the Black Seas ranges from the Battle of Lepanto to the introduction of steam, i.e. roughly 1559-1853. The three-century span of this history covers the era of sailing warships, ending with the Crimean War which established the supremacy of steam and saw the introduction of armor. Described in this work is the American contribution in Mediterranean sea fighting with John Paul Jones during his service in the Russian Navy as well

as with American operations against Tripoli and Tunis. The author, a Briton, did a similar job on naval wars in the Baltic, and has written treatises on such topics as rigging and ship construction.

Lovers of the Captain Hornblower type of blood-and-guts sea tales will find this volume comparatively slow going. For in its comprehensiveness and wealth of detail the author admittedly strives to be "accurate and lucid." This is a study, not a saga.

Germany in Power and Eclipse, by James K. Pollock and Homer Thomas. *D. Van Nostrand & Co. Inc., New York*, 1952, 661 pp., \$10.00.

Reviewed by JOHN HAY

This is essentially a book for the special student rather than for the general reader. In its preface the authors state the purpose of the text is to provide students with "a body of essential reference material about the German area, its people and its institutions." In the reviewer's opinion the authors have fulfilled this promise.

The book is divided into two main sections. The first third of the text addresses itself to the question of Germany as a whole: territorial changes from the days of the Holy Roman Empire up to the return of the Saar in 1935; the geography of the area; the evolution of German nationalism; the history of settlement and migration from the Neolithic Epoch (3000-1800 B.C.) to the Nazi Era; population distribution; racial characteristics; the development of the language and religion; occupation changes and regional development; the history of Government and Administration (with emphasis on changes in the administration structure) from the ancient Merovingian dynasty (AD 481) up to the middle of the Third Reich; and the evolution of political movements and struggles to secure representative government in Germany since early in the Nineteenth Century.

The remaining two-thirds of the text does much the same thing for each of the former German provinces and states, except in considerably more detail. In this part of the book the authors also deal with the pre-war pattern of living in the principal cities and rural areas.

It should be noted that the book does not go beyond the middle of the Nazi period. Most of the statistics are for the year 1933 (the authors state that the war and post-war periods will be treated in a second volume which will be forthcoming). This will undoubtedly remain a standard work on pre-war Germany for a long time to come, although the tremendous changes in Germany wrought by the war and occupation, including war damage, mass redistribution of population, territorial and boundary readjustments, and Sovietization of East Germany, make much of the statistical content of historical interest only. The whole emphasis of the book is descriptive rather than analytical. As a matter of fact the book is so heavy with detailed description and statistics that this reviewer, upon closing the book, shared the sentiment expressed by Alice's reply to a question as to how she had enjoyed a fat book on penguins that had been given to her. Alice replied that it was really a fine book, but she thought it contained more on penguins than she really needed to know.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD



AMSTERDAM

Foreign Service people who have visited or served in Amsterdam since 1945 will recall the large reinforced concrete bunkers and gun emplacements on the Museumplein immediately in front of the Consulate General. These installations were built during the war when the present building of the Consulate General was the office of the German *Kommandatura* for occupied Amsterdam. Starting late in November and continuing until March of this year, the post's staff was under almost daily "bombardment" as the Municipal Government finally undertook the dynamiting of the unsightly military structures. The difficulty of the job is indicated by the dimensions of the bunkers, each of which weighed 1200 tons and had walls two meters thick. In order to prevent damage to surrounding buildings, dynamite charges of only two kilograms were used, but even so the Consulate General's windows rattled vigorously every time an explosion occurred. On the cleared space across the street an airport limousine terminal building is now being erected by Royal Dutch Airlines.



An old World War II bunker in Amsterdam is destroyed. Note the bales of straw piled over the dynamite charge in order to prevent the fragments of concrete from flying to nearby buildings.

With the arrival in late 1952 of Vice Consuls HELEN BIGGANE and EUGENE S. SZOPA the Consulate General's staff was brought up to full strength for the first time in many months. We have now received word that FSO JOHN J. INGERSOLL, while attending an FSI course after his home leave, was informed that he would not return to Amsterdam. John and his family had the distinction of residing in the attractive Amsterdam house of former Netherlands Foreign Minister (now Ambassador to London) Dirk U. Stikker.

This post's staff has another reason to be proud of its

chief, CONSUL GENERAL F. VAN DEN AREND, since his colleagues elected him president (dean) of the Amsterdam Consular Corps in March. He is the first American to receive that honor since the tenure of CONSUL GENERAL ALBERT M. DOYLE immediately after the war.

C. W. Snider

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

The letter received recently by this writer from COMMANDER S. ARTHUR, commanding the *U.S.S. Rowe*, inviting members of the American colony to have lunch on board was transmitted in a most unusual way. The *U.S.S. Rowe* was out to sea on maneuvers and received word that shore leave could be taken at Santiago de Cuba the following week-end. Knowing that he could get no word to the writer in time, he contacted a U.S. Navy ship about 10 miles away en route to Santiago. He intercepted the other vessel and together they carried out the maneuvers of despatching and receiving messages at sea. The letter was unharmed by this delivery and was received in time to permit arrangements to be made for reciprocal entertainment to be given to the personnel of the *U.S.S. Rowe*. One and all had a merry time.

The city of Santiago, at this writing, has only enough water in its reservoirs to last but a week or so. Water is now being distributed every five days. When the day arrives that the reservoirs and the house tanks are dry, it will not be unusual to find the Storys and the Feldmans down at the beach for their matutinal and vesper ablutions.

Arthur Feldman

MARSEILLE

April 17, 1953 found the Consulate General at Marseille celebrating the fourth wedding of an American staff member to take place here since 1945. FSS FRANCIS SAVAGE was married to a charming Scottish girl DOREEN GARDNER in a ceremony which was apparently somewhat unique for the Marseille authorities because it involved nationals of two foreign countries. Francis and Doreen spent many weary hours during the weeks preceding the wedding getting an incredible number of papers collected and signed by the necessary local authorities. They both managed, however, to survive the ordeal and, as can be seen from the photograph on page 31 taken outside the Marseille Cathedral where the religious ceremony was performed, look quite radiant.

The day was further distinguished by marking the arrival of the *U.S.S. Pittsburgh* and the *U.S.S. Dixon* on one of what is now a fairly regular series of visits to Marseille by units of the United States Sixth Fleet. The Consulate General transforms itself about every six weeks these days into an annex of the Naval Attaché's office in Paris and, between arranging official visits and unofficial entertainment for the officers and men plus innumerable miscellaneous assists, manages to enjoy the opportunity of getting acquainted with the magnificent examples of American naval strength in the

Mediterranean. The biggest excitement came over the Christmas and New Year's holidays when a total of twenty ships called including the aircraft carriers *Leyte* and *Midway*, and the heavy cruiser *Quincy* together with Admirals Thach and Ingersoll and over 12,000 officers and men. Parties, dances, a presentation of the play *Mr. Roberts* by the officers and men of the *Leyte* (with an assist from the local French agricultural services which provided a goat) and a series of eleven parties for 1300 local orphans and underprivileged children aboard the ships complete with Santa Clauses and presents turned Marseille into a really festive spot. CONSUL GENERAL HILL is getting quite used to 11-gun salutes and VICE CONSUL THOMAS STAVE is now an expert on mooring techniques, sources of naval supplies and arranging official visits at the drop of a hat. The whole staff can talk learnedly of CVE's, DD's, AKA's and what have you.

An event which is being anticipated with considerable regret by the whole staff is the imminent departure of FSL DENÉE PARENTEAU, passport clerk, for the United States. After over eleven years of service, we are extremely sorry to see her leave but, since she is going to the United States with the intention of remaining and becoming an American citizen, we cannot but feel happy too.

Helen R. Nicholl

VALENCIA

LEON L. COWLES, Supervising Consul General in Spain, was named member of honor during festivals in Valencia this March. The festival, called the *jallas*, in one of Spain's greatest popular celebrations.

As member of honor of the *jalla* commission Marques de Sotelo, Mr. Cowles was officially entertained by the commission during the festivals, participated in the procession through Valencia streets, set off one of the fireworks shows which are part of the celebration and was presented a trophy as a remembrance of the honor accorded to him.

Some 180 huge cardboard and wax effigies, satires on Valencia life which often are three or more stories high, are erected in Valencia streets during the *jallas* as part of a celebration dating back several hundred years. The effigies, product of six-months' work by Valencia artists and sculptors, are focal points for concerts and processions for three days and then are publicly burned at midnight the last day of the celebration.

During the festivals, which extended from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m. each day, more than 150 uniformed bands parade through Valencia streets, hundreds of Spanish girls don the typical flowing Valenciana costumes and tremendous fireworks exhibitions are staged throughout the city.

Lloyd H. Wilkins

MOSCOW

Faced with the long Moscow winter and the enforced isolation from local life, the American Embassy staff developed a pleasant way to pass the time and learn a bit as well. Originally proposed by AMBASSADOR GEORGE KENNAN, the American Embassy Study Group was formed last fall and has met fortnightly through the winter at Spaso House, the Ambassador's residence.

From twenty to forty Americans have gathered on Tuesday evenings to hear various Embassy staff members pre-

sent short lectures on Soviet history, propaganda, governmental structure, economy, law, and so forth. Each talk serves as a point of departure for an hour-long general discussion which has often proved so interesting to the participants that it has been terminated with reluctance. The meetings have been popular with members of the staff, and it is widely considered that they have proved educationally valuable as well as socially enjoyable.

One of the most interesting lectures was presented on March 5, by the CHARGÉ D' AFFAIRES, MR. JACOB D. BEAM, who spoke on current developments in Yugoslavia.



Jacob Beam, at the speaker's table, presides over a study group meeting in one of the drawing rooms of Spaso House.

Through the initiative and energy of State Department and Armed Services bachelors resident in American House (one of the Embassy's buildings), a considerable sum of money was raised for flood relief in Holland, England, and Belgium. On March 21, the American House Club gave a benefit "old clothes" party which was attended by most of Moscow's diplomatic corps and which provided fun for all. Entrance fees, sale of food, drinks and dances, "white elephant" auctions and games of skill and chance produced the satisfying total of 28,000 rubles (\$7,000) for aid to the flood sufferers in Western Europe.

The proceeds were delivered to the Ambassadors of the three countries who forwarded them to appropriate relief agencies.

David Henry

BOMBAY

The heat of India's pre-monsoon season lies heavy on Bombay, and in our district the land is dry and cracked, awaiting the relief of the first rains. In some areas there is real distress and the staff's contribution of the Relief Fund of the Governor of Bombay brought from the Governor and the President of the Fund warm acknowledgements.

Those who will escape this monsoon season will be the ALBERT W. HENNIGS, the DAVID H. ERNSTS, and T. EDWARD MUNCES, all of whom are homeward bound for leave and reassignment—the HENNING's and ERNSTS to Washington, and the MUNCES to Koblenz. First to be initiated to the monsoon are the WARREN CLEARYS, the PAUL KREISBERGS, the LARRY ROBERTS, JACK BRYAN, the ANGUS THEURMERS, and the R. SMITH SIMPSONS, not to mention ADRIENNE SYLVIA BARNES, GERALD JOSEPH CLEARY III and MAUREEN ELIZABETH SEDGLEY, who by their timely arrival during the quarter, not only will witness a monsoon with three-month-

old wonder, but are not the least of Bombay's pretensions to the notice of sister posts. The EUGENE CHAMPAGNES having experienced half of last year's monsoon are now waiting to see how one commences. Gene is in charge of the Administrative Section and has been working to advance Bombay's ambition to become a model operation.

No novitiates to the monsoon are the JAMES G. EVANSES who are back from home leave and ready to add to their experience of two monsoons that of a third. They are the veterans of the Consulate General and no one familiar with Burt's twinkling good humor will need to be told they are most welcome back.

Press contacts, college contacts, information services in Bombay and Hyderabad, library services, book presentation and pamphleteering have all been in active development. With the arrival of JACK BRYAN the USIS section of the Consulate General has again acquired a full-time Public Affairs Officer to guide its activities the size and variety of which may be inferred just from the number and language-diversity of journals and magazines published in this consular district. Of 593 periodicals, 103 are published in English, 154 in Marathi, 128 in Gujarati, 86 in Hindi, 71 in Urdu, 18 in Konnoda, 14 in Telegu, 9 in Portuguese, 6 in Sindhi and 2 in Konkani, 1 is published in Sanskrit and 1 in Tamil.

In performance of its functions, the post has endeavored to maintain personal familiarity and contact with all parts of the consular district. This means familiarity with eight States and Portuguese Goa, comprising an area of over 434,800 square miles, a diverse population of nearly 94 million and widely differing conditions. This objective is no easy one to achieve but travels by CONSUL GENERAL DRUMRIGHT, R. SMITH SIMPSON, JACK BRYAN, CONSUL GILES A. HUBERT, and VICE CONSULS MARTIN D. MULHOLLAND, DAVID H. ERNST, FRANCIS D. HYLAND, LAWRENCE B. WILSON (Cultural Affairs Officer) and HARRY G. BARNES have all contributed to the desired end.

R. Smith Simpson

B A R I

On June 30, 1952, Bari's new Principal Officer, CONSUL WILLIAM J. BARNSDALE, arrived from Naples to take charge from R. R. WILFORD. During August, negotiations were taking place for the establishment of the USIS branch. The arrival of ROLF JACOBY from Korea, ELIZABETH CARVER from Zagreb and MARGARET ATTWOOD from the Department gave the USIS office a skeleton staff which, together with local employees, was able to open doors officially on September 1, 1952. This was also the first anniversary of the opening of the Consulate itself. The annual Bari Fair, the "Fiera del Levante," opened on September 6. During festivities marking "United States Day," AMBASSADOR ELLSWORTH BUNKER and a party, including CHAUNCEY PARKER, MSA chief, flew from Rome and spent the day visiting the various exhibits, including the MSA pavillion.

Several units of the U. S. Navy called at Bari during the last few months. Notable for its aid in cementing Italo-American friendship was the visit of Admiral H. B. Jarrett and the *USS Worcester*. Officers and crew were treated as guests at the Fair and expressed themselves as surprised and pleased at the size (300,000 population) and extent of Bari.

Bari's Winter opera season provided extra cultural entertainment with productions of "Aida," "La Boheme," "Girl of The Golden West," "Il Trovatore" and other favorites. With the onset of Spring the chilling dampness gave way to typical Southern Italian sunny days but water restrictions recently instituted have set all personnel scrambling for available water jugs sold on the local market. Repairs are currently being made to the "Aquadotto Pugliese," a water-conveying system built in 1924 which originates in the Apennines and extends the full length of the heel of the Italian boot.

In the Consulate itself recent personnel changes include the arrival of JOAN BLAIR and JULIO ARIAS from Naples and Cebu, respectively, DOROTHY PHASEY from Dusseldorf, and the resignation and departure of VEVA M. JELINEK. FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTOR E. TOMLIN BAILEY visited the post during March. Although summer comes early in this part of Italy, the detailed work of repatriating several hundred ex-American citizens who lost their citizenship by voting in Italian elections and who may now regain it under the new Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, plus the oncoming national Italian elections, have already combined to raise the head inside and outside of the office. During the summer the tourist season reaches its height. The scheduling of visits to nearby grottos of the Carlsbad type (Castellana) and houses of wierd dome-like construction (Alberobello), both within the District, has increased the number of travelers.

Richard R. Wilford

S A N J O S E

Umbrellas are in fashion again after the three-month dry season, and Embassy mamas are trying desperately to recall last year's devices for amusing Junior through the long wet afternoons. One of the smallest full-fledged Embassies, San Jose nonetheless has a thriving younger set: 12 children, of whom all but two are between diapers and kindergarten, and another on the way.

In this devoutly Catholic country, Easter has special significance, and the beginning of the *Semana Santa* brought business to a standstill. By Holy Thursday, all the newspapers and some radio stations took a four-day holiday; every shop in town was closed, and there was frantic borrowing of butter and eggs by newer Embassy wives who hadn't been warned. In accordance with strict local custom, no vehicles, public or private, moved through San Jose's streets on Good Friday (only doctors were exempt from the ban), and a town that was normally quiet took on the aspect of a deserted Hollywood set.

For someone who has served in relatively remote spots like Iran and Japan, where only a couple of language specialists pretended to cope with the native tongue, the linguistic facility at this post is impressive. Many staff members are old Latin hands who were fluent on arrival, and the few remaining novices average at least one Spanish lesson a week.

Current deterrent to social life is an epidemic of influenza which, according to one irate San Jose physician, was brought in by U. S. sailors embarking at the Pacific port of Golfito. Several Embassy families have been struck, but are nursing their chills good-naturedly. After all, it's a little touch of home!

Agnes S. Crume

(Continued on page 40)

INSURANCE

All risks of transportation and navigation

Under Security insurance policies that means both FRESH and salt water damage, theft and PILFERAGE, as well as sinking, stranding, fire, collision, etc., and General Average and Salvage expense if incurred. Also, breakage due to transportation hazards,—and the policies cover from house to house.

ANNUAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE POLICIES

This policy covers the same risks as above and also risks of fire, theft, pilferage, and extended coverage, while effects are in residence abroad.

WHAT THE INSURED SAY IN 1953

"Thank you very much for the prompt and courteous handling of my insurance claim . . ."

"... very sincere thanks for the courtesy and promptness with which you have handled my requests."

"... thank you for your help in obtaining final settlement of my claim and for the other courtesies extended to us in our relations with your company."

"I am very gratified at the prompt action which my claim has received."

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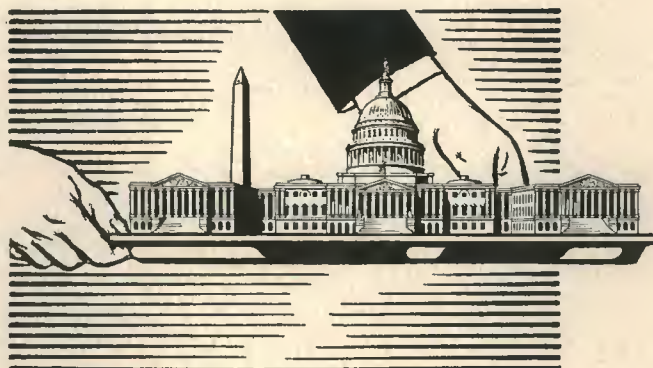
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H A B A N A

Twenty-two members of the Embassy staff participated in the fourth annual Embassy golf-tournament at Habana on March 28. Most of the honors went to the Department of Defense representatives.

The winner was MAJOR HENRY ROMANEK, net score 73; DOUGLAS ANDREE of the Naval Attache's office won second prize with a score of 75, while third prize, with net scores each of 77, was shared by AMBASSADOR WILLARD L. BEAULAC and SGT. MCINTOSH of the Marine Guard.

Special prizes consisting of one bottle each of an appropriate beverage, for the greatest number of eagles, birdies and drives closest to the pin of the five par 3 holes went to Messrs. ANDREE (Navy), RANDALL (Embassy), MCINTOSH (Marines), BECKETT (Air Force), FORSTEN (Embassy), CLARK ANDERSON (FBI), ELMORE (Army), CRAIN (Embassy), and STINUS (Air Force). The prize for the longest drive was won by JOHN W. JOHNSTON (Fiber Program).

Paul J. Reveley

W E L L I N G T O N

Wellington is mighty proud of the fine example set by a local employee, USIS' JOHN WABY, of turning what would normally be "just an Embassy chore" into what is not only an interesting hobby, but also a definite asset for USIS. Mr. Waby, who devotes much of his spare time to his hobby, believes that the exchanging of international postage stamps is one of the best ways of establishing goodwill and corresponds regularly with over 600 enthusiastic collectors.

Letters from Stateside collectors asking for New Zealand stamps once seemed to be "nobody's baby." Now they receive a friendly note by return mail which reads like this:

"Dear Friend:

I am a New Zealand employee of the United States Information Service in Wellington. For a long time I have believed in personal contact as one of the best ways of developing international goodwill.

At my request, therefore, your recent enquiry regarding New Zealand stamps has been passed along to me.

While I am not a long-time stamp "hobbyist," I am pleased to enclose several issues in the hope that they will enhance your collection.

You will understand that a number of requests like yours are received here, and as a result it is difficult to send a great variety. If you are interested in furthering your contacts with stamp circles here, you may wish to write to:

The Secretary,
Wellington Philatelic Society,
P. O. Box 2146,
Wellington,
New Zealand.

Despite the fact that this is a duplicated letter, I hope you will consider it a personal greeting.

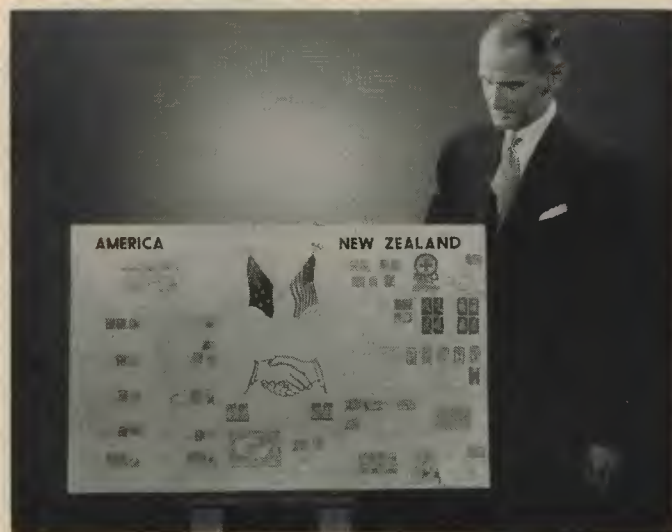
Warmest regards from New Zealand,
J. F. WABY"

These letters go out to Boy Scout organizations, school children, and a wide variety of people. His efforts have been highly praised by the Rotary Club, various other clubs

in New Zealand, and by Voice of America Stamp Club.

New Zealand first day-issues are in heavy demand in the States, and with the approaching Coronation, hundreds of requests are being received for first-day Coronation stamps.

John believes that the American way of life is made more familiar to the people of the world through United States stamps. "The ever-changing panoramic scene is displayed constantly, likewise American industry, social activities, and scenic attractions, not forgetting, of course, the commemoration of historic occasions."



The accompanying photograph shows John with his special display of New Zealand and American stamps, centered around the traditional clasped hands of friendship, and depictions of the flags of the two countries.

Helen C. Scott

S I N G A P O R E

PEGGY REILLY, secretary to CONSUL GENERAL CHARLES F. BALDWIN, won four medals in golf competition at the Island Club and MARCENE NORRIS, Mails and Records Supervisor, won the Consulate golf tournament. She also was a hostess at a wonderful St. Patrick's Day party.

VICE CONSUL STANLEY R. KIDDER saw the finishing touches put on the four pre-fab houses before he and the family took off for the States and home leave. Occupants are: No. 1 HENRY RIEGER, JR.; No. 2, LINDSEY GRANT; No. 3, RUTH CLARK, MARCENE NORRIS, and JANET HERB; No. 4, FSS HELEN SIMPSON, JEANNE CRAWFORD, and HELEN SEELEY. Completing the pre-fabs considerably eases the housing problem in Singapore but still doesn't get all staff members out of hotel rooms.

PAUL L. MATHER, who as regional director of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency with headquarters in Singapore had the personal rank of Minister, was planning to leave this month for Washington. He came to Singapore six months ago to establish the office.

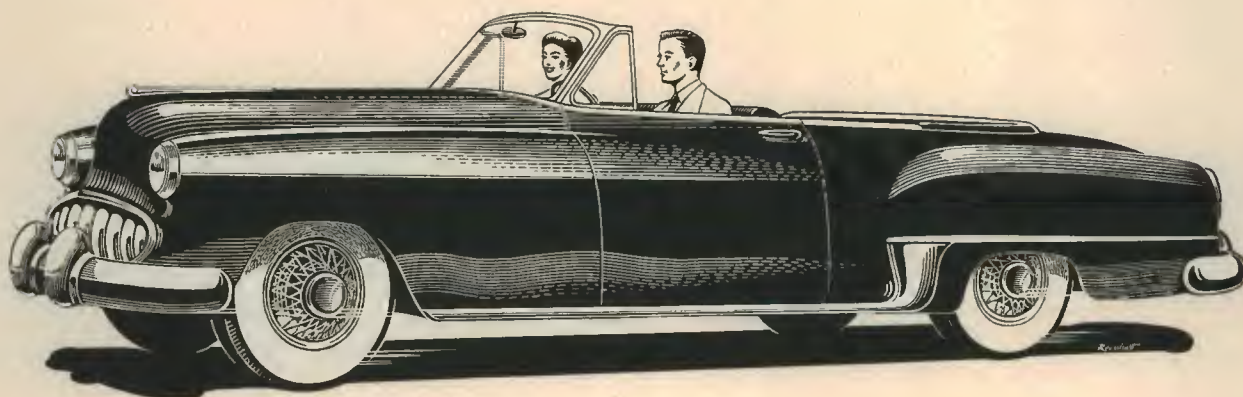
Singapore, which has only one radio station and no television, will have an opportunity to see 3-D pictures this month. Special viewing glasses were flown in for the event.

It looks as if ELIZABETH YORK, pretty blonde daughter (one of four) of COLONEL and MRS. ROBERT H. YORK, will have the distinction of being the only American undergraduate student at the University of Malaya next fall. Her father is Army Liaison Officer.

Robert J. Boylan



Cars change...



but this tire fact hasn't...

The world over, more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other make.

When you consider that this fact has held true for thirty-eight years — doesn't it stand to reason that the tire that gives the greatest satisfaction to the most people is the tire for *you* to buy?

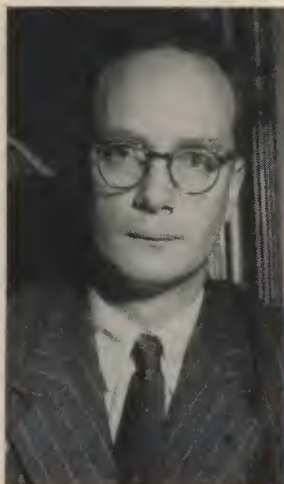
GOOD  YEAR



officer will recommend action to the agency or department head. All employees who are citizens and who have permanent or indefinite appointments are given the right of a hearing.

The hearing, as described in the sample regulations, will be before at least "three impartial, disinterested persons" from another agency. The employee will be given a statement of charges "as specific and detailed as security considerations" permit. He can be represented by counsel, present witnesses, and cross-examine witnesses who appear against him—but "confidential informants" are not required to appear and the hearing board can withhold "confidential information."

Prior to release of the program to the press, a preview of the program was given to Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Senator William E. Jenner, and Representative Harold H. Velde, and other members of Congress. Senator McCarthy's comment on the program was: "I think it is a tremendous improvement over the old method. Altogether it represents a pretty darn good program. I like it."



William Howard Taft, III
Ambassador to Ireland

Ambassadors

One hundred days after President Eisenhower was inaugurated, ten chiefs of missions had been confirmed or were already at their posts abroad. At sixty-two Embassies and Legations no new appointments had been made.

One reason why the number of Presidential diplomatic appointments was not larger, said Walter H. Waggoner in the *New York Times*, was the workload of the Government's investigating agencies. Before appointments can be made, under the new State Department security rules, appointees must undergo a full-field check. This is true of both appointees from private life and from within the Foreign Service.

Among those being mentioned, with varying degrees of authority, for diplomatic service, said Mr. Waggoner, are the following:

William L. Pfeiffer, New York State Republic leader, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Simonson of the National Lutheran Council in New York, to be Ambassador to Ethiopia.

Fred M. Alger, Detroit banker, to be Ambassador to Belgium, succeeding MYRON M. COWEN.

Horace A. Hildreth, president of Bucknell University, to be Ambassador to Pakistan.

Col. Robert M. Guggenheim, to be Ambassador to Portugal, succeeding CAVENDISH CANNON, career officer.

James S. Kemper, Chicago insurance executive and Republican fund-raiser, to be Ambassador to Brazil, succeeding HERSCHELL V. JOHNSON.

L. Corrin Strong, Washington business executive, to be Ambassador to Norway, succeeding CHARLES U. BAY.

In addition, MICHAEL J. McDERMOTT, who has been in the Department for thirty-three years and has acted as its

chief press spokesman for the last decade, is scheduled to be Ambassador to El Salvador, succeeding ANCIER BIDDLE DUKE.

MISS FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLIS, now Counselor of the Legation at Helsinki, Finland, is expected to be the Eisenhower Administration's choice to be first United States Ambassador to Switzerland, succeeding RICHARD C. PATTERSON, JR.

Group Automobile Insurance

A special group plan which will offer American domestic type automobile insurance to members of the American Foreign Service Association stationed in Europe is being sponsored by the Board of Directors. The insurance, which is being underwritten by American International Underwriters and handled through the insurance brokerage firm of Clements and Company, meets all of the local requirements of the various countries of Europe.

Such a plan should prove attractive to individual Association members, the Board felt, in view of the fact that increased insurance rates were put into effect April 1 by all large American companies operating in Germany and Western Europe. The Association, while it cannot accept any financial responsibility, is cooperating in every possible way with the underwriters and insurance broker. If the plan is successful in Europe, it may be subsequently extended to others parts of the world.

While specific insurance policies are written on the basis of rates obtainable at the time of issuance, tables comparing the group rates tentatively offered with individual rates as of April 1 indicate considerable savings can be made under the group plan. Savings of \$18 to \$30 are indicated on liability insurance, from \$5 to \$10 on comprehensive and collision insurance.

Participation in the group plan is individual and voluntary, but benefits are limited to members of the American Foreign Service Association. Active members have been sent a brochure describing the plan and enclosing the necessary application forms. Interested non-members will be able to get the brochure from the Administration Section of their posts together with application forms for membership in the American Foreign Service Association. All are welcome to correspond directly with Clements and Company, 910 17th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reed Harris

The spontaneous affection and respect felt by Departmental people toward REED HARRIS following his televised appearances in his own defense before the Permanent Investigating Subcommittee was demonstrated when 550 attended the farewell party given in his honor. The party, originally planned by co-workers to be given at the Roger Smith Hotel, grew to such proportions that it was moved to the Statler's Federal room. During the party, well over 400 persons signed the guest book and he was presented with a silver tray.

DR. ROBERT JOHNSON's letter accepting Mr. Harris' resignation, which was released to the press, stated: "If I were you, I would be a very proud man today. So many of us are neophytes in the service of our country while you are completing seventeen years of devotion to the responsibilities of government. . . . Frankly, I hate to see you go . . . I

have learned to depend upon you and respect you for the fine contribution you have made. . . . So many friends of yours have told me about your fineness of spirit and your deep feeling of conviction for the work you are doing. That you have determined to leave us gives me a selfish feeling of personal loss. . . . If it is customary to express one's self as accepting a resignation, I do so—but in your case with regret and warm good wishes for your happiness and success in the years ahead."

In his letter submitting his resignation, Mr. Harris said he had felt he should defer resigning until he had an opportunity to prepare and submit to the Senate Committee on Government Operations a "clear-cut affirmative statement providing through the testimony of others as well as myself reaffirmation of my loyalty and a record of accomplishment during my years in Government service."

In his statement, Mr. Harris said he had never before publicly questioned the conduct of congressional proceedings. But he said "the one-sided picture" of propaganda activities and his own personal history "made it necessary for me to point out that in the current proceeding an inaccurate picture was being painted for the public." He said questions by the subcommittee implied that because of immature writings in his college days there were now doubts about his fitness for Government work. "I resent deeply any such un-American, unfair implication," he declared.

Fifteen letters affirming the writers' belief in Mr. Harris' loyalty and competence accompanied the statement. Among those writing were former ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD W. BARRETT; Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans; Mrs. Thomas Parran, wife of the United States Surgeon General; Richard D. Weigle, president of St. John's College, Annapolis; and Albert James McCartney, religious advisor to the International Information Administration and a former Navy Chaplain.

Diplomatic Courier Emblem and Motto

British King's Messengers and Queen's Messengers have for many generations carried their famous silver greyhound emblem. The Department of State's Diplomatic Couriers have now adopted an emblem of their own, a golden eagle-in-flight.

This emblem is approximately three inches in height, and will be carried in a black, velvet-lined leather holder.

On the back of the eagle will be the name of the Courier who owns it and the motto which has been chosen for the Courier Service.

. . . ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΕΣΤΙ ΟΥΔΕΝ ΟΑΣΣΩΝ . . .

ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ

These words were written by the famous Greek historian Herodotus in *Urania*, Chapter 98, when describing the swift Persian couriers (who, in these present days would be slow in comparison). The translation is:

. . . none is swifter than these . . .

The emblem, which is purchased by the individual Couriers and will not be used as official identification, has received the official permission of the Department.

(Continued on page 44)



EXCLUSIVE

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Including Greece, Turkey, Eire, Iceland, and Great Britain, and excluding U.S.S.R.

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\$5000/10,000/5000 Third Party Liability (Designed to meet local and military requirements.)	\$55. per year
Comprehensive, non-deductible, \$1999 value	27.20 per year
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Claims may be processed through European representatives, with any of the offices of the underwriters in the United States, or with the administrators (Clements & Co.), at their Washington office. This transaction could of course be handled by mail.

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Model H500. Zenith Super Trans-Oceanic. The most powerful standard and shortwave portable made by Zenith! Seven different broadcast bands. Works on AC, DC or its own long-life battery.

Model L507. The Meridian. Powerful reception on Standard Broadcast band plus 2 International Shortwave Bands. Big speaker... pull up antenna... handy world-wide time map. AC, DC, or battery.



Model L406R. The Voyager. A handsome two-band portable (Standard and Shortwave) with shielded speaker... fold-down handle... convenient tuning from top. Works on AC, DC or battery.

**ZENITH RADIO CORPORATION
CHICAGO 39, ILLINOIS**

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT (from page 43)

News About Ambassadors

It was announced that GEORGE F. KENNAN would retire "in the near future." Commenting on the expected retirement, the *New York Times* in an editorial stated, "One would not wish to see him end his public career, even temporarily, without an appreciation for a brilliant contribution which was valuable to his country."

CHARLES E. BOHLEN presented his credentials to Marshall Klementy Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

MRS. CLARE BOOTH LUCE was welcomed on her arrival in Naples by a large crowd of American and Italian officials, newspaper men of several nationalities, and friends and well-wishers.

Irishmen, Congressmen, and Vice President Nixon attended a party given in honor of WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, 3D, Ambassador to Ireland, at the Carlton Hotel.

MRS. PERLE MESTA resigned as Minister to Luxembourg.

Reorganization

Proposals to place all information programs in a separate agency and unify all foreign assistance programs under the Mutual Security Agency were made by the Government Reorganization Committee and placed before Republican Congressional leaders by the President.

Under the proposals, the new agency, tentatively named the United States Information Service would include the Voice of America, as well as all other information and cultural programs, and the bulk of MSA's overseas information activities. The new agency, according to news reports, would take guidance from the National Security Council and the Council would be provided with a somewhat larger staff. Major foreign policy statements would continue to be issued by the Department.

Primary change in the economic assistance program would be the transference of the Technical Cooperation Administration to MSA.

Personals

Representative ALVIN M. BENTLEY, former Foreign Service Officer, introduced into the House a bill which would increase the annuities of retired officers, their widows or other beneficiaries. The bill, H.R. 4538, provides for decreasing per centum increases, depending upon the date of retirement. These range from a 25 per centum increase if retirement took place before July 1, 1945, to a 2.5 per centum increase if retirement took place between July 11, 1948, and July 8, 1951.

JAMES B. STEWART, our correspondent of "Twenty-five Years Ago," appears in the April issue of *The Green Thumb* as the author of "A Garden May be Attractive in Winter." We suspect his garden will be attractive in summer, too, since all his summer columns are on our desk, leaving the hot weather months free for gardening.

An April visitor to Washington was MRS. JOHN RANDOLPH, wife of retired officer JOHN RANDOLPH of St. Petersburg. Mrs. Randolph, president of the Florida State League of Women Voters, headed the Florida delegation to the League's National Convention.

Members of the U. S. delegation to the Inter-American Council of Jurists, which convened in Buenos Aires on April

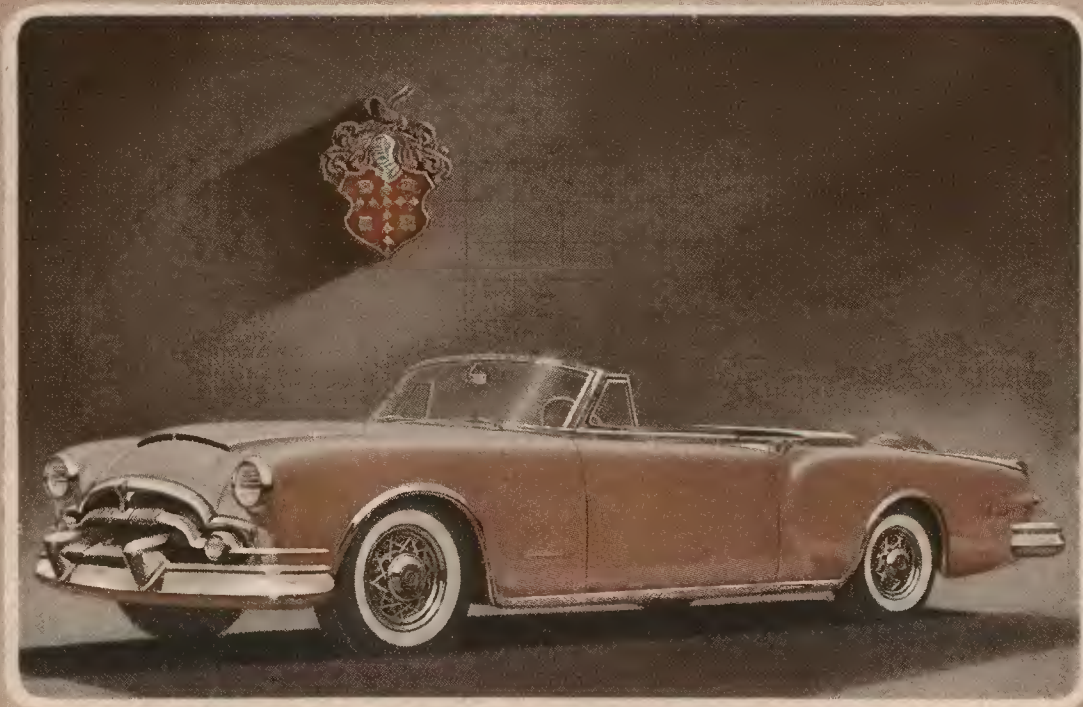
(Continued on page 47)

WISE MEN NAME THEIR BRAND



The Wisest say
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STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY

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BORROWING LIBERALLY from Packard's great prize-winning Pan-American sports car of the future, the Packard Caribbean readily fulfills the youthful and exciting promise of its sleek modern styling with far more eager power than you will ever use plus effortless ease of handling.

THIS IS TRULY a limited edition in motorcars, as fine as skill and painstaking care can build.

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EXPORT DIVISION
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20, were WILLIAM SANDERS, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for U. N. Affairs, EDWARD A. JAMISON, Deputy Director, Office of Regional American Affairs, and MARJORIE M. WHITEMAN, Assistant Legal Adviser for Inter-American Affairs.

Cecil B. DeMille, outstanding movie maker, conferred with Dr. ROBERT L. JOHNSON, Administrator of the International Information Administration, on the use of motion pictures in the overseas information program during the later part of April.

Asked to be the chief consultant to Dr. Johnson in telecommunications was ALFRED H. MORTON, head of the Voice of America in New York. ROBERT J. FRANCIS will be Acting Deputy Administrator of the Voice of America in New York until such time as a new director is appointed.

ARTHUR A. KIMBALL was named acting deputy administrator of the overseas information and educational exchange program, succeeding REED HARRIS. THOMAS J. CAROLAN will succeed Mr. Kimball as assistant administrator.

Spring Tour

Assisting on the Home for Incurables Annual House and Embassy Tour which netted around \$13,000 for the Home were many Foreign Service and State Department wives.

These included: MRS. WALTER BEDELL SMITH, hostess chairman at Mrs. Eliot Wadsworth's home; MRS. JOHN FARR SIMMONS, chairman of the tea pourers at the French Embassy, assisted by MRS. HERMAN PHLEGER; MRS. LEWIS CLARK, Chairman at Mrs. Charles Stanley White's house, with MRS. EDWARD PAGE serving as assistant chairman.

Others who assisted in the tour were MRS. JOHN M. ALLISON, MRS. JOHN M. CABOT, MRS. EDWARD WAILES, MRS. GERALD DREW, MRS. ROBERT WOODWARD, MRS. GEORGE MORGAN, MRS. WILLIAM KNIGHT, MRS. OUTERBRIDGE HORSEY, MRS. RANDOLPH KIDDER, MRS. ANDREW FOSTER, and MRS. HOMER BYINGTON.

Also assisting were: MRS. FREDERICK JANDREY, MRS. WALTER MCCONAUGHEY, MRS. MERRITT COOTES, MRS. JOHN CATES, MRS. J. GRAHAM PARSONS, MRS. EDWARD MOFFITT, MRS. JOHN JERNIGAN and MRS. JOHN BEGG.

Contemporary Africa

An 3 week seminar series concerning problems of contemporary Africa is being concluded at the Foreign Service Institute. The series is directed toward systematic analysis of such developing problems, pressures or actions as the disturbances of the Mau Mau secret society in Kenya, the rising tide of Nationalism in the Gold Coast, reaction of the policies of Dr. Malan's Nationalist Government, the disturbances of French North Africa, Anglo-Egyptian negotiations on the political status of the Sudan, and problems before the UN concerning various dependent African areas.

American Films

American films tentatively chosen for presentation at the Sixth International Film Festival in Cannes, France, include "Lili" (Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer), "Call Me Madame" (Twentieth Century-Fox), Walt Disney's "Peter Pan," (RKO), "I Confess" (Warner Brothers), "Come Back, Little Sheba" (Paramount), and two short films, "La Gloire de Renoir" (Twentieth Century-Fox) and Walt Disney's "Sea Birds" (RKO).



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CANAL ZONE Balboa Cristobal	FRANCE Paris	PUERTO RICO San Juan 2 José de Jesús Tizol St. Santurce Arecibo Bayamon Caguas Mayaguez Ponce
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		VENEZUELA Caracas

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EDUCATION FOR STATESMANSHIP (from page 20)

to face the loneliness and opprobrium this sometimes involves, and to stand up like men for their friends and their beliefs and their sense of duty to the national tradition.

Now it is my impression . . . that the things I have been talking about here—namely, understanding based on a firm grasp of the humanities, and character based on an uncompromising integrity in all personal associations—are the very essence of a liberal education and represent goals to which this University has clung in the face of very considerable pressures of the time which tended to divert it in other directions.

If (college) men . . . want to prepare themselves for work in the international field, then, I would say: let them read their Bible and their Shakespeare, their Plutarch and their Gibbon, perhaps even their Latin and their Greek, and let them guard as the most precious of their possessions that concept of personal conduct which has grown up in this institution around the honor system, but of which the honor system is only a part and a symbol. Let them guard that code of behavior which means that men learn to act toward each other with honor and truthfulness and loyalty, to bestow confidence where confidence is asked, and to build within themselves those qualities of self-discipline and self-restraint on which alone—as it seems to me—the integrity of a public service must be found, if it is to rest secure.

CORRECTION: The May issue of the Journal listed James E. Goodby under "Retirements and Resignations." Mr. Goodby has neither retired nor resigned, but instead is on military furlough while serving as a Lieutenant in the United States Air Force.

MRS. F. S. O. AT HOME (from page 25)

There is the Sunday morning scurry to get everyone dressed and off on time but, once there, you have a rewarding experience.

Another great joy of living in the United States is the daily newspaper. You feel that you as a wife have never been so well informed on current events, and it is fun to catch up on the fashions and even the funnies. You borrow books from the bookmobile, the truck sent around by your local public library, where the latest publications can be taken out on your card for nothing. It is wonderful to be able to have all the reading material you want after the years spent in rereading the classics of your own library and devouring the magazines you subscribed to.

Housekeeping has been revolutionized in your absence, and you gradually accumulate all the new cleaning and waxing products you never even knew existed. You become very proud of your house, and especially the clean and sparkling American kitchen. What fun it is to be able to enter it for a midnight snack without having insects fly in all directions. Your kitchen walls are brightly painted and you have starched curtains at the windows and plants on the sills. Your gadgets are numerous, and what is more, they work.

Whenever you catch your breath long enough to consider your fate, you conclude that life in these United States, although hectic, is fun. You wouldn't change places with anyone.

*

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The coat with the SSS label has long been recognized as incomparable. This year . . . we believe our new line surpasses all expectations. We have gathered from the finest mills in the world woollens as handsome and gay as the countryside wherein they are woven. The superb individuality of every coat necessitates a limited production. Therefore we suggest you contact us as early as possible. (Every fabric is available for women at the same price.)

MERINOS \$45.90

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OPERATION ABACA MOSAIC (from page 27)

The projectionist explained that the farmers were going to learn how to fight and destroy abaca mosaic disease.

"You are going to help us then?" the farmer asked. He rubbed his chin as he read over the words "United States Information Service" on the side of the mobile unit. "You are working with the Americanos?" he asked.

The Filipino projectionist nodded.

"Then the Americanos are helping us also?" he asked.

The projectionist nodded again as he worked with the filmstrip. The farmer shook his head slowly as if thinking to himself. "This is a very good thing," he said. "The people will not forget."

It was this curious interest mixed with a new feeling of assurance and gratitude which was to greet us as we visited more communities in the days and nights ahead.

There were at least 1500 farmers on hand when Mr. Hechanova of the Bureau of Plant Industry came over to the projector and lifted the mike. He explained each filmstrip as the farmers edged forward. He went carefully through the symptoms of the disease. One of the first pictures, for example, showed a severely stunted plant with the characteristic yellow-green striping. Hechanova then went into a simple yet forceful explanation of how the disease was transmitted. Again the colored pictures made his explanatory comments even more meaningful. When he started on methods for prevention and eradication of the disease he had one of the most receptive audiences we had ever seen in the field. First the farmers would look at the screen. Then heads would turn in Hechanova's direction. Point by point he went through the necessary measures to take. (1) "Do not plant diseased seedlings." (Many of the farmers had been unable to recognize these.) (2) "Do not plant corn with abaca. Corn is a carrier of the disease." (Farmers in all areas were doing this, unaware of the danger.) Again pictures showed what happened to healthy abaca once corn had been planted in its midst. (3) "Weeds must be cleared between plantings." (Another common failing which had led to the spread of the disease.)

When the filmstrip part of the program was completed methods for controlling and eradicating the disease were demonstrated. Farmers began to ask questions. Posters were used to explain the more difficult points. Our boys worked with the posters, distributed leaflets on eradication. Many farmers urged that the filmstrip be shown again. By midnight we decided we had better move on to the next town. When we pulled away farmers were still standing together in small groups looking at the leaflets. There were shouts of "Salamat!" (Thank you) as we started north.

For forty-five days and nights the unit traveled, first into the northern Compostella valley region of Davao Province almost to the headwaters of the Agusan River, then south into the interior of the province where roads often became little more than footpaths. From there we went into the diseased areas of Cotabato Province where Mohammedan Filipino farmers (Moros) required the use of additional translators for demonstration work. By the end of September we had been able to reach over 47,000 farmers. During the second phase of the operation which kept the unit in the field for a second month covering Cotabato, largest province in the Philippines, the unit was able to reach an additional 35,000 farmers in remote rural areas.

Names of distant but important villages which the maps do not show suddenly became very real places to us: Gumalang with its Bagobo farmers, an isolated and colorful tribe of the Mt. Apo region; Pagsabangan, where you begin to wonder if you're still on a road; Kisante, high on a mountain pass where you drop suddenly into the newly settled Kidapawan valley of Cotabato; Tres de Mayo where American and Filipino forces made a strong defensive stand against much larger numbers in the last war.

Then "Operation Abaca Mosaic" was over and we had to compile the necessary statistics. How many people in your audiences, what occupational categories, how many miles did you cover, how many leaflets did you distribute? This is the administrative and purely quantitative part of it, the part that tells you very little of what actually has gone on through personal contact. You have to look behind the statistics and recall your contacts with individual farmers, what they said and did. *This* is the real story and here are just a few examples:

Arturo Nugue is an abaca farmer in the Guianga district. He brought several abaca farmers with him to the unit showing. After it was over he suggested to the group that they try segregating two hectares as a nursery to grow seedlings. Turning to a companion, Nugue said: "Peping, we will get our men together tomorrow to remove all the diseased plants near the lot. We will then use the lot for experimentation."

Julio David is a farmer at Kilometer 105 in the Compostella region. After watching the showing he said he had never known that corn, interplanted with abaca, could

bring about 100% infection. He would remedy the situation in the morning. The following morning he showed the unit crew where he had removed newly planted corn near his abaca.

Emilio Estipona, abaca farmer on the Manuel Plantation, volunteered as a one-man committee to distribute the leaflets into more inaccessible regions. "They need to know these things," he said, "and I want to help you." In the months to come he became one of our most effective distributors in the Guianga district.

Venancio Cepe, a farmer from Mawab, dropped in at our Davao office several days after the unit had visited his area. He said that it was very encouraging to observe how abaca farmers had cleared their lots of weeds and corn between abaca plantings after the unit had left the region.

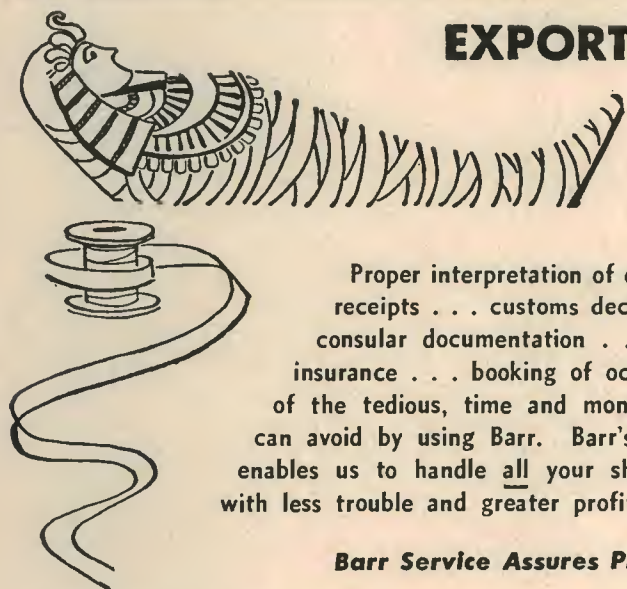
At the end of the first phase of "Operation Abaca Mosaic" we received a gratifying commendation from the Department and the Ambassador (then Myron Cowen) in a personal letter congratulating the Center for its efforts "to help people help themselves" in restoring a healthy abaca industry. The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in Washington notified the Agricultural Attaché in Manila that all material on "Operation Abaca Mosaic" would be used for the orientation of agricultural personnel going abroad.

The source of greatest gratification, however, was the Filipino farmer who appeared in the office one morning with his own abaca plant. It was rather startling at first to see this large plant come through the door, half hiding

(Continued on page 52)

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OPERATION ABACA MOSAIC (from page 51)

its small bearer. He had traveled considerable distance to tell us about his successful efforts to eradicate the disease on his farm. He had been on hand at one of our showings. Pulling his "bolo" (machete) from its sheath he cut into the stalk. It was a quick stroke which succeeded in spraying the materials on my desk with plant juice. "You see," he said with a wonderful smile, "my plant is like a strong man. Its sickness is gone. I hope you will like to see it also."

I told him I was very happy to see it, and again he was all smiles. Then he picked up the remains of the abaca plant, slipped the bolo back into its sheath, and left the office.

I would often think of this farmer's visit when we watched the sun set from Bajada hill behind Davao. On clear evenings Mt. Matutum always stood out against the southern sky and I was reminded of the words of the Marist Brother that night in Marbel:

Most of those fellows wouldn't be up there tonight if someone made an effort to help them with their problems. . . .

It's worth thinking over.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 10)

whom the Department has made an investment of time and money.

The complexity of current immigration law and the increasing number of Americans living abroad would make specialization in Consular Affairs, FSO(CON), a rewarding career for those interested. It would also give recognition—long overdue—to the many staff Vice Consuls and Consuls who have been dropped by the wayside in the hierarchy built by the FSS's in other fields.

As Mr. Penfield points out, the *top* positions in administration should be filled by general FSO's, backstopped by FSO(A)'s. I think much of our present difficulty arises from the artificial separation of the substantive from the administrative—command and execution.

Finally, I feel the three-month course for newly appointed FSO's is completely inadequate. This is the place where the habits of a career may be formed. The present basic course for FSO's cannot "hold a candle" to the principles of service, loyalty and procedures which are inculcated into Midshipmen at Annapolis or Cadets at West Point. We must not neglect this all-important phase in an officer's training. The course must be more than doubled in time, the calibre of the staff must be the best that the career Foreign Service can offer, and the physical facilities of the place of instruction must be adequate, if possible, inspiring. It should be headed by the best Career Minister in the Service.

These are the thoughts of a newcomer in the business. Because of the overwhelming importance of our international relations, there is an urgent need for the development of a corps of trained career officers to serve at home and abroad—the diplomatic shield of the republic.

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COOKIE'S TOURS (from page 32)

The kids were so darned glad to see him that we forgot to telephone to Ato Feleke to thank him for his good offices. Two days later, our interpreter, a very useful chap named Lucas Gobeze, reported that Ato Feleke had telephoned with news that the stealer of our dog would be hanged on the following Saturday.

Omigod! I need not belabor here all of the horrendous consequences that crossed our minds because of this development. Ambassador Childs was most sympathetic, and agreed to allow discreet inquiries. We tried to reach sources in high quarters, and finally braced the Foreign Minister, a most affable fellow whose brilliant conduct of Ethiopia's negotiations in the United Nations had won him just honors.

It was at a reception at the Old Ghibbi, the palace of the Emperor Menelik II, located across the city on a hill-top overlooking the Filwoha baths. The Foreign Minister, by name Ato Aklilou Habte Wold, roared with laughter when he knew the facts.

"The man was convinced of a capital crime not involving a dog," he said, tears running down his face. "It's only incidental that he stole the dog, too."

There was insufficient champagne to completely complement our relief, but the story always gets wider circulation than the facts. To this day, our house boys believe that the theft of the "ferengi's" (foreigner's) dog sent the thief to the gallows. And Cookie was ever after known as The Dog That Killed Gabre Mariam.

When time came to transfer, we determined to take him with us. We had by this time moved to a new 16-acre compound, constructed by Fritz Larkin & Co., from lend lease funds, and because of the presence of other persons, including toddlers, we decided that Willie was too much a fierce watchdog to risk quartering him on the compound. Cookie was now king of the roost.

He flew with us to Cairo, and then entrained to Alexandria, and then embarked for Piraeus, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, where we intended to leave him with a friend.

The Lord only knows what home leave in a flat in old Alexandria, Virginia, would have been with Cookie along! But he was there in Genoa when we returned, having slain only one chicken and eaten a week's supply of meat from the pantry window of his temporary host.

Upon arrival in Berne we took an apartment in a hotel located at the edge of the city zoological garden and the lovely Aar river. A door opened onto a terrace and another onto the garden, which was most convenient for Cookie. If he had been willing to stay there, that is.

The first week, we took the children to see the zoo. Naturally, needing exercise, Cookie went along. But only as far as the restaurant that marks the entry to the zoo. There were three handsome peahens and an absolutely stunning peacock, tail feathers spread, stalking about under the chestnut trees. Cookie spied them, flushed the peahens, and took out after the peacock. In less time than it takes to tell it, his teeth were firmly clenched on the tail feathers. The wheels of my mind spun like an adding machine, computing the price of peacock tail feathers in Switzerland, where the price level is pretty much akin to what we had encountered in Washington.

(Continued on page 54)



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COOKIE'S TOURS (from page 53)

Chippy, our five-year-old, had the presence of mind to snatch up a newspaper and belabor his dog about the eyes, whereupon the dog let go. No more than two or three feathers remained upon his mandibles, and another crisis had passed.

For a while, the Kirchenfeld precinct of the Bern Police Department thought of running a direct line into our house, so that they could keep us informed of the whereabouts of our mutt. It was hot last summer, and Cookie was unused to heat. He would, being a dog whose ancestors hunted in water, betake himself to the banks of the Aar for a dip. The current is extremely swift, and he would be carried downstream. Naturally, he couldn't smell his way back home, so he would take out after the first friendly soul who found him. Result: two telephone calls (one to police to find out name of owner of beast from number on license tag, one to house to notify owner to come after dog), cost 40 Swiss centimes (U. S. \$.10) and five franc reward (U. S. \$1.15). We didn't keep the count of the number of times that we paid these rewards; we only cursed Mike Schneider that he had given the dog to us instead of asking a modest sum in the first place, for then the dog might have realized he was a thing of value and stayed the heck home.

But then a friendly neighbor put us wise. "Your dog," he said in halting English, "likes to go for a run. In Switzerland it is forbidden to let a male dog run, but you can let a female dog run all you want. So you must either keep the dog home or have him operated."

Yeah? (This with a doubting and quizzical tone.) "Also," he said, "many people would like to have your dog and they give him candy and things to follow them, so if you do not come after him they have got a dog, and if you do, they have got five francs."

Aha! Our Scotch blood rebelled at this. So, thereafter, when the police called that Cookie had been found somewhere in the city, we would politely reply, "Tell the people to turn him loose, he'll come home by himself." That this advice had its effect is shown only too clearly by the experience of a lady colleague, who has two cockers of her own. Cookie took up with them one snowy afternoon, and she telephoned the police to learn the identity of his owner.

"He belongs to an American who lives in Hallwylstrasse," the policeman said, "but you might as well turn him loose—they don't pay a reward any more."

Just recently, he strayed across the river, and apparently tired of walking home. There's a bus that goes past our corner, green and yellow in color, doors fore and aft. Cookie remembered this, and hopped the first one he met. It was the wrong bus, but he had the right idea. Every time the busdriver reached the end of his run, he made a phone call to locate the dog's owner. But the mutt wouldn't get off the bus. Maybe he was looking for a transfer! But he's learning, anyway. All we had to pay the bus driver was his phone calls and one fare.

But there is something about Cookie's taste, when he chooses to get himself into hot water, that evokes admiration. Nothing but the best, you see. It's a part of our feeling for him. Like the man who said, "I don't make many mistakes,

but when I do, they're lulus."

It appears that someone of position in the community lost a cocker more or less like Cookie. The police were set upon his trail. The trail seemed to lead to Dahlholzli woods, adjacent to our neighborhood and exactly opposite the school which Chippy attends. Cookie had learned to rush off at about eleven to meet Chip coming home from school.

Just before last Christmas, the police apparently decided that Cookie met the description of the missing dog. A plainclothes policeman nabbed him just as Chippy was rounding the corner in front of the house of the highest personage in the land. (All this was explained later, for Chippy was afraid he'd be spanked if he told.) Chip saw this and shouted to the man to let him go, which the man refused to do. Chip screamed, and the highest personage in the land came out and bade the policeman let boy and dog go on.

How did we find this out? Just at New Year's there came an important looking envelope with an embossed seal, containing a card on which was written these words: "Happy New Year to the little boy who defends his dog." Beneath, in script letters, were the words "Dr. Philippe Etter, President de la Confederation Suisse."

So you see what I mean about choosing the kind of people he associates with.

EDITORIALS (from page 28)

energies. It is otherwise with the man who serves his country responsibly, especially in its dealings with other countries.

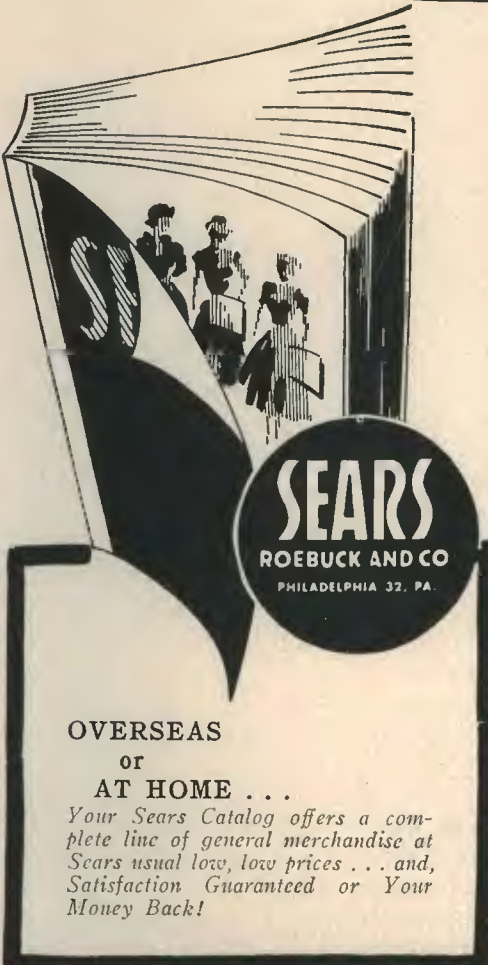
Second among the rewards is knowledge of the world.

The Foreign Service Officer, whose scope and vision might otherwise have been limited by the bounds of his native province, learns to be at home in the great world and to live in the mainstream of history. The spectacle of life has more grandeur for him than for the millions of his countrymen. His children, too, though they have paid a price, will be at home on the world scene.

One can hardly imagine Pericles or Marlborough or Lincoln preferring, in retrospect, narrower careers in which they would have been safe from the vituperation of those who owed them gratitude. The sense of honor is strong in men, and a price may well be paid for its satisfaction. It is the same with our Foreign Service, which will always properly be the object of popular suspicion, but which enjoys intangible compensating rewards.

All this, of course, in its degree. Where an individual officer, who is excluded from the political arena, silenced, and kept defenseless by the necessary discipline of the service, is publicly slandered in order to gain a politician some headlines there is no justification. Likewise, where a career officer is punished for the decisions of his political masters, justice has been violated.

But lack of appreciation is something else, something of which no mature adult should allow himself to complain. Least of all should an Officer of the Foreign Service or the Department feel sorry for himself because the Marines get a better press. The American Foreign Service, more than ever today, offers one of the most rewarding careers to which any of us may aspire.



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VERY OLDE MAN (from page 29)

The first half of his life appears to have been much less exciting than the latter half. Apparently, having passed the Psalmist's span by 10 years, Old Parr thought he needed a wife to console him in his old age. Marriage seems to have rejuvenated him, for love affairs played a far more prominent part in the second three score years and ten of his age than the first. Old Parr lived with his first wife 32 years and they had two children.

But the sturdy veteran was not very faithful to her, not even after he had passed the century mark. He had an intrigue with a woman named Catherine Miltop, and it was in consequence of his adultery with her—Taylor says at the age of 105—that he had to do penance in a white sheet at the door of the parish church.

This was the woman whom he afterwards married as his second wife. The marriage took place eight years after his first wife's death, and it is said that even when married again he had a mistress.

It was when he had reached the age of 152 that the Earl of Arundel (Thomas Howard) heard of his fame and decided to convey him to London, to put him more or less on show. According to contemporary records although old age was beginning to grip the centenarian the Earl was much impressed by his intelligence.

It is proof of the glamour which the old man's story still cast, long after his death, that people told many a good tale about him. One current in the neighbourhood of Old Parr's home concerned his summons to London to meet the King. When the Earl of Arundel's messengers were conducted to the cottage, on entering they found the old man, as they supposed, sitting doubled up in an armchair by the fireplace.

"You've got to come along with us, Mr. Parr; the King wants to see you." To which a trembling old voice replied: "I reckon it in-na (is not) me he wants, but Father. Ye'll find un up i' cherry tree. He be gathering the cherries."

In reality, Old Parr, though there was nothing vitally wrong with him, does not seem to have been so active as exaggerated tradition would have us believe. At least, so one gathers from the contemporary account of his journey to London.

It says the Earl "commanded a litter and two horses (for the more easy carriage of a man so enfeebled and worn with age) to be provided for him; also that a daughter-in-law of his (named Lucye) should likewise attend him, and have a horse for her owne riding with him; and to cheere up the olde man, and make him merry, there was an antique-faced fellow called Jacke, or John the Foole, with a high and mighty no beard, that had also a horse for his carriage.

"There all were to be brought out of the country to London, by easie journeys, the changes being allowed by his lordship; and likewise one of his honour's own servants, named Brian Kelly, to ride on horseback with them, and to attend and defray all manner of reckonings and expenses; all of which was done accordingly."

The old man was, alas, on what was probably his first and certainly his last journey, although from all accounts he enjoyed the last few weeks of his life. Parr was presented at Court, rather late in life it has to be admitted, and the King does not strike one as having been particularly

gracious to the ancient.

On seeing the old man Charles I remarked, "You have lived longer than other men. What have you done more than other men?" Old Parr's reply was, "Sire, I did penance when I was a hundred years old."

Arrangments were made for him to be looked after, but the veteran was almost literally killed with kindness. No doubt the long journey, even with a fool prattling alongside him, must have seemed tiring because throughout his life Old Parr had seldom traveled more than a few miles from home.

And the whirligig of Town life, although exciting, proved exhausting. The visits to Whitehall, the sight-seeing, and on the other hand crowds thronging to see him, were not the kind of daily round suitable for a veteran over a century and a half.

More serious than even this was the change in his diet, which was mainly responsible for his death. He had to perforce abandon his cheese and onions, coarse meslin bread (made of mixed flours), buttermilk and home-brewed ale. For the first and last time in his life he lived on the so-called "fat of the land" and the richest wines.

His stomach could not digest such rich fare and within a few weeks he was dead. Charles ordered an Abbey funeral for him.

Before this, Dr. William Harvey, the famous medical man and scientist, conducted a post-mortem, and found the body wonderfully stout and healthy. There was no organic disease, so that possibly if Old Parr had been left in his native village he would have lived on a good many more years.

The doctors brought in the verdict that his death had been brought about by change of diet and "the impurity of the air."

Longevity often runs in families, and it is said that a grandson of Old Parr, born in 1633 at Kinver in Staffordshire, lived to be 124.

Most centenarians like to give their recipe for long life. Old Parr is reputed to have volunteered this prescription, and it is probably as sound advice as any other: "Keep your head cool by temperance and your feet warm by exercise. Rise early, go soon to bed; and if you want to grow fat keep your eyes open and your mouth shut."

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TWO YEARS IN LABOR (from page 23)

promotion, assignment and back-stopping of Labor Attaches, Labor Reporting Officers and Labor Information Officers. Further insight was also given here into the labor aspects of our international informational program.

Perhaps most immediately useful in this inter-service assignment was the opportunity presented to coordinate and edit for the new Secretary of Labor a basic survey of all the international activities of the Labor Department. This survey inevitably required an intimate knowledge of the coordinated activities of the OILA and the various interested Bureaus of the Department in the important international operational roles they play in the Technical Assistance and Exchange of Persons Program and in the United Nations, ECOSOC and the International Labor Office, as well as in such varied fields as trade agreements, land reform and productivity.

Incidental to the Department of Labor assignment, but of major interest, was the opportunity presented for periodic contact with International Representatives of American unions, such as Philip Delaney of the AFL, Michael Ross and Harry Pollak of the CIO, A. E. Lyon of the Railway Brotherhoods, and Paul Reed of the United Mine Workers. American unions have been playing an active and effective international role in the common cause against communism, not only on their own, but also in conjunction with their membership in various Trade Secretariats and in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Close contact with these International Representatives is consequently important to a complete understanding of labor developments abroad. Attendance at the annual national conventions of the AFL and CIO served further to highlight the wide extent of this attention of American unions to labor trends overseas.

Finally, in the area of personal contacts, opportunity was given to participate in briefings of Foreign Service Inspectors, Intermediate Course trainees and newly appointed Foreign Service Officers. Meetings, too, were held constantly with visiting foreign labor leaders brought to the United States under the Smith-Mundt, Point IV and MSA visitor programs. The exchanges of views with all these personal contacts proved invaluable in still further broadening the perspective offered by the overall OILA assignment itself.

Perhaps most impressive of these "two years in labor" has been the alertness of the State Department and the Foreign Service Institute to the increasingly important role being played by Labor in the field of foreign affairs and the effective way in which they have adapted to the changing situation. Almost equally revealing has been the insight given into the dedicated and effective cooperation of the Labor Department in offering its considered advice and wisdom to the end of aiding our foreign policy toward maximum effectiveness in its field of specialty. There has been, among all concerned, nothing but the utmost dedication to the welfare of our country, realistic understanding of the problems faced and the approaches possible, and a remarkable absence of bureaucratic partisanship in seeking the general welfare.

These years have been a highly rewarding experience. Quite apart from whether or not future assignments may include special details in the labor field, the background and insight into the important ramifications of Labor received through this program can hardly fail to bear directly upon one's overall usefulness to the Foreign Service in almost any field of assigned activity.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 14)

BRIEFS: AMBASSADOR DWIGHT W. MORROW, Mexico City, was ill with influenza. So pleased were the MORROWS with Mexico that they bought a home at Cuernavaca.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE AND MRS. CARR spent six summer weeks motoring in Germany and France and the ED NORTONS were in England.

CONSUL MONNETT B. DAVIS was appointed Chief of the Visa Office and CONSUL JOHN FARR SIMMONS, Assistant Chief.

MRS. RUTH B. SHIPLEY who had been Assistant Chief of the Office of Coordination and Review, was appointed Chief of the Passport Division.

WILLIAM R. VALLANCE, an Assistant Solicitor of the Department, was elected President of the Federal Bar Association.

ANOTHER EDDIE SAVOY CLASSIC: The folklore of Washington has it that Eddie has never violated his conscience so far as to reveal the name of any caller in the Secretary's office; but there is also a remarkable story of how close he came to it once in early 1917.

Relations had been severed with Germany and the world awaited breathlessly for the flash from Washington that Ambassador Von Bernstorff had been handed his passport—which meant war.

A rumor swept through newspaper circles early one morning that Von Bernstorff had left the Embassy to call on Secretary Lansing. Newspaper men soon were gathered in the corridor outside Lansing's office, but they had come an instant too late. The door was closed.

"Is it the German Ambassador?" Eddie was asked a thousand times by the feverish assemblage.

Questioned a thousand ways, he never weakened. The press begged, cajoled, and begged again without avail.

"What did the caller look like?" asked one reporter in a last desperate stab.

"I dunno, I dunno," he wheezed half frantically. "He was a Teutonic gen'man, and that's all I could say."

That was enough. The corridors shook under the stampe for telephones. And so the news of the break came to America. But not through Eddie. (JOURNAL, June, 1928)
P. S.: A retired Foreign Service wife (Hats to some readers) while browsing through the JOURNALS of 25 years ago, exclaimed: "These are fascinating! All the dear old friends look so young and gay."

REVOLVING FUND (from page 12)

Agent who is being requested to perform services in behalf of the individual or the commissary group. (Any checks or money orders already drawn to the order of either Mr. Fyfe or Despatch Agent Martin Leit, San Francisco, or Despatch Agent Scorsone, New Orleans, during the interim period before July 1, 1953, will be accepted or deposited to the credit of the remittor). Unused balances will be refunded as soon as possible after the shipment is made. *Please do not write regarding unused balances.*

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(Effective January 4, 1953 Mr. Lato was appointed U. S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, California, succeeding Mr. Martin Leit, transferred to New York as Assistant Despatch Agent.)

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Davies, John Jr.	Bonn	Lima
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Erickson, Carl J., Jr.	Salvador	Calgary
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Grant, Constance L.	Dept.	Bonn
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Jackson, Franklin E.	Moscow	Naples
McAndrew, John T.	New Appt.	Calcutta
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Roper, George S.	Manila	Dept.
Stritman, Harry R.	Rome	Dept.
Taylor, Ancel N.	New Appt.	Dept.
Thrasher, Edward J.	Haifa	Tel Aviv
Ulmer, Alfred C., Jr.	New Appt.	Athens
White, Francis	New Appt.	Mexico

AMENDMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS APRIL, 1953

Clark, Harlan B.	Belgrade cancelled, to remain in Damascus.
Read, Robert E.	New Delhi cancelled, now transferred to Stockholm.
Schmidlin, Emile Jr.	Tehran cancelled, to remain in Ankara.
Wortzel, Arthur	Assigned to Tokyo instead of Nagoya.

OFFICER RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Bunker, Ellsworth (retired)	Hodge, Charles L.
Cochran, H. Merle	Kelly, H. John
Bryan, Douglas	Lyon, Kathleen
Koren, Henry L. (military leave)	McMahon, Ralph
Thayer, Charles W.	Modesti, Gordon E.
Robertson, David A.	Norton, Robert M.
Armstrong, Sue Jean	Sigmond, Prithjof

BIRTHS

GATCH. A daughter, Catherine Anne, born to Mr. and Mrs. John N. Gatch Jr., on January 27, 1953, at Tripoli.

GRANT. A daughter, Ann Paige, born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey Grant on March 31, 1953, in Singapore. Before her marriage, Mrs. Grant, the former FSS Burwell Marshall, served in Seoul and Hong Kong.

LIVORNESE. A son, John Joseph, born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Livornese on March 31, 1953, in Stuttgart, Germany. Mr. Livornese is assigned to Stuttgart as Vice Consul.

LONG. A daughter, Elizabeth Ann, and a son, David Brothers, born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Long on March 27, 1953 in Genoa, Italy.

NICKERSON. A son, Charles Christopher, born to Mr. and Mrs. William S. Nickerson on March 26, 1953, at Montevideo.

OWEN. A daughter, Mary Ellen, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Owen on Oct. 4, 1952, in Nurnberg, Germany.

RUTTER. A son, Matthew Maury, born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rutter on April 3, 1953, in Washington, D. C.

STUART. A son, Michael Arthur, born to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace W. Stuart on January 17, 1953 at Montevideo.

TURNER. A son, Andrew Leslie, born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen R. Turner on February 4, 1953 in Antwerp, Belgium.

IN MEMORIAM

GWYNN. Consul General William M. Gwynn, retired FSO, died at his home in Palma De Mallorca, Balearics, Spain on April 2, 1953 after an illness of three months. Mr. Gwynn's last assignment was Consul General at Nice.

FISHER. Mr. Willard M. Fisher, Jr., courier assigned to Cairo, was killed in a plane accident on March 29, 1953.

MEEHAN. Mrs. Charles M. Meehan, mother of Mrs. Clare Timberlake died on April 21, 1953, in Hamburg, Germany after an illness of several months. Mrs. Meehan had a host of friends in the Foreign Service and was visiting her daughter and son-in-law at the time of her death. Mr. Timberlake is Consul General at Hamburg.

NEWTON. Mr. Elmer Newton, Consul at Singapore died on April 5, 1953 in Singapore. Entering the Foreign Service in 1946, Mr. Newton spent most of his career in the Far East.

MARRIAGES

KLEIN-COCHRAN. Miss Ann Cochran was married to David Klein on March 24, 1953, at St. Henry's Catholic Church in Helsinki, Finland. Miss Cochran was given in marriage by Minister Jack McFall and Miss Helen Willis was maid of honor.

MULLIGAN-MASOLLER. Miss Julie Masoller of Montevideo was married to Mr. Donald W. Mulligan on February 14, 1953 in Montevideo. Mr. Mulligan is attached to the US Information Center.

TUCKER-BERRY. Miss Dorothy Berry, former secretary assigned to Sapporo, was married to 1st Lt. Fred D. Tucker on April 10, 1953, in the Consulate in Sapporo. Lt. Tucker is assistant operations officer with the 1st Cavalry Division in Japan.

VERDE-BRUNO. Miss Celia Bruno was married to Mr. Ernesto O. Verde on April 17, 1953, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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