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NOVEMBER, 1954

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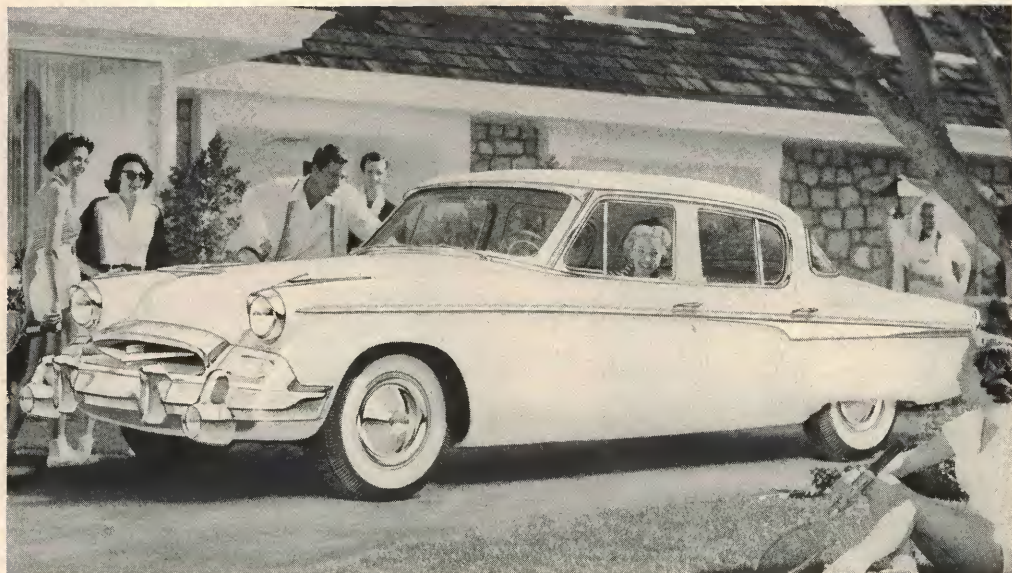
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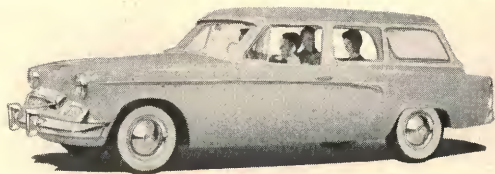
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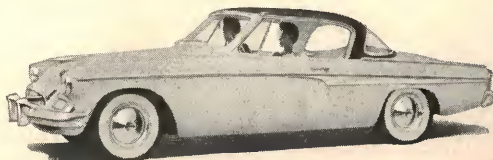
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COVER PHOTO: El Chimborazo in Ecuador, which has an elevation of 20,600 feet. *Photographer unknown.*

Collective Security

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Permanent American Employees
of the Foreign Service*

A circular dated August 23, 1954, outlining the government plan of group life insurance for government employees, has been mailed to all members of the Protective Association. The Association's advertisement in the Journal will give additional pertinent information as it becomes available.

It is the understanding of the Protective Association that the government insurance is available only to employees in active service. The plan went into effect on August 29, 1954. Employees who had retired on an annuity prior to that date presumably are not eligible for the government insurance. The Protective Association sent its circular of August 23 to retired members as a matter of general information.

Membership in the Protective Association again is approaching our record high of 1,633.

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Letters to the Editors

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

A DEPARTMENTAL OFFICER SPEAKS

Falls Church, Virginia

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Perhaps I may be permitted, as a friend, admirer and one-time protege of Jack Tuthill, to reply to his letter, "The Case of the Junior FSO," in the August *Journal*. My qualifications for comment include service as an FSO at two posts abroad, preceded and followed by Departmental service in Washington, for a total of eight years. Shortly, it appears, I may be welcomed back to the fold.

When speaking of retarded rates of promotion, it is necessary also to recall that Departmental officers were "frozen" just as FSO's were during 1953 (leaving aside the fact that permanent changes in status had been effectively prevented for a somewhat longer period by the Whitten rider). Since the lifting of the "freeze", the 1953 FSO promotion lists have been approved and the 1954 Selection Boards have met, but I doubt that many Departmental officers have yet benefited from the relaxation in that same period, when each personnel action had to be individually approved for budget availabilities while the fate of the 1954-55 appropriations was still undecided.

Some Departmental officers who might have benefited from the relaxation have found that the August 1 cut-off determines the level of their (future) lateral entry into the FS. Thus the great majority of Departmental officers affected by the integration program will enter the Service in 1955, or later, at grades they attained in 1952, or earlier. And for those who might be thinking of staying out of the FS, there is the new requirement that Departmental officers up for promotion after August 1 file a statement of their willingness to accept overseas service. These "ground rules" are necessary, of course, for speedy integration and I believe that most Departmental officers would rather suffer some slight disadvantage than to have the enmity of the present FSO corps. But the foregoing brief summary should indicate that all the "suffering" as a result of integration will not be in the FS.

My main argument concerns the implication of the Tuthill letter that Junior FSO's will lose opportunities for promotion following integration. The statistics accompanying the Report of the Wriston Committee tempted me to try to verify the claim that integration would bring into the FS an abnormally large proportion of middle-grade officers who would deprive the Junior FSO's now in the Service of their chances for advancement.

Taking comparable points in the FSO and Departmental salary scales (e.g., bottom of FSO-4 = bottom of GS-12; middle of FSO-3 = middle of GS-14), one can compute the numbers of officers above and below each point on the basis of the figures given in the Report. Converted to percentages, they are:

(Continued on page 6)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)

	FSO-3	GS-14
Above the middle of	30%	20%
Below the middle of	70%	80%
	FSO-4	GS-12
Above the bottom of	59%	55%
Below the bottom of	41%	45%

It is apparent from these figures that there are larger proportions of senior and middle-grade officers in the FSO corps than there are among the Departmental officers affected by integration. Promotional opportunities for junior FSO's, therefore, can hardly be impaired in the manner claimed. Moreover, if the contention is valid that the junior FSO's are an unusually capable group of officers, they should have no trouble competing for promotion with former Departmental officers who, by inference, are considered "average." The chances for the junior FSO's in an expanded service are further enhanced with each Departmental officer who decides to seek employment elsewhere and is replaced by recruitment at the bottom.

Grant G. Hilliker

SELECTION BOARD RATINGS AND SELECTION OUT

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Mr. Ketcham's article "On Selection Out" in the May JOURNAL encourages me to write regarding my own case. Like him, I received on August 10 a letter stating that under the regulations governing selection out approved by the Secretary on July 17, 1953, my "separation from the Service had become necessary" and setting September 30 as the deadline. I had not been informed of the low rating given me by the last Selection Board and did not know that I subject to selection out. In fact, until then I had hoped to be promoted. The following table shows the efficiency ratings given me by my superiors and the corresponding Board ratings:

Year	Efficiency Report Rating	Selection Board Rating
1950	Excellent	Lowest 10%
1951	Excellent	Lowest 25%
1952	"5" plus three strong recommendations	Lowest 10%
1953	"5"	Not considered

As far as I could ascertain, my record contained nothing adverse during the four-year period.

I went to Washington to discuss my case with the Department, but was told from the very beginning and throughout numerous interviews that there was no possibility of having the decision changed or even having my case reviewed. All with whom I talked were quite sympathetic, but no one seemed able to do anything for me. In fact, there did not

(Continued on page 8)

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THE
TOAST
OF MEN OF
AFFAIRS

FAMOUS

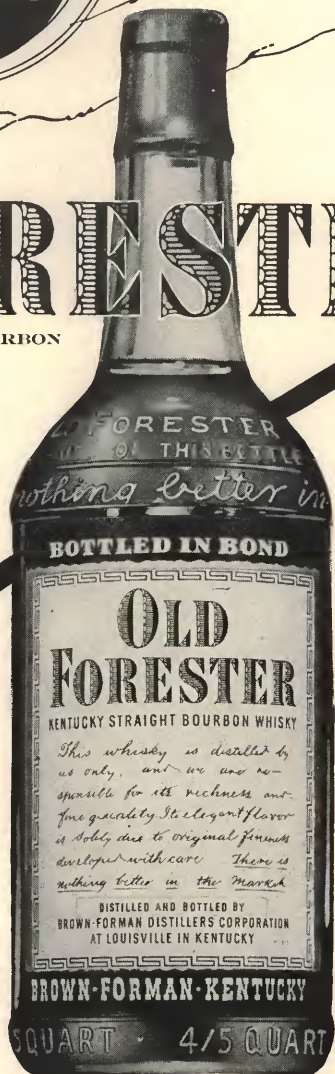
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

appear to be anyone with authority to act or to whom to appeal. I had simply been summarily dismissed after almost thirty-four years of hard work and what I considered faithful, conscientious and efficient service at good, indifferent and unhealthful posts, some twenty-nine of them as an FSO.

I especially tried to ascertain why the Selection Boards gave me such low ratings, particularly in view of the directives regarding performance and records during recent years. In two official communications the Department stated that the Board ratings were reached by comparing my record with that of every other officer in my class and that "Such ratings are, therefore, not absolute but rather relative comparative ratings." This statement I still do not understand. Certainly not more than 90% of Class III FSOs received efficiency ratings of Excellent in 1950, not more than 75% received that rating in 1951, and not more than 90% had a "5" or higher rating in 1952. Statistics published by the Department show that that was the case. High officials concerned with personnel indicated that they did not have sufficient information to explain the Board Ratings. I can only believe that that was true. (I had been equally unsuccessful in 1951 and 1952 in obtaining explanations of the 1950 and 1951 Board ratings.)

I told the Under Secretary for Administration at the time that I felt that it was bad enough to be "fired," but that it was incomprehensible and un-American to be fired without being able to find out why. He emphatically agreed. I said that as far as I could ascertain, each member of a Selection Board writes a percentage classification on a sheet of paper for each officer he rates, that the comparative ratings in the class are then made and the "tickets" torn up without any record being kept of why the Board or any of its members gave the ratings. He said "That doesn't seem to be any way to run a railroad" and that "We'll change that."

Ostensibly the Selection Board system is the fairest which can be used. But I ask whether a Board should not leave a clear statement of why it places an FSO, especially one with long service and high efficiency ratings, in the lowest 10% or 25%, so that he can ascertain what he has or has not done which so seriously affects his career. I also ask whether there should not be a board of appeals for FSOs such as is provided by some departments.

President Eisenhower's statement that it was not his intention that faithful career personnel be eliminated to accomplish the RIF but that it should be handled through attrition, unfortunately came too late for some thirty-three FSOs separated under the retroactive July 17 regulation. I submit that their cases still should at least be reviewed and remedial action taken where appropriate.

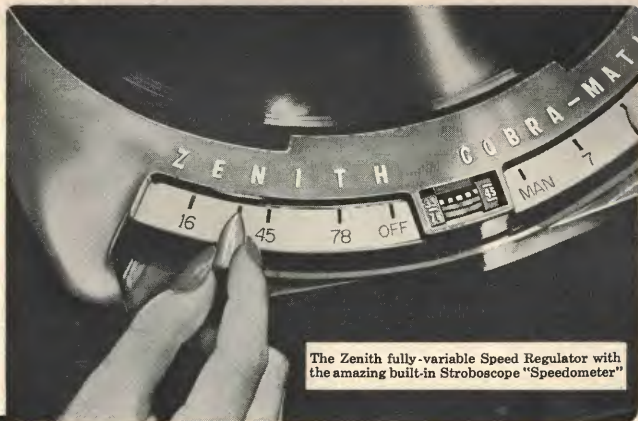
I availed myself of my "option" to retire. As I do not wish to advertise the fact that I was about to be selected out, I am not using my name.

F.S.O. "Retired"

(Continued on page 10)

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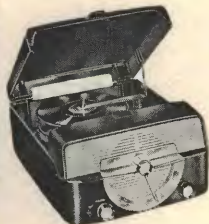
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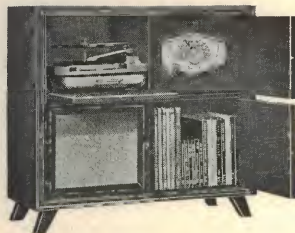
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8) EXECUTIVES ARE GENERALISTS

Bonn, Germany

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

One of the principal recommendations of the Wriston Report was a transition from a generalist to a specialist corps in the Foreign Service. In this connection I quote from "Toward a Stronger Foreign Service," page 13,

"The Foreign Service Officer corps has developed on the nineteenth century theory or philosophy that diplomacy is fundamentally a field for 'generalists,' political specialists with a generalized knowledge about practically everything likely to have any connection with the conduct of international affairs. That idea that the Foreign Service should be made up only of generalists is not well adapted to the diplomacy of a power that has become not only the political, but also the economic and military, leader of the free world. The hard fact is that in diplomacy, as in other areas of collective endeavor, the 'generalist' theory has been outmoded by events." "... Prevailing management practice today emphasized the development of an individual around his specialty, with the generalism coming later as he approached full maturity."

I was surprised, therefore, by an article in the Business Section of the *Newsweek's* European edition of September 13th which indicated that modern businesses are discarding the specialist theory. The pertinent remarks which appeared on page 34 of this edition follow:

"... What makes a person good executive material? Conditions vary widely, of course, but there is considerable agreement among business leaders that a person will probably make a good leader if 'He has a broad view not confined to merely one specialty.'"

Puzzled

A MAJOR ADDITION NEEDED

Paris, France

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Reference is made to your recent article about getting "the thing" covered and your anxiety on the problem of "the puzzle", further your question about what had happened to your suggestion regarding the library.

As one who spent a few months in "agonizing reappraisal" of the space situation in the State Department, it seems to me that the editors and the staff of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL should be more than familiar with the fact that the State Department is housed in 23 buildings in Washington, and further, that to move the library into the new State Building must mean the displacement of a large number of people now located in the new building. The library project is definitely a worthy one, but if all of our efforts were concentrated on the more important aspects of a major addition to the present building, we would not only have a more worthy goal, but it would automatically take care of the library problem.

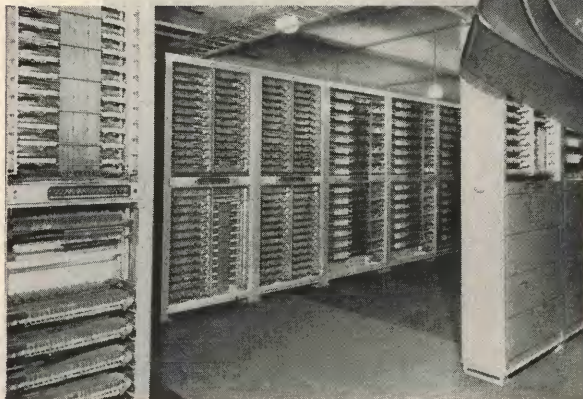
When I was in the job of General Services, I would have been very happy to have received suggestions as to what regional bureau *could* have been moved out of the new building to make room for the library. I think all realize that such a move would not only be out of the question, but would

(Continued on page 12)

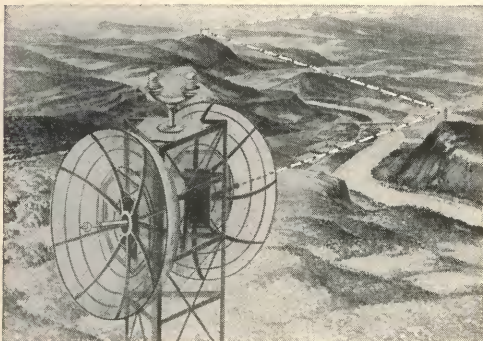
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 10)

actually be preposterous. The obvious move would be the reproduction plant, but would the editors recommend an expenditure of \$200,000 to accomplish this? Let's set our sights a little higher!

Glenn G. Wolfe

COMMERCIAL TV PROGRAM

Mechanicsville, Md.

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Harold Tewell's letter in the JOURNAL, suggesting commercially sponsored TV/radio programs to present a broad and true picture of the Foreign Service to the American public, sounded a timely note worthy of immediate and favorable reaction among those who have the welfare of the Service sincerely at heart. What is needed now is an atomic burst of energy to transform that reaction into real action.

As a retired officer I have traveled some hundred thousand miles throughout the United States, mostly as a "tin can tourist," and I doubt if there is any other segment of our population more nose and gossipy than trailerites; it gets to be a game to "know all" about your fellow travelers. While I found plenty of misconception and very little comprehension of the Service and its varied work, a little chinwagging quickly developed a natural curiosity about foreign peoples and foreign lands and the new role our country is playing in their affairs. One thing became evident all too soon, and that was that the term "Foreign Service" meant absolutely nothing to most of these trailerite acquaintances; the Rogers Act of 1924 never did register with the American public. Why? Just never heard of it, that's all. Even the kid who used to write us for canceled postage stamps or "material about your country" has grown up without realizing that the Foreign Service includes his old friend, the American Consul.

But the interest developed by chinwagging was as nothing compared to the enthusiasm evoked by my little 8 mm movies of scenes in Italy, Switzerland, Brazil, New Zealand and China, even though it's pretty tough going to get a clear view of the scenery through the kaleidoscope of Boucher brats vying for the "leading role." I would guess that the home movie records of retired and active Foreign Service personnel constitute another reservoir of potential material for developing some interesting "true stories" for our sponsor's programs.

How about the Association and DACOR joining forces in the appointment of a committee to explore the possibilities of Mr. Tewell's idea, to ascertain whether the Department would cooperate in making available consular and diplomatic files for such a purpose without a strangling censorship, and, of course, the all-important item of locating a sponsor of the right type?

Among active and retired personnel, there must be many with first hand knowledge of TV/radio production who could "hooperize" a suggestion of this kind and come up with some of the practical answers needed for its further development. I, for one, would certainly be glad to learn their views; how about you?

Hiram A. Boucher

(Continued on page 50)



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BY
**JAMES B.
STEWART**

STUFF AND NONSENSE: Called upon to address the guests at a Thanksgiving dinner, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State (1877-1881) under President Hayes, began: "You have been giving your attention to turkey stuffed with sage; you are now about to consider a sage stuffed with turkey!"

—Journal of Living

CLASS OF '29: The November JOURNAL has a photograph of the Class of 1929, those appearing in it being: NORRIS B. CHIPMAN, WILLIAM H. HESSLER, CHARLES H. BOHLEN, ALVIN T. ROWE, JR., ROBERT G. MCGREGOR, JR., NELLE B. STOGSDALL, ALBERT E. CLATTENBURG, JR., WILLIAM KARNES, JOHN H. MADONNE, SYDNEY G. GEST, DORSEY G. FISHER, R. BORDEN REAMS, STUART ALLEN, ROBERT S. WARD, DANIEL M. BRADDOCK, WARREN M. CHASE, HIRAM BINGHAM, JR., LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON, JR., HARRY S. VILLARD, MARGARET WARNER, CLAUDE A. BUSS.

In recalling some of the incidents connected with the class, Albert Clattenburg regretted that there is no way at present of preserving the lore of the Service and continued: "Our instructors included BOB MURPHY, then in FA; GEORGE RIDDFORD, inventories; DONALD BIGELOW, passports; DANA HODGDON and ELLIOT COULTER, visas; FRED YOUNG, accounts; and RAYMOND MURPHY, commercial work. I remember most vividly a highly touted trade letter in many pages done by SYDNEY REDECKER on the market for toy balloons in Rumania.

"We were half persuaded the room in which we studied was wired for sound. This became a conviction when assignments were announced. John Madonne had expressed a hope to go to Dakar, where he had cousins and could wear shorts (or at least thought he could) and had described visa work at Warsaw as the last thing he could face. He drew Warsaw. Alvin Rowe had been feeling gloomy about himself, suggesting he would probably draw Bluefields. He did. Stu Allen had been at Princeton-in-China (or was it Yale-in-China.) He didn't want any more of China. He went to Tientsin. I had no views at all and pulled down Athens, where I stayed for 6 years.

"Peggy Warner left the Service picture too soon in Switzerland and Nelle Stogsdall got sidetracked with the British service via marriage.

"We were to draw our share of tragedy: the disaster in Cuba that cost Gest his wife and led to his early resignation; Stu Allen's premature death; and Bob Ward's internment at Hong Kong.

"Miss EDNA JOHNSTON, whose last class we were, coached us off the record in Washington etiquette and in how to treat the boss in the field. The latter was a very special field for her as every young FSO on leave in Washington dropped in to tell her of his troubles and get advice."

ABOUT PEOPLE: Miss Edna E. Johnston, secretary of
(Continued on page 16)

No

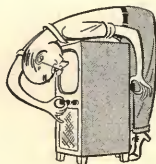


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picture RIGHT AT
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Groping

for knobs behind the set

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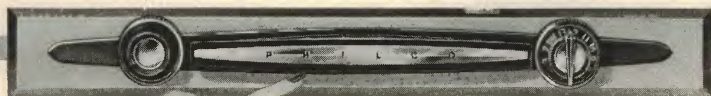
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Guessing

with "blind" side-dials

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Lee Ann Meriwether, Miss America, 1955



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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 14)

the Foreign Service School, was married on September 28, 1929, to Mr. Conrad M. Strong, of Alexandria, Virginia. Miss Johnston was secretary to the School since it opened in April, 1925 and, as CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAM DAWSON said, her enthusiastic interest in the work of the school and of the individual students won for her their affection and gratitude. Miss Johnston has been succeeded by Miss CORNELIA B. BASSEL, who has been connected with the Foreign Personnel Division since 1925.

THE RATSKELLER

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" . . . As the evening grows dusk and the night air takes on a frosty tinge the habitués make their way towards the temptingly inviting Ratskeller. Friends meet, hands are shaken, and greetings are bestowed and received in abundance. Each newcomer is seeking a cozy corner—*eine nette Ecke*—where the evening may be whiled away in carefree indolence. Obliging waiters hurry back and forth with filled trays balanced on well trained hands at precarious angles.

"The cutaway-clothed *Oberkellner*, of portly stature and congenial countenance, has a friendly word of greeting for all. . . . Everyone is happy. The "*genüliche Stimmung*" reigns supreme. The questions of the day, besides local gossip, are being discussed with more or less fervency, while last year's vintage continues shrinking to the point of renewed replenishment.

" . . . But the clock strikes one. It is closing time and lights are dimmed. The last guests unwillingly leave this haven of gossip and good cheer. The final *Aufwiedersehen* has been returned by *Herr Oberkellner*." (By Erik Magnuson, Consul at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, 1922-27)



A daughter, Edith Alice Pierrepont Moffat, was born on October 14, 1929, at Berne, Switzerland, to DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY and MRS. JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT.

REPORTS RATED EXCELLENT: The officers whose posts and names follow prepared trade reports received during September, 1929, rated EXCELLENT:

BASEL, VICE CONSUL ALBERT W. SCOTT
BATAVIA, CONSUL GENERAL COERT DU BOIS
BELFAST, CONSUL RUSSELL M. BROOKS
BRADFORD, CONSUL ALFRED M. THOMPSON
DARIEN, CONSUL WILLIAM R. LANGDON
DRESDEN, CONSUL GEORGE P. WALLER
KOVNO, VICE CONSUL BERTEL E. KUNIHOLM (1)
VICE CONSUL PAUL J. REVELEY (1)

LOURENCO MARQUES, VICE CONSUL EUGENE M. HINKLE
MAZATLAN, VICE CONSUL WALDO E. BAILEY
MUNICH, CONSUL GENERAL CHARLES M. HATHAWAY, JR.
PARIS, CONSUL H. MERLE COCHRAN (1)
CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS (1)
SAO PAULO, CONSUL CHARLES R. CAMERON
SHANGHAI, CONSUL JAY C. HUSTON (2 reports)
SHEFFIELD, CONSUL WILLIAM J. GRACE
SINGAPORE, VICE CONSUL WILLIAM W. BUTTERWORTH, JR.
TORONTO, CONSUL EMIL SAUER

THANKSGIVING, like ambassadors, cabinet-officers and others smeared with political ointment, Depends for its existence on Presidential appointment.

—OGDEN NASH. *A Short Outline of Thanksgiving.*



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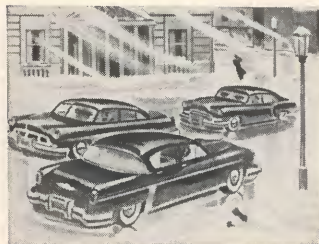
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By Lois Perry Jones

Memorial Tablet Rededicated



Secretary Dulles speaking at the rededication ceremony.

The seventy-one members of the Foreign Service who lost their lives under tragic or heroic circumstances from 1780 to the present day while serving overseas were honored at a ceremony rededicating the memorial tablet in the lobby of New State on October 11.

With TV cameras grinding and a Marine Corps Guard of honor standing at attention, several hundred officers and employees of the Department watched as SECRETARY DULLES said, "We who come here today in grateful memory of these men of the Foreign Service would do well to keep in mind that it is beyond our power to protect them. It is they who, by the quality of their service, have honored us. It is they who have responded to the challenge of the poet: 'Act well your part; there all the honour lies.'"

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT D. MURPHY, newly elected President of the American Foreign Service Association, introduced the Secretary and read the text of a letter received by the Secretary from President Eisenhower. The letter said in part, "Under inspired leadership, I know that the men and women of our splendid Foreign Service will tirelessly attack the grave problems before them, with courage, with intelligence, and with full devotion to the proud traditions of our land of freedom."

Lucky Thirteen

Thirteen Departmental officers were sworn into the Foreign Service under the lateral entry procedures established as a result of the Public Committee's Report. They are: LOUIS MASON DRURY, JOSEPH B. TYSINGER, III, HARRY K. BAKER, HARLAN P. BRAMBLE, W. CLYDE DUNN, RICHARD B. FREUND, PAUL T. MEYER, DOUGLAS BATSON, JAMES H. BOUGHTON, TOBIAS J. BOYD, DELBERT D. MEHAFFY, BETTY JANE JONES and GLORIA ABIOUNESS.

Appointed to the Foreign Service Officer Corps under the 517 program were: ROBERT G. HOOKER, JR., and ROBERT E. WARD, JR., as Class two; JOHN M. CATES, JR., and HERBERT T. KRUEGER, as Class three; EDGAR J. BIEGEL, WARREN P. BLUMBERG, and GRANT V. MCCLANAHAN, as Class four; ROBERT H. FLENNER and HUGH J. MCCALL, as Class six. Reappointed to Class two was JOHN J. HAGGERTY. WILLIAM J. PORTER and LOYD V. STEERE were appointed Consuls General and JUSTIE E. GIST, MRS. C. CAREY WHITE and CHARLES S. WHITEHOUSE were appointed Consuls.

Integration Progress Report

Walter Waggoner, writing in the *New York Times*, outlined some of the items which would be brought to the attention of the Secretary's Public Committee on Personnel when it reconvened in October to evaluate progress made in carrying out its recommendations.

Progress has been made in listing State Department positions eligible for integration into the Service. These number 1,700, according to Mr. Waggoner. However, only about 1,415 individuals will be affected by the program because about 300 positions are vacant and not likely to be filled.

Another recommendation, continued Mr. Waggoner, has not been filled. That is the recommendation that the Foreign Service Inspection Corps be removed from the bureau headed by SCOTT MCLEOD and placed under a Deputy Under Secretary for Administration.

Progress in carrying out the Committee's recommendations concerning the Foreign Service Institute has varied: no full-time qualified director has been found, although the staff of instructors has been strengthened.

David LeBreton Honored

DAVID LEBRETON, JR., whose name has been added to the Foreign Service Honor Roll Plaque, was similarly honored by the Foundation Carnegie Hero Fund Francais. Their plaque reads, "A la memoire de M. David LeBreton, consul adjoint des U.S.A. à Tunis qui a tromé une mort héroïque au mois d'Août 1953 en se portant au secours de deux enfants que se noyaient." This is an award which is only given in cases of exceptional heroism occurring in France.

Excess Leave Reduction Cancelled

Section 6 of Public Law 102, 83rd Congress, which directed heads of agencies to take action to bring about reductions in accumulated annual leave in excess of 30 days has been repealed. Employees are now *not* required to reduce the balances carried over at the beginning of the current leave year. The new authorized leave ceiling is 30 days, or the number of days credited to the employee as of January 3, 1954, whichever is greater.

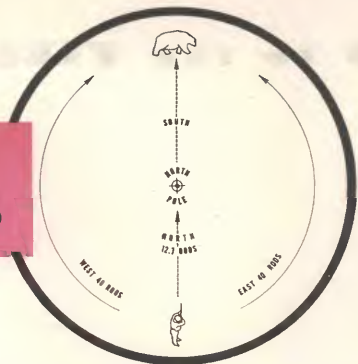
Ambassadors

The HONORABLE NORMAN ARMOUR, whose most recent service performed for the Department of State was as a

(Continued on page 48)

GLOBAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

By S. WHITTEMORE BOGGS



1. Man shooting polar bear 40 rods due east of him.

Even the colonial beginnings of the United States may be regarded as dimly prophetic of the worldwide relationships of the present time. Edmund Burke, in his famous speech on conciliation with the Colonies, paid eloquent tribute to the hardihood and skill of the colonial American whalers; and the whale fisheries of the world became predominantly American for decades, well into the 19th century. The American Declaration of Independence expressed "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." The American flag first appeared at Canton, China, in 1784, and Antarctic seal-skins came to be important in the "China trade" a little later.

But beginning with the turn of the 20th century, there came a great change in the external relations of the United States. They have attained truly global proportions—in economics, international politics, and cultural relations. No head-in-the-sand psychosis, no delirium of chauvinism, can eradicate the fact that the United States has unwittingly and ineradicably achieved global relations. Today there is not a cranny of the globe that is not good for a headline even in a smalltown newspaper in the United States, if there is a news item sufficiently lurid or frightening or appealing to our sympathies. While some persons, if it were possible, would probably roll up the oceans, build a high wall around our borders, or secede from the earth, even such extremists would not deny themselves the use of an automobile or a radio simply because it incorporates many materials which can be obtained most economically only from other continents or distant islands—tin for solder, aluminum, manganese, rubber, vanadium, and scores of other items. A brief article, even if devoted solely to the world wide economic relations of the United States, could scarcely do full justice to that single phase of our global relations.

All of the earth's nearly 2,500 million human inhabitants now live in a world of continually expanding relationships. Our fascinating little earth seems to be a "rapidly shrinking world" only because of the ever geographically widening outreach of communication, transport, and travel available to individual human beings and societies—which is the truly significant factor. These new powers do not solve world problems; they ameliorate a few, create new ones, and aggravate others. We recall the story of "Benny and the Bird-dogs" by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings: "Now putting an automobile under Uncle Benny was like putting wings on a wild-cat—it just opened up new territory."

A serious roadblock to understanding the new global relations of the United States is misconception of simple geographical relationships. This is in large part due to widespread use of Mercator and some of the other world maps in school text-books, newspapers, and now even on television. It is disconcerting to discover how many people are quite oblivious to the characteristics of the maps they use. And among those whose job it is to prepare maps—seldom geographers or cartographers—few have an adequate knowledge of map projections and of the properties of the maps they make with which to convey basic information. The Mercator is used more frequently than all other projections put together, and almost never does one see an equal-area projection. The fact that the world is round is taught, I suppose, in all American schools. And most people have been told that a great circle is the shortest route between two points on earth.

The fact that, between any two given points on the earth, the "great circle route" is shorter than any "small circle route" is illustrated by the following problem: A man has a gun that will shoot only 30 rods; he sees, shoots, and kills a bear that is 40 rods due east of him. How do you account for it? And what is the color of the bear? The answer, of course, is that the man and the white polar bear are standing on meridians which are 180° apart, so that they are diametrically opposite across the North Pole, and that both are 12.73 rods from the pole. The "small circle" parallel of latitude on which both man and bear are located therefore has a circumference of 80 rods; and the bear is both 40 rods due east and 40 rods due west of the man.

Very few people know what a series of great circle routes looks like on a Mercator or any other map. Certainly from the maps they use (always flat) they don't almost instinctively visualize world relationships as they exist on the round world we live on.

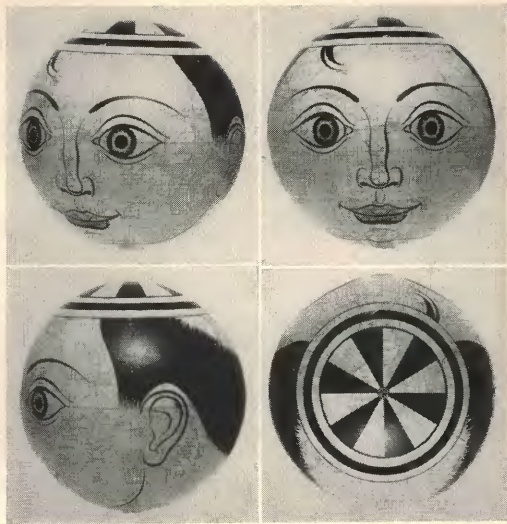
It would be surprising if a few of the facts which are presented below do not surprise even some professional geographers. Misconceptions of the shape and size of the territory of the Soviet Union, for example, are among the most widely entertained. How many realize that the distance east-west across Africa, from Dakar to Cape Guardafui, is almost the same as the distance from Odessa, on the Black Sea, near the southwestern corner of the U.S.S.R., to Bering Strait and that the great circle between these two Russian

points passes between Moscow and Leningrad and between Murmansk and Arkhangelsk and within five degrees of the North Pole?

People in the United States think of Buenos Aires and Montevideo as being in "this hemisphere" and therefore relatively near, but seldom realize that those two South American cities are as far from Washington, D. C., as are Istanbul, Turkey; Igarka, U.S.S.R., in Siberia (on the Yenesei River) and the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands. Santiago, Chile, is farther from Washington than is Moscow.

We need to realize that most world maps constitute merely a conventional device for portraying geographical distributions as they are found at different latitudes and longitudes. There is no magic means of transferring to a globe the concepts conveyed by maps. The most effective means I know of for visualizing the peculiar properties of various map projections is to substitute a human head for the geographical globe as seen in the photographs in the illustrations. The eyes are on the equator; the center of the nose is on the Greenwich meridian; the circular cap is much easier to copy than hair. This human head has been transferred to a number of the most widely used map projections, as if the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, chin, and cap were land masses. Here are shown (figure 4) the results of mapping the world on familiar projections. Such "maps" are, in a sense, caricatures of the human head represented and could scarcely serve to identify the contestants in a beauty contest or to record the faces in a rogues' gallery.

Maps centered at the North Pole are sometimes presented as if they were a new idea that readily corrects the misconceptions derived from Mercator and other maps. Actually such maps have been made for several centuries. To visualize some polar geography, consider a map of that part of the northern hemisphere north of 30° north latitude, drawn on a gnomonic or great circle projection, centered at the North Pole. Every straight line on any gnomonic projection describes a great circle course. Consider the advantages of commercial aviation at Thule, Greenland, if and when it becomes possible. Nothing would better illustrate the new relations of the United States. I spent the last 4 days of April 1953 at the great Thule Air Force Base, near 76° 30' north latitude, 69° west longitude. Located within 810 nautical miles of the North Pole, about 2,250

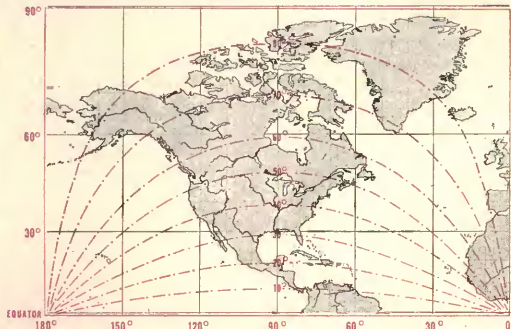


3. Human head on a geographical globe. This head of a man was drawn by the artist, Boris Artzybasheff. The nose is centered on the Greenwich meridian, and the eyes are on the equator. This was made to facilitate graphic studies of the properties of world maps on various map projections.

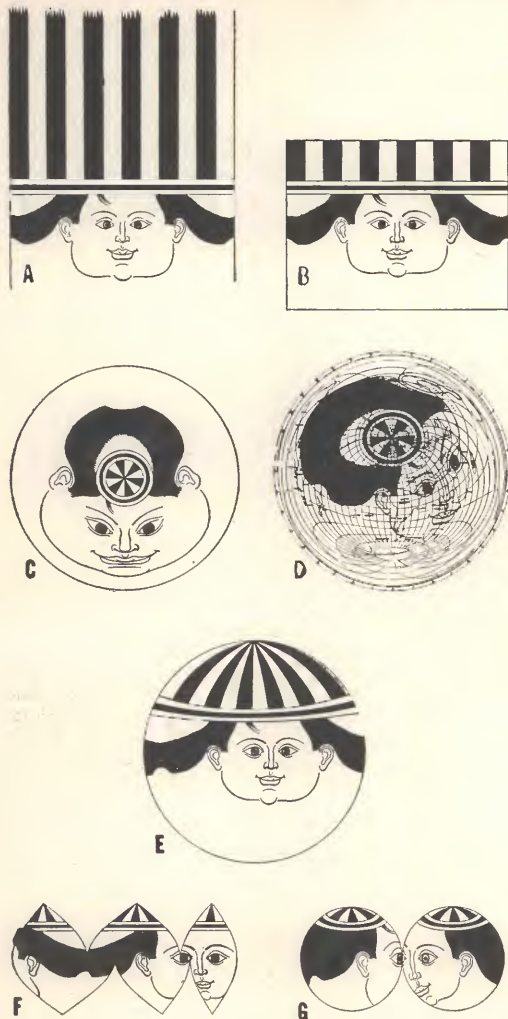
nautical miles from Moscow, Thule is open to supply by steamships for about 70 days each summer—when all possible supplies for the year are transported and stored. Since it lies 10° north of the Arctic Circle and therefore much farther north than North Cape, Norway, or Point Barrow, Alaska, commercial air passengers could stop off at Thule between flights and enjoy the "midnight sun"—continuously above the horizon during about 4 months (April 23 to August 21); for only about 98 days (November 4 to February 11) is the sun continuously below the horizon. Air routes between many northern hemisphere cities will eventually be established that will traverse at least short stretches of the Arctic Sea. Thule will be found near the great circle routes connecting northern and eastern Europe with central and western North America—which should carry heavy air traffic.

But the world is round any way you look at it. Viewed from a spaceship, say from 10 million miles away in any direction whatever, practically a full hemisphere would be seen, bounded by a circle. The number of hemispheres is therefore infinite. For Americans it is particularly illuminating to consider a few of the hemispheres which include all of the United States. I undertook something of this sort in 1945 in a paper entitled "This Hemisphere." The map illustrations used with the present article are, with two exceptions, different.

As a background for consideration of most of the maps appearing with this article, consider the seven major "culture worlds" that have been so well defined by Russell and Kniffen, here outlined on a map of world population distribution on an equal-area projection (figure 5). Within the last year all of these seven "culture worlds" except the Polar world have been the scenes of special missions of Secretary Dulles, Vice President Nixon, or Milton Eisenhower. In



2. A family of great circles on a Mercator-type map. This is part of a series of great circle routes plotted on a Miller cylindrical projection—which is a mathematical modification of a Mercator projection, placing the parallels of latitude closer together, and bringing the geographical poles within a finite distance of the equator. Only the northern half of the so-called Western Hemisphere is shown above.



4. Human head on seven well-known map projections. The man's head shown in figure 3 is here presented on the following well-known map projections, as if the nose, eyes, mouth, ears, chin, and cap were land masses: (a) Mercator projection (because the North and South Poles are at infinity they cannot be shown on such a map); (b) Miller cylindrical projection, a mathematical modification of the Mercator, with all parallels of latitude closer together than on Mercator, and with both geographical poles represented by straight lines as long as the equator; (c) polar equidistant, the center of construction being at the North Pole in this instance; (d) azimuthal equidistant, the center of the projection being at Washington, D. C.; (e) Van der Grinten projection; (f) sinusoidal equal-area projection, as sometimes interrupted to avoid breaking the continents; and (g) two azimuthal equal-area projection hemispheres.

five of these culture regions international conferences have been attended by official delegates of the United States within the last year. Dr. F. S. C. Northrup, in his recent book, *The Taming of the Nations: A Study of the Cultural Bases of International Policy*, develops the significance of these

culture regions in the constructive evolution of international relations.

Americans sometimes speak as if *the one hemisphere* in which the United States is located is the so-called Western Hemisphere.

The line separating the mapmaker's conventional Western and Eastern Hemispheres is the pair of meridians 20° west and 160° east of Greenwich. This line is wholly lacking in geographical significance.

It seems appropriate here to speak of the unplanned development of our regional terminology. For several years I have been suggesting the de-Europeanization of our terminology relating to major geographical regions and its universalization instead. It is time to be done with "western" and "eastern hemispheres" and the rest and to begin employing terms that are objective and fully acceptable to the people living in the areas concerned. Perhaps "the American hemisphere" should be acceptable for the American continents and islands, including Greenland, although the Americas support only about 13 percent of the world's population on 30 percent of its land area. "Middle West" relating to the middle western United States is, of course, not objectionable, but I can think of no orientation of the globe that justifies the terms "Middle East" and "Far East." "Eastern Asia," "Southern" or "South Asia," "south central Pacific," and similar terms are, in my opinion, preferable from every standpoint. . . .

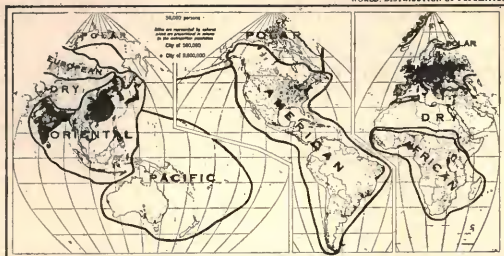
If a transparent plastic hemisphere be so placed on a globe that it just covers the United States and touches at the northernmost points of Washington and Maine, it will cover the hemisphere shown, which includes Antarctica and southeastern Australia, as well as South America and major parts of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

A series of four or more similar hemispheres may be mapped, tangent successively at the outermost points of Maine and Florida, Florida and Texas, Texas and California, and finally the Pacific coast of the United States. The results are represented on the world map on the Briesemeister elliptical equal-area projection (figure 7). Four of the tangent great circles that limit the hemispheres embracing all of the United States are shown, each in a distinctive line symbol completely encircling the earth. These include the tangent lines AB, BC, DE, and EA (omitting CD). These great circles, tangent to the inverted outline mirror image of the United States in the Indian Ocean, outline the only part of the earth no part of which can be included in a hemisphere which embraces the whole of so-called continental United States (the 48 States and the District of Columbia). The largest bit of land within that most remote area is desolate Kerguelen Island—of interest today only in weather reporting. Therefore, if someone speaks of "this hemisphere" as *the hemisphere* in which the United States is located, it is relevant to ask "Which hemisphere?"

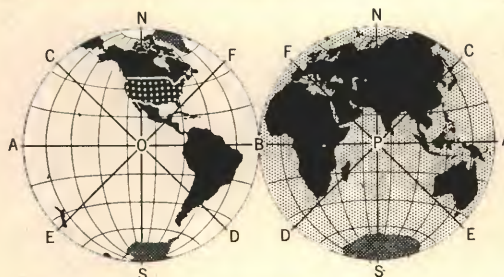
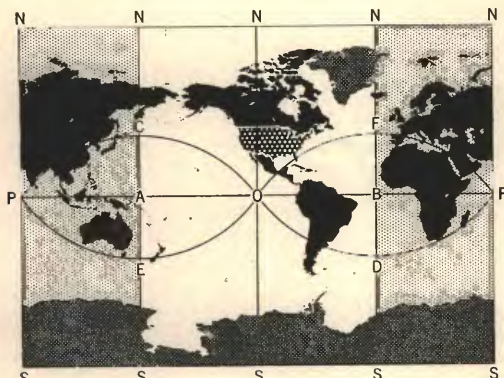
Thus there is no human being anywhere on earth who does not live in some hemisphere that includes *all* of the United States. This brings to mind Edwin Markham's quatrain entitled "Outwitted":

He drew a circle that shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout,
But Love and I had the wit to win:
We drew a circle that took him in.

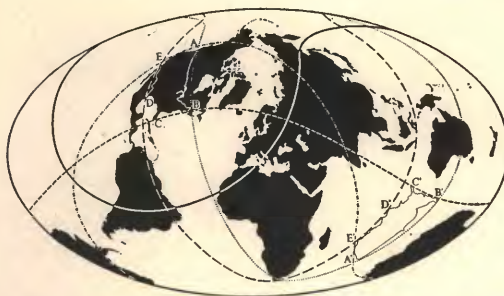
WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



5. The seven major "culture world" of Russell and Kniffen, superposed on a world population map of an equal-area projection, each small dot representing 50,000 people.



6. The map-maker's conventional Western and Eastern Hemispheres.



7. The sum of all hemispheres containing all of the United States.

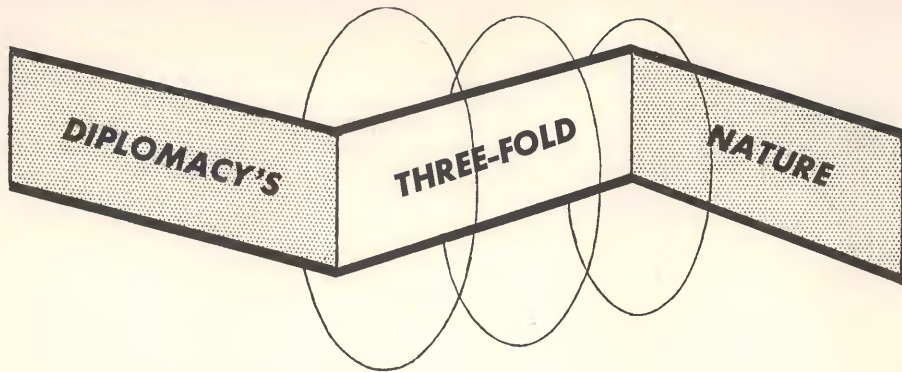
The peoples of every "culture world" are therefore geographically nearer to the United States than most of us realize—none so remote that they do not live in what we might call "an American hemisphere." The peoples of each of these cultures take natural pride in their own distinctive way of life, in their religious faith and philosophy, and in the community of their social institutions. They do not wish to be indiscriminately mixed with all the other peoples of the world, as we now homogenize milk, because each regards itself in some cherished way as the cream of all the world's peoples. At least the Asian peoples of India, China, and Japan are pardonably proud of the fact that their forefathers were civilized when the ancestors of the more aggressive peoples now living in northern Europe and the United States were wearing animal skins.

The roundness of the earth is very real in human relations. A globe is not merely an ornament nor a backdrop for photographs. The stamp of the earth's sphericity is evident in all of the world patterns that have yet been perceived in the geophysical, biogeographic, and social sciences, all of them hugging closely to the roundness of the earth. Consider the orogenic (mountain-building) patterns and earthquake zones, the currents of air (both surface and upper air), and all the other phenomena of world weather, the ocean currents, man's routes of travel by air and sea, and his telecommunications patterns. In the writer's opinion, the time has come to study logistics seriously on the spherical surface of the globe: cost-distances and time-distances by sea routes and land routes versus air routes, and communications of all sorts. Eventually even the patterns of man's political institutions will probably develop, or be discovered already to bear, the unmistakable imprint of the global relations of all mankind.

The globality of relations of the United States is today measurably enhanced by the presence on our shores of the United Nations. As we recall the fears of many of our forefathers concerning the adoption of the Constitution of the United States of America in 1787-88, we realize how they parallel some of the fears voiced in our own time. They could not imagine, 166 years ago, how peoples so diverse as those of our original Thirteen States, separated from one another by weeks of the most arduous travel, could ever become an integrated nation. Patrick Henry, frightened by the language of the preamble, demanded "what right they had to say, *We the people of the United States*, instead of *We the States*, in Order to form a more perfect Union. . . ." In replying to Madison, Patrick Henry said "I see the awful immensity of the dangers with which it is pregnant. I see it. I feel it. . . Its adoption may involve the misery of the other hemispheres" (note the plural "hemispheres"). "The district . . . 'this ten miles square,'" said George Mason of Virginia, "may set at defiance the laws of the surrounding states . . . and may . . . become the sanctuary of the blackest crimes." Benjamin Franklin could say only "I consent, Sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best." Writing in the hindsight wisdom of our generation, Carl Van Doren observed "Those who believed were more right than those who doubted."

And in our own day it is clear that many problems cannot be solved by any nation alone or even by small groups of

(Continued on page 52)



By WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.

Diplomacy is a complex profession. One distinctive quality of the art and science of foreign relations, and one which is frequently overlooked, is the unstable and ephemeral nature of policy. This in fact is probably the facet of its nature which we Americans find most annoying. We would like to have the Department of State draw the outlines of our foreign policy in the form of a neat blueprint; then we could all look it over, approve it, and go back to our own affairs. For we are an impatient race; we want to get things done. Unfortunately, our foreign relations are not that simple; and the work of diplomats, like that of woman, is never done.

One reason why it is impossible to draw a nice, neat chart of foreign policy is the fact that it deals primarily with intangibles. Diplomacy is not a question of a division of troops, or a bridge, or an automobile, or even food,—although all have been used by diplomacy, as tools, in individual instances. But fundamentally, diplomacy is occupied with the impalpables of political science, with power relationships and power vacuums, with the interplay of political and economic forces, with the clash of ideologies. No standard yardstick of these factors exists. Though intangibles, these factors are none the less real and important—as vital as national morale.

A second reason why we cannot be furnished a basic blueprint of foreign policy is because there is no firm point of departure. There is no agreement as to where the fundamental ordinate and abscissa cross, or just where absolute zero is. We used to think we had certain fixed points of reference in our traditional policies; but even these have turned out to be variables. One of our oldest principles, enunciated by George Washington, and spoken of with reverence for 150 years, was that of “no entangling alliances”. Yet the world has progressed, we have had to abandon that admonitory shibboleth, and find ourselves deeply involved in alliances not only with the North Atlantic Treaty Nations, including Greece and Turkey, but also with Australia and New Zealand by the ANZUS Pact, as well as by special commitments to the Philippines, to Japan and to Korea. Another fundamental tenet of our diplomatic faith for nearly 150 years was “freedom of the seas”; indeed, defense of this concept was one of the primary reasons ad-

vanced for our entry into World War I. However, its relevancy to current concerns has been greatly diminished by changes both in our power position as a nation and in the weapons, methods and scope of modern warfare. While we would undoubtedly invoke this long-established principle again, should events so require, it is not as pertinent to today's pressing problems as it formerly was. Very few of these fixed sign-posts remain to guide us.

Policy Is Mutable

Third, foreign policy is itself mutable. What is good policy today may be bad policy tomorrow. For example, suppose we have agreed within our government to approve a loan of several million dollars to a certain foreign nation. And assume that, overnight, a palace revolution brings to power in that foreign country an unscrupulous politician known to be an enemy of the United States, and tainted with Communism. It would not make much sense for us to bolster him in power, and defeat our own long-term objectives, by announcing the day he assumes office that we are lending his administration several million dollars. The decision good yesterday is no good today. Or take another case to demonstrate that conditions in the world are in a constant state of flux: nobody, including the best brains in the United Kingdom or the United States, could have foretold the failure of the coup engineered in August, 1953, by the Shah of Iran against the government of Mossadeq, the Shah's flight, and the subsequent successful seizure of control by the Army, which summoned the Shah to return. Events occurred with kaleidoscopic speed, and were not controllable, or predictable with any certainty, by anyone.

It is equally true that, while we have no gauge to measure the degree of change, Soviet power today is not what it was before Stalin died, or what it was after his death but before the purging of Beria, nor what it was after the latter's downfall but before the June riots in Berlin and in the captive countries of Eastern Europe. Such changes will continue.

These sudden reversals of conditions explain why the diplomat is reluctant to go around making public declarations of policy. The minute he announces what he will do under a given set of circumstances (which he cannot foretell accurately or even identify in detail, in advance), he is

committed to that course of action. He is frozen in a certain posture; he has lost his freedom of maneuver, his liberty to adopt such measures as the situation, when it develops, may then seem to require. And it is bad to be immobilized, when dealing with a fluid situation, where the political and economic and military and psychological and other factors, both at home and abroad, which must influence the eventual decision, are constantly fluctuating. Instead, the diplomat must be free to adapt his policy to the facts of the day. It is because of this necessity constantly to reassess the situation, to reevaluate the factors involved, to adjust to changing conditions, that policy must be flexible.

Many people find it infuriating that they cannot be told—definitely, specifically and once and for all—precisely what our foreign policy is. But there is nothing immutable in the sphere of foreign affairs; nothing lasts very long when measured by the time-clock of history. The only certainty is that there will be change, even if no one can be sure of its direction. After all, Germany and Japan, our bitter enemies of eight years ago, are today our partners!

Consequently, since the foreign policy maker is dealing with intangibles, since he has no fixed point of reference from which to take his departure, since he is confronted by conditions constantly in flux, and wants to keep his field of action free for the widest possible maneuvering, retaining his mobility, he does not make decisions ahead of time, on hypothetical grounds.

This does not mean that we have *no* policy as so many assume, or that our position is so fluid that it is soupy. We know very well, as a nation, where we want to go. Our national objectives may be hard to agree on, or to put into words; but they are permanent. We want a world in which a nation founded on the principles established in our Constitution can live and breathe. The ends are clear; but the means to those ends must be instantly adjustable to circumstance.

Operates in Three Dimensions

If diplomacy is a method of achieving our national objectives by variable means, it might be constructive to recognize that it operates in three dimensions. The first dimension, length, is the one along which there is a continual interplay of political, economic, military, sociological and similar forces. This is so rudimentary as to require no further elucidation here.

The second dimension, width, is the one along which policies are linked in a geographical sense. Decisions which primarily concern one area of the world directly affect issues all around the globe. For example, our policy towards the colonial areas of North Africa affects not only Tunis and Morocco. It has repercussions on our relations with all the Arab nations. It influences France's strength, politically, economically and militarily, not only at home but abroad; it affects France's ability to contribute not only to the forces and effectiveness of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but also the nature and extent of France's military effort in Indo-China. Through both it is interlocked with the entire cold war of Free World resistance to Soviet imperialism.

The third dimension, height, and the one least familiar to most people, is the psychological factor. Other peoples simply do not think as we do. We have certain fundamental beliefs, which we tend to take for granted; but which others

do not share. For example, we Americans are unique in believing in progress. We are pragmatists; we believe that there is a solution to every problem and that it can be reached through a practical approach, and by compromise. Other nations sometimes hold firmly to principle. Again, certain concepts are purely Anglo-Saxon; the idea of secular philanthropy is one; sportsmanship is another. We favor the underdog, sometimes regardless of right. Many other peoples prefer to "sit it out" until they are sure who will win; *then* join the winning side. They would rather be winners than right. And of course, to the winner and to history, the winner is almost always right! Having had the historical experience of losing, and being wrong, they remember the lesson, and are not necessarily to be condemned.

Beliefs of Other Nations

Furthermore, other nations have beliefs which we do not share, and ideas which we consider quaint, or perhaps even fantastic. For example how do we deal with the Japanese, whose language (I am told) contains no word for "truth"? How do we negotiate agreements in the economic field with the Arab nations, to whom banking and interest are prohibited by the Koran? In our relations with the peoples of the Far East and other parts of the world, our acts and decisions must be conditioned by the fact that their primary loyalty is to the family, not to some remote, shadowy "state". We condemn nepotism, but to them it is a primary obligation to get every possible member of their families on the public or other payroll, if only because, if they don't, they may have to support them, themselves. Similarly, most business in Latin America is done on the basis of personal friendship: but any Russian would look upon such an approach with scorn and indignation. Speaking of the Soviets, how do we handle our relations with a nation where kidnapping and abduction, instead of being capital crimes, are normal, standard methods of executing the police function? These psychological differences are profound, and greatly complicate the handling of international relations.

If principal emphasis be placed upon the power basis for international affairs, perhaps this three-dimensional structure of diplomacy is comparable to the newly-developed, three-dimensional chess, where every move, on any plane, affects the vulnerability of each knight and pawn on all the other levels. Alternatively, the structure of diplomacy may be compared, perhaps with more validity, to a three-dimensional spider web, linked together with gossamer threads so fine as almost to defy sight, but so constructed that the slightest disturbance of any one of its delicate filaments causes the entire structure to vibrate; and to react, to its remotest corners.

If modern psychiatric terms may be used to describe modern diplomacy, perhaps it is accurate to say that the profession is suffering from a bad case of schizophrenia; it is split, not into two conflicting personalities, but into three. First, there is diplomacy of the old-fashioned kind which operates in most of the world; then there are the special techniques applicable only to relations with the Soviet Union; and finally, there is diplomacy by parliamentary procedure.

In traditional diplomacy (and many of its rules apply to the third or parliamentary type, as well), you attain your

(Continued on page 36)

Apartment Outside Athens

By ELIZABETH SCOTT

Stavros sneezed in the sun and dust of the Grecian morning. Lazily sweeping the cement sidewalk, he separated the morning odors—the sea, diesel fumes from anchored freighters, pungent freshly ground coffee, the hens of the green grocer, stacked grain and freshly baked bread. He stopped sweeping entirely as the bakers' pushcart came abreast of him, more, it is true, to savor the scent than to protect the pale brown loaves. When the Bulgarian cigar of the kiosk keeper replaced the warm bread odor, Stavros went back to his job. His Uncle Politopolu, the grain merchant, sat across the street at a tiny black table drinking Turkish coffee and gossiping with the Smyrna refugee who ran the taverna. Hearing his telephone and without turning from the conversation, he bellowed to the young man,

"Stavros, attention, telephone!"

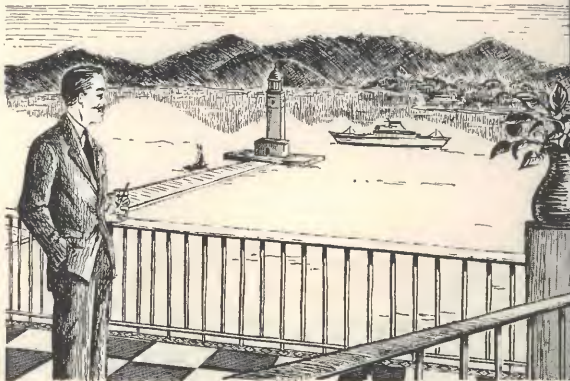
The apprentice goodnaturedly hurried into the dim grain shop and took the message for his uncle. Back on the sidewalk he shouted,

"That was Stathatu, he and the foreign lady will be here this morning to look at the apartment."

"Good."

Politopolu sighed and pulled his lanky body up from the table. He strolled across the wide street nonchalantly dodging horse drawn carts, drowsy burros, and even a motor vehicle recklessly roaring through the sleepy provincial port. He then took the few steps needed to bring him to the ornate doorway leading to the rest of his building. Standing on the stained marble step, he greeted two accountants from the Import Firm on the first floor. Politopolu was worried about this building of his. Part of his wife's, Despina's, dowry, it had always been profitable. It was ideal for his business and convenient for tenants on the two upper floors. The havoc of billeting various armies had been removed, if not paid for, and the landlord was relieved that the Athenian firm had moved back immediately the building had been derequisitioned. The rent from the top apartment would eventually pay for the repairs, but meanwhile he was going in debt. He had been offered a grain deal, but it seemed dangerous, and he was afraid to risk it.

The street was completely alive now, dusty, colorful and, to the uninitiated, sheer bedlam. Politopolu relaxed completely in its familiarity and considered the possibility of renting the flat to the newly arrived American Vice-Consul and his bride. It was known in the town that the American lady spoke no Greek and did her househunting in German with an American accent. The grain merchant felt rather optimistic. All these thoughts were stopped by the arrival of a moist and untidy Stathatu and a somewhat prim American matron. He gave her his most courtly bow and greeted her with a smile. Hearing her German, he couldn't help but agree with taverna gossips; it was pure text book. Stathatu, anxious to leave the sweltering sidewalk, and



"... the gentle grey-green hills of another province quietly framed the bustle of sunsparked waves. . . ."

confident the environs were not the best points of the apartment suggested that they go upstairs immediately after the introductions.

Walking up the wide baroque and discolored stairs, Politopolu mentioned that there was a fire escape directly adjacent that went to both floors and terrace. At the first floor Stathatu pointed to the French-Greek sign of the Import Firm, assuring her,

"You will have a quiet siesta and they all leave at 7:30 each night."

"Splendid."

They then continued up to the paneled double door leading to the large apartment. Somewhat proprietarily she tested the doorbell. When it didn't respond Politopolu promised to have it repaired. The tour of the apartment was quite a dispassionate one except for the owner's annoyance when she tested all the taps. He realized how anxious he was to rent the flat when he heard himself agree to put light bulbs in all eight rooms and the corridor. He was quite out of sorts with himself and not very gracious when she remarked on the delicate balconies six of the rooms had. In his own mind, he catalogued her as a prying utilitarian. Then they reached the sea side of the house.

She walked into the high ceilinged bright room and over to the bay window. Below her and to her right was the promenade, a long pale grey pier with a mock lighthouse towering over the circular taverna at its tip. The sea wall beyond was the same grey, and complimented the intense turquoise of the choppy bay. Across the miniature harbor, the gentle grey-green hills of another province quietly framed the bustle of sunsparked waves and the lazy movements of many small craft. Two caïques were fling around the sea wall to anchor on the promenade pier.

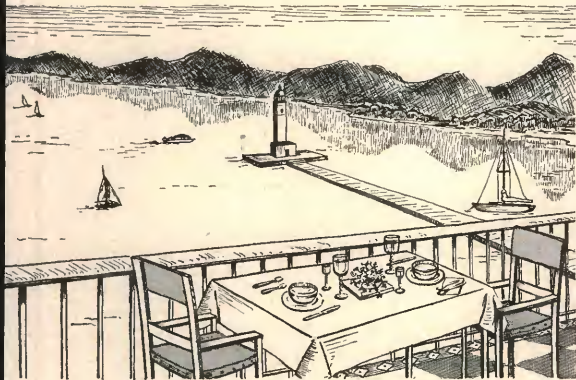
She looked so happy and enthusiastic about the apartment

that Politopolu made an appointment with her to come back with her husband at one, even though his three hour luncheon usually began at noon.

The interview with the Vice-Consul was marred only by Politopolu's firm conviction that had he been there in the morning it would be the tenant and not the owner who would be supplying electric light bulbs.

Once they moved in, Politopolu took the friendliest of interests in them. Nothing from the position of a book case to the price of the refrigerator was beyond his scope. He told his wife that he had two roles, one as owner and one as host. He took them equally seriously, and after allowing his tenants two days to get settled, came every morning at ten o'clock to have a coffee with his tenant. There were mornings when she didn't seem too enthusiastic about his hour long calls, but he decided that she was bashful and arranged his busy schedule so they could continue. He was flattered one morning when he happened to be in the kitchen with the cook, before she announced him to the American lady, to notice that she had changed her schedule. At ten o'clock "menus and letters" had been replaced by "Kirios Politopolu here for coffee." He must remember to tell her that she had misspelled his name.

That morning she asked him to help her find a language



... The terrace was transformed. The table positively glittered."

teacher. Not really convinced that she didn't speak French, he had brought first one and then another of his cousins to be interviewed by her. She couldn't pour tea in French, so even Politopolu admitted that, competent as they were, his non-English speaking cousins were ineligible. In a burst of altruism, he brought a man who was not even distantly related to him. The lady reminded them both that she had said she did not want to learn Greek through her faltering German, and actually refused the services of the tutor for that reason.

The only person in the town who knew English and had had teaching experience was the Catholic priest. When he kindly offered to give her five hours a week, the couple was very grateful. Politopolu, discussing it with the cook, chuckled in anticipation of the results. Father John spoke English fluently and his Greek was above reproach, but tended toward classical rather than idiomatic Greek. Had she wanted to read the laws in their original wording, follow

the Liturgy of the Orthodox ceremonies, or even converse with Athenian University professors, classical Greek would allow her. To buy eggs, cheese and shoe strings in a provincial town and control the menus in her own dining room required a much more plebeian touch. Her conversation with Stomatia, the language records, the lessons with the priest, added to her natural ineptness, produced a degree of fluency and jumble of dialect and accent amazing to witness.

The American lady was most appreciative when Politopolu let her insert as many Greek words as she knew into their morning visits. He frequently had to retire to the bay window to chuckle in his handkerchief at the Greek-German sentences. Over his oyo, he tried many times to reconstruct a language lesson which embraced candelabra, death, second story balcony and the Harbor Master's launch, all in two hours.

The amusing morning visits were rudely interrupted by his arrest. He had known that last month's grain negotiation was risky, but had expected cooperation at the final stage. He was as much bewildered as annoyed at his failure. The gendarme stopped by as he was rolling up the steel shutters for the morning. Every other shopkeeper on the street was doing the same thing, and the din was deafening. The two were so accustomed to it that the news was delivered without the grain merchant even having to pause in his task. He did show his consternation, if not surprise, by taking the policeman two blocks down to the Plateai instead of across to the Smyrna taverna, for the courtesy cup of coffee. As he walked back alone in the middle of the street, avoiding the water thrown on the sidewalks to lay the early morning dust, he realized that all of the other merchants knew his position. They were genial and friendly, accepting his jail term as he did, with a philosophical shrug. He spent a busy morning arranging various business details in the shop, and walked upstairs, wearily wishing he could see the Vice-Consul instead of his wife.

Stomatia began her condolences immediately she opened the door. He was warmed by her fluent, if noisy indignation. He realized that Stomatia, Despina, and perhaps his foreign tenants were the only ones in town who believed in his innocence, the latter because of complete naiveté, and the former two because of complete faith. Entering the living room, he found both his tenant and the coffee tray. When Stomatia handed him his cup and waddled from the room, the American lady inquired,

"What's wrong with Stomatia? She's been trying to tell me something all morning."

"She knows that I am going away for a few months."

"To Athens?"

"Well, no. Actually I'll be right here."

"Oh, Kirios Politopolu, must you go to a clinic? Are you ill?"

When he chuckled at her mixture of classical Greek and idiomatic German, she was a little miffed.

"No, no. It's just that I'm not at all sick. I'm only going to jail for a few months."

She looked baffled for a second and then smiled gently and said, "You know, Kirios Politopolu, I thought you said you were going to prison. What did you say?"

(Continued on page 34)

Service Glimpses



1



4

1. Frankfurt—A week-long program observing the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the first American Consulate in Frankfurt was held recently and was featured by a visit to Frankfurt by U. S. High Commissioner Dr. James B. Conant. The photo shows Consul General C. Montagu Pigott pointing out to Dr. Conant the location of the first Consulate in Frankfurt.

2. Addis Ababa—Three men from Minnesita who are representing America in Ethiopia are the Ambassador, Dr. Joseph Simonson, Marcus J. Gordon, Director, Foreign Operations Administration, and Rex S.

Anderson, Director of the Imperial Highway Authority. Here, standing in front of the American Embassy, are Mr. Gordon, Ambassador Simonson, and Mr. Anderson.

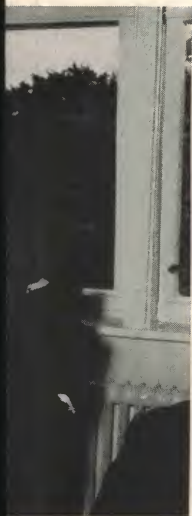
3. Beirut—Ambassador Raymond A. Hare (center) and Mrs. Hare (left) look over a silver tray presented to them by members of the Embassy, USIS and USOM staff in Beirut before Ambassador Hare left for Washington. At right is Armin H. Meyer, now Chargé d'Affaires.



2



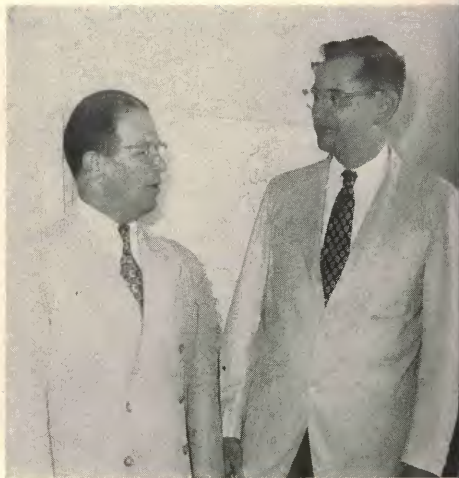
3



5



6



7

4. Leopoldville—Standing in front of a freshly pink painted re-modelled office quarters is the staff of the Consulate General. In the foreground are the native clerical staff, chauffeurs and gardeners. Seated are Arthur S. Alberts, Robert G. McGregor, Robert L. Yost. Standing in the first row are Miss Joyce Phillips, Mme. Denise Drossart, Mme. Nicole Juillien, Miss Shirley Smith, Mrs. Lulu Koscheka, Mme. Lise Freson, Mme. Wanda Spada, Mrs. Betty Wildman. Standing in the second row are William J. Drew, Roger M. Bearce, Joseph P. Nagoski, Byron E. Byron and David J. Blecker.

5. Bonn—Mr. Charles E. Saltzman, Undersecretary of State for Administration, is shown discussing with HICOG officials administrative and personnel matters.

6. Madrid—Horace H. Smith proudly presents the ibex [Cabra Hispanica] which he shot in the snow and rocks on top of the Gredos Mountains in central Spain.

7. Rabat—Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana is shown talking to Consul William J. Porter during his visit to Rabat in August.

EDITORIALS

THE MEMORIAL TABLET

After eight years of discussion of the pros and cons of moving the Foreign Service memorial tablet from Old to New State, we were gratified to watch its installation in the entrance hall of New State and to witness, on October eleventh, its rededication. The ceremony was fittingly simple and moving, giving us pause to remember again those departed colleagues who lost their lives under tragic or heroic circumstances while on active duty with the Service. Their memory serves as an inspiration to us all and a reminder of the sacrifice and devotion which we proudly claim as a tradition of our Service.

At the rededication ceremony we heard the remarks of Deputy Under Secretary Murphy, President of the Foreign Service Association, Secretary Dulles, Honorary President of the Association, and President Eisenhower, whose letter was read by Mr. Murphy. It was heartening to hear the Secretary speak of our "tradition of quiet devotion to the national interest . . . older than the Republic itself," and to hear the President write of the "high ideals of the organization which they so nobly served" and of his confidence that "the men and women of our splendid Foreign Service will tirelessly attack the grave problems before them with courage, with intelligence, and with full devotion to the proud traditions of our land of freedom."

It was particularly heartening to hear these remarks at a time when, having only too recently absorbed unwarranted attacks on our loyalty and competence and having been buffeted by economies, RIFs and delayed promotions, we are now involved in a sweeping reorganization which will profoundly alter the fabric and dimensions of our Service. The traditions of which we have spoken and the esprit which has meant so much to the effectiveness of the Service were not lightly come by. We are reminded of this when we commemorate those who sacrificed their lives in line of duty. We are reminded that ours in a Service where we are often called upon to sacrifice; where we accept the good assignments and the bad, the interesting jobs and the dull, the pleasant posts and the unpleasant; where the demands are heavy and the financial reward modest; where the standards of entry, tenure and advancement have in the past been rigorous and the last often slow; where family separations are frequent and absence from home is the norm; and where we often meet danger and disease and sometimes death. Hundreds of new officers will be entering the Service in the months immediately ahead. We welcome these new partners in our common tasks. At the same time we assume an important responsibility for inducting them into the rigorous and proud traditions of the Foreign Service of the United States.

In honoring our late colleagues named on the tablet we should not forget those others of the Service whose names do not appear. Originally the listing was confined to diplomatic and consular officers. As a result of a decision made

in 1946 this was broadened to include all American personnel of the Foreign Service, but it was not possible to broaden the listing retroactively. At the same time the criteria for listing were narrowed from death while on active duty "under tragic or heroic circumstances" to death abroad "under peculiarly heroic circumstances in the performance of acts beyond and above the accepted high standards of duty in the Foreign Service." Thus, the listing does not include many who have died since that date under circumstances which, while certainly not peculiar to the Foreign Service, are encountered in the Service to a proportionately far greater degree than at home — such as tropical disease, natural disaster and the hazards of travel. They may not have been heroes, but they nevertheless gave their lives to the Service. We should remember them, too.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

A frequent subject in the category of Foreign Service "shop talk" is the reputed inadequacy of the Department in the field of Public Relations among the American people. Returning to our home town on leave or to Washington on duty we are sometimes amazed at the lack of knowledge—and even interest—shown by John Q. Public in the Foreign Service and those who serve in it. We know all too well of the harm done us and our Service in recent years in the press by the emphasis given to some of our deficiencies and weaknesses. We tend to blame "the Department" for not speaking up for us more firmly, although we are somehow aware that the money needed for a great advertising or public relations campaign is never forthcoming.

Many of us at one time or another have talked while in the United States to such groups as Seymour Finger describes in his article "Mission to Massachusetts" in the October issue of the JOURNAL but we suspect that this particularly valuable and intimate type of contact with the American public is not exploited to the fullest extent possible. Until the millennium arrives when the Department receives truly adequate appropriations for all its desirable activities, we believe that a good deal of good may be done by individual officers on a voluntary basis while on home leave in the United States. After all we are called upon to contribute to the Foreign Service, surely the sacrifice of one or two evenings in the course of one's home leave in such a cause would not be too much of an additional burden.

The JOURNAL, therefore, lifts its voice in the hope that larger numbers of officers will include a visit with the Public Services Division as part of their routine consultations when passing through Washington. The Division very efficiently arranges to utilize any and all talents volunteered to it and can be very cooperative in helping us to help ourselves to establish a better climate of opinion concerning the Foreign Service among our fellow Americans.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD



KHYBER COURIER

By ROBERT H. ROSS

In May of this year the Diplomatic Couriers assigned to the Regional Courier Office in Manila noted, with mixed emotions, the passing of one of our more famous institutions: the Karachi Detail. Previously two couriers had been assigned to Karachi, each for an eight-week period. While one courier made the Karachi-Colombo trip, the other went from Karachi to Kabul. The Colombo trip was a routine flight. The Kabul trip could be, and usually was, anything but routine.

The first part of the trip, from Karachi to Peshawar, Pakistan, was uneventful, noted only for the meal served aboard Orient Airways. If lunch were served, it invariably consisted of cold fried chicken, cold boiled potatoes, two hard-boiled eggs, a fish cake, pastry and a banana or orange. If breakfast were served, the chicken was omitted.

The courier was met at the Peshawar airport by the driver and carryall sent down from the Embassy in Kabul. The first stop was Dean's Hotel where the courier could have lunch, change into more appropriate clothes and have sandwiches made for the rest of the trip. Since the only other means of regular transport is the Kabul Mail, a bus service taking two days, there were usually two or three people anxiously waiting at Dean's, hoping that there would be room for them in the courier vehicle.

From Peshawar to Torkham, the Pakistan customs at the border, there are some thirty miles of good hard-topped road which climbs and winds its way through the famed Khyber Pass. On one side of the road is a separate trail for the mule and camel caravans; on the other, the Pakistan railroad tunnels through the side of the mountains. Forts and look-outs dot the mountain tops guarding the road against possible invasion and protecting it from marauding tribesmen. Plaques, embedded in the rock, commemorate the British regiments that fought here and recall the stories of Rudyard Kipling and of the Khyber Rifles.

Both vegetation and water are scarce in the Khyber and it is not unusual to see women along the road, several miles from their villages, collecting bundles of sticks for their fires or balancing water jugs on their heads. Strict purdah is not observed in Pakistan but the women pull their black burkas across their faces when an automobile passes.

At Torkham a chain extends across the road marking the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. It is not difficult to tell where one country ends and the other begins since immediately under the chain the hard-topped road ends. From now on the only road is a rutted, bumping, dusty trail marked only by the larger rocks and boulders which have been cleared to the sides. The road is best described by saying that the trip from Torkham to Kabul is about 150 miles long and takes from eight to ten hours, averaging about fifteen to eighteen miles per hour. Afghanistan has no railroad, few telephones and no telephone connection to the outside world, but there is one partially paved street

in Kabul extending for perhaps one quarter of a mile.

Jalalabad is approximately the half way point and here a break is called for tea. The tea shops are built of mud covered bricks, as are most of the buildings in Afghanistan, with the open front facing the road. The green tea, brewed over an open fire which fills the room with smoke, is served very sweet and liberally diluted with goat's milk. A hookah is passed around for those desiring to smoke, but its smell alone seems warning enough.

On the other side of Jalalabad begin the Hindu Kush mountains. The road winds around sharp turns with a sheer granite wall on one side and a sharp drop into the Kabul River on the other. In Afghanistan automobiles, trucks, busses, camels and mules all use the same road, so it is not unusual to round a bend and find the way blocked by a caravan of from ten to forty camels, a flock of sheep and goats, or a truck of the Afghan Mail broken down in the middle of the road. Each spring and fall the "traffic congestion" is increased by the nomadic Afghan tribesmen moving their herds between Afghanistan and Pakistan and India for the summer and winter grazing. On these annual treks, the whole family moves; the smaller children, lambs, chickens and even baby camels ride on top of the camel packs while their elders walk alongside.

Most of the Afghans carry long old-fashioned rifles but soldiers patrol the road at night and few robberies occur. The last one was two years ago when the British King's Messenger was held up, his pouches ransacked, and the King's mail thrown in the Kabul River.

At Zirobi, where a German company is constructing a large power dam, begins the climb over the Lattabahn, about 8,000 feet in elevation. In the winter it is here that it really begins to get cold and at any turn in the road a snow slide may block the way. It is here also that the heavy spring rains and melting snow wash portions of the road into the Kabul River. The maintenance of the Afghan roads is particularly bad so it might be two or three days before it is repaired and the courier may proceed. Several couriers tell of wolves brushing past them on the Lattabahn while they were outside the carryall helping to fix a flat tire. Another tells of coming to an impossible washout in the road and seeing another person in the same predicament on the other side. Both waded across through waist-high water, traded vehicles, and proceeded along their respective and opposite ways.

After crossing the Lattabahn it's only a two hour ride to Kabul. If anything the road always seemed to get worse during this final stretch and the two hours to extend to four or five, but at last the carryall would pull up at the Embassy and the courier would have a day and a half to rest before making the return trip.

At present the Kabul trip is being made from New Delhi by air and the old trip is fast becoming a legend. It now takes about six hours to go from Delhi to Kabul in relative comfort compared with the ten hours from Peshawar to

Kabul. This seems to be in keeping with the courier motto . . . none is swifter than these.

DUBLIN

During July and August the sleepy little Irish port of Youghal was transformed into a replica of New Bedford, Massachusetts, for the filming of "Moby Dick." Film director John Huston, who lives a part of the year in Ireland where he especially enjoys fox-hunting and racing, selected Youghal as the location for some of the sequences of the film, stating that it was easier to "lift" the face of this small Irish town to resemble a New England port of the period, than to find an appropriate location in the United States. The presence of the company in Youghal, especially that of Gregory Peck who stars in the picture as Captain Ahab, was one of the largest tourist attractions in Ireland this summer. AMBASSADOR TAFT and PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER GARLAND C. ROUTH drove down to Youghal to attend a lunch given by John Huston, and enjoyed watching the beginning of the actual filming of the picture.

One section of the 1954 United States Navy Midshipmen's Cruise visited Dublin during the week of July 26. The 2,600 officers, midshipmen and men had a grand time visiting Dublin and taking extended sightseeing tours to Killarney and the West of Ireland. There were many parties for them, including a large reception given by Ambassador and Mrs. Taft at the Residence, which was attended by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Costello, other members of the Government, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and prominent Dublin citizens. The ship's band from the *USS Worcester* played in the garden during the afternoon. The band later gave a concert in Phoenix Park which was attended by the largest audience ever present at a band concert in the Park. The feature of the visit which most impressed the Irish was the donation of blood to the Irish Blood Bank by 425 United States naval officers and men. The friendliness of the Irish to the visitors and the courtesy extended by the naval personnel to the Irish when visiting the ships resulted in a most pleasant visit to Dublin.

Randolph Roberts

ISTANBUL

Some months ago an event occurred in Istanbul which all officers who have served here at any time during the last forty-five years will desire to note. DOMINIC C. CARICIOPOULOS has retired. This act certainly puts a full stop to the end of an epoch in the history of this Consulate General. Dominic joined the staff as a young man in 1908. He lived through two world wars and two revolutions; as a faithful servant of the United States Government he has done everything—citizenship, invoices, notariats, record of fees, protocol expert, interpreter, translator of four languages, chief of the Commercial Section, political reporter, keeper of the library and archives, etc. In fact, he has been a main prop and guide for the easy functioning of the Consulate General.

Looked at from another standpoint, his service has seen the development and full blossoming of the careers of many Foreign Service officers. The mere list of those with whom he has collaborated during these forty-six years is a short Who's Who of American diplomats in the Near East: G. BIE RAVNDAL (1909-1925), CHARLES E. ALLEN (1925-1935), OSCAR S. HEIZER, GEORGE WADSWORTH, JAMES H. KEELEY, JR., HERBERT S. BURSELEY, BURTON Y. BERRY, RAYMOND A. HARE, MAXWELL K. MOOREHEAD, and FREDERICK P. LATIMER, JR.

Also SAMUEL W. HONAKER, HARRY L. TROUTMAN, CLARENCE H. MACY, JOHN J. MACDONALD, LAVERNE BALDWIN, CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR., ELBERT G. MATHEWS and ROBERT B. MACATEE.

As might be expected in the face of such activities and usefulness, on his last day Dominic noted that this long span of years had gone by with startling speed. The Consulate General still sees much of him and still finds his profound knowledge of Istanbul of the greatest help at all times.

Donald B. Calder

KOBLENZ

Koblenz, dubbed Confluentes by the Romans, situated as it is at the juncture of the Rhine and Mosel Rivers, has always been recognized as a strategic point for the wine taster as well as the business and military man. Now nine years after World War II it is fast re-emerging from the rubble as the attractive spot it once was.

By far the most commanding edifice is the Castle (or Schloss), an imposing pile of stone completed in 1786 by Clement Wenceslas, Elector of Trier, later used as a summer residence by the Prussian royal family, and rebuilt in 1950 after extensive war damage. Here is installed the Military Security Board, a tripartite organization established in December 1948 by the Military Governors and incorporated as an integral part of the Allied High Commission the following September when civilian replaced military government in Germany.

When constituted, the Board's responsibilities covered the whole field of demilitarization and disarmament, including the prevention of any revival of military or paramilitary organizations, the enforcement of prohibitions and restrictions on industry, and the supervision of scientific research to the extent of limiting it to peaceful purposes. Certain industrial controls have since been dropped and others relaxed but a formidable list of items requiring MSB licenses remains. The applications therefore are augmented by others for scientific research projects and for metals and other products which might be used for atomic energy activities, and it should not be surprising that as a result of the dynamic development of Germany in recent years the "paper work" of the Board is at an all-time high.

Nevertheless, in what might be termed the twilight period of the Occupation, the United States, British and French Governments have reduced their staffs, the first drastically, in line with the economy cuts effected by the Department on a world-wide basis. Whereas at one time the U. S. Element alone numbered as many as 270 (74 Americans and 196 German employees), its staff as of this past July included only five officers, four staff members and 16 German employees. This small core of career personnel works with old line, technically qualified industrial and scientific specialists in the other two Elements.

Conscious that the Board's days may be numbered, the U. S. staff is determined to the best of its ability to uphold to the last the U. S. position in this unusual State Department activity which falls in an important area of tripartite responsibility impinging so sensitively on Allied-German relations, and even on our own relations with friendly countries dealing commercially with Germany.

Reginald Bragonier



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 "No, not just any Canadian
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 "Iia?"

"The only whisky bottled
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 Canadian Government
 at exactly 90.9 proof,
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 Kyu-Lei-Kyu,
 Wakarimasuka?"

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 キュー レイ キュー
 最高品ネ! *

*rough translation: ("Oh! Certainly!
 909! Naturally . . . the finest!")



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NOVEMBER, 1954

"Just that. For about a year and a half."

"But . . . What . . . Well . . ."

He did sympathize with her. She might have managed this with some grace in English, but her painfully acquired vocabulary just wasn't up to the situation. She finally produced, "Of course, there is a great mistake."

Not a question, but a simple statement of fact, and it disarmed Politopolu completely. So completely he made a great error, and told her that it was, in fact, no mistake at all. There had been a mistake, but it had been he who had made it, in grain. To reassure her, he offered the bright side of the story.

"It did come at quite a good time. You see, my cousin Kino is the Warden. He'll see that I'm made as comfortable as possible. He'll let Thassolu, our cook, bring me my meals at the time I want them. Kino will also see that I'm not disturbed too early, either. Please give my regards to Kirios Proxenus, and tell him my nephew Stavros will act as agent for this building."

"Very well, Kirios. My husband will be sorry to have missed you. Please don't let me keep you. There must be many small details you want to arrange before you, uh, leave."

After ringing for Stomatia to accompany him to the door, she walked over to the bay window. Inwardly deploring her Baltimore background, which never once included seeing someone off to prison, she frantically searched for something to say.

"Really, Kirios Politopolu, this is the most delightful view in the world." Stomatia arrived and, on this pleasant and impersonal note, they parted.

Prison life was exactly as Kino had led him to believe, and Politopolu accepted its privations and his privileges with equally good grace. He did miss studying his foreign tenants, but had weekly bulletins of them through Stomatia. The cook's reports were both humorous and informative. He sent all sorts of communiqués through her to the Consul's wife. Just because he had to be absent he didn't think it fair that the Proxenus should be without his guidance.

His return to the Street was sooner than anyone expected, and he never knew the name of the man who made it possible. A bureaucrat in the Athenian Prison Administration transferred Kino to the Piraeus Prison.

Kino's joy was equalled only by his poor cousin's chagrin. As Kino described the penal reforms his successor intended initiating, the two cousins realized the new atmosphere of democracy would be an uncomfortable one for Politopolu. A practical and kindly man, Kino quietly arranged a transfer for him to Corinth. Despina might sympathize with this unwieldy transfer, but not quite enough to allow Thassolou to move away to cook for him until he was free. For the first time in months, Politopolu admitted being genuinely distressed. Kino managed to cheer him with a pleasant surprise.

"If you like you can have my car to drive to Corinth this afternoon. You could probably arrange to lunch with Despina. Couldn't you find a discreet place in town for a quiet rendezvous?"

The two parted, each to do his own packing. Politopolu had his barber bring his tailor from Constantinu Platia for the final fitting of a coat and paid his farewell calls to some of the prisoners with whom he had played backgammon. A

leisurely conversation with the maitre d'hotel of the best restaurant, a shorter one with the wine steward and the menus for both his festive lunch with Despina and a cold supper for the Corinthian drive were arranged.

That noon, when the iron shutters were being slammed down and the luncheon exodus usually took place, Odoz Athinoz had many loiterers. As the long black limousine drove to his doorway, the friends of the prisoner all crowded to greet him. He received them from the back seat, exactly like the Governor.

Looking from her bedroom balcony, the American lady was intrigued by this visiting potentate. When the man stepped from the car, waved his black felt hat at his friends, and came into the building, she thought it was the owner of the Import Firm.

When the doorbell rang a few minutes later, she went without waiting for Stomatia, who at noon was theoretically in her room on the terrace changing to her black uniform before serving lunch. When she opened the door to the figure in the black suit and hat, at first she didn't recognize him.

"Good morning, Madame, how are you?"

"Good morning. Why Kirios Politopolu, what a pleasant surprise! Do come in. Let me put your hat here. Have you time for an *oyzo*?"

As she led him down the corridor, they chatted amiably and when he was seated in the living room left him to get the ice for their drink.

Sitting down after she had served him, she said,

"My husband is away on a trip, but I expect him back any minute now. He'll be so pleased to see you. Stomatia will be delighted that your, uh, unpleasantness is over. Does she know that you are out, uh, that is—in town again?"

"Yes, I believe that she has heard," was his enigmatic reply.

"How is your wife?"

"Despina is quite well, thank you, and I'm looking forward to seeing her very shortly."

"Oh, you're going out to the villa to surprise her? I know you will enjoy a swim after your lunch. It's such a heavenly day."

"If only I could. Unhappily I won't have time for it today. You see, Madame, I am transferred to Corinth."

Quite without intending, but because it was such an issue with him, he burst out, "Kiria, have you ever had the misfortune to eat in the Estatorion at Corinth?"

"Well, we have always found it more pleasant to eat in Kilokastron."

"Yes, but I can't possibly have my meals sent from there."

"No, it would be a bit cumbersome at that."

"Poor Kino just doesn't realize the situation there."

"Kino?"

"Yes, my third cousin. He has been transferred from here to Piraeus. He's so full of salary raise, dearness allowance and that sort of thing he hasn't time to consider his own cousin's digestive tract."

"And are all of Kino's, uh, guests being transferred to Corinth?"

"No, not anyone else but me," and abruptly he stopped. She began to be uneasy about this call.

"You'll be taking the 12:30 train?"

"No, I go by road. Kino has given me his car."

"He's certainly kind to do all of these things for you, isn't he?"

"He has given me an afternoon off. I've become just like my cook, with an afternoon off."

"Well, if you have an afternoon off, you must spend it with your best girl."

Politopolu's mercurial change of mood was evident in his delighted cry,

"Ah, Madame, you are kindness itself! I've been so distressed wondering how I could ask such a favor of you. Despina is coming from the villa because Kino wouldn't give me permission to appear in public."

Visualizing the queue of merchants and friends who waited a quarter of an hour for his car, the American lady murmured, "Well, that's understandable."

"So Madame would you mind terribly if I had a rendezvous with Despina on my terrace?"

"On your terrace? Why, of course not."

"That is, on your terrace? I thought we might have a very quiet lunch and visit up there. We could sit on the sea side, and it would be very beautiful. You won't hear a sound. Could you possibly permit it?"

"Of course, use the terrace."

Probably a result of the capitalistic system, but with the payment of the rent she had surmised the terrace was theirs. The Hellenic view was slightly different.

"Oh, thank you for your kindness. I have sent the car for Despina and she should be here in about ten minutes."

In all of the bewildering conversation this produced an immediate and decisive reaction on his hostess. She did not intend coping with Madame Politopolu. The language lessons had done marvels to make life comfortable and fascinating in the provinces, but nothing in the classroom had prepared her to welcome the wife of an escaped convict to an undeniably illicit luncheon on her roof.

"Will your wife bring the lunch with her?"

Somehow the grain merchant and his wife didn't strike her as the picnic-on-the-terrace type.

"Oh, no. Everything is arranged. Stomatia has been generous enough to fill your red champagne bucket with ice for the butter and the wine. Jimmy has used your picnic stove to keep things hot."

The Vice-Consul's wife had wondered at Stomatia's revising the luncheon menu, scuttling the hot meal for a cold one, a custom she had always regarded as slightly indecent before this. Unconscious of her displeasure, Politopolu continued,

"Would you think me rude if I asked to be excused? I must check a few details with Jimmy, and taste the wine. Have the flowers come?"

On the fire escape they met the florist boy and two busboys carrying the salad and something covered by a red and white checked cloth.

The terrace was transformed. The table positively glittered. All of her flat silver had been beautifully polished. The gold rimmed plates sparkled almost indecently in the Grecian sunshine. The stemmed water goblets had only been unpacked three days ago, but they proudly stood next to the less fancy wine glasses bought the last time they were in Athens. Just as she was admiring the effect, a busboy arrived with three different vases and inquired which would be most suitable. Quite without thinking she said,

"Oh the low one, of course."

Since she had used the vocabulary understood by Stomatia alone the poor boy was bewildered as before. However Stomatia waddled out of the laundry room, translated it for him and rushed over to Kirios Politopolu.

"Oh, Good Morning, Kirice. I got your message and everything is arranged."

They immediately went into discussions incomprehensible to her mistress, who was astonished to see that the hairnets she had been begging the cook to wear for months were now on her head, all three of them. It gave her the look of an aging actress wearing a turban, but was neater than without.

Jimmy, the maitre d'hotel, rushed out from the laundry-cum-kitchen shouting threats and instructions over his shoulder, pausing only to read the menu to Politopolu. The American lady, remembering the cold chicken salad they were having "below stairs," started to laugh. There were four serving tables heaped with the implements needed for this festive lunch and Jimmy was leading the host over to the wines when the doorbell rang.

"Kalos Taxeethee," she called as she dashed for the stairs. Halfway down she realized that a reminder of a pleasant journey might better have been a wish for a good appetite but it was too late to change it.

Another official, this time in Washington, decreed a transfer and the tenants left for Athens before the grain merchant returned from Corinth. Leaving the provinces, which they had found charming, had only one advantage as far as they could foresee. It might be possible there to establish the impersonal relationship of landlord and tenant they had failed to get with Politopolu, whether in or out of prison.

When the grain merchant returned from his Corinthian exile, he was warmly welcomed back to the bustle of Odoz Athinoz. The apartment was promptly rented to a fifth cousin of Despina and her seven children. Although he missed his mid-morning coffee and the fascinating views of the foreign woman it was a relief not to have to guide her and instruct her, an obligation he assured himself from which he had never shrunk.

After six hours in the Psycho apartment, the foreign woman found herself on the terrace with her landlord admiring her first sunset on Mount Hymettus, directly across a barren valley from Odoz Jassimon. With a degree of resignation and more of appreciation, she accepted the questions of her new landlord for what they were, an overflowing of Hellenic hospitality. In the months to come the foreigners appreciated the warm paternal interest he and his family and their servants took in their affairs, and a little of this feeling was given Politopolu in retrospect.

BIRTHS

BLAKE. A son, Melville, III, born to Mr. and Mrs. Melville E. Blake, Jr., on August 27, 1954, at Fresno, California.

CAMPBELL. A son, Stuart B., III, born to Mr. and Mrs. Stuart B. Campbell, Jr., on July 29, 1954, at Wytheville, Va.

COURTENAYE. A daughter, Mary Ann, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Courtenaye on September 20, 1954, at the United States Army Hospital at Osaka.

NICHOLS. A daughter, Susan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Nichols on August 27, 1954, in London.

O'CONNOR. A son, Michael Graham, born to Mr. and Mrs. James F. O'Connor, Jr., on August 8, 1954, in Alexandria, Va.

ends by persuasion. That is the very essence of the profession: the ability to convince the foreign negotiator or statesman that it is in his, and his country's, best interests for him to do what you want him to do. In order to do this, you must make your proposal in terms which are understandable to him, and which represent valid values by his standards, not ours. Of course, if you can make him think that *he* thought of the solution to a common problem, identical with what you had in mind from the first, the battle is practically won. Yet in urging a course of action upon a foreigner, you must be most careful not to back him into a corner, nor force him into a position from which he cannot extricate himself gracefully—or you will just as surely have lost him. The astute diplomat devotes just as much thought to *how* to present his case, as to *what* his case is; and he constantly strives to make it easy for the foreigner to decide in our favor.

Many persons who are not experienced in the intricacies of dealing with foreign nations and disparate psychologies get impatient and suggest that suasion be accomplished by coercion. This is undesirable for two very practical reasons: it is usually ineffective, and it defeats its own purpose.

Coercion, through threats or pressure, seldom achieves its objective; it is more apt to be counter-productive. ("Counter-productive" comes from the Spanish; it means to pursue a course of action which produces a result exactly the opposite of what was desired). Too much pressure on a foreigner can be, and usually is, counter-productive. His natural resentment may cause him to put personal and national dignity first. Like anyone else, if he gets the idea that somebody is high-pressuring him, or pushing him around, he gets his back up; and for reasons of pride he may refuse to go along at all. He may do so even though we are convinced that he is cutting off his own nose in spite.

Furthermore, coercion defeats its own purpose in another way. It is as true of nations as of individuals, that "a man convinced against his will, is of the same opinion still". An international agreement resulting from an open threat will be honored just as long as the pressure continues to be exerted, and no longer. Consequently, it may fail of fulfillment at precisely the moment when it is subjected to strain for the first time—that is, when we most want it to hold. No, any agreement imposed by threat is counterfeit coin in the realm of power, and should be recognized as such.

There is a further objection to the use of methods of compulsion in international relations. How could we term our world "Free", if we were consistently trying to impose our will on our "allies"? Assuming we could and did do so, would not their loss of independent volition reduce them to the same status as that of the Soviet satellite states?

The alternative, then, is persuasion. The foreigner must be convinced, and make his own decision as to what course of action offers the greatest advantages, in the light of the various factors and alternatives, expressed in terms which seem intelligible and cogent to him, but which are not necessarily identical with our ideas.

The second type of present-day diplomacy applies to relations with the Soviet Union. It used to be said that no American Foreign Service Officer could be properly called a veteran until he had been through two revolutions and a major war. It now seems necessary to add: and until he

has had at least one tour of duty behind the iron curtain. Service in Moscow or in one of the captive satellites is a devastating experience. Most of the things done there are repugnant to the Western mind and conscience; and yet, the diplomat has to learn not to let himself be too distressed by them. Normally, there are three stages to his education. First, like any neophyte, he assumes that since the Russians are humans, need food, shelter and clothing, and love their families and children, they will respond to normal stimuli—such as open friendliness. He is disturbed to discover that this is not true of the Soviet citizen. And as he learns to distinguish the odor of fear, which seeps up slowly like miasma from a marsh, and sees with his own eyes the cruelty, the unscrupulousness and the cynicism of the Soviet regime, he gets angry. Constant attacks on his own country, based on misinformation, distortion and misrepresentation of motives, annoy him still more. This is the second state, that of irate condemnation. Then, one day, he realizes that he is expending all his energy in fury over matters which he is personally powerless to mend; and that as a result he is not getting his real work done. He then settles into the third stage, where his hatred of the Soviet system is none the less savage, but is cold and unemotional. Thereafter, he will not be so disturbed by Soviet diatribes that he fails to notice any new variations, whether in nature or intensity. Instead, he will ignore the verbiage as the deception it is intended to be, and properly devote his efforts to its analysis, and to speculation as to the significance of any change.

At the same time, he discovers for himself that the techniques of normal diplomacy, which have proven efficacious in dealing with other nations, are ineffective in handling the Soviets. He learns at first hand that, as Professor Possony* has pointed out, Communists consider negotiations and deals and agreements as devices to be adopted in a defeat situation, useful only in order to enable them to recover maneuverability and strength; any resulting commitments are not permanent, but only steps along the way, sooner or later to be violated or evaded. Furthermore, they consider naive anyone who views such obligations in any other light.

The third type of diplomacy is also of relatively recent origin. Before 1900, multilateral international conferences were rare; now scarcely a day goes by without some such gathering. Mankind in its search for peace and security has turned in this century to international organizations—the League of Nations and now the United Nations. In these and innumerable other bodies, diplomacy is made effective through parliamentary procedures. It must be recognized that there are many conflicts of national interests which cannot be settled simply by majority vote. This is particularly true when the vital interests of the great powers are involved. And, as is true of national legislatures, debate is not always enlightening; nations, as well as individuals, love a sounding-board. Nevertheless, great issues are placed openly under the spotlight of world scrutiny; differences are revealed and sometimes composed.

The modern diplomat must strive to attain what few violinists ever hope to achieve—the ability to play harmoniously on three strings simultaneously.

These instances of the infinite complexity of the profession, serve to underline why "it normally takes twenty years to make a diplomat."

*Possony, Stefan T. *A Century of Conflict*, Chicago, Henry Regnery Co., 1953, p. 397.

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Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

THE BOOKSHELF

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLFE

1. **Realities of American Foreign Policy** by George F. Kennan, published by Princeton University Press \$2.75

A collection of the thought provoking lectures delivered in March by the former United States Ambassador to Moscow.

2. **In the Cause of Peace: Seven Years With the United Nations** by Trygve Lie, published by Macmillan \$6.00

The first Secretary General of the United Nations takes the defensive in explaining his concept of his former role. Required reading for those who seek an understanding of the Organization's early years.

3. **The Benchley Roundup: A Selection by Robert Benchley of His Favorites**, published by Harper and Brothers \$3.50

Satire minus the venom and innuendo which so often pass for humor today. There is still much that is refreshing in the sympathetic kidding which was Benchley's specialty. Accompanied by the fine line drawing of Guyas Williams

4. **Experiment in Education: What We Can Learn from Teaching Germany** by William Ernest Hocking, published by Henry Regnery Company \$5.00

A number of lessons relative to the bases of United States education are to be learned from the American post-war experiment in Germany. The author, one of our foremost philosophers and former lecturer in Bavaria under the American Military Government, has written a book which merits sober reflection on the part of experts and laymen alike.

5. **Joan of Arc** by Lucien Fabre, published by McGraw-Hill \$5.00

Here is a remarkable portrait of a life which, familiar in its outlines, is made far more real to the reader through a wealth of additional detail. The translation from the French is good and the clarity and completeness of the story is impressive.

The Limits of Foreign Policy, by Charles Burton Marshall. *Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1954. 128 pages. \$3.00.* Reviewed by ROBERT C. CHIPERFIELD

Under the anonymity of state papers and the secrecy of the classification system, Burt Marshall—as his friends know him—has written extensively on world politics. *The Limits of Foreign Policy* is his first signed book. The forward attributes its existence to the circumstance that the authori-

ties at Hollins College, a Virginia liberal arts institution for women, decided commendably that a set of lectures which Marshall, then a member of the State Department Policy Planning Staff, gave there a year ago deserved a wider audience and so arranged publication. I hope the experience may encourage Marshall to try again. My estimate—which I reaffirm—is stated on the dust-jacket: "Few Americans understand the problems of foreign policy as well as Burt Marshall does, and I think none discusses them more clearly."

The book concerns the right way to think of foreign policy, rather than its content. A philosopher might call it a special application to external affairs of the age-old problem of freedom and necessity. Marshall plays the theme with variations through well over 40,000 words of lean prose. Even the abundant humor is there not to amuse but to inform.

The ideas sell no bill of goods. They give cold comfort to the radical nationalists or the radical internationalists. Their reward lies not in astounding novelties or grandiose cures but in giving new perspectives to old truths. Other reviewers have exhorted for a wide readership to include the members of the Congress. I second the motion.

Why Dictators? The Causes and Forms of Tyrannical Rule Since 600 B. C., by George W. F. Hallgarten. *Macmillan, New York, 1954. 379 pages. \$5.50.*

Reviewed by HARRY N. HOWARD

Dr. Hallgarten's very timely volume seeks to supply some historical-sociological answers to a problem which is at once very old and as recent as today's headlines—and which is not confined to any people, "race" or clime. The author delineates the historical social patterns by which men have gained ascendancy to dictatorial power, and outlines the ways in which social, political and religious groups have been manipulated to serve this end. Essentially dictatorships are classified into three different categories:

- (1) *The "classical" dictatorships*, the "preferred form" over the last 2500 years, associated "with a rising and flourishing money economy," or at least belonging to an epoch where a money economy, as a whole, is ascending, of which Caesar, Cromwell, and Napoleon, among a host of others, are cited as examples;
- (2) *The ultra-revolutionary dictatorships*, which have sought to transform the socio-economic structure of society by violence, and of which the Florentine monk, Savonarola, is cited as the first example, and Lenin and Stalin as the latest manifestations;
- (3) *The counter- and pseudo-revolutionary dictatorships*, brought to power by counter-revolutionary movements against political and social revolution and supported by classes at the top of the social pyramid with Sulla the outstanding example in the Roman world, and Hitler and Mussolini in recent times.

While the first three parts of the volume treat in detail of these categories of dictatorship, a final section deals with present-day dictatorship in Latin America, the Iberian Peninsula, the Middle East, the Soviet Union and China.

Readers will find of special interest the author's discussion of the methods and techniques of dictatorship, ranging all the way from the seizure of power, the use of purges, terror, the secret police and propaganda, to pageantry and bread and circuses. Thoughtful readers will also appreciate

(Continued on page 42)

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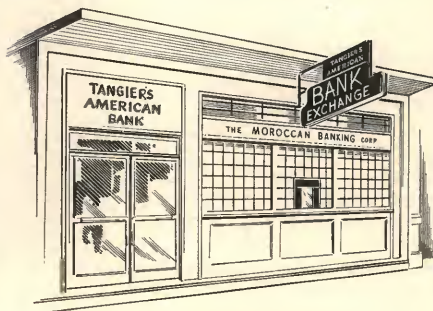
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Mr. Hallgarten's reflections that, in a troubled era such as our own, "the general longing for security," never stronger than today, often leads complacent people gladly to "renounce their unsolicited freedom." Such a mentality

"creates the danger that the elaborate system of political restrictions now imposed upon the American citizen in order to fight an emergency may be accepted as part of the American tradition, and thus would stay in force even after the emergency is over. Thus complacency, more than anything else, might bring us a step closer to Caesarism. This threat can only be met by redoubling our efforts to activate democracy, inside as well as outside our country" (p. 352).

Based on sound scholarship and a catholicity of interest and knowledge, and employing the comparative historical method throughout, Mr. Hallgarten's volume is very well-written. It is required reading for those who seek a genuine understanding of this very old, very new, and very fundamental issue, on the basis of the essential factors involved, not on the nonsense which sometimes passes for knowledge in the untutored, undisciplined mind.

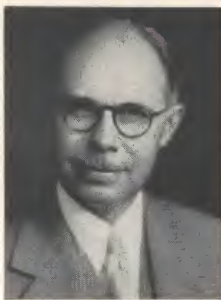
The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill by Hermann Hagedorn. Macmillan Company, New York, 1954. 435 pages. \$5.00.

Reviewed by NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT

Hermann Hagedorn's "The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill" is a detailed account of the family life of Theodore Roosevelt. A few other volumes have given glimpses—mostly fleeting—of the man, rather than the politician. His own "Letters to His Children" and "Letters to Kermit" show his interest and joy in his family and the activities of the sixteen Roosevelt cousins who spent their childhood summers at adjacent places on Cove Neck at Oyster Bay. But never before has such a mass of material about the home life of the Theodore Roosevelt family been gathered together—and presented with such a deft hand and an understanding heart.

As one of the cousins who, in the summers of his youth was almost daily in and out of Sagamore, I can testify to the fact that Mr. Hagedorn's picture is wonderfully true to life. It does not, of course, pretend to be a detached appraisal of T.R. To Mr. Hagedorn he is as much a hero as he was to those of us who, as children, knew and loved him. But the book shows T.R.'s warmth of heart, his fine ideals of personal conduct, his scorn for cowardice, untruthfulness and softness, and his constant outpouring of love for, and interest in, all those dear to him. At the same time it gives to the public for the first time an inkling of the part which his wife played as a stabilizing factor in his political career, and as a dominant force in the development of their children. The book abounds in incidents in which she stands out serenely in her strength and detachment. It also contains many anecdotes about the children and their antics. Even if T.R. had not been President of the United States this saga of a vigorous American family would make excellent reading.

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS



S. Whittemore Boggs

S. Whittemore Boggs, whose article on "Global Relations of the United States first appeared in the Department of State Bulletin last June, died on September 14 of this year after thirty years of service in the Department. Born in Kansas, he graduated from Berea College and received a Master's degree from Columbia University. During his career in the Department as a geographer, he was a delegate to several General Assemblies of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

William P. Cochran, Jr., now at Taipei, entered the Foreign Service in 1928. Since then he has served at ten overseas posts—two in the Far East, six in Central and South America, and two in Europe. He served in the Division of Caribbean and Central American Affairs in the Department and was assigned to the National War College in 1946. His last article, "A Diplomat's Moments of Truth," appeared in the JOURNAL last year.

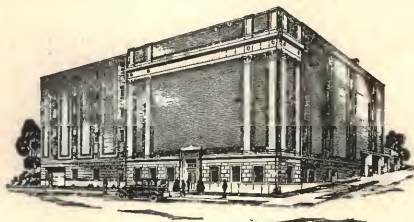
Elizabeth Scott, who will be remembered by JOURNAL readers for her sketch "Under the Bridal Veil," is the wife of David Scott, formerly of the courier service, now Vice-Consul at Hamilton after tours of duty in Dacca and Greece.

MARRIAGES

SPEAR-COCHRAN. Miss Margaret F. Cochran, daughter of Foreign Service Officer William P. Cochran, Jr., was married to Mr. Harold S. Spear, son of Professor and Mrs. Spear of Boston, on September 18, 1954, at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Spear will make their home in Arlington, Va.

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Held on September 20, 1954

Pursuant to Section IX of the By-Laws of the American Foreign Service Association, a General Meeting of the Active members of the Association was held at the New State Auditorium at 5:00 p.m. on September 20, 1954.

The meeting was called to order by John D. Hickerson, President of the Association, who after noting that a quorum was present and speaking briefly, turned the meeting over to Andrew B. Foster, Chairman of the Board.

The minutes of the General Meeting held on September 21, 1953 were approved.

Report of the Chairman of the Board of Directors

Mr. Foster expressed his thanks to the President of the Association, John D. Hickerson, Vice-President Edward T. Wailes, the members of the Board of Directors, the Editorial Board of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, the members of the various committees and the staff of the Association for the work and thought contributed during the past year.

As previously announced in the JOURNAL, the Board of Directors determined that it was necessary to re-define associate membership in the Association with the objective of confining membership to persons with a direct interest in the work of the Foreign Service Association. At the same time, in order to raise additional funds to meet increasing expenses, dues for Associate members were increased to \$10.00 yearly, the same sum paid by Active members. The Discount Club was abolished but all privileges of membership in this club were conferred upon Associate members.

During the year the Association stressed increasing the membership with the result that membership rose from 2,423 to 2,836. A special brochure, describing the benefits of joining the Association, was prepared and distributed.

In July, the Board took note of pending legislation to increase the annuities of retired Foreign Service Officers and expressed its interest in this matter to Assistant Secretary Thurston B. Morton.

The Board devoted special attention to the activities of the Secretary's Committee on Personnel and to the Report issued by the Committee and subsequently approved by the Secretary. The Board considered at numerous meetings the most effective manner of presenting the Foreign Service viewpoint. The Chairman of the Board was appointed to the staff of the Committee on Personnel and in this capacity was able to bring constantly to the Committee's attention the Service's outlook. Following the Secretary's decision approving the Committee's report, the Board wrote Under Secretary Charles E. Saltzman, stating that it was the unanimous sense of the Board of Directors and of the Editorial Board of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL that "the Service would wish to offer you fullest cooperation and support in your efforts to carry out the measures recommended by the Wriston Committee and approved by the Secretary." The Board offered to provide any assistance which Mr. Saltzman felt it could render. In his reply Mr. Saltzman expressed his appreciation for the offer of the Board and his intention to carry out the program in a manner "equally beneficial to the interests of the Department's personnel at home and abroad which would be given greater scope and improved conditions." In a subsequent communication with the Chairman, Mr. Saltzman expressed his awareness of the anxieties which have arisen with respect to the unification program and his desire to receive pertinent letters forwarded to the

Association from the field.

The Board considered the possibility of launching a public relations drive intended to improve the standing of the Foreign Service with the American public, but came to the conclusion that the Association did not possess the necessary resources, either financial or with respect to personnel. It felt that this type of enterprise was essentially the responsibility of the Department.

Increased financial difficulties were encountered by the Association because of rising costs, which underscored the need to increase membership. The surplus of revenues over expenses for the year, \$1,806, was allotted to the Scholarship Committee to be used during the school year starting in the fall of 1955.

Approval of Reports Submitted by Committee Chairmen

Mr. Foster introduced the chairmen of the various committees and stated that they would be glad to answer any questions in regard to the reports. The meeting agreed to receive and accept the reports listed below which are made a part of these minutes by attachment:

1. The Secretary-Treasurer
2. The Editorial Board of the JOURNAL
3. The Committee on Education
4. The Committee on Entertainment
5. The Committee on Foreign Service Club
6. The Committee on Personal Purchases
7. The Committee on Personnel Placement
8. The Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel
9. The Committee on the Revolving Fund
10. The Committee on Welfare

Memorial Plaque

The Chairman reported that, through the special efforts of Mr. Wailes, assisted by Robert F. Woodward and Glenn Wolfe, the decision of last year's meeting to move the memorial plaque from Old State to New State was implemented. He stated that the Secretary wished to participate personally at the re-dedication ceremony, which might be held in October.

The Board of Directors recommended, and the General Meeting approved, inclusion on the memorial plaque of the names of:

Robert Lee Mikels, FSS-11, who was killed in a fire at the American Embassy at Pusan on November 26, 1951 after warning his co-workers and while attempting to obtain help for them.

David LeBreton, FSO-4, who was drowned at Tunis on August 29, 1953 while endeavoring to save the lives of the children of a colleague.

The Meeting was adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The annual meeting of the electoral college of the American Foreign Service Association was called to order at 5 p.m. September 30, 1954 in Room 6002 of the New State Building.

The following eighteen duly elected members of the Electoral College were present:

Gerald A. Drew	Outerbridge Horsey
Edward T. Wailes	Edmund A. Gullion
Robert D. Murphy	John D. Jernegan
John J. Muccio	Tyler Thompson
Robert F. Woodward	Ray L. Thurston

Jacob D. Beam
Douglas MacArthur II
Cecil B. Lyon
John D. Hickerson

C. Burke Elbrick
Edward S. Maney
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr.
John F. Simmons

Mr. Tyler Thompson, as Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association in the absence of the Chairman Andrew Foster, explained the purpose of the meeting, namely, the election of a President, a Vice President, five members of the Board of Directors and five alternate members of the Board of Directors. The attention of the Electoral College members was drawn to the requirement of the By-Laws that the President and Vice President must receive an absolute majority of the votes of the Electoral College.

Nominations for Chairman of the Electoral College meeting were opened. Mr. Thompson was nominated, seconded and elected Chairman of the meeting.

In response to the Chairman's request for nominations for President of the Association, the Honorable Robert D. Murphy was nominated, seconded and unanimously elected President.

In response to the Chairman's request for nominations for Vice President of the Association, the Honorable Loy W. Henderson was nominated, seconded and unanimously elected Vice President.

Prior to the selection of members of the Board of Directors, there was a general discussion regarding the advisability of having a Junior Foreign Service Officer serve as a member of the Board of Directors. It was the consensus of opinion that it would be desirable to have the junior officers of the Foreign Service represented on the Board of Directors. It was also the consensus of opinion of the Electoral College that it would be useful to have a retired Foreign Service Officer on the Board of Directors.

The following members of the Board of Directors were duly elected:

Outerbridge Horsey—FSO-1

Parker T. Hart—FSO-2

*Harry A. McBride—(Retired Foreign Service Officer)

William Burdett—FSO-3

Christopher A. Squire—FSO-6

The following alternate members of the Board of Directors were duly elected in the following order:

Walter McConaughy—FSO-1

Sterling Cottrell—FSO-3

*David Linebaugh—GS-15

Francis Cunningham—FSO-2

Anne W. Meriam—FSS-8

The meeting adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

*N.B.—Mr. McBride and Mr. Linebaugh, Associate Members of the Association and former Active Members, were duly approved for readmission as Active Members by a special meeting of the Board of Directors held on October 1, 1954.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER PROMOTIONS

In late September, President Eisenhower made the following recess appointments to the various classes of the Foreign Service Officer Corp. These appointments are the first to be made as a result of the work of the 1954 Selection Panels. Other appointments based on the work of the 1954 Panels are expected to be made in the future.

From Class two to Class One

E. Tomlin Bailey

James E. Henderson

Frederic P. Bartlett
Niles W. Bond
Bernard Gufler

From Class three to Class two

William Belton
William O. Boswell
John H. Burns
John B. Holt
Raymond G. Leddy
Gardner E. Palmer

From Class four to Class three

Robert W. Adams
Milton Barall
Charles Philip Clock
Robert F. Corrigan
Francis W. Herron
Alfred le S. Jenkins
Joseph J. Jova
James C. Lobenstine

From Class five to Class four

William J. Barnsdale
Curtis F. Jones
John M. Kavanaugh

From Class five to Class four and also to the Consuls

Douglass K. Ballentine
Williams Beal
William H. Bruns
William T. Carpenter, Jr.
Philip H. Chadbourne, Jr.
Arthur D. Foley
William G. Gibson
Richard M. Herndon
Robert B. Hill
Elmer C. Hulen
John J. Ingersoll

From Class six to Class five

Nicholas G. Andrews
Michael P. Balla
Alf E. Bergesen
Robert R. Brungart
Frank N. Burnet
Charles T. Butler, Jr.
Thomas A. Cassilly
William R. Crawford, Jr.
Michael A. Falzone
Richard T. Foose
Robert M. Forcey
Richard D. Geppert
Pierre R. Graham
Lindsey Grant
William P. Harris
William A. Helseth
Harold L. Henrikson
Benjamin C. Hilliard, III
Borrie I. Hyman
William M. Kahmann
Lowell Bruce Laingen
Paul Baxter Lanius, Jr.
John C. Leary
Philip M. Lindsay

Fred W. Jandrey
Brewster H. Morris
Robert Newbegin

Stuart W. Rockwell
Roy Richard Rubottom, Jr.
Horace G. Torbert, Jr.
Gerald Warner
Murat W. Williams

William L. Magistretti
Oliver M. Marcy
Lee E. Metcalf
Joseph J. Montllor
Albert W. Sherer, Jr.
Garrett H. Soulen
Miss Margaret Joy Tibbetts

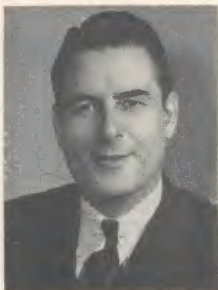
Thomas H. Murfin
DeWitt L. Stora
Elmer E. Yelton

Ralph A. Jones
David J. S. Manbey
David S. McMorris
Joseph P. Nagoski
Albert V. Nyren
David Post
Edward P. Prince
Albert W. Stoffel
Robert W. Stookey
Norman E. Warner
Harry R. Zerbel

Robert J. Martens
Kenneth W. Martindale
Edward E. Masters
Kermit S. Midthun
Howard F. Newsom
Harry I. Odell
Stephen E. Palmer, Jr.
Lloyd M. Rives
Lucian L. Rocke, Jr.
H. Earle Russell, Jr.
Stanley D. Schiff
Edwin E. Segall
Richard R. Selby, Jr.
John J. Shea
John W. Simms
Jack M. Smith, Jr.
Sidney V. Suhler
Harold C. Swope
Robert J. Tepper
Malcolm Thompson
Arthur T. Tienken
Peter C. Walker
John T. Wheelock
Merrill A. White



Ambassador Armour



Ambassador Peurifoy



Ambassador Wailes



Ambassador McDermott

member of the Secretary's Public Committee on Personnel, was nominated Ambassador to Guatemala succeeding The HONORABLE JOHN E. PEURIFOY. Ambassador Armour first served in the American Embassy in Vienna, in 1912, for a period of three months, prior to his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1913. He has served as Chief of Mission to Haiti, Chile, Spain, and Venezuela.

Ambassador Peurifoy, who was nominated Ambassador to Thailand replacing The HONORABLE WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, who resigned, served as Chief of Mission to Greece before his appointment to Guatemala. He entered the Department in 1938 and became Assistant Secretary of State in 1947. He entered the Service as an FSO-1 in 1949 and became a Career Minister prior to taking up his duties in Greece in 1950.

The HONORABLE EDWARD T. WAILES, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration until last June, was appointed Ambassador to the Union of South Africa, replacing WALDEMAR J. GALLMAN, reassigned to Iraq as Ambassador earlier this year. Although his first assignment was in the Far East, Ambassador Wailes' subsequent assignments were, for the most part, in Western Europe, with assignments in Ottawa, North Africa, and the Department. He became a Career Minister last Spring. He was assigned to the Inspection Corps in 1948 and became Chief Inspector in June, 1952.

The HONORABLE JOHN L. TAPPIN was nominated to be U. S. Ambassador to Libya, succeeding the HONORABLE HENRY S. VILLARD, who was recently appointed Principal Political Adviser on Near Eastern and African Affairs to the United States Delegation of the Ninth General Assembly of the United Nations. Since March, 1952, Ambassador Tappin has been Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Administration.

The HONORABLE JACK K. MCFALL, present Minister to Finland, was named Ambassador when the Legation at Helsinki was made an Embassy.

The HONORABLE MICHAEL J. McDERMOTT, who was appointed Ambassador to El Salvador following 37 years of service with the Department, resigned this past September. He entered the Department in 1920 and served for many years as Press Officer.

The HONORABLE ROBERT C. HILL, at present Ambassador to Costa Rica, was appointed Ambassador to El Salvador replacing the HONORABLE MICHAEL J. McDERMOTT. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Costa Rica in October, 1953, Mr. Hill was an officer in the U. S. Foreign Service, assigned first to Calcutta, and then reassigned to U. S. Army

Headquarters in the China, Burma, India Theater at New Delhi.

Restitution of Cultural Objects

The Department of state completed arrangements for the return of historic records and documents, a rare book, and a priceless manuscript recovered in the United States under the program of the United States Government for the restitution of cultural property displaced during World War II.

The objects returned are from state or municipal collections. They include Dutch archives of the Netherlands East Indies dating from 1767 to 1939; German archives of the 15th and 17th centuries; English documents of the 17th century on parchment; a rare Wurzburg missal of 1495 from the Mainfrankisches Museum of Wurzburg; and most important of all a tenth-century codex or leather-bound manuscript containing one surviving page of the Hildebrandslied, written about the year 800 A.D.

JOURNAL Advertisers

Two of the recent important business mergers include four of the JOURNAL's regular advertisers. The Studebaker Corporation and the Packard Motor Car Company now are combined as the Studebaker-Packard Corporation and offer a new line of passenger cars and trucks.

In Washington, The Riggs National Bank and The Washington Loan and Trust Company have combined and will conduct their banking business under the name of the former institution.

The JOURNAL wishes the two new companies a productive and successful future.

Mr. H. Neuert, president of Neuert, Wilton & Associates, Inc. of Chicago, has been known to members of the Foreign Service for many years. The Diplomatic Shopping Service is a division of his company. It is dedicated exclusively to taking care of the needs of customers in Foreign Service offices all over the world, and offers substantial savings through special prices extended to Foreign Service personnel.

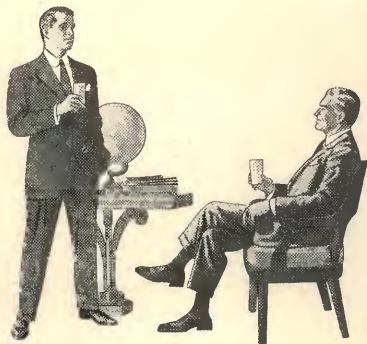
JOURNAL Changes

Two members of the JOURNAL Editorial Board have resigned, because of their departure from Washington, and two new members have been appointed by the Association's Board.

The first to resign was LOUIS J. HALLE, JR., of the Policy Planning Staff, who left the Department and moved to

(Continued on page 50)

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Charlottesville, Virginia, where he will write, and do research. His position on the Board was filled by EDWARD P. MONTGOMERY, Public Affairs Adviser for the EUR area. Mr. Montgomery, a graduate of the Naval Academy, served in the Navy for several years before becoming a free lance journalist and diplomatic correspondent. He entered the Department in 1949.

LEE E. METCALF, who was Officer in Charge of Pakistan-Afghanistan Affairs, resigned to go to his new post in Athens where he will do political reporting. JOSEPH PALMER, 2ND, was elected to his position. Now Deputy Director of the Office of European Regional Affairs, Mr. Palmer entered the Service in 1939. Since then he has served in Mexico City, Nairobi, the Department, and London.

Miscellaneous

A new ruling by the Internal Revenue Service extends throughout the Federal Government the exemption from income tax of transfer allowances paid to the employee for the cost of his transfer from one official station to another for permanent duty.

HOWLAND SARGEANT, formerly Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, was elected president of the American Committee for Liberation From Bolshevism, Inc. Mr. Sargeant, who has been a consultant for the Ford Foundation, said the committee "will continue to support projects intended to lessen Soviet influence and to increase the spirit of resistance of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain in the Soviet Union."

On September 1, the Consulates at Dacca and Rabat were elevated to the rank of Consulates General.

The HONORABLE JOHN C. DRIER, the HONORABLE JACK K. MCFALL, the HONORABLE HENRY S. VILLARD and MR. PHILIP W. BONSAI were designated to act as Principal Political Advisors to the U. S. Delegation to the Ninth General Assembly of the United Nations which convenes at New York on September 21, 1954.

Ambassadors Speak

Speaking at a mass meeting in Town Hall sponsored by the American Legion, the Daughters of the American Revolution and 21 other organizations, AMBASSADOR JOSEPH C. GREW applauded the action of five anti-Communist Chinese, former prisoners of war in Korea, who refused repatriation.

Speaking at the Annual Convention of the Tea Association of the United States, former AMBASSADOR CHESTER BOWLES urged expanding aid to underdeveloped nations in the Free World. "Let us make no mistake about it," Bowles said, "In Asia, Africa, and South Africa the hour is very late. For years we have been talking about the needs of underdeveloped nations. We have been sending talented experts to examine the situation. We have prepared bold plans without limit, but the actions that we have taken are timid and inadequate."

Speaking at the Women's National Press Club, The HONORABLE GEORGE V. ALLEN compared India's foreign policy with that of the United States and touched on American aid and its effect on India's policy.

Speaking as a film lecturer for the Defense Department, former AMBASSADOR GEORGE V. KENNAN outlined the historical background, strategy, and methods of the Soviet Government. The film, intended for viewing by officers, was made for the Armed Forces Information and Education Office.

A DOWN TO EARTH APPROACH

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The Foreign Service has long recognized the need for reporting in many ways to the people of the United States. All of the techniques utilized have, to be sure, made some positive contributions toward the desired end of keeping our people informed of the purposes to be served, of the efforts made to serve our vital interests, and of the resulting services rendered by the Foreign Service. It is obvious that these efforts must be continued, and in addition new ways should be sought to maintain the friendly interest of the American people in the Foreign Service personnel and their work, if the Foreign Service is to develop and retain peak efficiency. In this connection an idea utilized by the Air Forces may be worth considering.

The Air Forces report that one squadron commander sends a short, effective letter to "the nearest of kin" when each airman is first assigned to his squadron, when each airman is promoted, upgraded in his specialty, or when he has completed a school. When the airman is first assigned, the letter to his folks tells about the outfit he has joined, its mission, location, and the facilities at the base where he is stationed. His folks are told about the importance of the mission of the squadron to the Air Force, and to national security—a group picture of the squadron is sent along.

The Foreign Service may well take a second look at the foregoing down-to-earth public relations technique. It has much to commend it, especially for an organization that has little or no "pressure group" support.

Robert Saltonstall, writing on the subject "What Employees Want From their Work" in the November-December 1953 issue of the *Harvard Business Review*, lists among nine basic satisfactions, the following:

1. Doing Something Worth While (goal)
2. Trust in Leadership.
3. Doing My Share (participation)
4. I Count For Something (recognition)

If the reporting back home is based upon a genuine concern for all members of the staff, and contains information bearing on some, if not all, of Mr. Saltonstall's points listed above, the results will slowly but surely begin to be observed on the home front.

No claim is made that this proposal will be all things to all men (or women), but another valuable result could be expected from a well-run program. The Department today has several recruiting teams in various parts of the United States. If the word were out that the Department and the Foreign Service were highly desirable places in which to work, if the people at the grass roots level knew through more direct and personal knowledge that their friends or relatives or acquaintances were in satisfactory Foreign Service work, the recruiting job, perhaps, would be made easier. It is doubtful that it could be made more difficult.

If the Foreign Service is to reap the greatest benefit, all employees should be considered to be subject material for this type of reporting, but particular attention should be given to the stenographers and clerks.

(Continued on page 53)

CHANGES OF STATION IN AUGUST, 1954

NAME	FROM	TO
Adair, Charles W., Jr.	Department	Brussels
Affeld, William C.	Vienna	Ciudad Trujillo
Ainsworth, H. G.	Paris	Helsinki
Armitage, John A.	Department	Bonn
Baker, Dale H.	London	Mexico
Barall, Milton	Department	Port-au-Prince
Barbour, Robert E.	Rangoon	Medan
Bartlett, Robert S.	Department	Isfahan
Bello, Eleanor D.	Athens	Toronto
Bentley, Norman J.	Ottawa	Lahore
Blake, Melville, Jr.	New Appt.	Bonn
Bloomfield, Richard	LaPaz	Salzburg
Brown, Lawrence E.	New Appt.	Tehran
Brown, Robert A.	Department	Bonn
Brown, Robert Lyle	Paris	Brussels
Brown, Willard G.	Scout	Brussels
Bruins, John H.	Beirut	Department
Burrows, Charles R.	Department	Manila
Byrne, Patricia M.	Brussels	Monterrey
Caldler, Donald B.	Istanbul	Bonn
Caldwell, George, Jr.	Asuncion	Oslo
Carroll, Thomas P.	New Appt.	Ottawa
Carter, Thomas T.	Vienna	Bonn
Chalker, Robert P.	Dusseldorf	Department
Chaplin, Maxwell	Kobe	Caracas
Chase, Peter R.	Tripoli	Cairo
Conover, Harry	Paris	Vandenberg, Joseph
Cope, A. John, Jr.	Penang	Ward, Robert E., Jr.
Dahl, Philip B.	Port-of-Spain	Watrous, Livingston
Dalgross, Antonio	Jidda	Wells, Milton K.
Dexter, John B.	Benghazi	Wieland, William A.
Draper, Morris, Jr.	Bucharest	Williams, Carolyn G.
Dunnigan, Thomas J.	Department	Manila
English, Charles M.	New Appt.	Zurich
Fagan, Dorothy N.	Taipei	Ottawa
Feld, Nicholas	Department	Singapore
Fleming, Catherine	Rangoon	Buenos Aires
Ford, William J.	Rotterdam	Kuala Lumpur
Fowler, William A.	Department	Stockholm
Gentner, Leo F.	Tokyo	Department
Getz, John I.	Department	Rome
Goodwin, Ellis M.	Rio de Janeiro	Lishon
Gordon, Herbert	Athens	Mexicali
Haahr, James C.	Martinique	The Hague
Hackler, Windsor G.	Durban	Bilbao
Harkins, Chloe	Department	Department
Hefner, Frank K.	New Appt.	Bonn
Holt, Mildred O.	New Appt.	Rome
Hoyt, James	Brussels	Taipei
Janney, Samuel, Jr.	New Appt.	Bangkok
	Ankara	

Jones, Howard P.	Brussels	Djakarta
Lay, S. Houston	Bonn	Department
Linde, Marion E.	New Appt.	The Hague
Marr, Louis B.	Salonika	Helsinki
Martens, Robert J.	Vienna	Salzburg
Mazzeo, Louis B.	Florence	Department
McCarthy, Daniel L.	Rome	Department
Merrill, Vernon	Tel Aviv	Naples
Morgan, George A.	Department	Tehran
Morley, Elizabeth M.	Manila	Tokyo
Murphy, Patricia H.	New Appt.	Department
Murrell, Franklin	Palermo	Department
Olenik, Joseph E.	Jidda	Naples
Orebaugh, Walter W.	Department	London
Penfield, James K.	London	Nuevo Laredo
Pilcher, James B.	Tokyo	Vienna
Post, Albert	New Appt.	Mexico
Prince, Edward P.	Wellington	Rio de Janeiro
Reveley, Paul J.	Habana	Helsinki
Riley, James L.	New Appt.	Rotterdam
Seddicum, Paul C.	New Appt.	Bahdad
Sevan, Joanne B.	Department	Salonika
Sims, Harold	Department	Department
Starr, Paul Dean	Karachi	Trieste
Stone, Galen L.	Paris	Paris
Strong, Robert C.	Department	Damascus
Terranova, Joseph	Monrovia	Madrid
Truchart, William C.	New Appt.	Paris
Usher, Richard E.	Brussels	Penang
Valdes, Philip H.	Moscow	Frankfort
Vandenberg, Joseph	Taipei	Copenhagen
Ward, Robert E., Jr.	New Appt.	Bombay
Watrous, Livingston	Lishon	Paris
Wells, Milton K.	Department	Barcelona
Wieland, William A.	Rio de Janeiro	Quito
Williams, Carolyn G.	Ottawa	Helsinki
Witt, William H.	Helsinki	Reykjavik
Wolfe, Glenn G.	Department	Paris
Worster, Stephen C.	Rome	Warsaw
Yeams, Kenneth J.	Rome	Athens

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

RESIGNATIONS

Armour, Norman, Jr.
Fried, Milton
Harkness, Albert Jr. (now USA)
Hikes, Vernon V.
Moffett, Blair A.
Pohl, Joy C.

RETIREMENTS

Belovsky, Sidney
Carlson, Harold
Goldstein, Hyman
Latimer, Fred P., Jr.

James D. Farrell—a correction—his name appeared in SEPARATIONS in the October issue. He was separated from FSR on June 26, 1954, but had been confirmed by the Senate on June 14, 1954, as FSO 6.

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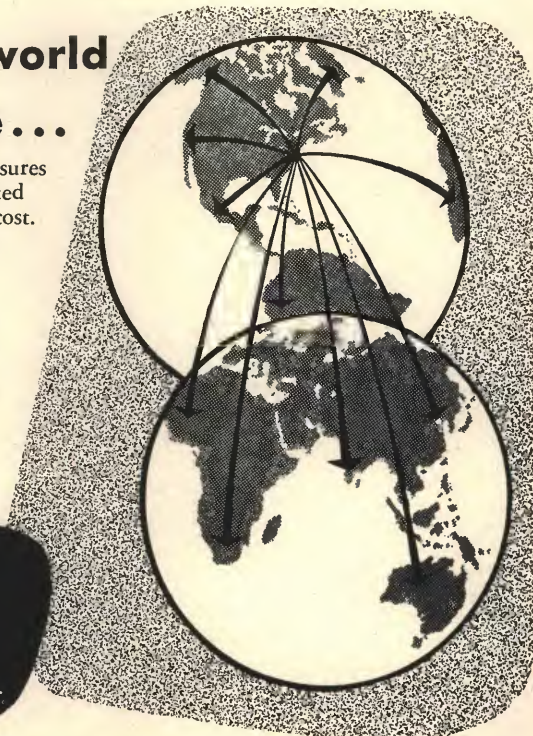
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nations. It is by a significant act of faith that the preamble of the charter of the United Nations begins with the words, "We the peoples of the United Nations"—faith in the lessons of history, not least in the history of our own United States. The U. N. Charter is based not on an ideology such as dialectical materialism but on the grim determination "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war", whose engines of destruction have since become more awful than their scientist designers intended or expected. From the viewpoint of political science I suppose the U. N. structure is sound in its flexibility and in the inclusion of specialized agencies created to deal with critical problems in food and agriculture, world health, meteorology, civil aviation, labor, trade, telecommunications, and the like. It seems relevant to recall that "Ideologies divide; projects unite." The exploitability of the divisiveness of ideologies is now apparent. The cohesive property of projects is increasingly manifest in the operations of multinational staffs of the United Nations and several of the specialized agencies, as in increasing and improving food production, health and sanitation programs, and technical assistance in underdeveloped areas.

If Haushofer and Hitler or the Japanese military strategists ever made intelligent use of globes, I have never been able to discover it. What they might have done or might have decided not to attempt, if they had visualized geographical relationships and situations more accurately, we can only guess. But it is clear that misconceptions of global relations, concerning which many people speak very glibly—on the part of men in high places either in this or almost any other large country—can so distort, or in the past have so distorted, the facts of another nation's capabilities and intentions as to compromise peace or to start or lose wars. This is only one of the reasons why flat-map thinking about world relationships may be treacherously deceptive and politically and socially dangerous.

We cannot really comprehend many of our own national problems except in their true relationships to the whole. As a corollary it is the writer's conviction that:

He who would solve world problems must understand them;
He who would understand world problems must visualize them; and

He who would visualize world problems should study them on the spherical surface of a globe.

The obstacles to taking properly into account the rapidly changing relations between people on a worldwide scale are twofold: (1) political and institutional and (2) physical and technical.

It is not only the United States but also most of the other nations of the world that are experiencing global relations for the first time in their history. And the political and institutional difficulties in the way of each nation's adapting itself to the new worldwide relationships are very great. It is not people but the inadequacies of political institutions (dating, of course, from pre-atomic ages) that now constitute the chief roadblock to effective cooperation as world citizens, in the opinion of Maj. Gen. G. Brock Chisholm, well-known Canadian psychiatrist, who was until recently Director-General of the World Health Organization. He notes that there is need of flexibility to permit quicker and freer decisions in international affairs by heads of government, without danger to democratic processes. It may there-

fore be well to reexamine what ought to be done in the national interest to adapt each nation's institutions and procedures to the necessities of efficient operation on a worldwide scale. What national constitutions and legislative procedures, in fact, have yet been conceived with a view to assuring relatively prompt and responsible action in collaboration with the governments and peoples of other nations? Dr. Chisholm adds that there is a need of expert international civil servants, who should not sacrifice any of their national allegiance, and that their training is more exacting than that of domestic civil services.

Another serious roadblock to development of normal world relationships is widespread fear. It is no longer wild animals we fear but our fellow men—what they may do to us, what they think we think. There is xenophobia—fear and distrust of foreign peoples, ideas, and products. Men governed by fear become victims of a sort of "phobiacracy"—rule by fear and by "phobiocrats." Strangely, the fears among nations are greatest in those that possess the weirdest primordial cosmic powers of destruction of one another and of everything they cherish on earth.

It sometimes seems that vast new human energies would be released if we were to nourish faith in the integrity of the universe and its Creator, in the sound principles enunciated by our forefathers in each of our culture worlds, and in the ability and desire of many of our fellow men of all lands to rise above the inane excesses of nationalism that sometimes seem to threaten to engulf us all.

Many physical and technical difficulties must be overcome before we can effectively and easily visualize geographical relationships that can be perceived realistically only on globes. Mechanically it is easy to project pinpoints of light representing stars upon a planetarium dome and thus study the precession of the equinoxes, eclipses, and movements of the planet "wanderers" among the fixed stars. But it is much more difficult to project continuous coasts, rivers, and geographical distributions and to superpose one set of geographical data on another.

For example, there is thus far no practical means of presenting a globe, or of projecting onto a screen the appearance of a globe, with subject matter on it, in a lecture room or, what seems to be technically very different, on a television screen.

But the time must come, I believe, when anyone studying relationships, let us say, between two points 5,000 or more miles apart, or involving an area as large as one-tenth of the earth's surface, will normally turn to a globe supplemented by transparent measuring and comparing devices that will make it easier to use a globe than a map.

The writer's most useful present unofficial responsibility, in his own estimation, is serving as chairman of the National Research Council's "Committee on Construction and Use of Precise Globes and Spherical Maps," which is working on a comprehensive program—thus far solely with government funds, but we hope later also with private funds, especially in the educational field.

The study of many categories of geographical phenomena on the global surface presents striking difficulties. Printing population distribution, cost- and time-distance data, and many other subjects on globe gores and mounting them on globes seems, at the moment, prohibitive in cost. Projection

from lantern slides onto spherical surfaces may prove most economical but necessitates entirely new techniques involving special lenses and projection apparatus and perhaps projecting onto concave surfaces.

Research and development in problems of globe production include determination of means of making globes more accurate and uniform, of transparent materials best adapted for use as spherical overlays and means of imprinting geographical and geometrical patterns upon them, and means of projecting global distributions onto a dome analogous to a planetarium. The total cost may be several hundred thousand dollars.

In any event, a whole generation in all parts of the world should learn, soon, to think in truly "global" terms. Large as the earth may seem to us and complicated though its problems be, we dare not exclude any people or any region from our thinking. Perhaps if the earth were as large as Jupiter (with about 120 times the surface area of the earth) we could protest with some reason that it was too much for human beings to comprehend. But we need to introduce each generation at a relatively early age to concepts of the world as a whole, to its "wholeness-properties," and to the fact that the whole is more than the sum of all its parts, as the body is more than a mere aggregation of organs and parts. A young generation has already begun to think in terms of subatomic particles (without having to unlearn anything) and knows that matter is not simply "solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles," as defined by Sir Isaac Newton in 1707. They easily become accustomed to models of atoms, with nuclei comprising protons and neutrons and with electrons moving in planetary orbits. When children being early to see and think in world terms, realistically related to the roundness of the earth, the solution of world problems will become tractable.

What a wonderful little celestial ball we live on! To millions of its human tenants it is "the good earth," to little tracts of which they are passionately attached. To its myriad indescribable beauties they are keenly sensitive—to visible beauties, only a small part of which have not yet been caught in color photography, to its audible beauties, as in the tidal wave of birdsong that sweeps around the earth daily ahead of the sunrise. Sweeping along in its orbit around the sun at more than 18 miles per second (a velocity much exceeding the swiftest modern projectiles), yet stable enough for towering skyscrapers, it provides the stage upon which all natural and human history has been and is being played. With its flowers in crannied walls and light received from infinitely distant galaxies and island universes, it is tinged with mystery, and wonder enough to entrance generations for all time to come. As we fit together all the bits of information we learn about atoms and stars and about the age of the universe and of the earth, we recall the Greek dictum, "That which is first as cause is last in discovery." And when we trace our geographical data on globes and part-globes, we shall probably realize that the world of human relationships, in which we are so intimately involved, is less simple than we sometimes assume and that there are global patterns in human affairs far greater than we yet perceive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 50)

True, the handling of this material, like all successful management, is an art, and considerable care and good judgment must be exercised when participating in this field. But given a concern for the welfare of the employees of the Foreign Service, and for the regard in which the Foreign Service is held by the American people whom we all serve, it seems self-evident that some positive activity along the lines suggested above will be helpful in building morale in the Service, and good-will among our folks.

While nothing quite takes the place of the hand of the senior officer present, his interest may be expressed through the activity of the Administrative Officer. Close liaison between these two could, it is believed, with relatively little effort carry on a program such as that suggested above.

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REPORT FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE JOURNAL, REPORTS OF THE CHAIRMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION COMMITTEES, AND THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

(The reports listed above were presented at the annual meeting of the American Foreign Service Association on September 20, 1954.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD

During the fiscal year July, 1953, through June, 1954, there was little change in the composition of the JOURNAL's Editorial Board. Lee E. Metcalf and Edward W. Mulcahy were elected to fill the vacancies which existed on the Board in July, 1953. As the fiscal year ended, the resignation of Louis J. Stale, Jr., who left government service, was accepted. Ray L. Thurston continued Chairman throughout the year. Other Board members were Charles F. Knox, Jr., Edmund Gullion, and Richard A. Poole.

On the staff side of the JOURNAL, Mrs. Lois Perry Jones continued as managing editor and George Butler as business manager. With the resignation of Edwin J. Kendall as circulation manager, Mrs. Jane D. Fishburne was engaged to underwrite the combined duties of circulation manager and editorial assistant.

Due to a combination of circumstances, the JOURNAL's audited statement of revenues and expenses shows a net loss for the year of \$1,871.84, as against a net profit in 1953-54 of \$5,835.78. This reflects a decrease in advertising revenue of a little over 4% or \$1,583.11, and a decrease in subscription revenue credited to the JOURNAL account of \$3,155.02, or slightly more than 22%. At the same time, JOURNAL expenses increased \$3,552.76 to \$49,917.73, a little over 7%. The loss of advertising revenue reflects the mild recession of last year. The decrease in subscription revenue credited to the JOURNAL account is the result of the decision made by the Editorial Board to lower the subscription price from four dollars a year to three dollars a year, and to credit to the general fund account an extra dollar of the Association membership fees which had previously been credited to the JOURNAL account. It is also the result, in part, of the decrease in the number of subscribers during the first part of the year as a result of the RIF.

Almost all the variable expenses of the JOURNAL, with the exception of salaries and stationery and supplies, increased. These increased expenses include approximately 600 more printing copies over the prior year, an increase caused in part by the fact that the JOURNAL printed 44 more pages of copy in the year just ended than in the previous year, and had additional circulation of approximately 450 copies for the six months ending June 30, 1954, over June 30, 1953.

Promotion expenses almost doubled, with the major expense being the preparation and printing of the 1954 Foreign Service Book List, which is not an annual occurrence. Other expenses which rose were those for engraving, payments for art work and articles, and taxes, which were doubled. During the current fiscal year, the Editorial Board plans to bring expenses more in line with prospective revenues by cutting down on copies of the JOURNAL, and by making its major promotion effort the Journal Essay Contest, expenses of which are paid for out of a special fund.

A considerable portion of the creative efforts of the Editorial Board and Staff of the JOURNAL went into the development of the 1954 Journal Prize Essay Contest. Prizes in the amount of \$3,050.00 are offered with manuscripts to be judged by a committee composed of Lt. General Harold R. Bull, Boyd Crawford, John Sloan Dickey, Robert D. Murphy, Philip D. Reed, and Francis O. Wilcox. For this effort, contributions and underwriting commitments were sought among friends of the Service, active and retired officers. Contributions aggregated \$3,050.00 at the end of the fiscal year, with underwriting commitments of an additional \$3,775. The contest was promoted through the press, other governmental agencies, colleges and the Service. Expenses for this promotional effort amounted to \$967.45.

The only major change made in the production of the JOURNAL was the accepting of the services of Linman Engraving Company to produce the service free of charge, and the engaging of the services of Lanman Art Company for necessary art work.

In the editorial columns of the JOURNAL, the fiscal year opened with editorials in July, 1953, on the expected appointment of a Chief of Foreign Service Personnel and the "Reduction in Force." It closed with an editorial in June, 1954, on "Waiting for the Wriston Report." During the intervening months the JOURNAL commented editorially on: the abolition of the Division of Foreign Personnel; a declaration of belief in the purposes and principles of the Foreign Service; the reduction of accumulated leave and "fringe benefits"; the information program; the necessity of preserving a vigorous Foreign Service Institute; and the Secretary's public Committee on Personnel.

Editorial plans for the current fiscal year include the maintaining of a responsible but critical attitude towards the problems involved in carrying out the Public Committee's recommendations. Specific plans call for the publication of several articles commenting on various aspects of integration, two of which have already appeared as this report is written, and comment in the editorial columns when it seems appropriate.

During the current fiscal year the Editorial Board, working with the Association's Board of Directors, hopes to bring the Essay Contest project to a successful conclusion and to aid in maintaining a balanced view, among those concerned, of the problems of integrating the Departmental and Foreign Service Staff services into the Foreign Service Officer Corps.

In this current fiscal year, and in the coming years of transition, the JOURNAL hopes to mirror in its pages the concrete efforts of the Service to live up to its declaration of purposes and principles published in the October, 1953, issue. This statement concluded with the assertion that "The Foreign Service of the United States has been developed to a high standard of competence and dedication through generations of non-partisan American effort and continuous testing in difficult assignments, so long as it is worthy of its own best traditions and of its support from the American people, it will stand in the first rank of our national assets."

RAY L. THURSTON, Chairman

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The Association received thirty-seven applications for scholarships for the 1954-55 academic year. Six of these were from students continuing courses in preparatory school. The others were from students entering college or continuing their college education. The successful candidates were the following:

Charles B. Hosmer and American Foreign Service Association Scholar-

ship: Walter A. Ray, and Nicholas B. Millet, \$450.

Foreign Service Journal Scholarship: John I. Fishburne, Jr., \$500.

William Benton Scholarship: Miss Virginia N. Dabell, \$500, and William E. Beauchamp, \$500.

Willbur-Frank Scholarship: John L. Braddock, \$500, and Michael N. Zarkle, \$500.

Robert Woods Bliss Scholarship: Miss Ana Maria Pages, \$500, and Edwin A. T. Newton, \$500.

Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship: John A. Washington and Miss Judith Grummon, one-half of the trust income for each.

Overseas Scholarship given by an anonymous donor: Mulford Jay Colebrook, \$375, and Miss Mary Catharine Randolph, \$375.

The Foreign Service Association's Board of Directors has decided to make available the sum of \$1,806.02, the excess of receipts over expenditures for fiscal 1953-54, for scholarships in the next academic year 1955-56. This will make up for the absence of funds from the Willbur-Frank donation which expires with the scholarships for 1954-55 and unduly will benefit candidates who really merit financial assistance.

Mr. Francis H. Stewart, Foreign Service Officer, retired, has notified the Foreign Service Association of his interest in creating a fund for scholarships for minor children of Foreign Service families and has indicated that he had in mind, particularly, assistance to minor daughters. The Chairman of the Board of Directors has extended the Association's thanks to Mr. Stewart. Further information will be included in the announcement in the JOURNAL of scholarships available for the 1955-56 academic year.

The Board of Directors of the Foreign Service Association has taken note in the course of the year of the desirability of securing additional funds for Foreign Service scholarships and has asked the Committee on Education to study means. The Committee looked into a number of possibilities, such as appeals to distinguished citizens; assistance in making known to Foreign Service children university or school scholarships for which they would be considered by the institutions concerned through effort of the Education Committee; functions or benefit performances to raise funds; and cooperation with the Educational Consulting Service in providing information to applicants regarding scholarships other than Foreign Service scholarships. Owing to preoccupation with other work members of the Committee have lacked the time necessary to engage in the extensive correspondence and investigation that such efforts would entail.

The number of applications for scholarships in recent years has varied as follows: 1949-50—23; 1950-51—27; 1951-52—26; 1952-53—18; 1953-54—38; 1954-55—37.

The Committee on Education met four times from December to June. The members were Mrs. Charles B. Burrow, who served as Recording Secretary, Mrs. Sheldon B. Vance, Mrs. John Goodyear, Mrs. Claude G. Ross, Mrs. Charles W. Adair, Jr., Mr. William D. Fisher, Mrs. Barbara P. Chalmers, Permanent Secretary, did a great deal of work on the scholarship program, including the correspondence with applicants and maintenance of records, and was of great help to the Committee.

HENRY B. DAY, Chairman

REPORT OF THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

The Committee has been composed of the following:

Reappointments:

Rollie H. White, Jr. (Chairman)

Orray Taft, Jr.

John H. Stutesman, Jr.

LeRoy F. Percival, Jr.

New Appointments:

Brewster H. Morris

Lewis Dean Brown

Mary Vance Trent

Frances M. Deltor

The policy of appointing four new members to this Committee each year is endorsed by the present members. Such a procedure assures continuity of operations and greater participation in the Association by members assigned to the Department.

The activity of the Committee during the past year has concerned itself primarily with the luncheons for (1) the past year, which were held from September through June (2) the evening cocktail parties which were interspersed throughout the year at the Association Clubhouse and (3) the annual picnic in June.

Of particular note is the success which the monthly luncheons experienced during the period under reference. Early in the year, after a luncheon group had reacted overwhelmingly in favor of the action, Mr. Hickerson, President of the Association, initiated negotiations with officials of the Port Leslie J. McNair Officers' Club (National War College) to have all monthly luncheons held on these premises. In light of the favorable quality of the food at the reasonable prices which are charged, the pleasant environment and the convenient parking area, this Committee recommends the continued use of these facilities during the coming year.

Guests of Honor at the luncheons during this period who spoke on timely subjects included:

The Honorable H. Freeman Matthews—Oct. 29, 1953

The Honorable Robert D. Murphy—Jan. 18, 1954

The Honorable Henry M. Wriston—Mar. 30, 1954

The Honorable Thurston B. Morton—May 4, 1954

The Honorable Edward T. Wailes—June 9, 1954

Attendance at the luncheons this year averaged 200 members. The increased interest in the luncheons, as reflected in this statistic, which were held jointly to the guest speakers whom the Association honored and the facilities of the new luncheon environment.

The Chairman wishes to thank individually members of the Committee for their unflinching contributions and Mrs. Chalmers and Mrs. Foulds of the Association staff for their pleasant and invaluable assistance in the preparation and circulation of announcements, as well as innumerable other administrative details.

ROLLIE H. WHITE, JR., Chairman

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE CLUB COMMITTEE

The 1953-54 Club Committee under the Chairmanship of Walter P. McConaughy, following the recommendation of the previous year's group, endeavored to take steps to encourage greater use of the Club's facilities by Association members. Its initial project was a complete revision and liberalization of the Club rules which met with the approval of the Board of Directors and the new rules were put into effect. Partially as a result of the change but primarily because of increasing Washington luncheon costs, many of the Association committees met regularly in the Club for luncheon and to transact regular business.

The Club's equipment was augmented by the purchase of one dozen luncheon trays and appropriate cups and saucers and in addition a gross of cocktail glasses in assorted sizes were purchased to take care of the Christmas party rush—twelve private parties in December plus an official association cocktail party. Other parties during the year averaged almost one each week, more than doubling the revenue received for use of Club facilities, but few members found time to use the Club except for meetings and parties. The regular employment of a custodian is however considered justified since in this manner janitorial services are provided and assistance during parties is readily obtainable.

Committee member Anne Merriam, with the assistance of Don Eszum undertook a campaign to plant, weed, water, and repair the garden with noticeable success and especial note should be taken of Sylvain Loupe's work of framing fine pictures of Foreign Service Institute classes, some of which were mercifully donated by Mrs. William Carr, who learned of the Club Committee's interest from member Dick Boyce. Burton Kirby represented USIA members on the committee and Bill Cobb and John Fisher also served during the year, but the latter's protest of reorganizing the Club library and encouraging Foreign Service authors to donate their works for the permanent collection suffered during the Guatemalan crisis when John was busy holding down a three country desk.

In addition to continuation of the library project, the Club committee hopes that next year's committee will continue to work with the JOURNAL editorial board to formulate a publicity program for regular publication in the JOURNAL. Initial work on this project was begun by the Committee Chairman and it is hoped that additional notices of Club facilities will appear in the fall issues.

WALTER P. MCCONAUGHY, *Chairman*

ANNUAL REPORT OF PERSONAL PURCHASES COMMITTEE

The Personal Purchases Committee was organized to make available certain of the services which were discontinued by the Department of State when the Commissary and Welfare Unit was abolished on June 30, 1953. These services have, as offered by the Committee, consisted chiefly of certifying to automobile manufacturers the official status of individual Foreign Service purchasers as a means of meeting the manufacturers' requirements for granting diplomatic prices. The remainder of the Committee's business lies in the field of encouraging manufacturers of other merchandise, such as household equipment, furniture, clothing, etc., to offer preferential prices to the staffs of American diplomatic and consular establishments, and to send catalogs and price lists to the Personal Purchases Committee and to Administrative Officers at the posts. The Committee relies heavily on the assistance of Administrative Officers in maintaining personal purchases files, in supplying merchandise available at special prices, in placing orders, and especially in providing prospective automobile purchasers with information as to whether they are eligible for diplomatic prices, and if eligible, with automobile order blanks issued by the Committee. Only automobile orders are processed by the Committee; orders for other items are sent direct by the purchaser to the manufacturer.

Effective June 23, 1954, eligibility requirements for purchasing automobiles through the Association's facilities were redefined in agreement with the manufacturers. These new requirements were communicated to Administrative Officers in the Committee's Notice No. 3-A. Briefly, eligibility for purchasing automobiles at diplomatic prices now depends on eligibility for inclusion in the *Foreign Service List* published periodically by the Department of State. The Committee processes orders for eligible persons serving at or proceeding to diplomatic and consular posts, who are members of the Association. The Foreign Service Discount Club which, prior to June 23, 1954, served as a means of extending the Committee's assistance in purchasing automobiles to certain personnel not eligible for Association membership was de-activated on that date.

Through agents who cooperate with the Association, advantageous automobile insurance rates are available to Association members in many countries. The Committee hopes that more members will avail themselves of these opportunities, which can only be continued or expanded if utilized by a greater proportion of our membership.

The Committee's staff consists only of an Executive Secretary who is employed part-time. His resources for handling correspondence and processing automobile orders are, accordingly, distinctly limited. For this reason, immediate service is not always possible, and should not be counted on.

The volume of services rendered to individuals by the Committee from July 1, 1953 through August 30, 1954 has been as follows:
Automobile orders processed: 535
Orders sent: 646

The Committee's office and catalog files were moved as of May 1, 1954 to the American Foreign Service Club, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. This move, which was occasioned by the relinquishment of the Walker-Johnson Building by the Department of State, has the advantage of identifying the Committee and its services more directly with the Association and emphasizes the fact that the services are provided by the Association rather than officially by the United States Government.

The Committee is happy to report that since it has been functioning automobile manufacturers have made their diplomatic prices more attractive than in the past.

Mr. Stephen Winship and Miss Margaret Hays were exceedingly active and effective members of this Committee until their departures in April and July 1954, respectively. Mr. Wayland B. Waters, Mr. Huzb Appling, Mr. Herbert W. Bell, and Bob Blake continue to serve competently and enthusiastically as members of the Committee, as does Mr. Richard Finn who has been serving on the Committee since July 1954.

Mrs. Frances Blancke, the wife of FSO W. Wendell Blancke, deserves high praise for her loyal and extremely capable performance as the Committee's Executive Secretary. The heavy volume of callers, correspondence and automobile orders would never have been mastered without her fine sense of organization, sound judgment and knowledge of and devotion to the Foreign Service.

H. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, JR., *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE PERSONNEL PLACEMENT COMMITTEE

The Personnel Placement Committee was established by the American Foreign Service Association in September, 1953, to assist its members who had left the Service as a result of reductions-in-force (RIF) to find other employment in government or out of it. The services of the Committee were later made available to non-members who requested them. At the same time as the Committee was being set up, the "out-placements" of the Department on behalf of discharged personnel were being severely curtailed or eliminated.

The original membership of the Committee consisted of Walton O. Ferris, Edmund A. Gullion, James E. Henderson, Frederick W. Jandrey, John J.

Muccio, Frederick C. Oechner, Arthur L. Richards and Rollie H. White, Jr., most of whom have now received new Service assignments.

The Committee corresponded with all Association members whose services had been terminated by reason of economy measures. It wrote to prospective employers on lists compiled from various sources and to personnel placement agencies and non-profit management associations. It effected liaison with the "out-placement" bureaus of government agencies and the Civil Service Commission and received lists of job opportunities from them. It also sought and received counsel and assistance from Foreign Service Chiefs of Mission in the field. Individual members of the Committee conducted over 60 interviews with "riffes" in Washington.

The Committee believes that its activities have been beneficial in demonstrating the concern of the Association for its members and strengthening its fraternal ties. It has received respectable testimony to this effect from members and friends of the Association, as well as from "clients." The tangible results are less noteworthy. From four to five persons have obtained employment directly or indirectly from our efforts. Others have doubtless been assisted in some degree which will only become known as they communicate their status to the Committee.

Initial response from the "riffes" themselves was surprisingly slight. Only 25 persons consulted the Committee as a result of its initial 100 circular letters. This number later increased to some 40 persons. About 4% of the 300 odd prospective employers addressed indicated some interest.

The principal limitations of successful placement work appear to be: a relative tightness in the job market for mature personnel other than engineering, investigative and clerical; increasing disinterest among government agencies in outplacement work and the curtailment of certain "clearing house" activities; and the relative inadequacy of voluntary, part-time efforts applied to this problem.

The Committee believes, however, that some such service to its members is a legitimate concern of the Association. It proposes to continue work on the present backlog of "riffes" and perhaps to launch a new solicitation of prospective employers to bring its files up to date. Thereafter the new Board of the Association may decide whether and in what manner this activity should continue. In any case the Committee proposes to consult with Departmental authorities with a view to developing a more continuous and effective out-placement service.

EDMUND A. GULLION, *Chairman*

REPORT ON THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION REVOLVING FUND

It will be recalled that during the past year a new account was opened in The National City Bank in the name of the American Foreign Service Association Revolving Fund. To this account the balance of the amount put at Mr. Fyfe's disposal to cover bad debts was transferred.

However, in the opinion of the Association's auditor, the establishment of the new account left no doubt as to the Association's responsibility for funds deposited therein. Accordingly he advised that changes be instituted in accounting procedures which would make possible a rapid audit of the Revolving Fund account. Such an audit would also make it possible for the Association to bond persons authorized to make withdrawals from the new account should the Association conclude that this usual business practice be followed.

Having these two matters in mind, Mr. Jandrey was sent to New York to explore with Mr. Fyfe and Mr. Wolfe what steps might be taken. He reported that Mr. Fyfe was fully appreciative of the necessity for meeting the auditor's requirements and that he and Mr. Wolfe had agreed to give the matter further thought and to discuss it at a later meeting.

At a subsequent discussion in Washington, the auditor, Mr. Jester, proposed to Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Jandrey, Mr. Burdett and Mr. Buttes the introduction of a system involving a "writing board" which would produce multiple records making an annual audit relatively simple. Shortly after this meeting Mr. Jester arranged to bring demonstration of the McBee Company "writing board" and it was agreed that the Committee's New York Office would discuss its proposal with Mr. Fyfe and Mr. Wolfe at their convenience.

For various reasons including Mr. Wolfe's transfer on short notice the matter was held in abeyance. However, Mr. Burdett proposed to review the McBee "writing board" system with Mr. Fyfe early in September and will report the results of his discussion to the Association.

GERALD A. DREW, *Chairman*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE

The main activity of the Welfare Committee has consisted, as in previous years, in paying visits to Association and other Foreign Service personnel who are hospitalized at the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Maryland. The Committee has endeavored to maintain a schedule of weekly visits but, as heretofore, has encountered some difficulty in finding available personnel for such frequent coverage during the summer months. With the coming of autumn, however, the Committee hopes to be able to resume its weekly schedule.

There have been a number of changes in the personnel of the Committee during the past year. Mr. David Thomason resigned the chairmanship upon his assignment to the Bureau and was succeeded by Mr. Dwight Dickinson who in turn resigned at the time of his assignment abroad. The work of the Committee has greatly benefited from their leadership and experience. The Committee has also keenly felt the loss of other valued members who have been transferred.

The size of the Committee members has recently been increased and now consists of the following officers under my chairmanship: Messrs. James D. Bell, William Belton, Robert O. Blake, Lewis Dean Brown, Alexander J. Dabit, Raymond G. Leddy and Thomas F. Valenza.

The Committee has before it various proposals for expanding its activities to other local hospitals where Foreign Service personnel may be under treatment. In addition, suggestions have been made for assisting the wives and children of Foreign Service personnel who may be temporarily in the city as a result of the husband's hospitalization. Several of the wives of Association members have indicated a desire to assist in these matters and it is hoped that arrangements can be worked out this autumn which will make the Committee's activities more effective.

One of the greatest difficulties which the Committee has encountered is the absence of readily available information regarding the hospitalization of Foreign Service personnel in the Washington area. All members of the Association are urged to help in this matter by informing the chairman or any member of the Committee of any cases of which he has personal knowledge.

JOSEPH PALMER 2ND, *Chairman*

(Continued on page 56)

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

As of June 30, 1954

The financial situation of the Association remains satisfactory, according to the auditor's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. The net worth of the Association stood at \$76,795.68, an increase of \$2,203.02 during the year. Apart from the operations of the Scholarship Fund, revenues exceeded expenses by \$1,806.02, a considerably smaller figure than the \$8,219.77 excess of revenues during the previous fiscal year. Because of increased expenses, including higher JOURNAL production costs and a well-merited increase in salary for the Association staff, coupled with a decrease in JOURNAL advertising revenue resulting from the business readjustment, the Association was forced to operate on a very tight budget. Expenses were pared to the maximum without curtailing the services rendered to members or the type of JOURNAL now published. Only the good results of a strong membership drive permitted the Association to meet the increased costs and still show a small excess in receipts.

The Scholarship Fund stood at \$32,957.33 on June 30. The Board voted that the \$1,806.02, representing the excess of receipts over expenses should be used for scholarships, and subsequent to the end of the fiscal year the Board resolved that in general the proceeds from invested funds of the Association not needed for current operating expenses should be allocated to the Scholarship Fund.

Income from investments during the year totaled \$2,288.07. The Association continued the policy of investing its excess funds in United States Government securities, Federal Savings and Loan Association accounts, which are protected by Federal Deposit Insurance, and the State Department Credit Union.

It is not possible to determine accurately at this time whether the amalgamation program will result in a rapid and appreciable increase in membership and whether abolition of the Discount Club and the establishment of new dues rates for Associate members will add to revenues. Both should increase the income of the Association. If this expectation is not fulfilled and costs continue to rise, the Association will be faced with the choice of curtailing services rendered to members, including a revision of the type of JOURNAL now published, or of financing current operations from reserves accumulated in the past.

WILLIAM C. BURDETTE, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETIRED FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

The proposed "Register of Retired Foreign Service Personnel Available for Full or Part Time Employment," as described in the November, 1953 issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, did not interest enough retired officers to justify its compilation. Only four or five officers indicated to the committee a desire to be included in such a register.

An ad hoc committee on Personnel Placement was appointed by the American Foreign Service Association and accomplished useful work in helping to find employment for some of the Foreign Service personnel separated from government service as the result of the reduction in force program (see FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, February 1954). DACOR also has continued its efforts to assist retired personnel to find employment.

Representatives of DACOR met with the Board of Directors and officers of the American Foreign Service Association on July 13, 1954 to discuss support of the Bentley Bill to increase annuities of retired Foreign Service officers or their surviving widows. Due to the hospitalization of Congressman Bentley and the pressure of major legislation, this Bill was not acted upon by the Congress.

The Committee makes the following recommendations regarding its activities for the coming year:

1. A permanent chairman should be appointed by the new Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association.
2. The committee should be enlarged from the present three members to at least five members. Membership on the committee should be agreed upon by the Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association and the Board of Governors of DACOR.
3. One of the members of the committee should have the specific assignment of following legislative proposals affecting Foreign Service personnel, active and retired, with the objective of improving cooperation in this important field among the Department, the Association, and DACOR.
4. Direct liaison might be established between the Association's Committee on the Foreign Service Club and DACOR's Club Committee. Rooms are available at the DACOR HOUSE where active officers can live. While the Association's primary interest naturally is in the Foreign Service Club, it would be in the interest of its members to bring to their attention the non-competing facilities available to them at DACOR HOUSE.

GEORGE H. BUTLER, Acting Chairman

IN MEMORIAM

BOGGS. Dr. Samuel Whittemore Boggs, cartographer and the State Department's geographer, died on September 14, 1954, at Emergency Hospital in Washington. Mr. Boggs had been with the Department of State since 1924 and was the author of "International Boundaries—A Study of Boundary Functions and Problems."

FISHER. Mrs. Mary Louise Fisher, wife of T. Monroe Fisher, Vice Consul at Bilbao at the time of his retirement, died suddenly on August 26, 1954.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C. for October, 1954.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:
 Publisher: The American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
 Editor: Ray L. Thurston, Chairman, Journal Editorial Board, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Managing editor: Lois Perry Jones, 1908 G St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
 Business manager: George H. Butler, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

2. The owner is: The American Foreign Service Association (a corporation not organized for profit and in which no capital stock is required or is to be issued), 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. President, Robert D. Murphy, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Chairman, Board of Directors: Outerbridge Horsey, 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

3. The known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

GEORGE H. BUTLER,

Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1954.

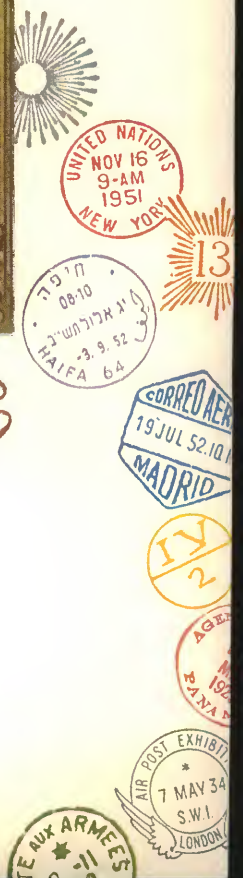
MARVIN W. WILK,

Notary Public, D. C.

(My commission expires 12/14/58)

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