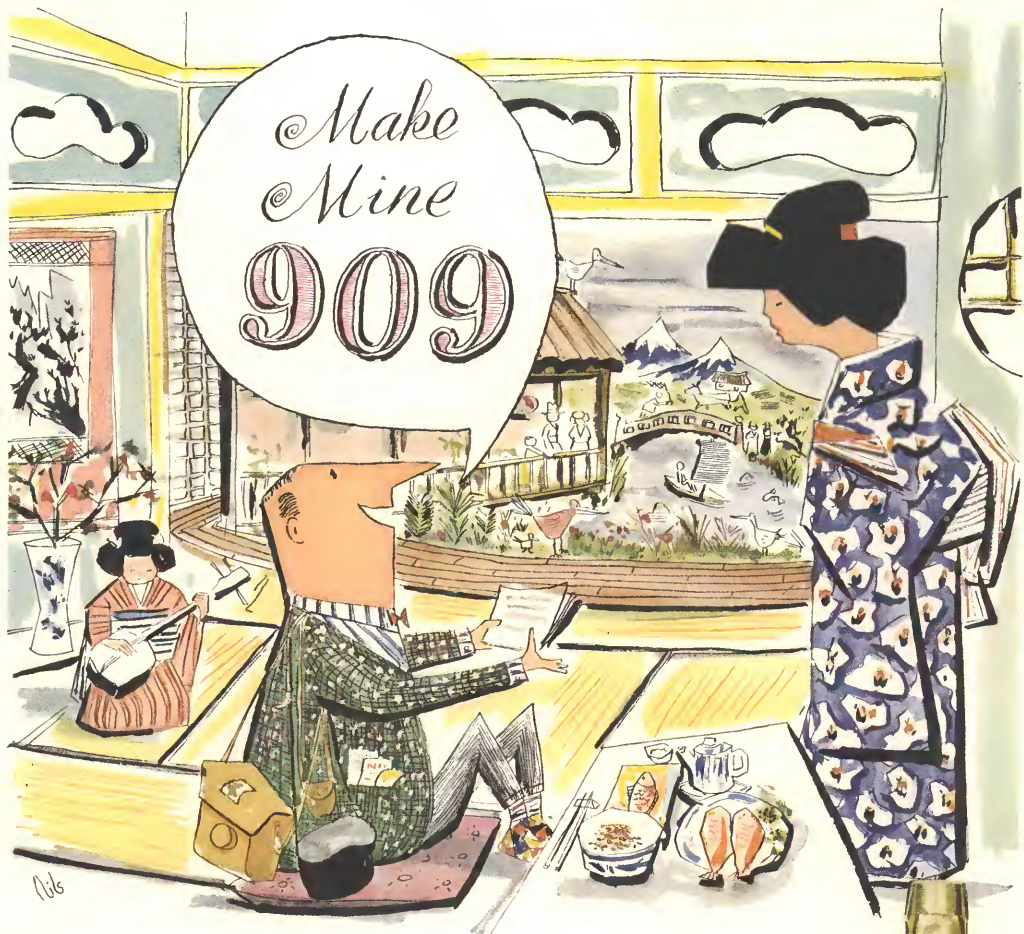


*Foreign
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JOURNAL

JUNE, 1954

25c



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*rough translation: ("Oh! Certainly!
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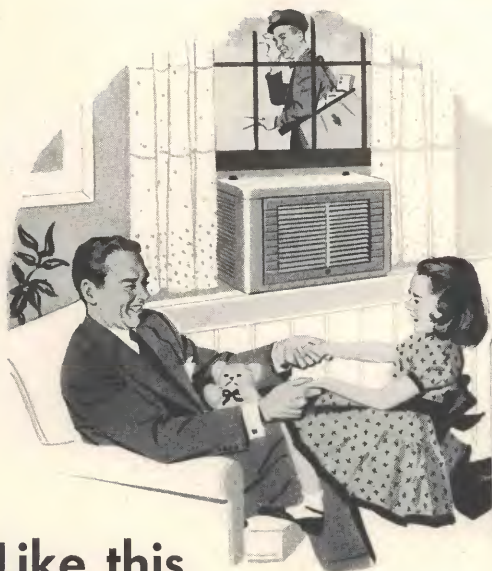
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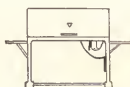
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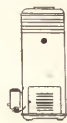
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The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

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

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CONTENTS

page

18 "AMALGATION"... BRITISH STYLE

by Edward Montgomery

22 BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINT... IN THE CLOUDS

by Alfred W. Wells

25 OFFICER PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

26 ANCIENT CRAFTS TO MODERN PRODUCTS

by Patricia K. Brooks

28 "YES TRIGBY, THERE MAY WELL BE A PROMOTION PANEL" by Francis J. Meehan

33 THIS I BELIEVE by James B. Pilcher

34 THE PROFESSION OF DIPLOMACY

by Ambassador Pietro Quaroni

departments

4 LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

12 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO by James B. Stewart

17 NEWS TO THE FIELD by Lois Perry Jones

29 MARRIAGES

29 IN MEMORIAM

30 SERVICE GLIMPSES

32 EDITORIALS

Waiting for the Wriston Report Sick Leave

37 NEWS FROM THE FIELD

44 THE BOOKSHELF—Francis C. DeWolf, Review Editor

Herbert Corkran, Jr. Howard Trivers

William L. Smyser James D. Bell

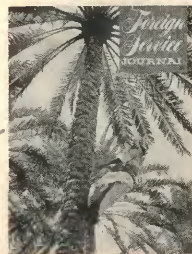
Richard Straus

50 AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

50 ASSOCIATION NEWS

60 BIRTHS

60 INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

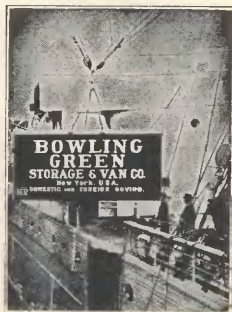


COVER PICTURE: A date-picker in Basra, Iraq. This tiny country supplies over 80 per cent of the world's exported dates. Photo by Jack Grover.

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Letters to the Editors

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

ON READING REPORTER

March 8, 1954

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

To many of us in the field the *New York Times* is a major source of information on the United States. We look to it as one of the best sources in the manifestly imperfect newspaper world.

I note in the March 7 issue, *New York Times*' Magazine Section, first article entitled "This is the Real, the Lasting Damage," page 43, that investigators in the State Department were "checking the names of officials who were receiving the *Reporter*," in the Department.

As one of the many FSO's who subscribe to the *Reporter*, along with other magazines of assorted persuasions, could the JOURNAL enlighten us? Was such an investigation actually made or did the newspaper man slip? If the former, is the *Reporter* suspect and for what reasons? There will be a lot of my acquaintances who will be putting this question to me.

Foreign Service Officer

Editor's Note: The Editorial Board transmitted the above letter to Scott McLeod, Administrator of the Bureau of Inspection, Security and Consular Affairs, for comment and received the following reply from him:

"I have your letter of March 16, 1954 and appreciate the opportunity it gives me to allay the apparent concern of a Foreign Service Officer who asked you, as Editor of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, several questions regarding an article in the *New York Times* concerning the Department and the *Reporter* magazine. The article in question stated that investigators in the State Department were 'checking the names of officials who were receiving the *Reporter*.'

"The facts of this matter are that last year, as a result of a formal request from a Committee of Congress, I directed an inquiry to ascertain the number of subscriptions to the *Reporter* magazine requisitioned by the Department of State. The inquiry did not include checking the names of individual officials of the Department who were receiving the magazine, and no attempt was made to identify such officials.

"I assure you that as far as I am concerned, an employee of the Department is free, without possible damage to his record, to read any magazine or other literature of his choice. In fact, I would be disappointed in a Foreign Service Officer who failed to acquaint himself with both the liberal and the conservative sides of every subject bearing upon his mission of protecting and furthering the interest of this country.

"You are authorized to publish this letter in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

Sincerely yours,

(sig) Scott McLeod"

(Continued on page 6)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)

AUTOMOBILE PLAN ADVANTAGEOUS

Washington, D. C.

May 5, 1954

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The advantages to be gained by group-purchasing plans are not among the more important objectives of the Foreign Service Association. However, while urging the energetic support of all members for the larger purposes, I would like to bring to their attention the automobile insurance plan described in the News Letter #83 for January, 1954.

It has been possible to arrange for reliable coverage in most countries of the world through a long-established and favorably known Washington firm. In many countries rates are offered to members of the Association well below those otherwise prevailing. Extension of these favorable rates to other countries will depend largely on the number of us who participate in the plan even in areas where the rates, for the present, can only meet without beating those otherwise prevailing.

The Association has endorsed the plan and I believe it to be reliable. Certainly the company acting as agents has done everything it can to be helpful to the Association and its members. To others who, like myself, are always suspicious of "deals" I can say that I am convinced there is in this one no profit for anybody except for the savings to Association members and a little less than the usual commercial advantage for the insurance company and its agent.

I would urge all members of the Association to look into the matter and, in the interest of all of us, to spread the word as fast and as effectively as possible. Without united support the advantages of the plan cannot be continued or expanded. Information may be obtained by addressing inquiries to the Foreign Service Association, Personal Purchases Committee, 1908 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Pamphlets have also been sent by the agent to most posts. The agent also writes other forms of insurance and would certainly offer assistance in problems other than automobile insurance.

Hugh G. Appling

FRENCH LANGUAGE COURSES

Chateau Des Baumettes

Nice

March 13, 1954

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

May I claim the hospitality of the JOURNAL to invite the attention of Foreign Service officers and their wives to the establishment this year at Nice of a four-weeks' course which is being given for practical perfecting in the French language from July 19 to August 14, 1954.

This course, which is being established under the auspices of the Nice Municipality, will be under the direction of French University professors, aided by qualified foreign instructors where all foreigners desirous of perfecting their

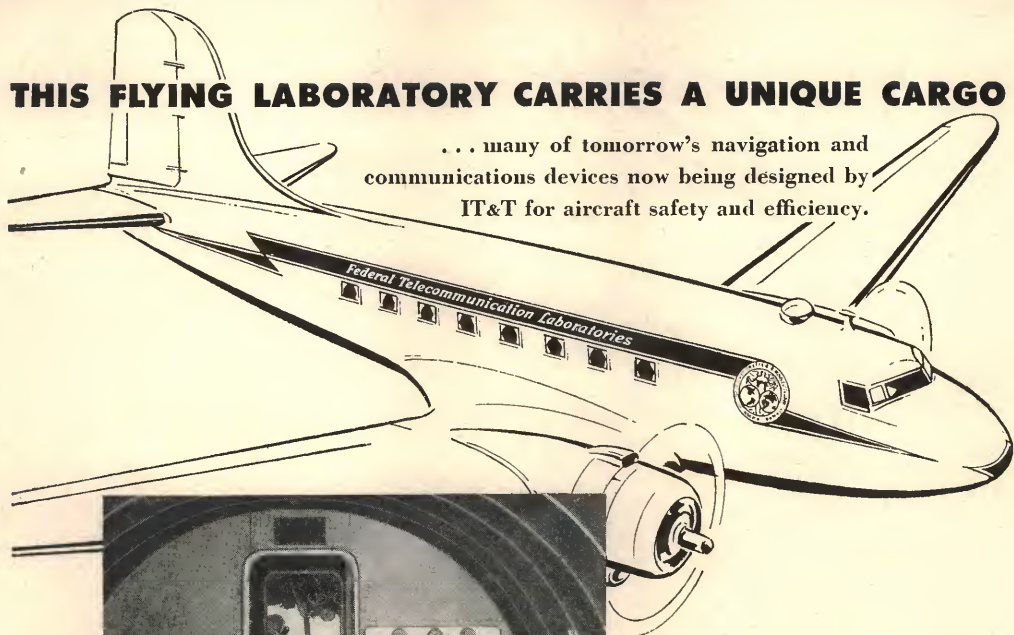
(Continued on page 8)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

knowledge of French in a practical manner may follow courses in pronunciation, diction, the writing of French, contemporary French history, economic geography, and French institutions.

The courses will be given at Nice five days a week from Monday to Friday three hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. No age limit or scholastic qualification is imposed but an average knowledge of French will be essential to follow the courses. The fee for registration for the courses will be 6,000 francs or less than \$20. Those registering, whether men or women, will enjoy the advantages already assured by the Municipality of Nice to students of the *Centre International d'Etudes Françaises*, that is to say, the possibility of being lodged and fed in dormitories at a minimum of expense. Those who may prefer to reside in hotels or pensions will be assisted in finding quarters by the Secretariat. Excursions will be organized to nearby places of interest, including Antibes, Cannes, Monaco, Peira-Cava etc.

I am confident that this interesting innovation on the part of the City of Nice, taken on the initiative of the Assistant Mayor, M. Jean Medicin and his aide, Professor Lepine, member of the Institute and former Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Lyon, under the patronage of numerous distinguished French and foreign notables, is bound to be of interest to Foreign Service officers and their wives in Europe and the Near East who may wish to combine a vacation with the practical study of French. It is for this reason that I have agreed to collaborate in the creation and administration of this project.

Those who may be interested in registering for the course or in obtaining supplementary details should address themselves to the Secretariat des Cours d'Été pour Interprètes, 65 Promenade des Anglais, Nice (A.M.), France. It might be well to add that comfortable hotel rooms with bath may be obtained as low as \$4 to \$5 a day and excellent meals are to be had from about \$1.25 up.

J. Rives Childs

TAXATION ON RETIREMENT

The following letter from the Treasury Department, which was sent to Assistant Secretary of State Edward T. Wailes, will be of particular interest to retired officers.

February 23, 1954

MY DEAR MR. WAILES:

Your letter of January 28, 1954 addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting advice with respect to the treatment for Federal income tax purposes of certain payments made under the provisions of section 634 (a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U.S.C. 1004 and 60 Stat. 1015), has been referred to me for consideration and reply.

You state that the amounts in question are those paid to former employees of the Department of State who have retired from Foreign Service and that the payments are

(Continued on page 10)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

made from the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The pertinent provisions of the Act referred to above read as follows:

"Sec. 634. (a) The Secretary shall prescribe the maximum period during which Foreign Service Officers in classes 4 or 5 shall be permitted to remain in such classes without promotion. Any officer who does not receive a promotion to a higher class within that period shall be retired from the Service and receive benefits as follows:

"(1) One-twelfth of a year's salary at his then current salary rate for each year of service and proportionately for a fraction of a year, payable without interest, in three equal installments on the 1st day of January following the officer's retirement and on the two anniversaries of this date immediately following; and

"(2) A refund of the contributions made to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, with interest thereon at 4 per centum, compounded annually, except that in lieu of such refund such officer may elect to receive retirement benefits on reaching the age of sixty-two, in accordance with the provisions of section 821. * * *"

You request to be advised whether benefit payments, which are made under paragraph (1), quoted above, on the first day of January following retirement and on the two anniversaries of this date immediately following, are subject to Federal income tax and to the withholding of Federal income tax.

We have held that compensation of the type under consideration, whether called discharge, retirement, separation or severance pay, constitutes taxable income within the meaning of section 22(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and section 39.22 (a)-2 of Income Tax Regulations 118. O.D. 1029, C.B. 5, 85 (1921); Arnold J. Mount v. Commissioner, 10 B.T.A. 1156 (1928); and George D. and Marie V. Moore, memorandum opinion of The Tax Court, Docket No. 3447, June 14, 1944.

Section 406.207 (e) of Regulations 120, relating to the collection of income tax at the source on wages, provides that any payments made by an employer to an employee on account of dismissal, that is, involuntary separation from the service of the employer, constitute wages regardless of whether the employer is legally bound by contract, statute, or otherwise to make such payments. The withholding of income tax at the source on such wages is required by section 1622 (a) of the Code.

In accordance with the foregoing it is seen that the amount of the payments received under the provisions of section 634 (a) (1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 are subject to Federal income tax and to the withholding of income tax.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ Gordon Delk
Acting Commissioner

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25 years ago

BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

FULWAR SKIPWITH: "One effect of our research was that Fulwar Skipwith became a living figure instead of an incongruous name." Thus wrote former AMBASSADOR L. J. KEENA recently to HUGH FULLERTON, F. S. O. retired. AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM, JOURNAL editor, had asked Mr. Keena, when he was Consul General at Paris, to do a bit of research for use in his series of articles entitled "Early American Consular Service Notes."

"Thanks to Marie Rose Courant," writes Keena, "we supplied Gus with quite a lot of data found in an ancient Miscellaneous Record Book." (According to Ingram, Skipwith was in charge as early as 1794. His tenure of office lasted at least until 1808. The exact date of his return to the United States is not clear.)

Mr. Keena continues: "I picture Fulwar as a tall, spare figure of a man with a long nose and chin and a lively eye for the main chance that even the tumultuous conditions of France could not dim. . . . He was in an ideal position for a Consul General. The nearest diplomatic officer—the one to whom he reported very occasionally and whose name he evidently did not know—was the Minister to the Batavian Republic.

"That the pickings were good is evidenced not only by the purchase of a building on the Quai Voltaire and of a house in the country but also by the fact that the Consul at Le Havre, attracted by that bait, moved in on Fulwar and set up a rival American Consulate in Paris. I can't recall the name of the Consul at Le Havre but it was a common name, nothing like as distinguished as Fulwar Skipwith.

"There are records of several sharp protests against this invasion of the Paris field by the Consul at Le Havre, and of complaints of his activities. Skipwith seems to have lost the first rounds of this fight which lasted over a period of years, but eventually he is again on the job and there is no further mention of the Consul at Le Havre. So somewhere in that unrecorded period our predecessor and hero delivered the knock-out blow. For a few years he remained unchallenged. I can't even imagine him allowing the appointment of a diplomatic representative to Napoleon's court."

BRIEFS: During the recent windstorm, part of the roof of the residence attached to the Consulate at Yokohama blew off. CONSUL LEONARD GREEN looks for the next storm to take off the rest of the roof.

VICE CONSUL EARLE W. EATON, Ciudad Obregon, Mexico, reports that the Consulate was bombed by Federal airplanes, one bomb exploding a few feet in front of the Consulate and the second one exploding inside the Consulate. Mr. Eaton was covered with dust and debris.

MR. SAM PARK, Vice Consul at Biarritz, is in charge of the office during the absence on leave of VICE CONSUL ROY MCWILLIAMS. Mr. Park states that Biarritz is now the most popular seaside resort in France.

(Continued on page 14)

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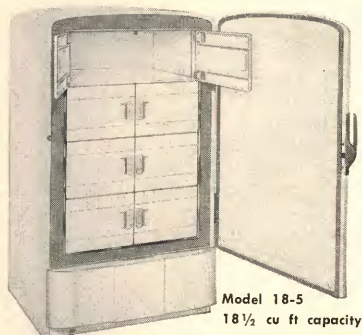
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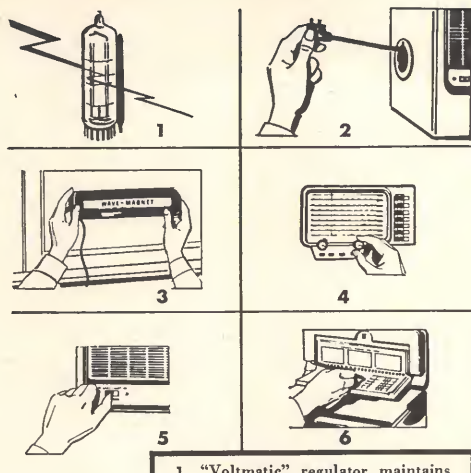
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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 12)

MRS. MORROW and the MISSES ELIZABETH and ANNE MORROW left Mexico City for the United States.



TREDWELL-ORR. Married at Tokyo, on April 23, 1929, CONSUL GENERAL ROGER C. TREDWELL and Miss Metta Louise Orr.

ON HOME LEAVE:

EDWARD M. GROTH, Consul, Surabaya
HOMER BRETT, Consul, Milan
MINISTER ROY T. DAVIS, Costa Rica
SELDEN CHAPIN, Third Secretary, Peking
HUGH FULLERTON, Consul, Kovno
NATHANIEL P. DAVIS, Consul, Pernambuco
DAVID MCK. KEY, Third Secretary, Berlin
ILO C. FUNK, Consul, Florence
JAMES B. PILCHER, Vice Consul, Nanking



A son, Thomas, was born on April 29, 1929, at Malta, to CONSUL and MRS. SIDNEY E. O'DONOGHUE.

A daughter, Valerie Jean, was born on April 23, 1929, at Cobh, to CONSUL and MRS. HIRAM A. BOUCHER.

A son, HAROLD BARCLAY, JR., was born on April 21, 1929, at Rome, to SECRETARY and MRS. HAROLD H. TITTMAN, JR.

TWIN BOYS. Christopher Rudston and Andrew Rudston, third and fourth sons, were born on May 8, 1929, at Washington, D. C., to CONSUL and MRS. ROBERT D. LONGYEAR.

A TALL ONE FROM PAUL SQUIRES: The owner and operator of "Paul's Press," Nice, likes to tell of the experience an Italian Minister had while journeying up the Magdalena River en route to his post at Bogota. "It seems that in those early days accommodations aboard the river steamers did not provide for sheets, each passenger having to bring his own should he care to indulge in such luxuries. Ignorant of this situation, the envoy quite naturally demanded that his berth be supplied with bed linen and was able to obtain satisfaction only after repeated remonstrances. "The night passed without incident.

"Early morning brought a knock on the door with the polite observation: 'Good morning, Senor Ministro; breakfast is served.'

"I shall come down rather late," was the reply.

"But the passengers await the Minister," resumed the steward.

"No, tell them not to wait," repeated the diplomat until the servant finally went away. But he soon returned with fresh overtures: "The passengers absolutely refuse to breakfast without His Excellency the Minister of Italy!"

"They are indeed most polite," replied the distinguished Italian, "but I shall be unable to descend for some time."

"Oh! but Senor Ministro!" came the response, "you have slept on our table cloths and we cannot serve breakfast without them!"



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As an American Foreign Service representative, you carry the responsibility of presenting the United States at its best to the peoples of other nations.

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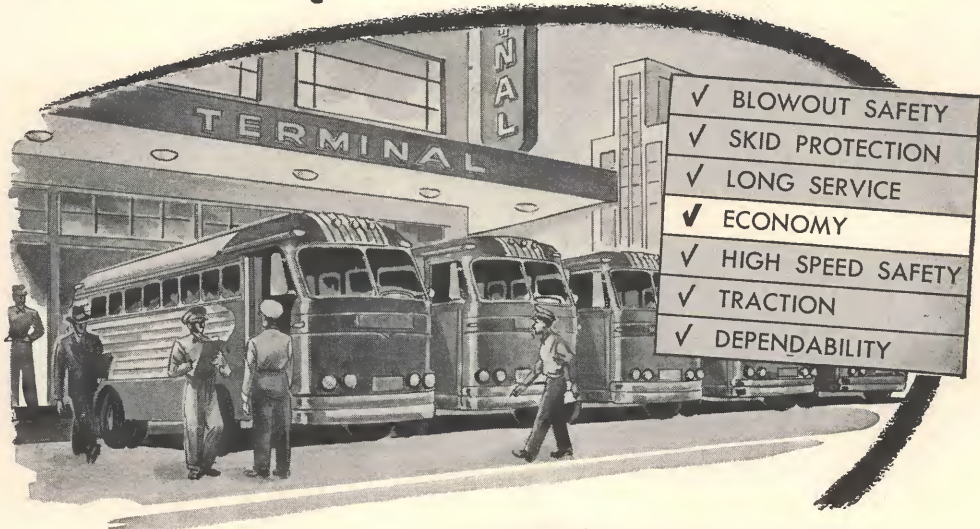
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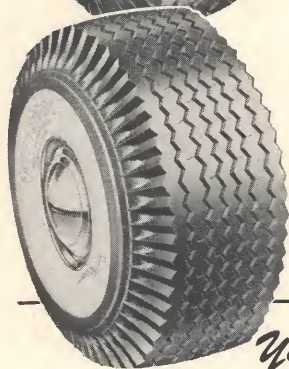
LONG SERVICE — New, improved, extra tough tread rubber, cooler-running cord body and long mileage designs combine to give extra service at no extra cost.

HIGH SPEED SAFETY — Firestone's unparalleled success in racing has led to the adoption of racing tire principles to regular production. New American speed records of 255.4 miles per hour were recently established on Firestone Tires.

TRACTION — For use on-and-off the highway, or in mud or snow, Firestone offers the Town and Country passenger tire and a wide range of truck and farm tires.

BLOW-OUT SAFETY — Exclusive new Super Gum Dipping process, proved in the laboratory, on test fleets and in world famed speed events, gives a stronger cord body to protect against impacts, bruises and heat failures.

DEPENDABILITY — In world-famed auto races, where victory depends on the safety and dependability of tires, champion race drivers buy and use Firestones, "Safety-Proved on the Speedway for Your Protection on the Highway."



Your Safety Is Our Business at Firestone

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By Lois Perry Jones

Wriston Committee

Prior to the announcement that the Wriston Committee would be given until May 31 to file its report, Walter H. Waggoner, reporting in the *New York Times*, gave his estimate of some recommendations he thought the report would contain. He said:

"The State Department's Public Committee on Personnel will recommend . . . that most upper level posts in the Department be integrated with the Foreign Service. . . .

"The members of the present committee have indicated . . . that they intend to see that the Secretary of State, if he accepts the report, puts the recommendation into effect. . . .

"This proposal [for integration above a certain level] would exclude posts that could be handled more efficiently in the Department in Washington, such as the Legal Division and the jobs held by high ranking communications experts. . . .

"The recommendation for limited integration of the Department's Civil Service-Foreign Service positions will be accepted with some reluctance by the standard bearers of a restricted, specially trained 'elite corps' of foreign affairs specialists. . . .

"The committee also is expected to recommend to Mr. Dulles that he reverse his recent action putting Scott McLeod, the Department's security chief, in charge of all inspection functions here and abroad. . . ."

Contest Entrant

The following is an excerpt from one of the hundreds of letters we've received requesting a copy of the contest brochure:

"Ever since I first became aware of language—and I was an 'early talker'—I have been pouring forth 5000 well-chosen words on almost any subject and I learn now that you are offering money for some advice on the foreign service organization. If you will tell me the ground rules I'll be more than willing to play. For the kind of money you are offering, I'll even send along two box tops and a quarter. But don't ask me to tear off the tops of two colonels—that sort of thing just isn't in keeping with the high standards of the military tradition."

A Tribute

THE HONORABLE HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., Ambassador to the United Nations, included the following tribute to Departmental and Foreign Service Officers in a speech he made before the members of the Associated Press:

"We all owe a debt to public servants like ROBERT MURPHY, who is Deputy Under Secretary of State; DAVID KEY, the Assistant Secretary for United Nations Affairs; LIVINGSTON MERCHANT, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs; HENRY BYROADE, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs; DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II, Counselor for the Department of State. There are forty career ambassadors—men like GEORGE ALLEN in India, JOHN ALLISON in Japan, CHARLES E. BOHLEN in the Soviet Union, ELLIS O. BRIGGS in Korea, JEFFERSON CAFEY in Egypt, HUGH CUMMING in Indonesia, JAMES DUNN in Spain, LOY HENDERSON in Iran, DONALD HEATH in Indo-

China, JOHN CABOT in Sweden, H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS in the Netherlands, JACK MACFALL in Finland, JOHN PEURIFOY in Guatemala, JAMES RIDDLEBERGER in Yugoslavia, HAROLD TITTMAN in Peru, FLETCHER WARREN in Venezuela—these happen to be men that I know personally. There are all these officers and others like them rendering priceless service to their country in posts which call for the exercise of the most exquisite judgment and which require a knowledge of how to get things done in foreign countries which is possessed by very few Americans."

Resignation, Appointments

LEONARD F. ERICKSON resigned as director of the Voice of America to return to his post as vice president and gen-



Miss G. Edith Bland, who retired this spring after more than 30 years of service, was honored at a party given at the Foreign Service Club. Robert J. Ryan, Chief of Personnel Operations, expressed the appreciation of the Department and the Government for Miss Bland's outstanding service. Miss Bland was presented with several sterling silver gifts, including a sandwich plate, a Revere bowl, a pair of candlesticks, and a set of salt and pepper shakers.

eral executive of McCann-Erickson, Inc., advertising agency. Appointed as director to the Voice in his place was J. R. POPPEL, of South Orange, New Jersey. Mr. Poppel, a Republican, is the founder of the Television Broadcasters Association.

THE HONORABLE EDWARD B. LAWSON, Career Minister, has been nominated Ambassador to Israel. Born in Newport, Tennessee, and a graduate of Georgetown University, Mr. Lawson joined the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce in 1926. Minis-

(Continued on page 42)

"... By introducing the reforms hereinafter described it is intended to re-equip the Foreign Service to meet modern conditions and to create a Service which by its composition, by the recruitment and training of its members and by its organization, shall be better able not merely to represent the interests of the nation as a whole, but also to deal with the whole range of international affairs, political, social and economic, and so constitute an adequate instrument for the maintenance of good relations and mutual understanding between the United Kingdom and other countries."

"Amalgamation"

In these preambulatory words, the British Government White Paper submitted to Parliament by Mr. Anthony Eden in January, 1943, defined the purposes of the sweeping "Proposals for the Reform of the Foreign Service" succinctly outlined in its brief ten pages.

At a time when renewed study and thought is being given to the problem of making the American Foreign Service a more "adequate instrument for the maintenance of good relations and mutual understanding" between the United States and other countries, it may be pertinent to review some of the background and history of the British experience with reform of its Foreign Service.

Many of the longer-term aspects of the so-called "Eden Reforms" could not, of course, be put into effect, even after their approval by both Houses of Parliament in the spring of 1943, until World War II had ended. And with the British instinct for "gradualness" in all things, many of the changes proposed, particularly in methods of recruitment, promotion, and superannuation, were designed to come into full effect only over a period of years. The character of a long-established Service, the British realized, could not be changed overnight simply by the fiat of a debate in Parliament or an Order in Council. Some of the proposed changes

were, indeed, so far-reaching that it will be impossible to reach a definitive evaluation of their effects, good or bad, on the structure, character and quality of the British Foreign Service, until all those who were in the Service before the beginning of World War II have passed out of it, by retirement or otherwise, and the Service has become manned entirely by those who have entered it since the new dispensation.

The objectives of the 1943 reforms were tersely described in the same White Paper. They were, it says, "designed to create a combined Foreign Service distinct from the Home Civil Service, to broaden the field of entry into the new Service, and to increase its efficiency by facilitating the retirement on pension of men who prove unfitted for the highest posts."

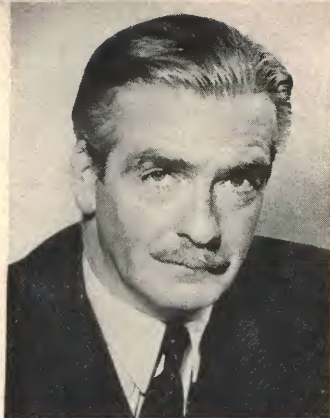
To understand clearly how the new, post-war British Foreign Service that has been (and still is in process of being) created as a result of the Eden reforms differs from the old Service — or rather Services — as they were organized, staffed and administered before World War II, it is neces-



The Houses of Parliament and Big Ben

... British Style

BY EDWARD MONTGOMERY



Mr. Anthony Eden, who submitted the White Paper which led to the so-called "Eden Reforms."

sary to review briefly the history and background of their development.

At the beginning of World War II the British foreign services still retained to a large extent the pattern imposed by what might be called the "dynastic diplomacy" of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries—as contrasted with the "popular diplomacy" that has developed parallel with the growth of popular constitutional government in the twentieth century.

As of 1939, Britain was represented abroad by three Services—the Diplomatic Service proper, from whose ranks were drawn the officer personnel, ambassadors, ministers, secretaries, attachés, who manned the missions overseas; the Consular Service, which supplied the consuls-general, consuls and vice-consuls to consular posts; and the Commercial Diplomatic Service, which supplied the specialist Commercial ministers, counsellors and attachés to the overseas missions to deal with economics and trade.

This last Service was something of a *parvenu*, a war-baby born of the depressive effects of World War I on Britain's overseas trade, and the consequent demand for active governmental assistance to private commerce in developing and promoting British export trade with overseas markets. Though there had been "commercial attachés" at a few of the larger posts abroad since as far back as the 1880's, they were never an integral part of the foreign service, and even when the Commercial Diplomatic Service and its London headquarters, the Department of Overseas Trade, were created after World War I, they were administratively placed under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade.

Up to as late as 1934, the Consular Service itself had remained further subdivided: in addition to the General Service, there were the China, the Japan, the Siam and the Levant Services—specialist branches in which officers served, were promoted, retired or buried in rigid separation, with little or no opportunity for lateral transfer from one service to another, and no opportunities for promotion except those afforded by the individual's own special branch.

This divided, inflexible, and outmoded pattern of organization and staffing in the foreign services was repeated at home in the Foreign Office. Before 1919, even the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service had been rigidly compartmentalized, with no inter-change of personnel between them. Officials in the Foreign Office never left their

desks from the time they entered to the time they retired—officers in the Diplomatic Service spent all their lives abroad.

As a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service (1911-1914), immediately following the end of World War I the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service were amalgamated. Since that time the political sections of the Foreign Office have been manned almost exclusively by career officers of the Diplomatic Service, and in the Diplomatic Service there has been fairly regular rotation of duty as between the Foreign Office at home and the diplomatic posts abroad.

But, though the higher echelons of the Foreign Office were staffed by officers with foreign service experience and liable at any time for further foreign duty, most of the subordinate staff, communications personnel, archivists, clerks, stenographers, messengers and so on, and even some of the higher-ranking officers dealing with such internal matters as administration and personnel were, up to the time of the Eden reforms, drawn exclusively from the Home Civil Service, and subject to Home Civil regulations and pay scales.

Without Overseas Experience

This meant that this large group of subordinates, some of them holding responsible positions in the administration and direction of the foreign services, not only came in to the Foreign Office without experience of service abroad, but could not be assigned to duty overseas without their consent. Even if they volunteered for duty abroad, again their consent was required before they could be transferred from one post to another. Further, no matter how brilliant or able an individual in this group might be, opportunities to rise up through the ranks to the higher administrative or executive posts were severely restricted. And only those who had passed the extremely stiff examinations which qualified them for the Diplomatic Service were able to aspire to the highest posts in the Foreign Office.

On the other hand, whereas officers of the Diplomatic Service serving overseas received the benefits of a differential system of salaries and allowances according to their rank, representational and other "requirements of the post," cost-of-living and so forth, an officer returning from the field for a tour of duty in the Foreign Office found himself back on Home Civil rates of pay with no allowances—a factor which caused serious financial hardship to many, and created considerable lack of enthusiasm for home duty in almost all.

There was yet another aspect of this anomalous situation, and one which was to have an important bearing on the development of the 1943 reforms. Since it was so largely staffed in the subordinate ranks by the Home Civil Service, the Foreign Office, instead of being regarded, as it should properly be as the headquarters and "principal post" of the Foreign Service, was looked on as being merely another Government department whose staff was subject to Home Civil Service regulation and control. For all the other civilian departments of government, that power of regulation and control resided in the Treasury, and specifically in its Permanent Under-Secretary, who, as we would say, "wore two hats," one as Permanent Head of the Treasury, the other as Head of the Civil Service.

It was the effects of the formulation and execution of British foreign policy in the inter-war years of the efforts of, first, Sir Warren Fisher, and later, Sir Horace Wilson, as Permanent Heads of the Treasury, to take advantage of this anomaly to expand Treasury control over the Foreign Office, and through it over the foreign services and even foreign policy itself, that led to the insistence, in the 1943 reforms, on the creation of "a combined Foreign Service distinct from the Home Civil Service."

Treasury Influence

Sir Frank Ashton-Gwatkin tells the political story behind this in the series of lectures he delivered on "The British Foreign Service" at Syracuse University in 1949:

"A more serious abuse had arisen at a much higher level owing to the successful effort of the Secretary of the Treasury, Sir Warren Fisher, to get himself recognized as 'Head of the Civil Service.' A treasury minute to this effect was signed in 1919 by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who later, as Foreign Minister, admitted that he had not realized the implications of what he had done. This document gave to Sir Warren Fisher the last word in the appointment of the official heads of the Government Departments, their deputies, and their Chief Establishment officers. He extended this authority so as to interfere in the appointment of British Ambassadors and in the submission and non-submission of Foreign Office advice to the Cabinet.

"This nefarious system was an important contributory cause of the weaknesses of Foreign Office authority in the thirties and one of the reasons Foreign Office warnings about Germany and the warnings from British representatives abroad did not reach the Cabinet in an effective form. It was also one of the principal reasons the Prime Ministers, Baldwin and then Neville Chamberlain, began to turn for advice on foreign affairs to Sir Warren Fisher and to Sir Horace Wilson, who was later to succeed Fisher as Secretary of the Treasury and Head of the Civil Service rather than to the Foreign Office experts. Neither of these men had any profound knowledge of foreign countries."

So much for some of the major structural defects in the organization of the British Foreign Office and foreign services as they existed at the beginning of World War II. Now let us look at some of the other aspects which called for reform.

First: recruitment, staffing, training.

It had been among the constant criticisms of the British diplomatic service in the '20's and '30's that it drew its

recruits from too narrow a social and intellectual base; that it was virtually impossible for an individual without money, position and family to get into the Service in the first place, or to stay in it and rise in it if by any chance he succeeded in getting in; that by education and training their outlook tended to be too narrowly and exclusively political and intellectual, leading them to disregard the importance of economic, sociological and psychological factors in international relations; that by background and by birth their whole attitude of mind tended toward the conservative and reactionary, blinkering them against liberal and progressive new concepts in politics, economics, and social and cultural developments.

In sum, just as in the United States the phrases "striped pants" and "cookie-pusher" have become the derogatory word-symbols for the American diplomat, in Britain in the '20's and '30's the equivalent symbol for "the Foreign Office type" or the British diplomat became "the Old School tie."

That this symbolism, however undeservedly derogatory of an able and hard-working body of public servants, had solid foundation in the facts may readily be seen from a quick look at the table below. This analyzes the educational backgrounds, by school and university, of a representative group of 25 senior and 25 junior officers of the British Diplomatic Service as of the end of World War II, before the coming into effect of the recruitment procedures proposed in the Eden reforms. Their names were picked at random from the Foreign Office Diplomatic List of 1945:

Education of 50 Diplomatic Service Officials				
SCHOOL		UNIVERSITY		
Winchester	9	Oxford, Balliol		8
Eton	6	Magdalen		6
Rugby	5	New College		6
Harrow	4	Christ Church		2
Marlborough	3	Others (1 each)		4
Wellington	3	Cambridge, Trinity		8
Charterhouse	2	King's		5
Downside	2	Others (1 each)		5
Other Public Sch. (1 each)	6	TOTAL, Oxford		26
TOTAL Public School	40	TOTAL, Cambridge		18
Other than Public School	10	Other Universities		5
	—	TOTAL, Universities		49
TOTAL	50	No University		1
		TOTAL		50

It will be noted from the above that 4 out of 5 had been to a public school. Moreover, 24 out of the 50—nearly 50 percent—had attended one of four public schools: Winchester, Eton, Rugby or Harrow.

University Education

Turning now to their university education, no less than 49 out of the 50 had attended a university. Of these, two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, supplied the educational background for 44 of the 49. Though each of these universities comprise a large number of colleges, four colleges at Oxford—Balliol, Magdalen, New College, and Christ Church—supplied the education for 22 of the 26 who attended Oxford. Two colleges at Cambridge—Trinity and

King's—supplied the education for 13 out of the 18 who attended Cambridge.

While it is true that the very comprehensive system of scholarships both to public schools and to universities afforded by the British educational system would have helped to relieve the financial burden in some cases, it is clear that the educational background analyzed above for a representative cross-section of British diplomatic service officers shows by inference a background of both wealth and social position.

However, in this connection it is pertinent to point out that the old income requirement for entry into the diplomatic service was abolished in the 1919 reforms, mentioned above, which followed World War I. Prior to that time there had been a requirement that an applicant for entry into the diplomatic service must have an income from private sources of £400 a year. By 1939 it was no longer true to say that the British diplomatic service was drawn entirely from the wealthy classes. A few perhaps had large private incomes. Most had little or no money outside their pay, and for a good many of them debt was an ever-recurring nightmare in the early years of their service.

Though the 1943 White Paper defended the British diplomatic service against some of the criticisms directed at it in the pre-war years as "over-stated" and as having their origins in a "misunderstanding of its functions," it nevertheless concedes their general validity. "It is, however, true," the White Paper continues, "that the conditions which the Diplomatic Service originally grew up to meet no longer exist unchanged in modern international affairs. Economics and finance have become inextricably interwoven with politics; an understanding of social problems and labour movements is indispensable in forming a properly balanced judgment of world events. The modern diplomat should have a more intimate understanding of these special problems and greater opportunities to study them than he has usually possessed in the past. His training and experience must be wider...."

Lesser Defects

Turning now to some of the lesser defects in the pre-World War II system which the 1943 reforms sought to correct, one of the serious impediments to raising the overall quality of the officer corps of the Service lay in the fact that, under long-standing Treasury ruling which applied throughout the Civil Service, an officer could not be retired before he was 60, except for reasons of health, without forfeiting his pension.

As the 1943 White Paper defined the problem: "... In the Foreign Service, a great measure of direct personal responsibility rests on senior officers, especially abroad. Experience has shown that some men, who are entirely satisfactory in the early years of their service, either do not fulfil their promise or lose the qualities of initiative and energy which are necessary if they are to hold positions of greater responsibility. It is therefore essential that the Foreign Secretary should be able to terminate, by retirement on pension, the careers of men who, though they may have been excellent subordinates, are unsuited to fill the highest posts... It will be necessary to grant to such men, who will have given many of the best years of their lives to the public service, pensions sufficient to keep them from poverty and to mark the fact that no disgrace is implied by their retirement."

A corollary defect of this bar to "selection out" of older officers who had proven unfit for the higher posts was the inevitable tendency to protect them from the hardship of forfeiture of their pensions by finding or making "safe" jobs for them. This, in turn, tended to clutter up the higher ranks of the Service, and thereby to impede the rapidity with which younger, more energetic and more able men could be promoted.

There was another matter which, though it had little to do with actual reform of existing practices, nevertheless was at the time the subject of considerable popular agitation. As of 1943, the Diplomatic Service was the only branch of Government service in Britain still to maintain a rigid bar against the entry of women. This discrimination was the more glaring against the background of the part that women were then playing in Britain's war-effort, from manning anti-aircraft batteries and driving ambulances and doing rescue work in the worst of the bombings, or every sort of job in industry, to manning some of the highest executive posts in Government. While it was generally admitted that the peculiar requirements of the diplomatic service were such that few women would ever be likely to make it a life-time career, nevertheless it was felt that this inequality should be removed.

Reforms Needed

Such then, in outline review, was the background of existing conditions which called for needed reform. The major needs could be summarized as follows:

- 1) the need for a single, integrated and self-contained Foreign Service, capable of manning both the Foreign Office and the Posts abroad with personnel qualified to meet all the varied demands of modern diplomacy;

- 2) the need to divorce the Foreign Service from the Home Civil Service and thus free it and the Foreign Office from Treasury policy control except in its legitimate but strictly limited budgetary and financial aspects;

- 3) the need to widen the social base of recruitment and to broaden the field of entry into the officer corps while avoiding any dilution of quality;

- 4) the need to improve methods of selection of candidates for entry into the officer corps;

- 5) the need for improvement in methods of "in service" training to provide an officer corps thoroughly grounded in all the fields of politics, economics, commerce and industry, finance and labor, social, educational and cultural developments and publicity and information which modern diplomacy embraces;

- 6) the need for increased flexibility in the assignment, promotion and retirement of personnel, not only to improve the overall quality of the Service, but to insure that, as far as possible, every post would be filled by the person most highly qualified to discharge its particular responsibilities;

- 7) the need to improve the "conditions of service" in respect to pay allowances and pensions, not only in the officer corps but throughout all ranks, to make the Service more attractive and to put it on a basis of competitive equality with industry, business and the professions as a rewarding career for the highest type of personnel;

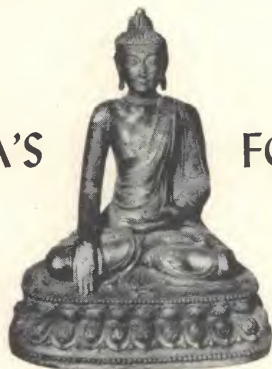
- 8) the need to remove inequities in pay and allowances as between home and foreign duty;

- 9) the need to remove the discriminatory bar against the

(Continued on page 54)

BUDDHA'S

FOOTPRINT . . . in the clouds



By ALFRED W. WELLS

Had the whimsy of Geography placed Ceylon nearer the much-travelled Western circuit, it would have long ago equalled, if not surpassed, such well known tourist centers as Capri and Bermuda. No larger than Ohio, every inch is covered, almost crowded, with breath-taking beauty, some man-made, but mostly nature's own. As fancy dictates, you may wander through ancient, ruined cities now being excavated but with great areas still in jungle; the temples and palaces covered now with vines and orchids, their only inhabitants chattering monkeys and birds. You may mountain-climb and come down from the thin, sharp air to sun and swim in sparkling surf pounding a beach of glittering sand. Then you can relax in the shade of a palm tree while you eat a pineapple, holding it rather like an ice-cream cone by the stem.

For the more adventurous there are the native fishing boats whose design has not changed in a thousand years. They are *catamarans* fashioned from hollowed-out logs and, deftly handled by their native crews, they can streak through the surf with surprising ease and speed.

In the evening there are often torch-lit processions, with masked and costumed dancers as escorts for the swaying elephants with their trappings of gold and silver cloth and bearing on their broad backs gem-encrusted coffers containing sacred relics. There are rubber plantations and acres covered with fragrant tea. There are mangoes and papayas, breadfruit and coconuts—yours for the picking. Ceylon is all things to all men. Colombo is its charming seaport capital. From here the roads fan out, each offering its own special reward.

My own main interest upon arriving was to photograph in color a most spectacular natural phenomenon which occurs occasionally atop a mountain called Adam's Peak. I hoped to do this because many years ago Adam's Peak had had a great spiritual effect upon an uncle of mine who had spent most of his life in Ceylon. Shortly after Uncle Tomlinson had climbed the mountain he renounced Christianity and became a Buddhist. His diary with its description of Adam's Peak had been passed on to me. One sentence in it particularly caught my eye and imagination. "By

osmosis the beauty and simplicity of Buddhism will seep into any man's veins if he will but join the pilgrims as they climb Adam's Peak to worship Buddha's footprint imbedded upon the rocky summit." This sounded almost like a quiet plea to us to try to understand his conversion. On the next page was a description of Adam's Peak:

"A mountain in Ceylon rising steeply to a height of 7,352 feet. Its conical summit terminates in an oblong platform on which there is a hollow resembling the form of a human foot roughly six by three feet in size. This has been considered as the footprint of Buddha and is outlined by precious stones and covered by a crude shelter. It is held in high veneration by the Sinhalese, and numerous pilgrims climb to the sacred spot, where a priest receives their offerings and blesses the pilgrims on their departure.

"Occasionally at sunrise from the summit can be seen the famous shadow of the peak cast on the cloudbank below in the shape of a perfect isosceles triangle. This natural phenomenon is caused by a simple but rare combination of circumstances: clouds must not hide the sun as it rises to the east, and the cloudbank to the west of the peak must be between 500 and 1000 feet below the summit, for, if more, other peaks would show through and, if less, no clear shadow would be visible. The impressive sight is a fleeting one, however, and usually a few seconds after the sun has risen the clouds below begin to break up, and shortly the whole blanket of clouds dwindles into a few trailing wisps that are quickly dispersed by tiny gusts of wind."

To climb Adam's Peak and, with luck, to color photograph the shadow became almost an obsession with me. Fortunately, soon after I arrived in Ceylon a life-long friend of Uncle Tomlinson, named Arthur Crockton, who was the manager of a tea estate near the Peak, invited me for a week-end. While driving with him from Colombo I discovered that he was an avid student of Ceylon's fascinating past. He explained that at the time of the birth of Christ Ceylon had enjoyed a flourishing civilization for over five

centuries, and that, thanks to a complicated irrigation system fed by "tanks" (as Ceylon's reservoirs are called), the island was able to support a population almost twice as large as today's. Much of what are now arid wastelands and swamps were then fertile fields. The cleverness of the ancient engineers is reflected in a recent British report on ways of increasing the agricultural production of the island, which recommended that the irrigation system conceived 2,500 years ago be reconstructed with only minor changes.

Dhatu Sena

One incident from Ceylon's history impressed me as perhaps the saddest I had ever heard. About 500 A.D. a Buddhist country priest, Dhatu Sena, who apparently was endowed with the wisdom of Solomon and the military genius of Napoleon, succeeded in leading his people to victory and in ending the years of foreign oppression. As king, this popular hero embarked upon numerous useful projects, including the repair and extension of the irrigation system. He had constructed a large tank to provide his capital, Anuradhapura, with a dependable water supply. Though popular with the people, the king could not control his own family. As the outcome of a palace intrigue his son, Kasyapa, took his father prisoner and proclaimed himself king. Threatened with death because he refused to disclose where his reputed treasure lay, the old king requested his captors to take him to the tank he had built outside the walls of the city. He waded into the clear water, lifted some of the liquid in the palms of his hands and said, "This is my treasure — this, and the love of my people." In a rage the

son had the father walled up alive in a dark dungeon. Then, to protect himself from the armies led against him by his brother, Kasyapa proceeded to erect on the flat top of Sigiriya rock what was probably at that time the most inaccessible citadel in the world. From that fortress he ruled for almost twenty years before he was finally killed in battle.

I later climbed Sigiriya, a column of granite which rises over three hundred feet from the surrounding jungle. The top, a platform of about four acres, is larger than its base. The castle now is little more than crumbled ruins, and all that remains to indicate the rock's previous magnificence are the huge paws of the one hundred foot stone lion through whose crest the royal staircase led up to the citadel.

Before climbing Sigiriya I was warned, "Be careful while you go up or the bees will attack you." Any skepticism I had vanished when I saw near the lion's claws a metal frame covered with heavy wire screening. Attached to it was a sign saying in English, Tamil, and Sinhalese — the island's three languages — "BEE REFUGE: Beware of the Bees: Dangerous when Disturbed."

Near the bee refuge is a spiral iron staircase which leads up to the famous frescoes. Although these paintings are not enclosed and have been subjected to the moist tropical weather for centuries, large portions, including the complete torsos of two women, are in an almost perfect state of preservation. Curiously enough the vivid colors still remain; modern painters might do well to study the type of pigments used by these forgotten artists.

During Ceylon's more recent history, three European powers have ruled the island with varying degrees of suc-

Pilgrims climbing up Adam's Peak.



cess, each for almost exactly a hundred and fifty years. First in 1505, the Portuguese arrived carrying the flaming sword of Christianity. They were followed by the Dutch with their more moderate and far more practical colonial techniques. Finally the British became masters of Ceylon, retaining control over its rich natural resources until after World War II. The Labor Government extended the island Dominion status in 1948.

Stamp Out Buddhism

There is an amusing tale of the attempts of the Portuguese to stamp out Buddhism, which has been the island's established religion. The center of the island's Buddhist faith was (and still is) the renowned Temple of the Tooth, a beautiful building nestled by the side of the lake at Kandy. One day in an elaborate ceremony a Portuguese priest removed from that temple the famous tooth of Buddha, which had been carefully guarded for over a thousand years. The tooth was ground to powder before the eyes of the horrified worshippers and was then cast into the lake. My host smiled as he told the sequel to this fruitless attempt to stamp out a religion. The Portuguese had underestimated the resourcefulness of the Buddhist priests, for no sooner had the fanatical zeal of the Portuguese been replaced by the greater tolerance of the Dutch than a huge four-inch molar mysteriously appeared in the inner-most sanctum of the temple. Any good Buddhist will solemnly assure you that it is Buddha's and will dispute to the death any doubts cast on its authenticity.

Two-thirds of Ceylon's population is composed of the Sinhalese (or Singhalese), who are Buddhists. The Tamils, whose faith is Hindu, make up the balance, except for a sprinkling of Europeans. The Tamils are from Southern India and were drawn to Ceylon by the demand for cheap labor on the island's rubber and tea plantations, where they generally live in barracks—a mode of life which has little attraction for the more independent Sinhalese, who look down upon, and to a certain extent resent, the Tamils.

My host's vivid vignettes from Ceylon's past made the drive pass rapidly. Soon we were lounging on his broad lawn, which commanded one of those waterfall-studded views which only a Ceylon tea planter could take for granted. Growing from bones and coconut husks wired to the nearby trees were varieties of orchids, the most unusual being one he called the Holy Ghost. It has a large white blossom, and deep within its throat is a perfectly formed kneeling angel. Running from the lawn down to a pool a hundred feet below was a miniature cable car which Uncle Tomlinson had helped him build many years before. It was a water-powered contrivance driven by a paddle wheel placed under the spot where a cold spring spurted from the rocks.

We discussed my plan to climb the Peak and the possibility of being able to take color pictures of the shadow at dawn. The expert odds on the chances of my coming back with a picture was about one in twenty. An almost mathematically impossible combination of elements would have to be in my favor. He brightened my spirits a bit by saying that he was practically certain no one had ever taken color pictures of the shadow. In fact, a Swedish tourist had remained on the peak for eleven long days and nights in the hope of catching the shadow, which was, however, singularly unobliging and refused to perform.

I hopefully crossed my fingers and sent a small prayer to Buddha asking him to see what could be done on the weather front for the following morning. An hour before midnight there was a soft knock on my door. It was Sitapur, the young Tamil bearer who was to be my guide. Mr. Crockton had picked him because he spoke English and because he was well acquainted with the treacherous paths to the top.

It was a caressingly warm starlit night. The full moon had just risen and cast silver overtones on the glistening green tea bushes. Quietly we left the sleeping bungalow and picked our way to the main path, where we met groups of white-clad barefoot pilgrims, some going to the top and others on their way home. Soon the path began to rise more steeply, and the surface changed from earth to steps carefully chiseled out of the rock and worn smooth by thousands upon thousands of bare feet.

After covering one-third of the climb we stopped for a rest at one of the several shelters bordering the path. These are a cross between a hot-dog stand and a tourist cabin. In the flickering light of coconut oil lamps trades-people were selling betel nut, several kinds of hot bean mush, and a variety of brightly colored non-alcoholic drinks. On the straw under the shelter there were groups of pilgrims talking, laughing, or just sleeping. Religious fervor apparently was mixed in equal quantities with the universal human desire to break away from the monotony of everyday life and see new faces and fresh scenery. Although the ascent from the end of the road to the top can be made in five or six hours, the pilgrims usually take a leisurely two or three days. Perhaps one reason for their slow pace is that almost every group has a child, a cripple, or a tottering centenarian.

Fluttering White Band

The white-clad figures threaded their way through the trees in the moonlight. Several groups chanted as they climbed, and seemed to adjust their pace to the rhythm. At one point I looked up and saw a long fluttering white band which looked very much like the beard of a sleeping giant, but turned out to be a mass of matted white twine. Most of the pilgrims carried a ball of string, and on the trip down they attached one end to a wind-swept railing which was ahead of us. They then walked down the steps unwinding the ball as they went and murmured prayers to Buddha.

Soon the stars and the moon became obscured by a heavy mist—an indication that the cloudbank was forming. Would the summit be above the cloudbank? That Sitapur could not predict; we would just have to wait and see. The trees became scrubbiest, and soon even these were left behind. Finally only bare rock was visible rising up ahead, and the smooth mist-covered steps became higher and narrower. The last few hundred feet were maneuvered on a one-way traffic basis with each person clinging to an iron chain to avoid slipping into a crevasse. This chain has an interesting history of its own and was mentioned in the thirteenth century by Marco Polo, who recorded that the first one had been put there by Alexander the Great.

Suddenly we emerged from the thick mist and saw the stars and the moon above. After another fifteen minutes of clinging to the chain we were at the top. My guide pointed to a small golden bronze bell over my head and told me that pilgrims ring it once for each time they have passed under

it. I pulled the cord once—it had a wonderfully clear resonant tone. I then counted nine strokes for Sitapur. Poor fellow, Mr. Crockton must have sent him up with every tourist. I later saw an old woman half carried to the bell by two young men. She smiled happily and carefully pulled the cord seventeen times.

Some of the hundred or so figures about me were moving towards a small stone house to my right, the highest of the rest cabins, and others were winding their way up the ten-foot rocky pinnacle in front of me, on which stood a simple shed about eight feet square. Buddha's footprint? Sitapur hesitated when I asked him this. Then in a solemn tone he replied, "Siva's footprint is up there." "But Siva is a Hindu god, isn't he?" Sitapur merely answered, "I am a Tamil, and the Tamils are Hindus." Having previously understood that there was only one footprint on Adam's Peak—Buddha's—I was confused and wondered if by chance I had climbed the wrong mountain. Very quietly and somewhat hesitantly Sitapur explained that the one footprint had a different significance for each of three of the world's leading religions. As he spoke he led me up the steps to the shelter, and there in the moonlight I saw a young Buddhist family kneeling before the outline of a large foot and worshipping the spot where Buddha first touched Ceylon on his flight through the air from India. Beside them with her head bowed was an old woman—a Hindu—praying before the footprint of her Hindu god, Siva. Outside the shelter was a small group of Mohammedans waiting to gaze upon the imprint made by Adam, who, they believed, did penance for one thousand years at this spot.

All Worshippers

Had there ever been friction among the worshippers? Apparently not, so far as Sitapur knew. I felt extremely humble looking upon this beautiful expression of complete tolerance of the beliefs of others. It was impossible not to wonder how the Christian world would respond under similar circumstances. Suppose that we firmly believed that Christ had made that footprint; would we be willing to share it with others or would we resent Buddhists, Hindus and Mohammedans worshipping this symbol of their faiths?

Later I discovered that during the Portuguese occupation of Ceylon some of the Catholic priests in their attempt to stamp out paganism preached that St. Thomas the Apostle, who had been martyred near Madras in 75 A.D., had made the footprint. Other Portuguese priests contended that it was made by the Queen of Ethiopia, while some stoutly maintained that the devil himself was responsible for it.

Slowly we left the small group of worshippers clustered about the shelter and made our way down the uneven steps to the stone platform below. There I settled down in a corner and stared out over the moonlit white sea of clouds. Suddenly the low drone of the pilgrims' conversation changed to a sharp excited babble. Everyone was pointing at the moon—and no wonder. Bands of brilliant colors, the colors of the spectrum, circled it, each being about as wide as the moon's radius. They were contiguous with each other, thus forming a solid circle of color. About every two seconds the bands would suddenly change in number and color. Sometimes there were as few as two, but more often as many as five or six. The moon continued to perform for

(Continued on page 36)

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER PROMOTIONS

Class two to Class one:

Satterthwaite, Livingston

Class two to Class one and also to be a Consul General:

Huston, Cloyce K.

Class three to Class two:

Boonstra, Clarence
Mooers, Horatio

Simpson, R. Smith
Terry, Carroll M.

Class four to Class three:

Bane, David M.
Davies, Rodger P.
Koren, Henry L. T.

Meloy, Francis E., Jr.
Usher, Richard E.

Class five to Class four:

McClintic, Stephen H.

Urruela, Charles M.

Class five to Class four and also to be Consuls:

Amott, John C.
Appling, Hugh G.
Axelrod, Philip
Brewer, William D.
Crowley, Edwin D.
Dexter, John B.
Gordon, Herbert
Hill, John Calvin, Jr.
Hooper, Peter, Jr.
Horgan, Rogers B.
Howison, John M.
Krebs, Max V.

Lamb, Richard H.
Leonard, James F., Jr.
Looran, Matthew J., Jr.
Magliozzi, Francis N.
Phillips, Robert M.
Proehl, Paul O.
Ross, Robert W.
Sober, Sidney
Symmes, Harrison M., Jr.
Vaky, Viron P.
Winship, Stephen
Wood, Chalmers B.

Class six to Class five:

Brown, Emerson M.
Graves, William P. E.
Hurwitch, Robert A.

Kane, John M.
Larimore, Donald E.
Meehan, Francis J.

To be a Consul General:

Edgar, Donald D.

SECTION 517 APPOINTMENTS

For Appointment to Class one, and also to be Consuls and Secretaries:

Sandifer, Durward V. Terrill, Robert P.

For Appointment to Class two and also to be a Consul and Secretary:

Browne, Mallory

For Appointment to Class three and also to Consuls and Secretaries:

Anderson, Robert N. Sweeney, Joseph
Kidd, Coburn B. Warner, Percy de F.

For Appointment to Class four, and also to be Consuls and Secretaries:

Beaman, Chester E. Leonhardy, Terrance G.
Bird, H. Reid Lundy, Frederick K., Jr.
Boster, Davis Eugene Midkiff, Harold M.
Clark, G. Edward Olson, Lynn H.
Donhauser, Robert Parsons, Givon
Finch, Charles C. Shields, Robert H.
Grant, Miss Constance L. Thomas, Charles Wilson
Harkness, Albert, Jr. Thoreson, Mrs. Musedorah
Heck, L. Douglas W.
Johnson, Waldemar N. L. Wight, William L., Jr.
Kelly, William B. Williams, Elbert R.



John Risley at left watches Igorot Carvers at work near Baguio, in mountains of northern Luzon. Helping them modernize their techniques and improve designs, he has helped them increase and stabilize their income from carving.

By PATRICIA KERSTO BROOKS

"Wanted: Talented young ceramist and experienced wood products designer to revolutionize ancient industries in exotic Pacific Islands. Requires stamina, intelligence, steady nerves, good health. Some risks involved. Idyllic tropical surroundings. Good pay." Such an advertisement would have created a furor in the Bloomfield Hills, Michigan community, where young ceramists and experienced designers abound, most of them instructors or students at Cranbrook Academy of Art. The ones lucky enough to land the assignment were two newly-weds, Mary Kring and John Risley, who have proved to be inspired choices for a tough, challenging job. The job turned out to be more work than play . . . but that's the way the Risleys preferred it, because their work is a joy to them.

In the space of one week, Mary Kring graduated from Cranbrook, held a special pottery exhibit, married her instructor, and packed for a year in the tropics. She barely had time to say "I do" before boarding a plane, whose destination read "Manila via Anchorage and Tokyo." That was in July, 1951. Revolutionary things have happened since then . . . and the Risleys are still in Manila.

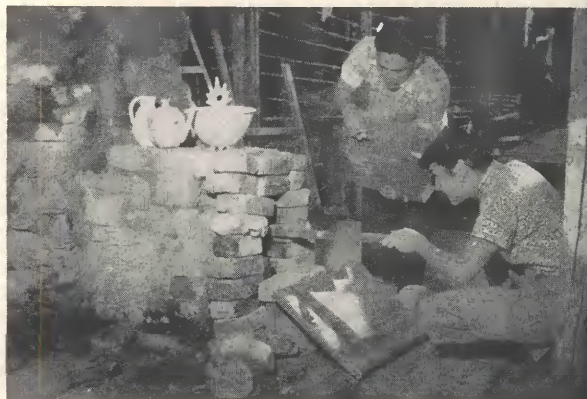
Both of them pitched in immediately to help the Philippine Government revitalize the pottery-making and wood products aspects of its handicraft program, in order to meet the demands of a local and export market. And they haven't slowed down yet. As a team, they teach, conduct research, write and design, thereby improving these crafts and increasing the economic opportunities of many thousands of Filipinos. The trainees studying under the Risleys come from all parts of the islands and are housed and fed by the Philippine Government during their training period.

Roderigo Atienza is typical of the trainees. Twenty-five years old, poor, intelligent and creative, with the makings of a fine craftsman, but with a lack of knowledge of the elements of good design and finished workmanship, Roderigo developed under John's tutelage at a phenomenal speed. Within a few months, he had absorbed enough to branch out on his own, set up shop and meet the needs of the export market. Now as business is good, he is able to afford a few more tools for his craft, and his three children are able to attend school. The Atienza future is brighter than it

has ever been. Roderigo's development is displayed in the Risley apartment in Manila, where two bowls of wood sit side by side, in marked contrast to each other. One is a crude-looking object, finished with a heavy, plastic-like lacquer. The second is the work of loving hands, hands that show respect for the wood. The wood is a fine-grained mahogany, beautifully hollowed and trimmed, polished to show off the quality of the wood. Both were Roderigo's gifts to the Risleys, the first presented at the beginning of his training, the second at the end.

The handcraft program is a three-way proposition, sponsored by the Philippine Government, United Nations Technical Assistance Program and the United States Mutual Security Agency, and it involves, for the Risleys, a lot of travel around the seven thousand one hundred islands that make up the Philippines.

Mary's quest for unusual clays, new glazes and a chance to observe the old, primitive pottery methods used by villagers in remote regions, has led her into the mountains among the pagan Igorots, former head hunters of Luzon, to isolated villages far from any beaten track, through dense jungle areas where few American women have been seen



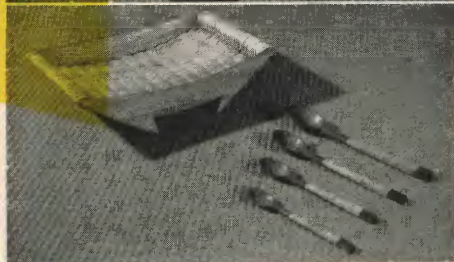
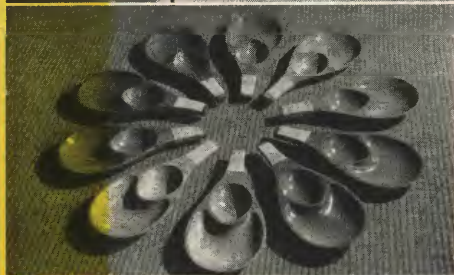
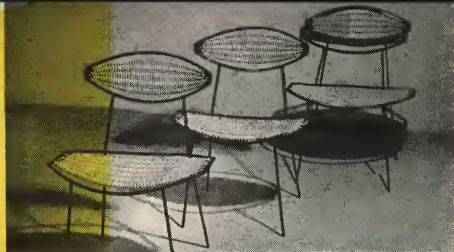
Mary Risley helps one of her pupils fire a piece of pottery.

Ancient crafts TO modern products

before. The sight of the fragile-looking American, squatting native-style beside sparsely-clad local potters, making pots by hand with wet, slimey clay, has caused whole villages to turn out—to get a look at this curiosity in their midst.

Several times, unknowingly, Mary has found herself deep in Huk-Communist territory, where most Manilans couldn't be paid to go. But twenty-six year old Mary Risley is a girl with a purpose: to stimulate a stagnant craft and make pottery an industry that can eventually contribute to the country's economic welfare.

John Risley has put in a lot of mileage too—by air, jeep, foot, horse-cart and water buffalo. There are literally thousands of varieties of woods in the Philippines, and he has seen most of them. By studying many aspects of Filipino life, this versatile young designer has been able to produce articles of wood—platters, trays, salad and fruit bowls, plates, lamps, furniture—that reflect the essence of the culture and traditions of the islands. Moro (Mohammedan) shields, Igorot ceremonial spoons, day counters (for telling time) used by the tiny Negritos, the banca, or rug-out canoe, of the island fishermen, all have been sources of inspiration, studied first hand. The Risley touch has simplified



The photographs above show: graceful wrought iron and rattan chairs, now being marketed in New York; ice cream and cake dishes which follow the principle of an egg and are made of beautifully finished wood; a bread tray, made like the rice granaries of northern Luzon, and serving spoons of wood and rattan.

and adapted them to functional, modern living.

Everywhere Mary and John have visited, they have been overwhelmed by the most widespread characteristic of the Philippines—hospitality. Even a quick, two-hour stop in a minute-sized, out-of-the-way town means a banquet for the Americans. Protests don't matter. Faster than you can say "lechonada" a lechon (pig) is roasted, and the honored guests have the "privilege" of splitting open the animal's skull, the better to enjoy the brains. "John is a steak-and-French-fries man," Mary wrote friends recently, "and the varieties of sea food, noodle and dried fish dishes are almost too much for him. He behaved nobly though, until someone served him squid. That was the end."

Hospitality is extended on all levels. On a recent visit to the federal prison to inspect the handicraft articles produced by the prisoners, the Risleys were greeted by an official prison welcoming band, which escorted them into the inner courtyard, buzzing with prisoners in bright orange uniforms, waiting to see the "celebrities." Upon cue from the warden, the prisoners vigorously marched through the yard, singing and parading huge placards that vowed "Honesty is the best policy," "In God we trust," and "We serve, rain or shine." "They were the happiest group of convicts I have ever seen," Mary said later, "Also the most harmonious. And the

(Continued on page 50)



Mary Risley at left is shown with four of her trainees at the Philippine Government pottery shop.



“Yes Trigby . . . there may well be a Promotion Panel . . .”

By FRANCIS J. MEEHAN

The latest rumor about Borissovsky—that he had parachuted into SHAPE and asked for asylum—was the talk of every table in the Embassy canteen.

“Now if Borissovsky has really gone over the hill . . .” Hopkinson paused meaningfully, taking a large bite at his roll. Hopkinson was the Eastern European expert in the Political Section. He was always pleased when people tried, as they invariably did, to reproduce his Russian pronunciation. He was large and pontifical.

“You mean the balloon’ll go up?” Webber interrupted. Webber was a recent, junior addition to the Political Section from the Department. He was eager to show his stuff.

“By God,” Hopkinson said, rather sharply. A couple of breadcrumbs flew past Webber’s ear. “If Borissovsky goes over the hill on them, there won’t be enough air left in *their* balloon to get it off the ground.” He glared across at Webber. Webber’s head went down over his omelette before Hopkinson’s forceful, though not very coherent reply. He was less sure than ever now what the balloon really was, but thought it imprudent to pursue the subject.

“As a matter of fact,” Hopkinson went on, glancing round automatically at the nearest tables, “I used to see a lot of Borissovsky in the thirties. He’s quite a guy. . . .”

Trigby, who was sitting by himself at the next table, with his back to Hopkinson, seemed engrossed in the latest *Reader’s Digest*, but he was listening as usual. He often tried to sit unobtrusively near Hopkinson, just to hear what the political boys were talking about. Trigby was in the Visa Section. He was one of the hardest-hitting visa officers the Embassy had ever clapped eyes on, and although he had been a six now for about eight years—“man and boy these eight years,” as he sometimes said rather soulfully at parties—he was still pretty confident that he was going onward and upward to more exciting things.

Trigby’s method was to listen to Hopkinson, then work out his own solution for the political boys’ current problem. He was a forward planner. He took a bite at his cheeseburger and began toying with Borissovsky. Suppose he were to parachute onto Trigby one day. Stranger things had

happened, Trigby thought. He would have to handle it right. It was the kind of thing that might just tip the balance with the promotion panel. Trigby was ambitious. He could see it all as plain as a pikestaff. . . .

It was a stormy winter’s night and he was sitting comfortably in the study in a quietly effective Viyella dressing gown, running a steely eye over the latest *Embassy Newsletter*. A smoldering log fire cast a fitful gleam on his highly polished slippers, the smoke from the pipe clasped in his even white teeth trailed slowly upward to the shadowy ceiling, and the usual barley-water—Trigby drank liquor just to be social, as Mrs. Trigby was fond of saying—was within easy reach of the Louis Quinze *escritoire*.

The familiar noise of the servants breaking dishes in the kitchen mingled with the raucous laughter of the children saying their prayers as Mrs. Trigby put them to bed upstairs. Mrs. Trigby knew that Trigby had something on his mind and didn’t want to bother him. (Trigby knew she knew, of course. They were very happily married. There were two children. Trigby rather favored the younger, John F., the baby brother for Natasha. Natasha was pre-Cold War and, Trigby often thought nowadays, something of a liability.)

His eyes narrowed to mere slits as he leaned forward to take a closer look at a *Newsletter* item that caught his attention: “Wallaby fur coat, black, length 42”, good cond.. 20,000 frs.” Just then, in a sudden lull in the storm, the tortured scream of a ten-jet plane drowned out the children’s laughter for a second as it hurtled over the house. There was a moment’s silence, followed by a dull thud in the garden.

Trigby strode purposefully over to the French windows. There was a jangle of rails as the heavy dark blue velvet drapes with the tiny “E pluribus unum” motif swept back, sending the usual shower of loose plaster all over the room. He peered out into the murk and then sallied forth, pausing only to strap on the little cask of Courvoisier they always kept handy for emergencies of a serious political nature.

It was a near thing, but Trigby made it, as always. Fending off the couple of baying bloodhounds that had appeared

as if from nowhere, he dragged the limp figure into the room, snapped the shutters back into place, and shifted his pipe from one side of his mouth to the other. "Here, man," he said, "drink this. It's the brandy of Napoleon." The mere name was enough to rouse Borissovsky's intense nationalism. "Fascist pig-dog," he hissed, spitting about half a demijohn clear across the room into the log fire.

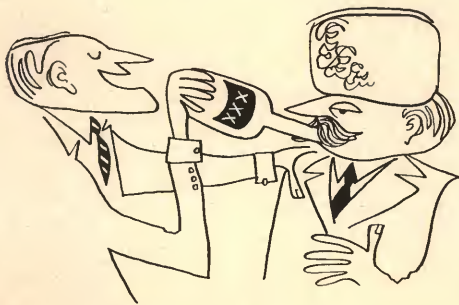
Trigby's eyes glinted dangerously. "Look, Boris, let's cut that stuff right out, see. Ya think that cognac grows on trees?" he countered in a quiet—an ominously quiet—voice. (Trigby pronounced it "coney-yack." Every so often he permitted himself a good red-blooded solecism, especially when members of Congressional subcommittees were in town. He was really pretty sly at times.) A knowing smile played about his lips as he started the tape-recorder with an almost imperceptible movement of his foot on the floor-switch. He figured he couldn't miss with a tape, either as an enclosure to the despatch or for use in the hearings or—there was a devilish gleam in his eye—for sale to Columbia for the "I Can Hear It Now" series.

But no! The gleam vanished as abruptly as it had appeared. There would be no base commercialism for Trigby. Murrow would have to look elsewhere for his copy. Trigby banished the impious thought from his mind. By God, he'd make the boys back in old RA proud of him. Trigby emerged from the brief struggle with conscience as loyal as ever to the D. of S., and determined to make everyone as fully conscious as he was of the sacrifice he had made.

"Okay, Boris. Let's start talkin', huh. Wha' do you boys really thinka the Voice?" Borissovsky emitted a low, right-deviationist groan: "Honest, Trigby, it was the Voice that drove me to it." And so it went on; the Voice, Yalta, Potsdam, and all the rest of it, far into the night, until both of them fell asleep by the smoldering log fire.

Next morning off they went to the Embassy. There were the usual difficulties with the guards: "Borissovsky, huh? You got a building pass? I thought I seen your face somewhere."

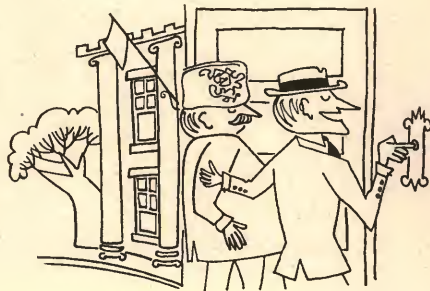
And the final triumph: "Is that the Ambassador? Sir, this is Trigby, Visa Section. Trigby, Sir, T-R-I-G-B-Y. That's right, sir, visa section. I have Mr. Borissovsky with me in the office. Mr. Borissovsky, sir.B-O-R-I-S-S-O-V-S-K-Y No, sir, he doesn't want a visa. Wants to have a talk with you. Has quite a lot to say about things. Thought you might like to have a word. . . . Bring him up? Right away? Yes,



"Here, man, drink this."

sir. Thank you, sir, there really wasn't much to it. I'll be right there."

In the sanctum: "Sir, I think you've heard me speak of Borissovsky. . . ." Later on: "Good work, Trigby. This may mean promotion for you—some time. By the way, how're things in the visa section these days? Keep it up like this and we may give you a crack at citizenship soon, heh."



. . . they went to the Embassy.

And finally the despatch. Trigby was sorry the old form had gone. It would have been fun to begin with: "Sir: I have the honor to report that I have just spent the night with Mr. Constantine Borissovsky." But it was pretty good even at that: ". . . Borissovsky, a rather heavily built man of more than average height, chain-smoked nervously throughout our talk, evidently somewhat, though not completely, disconcerted by the searching, and perhaps embarrassing, nature of the questions put to him. . . . Remarking that I also came from Georgia (USA) I did not hesitate to make it clear to Mr. Borissovsky that I found it difficult to compare his native land favorably with my own. . . ."

"Are these seats free?" asked two overly bright girls, probably from citizenship. "Over my dead body, Boris," said Trigby dreamily.

MARRIAGES

WEBSTER-BUTRICK. The Honorable and Mrs. Richard P. Butrick have announced the marriage on February 19, 1954 of their daughter Ann to Mr. Lorne C. Webster of Montreal. Miss Butrick is a direct descendant of Major John Butrick of Concord fame. Mr. Webster is a grandson of Senator Lorne Webster. The couple will reside in Montreal at 3400 Ridgewood Ave.

IN MEMORIAM

OWENS. Mr. Thomas Robert Owens died suddenly April 24, 1954 just after making a speech at a reunion banquet at the Army Navy Club in Washington. Mr. Owens was a former vice consul at Cuba and a consul at Baghdad.

VANDEBURG. Mr. William O. Vandenburg, former Minerals Attaché, died on April 17, 1954 at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md.



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SERVICE



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1. Beirut—The Honorable Raymond A. Hare (center) is shown with two members of his staff—Hampartoum Der-Hagopian (extreme left) and Edward Dremona (extreme right)—and their wives after presenting Ten Year Service Award certificates and bronze lapel medals to the two men. Both are local employees in the Accounts Division of the Embassy's Administrative Section.

2. Dusseldorf—Consul General LaVerne Baldwin (right) and Mrs. Baldwin gave a reception for Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Finley following their marriage ceremony on Saturday, March 20th. Mrs. Finley, the former Marilyn Schoolmeyer of the Consulate General, was

attended by Miss Blythe Foote (extreme left). Mr. Bruce Beaudoin (to the right of the groom) served as Sgt. Finley's best man.

3. Brussels—W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., former Cultural Officer at Brussels, who has just been assigned as Consul in Surabaya, Indonesia, was recently honored at a reception given by the Belgian Ministry of Instruction. He is shown above, second from right, with Mrs. O'Neill, left center, talking with Ministry officials who presented him with a painting and books of art.

4. Lima—The Honorable Harold H. Tittman (left) presented to Dr. Albert Giesecke, Political Officer (right) a letter of commenda-



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LIMPSSES



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tion which John Moore Cabot had addressed to the latter on the occasion of his retirement after 22 years of Foreign Service—all served at this post. Two months later Dr. Giesecke was rehired as a "Retired Annuitant."

5. Benghazi—The Honorable Henry S. Villard presented gavels from the President of the American Senate and the Speaker of the House to the President and Speaker of the Libyan Senate and Chamber of Deputies. From left to right above are President of Libyan Senate Omar Pasha Mansour al Kikhya, Speaker of Libyan Chamber of Deputies Abd al Majid Ka'bar, and the Honorable

Henry S. Villard.

6. On Shipboard—Mr. Peter Rutter, flanked by two of his sons, seems to be enjoying himself en route to London.

7. Montreal—The Honorable Richard P. Butrick, Consul General, was on hand to greet 75 American Scouts and leaders when they were welcomed by their Canadian opposite numbers. In the picture above Scout Don. McElroy gives the Scout handclasp to Scout Bob Babcock of Burlington, Vermont. Looking on are Earle T. Moore, President of the Montreal Regional Scout Council and the Hon. Richard P. Butrick.

EDITORIALS

WAITING FOR THE WRISTON REPORT

As we go to press, the Report of the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel has not yet been made public. After we have seen the report, the JOURNAL hopes to have the opportunity to analyze its recommendations in detail. However, many of us at an Association luncheon on March 30 were privileged to hear Chairman Wriston's preview. The applause he was given may have been some sign to him that his Foreign Service audience of 250 not only appreciated the conviction and forthrightness with which he spoke but were in full agreement with his central thesis that the Foreign Service needs strengthening.

The Service cannot fail to have been heartened by the prospect of measures to provide, in the words of the Committee's Terms of Reference, "a stronger and more broadly based Foreign Service." We could not agree more than we do that every phase of Foreign Service administration needs improvement, that there has been a deplorable lag in the recruitment of junior officers, that the lateral entry program under the 1951 Directive has had disappointing results, that training is at a low ebb, and that many of the high expectations embodied in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (which the Foreign Service had so large a hand in drafting) have not been fulfilled.

Mr. Wriston's address raised two fundamental questions in our minds, however, which continue to trouble us.

The first concerns his diagnosis of our present deficiencies. It seems to us that he placed upon the Foreign Service a wholly disproportionate share of the responsibility for the administrative shortcomings and failures of recent years. The subject is too large for discussion here but we recall that the ranking administrators of the Service for a long time past have not been Foreign Service Officers at all and that, indeed, an Act was passed in 1949 with the declared intent of preventing the Service from administering itself. We hasten to add in behalf of those Departmental officers who have struggled with the problem that the rapid turnover in the key administration positions together with extraordinary budgetary difficulties have accounted for many of the deficiencies.

The second point which troubles us is Mr. Wriston's advocacy of a forced and "rapid" amalgamation of the Departmental and Foreign Services. There is no disagreement on the objective of a single service under the Secretary of State. The question is not whether but how to build it. The criterion against which any amalgamation program must be measured can be nothing less than the best interests of the United States. It is our conviction that a shot-gun wedding of the two services would irreparably damage the

best values of each. It would entail the loss, on the Departmental side, of many officers who for valid reasons are unwilling or unable to assume the obligations of the Foreign Service—men whose experience and talents are irreplaceable.

On the other hand, it would entail the entrance into the new service of some persons who do a fine job where they are but who lack the desire and the qualifications for foreign service. The effect would be to impair seriously standards—of selection, of performance, of morale and discipline, in short of the career system—which it has taken half a century to achieve.

We cannot believe that the best interests of the United States would be served by paying such a price, particularly when the objective of a single service can be equally well attained by alternative means costing no more than the exercise of patience and sound administration.

SICK LEAVE

Remembering the pleasure of being ill in childhood, which consisted in not having to go to school, the grown man gets a sly satisfaction when, because he feels himself "coming down with a bug," he decides to spend the day in bed. To the wife who must be his slave for the day he issues his orders, moaning low and opening only one eye. She is to call up the office, telling them to cancel his appointments (even though he rather thinks he has none). To carry the thing off properly he must not stint for the first hour or two, groaning faintly and tossing disconsolately whenever anyone is around to notice. By then discipline will have been established over the entire household and even the children outside the bedroom door will speak in hushed voices.

As the morning progresses it will be permissible to sit up and read. This would at last be the opportunity to get started on the 671 pages of Will Durant's "Life of Greece"; except, of course, that they are too heavy for the continuous attention of a sick man. One would wish something light in the hand that could be put down at any moment, in the middle of a line even, when the impulse to snooze came.

The book for this is Everyman's "Dictionary of Quotations and Proverbs." (Bartlett's is too heavy for bed; so are Stevenson and the others.) It will pass the whole day, with only the interruptions of the frequent snooze or the occasional tray with buttered toast and tea. Here is wisdom to be had without monotony or effort. Here is erudition to be gained in a few hours and dispensed for years after to admiring friends. By evening the patient will be chipper again.

There are the familiar sayings of which one had not known the authors. Who else in one's circle is likely to know that

(Continued on page 60)

This I Believe

By JAMES B. PILCHER

I believe in the career principle for the Foreign Service, both for Foreign Service Officers and for the Staff Corps. Our Service is basically a career of service to the American people. It is a career which calls for many personal sacrifices and brings little material gain. I believe that Americans who sincerely choose the Foreign Service as a career are entitled to a reasonable personal and family protection in its pursuit. I believe that the career principle should not be subordinated to the exigencies of the Service except in time of war or other comparable national emergency, and then only in a well planned and orderly manner. A well run Foreign Service will plan far enough ahead adequately to provide trained career personnel to staff Foreign Service establishments around the world.

I believe that men and women for the Foreign Service should continue to be selected from American college graduates in all walks of life and that no school comparable to West Point or Annapolis need be established for the Foreign Service. In its stead I believe that a graduate school covering a full year's course should be established for all Foreign Service Officers selected for the Service. The course should encompass among other studies the best from the old Foreign Service School, the Foreign Service Institute, and the National War College. Young men and women being sent to the field for the first time will then know well how a Mission or consular office functions and will be trained to work in either. The question has been posed whether it is necessary for an officer performing largely consular duties to be trained in political, economic and kindred subjects. I believe that no Foreign Service Officer worthy of the name could possibly turn out a good consular job without having a deep and abiding interest in political, economic, and public informational activities.

I believe that the Foreign Service will never be any better nor any worse than the men and women who are in it make it, and that we in the last analysis deserve what we get. If we had believed in ourselves to the extent that we should, we never would have taken what has been meted out to us during the past few years. I believe that the rallying point for the men and women in the Foreign Service is the Foreign Service Association and that one of the most important media through which we can make our collective voices heard is the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. I frankly admit that in the past neither the Association nor the JOURNAL has measured up to its responsibilities towards the Service although the Association has perhaps done a better job than the JOURNAL. I believe that every American in the Foreign Service should be a member of the Association and that when it becomes necessary he should make his voice heard, among other ways, through the JOURNAL.

I believe that the thirty years which have elapsed since the enactment of the first Foreign Service Act of 1924 cover a sufficient period of operation by trial and error to enable competent persons, both in and out of the Department, to determine the best organizational and operational structure

for the Foreign Service. I believe we should correct the inadequacies of the present Foreign Service Act (1946) and then let our basic governing law alone. Too many persons through the years have interjected their pet ideas into the operation of the Foreign Service, and not all for the good of the Service and the men and women in it. I believe that a competent group should study the present Act with a view to restoring eight classes of Foreign Service Officers. I believe that the same study should include the retirement of all American personnel in the Foreign Service under one system.

I believe that a good age for men and women to enter the Foreign Service is twenty-five. If an officer enters a Service of 8 classes at that age and is promoted on an average of every three years, he reaches Class 1 by his early fifties, thereby giving him the opportunity to earn maximum retirement benefits by the time he reaches sixty.

I believe in area and language specialization but such should not necessarily constitute the determining factor in making assignments.

I believe that the Foreign Service is far behind in its language training program and that we do not have enough young officers training for inevitable duty to communist countries.

I believe that no full course language training should be undertaken after the age of thirty-two, and preferably after the age of thirty.

I believe that a long range program starting probably in 1960 should be adopted whereby no officer should reach Class 1 without having graduated from the National War College.

I believe that young officers should not be promoted too rapidly and that no officer should reach Class 1 before twenty years service or the age of 47.

I believe that the selection out process is basic to the creation and maintenance of a highly efficient Service and that the process should be strengthened and particularly in the lower brackets.

I believe that the administrative functions of the Foreign Service have been enlarged and expanded beyond the needs for an efficient operation. Over-emphasis of administration has been an important factor in the deterioration of the Foreign Service.

I believe that a man will, if possible, naturally gravitate towards the type of work which interests him most and that it stands to reason that he will generally do his best work in his own chosen field.

I believe that if a Foreign Service Officer is genuinely interested in public relations work and naturally inclines towards assignments in this field, he no doubt would be happy to have an assignment to USIA in order to gain valuable experience which will stand him in good stead as he progresses in the Service. If, on the other hand, the Foreign Service Officer has no particular interest in the USIA field and accepts an assignment therein as a matter of

(Continued on page 52)



THE *profession* OF DIPLOMACY

By AMBASSADOR PIETRO QUARONI

(This article, by the Italian Ambassador to France, was published originally in the Italian publication "OGGI" and translated by Julian P. Fromer, American Consul at Bilbao, Spain.)

There are many preconceptions about diplomacy that should be erased. First of all, it is the generally held opinion that the quintessence of diplomacy is not to tell the truth. There is an old English saying: "the diplomat is a gentleman sent abroad to lie for the good of his country." Perhaps this was true once upon a time; certainly it is no longer true today. A diplomat may attenuate, but never lie. In other words, diplomacy or, if you prefer, diplomatic form, is simply good breeding. What would be said of one of us if, when introduced to a stranger, instead of the habitual "Glad to meet you," we said: "It's no pleasure at all"?

A diplomat may on certain occasions find himself constrained to say nothing; but that isn't a practice exclusively confined to diplomacy.

It might be added, moreover, that to lie is useless. In my lengthy diplomatic experience I have never seen an important secret remain a secret for more than a few days; and that isn't an Italian defect—it is a general one. And it is also inevitable. Only rarely in the most exceptional cases can a really important decision of foreign policy be taken by the Foreign Minister on his own responsibility. It must be examined, discussed and accepted by a fairly numerous group of people at various levels. The secret, therefore, cannot be more than relative.

It is recognized by all that a diplomat must enjoy the confidence of his own government and acquire that to which he is accredited. How is it possible to think of being able to acquire this confidence if one is a systematic liar?

I might add that, on the practical side, if some particular case may justify the opportunity of lying, this lie can be useful only if the other side believes it. It is only if a diplomat has won the reputation of being truthful that he can, in an exceptional case, attempt to lie with the hope that he may be believed.

Machiavelli was an Italian; generally speaking he has been misunderstood. This has had two consequences for us. One is positive and is to the effect that everyone believes or seems to believe that we Italians are great diplomats by birth. The other is negative, and especially so for us, for we have somehow allowed ourselves to assume that diplomacy can accomplish everything. Now this is a grave error: the possibilities of diplomacy are limited, and these limits are particularly limited.

Every country counts in the world according to its specific weight. This specific weight is made up of its economic, industrial and financial strength, by its military power, and by its internal political stability. This specific weight is a matter of fact, which no diplomatic agent can change and which over the long run is hard to falsify. Only in the internal situation, within certain limits, is it possible to change somewhat to affect this specific weight. An excellent diplomat can manage to make worth 100 that which in reality is worth only 80, but there is no diplomat in the world, no matter how great a genius, who can make worth 100 what in reality is worth only 10. Therefore, the first real diplomacy must be conducted at home.

From this point follows another, possibly no less important: there is no greater error than that of aspiring to use foreign policy for purposes of domestic politics; that is, to try and obtain in the field of foreign policy successes to utilize on the home front.

Now, foreign policy successes do occur, of course, but only with favorable opportunities. Now, it is very difficult, and at the best the merest coincidence, that such an opportunity presents itself just when a success is needed at home. Therefore, faced by this impossibility to arrange successes for a set date, it is inevitable that there are presented at home developments in foreign affairs which are called successes but which in reality are not. Nevertheless, because sooner or later the truth emerges, one finds himself implicated in a position which cannot be sustained, or which, worse yet, spreads a kind of doubt and general discredit over all diplomatic action.

A foreign policy which is worthy of the name is inevitably a long-range action: success or failure cannot be judged on contingent facts but on final results when a particular political cycle is completed.

If we refer to recent times, probably the most brilliant example of diplomatic action, well conceived and well conducted, is that of French diplomacy after 1870 and above all in the period from 1898 to the end of the first World War. Starting from a disastrous situation, when France was completely isolated or almost so, and generally not highly regarded, French diplomacy within the span of a few years succeeded in creating the Triple Entente, dissolving the Triple Alliance, separating Italy and practically isolating Germany. And for purposes of French national interest, the conclusion of this long and patient diplomatic labor, was the completion of the French colonial empire in Africa, with the protectorate of Morocco, and the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine.

Now if we examine the stages of this long, able and patient diplomatic action, we find that to attain its objective a whole series of acts was necessary, none of which taken alone constituted a success. In fact, the problem of many successive French Foreign Ministers was that of forcing acceptance by the French parliament and public opinion of a series of compromises which, individually considered, were regarded by many as failures, as surrenders of position.

Diplomacy, by its very nature, is against war. When in the solution of a controversy a country wants to achieve 100% of its desires, and no less, it is necessary that it be made to realize that such a result normally is achieved only by war; thus running the risk, in case of a lost war, of losing the 100% which it wanted to win. If one takes the path of diplomatic solution, i.e. compromise, it means that something must be given up. Good diplomacy succeeds in ceding only the minimum necessary; bad diplomacy will give up more than is necessary. But in any case it is necessary to give something. And since in every country the moderates or those who understand the necessity of compromise generally make less noise than the extremists, any kind of compromise, no matter how good, appears at first glance on the domestic front as a failure. It is only after many years that occasionally one can hope that the populace will finally get around to appreciating the ability and the foresight of those who had the courage to make the compromise.

Here we come to another important consideration. It is true that negotiations are an important part of the diplomatic function, but they are not the sole element, and least of all the most important. For if they were, any country broker would be able to play the role of diplomat better than any ambassador, be he career or not. The principal function of the diplomat is that of comprehending the possibilities for negotiations at a determined moment, and promptly notifying his government which moment is more opportune or less opportune for negotiations.

If we look at the substance of things, we must conclude that broadly speaking the principal function of a diplomat is just this: to inform his government in exact terms of that which is possible and useful to do, or of that which is less opportune to do, in order to arrive at a given goal in the light of the situation in the country to which he is accredited. And this is the hardest part of his job: he must sense—for it is not possible to speak realistically of foreseeing—the future, at least the immediate future. This is the point at which diplomacy becomes an art, and not simply a technique, much less a science; because this sense of the future is and cannot be other than intuition or a flair. This is something one has or does not have, and it is in large measure independent of what we commonly call intelligence.

The situation, the disposition of a country at a determined moment is fixed: the coexistence of a series of facts, geography, economics, politics, morale. It is a mixture, difficult to analyze, of concrete things and passionate reactions of the present and the past, of correct visions and also of errors. These are all elements, I repeat, which are hard facts and which, especially today—though I doubt whether they ever were in the past, as is often contended—are not within the possibility of a diplomat to change, however able he may be. The possibility of changing certain conditions of fact, whenever it does exist, varies in direct ratio to the weight that his country is able to exert internationally. In a majority of cases, it is neither possible nor right to criticize a diplomat for not having succeeded in changing a situation of fact: it would be like criticizing him for not having accomplished a feat which from the beginning was impossible. But what he can and should be criticized for is not having outlined clearly to his government what the situations of fact are in the country to which he is accredited.

The ideal functioning of a good diplomatic machine should go something like this. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has an overall policy plan for his country, in which is contained certain objectives with respect to country X. But, before his plan can become policy, he should consult with his ambassador in country X. If the ambassador—one has to start with the premise that the ambassador is capable and enjoys the confidence of his Foreign Minister—says that the plan is not possible, the whole thing should be forgotten. If, instead, the ambassador replies that the plan is possible, then he should pass to the second stage, outlining how and under what conditions. Then the Foreign Minister who, better than the ambassador, knows his country's domestic situation—and here is the need for a Foreign Minister who is not only a politician but an influential politician—should in turn inform the ambassador whether these conditions are acceptable or not. The plan's feasibility having been established by both parties, the ambassador should have full lib-

erty and also responsibility—for implementing the plan with the government to which he is accredited. The Foreign Minister, meanwhile, should assume the job of creating, at home, the necessary premises so that the foreign actions of the ambassador can succeed.

It is very difficult for this ideal situation to be realized in practice, but it is necessary to seek to come as close as possible to this ideal state. The risk that is run in not recognizing this division of labor, this preliminary examination of what is and is not possible, is very serious—it can lead to an accumulation of failures.

Talking of diplomacy, one generally has in mind the ambassador's forgetting that the Foreign Minister is an essential part (in fact more than just essential) of every diplomatic machine. It is true that a good Foreign Minister, who has a bad ambassador, is a man who lacks the elements of fact on which to base a political action; he's like a blind man. But it is no less true that first-rate ambassadors can't do anything without a good Foreign Minister; they are like a man without a head. Now, without eyes one can live, if somewhat badly; but without a head, no.

As regards the external action of an ambassador, his technique, it is difficult to have fixed norms: his action must, through necessity of things, be adapted to the circumstances prevailing in the country to which he is accredited. A type of action that would be perfect in country X could be disastrous in country Y, just as it would be absurd to use in 1953 methods that were fine 100 years ago. The daily action of an ambassador must be flexible, adaptable, ready to change when the circumstances change—or generally, contrary to what is generally believed. The public easily imagines the diplomat as a person essentially bound to forms and traditions. In reality, no one should be more adaptable, more unprejudiced, more prepared to change methods than an ambassador.

It is, besides, perfectly logical. If you accept, as I believe, that the principal job of an ambassador is that of being the best possibly informed on the internal and foreign situation of the country to which he is accredited, and of succeeding in acquiring that grade of influence which it is possible to reach and putting the influence thus acquired at the service of the interests of his country, it is necessary that he go and search out good sources of information and seek to create a position of influence in those circles which count. He should begin with the discovery of who it is who really commands in a certain country. That is harder to find out than appears, because rarely are those who really run things the same persons and groups which appear to do so. In some countries, it may be sufficient that he be on very good terms with the Foreign Minister or with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but this, today, is quite a rare case. Therefore, it is necessary that he (the ambassador) uncover where the real power lies and seek out the best way of penetrating the group which exercises this power. In one country, it may be court circles; in another, the unions. In one country, he will have to mix with the smart set, in another, flee from it; in one country, keep very quiet; in another, give speeches, deliver lectures, write articles, etc. Nevertheless, he should have contacts with all groups, because the situation may change, and the influential circles today may not be any longer tomorrow, and if he hasn't already estab-

lished contacts also with the new power-wielding section, he will find himself like a fish out of water. It's difficult to become really friendly with a prime minister when he is already in office. It's much simpler when he is only a simple deputy. But for this—and it is only an example—one must have sufficient flair to enable him to guess who will be the future prime ministers.

All this demands a truly profound knowledge of the country to which he is accredited, something you don't pick up in a day. For this, the long-term good of a government would be best served by not changing ambassadors too often. Generally, the ideal would be to pick well and leave him there for a great many years. For however much career service enables us to accustom and orient ourselves to different surroundings, there is a period of shaking-down which is rather long and during this period the ambassador, frankly speaking, is worth little. If this ideal is not attainable, don't ever forget, especially in critical moments, that an ambassador who is perhaps not too good but who has been in a certain country for many years is, considering everything, more useful than a perfect ambassador, who is brand new.

To sum up, diplomacy is an occupation which is much more difficult than is generally thought: but it is probably precisely for this reason that it is so much more attractive.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINT (from page 25)

over half an hour, so long in fact that most of the pilgrims lost interest. What had caused this phenomenon? On my return Mr. Crockton explained that it occurred rather often in the tropics, but was visible only to those who happened to be at least 5000 feet above sea level. I was told that the display was caused by temperature changes and condensation—an unromantic explanation which could not, however, dim my memory of the display.

The excitement over, I settled down to watching the glow in the east. It was most discouraging. Clouds were forming just where it was obvious the sun should emerge. As for the flat cloudbank to the west, it had fortunately dropped to about 1,000 feet below the summit. Nearby peaks were just beginning to show through, and I prayed that it would fall no lower and expose a whole series of mountain tops which would wholly obliterate the effect of my hoped-for shadow. The sky became brighter and brighter, but the large orange shafts streaked skyward over, not under, the clouds, which unfortunately were still hanging on the horizon. I was sadly resigned to returning without any color photographs. Suddenly an arrow of yellow light flooded the peak. I jumped to my feet, and there on the billowing white blanket of clouds below was a perfect triangular shadow, long and thin with a slight burst of color at the tip. I looked for irregularities in the form, but there were none. There was time only for a few pictures before the sun was snuffed out, not by the far-off clouds on the eastern horizon, but by a wave of mist.

The mist was chilly, the steps were slipperier, and the crevasses on the downward trip looked particularly menacing, but I had my pictures. Memory dims, but my photographs are always there to remind me not only of the shadow, but also of the perfect harmony and tolerance of three religious groups who share a dubious footprint on a beautiful mountain in far-off Ceylon.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD



CUIDAD TRUJILLO

The "Good-byes" and the "Hellos!"

It has been my experience that departing and arriving at posts is second only to the RIF in disappointments, anxieties and financial concern. Perhaps the RIF exceeds the other in financial concern, but expenses attendant to transfer are paramount these days. "Good-byes" are difficult ordeals to most of us, especially for employees with families whose wives and children have cemented fast friendships and there are many of us who have found that "Hellos" have been no less difficult. "How were you met at your last post?" is a question frequently heard and it wasn't too long ago that the Department expressed its concern in the matter.

Generally, the husband of a departing group has a thousand details to cope with before departure and upon his arrival he is concerned about the welfare of his family under temporary living conditions which are sometimes unique—most times discouraging.

It has occurred to me that others in the Foreign Service may be interested in my recent experience in transferring from Monterrey, Mexico to Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

To begin with, the departure after four years at post was sad indeed, but the wonderful staff of that Consulate made it one of our easiest departures from any post in the Foreign Service.

MISS EDNA MACDONALD of the Visa Section saved us the uncomfortableness of a last night stand in one of the local hotels by inviting us to stay at her home the last night. CONSUL GENERAL GERALD A. MOKMA and CONSUL DEL McKELVEY even in the face of critical personnel shortages arranged that I was to have sufficient time off to supervise packing. Executive Officer RALPH A. SCHWEITZER lent a hand in numerous ways.

Arriving at Ciudad Trujillo after home leave we were met late at night by ASSISTANT ATTACHÉ RALPH C. REHBERG, the Embassy's Administrative Officer and MRS. MARJORIE E. CHUBB, Disbursing Officer. The formalities of introduction dispensed with, my family was whisked away by Mrs. Chubb to a waiting room and Mr. Rehberg escorted me through Immigration and Customs offices. Minutes later we found ourselves in Mr. Rehberg's car and on the way to our hotel.

He had arranged for two good rooms at the hotel, together with an order for an evening meal (advance arrangements are necessary), had borrowed a basinette, mosquito net and hot plate for our baby. Then he gave us our mail.

We were next appraised that Mr. Rehberg, subject to our approval, of course, had rented a furnished house under a three month lease. We moved the following morning. Not only had we a house, but Mr. Rehberg had also employed a domestic who turned out to be a marvelous person. His action realized a tremendous savings both to us and to the Government because hotel accommodations for families are impossibly high.

Still in high gear, Mr. Rehberg gave us lunch at his home

which at that time was furnished with but a card table, 3 chairs, a stove, 2 plates and little of anything else—his own effects were tied up in the New York dock strike. Then he took us to the Commissary to stock up on necessities to carry us until we were settled.

On the evening of our first day in the Dominican Republic we sat down to dinner at our own table and were deeply thankful that there are people in the world like Ralph Rehberg—and especially that he was at this post.

One week later our thoughts were taken back to Ralph Schweitzer in Monterrey—our effects had arrived.

Our profound thanks can only be partially expressed in this manner where it is hoped that it will serve as a criteria for other Administrative officers or others of us who say the "Good-byes" and the "Hellos" at our posts throughout the world.

Owen L. Steele

CARACAS

SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES interrupted his labors at the recent Tenth Inter-American Conference in Caracas, Venezuela, to make a personal visit to the Embassy to congratulate GEORGE R. PHELAN, veteran political officer who retired April 30 after 35 years in the Foreign Service.



George R. Phelan (left) and his wife, Mrs. Flores Lairat Phelan, receive congratulations from Secretary Dulles during the latter's visit to the American Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela. Ambassador Fletcher Warren is standing behind the Secretary.

The Phelan family has accumulated a total of 106 years in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States and is still going strong. George Phelan was born in Bordeaux, France, and served in Brussels, Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Bridgetown (Barbados) as well as in the Venezuelan cities of La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo and Caracas. His father, DR. GREGORY PHELAN, was named to the service in 1882 and served for 30 years in Bordeaux and Brussels.

George's brother, RAYMOND, is Consul in Hamilton, Bermuda, and he too has 35 years' service. GEORGE PHELAN,

Jr., has been in the service six years and is presently Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Canada.

Secretary Dulles told Mr. Phelan he could be proud of his own service and that of his family. Accompanying Mr. Phelan during his conversation with the Secretary were his wife, Mrs. Maria Flores Laird Phelan; his son, William and the latter's wife, Mrs. Mercedes Velutini Phelan.

Later the Secretary called in the entire Embassy staff and in a brief talk said that their work and that of other consular and diplomatic missions abroad was sincerely appreciated by himself, President Eisenhower and by the American people.

Mr. Dulles said he believed he was the most travelled Secretary of State the United States has ever had. In his visits to various parts of the world, he said, he had found a high grade of loyalty not only on the part of the American personnel but from employees of other nationalities as well.

The Secretary declared that occasionally there are published articles which are derogatory of the work of the Foreign Service but that it was his opinion that the people of the United States appreciate and recognize the achievements of the missions abroad.

He asserted that the diplomatic and consular service is the real first line of defense standing between American citizens and a possible war of assault on the institutions which they cherish.

Joseph F. McEvoy

DUESSELDORF

HENRY QUADFLIEG, local employee of the American Consulate General, Duesseldorf, Germany, retired at the end of March after serving the American Foreign Service loyally and capably for forty-three years.

Although his continuous service was interrupted by two world wars, Henry Quadflieg takes with him to private life fifty-four years of knowledge about American diplomatic missions and Americans who have served in Germany, before, between, and after the two world wars.

In his seventieth year, Henry Quadflieg looks back with nostalgia on the old faces, old scenes, and old and new American consular practices. Mr. Quadflieg distinguished himself in his days in customs and invoice matters and on notariats. He has been of invaluable help to a succession of American Foreign Service officers. His knowledge of intricate bookkeeping and accounting has made him helpful to his American and German colleagues. As a jack of many consular trades at three American consulates during his years of service to the United States Government, Mr. Quadflieg showed special talent for organizing and training new local employees.

In 1900 Henry Quadflieg, Assistant Clerk, went to work in the Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) American Consulate. It was not long before he was advanced to the position of clerk. He was appointed to Vice and Deputy Consul in 1912. In those days it was possible for an alien to hold such rank in an American mission abroad.

His deputy consul title was later abolished and he served as Vice Consul through 1915. During the first world war the Aachen Consulate was officially closed in 1917. Mr. Quadflieg was in charge of the Aachen archives until 1918 under the direction of the Spanish Consul General, who took charge of American property in the absence of an American official.

In 1922 Henry Quadflieg resumed his duties with the American Consulate in Cologne. After 1941 and throughout World War II he was once again custodian of consular property and the archives. In 1945 his faithful service to the United States stood him in good stead with American military officials, who allowed him certain housing privileges as a reward for outstanding service under severe pressure.

From 1945 to 1951 Mr. Quadflieg was employed as a staff manager by the British High Commission in the British Zone of Germany, as there was no American Consulate open in this area during most of that period. In 1951 Mr. Quad-



In a typical 1914 office scene Mr. Quadflieg instructs his staff in Aachen consulate procedures.

flieg returned to active service as receptionist to the American Consulate General in Duesseldorf. In his latest position with the American Foreign Service Mr. Quadflieg helped Allied as well as foreign and diplomatic officials and German executives and civilians. With his background in American consular procedures, Mr. Quadflieg contributed up to his last active day of work to the efficient operation of the large and busy Duesseldorf Consulate General.

During his half-century of active assistance to American officers abroad Henry Quadflieg has made many unofficial and official friends. He lists Irvin S. Cobb among his favorite early American journalists, who wrote in Germany. He remembers well the days of Bret Harte's consulship in Krefeld. This industrious local employee has served under the following American consular officials in Germany: Messrs. Frank M. Brundage, Henry C. A. Damm, Leland B. Morris, J. K. Huddle, George Brandt, Emil Sauer, Pendleton King, Robert J. Thompson, A. W. Klieforth, and the present Consul General, LaVerne Baldwin. The Chief of Protocol, John Farr Simmons, was Mr. Quadflieg's chief in 1931-33.

Blythe Ellen Foote

GUATEMALA CITY

Preoccupation with the local political scene is the dominant feature of this once-drowsy post. The unaccustomed interest shown in Guatemalan developments by the U. S. press has made each member of the staff the target of innumerable requests for "confidential appraisals of the situation" from tourists, visiting businessmen and friends at home, most of whom are at once intrigued and indignant at so many difficulties in such a little place so close to the United States. Trying to satisfy their curiosity effectively

(Continued on page 40)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 38)

and concisely has become a full-time extra-curricular activity, but the absence of night life in Guatemala, accentuated by the withdrawal of U. S. movies last summer due to a tax squabble, happily or unhappily leaves many hours for calm contemplation and composition in order to better inform the real architects of American Foreign Policy. In any case, all Embassy employees hope that the current publicity will prevent a recurrence of remarks such as attributed to a secretary newly-arrived here that, "I'm so glad to be in Guatemala because I've never been on an island before."

Despite the general atmosphere, the ever pleasant weather continuously beckons on week ends and golf, swimming, tennis, mountain climbing and water-skiing are available the year around. The Embassy staff has a wealth of instructors and guides for all of the foregoing but for some mysterious reason AMBASSADOR PEURIFOY has preferred to learn golf from the local pro. AIR ATTACHÉ and MRS. VERNON MARTIN, recently departed PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER and MRS. WILLIAM KRAUSS, and SECOND SECRETARY JOHN HILL are the water skiing experts in case anyone cares to apply for lessons, although several have failed poorly despite the meticulous and extremely sympathetic instruction.

The Embassy's Bridge Club recently celebrated the Third Anniversary of its founding by FIRST SECRETARY ANDREW WARDLAW at the apartment of DOROTHY K. PETERSEN and there were four tables of enthusiasts. For reasons of modesty, the winner of the first prize has refused to permit publication of his name.

Elliott H. Miller

RANGOON



American swimmers virtually had a clean sweep in the annual swimming competition staged recently by the Kodine Swimming Club here. Shown above are, left to right, Samuel H. Rickard II, and David Boulware, son of James Boulware, who played a prominent part in the American victory.

SINGAPORE

Former FSS EICHHERN, who spent more than two years as Films and Radio Officer with USIS here, is now in charge of the Production and Marketing department of Radio Station KXL in his beloved Portland.

CONSUL JOSEPH H. ROGATNICK, former chief of the Economic section at the Consulate, will certainly be remembered by his friends and associates for a vivid reason. His Christmas cards from Germany arrived with 23 cents postage due.

FSS IVO FATIGATTI has left for Pennsylvania and a return to the family restaurant field.

VICE-CONSUL HARRY LOFTON, who had extended his tour for several months, now is packing suitcases and trunks preparatory to boarding the *President Polk* with his wife and family for home leave.

CONSUL JOSEPH N. GREENE, JR., is departing with his wife and family for a new assignment in St. John's, New Brunswick. He goes via the Mediterranean.

FSS PEGGY REILLY again sponsored the Washington's Birthday golf tournament at the Island Club. FSS TOM HARKER won the silver trophy and runner-up was Guard BARRY JOHNSON. Peggy found herself winning the "best performance" prize, a silver cigarette lighter, as the best player among the ladies. JANE JANTZEN, wife of ROBERT J. JANTZEN, won the putting contest.

This year Peggy had 20 competitors and 40 guests for lunch. Entertainment feature was a duo from the Cockpit who played and sang for an hour and a half.

FSS SHIRLEY HENDSCH is recovering from a fractured pelvis suffered in an automobile accident on New Year's Eve.

CONSUL RICHARD H. HAWKINS, JR., whose off-duty pleasures include cross-word puzzles, scrabble, and golf, also has a penchant for mathematics. He has carefully calculated that during the past year Singapore has had 17,689 visiting American sailors who arrived on two carriers, a cruiser, and innumerable destroyers.

Acting Country Public Affairs Officer ROBERT J. BOYLAN has home leave orders and plans to depart for the United States on June 2.

Robert J. Boylan

MEDELLIN

The MERLIN SMITHS and the H. H. STACKHOUSES, after long months of delays of one sort or another, are finally settled in Medellin. Medellin, formerly a fair sized consulate, is a cozy little place now with but five employees. The new consul and vice consul arrived within a few days of each other in late September; the distaff side and offspring arrived later. JO SMITH and sons, SHELDON and DICK, came in mid-October, just in time to assist in preparations for the Capehart Group. This group was among the first of a spate of VIP visits which shows no sign of abating and which has included, aside from the members of Senator Capehart's group, Senator Theodore Green, Senator Bourke Hickenlooper, Congressman Donald Jackson, Juan Trippe, Roy Howard, General Lucius Clay and a delegation of thirty-four Texas Chamber of Commerce men.

JANE STACKHOUSE and daughter JAN, somewhat reluctant to savor the delights of Medellin pension cooking, waited out in the States the arrival of the furniture from Montevideo. This, as it turned out, took three months and it was after Christmas before the Stackhouses were reunited. "Stack" took advantage of his temporary bachelor status and the recent subsidence of civil disturbances in Colombia to see a little of the country by driving his car up to Medellin from Buenaventura, a three-day 450-mile trip.

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NEWS TO THE FIELD (from page 17)

ter to Iceland since 1949, he has also served at London, Praha, Managua and Ankara.

CHARLES D. HILLES, JR., of New York City, was sworn in as Special Legal Adviser to the United States High Commissioner for Germany. A graduate of Yale College and Yale School of Law, Mr. Hilles has been granted a year's leave of absence as an officer of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Personals

BERTUS HARRY WABEKE, of the Division of Research for Western Europe, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for studies of Dutch propaganda in the United States. He was born in Pretoria, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, and educated at the Universities of Leyden, Harvard, and Michigan. A veteran of World War II, he entered the Department of State in 1951.

THE HONORABLE CHESTER BOWLES, former Ambassador to India, was elected a member and trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation.

THE HONORABLE CHARLES E. BOHLEN and MRS. BOHLEN left Moscow for a ten-day automobile trip through the Ukraine and Crimea. Accompanying them was their daughter, Avis.

REPRESENTATIVE ALVIN M. BENTLEY, former Foreign Service Officer who was shot March 1 by Puerto Rican terrorists in the House of Representatives, found a spent bullet in the vest pocket of the suit he wore then. The bullet which wounded him has never been found.

MRS. JOHN J. McCLOY, wife of the former High Commissioner to Germany, was elected president of the board of the American-British Foundation for European Education. The foundation provides scholarships for deserving boys and girls in Europe and founded the first short-term school in Europe to train adolescent boys in life-saving and other humanitarian activities.

MRS. DEAN ACHESON, MRS. JEFFERSON PATTERSON and MRS. ORME WILSON were among the members of the Women's Committee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art which arranged the exhibit of 200 pictures sold at the Gallery for the benefit of the Eugen Wiesz Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Accompanying SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES on his flight to Paris in April were: MRS. DULLES, LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT, DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II, WALTER S. ROBERTSON, U. ALEXIS JOHNSON, RODERICK L. O'CONNOR, CARL W. MCCARDLE, ROBERT W. BOWIE, ATHOL H. ELLIS, and Miss PHYLLIS BERNAN.

RALPH C. BUSSEY, retired Foreign Service Officer and a member of the Philadelphia Bar, wrote an article entitled "Free Press and Fair Trial" which was published in the fall 1953 issue of the *Temple Law Quarterly*.

Miscellaneous

The ninth annual Foreign Service Review Course will be offered by the George Washington University beginning June 21, 1954. An intensive ten-week review in preparation for the written Foreign Service Examination of the Department of State, the course includes directed study and guided reading in addition to 20 hours of classes per week and practice examinations. Tuition for the course is \$220 and it is approved for Veterans Educational Benefits.

Correction

EASTON T. KELSEY, retired Foreign Service Officer, called to our attention the fact that he was not designated as being "retired" in the "Retirements and Resignations" list pub-

lished in the April issue of the JOURNAL. He did retire, and his business address is now Patrick Harrison & Co., Ltd., 69 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Editorial Excerpts

The following item appeared in the *Air Force Daily*, Wednesday, February 17:

"Many of the pictures coming out of the Berlin Conference show Mr. Douglas MacArthur II (Nephew) sitting at the elbow of Secretary John Foster Dulles.

"Whatever truth or hokum there is in the 'striped pants cookie pusher' charge against State Department officials, not a bit of that stuff applies to 'Young Doug.'

"Those of us who knew him in Warsaw, Berlin or, more lately, as General Eisenhower's adviser on foreign policy in SHAPE in Paris, could have nothing but honest admiration for this earnest man who is as likely to carry on high level discussions in his shirt sleeves with his collar open as when dressed in the conventional garb of the diplomat.

"His language has a brass knuckle quality which leaves one with the impression 'I'm not fooling about this.'

"His has always been the kind of diplomacy we have had all too little of, and the like of which we could use much more.

"We don't know all the people in Secretary Dulles' bank of talent at the Berlin Conference Table. But we do know that in Doug MacArthur he has himself a man. Anything Mr. Molotov or even Mr. Gromyko make off that one they are welcome to it.

"Considering that Doug MacArthur is a lone Republican in the family of Alben 'The Veep' Barclay (son-in-law), perhaps Mr. MacArthur has had long experience in keeping his chin covered and his right cocked. He learned well. The Reds love a pussyfoot. They should hate Doug MacArthur."

In the *United Mine Workers Journal* an editorial entitled "Giving Labor A Voice in Foreign Affairs" said:

"The principal criticism of American labor of our foreign service . . . is the domination of that service by the *striped pants boys*. Labor has no voice in the conduct of the country's foreign affairs. But it should have. The question is: How can it be done?

"Recently a group of Washington newspapermen came up with what could be part of the answer. Why not establish a Foreign Affairs Academy for the purpose of training career men and women for foreign service? Appointments to the government-conducted academy could be made on the same basis as appointments are made to the Army and Navy academies at West Point and Annapolis; that is, the members of the Congress of the United States would pick the students.

"This would be a democratic way to handle such matters. There is no reason, for example, why the sons and daughters of mine workers should not serve their country in the field of foreign affairs. Their backgrounds and environment would make them able spokesmen in behalf of our way of life. And they certainly would be better able to understand the problems of the working people of the free nations of the world than the present well-heeled coterie who are given foreign-service assignments because of the size of their political contributions.

Coal-state congressmen and senators might mull this one over."

(Continued on page 48)



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GOOD  YEAR

THE BOOKSHELF

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **God's Country and Mine** by Jacques Barzun, published by Little, Brown \$5.00

A "new" American of French origin takes a look at the America he loves—intelligently but not idolatrously. Wise, humorous and understanding.

2. **Ford: The Times, The Man, The Company** by Allan Nevins, published by Charles Scribner's Sons \$6.75

A study of the Ford Company and its founder is in fact the story of mass production and the development of industrial techniques in the United States.

3. **The Old Country Store** by Gerald Carson, published by Oxford \$5.00

This delightful history of that most American institution—the country store—is in effect a social and economic history of our country from the end of the 18th Century to our days.

Russian Influence on Early America, by Clarence A. Manning. *Library Publishers, New York, 1953. 216 pages. \$3.75.*

Reviewed by HERBERT CORKRAN, JR.

Written by the professor of Slavic history at Columbia University, this volume tells the story of Russian territorial and commercial penetration into northwestern North America. The account is an interesting facet of American history, and it may, as the author concludes that it does, offer further proof to the student of international affairs that Russian foreign policy was dominated by an urge for aggressive expansion centuries before the Soviets came to power.

The story of Russian America, following the early voyages of discovery and exploration which grew out of the pushing back by the Russians of their own eastern frontier in Siberia, centers largely around the vicissitudes of the Russian-American Company, founded on the model of the British-East India Company to exploit and develop the wealth of the region. From the very beginning there were ambitious men in the affairs of Russian America who conceived of the entire north Pacific area as a future Russian Empire and who felt an almost holy urge to spread Russian civilization and the rule of the czar across the Bering Sea and down the coast of America. They knew furthermore the great potential wealth of the Russian holdings in America. Yet the history of the Russian-American Company is an almost incredible story of bungling, inefficiency, and seemingly deliberately missed opportunities. The directors of the Company from their comfortable headquarters in St. Petersburg were interested only in quick profits from the fur trade. The czars were for the most part far too involved

in their European adventures to care what happened in the Russian outposts in North America except in so far as the existence of Russian colonies on the American continent meant another element to consider in the never-ending play of international rivalries. The Russian establishments in America, though they extended at one time as far south as San Francisco Bay, never enjoyed more than a marginal existence. With only a handful of Russians and half-breeds in residence there was only a half-hearted effort to establish permanent, self-supporting settlements in America. The affairs of the Company went from bad to worse until the whole enterprise sank into complete bankruptcy. On the political side the Crimean War, during the course of which the Russian outposts escaped confiscation by the Hudson's Bay Company only by virtue of an unofficial deal between the two companies (to avoid intervention by the United States, which neither side wanted), plus the growth and expansion of the American Republic made the Russians realize that their holdings on North America were completely untenable. The end of the story was of course the purchase of "Seward's Icebox" by the United States in 1867.

Professor Manning devotes careful attention to the many interesting sidelights to the story such as, for example, the origin of the Monroe Doctrine and its relationship to Russian designs on North America, the clash between the southernmost Russian outpost and the forces of revolution in Mexico, and the surprising fact that the Russian dream of empire in the new world took in not only the northwest coast of North America but extended as far afield as Hawaii and the island of Haiti. The book also gives a vivid picture of the colorful figures of Baranov and Rezanov whose swashbuckling adventures did much to put Russia on the map in North America.

Japan and America Today, by Edwin O. Reischauer and others; *Stanford University Press, 1953. 166 pages. \$3.00.* Reviewed by WILLIAM L. SMYER

Several experts have joined forces to produce this handy volume on a notoriously stubborn and complex subject, the relations of post-war Japan and the United States. The papers here included, after having been prepared by authorities as different as Jerome B. Cohen, Shogo Yamaguchi, Edwin O. Reischauer, William Henry Chamberlin, J. Morten Murphy and the Office of Northeast Asian Affairs, Department of State, formed the basis for discussion at a Conference of Japanese-American Relations held at Honolulu under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations of Hawaii. Other papers made available to Conference members found their way into print separately, like the basic Economic Problems of Free Japan, also by Mr. Cohen, published by the Center of International Studies, Princeton, 1952, and Tatsuji Takeuchi's stimulating "Basic Issues in Japan's Foreign Policy," which appeared in *Far Eastern Survey*, November 19, 1952. What appears from this tabulation is a well rounded and thorough investigation of American-Japanese relations, with the emphasis on vast responsibilities which the United States has had to shoulder as a result of victory and subsequent alliance.

These are, in the main, brave papers, confronting large problems with American optimism. The most challenging issues are raised, as perhaps is proper, by the single Japanese contributor of the volume under review.

Shogo Yamaguchi, who is a member of the Editorial

(Continued on page 46)

That Packard Look

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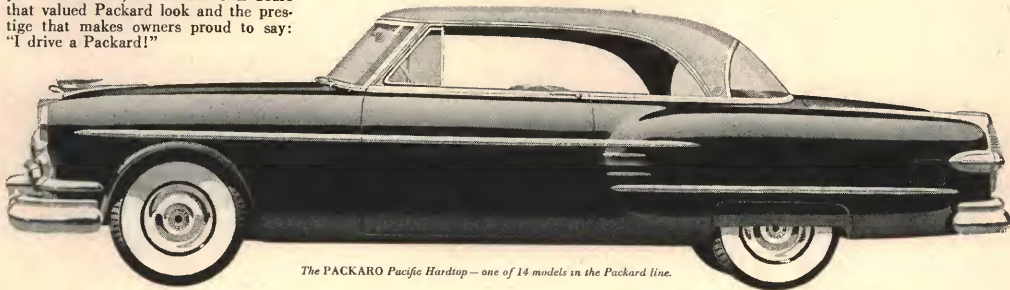
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THE BOOKSHELF (from page 44)

Board of *Yomiuri*, states that contradictions in the capitalist world economy have been particularly manifested in Japan, and that they call for solutions on a world-wide basis, and perhaps through the use of planning in a fashion more drastic than has been heretofore palatable to American statesmen. Like other foreigners, he puts it up to us that the peoples of the world want us to do the job. With world cooperation, regional industrialization in accordance with regional power, and a vast expansion of foreign trade, he believes that "a capitalistic world economy also will be able to develop at a rate not inferior to that of socialist economy." Faced with such a phrase, we can hope that the problem will not only be licked, but liquidated, and that free economy can prove itself here as in the past, not only on the national but also on the international level. Few books have been as provoking as this one, as full of hard facts which demand generous and skilled action of a whole people. Some of this generosity may take a form that is already becoming traditional, as when Mr. Murphy suggests that probably the Indonesian, Philippine and other demands for reparations from Japan could be met in practice only at the expense of the American taxpayer. Another type of generosity is revealed in the State Department's analysis of our cultural relations with Japan, and the listing of approximately a dozen active organizations which owe their existence basically to American funds. Few placements of dollar funds seem likely to be more valuable to American policy in future, and, although the detail of cultural centers and filmstrips and magazines distributed and broadcasts made fails to sound as impressive as in the last analysis the efforts at publicity and understanding of a nation so propagandaminded as our own should sound, none the less one must admit it is all a good beginning, and one must pray that the effort is not slackened. Fortunately the person behind the State Department's paper is harboring no illusions and puts the emphasis where emphasis is due, on economic as well as on cultural aid; by stating: "Economic stability is the cornerstone of political independence." It is the consensus that economic stability is still rather far in the future, and thus independence from American responsibility is also remote.

Changing Greenland, by Geoffrey Williamson. Published by Library Publishers, New York. 1954. \$3.95.

Reviewed by HOWARD TRIVERS

Look at a northern hemisphere map and you will see the strategic importance of Greenland in the air age.

Geoffrey Williamson, a British writer, traveled as a guest of the Danish Government along the West Coast of Greenland during the royal visit in the summer of 1952. His book carries an introduction by former Danish Foreign Minister Kraft. Written thus under official auspices his book might be charged with glossing over some of the fundamental problems of Greenland development, say, the contradiction between the traditional paternalism of the Danish Greenland Administration and the Danish endeavors to promote local Greenland Government and to assimilate Greenland as an integral part of Denmark.

But why cavi?r

Williamson has written a very good book, full of sympathetic feeling for this strange and wondrous Arctic land. It is a thorough and comprehensive work presenting in orderly display the many-sided aspects of Greenland exist-

tence. If our Consulate at Godthaab had not been closed last August, it would have been the proper primer for Consul-designates.

The fascinating history of Greenland is told with a deft and feeling touch. Is there any story of Christian zeal and missionary determination more moving than that of Hans Egede, the Norwegian-born eighteenth century colonizer and "apostle of Greenland"? And there is the life of the geologist Dr. Hendrik Rink, who came to Greenland in 1848 for a brief scientific mission and stayed twenty years, laying the foundations for a Greenland administration devoted to the welfare of the Greenlanders.

The World War II events in Greenland are portrayed and there is an accurate presentation of the Greenland Defense Agreement of April 1951 and the USAF fields developed thereunder.

American Economic Policy Toward the Philippines, by Shirley Jenkins. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. 1954. 181 pages with index. \$4.00

Reviewed by JAMES D. BELL

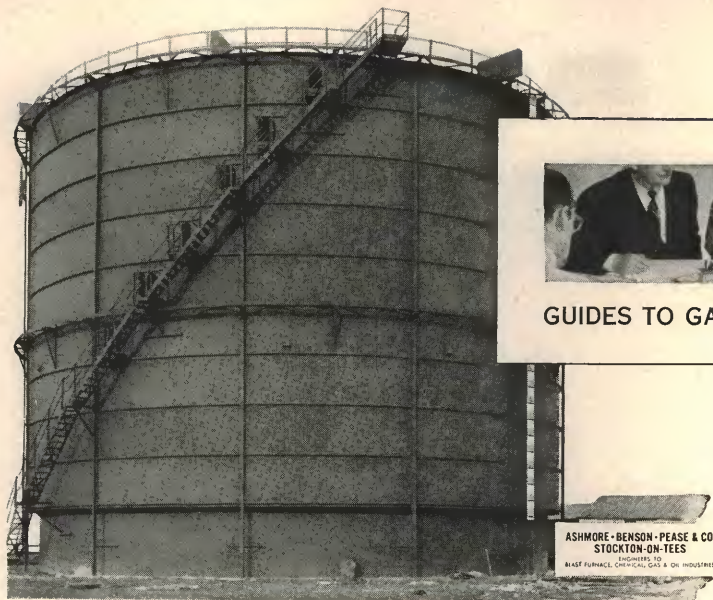
Mrs. Jenkins's study, published under the auspices of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, brings together in a short book information heretofore available only in widely scattered sources. For specialists in our trade relations with our former protégé in the Far East this monograph offers little that is new in the way of facts or interpretation. For those non-specialists interested in the economic and commercial considerations which influenced the conditions under which the Philippines achieved independence and which led to our contribution to the country's rehabilitation Mrs. Jenkins provides a well written non-technical summary. This book will contribute to an understanding of the recent demands in the Philippines for revision of the U. S. Philippine Trade Agreement and provides useful background for assessing President Magsaysay's economic program.

German Government and Politics, by John B. Mason. Duncker and Humblot, Berlin, 1952, 81 pages.

Reviewed by RICHARD STRAUS

Intended for Americans who come to Germany as "exchange students, teachers, professors or just plain visitors," John Brown Mason's little booklet is a quick summary of German history in the field of government and politics. Its brevity and lack of detail is unfortunate, especially since other similar publications during the last few years deal with the subject in more detail. This is especially noticeable in the description of the present governmental and political situation which is treated with an unnecessary lack of depth to the extent that there is no discussion of the postwar international obligations of Germany such as the Coal and Steel Community and EDC which form a basic cornerstone of German policy. The booklet may be satisfactory for "just plain visitors," but students, teachers and especially professors might do well to read something more thorough.

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USIA Instruction (unclassified)

Received by one of the Middle Eastern outposts of the USIA was the following instruction on the Purchase of Food Supplies for Office Use:

"Reference is made to USIS Operations Memorandum dated February 3, 1954 in which you inquire whether supplies of tea and coffee may be purchased from general operating expense funds.

"The absence of regulations specifically prohibiting the purchase of food stuffs from a general operating expense allotment cannot be construed to imply authority to make such purchases.

"Since the use of tea or coffee is associated with entertaining foreigners or reciprocating courtesies for the purpose of establishing and maintaining personal relationships of value in performing official duties, and 'representation allowance' is granted specifically for this purpose, the cost of the food or beverage incident to such entertainment is chargeable to this allowance, to the exclusion of any other allotment activity.

"The Agency is aware of the inadequacy of the amounts allotted for representation but can offer no alternative solution to the problem at this time."

Congressional Boost

In February, 1954, Senator Smith of New Jersey made a statement on the Floor of the Senate concerning the Foreign Service of the United States. He said, "Mr. President, recently I have had called to my attention an article which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post* . . . entitled 'I Rode Uncle Sam's Gravy Train Overseas.' This article, which was reprinted in the *Congressional Record*, was critical of the Foreign Service and perhaps left the implication that a good many of our public servants abroad are engaged in high living and are not devoting their best efforts to the interests of the United States.

"I do not share the point of view that such abuses as are implied in this article are universal. I have visited a good many of our missions abroad and it is my conviction that, generally speaking, the Foreign Service of the United States is staffed with competent people, many of whom are making important sacrifices to serve their country abroad.

"Last week I made a report to the Senate on my recent visit to the Far East. In that report I made some comments on the over-all caliber of the Foreign Service, which I now quote:

"I desire to pay special tribute to the career men and the members of the staffs of our Foreign Service. In many of these places they are working under extreme difficulties and great personal sacrifice. They deserve the confidence and support of the people of the United States."

"I make this statement for the *Congressional Record*, because I think it is time that the fine service being rendered by our public servants abroad should be properly recognized."

Delegation to Caracas

The United States Delegation to the Tenth Inter-American Conference, which met at Caracas on March 1, was headed by SECRETARY DULLES. Other delegates were: SAMUEL W. ANDERSON, MERWIN L. BOHAN, W. RANDOLPH BURGESS,

JOHN M. CABOT, JOHN C. DRIER, HENRY F. HOLLAND, ANDREW N. OVERBY, HERMAN PHLEGER, FLETCHER WARREN, and SAMUEL C. WAUGH.

Congressional Advisers were Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa and Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island.

USIA News

One hundred sixty foreign service employees of the USIA were recommended for advancement by special promotion panels. In addition, 80 employees of the Agency in Washington and 30 in New York have also been promoted since November, 1953. These promotions, which cover personnel whose base pay ranges from \$3,150 to \$6,501 will be followed by promotions in other categories.

The following three men were nominated by the President as members of the United States Advisory Commission on Information: MARK A. MAY of New Haven, Conn., Director of Human Relations at Yale University; JUSTIN MILLER, president of the National Association of Television and Radio Broadcasters; and SIGURD S. LARSON, president of the Young & Rubicam Advertising Agency of New York.

**Miscellaneous**

The Civil Service Commission approved the transfer of the jobs of approximately 150 security investigators and evaluators in the Department from the merit system to its schedule A. This action, sought by Scott McLeod, had earlier been refused.

Buildings designed under the Foreign Buildings Operations were shown at the American Institute of Architects in Washington last month. Among the building designs exhibited were those of the Embassy office buildings in Rio and Havana, as well as those under construction in Madrid, Stockholm and Copenhagen.

The U. S. Air Force has been officially notified that the Department desires to regain possession of Winfield House, in London, given the U. S. Government for use as the residence of the American Ambassador in London. The house has been used as an Officers' Club since 1951.

Vol. III of the *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1936, The Near East and Africa*, was released in February.

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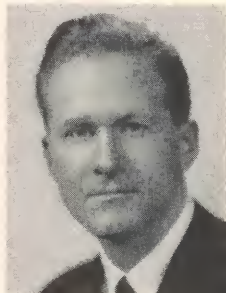
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AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

As diplomatic correspondent for a London newspaper throughout World War II, EDWARD MONTGOMERY, author of "Amalgamation," British Fashion," was able to study the operation of the British Foreign Office and Foreign Service at close range. During that period, he reported for his newspaper the beginnings of the 1943 "Eden Reforms" discussed in this article. He is now Public Affairs Adviser in the Bureau of European Affairs.



Alfred W. Wells

ALFRED W. WELLS ("Budha's Footprint in the Clouds") was born in White Plains, New York in 1916, graduated from Yale University, and has served in the following posts: Buenos Aires, Colombo, Washington, Paris and Rangoon. He is now Second Secretary in the Political Division of the Vienna Embassy.

PATRICIA K. BROOKS collected material for her article, "Ancient Crafts to Modern Products," while in the Philippines

with her husband. During her stay there she was a staff member of the *Women's Weekly Magazine* and contributed to other Philippine and American magazines.

FRANCIS J. MEEHAN, of "Yes, Trigby" fame, was born in New Jersey, and received an M.A. from Glasgow University in 1945. Following two years in the Army, he became a clerk in an American Consulate, then an administrative assistant and an information officer. He is now an FSO 6, stationed in Hamburg.

JAMES B. PILCHER, Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at Tokyo, delivered "This I Believe" as an address to the Fourth Annual Consular Conference for Japan. Born in Alabama, he received both a B.S. and an M.S. from Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He was appointed a Vice Consul of Career in 1928 and has since served principally in the far east. His posts have included Nanking, Hankow, Harbin, Shanghai, Peiping, Amoy, Tientsin, and Yokohama. He has also served in the Department, in Paris, and was detailed to the National War College in 1948.



Ambassador Quaroni

PIETRO QUARONI, author of "The Profession of Diplomacy" and now Italian Ambassador to France, was born in Rome and obtained a Doctor at Laws degree before he entered the Diplomatic Service by competition and went, in 1920, to Istanbul as Attaché of Legation. Following tours of duty at Buenos Aires, Moscow, and Tirana, he served in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He was appointed Counsellor of Legation in 1932 and participated as an Italian

delegate, in several International Conferences. On September, 1935, he was appointed Consul General at Salonika and, the following year, Minister to Afghanistan. He became Ambassador to Russia in 1943 and Ambassador to France in 1946.

ANCIENT CRAFTS (from page 27)

warden's lunch was sumptuous . . . the only thing missing was dancing girls."

What little spare time the dynamic Risleys have is usually spent in their Manila studio-apartment, where Mary at her potter's wheel, and John at his work table work on Philippine products. Space is a problem, particularly since the day Librada, the Risley's Filipina cook, returned from her vacation to Bohol Island, loaded down with Alice and Hector, two doves, Conception, a mongrel puppy, a trunk full of sea shells, Alfonso, a monkey, and twenty-seven chickens (unchristened)—all for the Risleys "because you have been so good to me."

It may be some time before Mary Risley's research and digging pay off in large, full-scale pottery production, but the makings of a healthy pottery industry are present now. Wood products are another matter. Local demands are staggering, and the giant American market has opened up, with retail stores throughout the country showing the finely finished Philippine salad bowls, trays, implements, lamps and furniture. Several created a sensation at a gift show of the San Francisco Museum of Art. Others are slated for New York's Museum of Modern Art Good Design Show this coming year.

Next year for the Risleys is still a big question mark. Now, with the program a success, John feels it is time to return to the U. S. and a teaching position in a college community. Whatever the Risleys decide to do, one thing at least is certain. They have started the ball rolling for the Philippine pottery and wood craft industries, and increasing numbers of Filipinos will benefit because of their activity in these Pacific Islands.

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Approximately two hundred persons attended the luncheon meeting of the Association held Tuesday, May 4, at the Officers' Club at Fort McNair. Honor guest and speaker was THE HONORABLE THRUSTON MORTON, Acting Deputy Under-Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. V. LANSING COLLINS, JR., presided in the absence of ANDREW FOSTER, Chairman of the Association's Board of Directors. Seen at the head table were THE HONORABLE JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, THE HONORABLE EDWARD T. WAILES, THE HONORABLE DAVID McK. KEY, THE HONORABLE GEORGE ALLEN and HERVÉ L'HEUREUX.

A sterling silver cup has been given by the Association to the Department of State Recreation Association. The cup, which will be awarded the winner of the bowling tournament sponsored by the DSRA, is a permanent one and will be inscribed with the name of the winner.

General Motors Cuts Auto Prices

The General Motors Corporation has informed the Association that the "diplomatic discount" for 1954 Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile and Pontiac automobiles has been substantially increased for members of the Foreign Service. New price sheets showing the new lower prices have been distributed to all Foreign Service posts. (These price sheets are dated April 1, 1954; all price lists for General Motors automobiles bearing earlier dates should be destroyed.) Interested personnel should consult the Personal Purchases File in the Administrative Office for the new price sheets, order forms and instructions.



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course, to do a job to the best of his ability, he should be afforded the opportunity to choose whether to continue in USIA work, or to withdraw, without prejudice to his career, to diplomatic and/or consular work, his chosen field. I believe that the same principle applies with regard to assignments to other United States Government agencies.

I believe that the career Foreign Service should be the senior United States Government civilian agency in a foreign country and that the Foreign Service should by pre-arranged agreement freely perform services for all government agencies lest the Foreign Service by default lose some of its functions and prerogatives to other agencies which will wish to set up and operate their own overseas services.

I believe that in time of war or other national emergency qualified retired Foreign Service Officers should be recalled to active duty. Of over 200 retired officers at least half of them are no doubt physically fit, fully competent, and mentally alert.

I believe that the diplomatic and consular services are one, and in the complete interchangeability of the assignment of officers. I believe that up to the present the Department apparently has been either unable or unwilling to adjudge consular work on an equal footing with other Foreign Service work. There is and probably always will be a premium on political assignments. Political officers participate in history making decisions, confer with international leaders, serve as *Chargés* over senior non-political officers, receive larger representational allowances, and in general enjoy a privileged status not accorded to non-political officers by custom and by their foreign colleagues. Such premiums naturally attract many of the best men in the Foreign Service—but not all. I believe that the time has come to rectify this inequity. There are not enough political assignments for all of us so a large number of Foreign Service officers serve in consular assignments. It is the unpublicized segment of the Service and by Departmental admission over eighty per cent of consular work never directly reaches the attention of the Department. On the other hand, other Foreign Service work, principally political, is constantly in the forefront where names make news and reputations.

In the early years of his career, a good Foreign Service Officer is not generally penalized by doing consular work. In fact, a junior officer and particularly a junior principal officer who turns out a good job including first rate political reporting may even advance faster than his contemporaries in non-consular work in a large office. As a junior officer's career progresses he becomes more and more dependent on the evaluation of his work by officers largely political in the Department and in the field. Political officers by virtue of assignment and position become the rating officers of other political officers and of consular officers. By the same token political officers for the most part sit on Selection Boards together with business and professional men who are apparently unfamiliar with consular work and who tend to recall the accomplishments of persons whose names are in the limelight. Often rating officers are unavoidably junior in rank, age, and experience to officers rated. This is not an indictment of the integrity of any officer or any category of officers but a simple statement of fact pointed out on repeated occasions by certain officers and Selection Boards. If it is correct and just to establish a ceiling on the number

of officers in certain classes would it not, all things being equal, be equally correct and just to move officers into these circumscribed classes in numbers proportionate to the total number engaged in a given category of work imposed by the Department?

I believe that generally speaking a Foreign Service Officer should not be permitted voluntarily to retire as soon as he reaches fifty. If he does not have a record good enough by then for the Department to want to keep him in the Service until mandatory retirement he should have been selected out long before he reaches the age of fifty. The Department has a large investment in an officer by the time he reaches fifty and should capitalize on its investment during a highly productive ten year period of the officer's life. The intellectual brilliancy of younger men is no substitute for the wisdom of experience of older men.

It is a sad commentary on the Foreign Service when we retire our own officers at fifty and then appoint retired admirals and generals, as well as reserve officers not essentially specialists, well over 50 to fill high positions in the Department and Foreign Service, even the position of Consul General. Is a retired admiral a better Consul General than a good Class 1 officer, and we have such, after a quarter of a century in diplomatic and consular work?

I believe that an absorbing hobby is not enough for a retired Foreign Service Officer. The Department should make use of its retired officers. The American people know little about the Foreign Service and how it functions. The Department of State is not keeping pace with other departments of the government in public relations work. There are many retired Foreign Service Officers living near or within commuting distance of American schools and colleges. I believe that it is possible that some of these institutions would at the instigation of the Department inaugurate a one year course on the origin, growth, functions, and future of the Foreign Service. Such a course would not replace existing studies in political science and kindred subjects but merely augment an existing curriculum to fill a gap hitherto largely a void. The initiative should stem from the Department and guidance in the preparation of the lectures should also come from the Department. If the Department feels that it is not in a position to undertake such a proposal perhaps the Foreign Service Association would undertake the development of the idea. What would a retired Foreign Service Officer get out of such an undertaking? He would engage in an activity which is more than a hobby, he would render a public service to his country and its people, and he would augment his retirement income by whatever payments the school or college would be disposed to make.

I believe that every man and woman in the Foreign Service needs to do a little soul searching with regard to his or her contribution to the Service. When the time comes for a man to part forever from one of the great loves of his life, and that love is the Foreign Service of the United States, he should be able to recount with pride his contributions which have made the Service a better organization for those who follow.

I believe that our present greatest need is to regain the trust and confidence of the American people and Congress. Our competency, our integrity, our courage, our loyalty, and our devotion to duty have all been challenged. Have we the will and have we the ability to meet this challenge? We have. This, I believe!

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entry of women into the officer corps of the Service.

These being the major needs, how did the 1943 reforms set about fulfilling them?

The amalgamation of the three existing branches—the Diplomatic, the Commercial Diplomatic and the Consular Services—and their assimilation into a single Foreign Service to staff both the Foreign Office and the overseas posts was carried out by the stroke of a pen. An Order in Council, signed and promulgated on May 20, 1943, established "The Foreign Service," laid down who were to be members thereof, set forth the principles upon which future recruitment would be based, and empowered the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to issue regulations for the Service.

By the latter provision, in addition to amalgamation, the Order removed the Foreign Office and the Home Civil Service personnel who staffed its subordinate posts from Treasury control and ended the anomaly which had so bedeviled British foreign policy in the years between the two World Wars.

But, though technically the amalgamation became effective at once, and thereafter the Foreign Secretary and his principal advisers were legally free to dispose of any employee in the new Service as they saw fit, in practice there were difficulties which only time would remove. Again with the British instinct for gradualness, the actual process of amalgamation was not intended to be hurried. Here is how the White Paper envisioned that process—and how, in fact, it has been carried out:

"... So far as practicable, exchange of personnel will be effected between the three branches, but, as present members of the Diplomatic Service have not been trained in commercial and consular affairs and *vice versa*, it is not in the national interest that posts in the three branches of the Service should at once become completely interchangeable in practice. It will not be until new entrants have received the training necessary to fit them for all three types of posts that amalgamation will become complete."

Nor was it intended that amalgamation should necessarily produce complete uniformity. The White Paper continues: "... Uniformity of career for all will be impossible and is, indeed, undesirable, for some officers will prove more fitted for work in the Foreign Office and in diplomatic posts and others for commercial or consular work. What is aimed at is wider training and equality of opportunity for all. Every officer of the combined Service will be called upon to serve in consular and commercial diplomatic as well as in diplomatic posts and in the Foreign Office and will have the opportunity of rising to the highest posts. Interchange between the different branches, and between posts at home and those abroad, will be facilitated with the object of giving every man as wide an experience as possible and of enabling the best man to be sent to any vacant post."

Carrying out this part of the reform meant, of course, dealing with the difficult problem of what to do about members of the Foreign Office who came under Home Civil Service status—the large group in the Foreign Office analogous to our own "Departmental personnel" in the State Department. Many of these officers were of mature age and settled habits who had served in the Foreign Office for many years, but who had no wish to serve overseas. There were others who were willing to serve abroad but who, mainly for reasons rising out of family commitments, could not do so at the time. Yet these were, of course, the very

people who had the accumulated experience which the Foreign Service and the Foreign Office could ill afford to lose.

In the reorganization that took place immediately after the end of the war, this difficulty was solved by a variety of practical devices. After consultations with the staff, it was decided to transfer into the Foreign Service, but without any obligation to serve overseas, all officers above a certain age or who had reached a certain rank in the Civil Service. The officers concerned understood that the refusal to serve overseas might restrict their opportunities for promotion, but they accepted this as the corollary to their retention in the Foreign Office. A number of them have since withdrawn their objection to overseas duty and are now fully mobile members of the Foreign Service.

As regards the officers junior in age and rank who were unable or unwilling to serve overseas it was decided to replace them as soon as practicable. With the assistance of the Treasury—the department which exercises overall control of the Home Civil Service—arrangements were made for the transfer of these officers to other government departments, and for their replacement by people from other areas of government who wished to join the Foreign Service and who had no reservations about serving abroad.

All such volunteers were interviewed by a small committee set up by the Personnel Department of the Foreign Office to ensure that they were suitable for employment as Foreign Service officers. Precautions were taken to ensure that exchanges were effected between people of comparable age and rank so that the operation would not materially affect promotion at either end of the promotion scale. This ex-

(Continued on page 56)

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change, involving some 150 officers, was completed in approximately two years.

The amalgamation of the three former Services and the assimilation of the former Home Civil Service personnel in the Foreign Office into a single Service meant, of course, that it had virtually to be reorganized from top to bottom. This process could not be carried out under wartime conditions. That reorganization, as it was shaped up over a period of several years following the end of the War, involved the breakdown, for personnel and recruitment purposes, of the single Service into four Branches.

The senior branch, known as "Branch A," is composed of officers holding the Queen's Commission such as belonged to the three Services before 1943. This Branch provides the officer staff from Ambassador down in the diplomatic missions, the commercial counsellors, the consuls-general, many of the consuls and vice-consuls, some of the information officers and all the higher officials as well as the bulk of the staff of the political departments in the Foreign Office. There are nine grades in this Branch, from grade 1, the highest, to grade 9, the lowest. The total present strength is about 700 officers.

Next senior is "Branch B." This Branch, besides filling a number of the consular and vice-consular posts abroad, also staffs a wide variety of posts both in the Foreign Office and the overseas missions in the administrative departments, accountancy, archives, communications, and higher grade secretarial services. This branch contains six grades with two sub-grades, ranging from Grades 1 and 1a to 5, 5a and 6. Grades 1 to 5 are officers grades, 5a and 6 are clerical. Present strength of this branch is about 1650.

"Branch C" provides the typists and shorthand-typists both for the Foreign Office and the missions abroad. Strength is about 280.

"Branch D" consists of established Chancery messengers and is responsible at the Foreign Service posts abroad for the carrying out of security and messenger duties and the supervision of locally-engaged staff on similar work. There are no "Branch D" posts in the Foreign Office and members of this Branch, while transferable between Foreign Service posts overseas, always work abroad. Strength is 80. Lastly, but separately recruited on contract and not an integral part of the Foreign Service, is the corps of "Queen's Messengers." Numbering about forty, this corps provides the courier service for the safe transmission of diplomatic bags between the Foreign Office and the posts abroad and between posts.

The separation among Branches A, B and C is not rigidly exclusive. Means are provided, by promotion or selection, by which personnel in Branch B can rise to Branch A; likewise typists and shorthand typists in Branch C can rise to the supervisory and secretarial positions in Branch B. Thus, although the composition of each Branch is such as to provide a varied and satisfactory career in itself in which each individual has opportunities to rise to the top of his own Branch, opportunities are also afforded for promotion into the next higher Branch if the individual proves to have the necessary qualifications.

Transfer or promotion of officers from Branch B up into Branch A is most likely to occur at one of three stages: at about the age of normal entry into Branch A in competition with other members of Branch B; after fifteen or twenty

years service in Branch B when an officer has acquired a wide general knowledge of the Foreign Service and its requirements; or in the latter stages of a successful career in Branch B.

Let us turn now to the methods that have been adopted for recruiting and selection into the various branches.

The most rigorous recruiting and selection processes are naturally those for the senior Branch, where recruits of the highest qualifications of education, character and background are required. There are two methods by which applicants can attain entry into Branch A. The first is by competitive examination for entry into Grade 9 (lowest Grade in Branch A), arranged by the Civil Service Commission among men and women who are between the ages of 20½ and 24 (with an allowance for compulsory service in the armed forces) and who fulfill certain qualifications of education and health. The second method is an annual open competition for the recruitment of persons between the ages of 32 and 42 years into Grade 7—under this method candidates are selected by the Civil Service Commission on the basis of a competitive interview without a written examination.

The average intake into Branch A by the first method is normally 25 to 30 candidates a year. The superintending authority for the selection of candidates is the Civil Service Selection Board. If a candidate already has a First or Second Class Honors Degree at a recognized university (closest American approximation is a "Phi Beta Kappa") he is required first to pass a fairly simple written examination—lasting some seven hours—which consists of the writing of an essay in English and other tests designed to examine his ability to understand difficult passages and to follow arguments; two general papers; and tests of general intelligence, including mathematical problems. (A more comprehensive and severe written examination must be passed by those who do not possess the requisite university degrees.) This is followed by a written and oral language test.

Successful passing of the written examinations is then followed by the testing of the personal qualities of the candidates at a center, formerly in the country, now in London. Here over a two-day period they are put through a wide variety of tests of personality, character, manners, social adaptability, and general aptitude for the Service under the supervision of a group of three assessors who agree on the marks to be assigned to each. These marks, together with the Civil Service Selection Board reports on the written examinations, then go forward to the Final Selection Board. This Board consists of three Civil Service Commissioners, two representatives of the Foreign Office, and one to three representatives of industry, trade unions and universities. The last hurdle for the candidate is a personal interview with the Board. (This latter method is also followed in the case of the older candidates for entry into Grade Seven, without written examinations—the assessment taking into account the candidate's previous experience and performance as well.) Some idea of the high standard which is maintained within this system of selection for the Foreign Service may be seen from the following figures: During the so-called "reconstruction" period following World War II, in the 34 months from August, 1945, to May, 1948, 2,832 candidates were examined for admission to the senior Branches of the Home Civil Service and the Foreign Service. Of these only 186 men and 5 women—less than 7 per-

(Continued on page 58)

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cent—were successful candidates for the Foreign Service.

Here it is pertinent to examine how these new methods of recruitment into the senior branch of the Foreign Service have met the need to widen the social base of recruitment and to broaden the field of entry.

While their full effects will not emerge until the Service is completely staffed by those who have entered since the reforms went into effect, there are some interesting indications which may be compared with the table previously given for the education of fifty. Diplomatic Service officers before the reform took place. In a Parliamentary reply given on June 4, 1947 it was stated that among 119 successful candidates for the Foreign Service in the "reconstruction" examinations 63 different schools were represented. The great public schools still led the list: Winchester with 14; Eton with 9; and Rugby with 6; and others with lesser figures. But certainly the proportion of other schools represented had risen appreciably.

As regards universities *The Times* of London on April 17, 1950 reported that a breakdown of 250 candidates who up to that time had been successful in passing the "reconstruction" examinations for entering the Foreign Service showed that, out of the 250, 118 had attended Oxford, 88 had attended Cambridge, 13 had attended London University, and 13 no university at all. Attendance at smaller universities accounted for the rest.

Probationary Period

Even when he has weathered all these examinations and tests, a candidate does not yet become fully qualified as a Foreign Service Officer nor will he for approximately three years. During that time he will still be on probationary status. During those three years he will, as the exigencies of the Service permit, first have had an intensive language course. If he elects a "hard language"—i.e. Russian, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Turkish, Siamese or Burmese—his language study will last for twenty-four months, of which anything from six to eighteen months will be spent in the country of his language specialty. The remainder of his probationary period of three years will be spent at work in a post abroad, learning the rudiments of his profession. If the candidate elects an "easy language" (i.e., French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.) he will undergo three to six months language study, then three to four months' training in the United Kingdom, and a minimum of twenty-six at work either in the Foreign Office or at a post abroad.

In the course of their initial training all candidates will spend at least a month in studying the work, machinery and procedures of the Foreign Service and the Foreign Office and a study of the general organization of government in Britain. Not less than two months will be devoted to an intensive course in industry, commerce, and labor relations and the social services during which they are taken to all parts of the country to study various aspects of British economic life. They will also receive a short course in public relations and information work.

It is on the basis of their performance and promise during their three years probationary period that candidates are finally selected to receive the Queen's Commission as officers in Branch A of the Foreign Service.

Other Branches

Turning to Branch B, entry into this Branch is by open competitive examination, supervised by the Civil Service Commission. Entry is at two levels, into Grade 5, lowest of the officer grades, and into Grade 6 for clerical staff. Normal entry into Grade 5 is by means of open competitions held twice a year for boys and girls from 17½ to 19. For Grade 6 there are similar competitions open to boys and girls from 16 to 18. In addition, there is an annual competition among university graduates for appointment to Grade 5 posts, and competitions are also held at both levels for men and women who have served with the armed forces, either by voluntary enlistment or compulsory military service.

Entry into Branch C is also by competitive Civil Service examination.

Though less intensive, and without the probationary aspects of that for Branch A, the "in service" training for entrants into Branch B gives them a thorough backgrounding in the functions, work, organization and procedures of the Foreign Service, and its place in the general scheme of government. For Branch B entrants, the introductory course of lectures and demonstrations is followed by assignment to various departments in the Foreign Office in order to gain experience, and this training is followed in turn by assignment to selected posts abroad for practical work in the consular, commercial and information sections of the missions.

For purposes of instructing new entrants into Branch C in Foreign Service procedures, etc., a training pool is maintained in the Foreign Office. This pool is also used to give general refresher training to clerical personnel returning from tours of duty overseas.

For the benefit of officers of all grades, refresher courses and tours are arranged either after their return on leave from overseas assignments or before proceeding to a new post abroad. These courses include lectures and visits to bring officers up-to-date on the current political, industrial and social scene including developments in labor, commerce, agriculture, local government, social services, Houses of Parliament, other government departments and voluntary organizations and societies.

Other aspects of the reforms have been carried out by legislation. By an Act of Parliament, the "Foreign Service Act of 1953," the Secretary of State was empowered to terminate an officer's employment before retiring age, and provision was made for suitable pensions for officers so terminated.

New regulations on pay and allowances removed many of the former inequities, and in particular provided allowances for officers transferred to duty in London from abroad. These allowances include a transfer grant of one-tenth of base salary; an annual allowance to provide entertainment for official purposes; and an annual allowance towards special rent and representation conditions involved in home duty.

Allowances while on duty overseas are fixed by the Foreign Office on recommendations by the corps of Foreign Service Inspectors, to take account of the representational requirements and local living conditions at each post. These allowances are under constant review to ensure that they correspond with fluctuating conditions in the countries concerned.

Medical services are also provided both at home and

(Continued on page 60)

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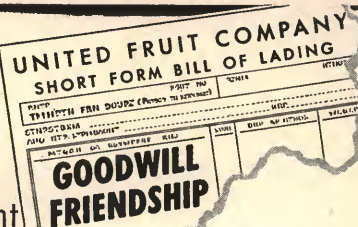
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abroad for all members of the Foreign Service and their dependents.

A decision by a special investigating committee which was convened shortly after the war removed the discriminatory bar against the entry of women, and there are now several women officers serving in the senior branch of the Service.

These then were the highlights of the reforms of the British Foreign Service which have been carried out since the end of World War II, based on the principles laid down in the 1943 White Paper. With some modifications in detail all the major changes which the White Paper envisaged have now been put into effect.

What still remains to be evaluated is the degree of improvement these changes will make in the character and quality of the Services as a whole. In its conclusion, the 1943 White Paper says:

"Diplomacy is but one of the weapons of which His Majesty's Government disposes for the protection of British interests. It is, however, a weapon which, if effective, may make unnecessary the resort to other weapons."

That is the prime object of diplomacy in this 20th century of hideous weaponry—to make "unnecessary the resort to other weapons." The test of time is still needed to determine how effective an instrument of diplomacy the reforms which have been described have made of the British Foreign Service and the Foreign Office.

Source Material for "Amalgamation"—British Fashion

1. "Proposals for the Reform of the Foreign Service." White Paper (Cmd 6420). H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1943.
2. "The British Foreign Service." Sir Frank T. Ashton-Gwatkin, CB, KCNG, formerly Senior Inspector H.M. Diplomatic Missions, four lectures delivered at Syracuse University. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, New York, 1949.
3. "The Organization of the British Foreign Service." British Information Services Pamphlet, New York, 1953.
4. "The British Civil Service 1943-1954." Wyn Griffith. H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1954.

EDITORIALS (from page 32)

"Mens sana in corpore sano.—A sound mind in a sound body." is from Juvenal (Roman satirist, A.D. 60?—140?)? And *"Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose.*—The more it changes the more it is the same thing"? Of course that is by the French 19th century novelist Karr. (What! Never heard of him?)

Then there are the proverbs pricked. Proverb No. 9729, attributed to the 19th century, reads: "What is worth doing is worth doing well." But elsewhere one finds G. K. Chesterton asserting: "If a thing is worth doing it is worth doing badly." The editor of Everyman's has a taste for the impertinent.

"Books," says Robert Louis Stevenson (twirling those long moustaches no doubt), "are good enough in their own way, but they are a mighty bloodless substitute for life." The flourish is spoiled by Logan Pearsall Smith on another page: "People say that life is the thing, but I prefer reading." (Smiths in literature, incidentally, go in for light wit. One thinks first of Sydney and Logan, but three other Smiths in

a row are represented by parodies of serious writers, non-Smiths.)

The Golden Rule, too, has its variations. Here is Bernard Shaw: "Do not do unto others as you would they should do unto you. Their tastes may not be the same." A few pages later comes something from Wescott's "David Harum": "Do unto the other feller the way he'd like to do unto you an' do it fust."

A special advantage of Everyman's for bedside reading is that its treasures are not ordered chronologically, like Bartlett's, or by topic, like Stevenson's "Home Book of Quotations," but alphabetically by authors. This makes for stimulating juxtapositions based on the accident of names. Ogden Nash ("I sit in an office at 244 Madison Avenue,/And say to myself You have a responsible job, havenue?") is followed by Thomas Nash ("Cold doth not sting, the pretty birds do sing;/Cuckoo, jug-jug, pu-we, to-witta-woo!").

At the beginning of the day the purpose in picking up Everyman's might have been to get ideas for notable last words. It is full of past accomplishments in this respect. Those who find it hard to make a choice among their own compositions will be encouraged by discovering a precedent for not confining themselves to one fine phrase if they can think of two. Rabelais is represented by *"Je m'en va chercher un grand peut-être.*—I go in quest of a great Perhaps," and also by *"Tirez le rideau, la farce est jouée.*—Ring down the curtain, the farce is played."

But by evening, if the indicated regimen has been followed, the urgency of composing one's last words will have gone.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

normally carried on this page were deleted because of space requirements.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Foreign Service Protective Association	57
American Security & Trust Company	41
Bookmaster, The	46
Bowling Green Storage & Van Company	4
Brewood	59
Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation	5
Calvert School	9
Chase National Bank	55
Circle Florists	6
DACOR	10
Degman Motors	10
Dillard Realty Company	8
Easy Washing Machine Corp.	57
Educational Consulting Service	59
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	16
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	9
Frankfort Distillers Corporation	15
General American Transportation Corporation	47
General Electronics, Inc.	59
Goodman, Henry J. & Co.	59
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	43
Government Services Insurance Underwriters	6
Gace Line	53
Guild Shoppers, The	57
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation	54
Maphis, J. Alan	54
Manitowoc Equipment Works	13
Mayflower Hotel	55
McLaughlin Company, The	9
Merchants Transfer & Storage Company	51
National Distillers Products Corporation	11, 51
Neuert, Wilton & Associates, Inc.	13
Ney's Shopping Service	55
Packard Motor Car Company, Inc.	45
Powell, Mrs. Paulus P.	6
Radio Corporation of America	2
Schenley International Corporation	11 & 111 Covers
Seagram's V.O.	39
Security Storage Company	41
Service Investment Corporation	57
Sindair Refining Company	10
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	53
State Department Federal Credit Union	9
Swartz, Walter H. Co.	49
United Fruit Company	58
United States Lines	9
United States Steel Corporation	1
von Zielinski, Carl M. J.	9
Waldorf-Astoria, The	14 Cover
Washington Loan and Trust Company	12
Zenith Radio Corporation	14

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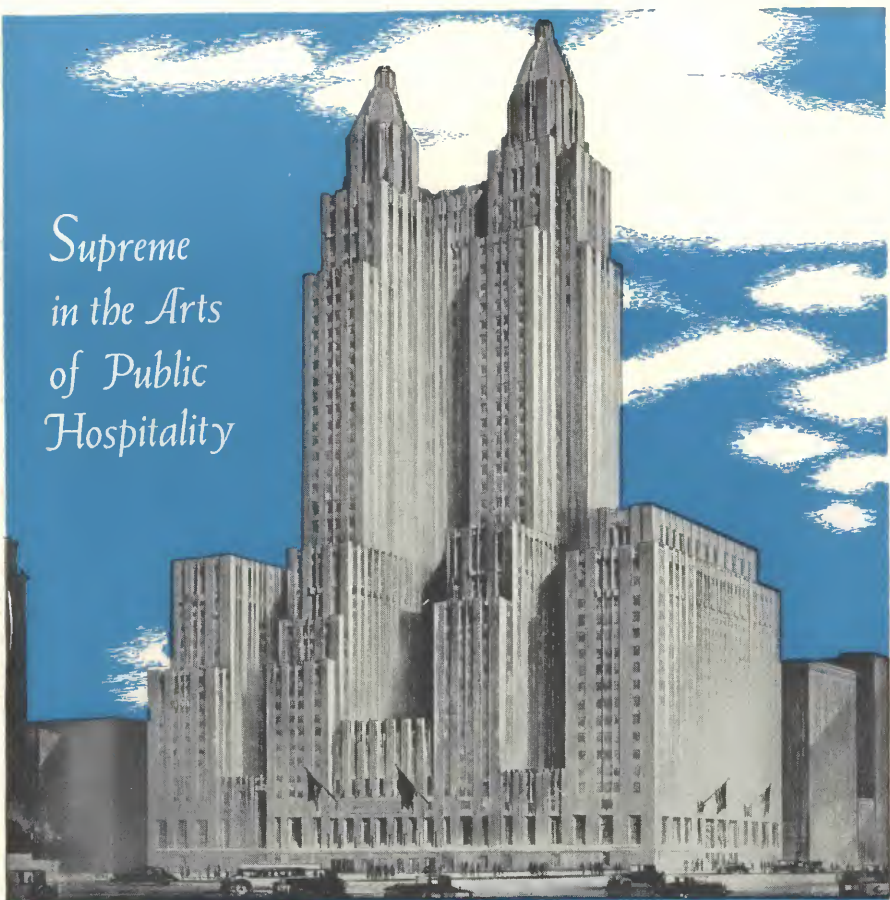
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