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JOURNAL

DECEMBER, 1954

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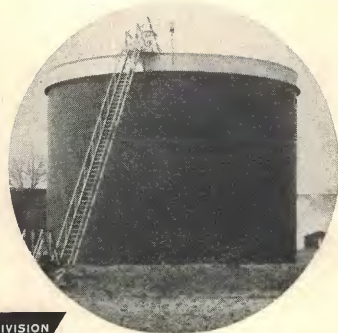
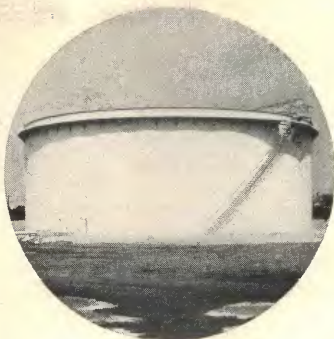
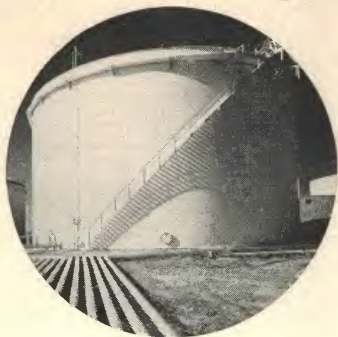
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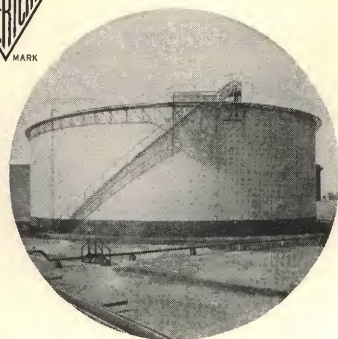
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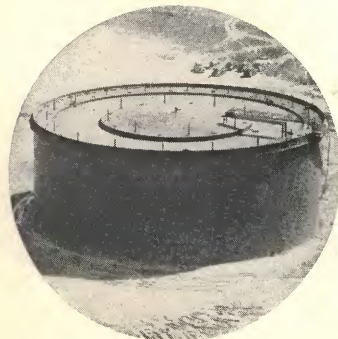
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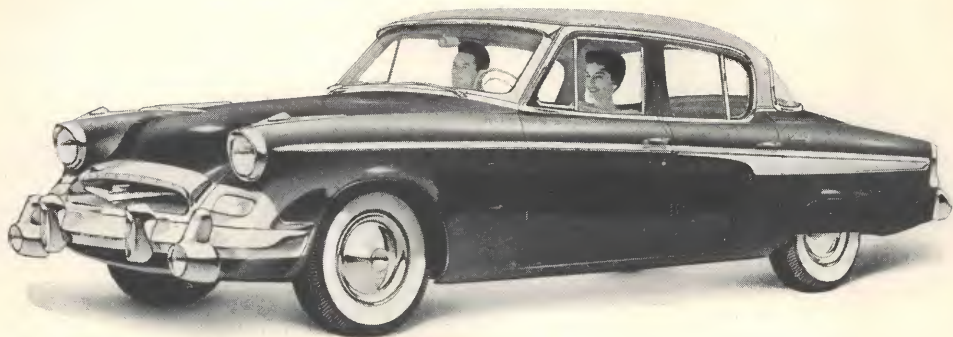
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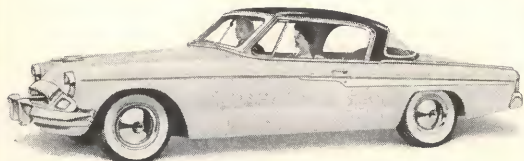




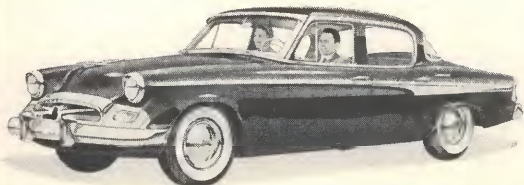
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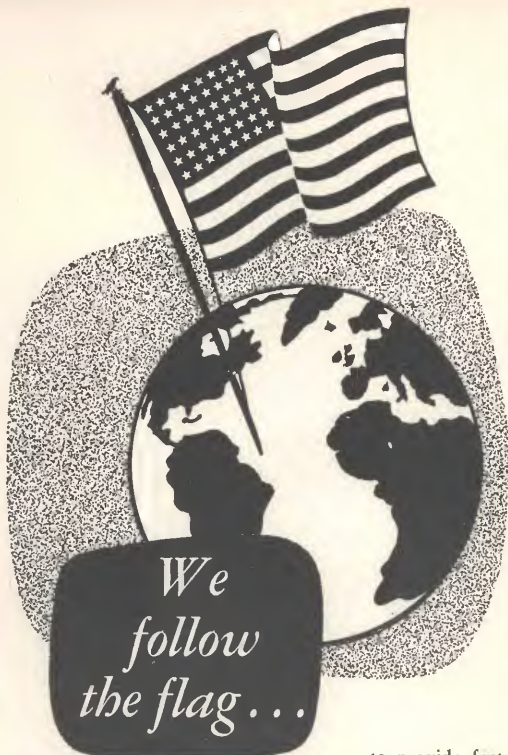
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COVER PICTURE: "The Madonna of Humility" was painted about 1435 by Fra Giovanni da Fiesole, better known as Fra Angelico, owing to his mild spirit and ethereal colors. The title "Madonna of Humility" is applied to representations of the Virgin seated on the ground, a symbolism connected with Luke I, 46: "For he hath regarded the low estate of his handmaiden." The picture is part of the Mellon Collection at the National Gallery of Art, Washington.



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Letters to the Editors

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DAVIES ACTION USURPATION OF '46 ACT?

Arlington, Virginia
November 7, 1954

TO THE EDITORS,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I am concerned by the implications of the dismissal of John Paton Davies on the ground of "lack of judgment, discretion and reliability." I shall attempt no defense of Mr. Davies, because I do not know him personally; however, his competence and value to the Foreign Service have been evidenced by his distinguished record and by the praise of Walter Bedell Smith, George Kennan, and other eminent men qualified to pass judgment upon him through personal knowledge of his work.

What I wish to call to your attention is the incongruity of this dismissal—based on the finding of a security hearing board which specifically absolved Mr. Davies of any taint of disloyalty or pro-communism; apparently this board did not even find that Mr. Davies was a "security risk" in the usual present-day sense of those words, since there is no mention of such a finding in the press reports of the case. It would seem, therefore, that the security board has usurped the functions of the Board of the Foreign Service, as set up by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, and that Mr. Davies' dismissal is based on the recommendation of a board of outsiders having no connection with the Foreign Service, although the Foreign Service Act makes specific provision for hearings by the Board of the Foreign Service before an officer may be separated from the Service either for unsatisfactory performance of duty (Section 637) or for misconduct or malfeasance (Section 638).

If this provision of the Foreign Service Act has been superseded by later legislation, I think the Service should be duly informed, and I suggest that you make an inquiry along this line and print your findings in the JOURNAL. If Sections 637 and 638 have not been superseded by Congressional legislation, then it seems to me Mr. Davies has grounds for legal action to obtain restoration to duty until he shall have been granted a hearing by the Board of the Foreign Service, and the unsatisfactory performance of his duties (or his misconduct or malfeasance) shall have been established at such a hearing.

Mr. Davies has stated that he will not contest the decision of Secretary Dulles, but perhaps he will change his mind when he realizes how much it means to his colleagues to maintain the principles of a career service as set up in the Foreign Service Act. And since this is a matter that affects all of us, I think we should all contribute to a fund to help defray the expense of engaging competent counsel to sustain the principles of the Foreign Service Act and the standing of the Board of the Foreign Service.

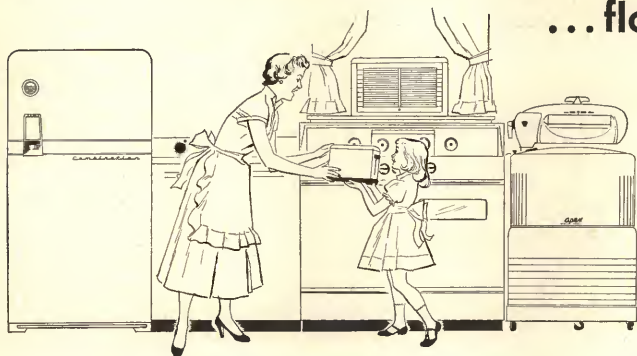
I urge the JOURNAL to explore the feasibility of legal action as indicated. I further urge the JOURNAL—if legal

(Continued on page 6)

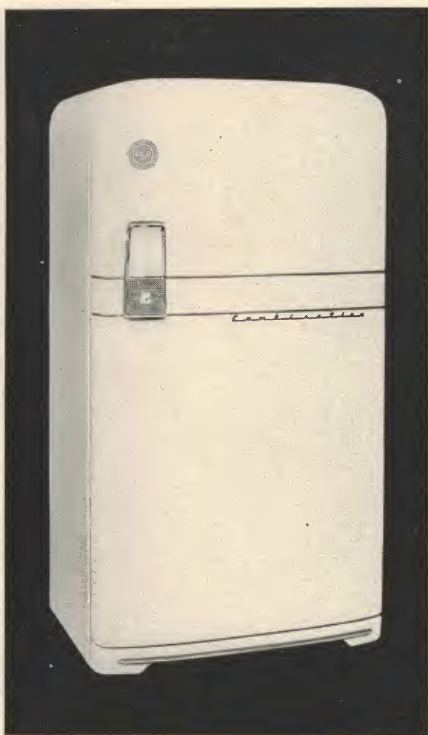
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)

action proves feasible—to set up proper channels for publicizing the need for funds and for receiving contributions from those who feel as I do.

John I. Fishburne

EDITORS' NOTE: *The JOURNAL has sought authoritative advice on this point of the jurisdiction of the Board of the Foreign Service raised in Mr. Fishburne's letter, and hopes to publish an opinion in an early issue of the JOURNAL.*

STAFF CORPS MISGIVINGS

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It appears to many in the Staff Corps that integration is being implemented in the direction of a new Foreign Service, under a single personnel system, that will include everybody but the Staff Corps. The placing of rigid age limitations of 35 for FSO-6 and 42 for FSO-5 candidates automatically excludes from this new career service a large percentage of Staff Officers, who have already served many years abroad and who are well trained in the diverse duties and responsibilities of the Foreign Service.

While it is understandable that the Foreign Service cannot continually recruit Foreign Service Officers in all classes at all ages, the integration program recommended by the Wriston Committee, cannot with any equity be interpreted to mean the exclusion of a large group of officers already serving in that capacity in the Foreign Service. Such arbitrary planning is not only gross injustice to those experienced and loyal employees, but could well prove detrimental to the Service as a whole through loss of morale, good will and enthusiasm. Are these officers, rejected for age, now expected to work with enthusiasm and in maximum cooperation with their junior successors who suddenly, without proof of potential superiority, outrank them? How can it but appear to these people that incentive is being restricted to those who will enter the Service in the future, and that gross advantage is being taken of their loyalty?

Since at the outset, integration means the expansion of the FSO Corps without process of "stiff" examination, who can say that a GS-7 or an FSS-10 at age 35 is a better candidate for FSO-6 or FSO-5 than an FSS-10 or FSS-9 at age 45, especially since the latter would normally offer the FSO corps the benefits of long years of experience, proven loyalty and permanent interest in the Foreign Service. The glaring fact that the Staff Officer at age 45 is, for instance, only Class 9 may well be explained by the slow-motion action of Foreign Service promotion procedures; delays caused by the advent of the job classification system, the organization

(Continued on page 8)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

of promotion panels, budgetary limitations, and the fact that he had to rise from Class 15. A Staff Officer could have been promoted every two years from Class 15 to Class 9 and increased his age by twelve years in the process. If integration is desirable now, it follows that it was probably desirable in the past, when, under similar circumstances, many of the now over-age Staff Officers might have qualified for FSO-6 or FSO-5, and rather than employ the questionable basis of age for eligibility for these, it might be considerably more equitable to apply the merit system through strict evaluation of performance, character and personality.

If age limitations are mandatory for budgetary reasons; that is, if too many older people should not too soon be eligible for the extra benefits of the Foreign Service Retirement System, it is hardly valid argument to be used against the Staff Officer who has already served eight or ten years abroad under identical conditions with the Foreign Service Officer. Although it is granted that windfalls should not come to anyone in the shape of benefits unearned, this cannot logically describe the veteran Staff Officer, who has spent his youth in the Service, so that now he has outlived his eligibility for the Foreign Service Officer Corps that is envisaged for the future.

Admittedly age is an important factor in establishing eligibility for Foreign Service Officer recruitment, but it should not, in any case, in an integration program, be applied to those officers in the Staff Corps who entered on duty at an age corresponding to the established age patterns, and whose performance otherwise qualifies them for FSO designation. This exception would be justified for the reason that such Staff Officers have chosen the Foreign Service as a career and are entitled to the protection of the Service which they have served satisfactorily and loyally for many years. They are entitled to continued employment with incentive, without the risk of being shelved by reason of reorganization programs. It would be further justified by the fact that Foreign Service employees do not have Civil Service Status as do most of their counterparts in the Department or other Government Agencies. Although they may have had many years of Federal Service, they are not free to seek employment in Government at home, because there is none legally available for non-status people. It is significant to note, now more poignantly than ever, that although the Staff Corps is restricted to the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement System, it does not enjoy the protection of Civil Service status, nor of apparently anything comparable.

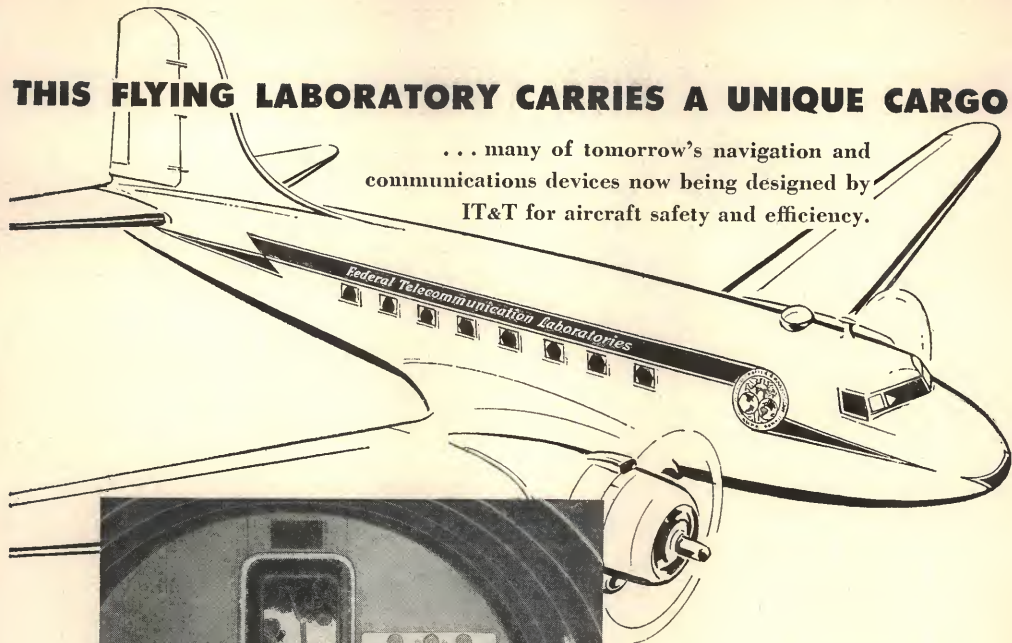
The popular note among the theorists of the Department appears to be that the Staff Corps are the specialists of the Service, which does not at all describe the experience of most Staff Officers who have rotated in the many smaller posts of the Service. At my post not one of the six Staff Officers remained for his full tour of duty in a single job. In most cases these officers rotated more than once from Visa work to Citizenship, to Economic and even to Administrative work. It is doubtful to us, who have worked and lived abroad, that funds for salary and travel will ever be so abundant that vacancies will be filled promptly and in every instance with just the specialist required to fill the vacancy, so that the smaller posts will not have to continue

(Continued on page 10)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

to rotate their officers, in order that all of the work of the office will be accomplished all of the time.

The Staff Officer Corps is entitled to more valid reasons than that they have always been the specialists and are therefore not considered to be an integral part of the career officer service, and that their age in some way disqualifies them for the new career service, before it can accept, with any dignity, the conditions of the integration program, which thus far seems to embrace 1400 State Department specialists, a relatively few Staff Officers, and rapid recruitment of new FSO-6's as Staff Corps attrition is accelerated.

Staff Officer

MONEY CREATES MORALE PROBLEM

Lourenco Marques, Mozambique

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

We who are operating posts abroad are now made acquainted with the fact that the Department is once more experiencing serious financial trouble. We are advised there is difficulty in raising funds available to finance the existing home leave policy.

That policy, as we are well aware, is to grant home leave after two years' service at hardship posts and after three years at non-hardship posts. As we are all aware, also, that policy does not comply with law and violates commitments made to a large number of employees at the time of their employment. When the two-three year policy was introduced last year, its departure from commitments and legislation so adversely affected morale as to produce many resignations.

Once again, therefore, we are face to face with a financial problem which is more than a financial problem. A bigger problem is presented: What kind of a Foreign Service do we want? Does our Government want a first-class Foreign Service or doesn't it? As long as that question remains, and receives so much of a recurring response of doubt from the funds appropriated for the conduct of a Foreign Service our morale problem will remain and it will not be greatly affected by cheerful statements as to what good work the Foreign Service is doing and how much that good work is appreciated. In the last analysis, the Foreign Service will measure that appreciation not in complimentary language but in the tools which are provided us for doing our work.

The home leave program which is now legislatively in effect was voted by Congress as a part of its efforts to assure a Foreign Service representative of America. I believe most of us consider this a sound approach. There is no way for Foreign Service Officers to keep in touch with their constituents and the thinking of their constituents so satisfactorily as visiting them frequently. This is basic to having an American service and an efficient service.

Although Congress has legislatively provided for this program, we are now advised that the Department is \$2.5 million short of funds needed to carry it out in FY 55. The Department is having a hard time finding \$800,000 to carry out the two-three year policy.

The various offices of the Department have therefore been asked to cut other expenditures to the tune of \$800,-

(Continued on page 12)

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Here's how this miraculous effect is accomplished. Sound is measured in "cycles per second"—or CPS, for short. You can hear from 30 to 40 CPS (which is a very low-pitched sound) up to about 15,000 CPS (which is a very high-pitched sound). So, of course, a phonograph has to cover the same range in order to sound as life-like as if you were actually sitting in front of the orchestra.

It took years and years of research and testing to develop such reproduction equipment. New circuits, new speaker designs and scores of other entirely new features had to be created before High Fidelity was perfected, and made available in a table model phonograph!

Today, with a Zenith High Fidelity Phonograph, you can thrill to the world's most beautiful music—more magnificently reproduced than you ever dreamed possible! You'll hear it in all its true brilliance—every sound, every harmonic, every overtone from 40 to 15,000 CPS! You'll enjoy all the color and clarity of the original performance—thanks to the miracle of High Fidelity!

Zenith Sets the Standard for High Fidelity

**Now! You can enjoy true High Fidelity
in a table model phonograph!**

Only the new **ZENITH** Custom Super-phononic High Fidelity Table Phonograph

gives you all these "brilliant performance" features:

BUILT-IN STROBOSCOPE "SPEEDOMETER" assures proper record speed essential for true professional High Fidelity reproduction!

SOUND-SEALED ACOUSTICALLY-ENGINEERED SPEAKER CABINET has two sound outlets and cabinet baffle speaker enclosure . . . to produce the broadest tonal range!

DYNAMIC DUAL SPEAKER SYSTEM. A Tweeter—to reproduce the higher notes in their actual lifelike form. A Woofer—to reproduce every vibrant deep note in all its fullness.

NEW HIGH FIDELITY COBRA® TONE ARM. Professional-type . . . feather-light . . . features barium titanate pick-up, manufactured-sapphire tip. Automatically compensates for long-playing records.

SEPARATE BASS AND TREBLE CONTROLS.



The new Zenith High Fidelity Phonograph, with the famous Cobra-Matic® Record Player, has high, distortion-free volume and an over-all frequency response of from 40 to 15,000 cycles per second. Makes even old records sound better!

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 10)

000. We in the field understood that the reduction-in-force and reduction-in-offices measures of last year were designed to place the Service on a solvent basis. It seems that this is not the result. Whence are more cuts to be made?

I think those of us who have responsibility for watching the expenditures of posts feel we have reached the bone. Supplies and facilities are at a minimum and threaten to vanish to the point of rendering much of our effort valueless. Bodies alone do not make an effective Foreign Service. There must be the tools and facilities available to make their work possible and intelligent. There must be pencils, paper, forms, typewriters, the privilege of sending an occasional telegram to the Department, the opportunity of doing a little bit of travelling so that we know whereof we write and are not just sitting behind desks, reading newspapers, consulting local sources and dreaming up the speculative remainder for despatches. We are in critical times and we deserve the best Foreign Service and the best reporting in the world.

Is it not time we faced our problem of a Foreign Service with maximum common sense? Is it not time we ceased fiddling around trying to get a Foreign Service worthy of our country and appropriate to its needs at a ten-cent bargain?

And, as a part of our problem, is it not time, also, that we in the Foreign Service did something to improve our bargaining position through an organization which can promote our case where it needs to be promoted—on the Hill, in the press, on the radio, on television?

R. Smith Simpson

PENALIZING PRINCIPLE

Bilbao, Spain

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

If my information is correct, under the new Integration Program it will be possible to appoint new Foreign Service Officers to a salary classification just about the same they held as Staff or Reserve or Departmental officers. The question immediately arises: What about all those Foreign Service Officers who since 1946 at least, either as Manpower Act or Section 517 lateral entrants, have been forced to enter at the starting grade of their class, nearly always at a salary reduction which in some cases has ranged as high as \$1500 per year?

Unless some remedial action is taken in their cases, the net result will be to penalize those Departmental and Foreign Service employees who over the last few years put principle above pay, in accepting immediate appointment to the Foreign Service Officer corps, in contrast with those successful candidates who, in the words of the Wriston Committee, "finding the proffered terms of transfer adverse to their interests, had the appointment deferred in the hope of legislative action that would remove this inequality."

The equalization procedure, where efficiency ratings warrant, might be through special in-class pay increases or even class promotions following recommendations by one of the special Foreign Service Selection boards now engaged in implementing the Integration Program.

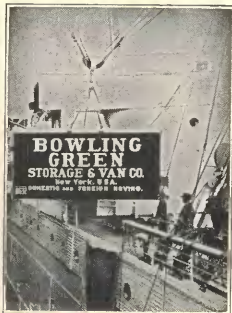
Julian P. Fromer

(Continued on page 14)

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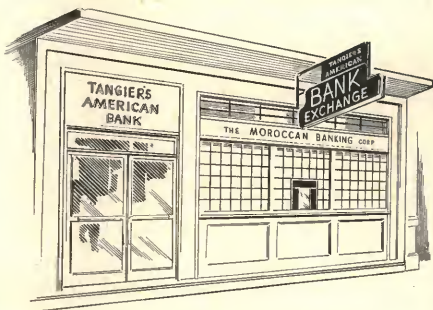
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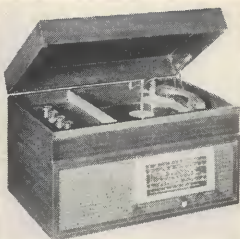
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 12)

AGE INTEGRATION PROBLEMS

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As the integration program gathers momentum many of us in the Staff Corps are disturbed by signs that we are not going to receive the consideration we feel we deserve. Everyone connected with the Foreign Service will, I believe, gladly testify the value of the Staff Corps and will decry any effort to belittle its services or deprive it of its just deserts.

In implementing the Wriston Committee recommendations the powers that be obviously realized that integration could be achieved only on the basis of performance as shown in efficiency reports. Panels were appointed to examine each person's dossier to determine whether or not the applicant should be admitted to the FSO Corps. However, somewhere in the process of formulating the rules which were to govern integration, somebody threw the proverbial monkey wrench into the machinery. A rule was inserted making not performance, but age the primary consideration in many cases. The result is that many Staff Corps members, with years of invaluable experience in actual service abroad will not be eligible for lateral entry.

It may not be generally understood, especially by those in the field, that the age limits apply to FSS as well as Departmental employees. For example, if, on August 1, 1954, you were a Staff Officer of Class 6, 7, or 8 and were over 42 years old, you are automatically excluded from lateral entry into the FSO Corps at the corresponding salary level or at any other level.

I have been unable to discover why the age rule was made, but I cannot believe that the Wriston Committee intended that anyone would be excluded solely because of his age. Probably the age rule was supposed to provide an easy way to separate those employees who were not expected to advance further, from those who were. If this was the purpose, it would have been fairer and more effective to state specifically that Staff Officers who had received no promotions during the years immediately prior to August 1, 1954, or whose recent records indicated that they had already reached their maximum level of performance were not qualified for FSO status but would be permitted to continue as Staff Officers with their opportunities for advancement in the Staff Corps unimpaired.

There is a real need in the Foreign Service for older, experienced officers at all levels. Surely no one wants a Foreign Service Officer Corps made up exclusively of ambassadors. At the same time it is absurd to suppose that all Foreign Service Officers expect or even want to be ambassadors. Many of us are quite satisfied with normal progress based on loyal, conscientious service rather than spectacular brilliance. Further, the age rule does not take into account the fact that some of us were older than others when we went into the Foreign Service and that some have had to interrupt their careers and have come back into the Staff Corps at the level at which the interruption occurred. If their files show that reasonable advancement can be expected, such officers should not be excluded from the FSO Corps.

In brief, I feel that the integration program will not
(Continued on page 43)

GOOD CHEER FROM AMERICA TO THE WORLD!



famous **OLD FORESTER**

KENTUCKY'S FINEST BOTTLED-IN-BOND BOURBON

Every day new thousands the world over are turning to famous Old Forester for its matchless, full-bodied goodness!

As fine in quality, as elegant in flavor as it was in 1870 — the year the first Old Forester was created — it's the whisky that sets the standard for all Kentucky bourbons... The favorite whenever men of affairs relax in hospitality and good fellowship... as it says on the label:

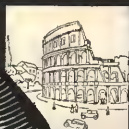
"There is nothing better in the Market"

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Many civilian and service personnel are preparing for extra retirement income to help compensate for a possible decline in dollar purchasing power through the regular purchase of Mutual Fund shares . . . Funds comprised of dividend paying securities. And doing it out of current earnings.

As our company has counseled thousands of civilians and service personnel, we are well aware of the important problem of supplementing fixed-dollar savings for extra retirement income. Let us help you get started on the way to a more sound financial future. For complete information, just mail a postcard with your name and address for our free booklet, "The Modern Way to Invest".

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Needs of the Department of State and the
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ARROW — MANHATTAN — VAN HEUSEN
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25 years ago

BY
JAMES B.
STEWART

NOT SO DUMB OR FEATS OF UNDERSTANDING

Another Magdalena River story comes from former AM-BASSADOR L. J. KEENA: "PAUL SQUIRE's yarn of the Magdalena River table cloth in the June column reminds me of an incident on that river which occurred when I was in Colombia in pre-Service days. A number of crates of life size plaster saints, origin Italy, were being freighted up the Magdalena en route to Bogotá. Because of their shallow draft the river boats had no hull space for storage. This lot of plaster saints was stored so as to form one side of a space for stabling a shipment of mules. The mules became restive, kicked through the saints' crating and opened up the plaster robes of the saints. Out poured oodles of counterfeit pesos!"

PEOPLE: "JOHN PAUL JONES, appointed Consul of the United States at Algiers, June 2, 1792, by the President alone." This fact may not be so generally known as that on June 1, 1792, John Paul Jones was appointed commissioner to treat on peace and ransom of captives (in the Barbary States), but it is so recorded in a card index in the Appointments Section, and it surely adds a name of glorious memories to the American Foreign Service Roll.

"These two appointments arrived in Paris too late, for on July 18, 1792, the Admiral, 'worn out with the fatigues of arduous service, at the untimely age of 45, had surrendered to death, the only foe to whom he had ever lowered his colors.'" (From *John Paul Jones, American Consul* by AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM)

CONSUL HARRY J. ANSLINGER, who has been on duty in the Department, was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Prohibition. His resignation from the Foreign Service took effect October 29, 1929.

MR. JOHN V. A. MAC MURRAY resigned as American Minister to China in order to accept a position at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. He was succeeded by Assistant Secretary of State, NELSON T. JOHNSON.

CONSUL KEITH MERRILL, while on a trip to South America by aeroplane, had two forced landings, and after the second which occurred near Lima he had to continue his journey to Buenos Aires by rail.

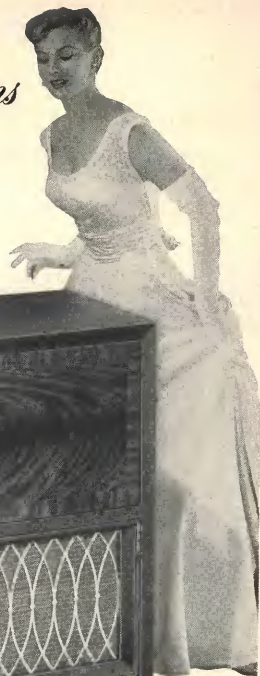
WALLACE S. MURRAY succeeded G. HOWLAND SHAW as Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs. MR. SHAW took up his duties in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

CHRISTMAS CHEER: During the holiday season an old patient had some dental work done. When it was all over the dentist picked up a large syringe, one he had not used before, and gave his patient's mouth a good squirt with it. "That hit the spot!" smiled the old patient. "Merry Christmas!" grinned the dentist as he put down the syringe and replaced cork.—Montrealer

(Continued on page 18)

*For those who demand the Finest
in Radio-Phonograph Combinations*

PHILCO



World Wide Radio at its Finest

Hear radio programs with clear, life-like realism beyond comparison. Only Philco radios give you marvelous tonal qualities that mean more enjoyment from every program. More power . . . higher sensitivity . . . Even very weak signals are magnified to give you unequalled reception.

Record Reproduction Unsurpassed

Records, too display new brilliance . . . new richness when played on a Philco combination. Each individual voice and instrument is reproduced with unbelievable fidelity. Over the entire orchestral range, subtle overtones and delicate shadings of sound come to you in all their original beauty.



World's finest radio-phonograph! 12" PM Speaker, 9 Tuning Bands, Super-Tone Reproducer and 3-Speed Automatic Record Player. Classic-Modern Cabinet has a spacious record compartment for storing cherished albums. Available in rich Ivory-bland mahogany and veneers or stunning hand-crafted mahogany veneer cabinet. Philco 3474.



Exquisite combination with 3-Speed Automatic Record Changer, Super-Tone Reproducer, 12-inch PM Speaker. Modern cabinet of rich mahogany veneers provides ample space for record storage. Philco 3472.

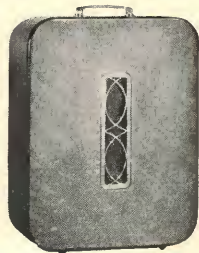
It's Portable!

Philco High Fidelity "Phonorama" Speaker

This marvelous, portable speaker can be used with a Philco Radio-Phonograph to bring you rich sound in Full Dimension. With the Phonorama Speaker you enjoy all the pleasures of High Fidelity at a very modest price.

Use it Outdoors... Use it Indoors

Use it in the same room with your combination, place it in another room or carry it to the lawn or patio. Light in weight . . . beautifully finished in Rust tone leatherette, it will add hours of pleasure to your listening. Philco PS-200.



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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 16)

OLD GUAYAQUIL

DR. FREDERICK W. GODING, for many years in the Consular Service, wrote a brief history of the American Consulate General at Guayaquil. In it he referred to the appointment of a Consul General at Guayaquil who arrived at his post February 26, 1903, remained in charge one day, and then returned to the United States and resigned. A local wag composed the following based on this incident:

Said Mr. S. to Mrs. S.,
"My dear, I think that we
Can never live as we should live,
In this 'ere town of G."

Said Mr. S. to Mrs. S.,
"I think we'd better flee,
If our lives we would preserve,
From this 'ere town of G."

"The fever it is getting worse,
So tells me Mr. J.
Then let us pack up all our traps,
And gently skip away."

"The steamer still is in the port,
And no one knows us here;
We are the men behind the guns,
So come along, my dear."

The captain's launch it took them off
From this sad town of G;
But Brother J. remains behind,
And draws the salary-ee.

N. B. It's different now writes CONSUL GENERAL PAUL C. HUTTON, and his wife Frances, from that 'ere town of G.



" . . . and, oh yes, home leave every two years."

AT LAST! THE ANSWER TO THE BIGGEST SUMMER REQUIREMENTS: COOL COMFORT . . . AND EASY UPKEEP

"WASH 'N WEAR"

TROPICALS FOR MEN

Yes, the two requirements have at last been fulfilled, and here is what you can expect from a Wash 'n Wear tropical: Cool, summer comfort, the sine qua non of any hot weather suit—plus the incredible ease of upkeep. Wash it . . . hang it up to dry . . . and don it 3 hours (more or less) later. Pressing is not required. But if you are extra fussy—a slight touchup with an iron will suffice.

About the *miracle* line, recently DuPont's men declared: "We never used the word 'miracle' in Dacron, Orlon or nylon advertising. And we have striven to tone down claims of manufacturers and retailers." They insisted it was natural for men selling any product . . . to become "over-enthusiastic" and claim "miracles." "Perhaps exaggerated claims have been made for Wash 'n Wear," they suggested.

Wash 'n Wear suits (without pressing) will not give that "store window" look. But they do provide business-like comfort. They are *neat looking* suits that can be *washed - and - worn, washed - and - worn* TIME AFTER TIME—with an occasional pressing, if you desire. And despite DuPont's sobering *leit motif*—Wash 'n Wear suits are the H-Bomb of the summer clothing field. All previous ideas about inexpensive summer clothing are destined for oblivion.

See your Administrative Officer for Descriptive Folders and Swatches Showing All Fabrics and Colors. Should be in his hands by Dec. 1. If not, write us direct.



TAI' FUNG CORD—(Orlon 80%-Nylon 20%) An incredible Wash 'n Wear weightless suit. One of the few with tailoring refinements of a fine old clothing maker. Wrinkle-resistant; washable—dries and "presses" itself in about three hrs. Nylon sleeve lined. **\$28.90**
Delivery starts in December _____
Slax . . . 7.88

LINN 'N DAC—An exciting new Dacron blend (55%—45% rayon) in the newest linen shantung weave. Real "body" and springy wrinkle resistance. A great new fabric of incredible beauty. Sleeve lined. Completely washable . . . "presses" itself. Delivery starts **\$28.90**
in January _____
Slax . . . 7.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON (62%)—DACRON (38%)—baby cords. An amazing "miracle" blend . . . featuring the perfect fit and superb line of a quality clothing maker. 3-button, Ivy League model only; patch- &-flap pockets, unpleated trousers. Delivery starts in Dec. **\$32.90**
Slax . . . 8.88

100% DACRON—Deluxe machine tailored with body & sleeve lining. Hang it wet . . . "presses" dry overnight. Marvelous hand; rich sheen; highly wrinkle-resistant; outstanding wearability. Delivery starts in January **\$35.90**
Slax . . . 12.40

When Ordering Give Chest, Waist, Seat and Height . . . also Size of Suit usually worn. Include Postage.

WALTER H. SWARTZ CO.
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Get Super Traction on Ice or Snow... In Rain or Mud

Equip Your Car With **Firestone** *Town & Country* **TIRES**

HERE is the only tire that gives you super traction and extra safety on any type of road in any kind of weather . . . and at the same time gives you longer mileage, quieter operation and smooth-riding comfort never before found in any traction tire.

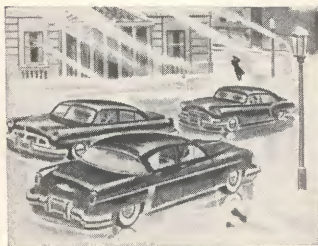
With Firestone Town and Country Tires on your car, you can pull out of deep snow or clinging mud. And you get the greatest protection against skidding ever built into a tire.

Let your nearby Firestone Dealer equip your car for safer winter driving.

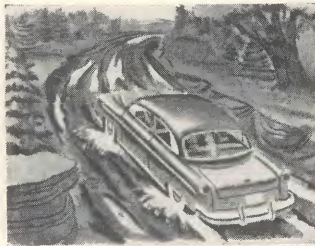


Available in White Sidewall or All Black

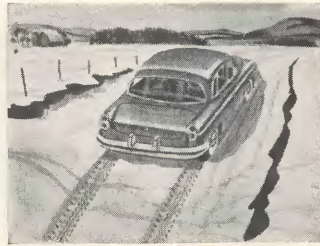
Outperforms, Outwears and Runs Quieter than Any Other Traction Tire Ever Made



The Firestone Town and Country has a wider, flatter, deeper, winterized tread for greater contact with the road. Scientifically-designed traction elements give safer starting and stopping on ice, frozen rain, or hard-packed snow.



Firestone Town and Country tires give you super traction to pull out of deep mud. The wider, deeper, flatter, self-cleaning tread and the extra-rugged shoulders give you all the pulling power you need.



When the going is tough, the exclusive Firestone Town and Country tread with its sharp traction edges penetrates and bites into the snow to give you super traction and extra safety.

YOUR SAFETY IS OUR BUSINESS AT FIRESTONE

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By Lois Perry Jones

Honors Awards Ceremony

Hundreds of Department of State and Foreign Service employees witnessed the ceremony at Constitution Hall as they the President and the Secretary paid tribute to scores of employees and units of the Department of State at the Fifth Annual Honor Awards Ceremony.

Leading the list of those receiving awards was the HONORABLE LOY HENDERSON, Ambassador to Iran, who was given the Distinguished Service Award "for wisdom and unflinching patience in the course of complex negotiations on the Iranian oil problem."



Ambassador Loy Henderson

Awarded the Distinguished Service Award posthumously was DAVID LEBRETON, JR., for "his heroic and selfless act in giving his life while attempting to rescue two children on August 29, 1953." The award was given to his son, David, who was present at the ceremony with his mother, Mrs. DAVID H. LEBRETON.

Superior Service Awards were given to: JACOBUS HENDRIK DUN, a local employee in the Foreign Service for "devotion to duty under difficult and dangerous conditions at the American Consulate, Rotterdam, Netherlands"; CARLOS C. HALL, a FSO, for "unusual courage in the performance of his duties while under threat of immediate destruction from bombs displayed by a deranged visa applicant . . . at Santiago, Chile"; ROBERT J. RYAN, of the Department of State, for "his outstanding display of patience, skill, and diplomacy in handling difficult and complex personnel problems;" Miss IRMGAARD LOEHMANNROBEN and Miss SIGRID ZUBERBIER for "unusual courage in the performance of her duties while under threat of robbery . . . at Hamburg, Germany."

The following received Meritorious Service Awards:

JOSEPH T. BEZJIAN, "for developing essential and effective procedures, devices and equipment to effect a technical program in the European area."

WILLIAM C. BURDETT, JR., "for the highly efficient manner in which he performed his duties in opening the first United States Liaison Offices at Khartoum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan."

EMILE W. JUHASZ, "for his unique contribution towards the effective operation of the American Legation, Budapest, Hungary."

ALFRED LAFRENIERE, "for . . . outstanding performance as Consular Officer at the American Consulate General, Madras, India."

ORVILLE M. LEWIS, "for extraordinary accomplishment in connection with the outstanding assistance rendered to the

United States Air Rescue Operations on the occasion of the loss of a United States commercial aircraft . . . in Liberia."

RUDOLF MARINSHAK, "for outstanding performance at the American Embassy, Rome, Italy."

WILLIAM D. MORELAND, JR., "for extraordinary accomplishment in connection with the outstanding assistance rendered to the United States Air Rescue Operations on the occasion of the loss of a United States Commercial aircraft . . . in Liberia."

W. GARLAND RICHARDSON, "for extraordinary accomplishment in connection with the outstanding assistance rendered to the United States Air Rescue Operations on the occasion of the loss of a United States commercial aircraft . . . in Liberia."

FRANKLIN W. PROCTOR, "for initiative and enterprise in the discharge of his duties in the Reproduction and Distribution Branch, Office of General Services."

FRED SNIDER, "for developing essential and effective procedures, devices, and equipment to effect a technical program in the European area."

ENRIQUE ROBREDO, "for outstanding performance during many years at the American Embassy, Madrid, Spain."

ALI PASHA SALEH, "for exceptional devotion to duty at the American Embassy, Tehran, Iran."

OLA MAY STEPHAN, "for outstanding performance in Hong Kong in discharging essential duties in the protection of American citizens and the security of the United States."

GEORGE VOUSSOLINOS, "for outstanding assistance rendered in August, 1953 when a most devastating earthquake rocked the Ionian Islands."

The JOURNAL wishes to apologize to veteran Foreign Service Officer, THE HONORABLE JULIUS C. HOLMES, for the inadvertent inclusion of his name in a list of separations from the Service which appeared in the October issue. His inclusion in that list was caused by a clerical error.

THURSTON F. WATERMAN, "for outstanding performance in Hong Kong in discharging essential duties in the protection of American citizens and the security of the United States."

WILLIAM DIGGS WRIGHT, because "through his demonstrated ability to identify, analyze, and solve the most difficult problems of administration and his unusual energy, he contributed to activities of the Department beyond the normal scope of his position."

Commendable Service Awards were granted to the following employees of the Department and the Foreign Service "for outstanding accomplishment, loyalty and devotion to the service of the Department of State and for achievement which offers inspiration and encouragement to others":

GLORIA E. ABIOUNESS, HARRY L. ANDERSON, LAWRENCE A. ANDERSON, BERTHA W. BEATON, JACK BENI, BRITA BILLGREN,

(Continued on page 40)

Fine Arts



The triumphal entry of artistic "spoils of war" entering Paris during the Napoleonic era.

OF FOREIGN POLICY

By CARL CHARLICK

Not skill or adroitness in the conduct of foreign relations is the theme here, but the international significance of actual works of art—paintings, sculpture, frescoes, historic monuments, rare manuscripts and other incunabilia of man's esthetic creativeness. On quick glance there would seem to be little connection between the fine arts and foreign relations; yet there have been many historical instances—often at a crucial time of adjustment following an upheaval such as war—when the two have been curiously intertwined.

Just this past spring, 53 nations came together at the Hague to devise a more effective protection for works of fine art and objects of cultural importance in the event of that most negative form of all international relationships—war. The meeting was little heralded; nevertheless, it wrote one more key chapter in the international story of fine arts. As a result, the nations of the world have been invited to put

their names to a treaty which is designed to preserve and protect the dwindling stock of landmarks of our common heritage of art.

Many of us who served in the last World War may recall a feeling of bewilderment when in midst of the grim business of war we came upon Allied officers and soldiers busily poring over files, catalogues and pictures of so unwarlike and unpolitical a commodity as works of fine art. Often these men were far up front, working in steel helmet and full battle dress. If their activities caused surprise, it was due to a gap in our understanding of the more subtle aspects of modern warfare. Few people had ever heard of the Roberts Commission or its influence upon an important sector of Allied wartime and post-war policy. The fact that these policies were largely carried out by our armies in the field only brought into sharper focus the problems cast up by works of fine art and cultural objects in a time of international chaos. Yet these problems were by no means novel or without historical parallel during the last war.

The story of the Monuments and Fine Arts services in the Allied armies—especially their prodigious labors in the treasure-laden battle zones of Italy and Central Europe—has been told often and eloquently. The Roberts Commission—its full title was the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas—published its final report in 1946. In Britain, the report of the MacMillan Commission was written by Sir Charles Leonard Woolley, the noted archeologist. The record has been further enriched by a number of vivid eyewitness accounts and scholarly reports. It is not intended here to retell this fascinating story of resourceful and devoted work performed in the service of culture and art under the most hostile of imaginable conditions. Rather, we would attempt to highlight the historical background which from time to time has projected the fine arts into the arena of international politics.

War and its aftermath naturally spells a time of crisis for

The Church of Monte Santo, destroyed during World War I.



the world's store of art, but war—to take the classic words of Clausewitz—is but a forceful extension of international diplomacy. The subject of fine arts moves into its political perspective, framed by two conflicting dimensions. On the one hand, the greatest part of historic and cultural works of art is owned or controlled by nation-states, therefore becomes an object of national policies. On the other hand, the world's stockpile of art is very haphazardly apportioned among the various nations; it bears no relation to geographic boundaries, and ought to be looked upon as a common cultural inheritance. Unfortunately, as in many other fields, nations have often seen fit to employ their cultural assets as the emotional backdrop to national pride and ambition.

The conquerors of antiquity seized the works of art of a defeated enemy as so much booty, to be displayed in their

The conquistadores of 16th-century Spain and Portugal may have been chiefly spurred on by the quest for gold, but their masters did not lose sight of the broader objective of spreading the Christian faith in the newly-discovered territories. The treasure taken from the altars of Mexitl or Ahuastitl was not always melted down into the coffers of the conquerors, but was exhibited publicly (one such exhibit was in Brussels, then a Spanish city) to document the missionary work of the colonizing powers, and thereby bolster their title to these vast dominions.

The wars and rivalries of the renaissance and later centuries generally did not encroach upon the growing stock of private art—paintings, etchings, frescoes, jewelry. The era valued such objects for their artistic craftsmanship, but did not look upon them as unique or irreplaceable. Painters and



Dietrich Bouts' *Last Supper* from St. Peter's in Louvain, returned to Belgium by the Versailles Treaty.



Photo courtesy of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Monte Cassino, the Abbey from the North-West battleground.

homecoming triumphs. The art of antiquity was largely of a public—we may say, a *political* nature; it served the religious consciousness of a people. In war, it was important not only to overwhelm the enemy in battle, but to capture his gods, as the seal of his complete subjugation. The conquered deities often were set up in the capital of the victor, to symbolize that they now served a new master. In the Roman capital, the cult of numerous Egyptian, Babylonian and Hellenic deities was correlated with the political mission of the empire. Vainly did the historian Polybius protest against the rape of Greek works of art, as bearing the seed of future hatreds, Rome played politics with fine art also behind the battle front. Cicero writes that when Scipio Africanus at last subdued Carthage, he invited the Sicilians, who had been under Carthaginian rule, to draw up restitution lists of the works of art which their late masters had taken from them many years before. So overjoyed were the ancient cities of Thermion, Halesium, Agrigentum and Segesta to receive back through Roman hands the original artistic possessions that they acquiesced in being incorporated into the Roman empire.

sculptors were honored for their creative skill, like any master craftsman. Inveterate campaigners like Francis I and Charles V, alternately masters of Italy, reputedly never laid hands on a single work of art. Of Frederick the Great it is said that while his army twice captured Dresden, he was content to make an admiring tour of the Zwinger gallery. During the ravaging Thirty Years' War, it is recorded as an exception that the Bavarians seized the Palatine library of Heidelberg, only to present it as a gift to the Vatican (whence it was taken to Paris by the French, returning to its original habitat only after the Napoleonic wars). The chief works of art were either in ecclesiastical hands or had begun to collect in the houses of great nobles or crowned heads. There they were fairly certain to be respected by an international society of dynastic relationships.

This decorous international comity was rudely shattered by French revolutionary armies at the close of the 18th century. Led by Napoleon, these armies not only upset military protocol, as at Marengo, when they snatched victory from defeat by attacking "after hours"; they also dictated highly unorthodox terms to their defeated enemies. After a bril-

liant sweep of the First Italian Campaign in 1796, the treasure house of Italy lay at the feet of the French. General Bonaparte had been ordered to take along a group of French art experts who would select works of art in the conquered territories, to be sent to Paris as tokens of victory. This commission worked busily. Napoleon reported on July 2, 1796 that a total of 110 paintings had been requisitioned from the galleries of Parma, Modena, Bologna, Milan and Ferrara. The armistice of Bologna in 1796, confirmed by the treaty of Tolentino the following year, stipulated the surrender of a large number of items from the fabulous collections in Rome. Included in the list were such masterpieces as the *Apollo Belvedere*, the statue of *Laocoon*, Praxiteles' *Faun*, Raphael's *Transfiguration*, the Foligno *Madonna* and Perugino's *Virgin in Heaven*. Eye-witness accounts told of wagon trains over a mile long, hauling the precious cargo to the port of Leghorn for the sea trip to France.

Fine art thus became an item of state policy, to enhance the glory of conquering France and to drive home to her enemies the sense of defeat and submission. In an era which ruthlessly toppled ancient thrones and shuffled territories like pieces of a picture puzzle, could works of art expect a better fate? As the unbroken chain of victories carried French domination into nearly every corner of Europe, a stream of works of fine art poured into France from Italy, the Germanies and the Low Countries. Paris was to be the esthetic, as well as the political capital of the Continent. Each year, from 1798 through 1814, the Paris Museum (Louvre) issued a list of new acquisitions. For the year 1806/07 alone, following the smashing victories of Jena and Friedland, the catalogue listed over 400 accessions.

A significant protest against this policy of cultural conquest arose even within France. As early as 1798, the noted French archeologist and critic Quatremere de Quincy (1755-1849) had penned a series of open letters, sharply condemning French spoliation of works of art in conquered or occupied countries. He pictured the civilized world as forming a "republic of arts and sciences," its members linked by genuine love for beauty and truth which was above the "false interest of countries" (i.e. nationalism). He also warned that the decimation of the great Roman collections would only hamper, not facilitate, the work of future students and scholars of art and civilization.

When defeat overtook Napoleon in 1814, the victorious Allies—Great Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria—were at first disposed to waive the question of restitution and redress for past French artistic depredations. They had waged war with the arch-usurper, Bonaparte, and their avowed policy was to restore a friendly and pacific Bourbon monarchy in France. Such a regime might, however, be seriously undermined if the Allies were to insist on strict restitution. Political considerations thus overshadowed the claims of past owners.

However, when Napoleon returned from Elba to the acclaim of the French people and plunged the country into a fresh war and a second defeat, the attitude of the Allies on the matter hardened. In London, princely claimants had the ear of the Regent. The Prime Minister broached the question in September of 1815. At the Foreign Office, Lord Castlereagh eyed the matter in more gingerly fashion. After all, many of these works of art had come into French hands by

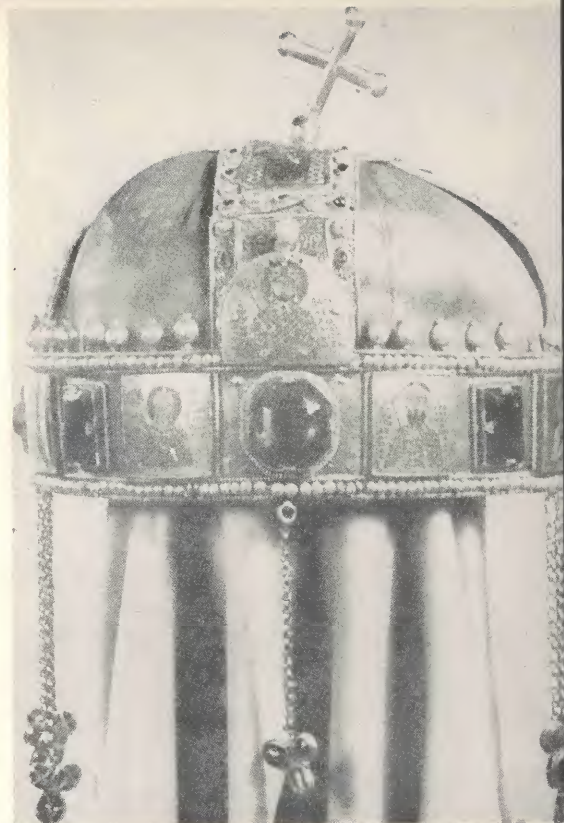


Photo courtesy of U. S. Signal Corps

The most venerated of Hungarian treasures: the Coronation Crown of St. Stephen.

the terms of solemn treaties. One could not speak of outright loot. He put the matter up to Wellington, the Allied Commander-in-Chief in Paris. The Iron Duke's reply was squarely in favor of full restitution. The Allies, it would seem, had been poorly served by their leniency of the year before. At the first test, the French had shown themselves still inflamed by the memory of former conquests. The "Museum" (Louvre) to them was not so much a treasury of art, but of trophies of their lost glory, which might become the ferment for fresh political adventures. Wellington's bluff words contained some sound political psychology. To require the French, he wrote, to disgorge their artistic spoils would impress upon them the sobering realization that "Europe was too strong for them." It would afford a splendid opportunity for "giving the people of France a great moral lesson."

France was thus forced to yield up her artistic conquests of the past two decades. Already the claimants converged upon the Allied council table. The Vatican was represented by its curator, none other than the sculptor Canova. We may read in a British treasury return that the expense of repatriating the Roman works of art alone was 250,000 francs (\$50,000), which was duly charged to Allied occupation costs in France.

The century following upon Waterloo was characterized

by the refinement of law in dealings among nations. Wars were few and brief, and treaties of peace mirrored a punctilious respect for non-combattant property. Although toward the end of this era the Powers were caught up in a quickening maelstrom of economic and military rivalry, they met twice at the Hague to draft elaborate rules of warfare which attempted to strike a balance between "military necessity" and the dictates of humanity or the rights of property. A few clauses scattered among the voluminous Hague Conventions (Art. 27 and 56 of Convention II and Art. 5 of Convention IX) were deemed quite sufficient to ensure inviolability of cultural works of art.

This spirit essentially still prevailed when war broke out in 1914. Very soon, however, the grim dictates of military necessity gained the upper hand, silencing one by one the precepts which the world had hitherto taken largely for



Photo courtesy of U. S. Signal Corps

A Largillière (left) and a painting attributed to Tintoretto which covered a painting by Passeri in a Nazi restoration workroom at Buxheim.

granted. The more the opposing armies became locked in bitter positional warfare of massed artillery duels, the less heed could they give to objects of cultural value within the range of fire. In the battle zones, many historic landmarks, churches and other treasures were mercilessly ground to dust. It is fairly evident that both sides had been caught quite unprepared to undertake any effective protection of such cultural objects. Only slowly did the belligerents, prodded by sincere friends of art in both camps, organize rudimentary measures to avert the most needless destruction. The efforts of a Dutch commission under Prof. Eysinga in 1918 came too late to prevent the worst damage. Small wonder that when the war ended, the air was rife with bitter charges of vandalism, and with stern demands of the victors upon the vanquished to make reparation for the loss of cultural treasures which had been destroyed.

Here we are face to face with a fundamental complexity when fine art becomes the object of international politics. Today, works of art and cultural monuments are recognized as being unique and irreplaceable. Their possession and preservation takes on the proportions of a public concern. Impelled by a sense of cultural nationalism, many countries long ago placed such static monuments of art and history as



Photo courtesy of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
Montegufoni, the Giotto "Madonna" stored in safety during World War II.

churches, palaces, even entire towns under special public protection, while everywhere, state museums added avidly to their store of movable works of art. Some countries also restricted or even forbade the alienation of privately-owned art. Thus the chief works of art tended to become in the literal meaning of the word *priceless*, that is, they could not be had for any consideration of price, such as would govern an ordinary commercial transaction. When such cultural objects are irreparably lost or destroyed, what reparation can there really be made?

During the first World War, there were those like August Margouillier, one of France's leading museum authorities, who demanded that Germany, after her defeat, be required to make amends *in kind*. This, of course, would not bring back to life the works of art destroyed in the war. However, it would give French galleries a rare opportunity to fill up some glaring gaps in their own collections from the pick of German museums, perhaps even such old masters of the hated enemy race as Duerer, Kulmbach, Cranach or Altdorfer, whose works were virtually unobtainable by normal channels. The world's total fund of art would not gain by such a proposal, only the *locus* of custody of some specific masterpieces

(Continued on page 54)

The triumphal return of the Florentine art treasures in 1945 as the U. S. Fifth Army trucks arrived at the Piazza della Signoria.

Photo courtesy of Her Majesty's Stationery Office



ORGANIZATIONAL Management OF THE SMALL MISSION

By S. PAUL MILLER

It is said that under the impetus of staff and budget reductions which have taken place during the last two years, the Foreign Service has lost much of its superficial color, glamour, and charm. At the same time, however, it has started to acquire a hard, devoted, more professional look. The members of the Service, motivated by *esprit de corps*, and certainly not by monetary attraction or social prestige, willing to put up with what many consider to be serious inequities for the sake of getting the job done, increasingly are realizing that there is not enough money in the budget to support individualism for its own sake and that the Service must start to function even more as a precise, efficient, professional team.

Recognizing this need is one thing, and attaining the required degree of professionalism and efficiency is another. However it is to be attained, its impetus probably will have to come from within the Service itself, since the Department's management crew, formerly of assistance in the matter, is now a part of ancient history. Efficiency as typified by procedural analyses and work simplification, as important as they are, has limitations that become serious when applied to the small, isolated posts that make up the majority of Foreign Service establishments. Efficiency as typified by enlightened organizational management and staff operations, on the other hand, can be applied to any post regardless of its size.

The theoretical organization of a small mission as it is

commonly regarded and as it has been ordained by the Department (see Fig. 1) is a good one—functional, simple, and flexible. The Chief of Mission's span of control is not too much for him to handle, since it consists of only five mission officers—Deputy Chief and four section chiefs—and an indeterminate number of advisors who normally should need no control. The actual working arrangements of the mission, its informal organization—who gets out the despatches and who collects what information—does not show up on the chart, however. It is this informal organization—"shadow" organization, in the language of management specialists—which does the work and which, properly managed, can make the mission run like a top. Left to its own devices, it can either get along or it can cause lowered morale and wasted effort.

The complicated tangle of command lines shown in Fig. 2 illustrates the shadow organization—as much of it as can be charted—of a hypothetical mission which is in difficulties. Most readers should recognize at least some of the difficulties from previous experience, although it is to be hoped that no actual post is in this situation.

This Minister, of course, never holds a staff meeting. Also, he has been a little afraid of USIA for months because of some bad press coverage, and the Public Affairs Officer now is practically *persona non grata* at the Legation, confining his business contacts to the Disbursing Officer in order to get his bills paid and to the Visa Unit in order to get his exchange students admitted into the United States. These

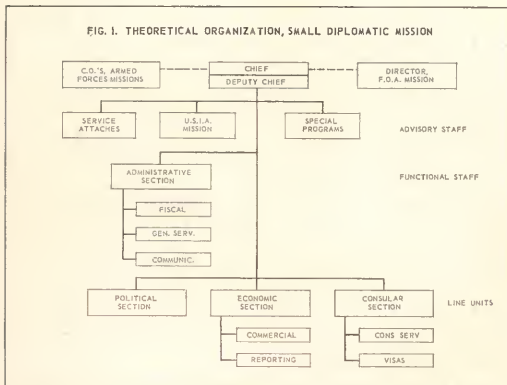


Fig. 1

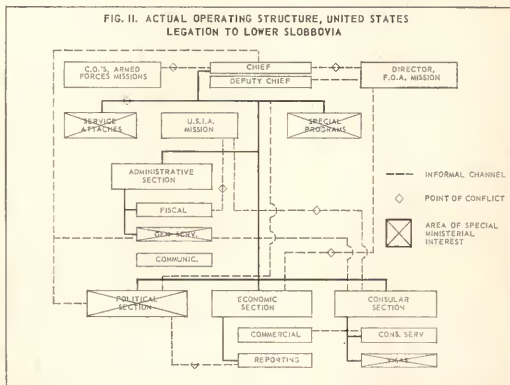


Fig. II

visa applications are reviewed closely by the Minister, as are the PAO's representation vouchers. The Minister, being a normal human being and as interested as anyone in creature comforts, is especially interested in the General Services Unit and in the Air Attache's office, which has an airplane at its disposal. By natural inclination, he also has a special interest in the Political Section. He is an affable and talented man and realizes that he should take a most active part in the supervision of the other sections, but he is "just too busy". When he does supervise, however, he does a thorough job of it, going clear to the bottom of the organization, so that his span of control is broadened to about thirty people.

By a strange coincidence, the Chief of the Consular Section also has a pipeline into the General Services Unit, because he rooms with the General Services Officer. Like the Minister, he never has trouble getting transportation. Otherwise, he is low man on the totem pole, since he is an FSO-6 at his first post, and his section tends to be overshadowed. There is little contact between Administrative Officer and Senior Communications Clerk because the latter is much older and makes everyone aware that he already knows his business. Much the same relationship applies between the Chief and Deputy Chief of the Mission, the former being new to the Service and the latter being an old-line officer who attended his first international conference in 1921. The Political Section, object of the affections of both the Chief and the Deputy Chief, tends to dominate the reporting activities of the Economic Section. All in all, a lot of good work is done by this mission, but it is done in spite of its operating methods rather than because of them.

The United States Legation to a neighboring small country has an entirely different character. As is shown in Fig. 3, the informal organizational structure of this mission closely approximates its theoretical one. The personnel of this mission might be considered by some outside observers to be just mediocre, in that no one has ever observed any of those flashes of individual genius that occasionally emanate from the other office. This is because the legation operates as a team. It runs with a minimum of friction, and the quantity and value of its contributions to the work of the Service are consistently high.

Although they seldom give the matter conscious thought, the officers of this mission believe in modern management techniques and feel that they have a vested interest in man-

agement, since they would rather manage themselves than be managed by efficiency experts from outside the Service. Recognizing that this is an era of government by committees, they have established one of each of four different types of committee: the coordinating group, the planning committee, the working party, and the staff meeting. A committee must have a definite job to do, and this fact has been considered in naming the various bodies. For example, the coordinating group is called the Program Review Commission rather than simply the Program Committee.

The Commission, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Chief of Mission, the Director of the United States Operations Mission, and the Commanding Officers of the Armed Forces Missions, meets regularly every two weeks to review and discuss developments in each field of United States endeavor within the country. The Minister also sees the various members of the Commission frequently during the course of daily business, but he feels that individual visits are not enough to develop an effective exchange of information and a coordinated United States effort. Meetings are held the morning of the day on which the Minister normally visits the Foreign Office, in order that all elements may be actively represented there. The Commission once held lengthy discussions on the advisability of establishing a joint FOA-Legation economic office such as is found in larger posts, but the idea was dropped because of the largely agricultural nature of the Operations Mission and because of the success of the Program Review Commission itself.

During the afternoon of the day on which he visits the Foreign Office, the Minister holds a staff meeting attended by all the officers of the legation. This meeting usually consists of a briefing session followed by a discussion of developments in the work of the various sections of the legation.

The Deputy Chief at this mission is an executive officer in fact as well as in theory, although he is not known as a "driver". He is able to settle most jurisdictional and technical matters without recourse to the Minister, and it is he who keeps the work of the legation on schedule. He presides over a group known as the Reports Working Party, which meets only when necessary and which consists of all reporting officers of the mission. This group jointly writes the final draft of all reports requiring the coordination or participation of more than one section of the mission. Sessions of the group are not adjourned until the report is finished, which insures that the officers attending come well prepared with all the necessary background material.

The Deputy Chief also presides over the monthly meetings of the Administrative Planning Committee, which is composed of all the section chiefs. The agenda is prepared and distributed in advance by the Administrative Officer, and the subjects discussed range from personnel matters through the provision of administrative services to fiscal planning. It should be noted that these meetings sometimes get out of hand, an example being the time that the committee came out strongly in favor of Government furnished housing. This action caused both the Deputy Chief and the Administrative Officer to shudder, the one because he could see his beautiful eighteenth-century villa being replaced by an efficiency apartment, and the other because of the extra work involved.

As successful as they have been, the operations of the

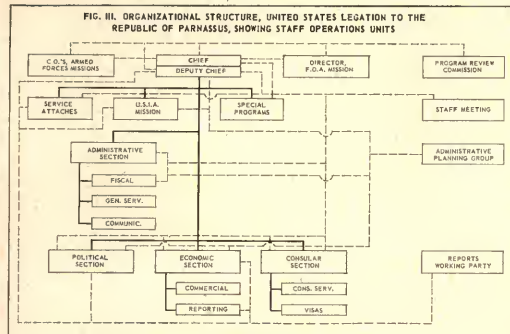


Fig. III

(Continued on page 57)



By MRS. L. CORRIN STRONG

I don't know exactly when we began to feel Christmas in Norway. Perhaps it was that Saturday afternoon when I was wrapping packages for home and suddenly the largest snow-flakes I had ever seen began to fall. They were at least three inches wide and flat like a pancake. The Norwegians say it is "Witches Wings" when snow falls like that. Peter and I ran from window to window, calling the dogs to have a look and they were as excited as we were. This is how Norway should look, but alas, has not looked since! There have only been one or two flurries of snow all fall. The Norwegians look so sad and apothegetic. They cannot understand. There should be three feet by now. Even in the mountains there are no more than four inches—a national calamity!

The discovery of the true Norwegian Christmas began in early December on my trips down town, when through the darkness, I began to see a festive air in the shopwindows. I found little red-coated, red-hooded creatures called "Julenisser" looking out at me from all kinds of unexpected places. These little fellows are the equivalent of our Santa, only there are any number and numerous kinds. They are not workers like our man and do not bear gifts. They are half elf, half Troll and are for fun and mischief, all in the spirit of Christmas. Some of them are really naughty and one should place rice pudding in the barn on Christmas Eve to divert them from the house.

Of course, my thoughts were soon turning to the Christmas party we were planning for the Embassy staff on December 23rd. Decorating the Embassy was full of possibilities. It is a large but gracious and cheerful house, and one we can really feel at home in. I visited a Christmas Bazaar where country women sold wonderful "Julenisser" and witches to hang from chandeliers. A trip into Sweden to a handicraft school filled the station wagon with delightful decorations—gingerbread trees, wooden horse candlesticks with spikes for apples, brass star candlesticks, heavenly straw animals, ridiculous little wooden birds to pin on the tree, Trolls, and the prize of a Swedish Christmas, the Santa Lucia crown.

The mild fall had left the rich mosses green in the woods, the heather still in bloom. On a weekend in the mountains with our Military Attaché, Colonel Humphrey, we gathered these mosses for the base of the creche, and enough moss and lichen left over to make a Christmas for the Trolls on a table in the reception room. You will never understand

CHRISTMAS IN NORWAY

until you have seen a Troll and then you will know why we had to give them a Christmas too.

I went to find a wreath for the door but was told that wreaths mean death in Norway and should be only for graves. Sheaves of wheat for the birds are placed outside every door and each apartment instead. I finally found some holly and fastened it to the top of a Swedish windharp on the front door. I thought I might be told that that was only for heaven, but it did not seem out of place. The tree was in the reception room where it could be seen on entering the residence. Our servants said it should go in the middle of the room so that we could sing and dance around it. Thinking of the crowd to come we regretfully pushed it into the customary corner. We strung long garlands of Norwegian flags as we had seen on all Norwegian Christmas trees and matched them with garlands of American flags. The other decorations were as nearly as possible, red, white and blue.

We went to a very gay "Julebord" (Christmas Table)—where delectable Norwegian Christmas food, including a whole roasted reindeer was offered, barbecue fashion. With aquavite, champagne, a special birthday cake for me, many songs and speeches in both languages, the final "Takk for Maten" speech by our Ambassador was a masterpiece.

Hank and Malan and the two granddaughters arrived from Holland on the 21st. Sigrid Anne, in her red-hooded snowsuit, looked just like a "Julenisse" herself. After living through the two children's parties for 125 children of the Embassy, on the 22nd, the night of the 23rd seemed easy. We stood as a family by the tree and greeted the 250 or more guests—all members of the official family. I wore the traditional bells in the hair, which are by now so rusty that I said to Corrin, as I took them out, that I should never wear them again, and he said that no one would know in the candlelight. The party had much of the tang of the past, excepting it seemed unnatural not to have the old friends there. The Silver Boys Choir sang exquisitely on a raised platform in the alcove of the dining room, and we danced until the early hours and everyone seemed happy.

The next day, Christmas Eve, we went with our old friends the Leif Høeghs, to see their Norwegian Christmas. At 3:30 we were called for and taken to the family Lutheran Church—an old and beautiful one on top of a hill just outside of Oslo. The service on Christmas Eve is always especially for children and the church was jammed—children sitting all

(Continued on page 49)

A "DANISH" CHRISTMAS IN AUSTRIA

By MARGARET NAPPER

It happened this way. I was walking along Kongens Nytorv one cold dark evening about ten days before Christmas when I saw in the window of a Danish Tourist Bureau an announcement—"15 Dages Julerejse til Østrig." My smattering of Danish enabled me to make out that a Christmas jaunt, which looked exciting, beckoned me. I went in, and on learning that thirty Danes were going on a 15-day trip to a little village called Nauders in the Austrian Tyrol, and that people from the neighboring countries would also be converging there to celebrate Christmas, I signed up for the trip. I knew no one, but Danes are among the world's friendliest folk, and the thought of a Danish Christmas, with perhaps a potpourri of other Christmases thrown in, intrigued me.

And what shall I remember of Christmas 1953, spent in that primitive morsel of a village called Nauders, a 45-minute's walk from the Italian border, and 80 kilometers from the Swiss frontier, isolated and surrounded by mountains to the east, to the west, to the north and the south?

At first I was keenly disappointed in the village itself. (I had pictured myself tobogganing down slopes—horses and sleighs with jingling bells, roaring fire places, the laughter and gayety of a real winter wonderland).

It is true that mountains are always wonderful, I thought, as I walked thru the village, but then I remembered all the other lovely snow-capped ones I had seen—the Rockies and the Grant Tetons, and the Swiss Alps. After Denmark's neatly tailored towns, this little village of 1300 souls appeared unkempt and poor in contrast. "There's absolutely nothing here," I thought to myself, as I watched the village women washing clothes in the icy water running in a trough from one of the village pumps. Two men were shoeing an ox on the street; an old castle loomed above the hill; children scooted down the slopes on high, carpeted little sleds, many goats roamed the hillsides—"and that's about everything," I concluded dejectedly. . . .

And then the little village somehow began to charm me. Perhaps because of the way the villagers greeted strangers, with their "Grüess Gott" (God go with you) seriously and unsmilingly said as though they meant it, or their "Auf Wiedersehens" as one departed.

Perhaps it was the devoutness of the people—the wayside shrines at every other corner—the unexpected little chapel



one would come across, and enter, and find the altar decorated and the lights burning. Or the graves in the churchyard, newly decorated with small Christmas trees and candles waiting to be lit, and the village folk all there on New Year's Day, among the snow, and going from grave to grave—crying a little in a subdued way—and one knew one shouldn't look, and turned away.

Perhaps it was the singularly sweet tinkle of the goats' bells heard from all the hillsides around Nauders . . . or the pure, clear toning of the chimes from the church tower, ringing far out over all the valley. Or was this sweetness so marked because of the great silence that it sung into—the vast silence of the mountains and the valley beneath drifting clouds and the dome of the sky?

One day before Christmas, when the air was still and the sun shone, we climbed the winding mountain path to visit an Austrian farm home.

Below the craggy, snow-encrusted mountain tops, the patches of hillside with a sprinkling of white appeared like gingerbread with powdered sugar. As we looked back, the little village seemed more beautiful now.

As we climbed, the mists gathered and the sun became obscured so that the world seemed mystical and a feeling of unreality enveloped me as I watched the dim figures of my companions toiling upwards. What did people think about in this still, white world on top of the mountains? It seemed to me that I was on the verge of solving some mystery, of getting close to something hitherto unfathomable if only the silence and whiteness continued, and no one came. . . . It was the strangest feeling I have ever had as I stood there in the swirling mists of that veiled, white world. . . .

A dog's bark staccatoed the silence, and the farmhouse, a dog, and the farmer became reality.

We were welcomed into the low-ceilinged room, with its double storm windows. Here the people put bundles of straw between the two windows to keep out the cold. Sometimes in the village, one sees covered bolsters wedged between the windows. A small Christmas tree and a nativity scene ornamented one side of the room. The farmer's son had carved the little wooden figures, himself. Some sort of warming oven made of concrete had been built solidly into the center of the other side of the room, with bunks alongside where the family slept to keep warm.

The old farmer, with an adopted baby in his arms, the two

(Continued on page 53)

WASHINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE



Christmas, 1954

To All Members of the Foreign Service:

To all of you throughout the world who, at this Christmas-time, are tirelessly advancing America's historic struggle for lasting peace, I send my warm greetings, with the gratitude of all citizens of our land for your devoted service.

That world tensions have eased, that major warfare has ceased, that America remains steadfastly on the course toward peace and justice and freedom, must, at this Season dedicated to the Prince of Peace, bring deep satisfactions to each of you. As you carry on in this high calling, to you and your families go my wish for your happiness and continued success, during this holiday season and throughout the New Year.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington

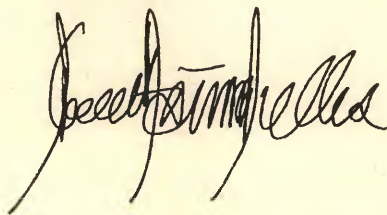
Christmas, 1954

To My Colleagues in the Foreign Service and the
Department of State:

With the approach of the Christmas season my thoughts are turned to the deeper meaning underlying this joyous time.

I am reminded of the struggle for peace, world freedom and world friendship—and of the progress we have made in this past year toward attaining these goals. The steps forward which have been taken could not have been possible without the sympathetic understanding and unselfish labors of you men and women in the Foreign Service and the Department of State. It is my faith and trust in you which gives me confidence to face the many and complex problems which lie ahead.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and to extend to you all my very best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy, peaceful New Year.

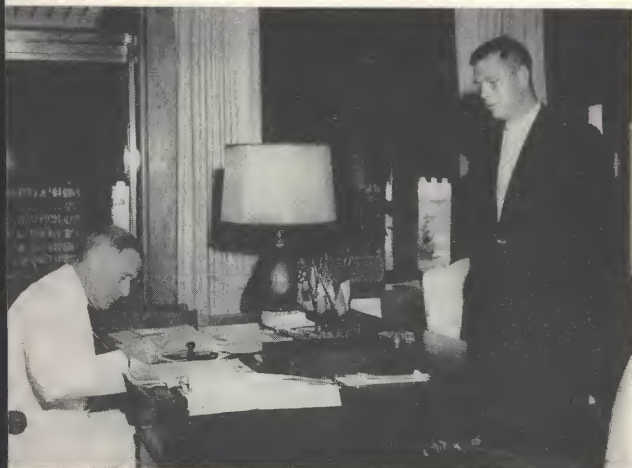
A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be "George F. Marshall". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with long, sweeping lines.



1



Service Glimpses



4



5

1. QUEBEC—Consul and Mrs. George W. Renchard gave a reception in honor of Rear Admiral B. L. Austin, Commander of the Cruiser Division Two. From left to right are: Consul Renchard, Mrs. Renchard, Admiral Austin, Mrs. Austin, Flag Lt. Allan, and Mrs. Herbert F. Propps, wife of Consul Propps.

2. FRANKFURT—John W. Gordhamer (left) of the Administrative Section, American Consulate General in Frankfurt, Germany, and Mrs. Gordhamer (2nd from left) won First Flight honors and top women's honors respectively at the Labor Day Weekend golf tournament sponsored by the Kassel Detachment, U. S. Army. Third from

left is Lt. Col. Stanley Johnson, Detachment CO, who is shown presenting the prizes, and at extreme right is PFC Chester Kovaleski of the Kassel Detachment who captured championship honors.

3. RANGOON—Children of Rangoon Embassy parents pictured participating in World Children's Day observances in Rangoon are: David and Lynn Atkinson, children of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Atkinson; Peggy Jo and Susan Boulware, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Boulware; Linda Hawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hawley; and Janet Hyndman, daughter of Master Sgt. and Mrs. Edwin A. Hyndman.



2



3



6



7

4. MANILA—Ambassador Raymond Ames Spruance signs oath of office administered to Walter F. X. Collopy, formerly Acting Regional Courier Supervisor recently commissioned as FSO-6.

5. TAIPEI—Mrs. Dulles, wife of the Secretary of State, shakes hands with President Chiang Kai-shek while the Secretary (far right) and Ambassador Karl Rankin (center) look on. Secretary and Mrs. Dulles visited Formosa on September 9, 1954.

6. CALI—Assistant Secretary Henry F. Holland is pictured at the Cali Airport during his trip to Latin America. From left to right:

Assistant Secretary Holland; Mr. Rollin Atwood; Governor of the Valle Del Cauca, Dr. Diego Carces Giraldo; Dr. David Lillenthal, private Economic Consultant; the Mayor of Cali, Dr. Jaime Lozano Henao.

7. BANGKOK—Members of the USIS staff in Thailand were recently honored by the Director General of the Thai Police Department at a luncheon. Shown here are publications officer James J. Halsema (right) in conversation with Marshall Fuen Ronapakas (left), Commander of Thai Air Forces and General Phao Sriyanond (center), at a recent party in Bangkok.

EDITORIALS

THE DAVIES CASE

The following comment on the Davies case represents the considered views of the Board of Directors of the Foreign Service Association and the JOURNAL Editorial Board.

A Security Hearing Board has unanimously found that John Paton Davies' "lack of judgment, discretion, and reliability raises a reasonable doubt that his continued employment in the Foreign Service of the United States is clearly consistent with the interests of national security". The Secretary of State, following the procedures of applicable statutes and of Executive Order 10450, reviewed the case, reached the same conclusion and terminated Mr. Davies' employment.

There are probably few officers in the Service who do not feel a deep sense of both personal and professional concern over this decision.

With the personal situation of John Davies his many friends in the Service will have great sympathy. The decision comes five to ten years after the events in question, and after he had endured repeated investigations and reinvestigations under constantly varying standards. All this took place against a background of bitter public recrimination over responsibility for the course of events in China. Disloyalty to the United States having been excluded from the findings, Mr. Davies has been cast out of a service to which he has given 23 arduous years because he cannot establish that his "retention in employment" is "clearly consistent with the interests of the national security".

However harsh and disquieting this may seem, we as officers of the Department of State and the Foreign Service must assume that valid reasons exist for a decision by the Secretary of State, even though the details of the reasons may be unknown to us. We must also have confidence that the rights and equities which we possess as officers who are dedicating ourselves to the public service will be safeguarded by our superiors.

Questions and doubts have nevertheless arisen in the minds of all of us which publication of all or part of the record might help to answer. Just what was the "standard required of Foreign Service Officers" which the Security Hearing Board had before it in concluding that "Mr. Davies' observation and evaluation of the facts, his policy recommendations, his attitude with respect to existing policy, and his disregard of proper forbearance and caution in making known his dissents outside privileged boundaries were not in accordance with [that] standard. . ."? If, in fact, there exists no such "standard" which could have been made available to the Board, should we assume that it obtained help in this regard from men having special qualifications to evaluate the performance of Foreign Service Officers? Or would guidance from such sources be discounted by the ironical fact that it was just such men who year after year evaluated the work of John Davies and found him deserving of promotion to the highest ranks of the Foreign Service?

Since all of us owe our present professional status, be it

high or low, to the same system of evaluating performance that carried John Davies to the top of the Service, can anyone doubt the serious effect on service efficiency and morale of the implications of the Davies decision?

We who are dedicating our minds and energies to a lifetime in the Foreign Service will do our best and hope that we shall not become "security risks" through failing to meet "the standards required" when, in this or that area of foreign affairs with which we are concerned, the course of history takes an unfavorable turn.

When the commanding officer of a naval vessel is tried by court-martial as a result of his vessel's running aground, he not only has the protection of a definite legal code, understood and respected by all naval officers; he also has the assurance that his actions and judgments will be weighed by a body of men who themselves have had experience with uncharted shoals and unpredictable winds. And even if professional negligence is proved and appropriate punishment meted out, the naval officer is not branded a "security risk" or as "disloyal" in any sense.

It is perhaps here that we come to the heart of the matter. The concept of security as embodied in Executive Order 10450 is comprehensive indeed and includes, or is being interpreted to include, virtually the entire range of problems which were handled by normal personnel procedures—conduct, character, demeanor, reliability, trustworthiness, forthrightness and even, as demonstrated in the Davies case, professional competence and judgment in the field of foreign affairs. So long, therefore, as the Executive Order on "Security" leads to this intermingling of standards bearing on the old problem of competence with those pertaining to the problem of communist subversion, everyone is a potential security risk and thus a potential candidate for humiliating public disgrace. It is worth recalling that the Foreign Service Act of 1946 makes specific provision for hearings by the Board of the Foreign Service before an officer may be separated from the Service either for unsatisfactory performance of duty or for misconduct or malfeasance.

Because we have profound confidence in the country we serve, we believe that the system which has raised so many questions will be carefully reviewed. Meanwhile, many officers, and particularly those engaged in the front lines of the intellectual, moral and material struggle of the age will have the added burden of knowing that in the performance of their duties they may, today, tomorrow or ten years hence, be found to have shown "a definite lack of judgment, discretion and reliability," with the harsh penalty which can now flow from such a finding. Until more of the record is published or until the "standard" and the "privileged boundaries" are authoritatively clarified, there may often seem to be great personal risks in searching out of significant political trends, in reporting them and in speculating on their future course, in forming judgments of men and events, in short, in the exercise of skills which we employ in the national interest.

(Continued on next page)

The Presidents Remarks at the Honor Awards Ceremony

The President of the United States honored employees of the Department of State and the Foreign Service by taking a major role at the Department of State 1954 Honor Awards Ceremony held at Constitution Hall on October 19. At that time he presented the Distinguished Service Awards and Superior Service awards and made the following remarks, which represent his appreciation for the work done by Department of State and Foreign Service employees in the cause of peace.

In his opening remarks the Secretary well described my relationships with this great group, both with the Foreign Service and with the State Department civil personnel. So you can understand why I feel that this is a family gathering. I feel it keenly, and hope you do the same, because you are the people that execute a responsibility that is laid upon me by our Constitution—the responsibility for the foreign affairs of our country.

You are, of course, in carrying this responsibility, concerned with promoting the prosperity and happiness and well being of the United States, through solidifying those relations with other nations that will be helpful in this regard.

Now this can be done only in peace. Since the advent of nuclear weapons, it seems clear that there is no longer any alternative to peace, if there is to be a happy and well world. I often recall an argument I got into once with a foreign diplomat. He was a member of the British Foreign Office. And he was very worried about the arrangement that had been made to place the control of Germany temporarily in the hands of soldiers. He thought—and I don't know why—that those war-weary soldiers would be too anxious to start a war, and finally in rather resentful disgust I said to him, "My friend, I would like for you to know that the soldier has only one excuse for living in this world, and that is to regain the peace that you diplomats lost in the first place."

Now the reason I bring this up is that even if there was a modicum of truth in what I said then, there no longer is. The soldier can no longer regain a peace that is usable to the world. I believe that the best he could do would be to retain some semblance of a tattered nation in a world that was very greatly in ashes and relics of destruction. But possibly he could keep us from immediate and complete domination by some outside force. That would be a poor climate in which to start again the development of a peace. Certainly it would be a far worse opportunity than we now have.

The reason I paint this little picture—even in a sort of digression—is this: We have glorious opportunity ahead of us. Because we have opportunity in a world that has

not yet suffered that kind of destruction—pray God must not suffer that kind of destruction.

In these halting words, and with these halting examples, I am trying to impress upon you my opinion of the importance of your work. There is no task facing the world today so important as maintaining a peace and giving to the world confidence that that peace will be just and lasting.

That is the measure of what you people and those like you—those above you and those below you—in these services, must do for America.

Now, some among you today are being rewarded for unusual service. I have been a party to such ceremonies in the military service many times during my lifetime. They reward for courage, unusual ability and devotion and dedication, just as do you people. And I remind you that in my conviction your work is now more important than theirs. But I want to bring out another point. Those experiences I had in the military service convinced me that the gradations in character among the different services—is often difficult to determine. We select one man for a decoration and then another man is not selected. And yet the second man may have faced hardships, dangers and privation. But you can say, well if this service is not rewarded what shall we do? I think you can only remind yourself of the words on the Iwo Jima Statue, "Uncommon Courage Was a Common Virtue."

So these people, as they come up to be decorated, will be representative of each of you. Each of you will at least vicariously and in some small part be a recipient of that same award. By the same token, one day, undoubtedly, you will be standing there to receive a token that will be representative of the work of a great body. Because only as we think of it in that way, only as we work together from top to bottom, only as we give loyalty and not jealousy and envy, only as we cling together secure in our confidence that we are dedicated to the great ideals of Americanism, justice and decency and fair play—even for those with whom we are dealing, sometimes, at swords-points, across the distances of an ocean—only as we do that can we be truly successful.

If there is any organization that should have the highest morale based firmly in its own convictions, as to the importance of its work, the necessity for successful accomplishment regardless of what critic or opponent may say, a morale based in that high belief in a cause, then that should be the Foreign Service and the State Department—as, indeed, I believe it is.

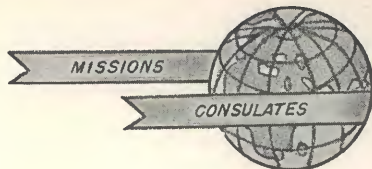
So you can understand something of the happiness I feel when I gather here with you to witness the decoration of a few among you who, standing as symbols for all, will exemplify and typify the appreciation that your country feels toward them—and each.

Thank you very much.

THE DAVIES CASE (from page 34)

We think the answer to all such questions is clear. We are in the service of our country in a critical time. All such service carries with it risks of greater or less degree. If the risks now seem to have increased and even to threaten the effective utilization of our human resources, we must nevertheless continue to call the shots as we see them and to do our whole duty with the highest degree of institutional and personal integrity.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD



FORMOSA

SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES broke another precedent on September 6, 1954, by becoming the first American Secretary of State to visit China. The Secretary stepped from his Constellation at high noon, received a 19-gun salute, and descended to the saluting base where, with AMBASSADOR RANKIN, Senator Alexander H. Smith, Foreign Minister George Yeh, Governor O. K. Yui, and Presidential Secretary-General CHANG Chun, he listened to the playing of the National Anthems and then inspected the guard of honor.

In the bright sunshine of a Formosan late-summer, day, the Secretary reminded the citizens of Free China through a statement to the press, that "The United States is proud to stand with those who, having passed through so many trials, are yet courageously sustained by a faith that will not be subdued".

The Secretary called on President Chiang Kai-shek in his office, where the entire party, including Senator and Mrs. Alexander H. Smith, Mrs. Michael J. Mansfield, wife of Senator Mansfield, AMBASSADOR TO BURMA WILLIAM J. SEBALD, MESSRS. MACARTHUR, PHLEGER, MCCARDLE, O'CONNOR, STELLE, TRULOCK, MCAULIFFE, MADDEN, and the MISSES BERNAU, ASBJORNSON and FOSTER, all paid their respects to the President. The Secretary recalled that he had last met President Chiang in Hankow in 1938, when the Chinese Republic was facing a similar threat to its existence.

The duel between the Republic of China garrison on Kinmen (Quemoy) island and the Communist positions, just six miles away, gave point to affirmations by the Secretary:

"This time the Republic of China does not stand alone. The United States fleet is under orders to protect Taiwan.

"Red China is now intensifying its military and propaganda activity against Free China. But we shall not be intimidated. The orders to our Seventh Fleet, issued by the preceding Administration, continue firm under the Eisenhower Administration."

President Chiang was host at a stag lunch for the Secretary at his summer home on Grass Mountain. Guests at the luncheon included Ambassador Rankin; MR. JOSEPH L. BRENT, FOA mission chief; General William C. Chase, MAAG-Formosa commander; and Senator Smith, Mr. MacArthur. Mr. McCardle, Ambassador Sebald and Mr. Phleger of the Secretary's Party. Mrs. Rankin entertained Mrs. Dulles, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mansfield and wives of Chinese officials at the Ambassador's residence, which is near the President's summer home on the mountain.

After lunch the Secretary discussed with President Chiang the problems shared by the Republic of China and the United States. Senator Smith, Mr. MacArthur, Ambassador Rankin, Vice President CHEN Cheng, Prime Minister Yui, Foreign Minister Yeh, Secretary General CHANG Chun, and the President's Secretary, Samson Shen attended this meeting.

The Secretary came to Formosa directly from the Philippines where the Manila Pact negotiations had been completed. He and his party flew on to Tokyo in the late afternoon of September 8, and from there returned to the United States.

C. E. Mehlert

BELFAST



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wellman pictured as they cut their wedding cake.

When VICE CONSUL BOB (the Belfast Bachelor) WELLMAN announced his forthcoming marriage we didn't quite believe him—that is, until ELLEN B. WATLINGTON arrived from the Embassy at Beirut. Realizing fully that Beirut's loss was Belfast's gain, the office wives plunged happily into wedding preparations, and just three days after her arrival, Ellen and Bob were married at Drumbeig Paris Church on September 17, 1954.

The bride's knees shook as she walked down the aisle on the arm of her father-for-a-day, Colonel N. Thompson, visiting father-in-law of VICE CONSUL THOMAS N. METCALF, Jr., while the bridegroom was nudged into place at the head of the aisle by his Best Man, CONSUL H. REID BIRD. After the ceremony the few and very favored guests followed the bridal car at a discreet distance to Bob's house where a wonderful wedding breakfast was served. Later the happy couple drove off to Dublin for a honeymoon, blissfully unaware that they were trailing seven asparagus cans in assorted sizes, one shoe, and three "just married" signs!

Pamela G. Bird

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JOURNAL PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

It is gratifying to report that about \$4,600 has been received in donations from more than 110 members to help meet the expenses of the contest. This means that the fifteen or so members and friends who agreed to underwrite the expenses in substantial amounts will have to be asked for only a part of the sums they promised. The financing of the contest thus rests upon a broad and strong base.

As a matter of interest to all contributors, there follow the texts of a letter dated August 12, 1954 from the Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and of a motion adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association at its meeting on October 22, 1954:

INTERNAL REVENUE LETTER

Gentlemen:

This is in reply to your letter of June 29, 1954, relative to our letter of April 30, 1954, in which it was held that contributions to The American Foreign Service Association for a contest to be conducted through the editorial board of its publication, which contest it is considered will be conducted as its activity and not as a separate organization, will not be deductible by donors under section 23 (o) of the Internal Revenue Code.

You make reference to Rev. Rul. 54-243, I.R.B. 1954-26, which states, in part, that organizations which are exempt under section 101 of the Code, other than section 101 (6) of the Code, may establish a separate fund exclusively for religious, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, apart from their other funds.

In our ruling dated November 3, 1943, it was held that The American Foreign Service Association is exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 101 (8) of the Code. This ruling was affirmed by our ruling of June 27, 1950.

It follows, therefore, that if the Essay Contest Fund, which is sponsored by The American Foreign Service Association through the editorial board of its publication, is operated exclusively for purposes specified in section 101 (6), separate books and accounts are maintained, and it otherwise meets the requirements for exemption under section 101 (6) of the Code, contributions to the Fund will be deductible by donors in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided in section 23 (o) and (q) of the Code.

Inasmuch as the actual activities of an organization over a period of time sufficient to disclose clearly its manner of operation are a material factor in determining whether or not it is organized and operated exclusively for the purposes and in the manner specified in sections 101 (6) and 23 (o) and (q) of the Code, one of the principal officers of the Essay Contest Fund should, after its first complete year of active operation, file with the District Director of Internal

Revenue, Baltimore, Maryland, an exemption application, Form 1023, completely filled out and accompanied by the following information:

1. A classified statement of its receipts and expenditures during the year.
2. A complete statement of its assets and liabilities as of the end of that year.
3. In event it does not have any constitution or other similar code of regulations, copies of the minutes of the meeting showing how it was established, is to be administered and operated and its officers are appointed should be furnished.

The District Director of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Maryland, is being furnished a copy of this letter.

*Very truly yours,
P. Henry Heedham
Chief, Pensions and
Exempt Organizations Branch*

ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

October 7, 1954

According to a letter dated August 12, 1954 from the Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Foreign Service Journal, it will be necessary to establish the Essay Contest Fund on a permanent basis in order that donors to the fund may deduct contributions for income tax purposes.

The following motion is suggested to accomplish this purpose:

The Essay Contest Fund established for financing the Journal Essay Contest announced in the March 1954 issue of the Foreign Service Journal shall be maintained on a permanent basis in order to provide financial resources for similar periodical contests.

The Chairman of the Journal Editorial Board and the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Foreign Service Association are designated as the officers responsible for the administration and operation of the fund. They shall be guided by the procedures outlined in the letter of August 12, 1954 from the Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Foreign Service Journal.

**There is still time to try for
One Thousand Dollar Prize
By Writing an Essay Before
The Contest Closes Dec. 15**



Make Mine
909

"No, Giovanni. Io dico, 'Make Mine 909!' Ca-na-da Schenley 909."

"Ah, sì—whisky del Canada!"

"No, not just any Canadian whisky. Bring me the one with the naturally fine taste . . . the one that fills your glass with the beauty and magic of Canada."
"Non capisco."

"The only whisky bottled under supervision of the Governo Canadese at exactly 90.9 proof, the one proof of perfection. Nove—zero—nove—909—capisci?"

"Nove—zero—nove! Naturalmente . . . il migliore*!"

* (Translation: 909 . . . naturally . . . the finest!)

Canadian
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NEWS TO THE FIELD (from page 21)

M. BELL BURACKER, PATRICIA MARY BYRNE, LESLIE CHEETHAM, FLORENCE F. W. COEY, CLEMENT E. CONGER, ANDREW V. CORRY, ELIAS CH. COURMOUZIS, JOHN E. CRAWFORD, WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM, SABIN J. DALFERES, MARY RUTH EDWARDS, KATHERINE A. H. ECERTON, JESSIE FERNANDEZ, SAMUEL FORD, and ETTA FULLER.

Also F. HARRY GARNHAM, FUAD GHAMYAN, ARTHUR E. GOODWIN, JR., ARDELIA R. HALL, FANNIE S. HEARTSILL (Posthumous), AFFONSO U. HIDALGO, EDNA B. JENKINS, ELIZABETH JORZICK, WILLIAM J. KARPPI, GENEVIEVE M. KELLY, KATHERINE KONNERSMAN, EUGENE LINDBERG, SYBIL LYON, HAZEL McQUAY, VERNON L. MERRILL, DOROTHY MONTGOMERY, GERALD G. OPLINGER, ELFRIEDE PAESCHKE, JAMES P. PARKER, HENRY R. PIPPEN, GUSTAV POLLACZEK, TERRENCE ROZARIO, KURISH SHAHBAZ, CHARLES SHINKWIN and VIRGINIA L. SINCLAIR.

Also SAMUEL SMALL, MAXINE T. SMITH, GARRETT H. SOULEN, J. HARLAN SOUTHERLAND, GEORG STEFFAN, HAZEL STEPP, WILLIAM J. STIBRAVY, DEWITT L. STORA, ICHIRO SUZUKI, PAUL A. TATE, WINSLOW TAYLOR, JOHN THEODORIS, CHRISTOPHER TIETZE, JANET E. TROSCHE, MARY BOOTHE VANDENBERG, JOANNE V. WINN and BEN ZWEIF.

Under Secretary Hoover Welcomed

The new UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, HERBERT HOOVER, JR., was honored by the Association at a luncheon attended by over 250 members on November 8.

The President of the Association, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT MURPHY, introduced the guest of honor and spoke of the fact that the Under Secretary had developed "by a combination of native intelligence, great courage, imagination, sheer ability and above all the best quality summed up in the word 'character' a career which makes him a great American."

Under Secretary Hoover, speaking of his years abroad as a child and later on in business and engineering operations of his own, commented on the many Foreign Service Officers he had known and admired in many parts of the world.

Speaking of these officers he said, "Often, they were working under extreme hardships, yet, their sense of duty and responsibility, and the cheerfulness and determination with which they carried forward, was to me a never-ending source of pride and admiration. . . ."

"I have seen you and your wives facing difficulties of climate, housing, food, sanitation and schooling that would seem insurmountable to the average American citizen at home—and doing it superbly."

USIA News

With the appointment of a group of six men as Junior Officer Trainees, the USIA introduced a new plan for developing career officers for its overseas information service. Trainees will be given one month of training in Washington and then assigned to an overseas post where they spent eleven months receiving practical knowledge and experience in all phases of the information program.

Diplomatic Tennis Tournament

The fourth annual Diplomatic Tennis Tournament, sponsored by DSRA, ended early in October with the victory of Carl Bielke, from the Embassy of Sweden, and ROBERT BARNETT, of the Department of State, over M. S. Anantha-

krishnan, of the Embassy of India and LOUIS BOOCHEVER, JR., of the Department of State. The score was 6-3, 6-2. Directly after the match, CHARLES E. SALTZMAN, Under Secretary of State for Administration, awarded silver cups to the winners and runners-up.

Ninety-three players entered the tournament this year, 42 from the American side, 51 from embassies, legations and international organizations. The foreign entrants included Minister Counselor Thuaithep Devakul of the Thailand Em-



Pictured from left to right, just after the final match of the tennis tournament are Louis Boochever, Jr., M. S. Ananthakrishnan, Under Secretary of State Charles E. Saltzman, Robert Barnett and Carl G. Bielke.

bassy, one of last year's champions, Ambassador Johan Kyhopp of Finland, Pierre Millet, Counselor of the French Embassy, and T. L. Tzui, Counselor of the Chinese Embassy. Sir Roger Makins, British Ambassador, entered but had to withdraw the day before the tournament opened. Among the State Department entries were JOHN F. SIMMONS, Chief of Protocol, FISHER HOWE, Deputy Special Assistant for Intelligence, AMBASSADOR GEORGE V. ALLEN, HAYDEN RAYNOR, Director of the European Affairs Bureau, and TYLER THOMPSON, Executive Director, European Affairs.

Comment on Davies Dismissal

Excerpts of editorial comment on the dismissal of John Paton Davies from the Foreign Service follow:

From *The Washington Post & Times Herald*, November 7:

"Without a full review of matters which are still kept secret, it is impossible to know precisely what led Secretary Dulles to fire John P. Davies. It is possible, however, to assess some of the tragic consequences of this brutal and summary end to a diplomatic career of 23 years. Like the Oppenheimer decision, the effect is to proclaim a rigid conformity, and to cast into the severest doubt the criteria by which 'discretion' is judged these days. . . ."

From the *New York Herald Tribune*, November 7, 1954:
"The regulations under which Mr. Davies was dismissed reflect the realities of the cold war. To provide maximum safeguards against infiltration, subversion and error, doubts of the reliability of a government servant are to be resolved in favor of national security, rather than of the individual concerned. . . ."

(Continued on page 52)



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Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

THE BOOKSHELF

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **A Study of History**, by Arnold J. Toynbee, published by Oxford \$35.00
The last four volumes of the masterful history of mankind. Sip it slowly like an old Burgundy; it is a heady brew!
2. **An American in India**, by Saunders Redding, published by Bobbs-Merrill \$3.50
An American Negro visits India under the auspices of the State Department and reports what he found: Distrust and envy of the United States based upon prejudice and ignorance.
3. **Thirty Years**, by J. P. Marquand, published by Little Brown \$5.00
Articles and stories by the author of "Point of No Return" and the creator of Mr. Moto. Variations in the usual style on the theme of Harvard, Boston and the Far East.

Japan: From Surrender to Peace by E. J. Lewe Van Aduard. *Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York. 351 pages. \$7.50. 1954.*

Reviewed by KATHERINE O. WEST

Japan: From Surrender to Peace by E. J. Lewe Van Aduard is an excellent compilation of historical data on the occupation of Japan from 1945 to 1951. The author is a Dutchman, a Foreign Service Officer who spent four years with the Netherlands mission in Tokyo. The fact that he was not a member of a section of GHQ perhaps contributes to his detached air and his cool appraisal.

Baron Van Aduard stresses throughout the book the international aspects and problems that arose in the establishment of the occupation and in the formulation of a peace treaty.

The concluding chapter is particularly interesting as it presents an estimate of the results of the occupation and the future role of Japan in the free world. The author summarizes that the occupation was charged only with the duty of introducing to Japan a new way of life and in this light, it certainly accomplished its task.

Baron Van Aduard believes that some modification and "Japanization" of the six major occupational reforms is inevitable and desirable. Danger exists only in a change in the basic principles involved. Unless Japan suffers an economic crisis or through an overestimation of the Communist menace returns to totalitarian practices, the possibility for the continued development of a democratically-inclined Japan is great.

The Arabian Peninsula, by Richard Sanger. *Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1954. 295 pp. \$5.00.*

Reviewed by STEPHEN P. DORSEY

The *Saturday Review of Literature* has said that some pages of *The Arabian Peninsula* rank with the great writing about this region, while all of them provide excellent reading. Certainly this is justified praise for this account of one of the last relatively unknown areas of the earth, valuable alike to the student of the area and to the interested layman.

The book's wealth of color and detail, illustrated in a lengthy excerpt which appeared in the August FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, could only derive from intimate personal knowledge. The author, who has lived and traveled widely in the area, both as a Foreign Service Reserve and Departmental officer, knows well many of the leading Arabs of the Peninsula as well as the greatest Western Arabists of our time. He is one of the few Americans to visit various little known parts of the Peninsula before the present influx of oil geologists and engineers. The most interesting chapters of the book understandably treat with such places as the interior of Yemen, Muscat, The Hadramaut, and the Trucial Coast. No less competent, though more generally known, is its account of the development of the petroleum industry along the Persian Gulf.

The heart of this book is the dynamic impact over a few decades of the Western machine on a part of the globe that has changed but little since the seventh century. Emphasizing as it does the story of twentieth century Arabia, it includes a wealth of pertinent historical and economic data—both accurate and fascinating—written with facile skill and embellished by a rare sense of humor.

Totalitarianism, edited by Carl J. Friedrich. *Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1954. pp. x, 386. \$6.50.*

Reviewed by GEORGE A. CODDING, JR.

This important book is composed of a series of papers presented by a group of eminent authorities at a conference on totalitarianism held under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The first two sections are concerned with the challenge and the nature of totalitarianism. The book then deals successively with the ideological and psychological aspects of totalitarianism, the relation of totalitarianism to intellectual life and to social and economic organization. The last two papers are devoted to a study of totalitarianism and the future. A well edited discussion of the topic at hand follows each section.

As pointed out by the editor, no attempt was made to "cover" the subjects systematically and in all their detail. Much was taken for granted in order "to make any progress," and apparently in order to allow the experts an opportunity to make full use of their knowledge. On the whole the choice of topics is good and the quality is high (as is the price of the book). The book contains something of importance to everyone, no matter what his field, on a highly important subject. One of the greatest values of this inter-disciplinary work lies in its capacity to lead the single field expert out of his confining terms of reference.

No attempt was made to evolve a "practical" solution nor to achieve a geographical coverage. The reader will find that the Russian-Communist type of totalitarianism receives preferential treatment, followed closely by the German-Nazi type. One cannot help but regret the absence of an adequate

treatment of other variations of totalitarianism. This situation is recognized in the editor's introduction and in the postscript by Andrew Gyorgy.

Although there is no overall intent to moralize, it is evident that several of the participants are of the opinion that the United States should be on its guard, especially in time of crisis such as the present, against adopting totalitarian methods in the struggle against totalitarianism.

Greece, A Political and Economic Survey, 1939-53,
by Bickham Sweet-Escott; *Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1954. 207 pages with index. \$4.00.*

Reviewed by BEN F. DIXON

This summary political and economic account of Greece, principally devoted to the postwar period is a welcome addition to the works of Woodhouse and McNeill in carrying forward the story through 1953. In the political section the complex and intricate postwar political problems are examined critically and in a well balanced fashion following a succinct presentation of historical background. The value of the book would have been further enhanced had more space been devoted to the more recent years rather than the earlier postwar years. The economic sections of the book portray sympathetically and well the poverty and problems of Greece in the early postwar years. However, the author does not seem aware of the remarkable transformation that had taken place by the time he was writing: that American aid was being matched by increased reserves in gold and foreign exchange and that the Greek economy aided by remittances from the sons of Greece living abroad, had come at least to the threshold of being a going concern. The timely treatment of the Cyprus *enosis* question is on the whole factual and impartial. Well written and compendious, the book is recommended for those who would acquire a knowledge of postwar Greece and an understanding of the Greek scene.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 14)

fulfill the interest of the Wriston Committee if a considerable number of Staff Officers are excluded solely because their ages exceed certain arbitrary limits. These officers are seasoned veterans who are in the most realistic sense career personnel, who understand that they will never get rich in their chosen careers, but who have found spiritual and intellectual rewards which more than balance the inconveniences, frustrations, and discomforts of foreign service.

Robert C. Johnson, Jr.

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BY JOSEF KORBEL

FOREWORD BY FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ

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DOCUMENTS IN THE JOHN PATON DAVIES, JR., CASE

Statement by The Honorable John Foster Dulles, November 5

Executive Order 10450, issued pursuant to the Act of August 26, 1950, became effective May 27, 1953. It deals with "Security Requirements for Government Employment." It establishes new criteria for continuing employment by the United States. These criteria related not only to loyalty, but also to reliability and trustworthiness. The new security program which this order establishes provides for various procedures culminating in a final determination by the head of the Department as to whether continued employment "is clearly consistent with the interests of the national security." If not, the head of the Department is required to terminate the employment.

The Executive Order requires that the cases of all Departmental and Foreign Service employees who had been investigated under the provisions of the old loyalty program should be readjudicated under the new security standards established by the new Executive Order. Accordingly, the case of John Paton Davies, Jr., previously so investigated, came on for readjudication.

On December 29, 1953, the Department's Office of Security concluded that Mr. Davies should be suspended and processed under the new security program.

On January 20, 1954, I directed that a statement of charges be submitted to Mr. Davies with a view to obtaining his sworn answers prior to my determination with reference to his possible suspension. This was done and Mr. Davies made his sworn answers.

I thereupon made a careful examination of the charges, the answers and the information upon which the charges were based. I concluded that the matter required further inquiry. In this connection it might be noted that Mr. Davies had previously told me that he would welcome whatever further examination I deemed appropriate. Accordingly, on March 23, 1954, I asked that a Security Hearing Board be designated to consider the case. Mr. Davies voluntarily accepted the jurisdiction of the Security Hearing Board, and was not then suspended as would have been the normal procedure. I agreed to non-suspension because I concluded that under the circumstances then prevailing the interests of the United States would not be prejudiced thereby.

On May 14, 1954, a Security Hearing Board of five persons, drawn from other agencies, was duly designated and convened for the purpose of conducting a hearing according to the statute, the Executive Order above referred to and Departmental Regulations. After the Board had studied the complete record, it held hearings throughout the latter part of June and the first half of July.

Throughout these proceedings Mr. Davies had the benefit of able counsel. Mr. Davies testified and called six witnesses who testified on his behalf. Five witnesses who had furnished derogatory information appeared and testified under oath; all but one did so in Mr. Davies' presence and subject to cross-examination by his counsel.

On August 30, after consideration of all the available information and the entire record in the case, the Security Hearing Board reached a unanimous decision. It was that

the continued employment of Mr. Davies is not clearly consistent with the interests of the national security. The Board accordingly concluded that his employment in the Foreign Service of the United States ought to be terminated.

Following receipt of the Security Board's decision, I have, as required by the Statute and the Regulations, reviewed the entire case, and I now make my determination as to its disposition.

My determination accords with that of the Security Hearing Board; and is that the continued employment of Mr. Davies is not clearly consistent with the interests of the national security and it is advisable in such interests that his employment in the Foreign Service of the United States be terminated.

The reasons given by the Security Hearing Board for its decision are that Mr. Davies demonstrated a lack of judgment, discretion, and reliability. The Board emphasized that it defended Mr. Davies' right to report as his conscience dictated, but found that he made known his dissents from established policy outside of privileged boundaries. The Board also emphasized that its decision stemmed preponderantly not from derogatory information supplied by others but from its own thorough and exhaustive analysis of Mr. Davies' known and admitted works and acts and, in connection therewith, his direct admissions and deficiencies as a witness before the Board.

The Board found that Mr. Davies' observation and evaluation of the facts, his policy recommendations, his attitude with respect to existing policy, and his disregard of proper forbearance and caution in making known his dissents outside privileged boundaries were not in accordance with the standard required of Foreign Service Officers and show a definite lack of judgment, discretion, and reliability.

The Security Hearing Board did not find, nor do I find, that Mr. Davies was disloyal in the sense of having any Communistic affinity or consciously aiding or abetting any alien elements hostile to the United States, or performing his duties or otherwise acting so as intentionally to serve the interests of another government in preference to the interests of the United States.

Under the present Executive Order on Security, it is not enough that an employee be of complete and unswerving loyalty. He must be reliable, trustworthy, of good conduct and character.

The members of the Security Hearing Board unanimously found that Mr. Davies' lack of judgment, discretion, and reliability raises a reasonable doubt that his continued employment in the Foreign Service of the United States is clearly consistent with the interests of national security.

This is a conclusion which I am also compelled to reach as a result of my review of the case.

I have reached my determination, as the law requires, on the basis of my own independent examination of the record. One of the facts of that record is the unanimous conclusion of the members of the Security Hearing Board that the personal demeanor of Mr. Davies as a witness before them, when he testified on his own behalf and was subject to examination, did not inspire confidence in his reliability and that he was frequently less than forthright in his response to

(Continued on page 46)

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DAYIES DOCUMENTS (from page 44)

questions. Conclusions thus arrived at by an impartial Security Hearing Board are, I believe, entitled to much weight, particularly when those conclusions are consistent with the written record which I have examined.

Statement by John Paton Davies, Jr., November 5

Davies Statement

Naturally, I cannot say that I am happy about the Secretary's decision. Nor can I say that I feel that there are adequate grounds for such a judgment. But the Secretary of State has more important problems on his hands than the reputation and future of one civil servant.

As a professional diplomat of some twenty-three years' standing, I am perhaps more aware than most of the magnitude of his problems. And with this awareness comes a determination not to add to them.

There has been enough recrimination. I am not prepared to add to it and thereby detract from the strength of my country in its mortal struggle with the Communist enemy.

So I shall not contest the Secretary's decision nor seek to compare my record with those of others. I must be content to let history be my judge. And to that end I have informed the Secretary that I would, personally, welcome release to the public of the whole record of my case, including my 1950 recommendations that we seek a preventive showdown with the Soviet Union.

I can hope that my departure from its ranks will add to the American people's confidence in their Foreign Service, which has been so unjustly undermined. If this is the practical result of my separation, I can have no real regrets over what is for me, personally, a melancholy outcome.

Following is the text of a letter to Lieut. Gen. Daniel Noce, chairman of the security hearing panel, from John Paton Davies, Jr., explaining his views and activities while stationed in China a decade ago:*

Embassy of the United States of America, Lima
Nov. 2, 1954

Dear General Noce:

I have had, amidst my regular duties, an opportunity to read the unclassified portions of the transcript sent me by the Security Council of the Department of State on Sept. 16, 1954. There were, of course, the expected stenographic errors. There were also certain obscurities regarding important issues. I shall attempt in this letter to comment on some of them.

What was American policy with respect to China during 1944 and the first nine days of 1945? This question, to which the board sought an answer, seems to have stemmed from the first broad accusation made against me in the Department's letter of charges—that I "actively opposed and sought to circumvent United States policy toward China." The answers that the board got from me and a number of witnesses do not appear on the record as coherent. There was confusion as to what was being discussed

*The other four members of the board were: Henry F. Hurlkley, Deputy to the Director for Plans and Readiness in the Office of the Defense Mobilization; Robert M. Koteen, legal assistant to the Federal Communications Commission; Floyd Springer, Jr., assistant to the Director of the Foreign Operations Administration; and Theodore G. Waale, Director of the Office of Procurement and Technical Assistance of the Small Business Administration.

—national policy formally enunciated in documents, directives issued to the theater commander, expressions of policy personally formulated by the Ambassador, directives issued by the theater commander, and the wishes of the Ambassador or theater commander regarding certain matters. My impression from reading such of the transcript as is available to me is that these various expressions of intention were not sorted out, with the result that the discussion was confused and sometimes at cross-purposes.

He Outlines Policy

In an effort to clarify this issue, I would say that, up to the time of my departure from China, I understood the national policy of the United States in respect to China to be the traditional policy developed over 100 years—embracing such doctrines as the equality of commercial opportunity, the "open door," and the preservation of China's territorial and administrative integrity—plus the wartime additions: That we should induce China to make a maximum contribution to the war against Japan and try to help China to come out of the war strong, independent, and on our side. I was, of course, heartily in accord with this national policy.

Implicit in our recognition of the National Government of China was a subsidiary policy of support of that Government and its leader, Chiang Kai-shek. I do not remember any explicit statement issued by the United States Government to the effect that its policy was to support the National Government of China and Chiang Kai-shek. At the same time, I do not believe that the board will find in any of my papers of the period under consideration any recommendation that the United States Government should withdraw support from the National Government of China or Chiang Kai-shek. I did believe, however, that the power relationship among the various Chinese factions was radically changing, that the National Government was steadily declining, that the Communists were steadily gaining, and that this trend was not likely to be reversed by anything we would be willing to do. Holding inflexibly to a policy that seemed doomed to collapse, I thought, would lead to serious damage to American national interests.

When a Foreign Service officer concludes that a policy is likely to betray our national interests, he can reason to himself that, as ultimate responsibility for policy rests with the top officials of the department, he need feel no responsibility for the course upon which we are embarked; furthermore, his opinions might be in error or misunderstood or misrepresented—and so the safest thing for a bureaucrat to do in such a situation is to remain silent. Or, a Foreign Service officer can speak out about his misgivings and suggest alternative policies, knowing that he runs serious personal risks in so doing. I spoke out.

On Arming the Reds

Subsidiary to the policy of inducing China to make a maximum contribution to the war against Japan was, as I recall and has been indicated, the policy of activating and supporting the maximum Chinese force, including Communist. If I am not mistaken, the Chinese Communist regulars carried the designation of Eighteenth Group Army of the Chinese National Forces. During my final months in China, the question was not whether the Communists should be armed but in what context. General Hurley's initial effort in this direction was in September and October, 1944, in the

DAVIES DOCUMENTS (from page 46)

framework of a united command. When that failed, he sought to create a coalition so that the Communists would be enabled to fight the Japanese more effectively—with our aid. The arming of the Communists was, I gather, also involved in a proposal advanced by General Wedemeyer's Chief of Staff, as a result of which General Hurley denounced that honorable officer to the President as disloyal. The board is familiar with my suggestion that the Communists be armed and is aware that it was so heavily qualified as to be, in retrospect, nonoperative.

As for directives issued to General Wedemeyer, I was not informed of any that he might have received, did not consider it proper that I should make inquiries on the subject, and did not do so.

By December, 1944, as I remember, General Hurley began to assert, without confirmation from Washington, that American policy was one of unqualified support of the National Government of China and the Generalissimo. This was a policy which, as I have said, seemed to me to be full of danger to American interests. In a sense, General Hurley was simply articulating a hitherto accepted assumption. On the other hand, it could be said that he was enunciating a policy just at the time its validity, its basis in the realities of a rapidly shifting situation, had become questionable.

General Wedemeyer presumably issued various directives to those under his command during the period I served him. I recall none.

I know that General Wedemeyer wished to improve relations between the American headquarters and the Chinese

(Continued on page 48)

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military and civilian authorities. I was warmly in accord with this new approach, but I did not think that an essentially superficial change of this character would check the organic decay of the Nationalist position. While I was in full agreement with General Wedemeyer's wishes, I did not understand that they were meant to stop me from continuing to speak frankly in my contacts with American press representatives. I did not believe in misleading the American press—and through it the American public—nor do I think General Wedemeyer would have wished me to do so.

So much for "policy" from October, 1944 to Jan. 9, 1945, the period in which the board seemed to be most interested. I need not here touch upon the uncertainty regarding policy in Washington at this juncture—I mentioned it in my testimony.

Separability of Communists

May I turn to the question of whether I was the leading proponent in the department (presumably 1947-51) of the separability of the Chinese Communists from Moscow? This is a serious question. It touches upon one of the most important, if not the crucial problem confronting American diplomacy. If in our struggle with the Soviet world we are to win out without resort to war, a split in the Soviet-Chinese bloc would seem to be an essential prerequisite. Short of the overthrow of the Soviet regime, the most devastating political defeat that the U.S.S.R. could suffer would be Peking's defection from Moscow's camp. And if war were to occur, it can scarcely be denied that to have China standing aside from the conflict would be of considerable help to us.

Ten years ago, I believed that it was essential to our national interests to prevent the creation of a Soviet-Chinese bloc. After the bloc was formed, I believed—and continue to believe—that one of the major objectives of American grand strategy should be the fission of the Soviet-Chinese structure.

But the domestic political agitation over the "loss" of China, the understandable public shock over the discovery that there had been Soviet penetration of the American Government, and the defeatist assumption that the Communist camp is indivisible meant that the question of separating Peking from Moscow was explored only skittishly and no effort was made to bring about a separation. Perhaps it is fortunate that such was the case. Or, perhaps, we lost an opportunity to bring about a massive defection in the Soviet empire which would have shaken the Kremlin to its foundations and immeasurably improved our power position.

The answer to the original question is that I was not the leading proponent in the Department of State of the separability of the Chinese Communist. I knew no proponents of such a dogma. I did believe, however, that certain factors suggested such a possibility and that the question should be examined. I am not surprised that I have been denounced for this.

On the question of my reporting about China, I was asked whether some of my estimates were based on insufficient evidence. I agreed that they were.

'Harsher Toward Myself'

In so answering, I was applying perfectionist standards to myself. I was harsher toward myself than I think I would be toward others. It is true that, ideally, a Foreign Service officer should wait until all of the evidence is in before

making a judgment. But it is often the case, as in a battle, that to wait for all of the intelligence to come in is to be paralyzed while decisive events pass one by.

I felt that the board was troubled by the estimate I made of the Chinese Communists, politically and militarily. While the evidence was inadequate, it was all that I had. The urgency and gravity of the crisis which I believed to be descending upon us caused me to come to conclusions more quickly than I would have, had I not felt that time was so short. For the same reason, I stated my position more flatly than I otherwise would have.

Had I been more deliberate, had I waited for all the evidence to come in, I would not have made some of the errors evident in my memoranda. Nor would I have predicted well ahead of the event that, for example, the U.S.S.R. would move into Central Europe, that it would enter the Pacific war for its own strategic purposes, that a Soviet-Chinese bloc would ensue, that our strategic position in the Pacific would be critically affected when we again found ourselves at war in the Far East—when none of these ideas were finding general acceptance at that time among most other Americans. Instead, I would have, along with my compatriots, watched events overtake evidence.

In short, there do occur situations in which, if one is to anticipate events (which is expected of Foreign Service officers) and not function as a historian, one must speak up on the basis of inadequate evidence.

The board also seemed to me to be concerned over my submission of unevaluated reports, what is now termed raw intelligence, without labeling them as such or otherwise warning the department that I was not underwriting all that was reported. This concern, I neglected to observe in my testimony, seemed to me to be based on unfamiliarity with the traditional form of reporting in the Foreign Service. This reporting was a development of the classical diplomatic correspondence, which was often personal and discursive. The traditional exchanges between officials abroad and officials in the Department of State were between men who were often personally as well as officially acquainted with one another and who, therefore, were able to communicate back and forth with great intelligibility, yet without categorizing and labeling every paragraph. And each tended to make mental adjustments in his evaluations of what the other wrote, on the basis of his familiarity with the correspondent.

My contacts with the press during the war years in Chungking were largely confined to the American representatives of the American press. I saw them regularly. The theory given circulation in recent years that they were a clique is, in my opinion not valid, excepting as their living in the Chinese Government's press hostel forced them to reside together. Most were, so far as I could tell, able, well informed, individualistic, patriotic Americans. That they came to the conclusion that things were going badly in China was no more than recognition of facts that confronted one at every turn.

Remembers No Leaks

These press representatives were well aware of not only the situation which confronted American officials in China but also the issues of American policy. This situation was not unique in Chungking—I subsequently found it to be the case elsewhere in the world. In my relations with the

(Continued on page 50)

CHRISTMAS IN NORWAY (from page 28)

over the altar steps and up into the apse. It was a wonderful sight to see these beautiful children with their healthy families standing in the aisles singing carols and national folk songs. The minister spoke directly to the children who responded spontaneously to his questions. As we left, Lucy Høegh led us down a birch tree path to the graveyard where the families were lighting candles on the graves. She went to her Mother's grave where already her sisters and son had arranged wreaths and candles and she added hers. Leif said: "What a pity there is no snow. We usually place the candle under the snow and the glow on all the graves is so beautiful." The scene was beautiful and touching enough. I had never cared for graves before.

From there we went to their home where we were allowed to join the family in dancing and singing around the tree, lit by real candlelight. After a "Skål" with wine punch, we left them to open their presents, as by now their boys were getting impatient.

Two days after Christmas we motored to Fefor, a large hotel in the mountains, six hours away. As it was Sunday evening we came down to dinner in what we considered appropriate tweeds and found everyone in black tie! The atmosphere was extremely formal, and not knowing anyone, we became quite depressed. However, this soon changed as the young people met in the "Bad Stue" and from then on we enjoyed the companionship of many charming Danes and Swedes as well as Norwegians.

Here again, only four inches of snow, but enough for us on the low trails and for the young to compete in the races on top. Both Hank and Peter did well in the "slalom", Peter getting a 2nd and his name on the large cup for the best "utlending".

Our experience New Year's Eve was again unique. It was planned as usual to include the children, with two large banquet tables for the children in the dining room and gay caps and favors. Each child who had participated in the ski races was given a prize and carried back to his place on the shoulders of two enormous men. There was more dancing and singing around the tree, this time three circles of adults and children. The witching hour called for absolute silence while an old Trollish man, with fur hood, led in a little girl—1954, and with his candle almost burned out, lit her new one, blew out his, and disappeared. Then the Norwegian, Danish, British, Swedish and American National Anthems were played, fireworks set off outside the windows and champagne was passed, so the party went on, gay with dancing and singing. The children were allowed to stay up as long as they wanted to.

As we turned to leave, we saw an aristocratic looking Hans Christian Andersen reading to a sleepy little girl in the corner. We went to our rooms thinking there is nothing much wrong with a country that builds its culture around the children.

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American newsmen in Chungking I therefore did not insult their intelligence nor provoke their contempt for official American understanding by pretending that the situation was other than it was. My comments to them were, I believe, sober, discreet and moderate.

And, as the board knows, this briefing was not on my own initiative but on standing instructions. Thinking back over this relationship, I remember no leaks of official secrets from me. When one looks over the Washington scene, this is not an inconsiderable record.

Next—my relations with the Chinese Communists. I cultivated them. I did so for a purpose—to obtain information. I did so with the knowledge of my superiors and my American colleagues. It was an open relationship.

I hope that the trouble I have gotten into on this account will not deter other Foreign Service officers from developing and working Communist contacts. If they fail to do so, we shall have by our own action closed our eyes to close inspection of the enemy. The risks are real—not only that the Communist contacts play their practiced role of provocateurs—attempting to compromise the officer in the eyes of his own colleagues and superiors—also that he is misinterpreted and denounced by ignorant or unscrupulous fellow-countrymen. But these are risks that must, in the national interest, be taken—with the support of the top officials of the department.

The final issue regarding contacts is that raised by the list of names which, in my letter of charges, I was asked to speak to. It is an issue which has become vital—although not fully recognized—in our national life. Simply stated, it is the issue between the judgment of the individual citizen and that of the Government on whether certain of his contacts may be, in varying degrees, pro-Communist.

Now a number of people on the list presented to me are known Communists. Others were open fellow-travelers.

But some are persons who, aside from being listed as suspect or worse, I have no reason to believe are disloyal. Everything I personally know of these individuals indicates that they are decent, patriotic Americans.

Furthermore there are reasons based on my own experience over many years that cause me to hesitate to accept the derogatory assumptions at face value. I know that it takes misrepresentation or defamation by but one person to start governmental suspicion and mistrust. I know that denunciation inspires denunciation. I know that a grotesquely sinister picture of a man can be developed by this process. I know that the individual accused, especially if he is a private citizen, does not realize, until he is formally charged, the full scope of the accusations against him. I know that the accused is not told who all of his accusers are. (I am aware of who one of mine was only because, by accident, I saw him slinking in to testify "confidentially" about me.) I know that not all investigators are qualified for their jobs. And I know that easily disprovable derogatory material is without apparent check introduced into a man's file, that he can be charged on that basis, and that it is up to him to disprove the calumny.

So I may, perhaps, be forgiven if, when I am questioned about some of my contacts, I hesitate to agree that because there is derogatory information about them in the security files they are automatically to be regarded as pariahs. And when I am pressed to declare more positively under oath

my uncertain misgivings about a man, it is perhaps understandable that I have come to be squeamish about leveling the finger of accusation at, and thereby gravely injuring, one who may be blameless.

But this is only one side of the dilemma—the side of traditional American belief in friendship, fair play, and Christian respect for the individual.

On the other side is the necessity that a free society protect itself against the Communist conspiracy. This necessity I recognize and strongly believe in—the more so because of my first-hand experience in observing and reporting on it from our embassy in Moscow. The subtlety of this conspiracy and the subversion that it induces in our own society require, in my opinion, extraordinary measures to combat them. It is because I consider the Communist menace to be more subtly sinister than is generally recognized that I welcome the searching examination of my case made by the board.

As I have testified, I believe that, as a Government servant, I must subordinate my judgment about my contacts to that of the Government. I may not agree with the security agents of the Government that certain of my contacts are not suitable, but if the decision is that they are—then, so long as I am an employee of the Government, I accept that decision.

One of the difficulties for a Foreign Service officer in the present system is, as I inadequately explained in my testimony, that he is not officially informed what contacts are unsuitable. A Foreign Service officer can be, until he is suddenly accused, unaware that certain of his contacts are regarded by the Government as unsuitable, and he does not know with what degree of disfavor, if any, certain people who have been publicly attacked are viewed by the security officials. For if a Foreign Service officer must sever connections with everyone, American and foreign, about whom there has been or may be a derogatory report, then he will, of necessity, live in a useless vacuum. This additional occupational hazard to a Foreign Service officer and his family needs to be seriously studied and a solution sought.

Finally, I would like to say that I regret that so much of the testimony on the record is recriminatory. Particularly is this true of statements made about General Stilwell, a deeply patriotic and selfless soldier who, like all of us, had his failings and made his mistakes but whose contribution to his country was great. As I testified, I would not wish my case to be regarded any more favorably on account of any ill spoken of this man, no longer with us and unable to answer his detractors.

Surely, one of our greatest needs now in this time of peril is that Americans stand together. And while we must be vigilant and stern in defense of our security against the wiles and violence of the enemy, it seems to me that we must also remember and nourish the diversity and spontaneity which have made us inventive, productive and strong. For it is in this flux of freedom that our creativeness—and thus our positive security—has resided.

So we have a precarious balance to maintain—between restraint and liberty. The maintenance of this balance is a problem we have always had, but never in such crucial terms. For to lower our guard is to expose ourselves to infiltration and subversion, while to make restraints on liberty the main objective of security is to risk sterilization of our creativity and to pattern ourselves on the enemy—thus ceding him the easiest victory of all.

SECTION 517 APPOINTMENTS

On November 1, the President made the following recess appointments under Section 517 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946:

To be Foreign Service Officers of Class 1, Graham A. Martin and Benson E. L. Timmons III.

To be Foreign Service Officers of Class 2, Leo G. Cyr, H. Gerald Smith, Paul R. Sweet, and William C. Trueheart.

To be Foreign Service Officers of Class 3:

Howard P. Backus
J. Lawrence Barnard
Arthur E. Beach
Wesley Harris Collins
John J. Conroy
Edwin M. Cronk
Bainbridge C. Davis
Ben F. Dixon
Russell Fessenden
Edward R. Fried

James F. Grady
Philip A. Mangano
Kyle B. Mitchell, Jr.
John Howard Moore
Denzil L. Page
Paul G. Sinderson
George O. Spencer
James W. Swihart
C. Thayer White

To be Foreign Service Officers of Class 4:

Harold Aisley
Laurin B. Askew
Delmar R. Carlson
Raymond Cary, Jr.
Leonard R. Cowles
Anthony Cuomo

Francis Dejmal
Rockwood H. Foster
Robert H. Harlan
Carvel Painter
William E. Price
Walter G. Walcavich

To be Foreign Service Officers of Class 5:

Mrs. Hazel O. Briggs
Miss Eleanor A. Burnett
Albert C. Cizauskas

Mansfield L. Hunt
Edward P. Noziglia
Michael H. Styles

To be Foreign Service Officers of Class 6:

Harvey J. Feldman
Wilbur W. Hitchcock
Wallace F. Holbrook
Jack Liebhof

Nicholas V. McCausland
Leonardo Neher
Frederick P. Picard, III

To be Foreign Service Staff Officers and Consuls:

William O. Anderson
Robert W. Caldwell

Paul B. Carr
William B. Snidow

To be a Foreign Service Reserve Officer and Consul, R. Jack Smith.

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Carl Charlick, author of "The Fine Arts of Foreign Policy", was born in Austria and lived in the United States since 1920. In World War II, he serves overseas with the U. S. Army, and subsequently was with the foreign service of the United States in the Allied Administration. His article, "Jefferson's NATO" appeared in the JOURNAL last July.

S. Paul Miller, author of "Organizational Management of the Small Mission," now Economic Officer at Asuncion, entered the Service in 1950 and became an FSO 6 in 1951. The founder of a money-making sports program publishing business while in college, Mr. Miller has found that the Foreign Service offers much more job satisfaction.

Mrs. L. Corrin Strong, who wrote "Christmas in Norway", is the wife of the United States Ambassador to that country.



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From *The New York Times*, November 7, 1954:

"... In his statement on the final action taken, Secretary Dulles points out that Mr. Davies' loyalty is not in question but that his 'judgment, discretion and reliability' are in question.

"For this reason Mr. Davies is not only deprived of a salaried position, but also of the pension to which he would have been entitled after four more years of service. In other words, though he is not charged with committing a crime, he is being subjected to a severe financial penalty. . . .

"The Davies case is not likely to be a good recruiting argument for the State Department. We need diplomats of courage and intelligence in all levels of the service. These almost furtive proceedings do not attract such men. Voltaire said when the English shot Admiral Byng for being too cautious, that they doubtless did it to encourage the others. But this principle is not any sounder today than it was two hundred years ago."

From *The Evening Star*, November 7, 1954:

"The Star thinks, however, that a contemporary judgment is in order. And that judgment is that the dismissal of Mr. Davies, coming after 23 years of service and nine investigations, is a disgraceful result of a shameful procedure. . . .

"... But the harsh fact is that a new executive order bearing on security risks went into effect. New and different tests of suitability for Government employes were laid down. And under this change in the rules, a ninth investigation of Mr. Davies was launched. Now, on the same facts on which he had been cleared before, he is found to be disqualified. There was no new evidence—just a finding, under new rules, that the things which had not disqualified him in the past would disqualify him in the future."

From the Joseph and Stewart Alsop column, November 8, 1954:

"Because of this background [wartime service in China], [one of these reporters] was called to testify before the loyalty board which sat on the Davies case. It was a remarkable experience. For several hours, the reporter did his best to explain some of the fantastic complexities of the wartime Chinese political situation, which led Davies to despair of the Nationalist government and to advocate promoting a kind of Chinese Titoism.

"The five men on the loyalty board listened politely enough, but the reporter might just as well have been talking about the other side of the moon. They knew nothing of the tortured history of American wartime policy in China, and they cared less. . . ."

Appointments and Ambassadors

The HONORABLE WALDEMAR J. GALLMAN was appointed United States Ambassador to Iraq, succeeding the HONORABLE BURTON Y. BERRY, who retired from the Foreign Service last June. Ambassador Gallman has been Ambassador to South Africa since August 1951 and was previously Ambassador to Poland. He entered the Service in 1922, and during his career he has served at Foreign Service posts in Havana, San Jose, Riga, Danzig and London.

The HONORABLE ROBERT F. WOODWARD was appointed Ambassador to Costa Rica succeeding the HONORABLE JAMES C. HILL. A career officer, Ambassador Woodward

has been serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. Entering the Service in 1931, Ambassador Woodward has served successively at Buenos Aires, Asuncion, Bogota, Rio de Janeiro, the Department, La Paz, Guatemala City, and Havana, where he was Counselor of Embassy.

The HONORABLE GERALD A. DREW was appointed Ambassador to Bolivia succeeding AMBASSADOR EDWARD J. SPARKS, who is being assigned to the Department as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. Ambassador Drew entered the Service in 1927. He was first assigned to Para, Brazil, and has since served at Port-au-Prince, San Jose, Guatemala, Managua, Tegucigalpa, San Salvador, Quito, Paris and Budapest. He was appointed the first Minister to the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan in February, 1950, and since 1952 has been Director General of the Foreign Service.

CHRISTOPHER H. PHILLIPS was designated Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs. Appointed a Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary last year, Mr. Phillips is the son of the HONORABLE WILLIAM PHILLIPS, former United States Ambassador and Under Secretary of State. He is a former newspaper man, and he was elected to the Massachusetts State Senate in 1948 and re-elected in 1950 and 1952.

Personals

The HONORABLE JOHN LEIGHTON STUART, who was Ambassador to China from 1946-49, is the author of a book entitled *Fifty Years in China* published by Random House. Born in China the son of Southern Presbyterian missionaries, he returned to China as a missionary in 1904. In 1919 he became the first president of Yenching University. From Pearl Harbor until V-J day the Japanese confined him with two other Americans in Peking. Following his release and at the insistence of Gen. George C. Marshall he was appointed Ambassador.

IN MEMORIAM

ABRINES. Mr. Joseph G. Abrines, a local employee of the American Legation in Tangier for 43 years, died on October 7, 1954.

MEMMINGER. Mrs. Memminger, the former Mabel Elizabeth Dibell and wife of Lucien Memminger, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, died after a long illness on September 8, 1954, in Asheville, N. C. Mrs. Memminger had served with her husband at many Foreign Service posts, beginning with Leghorn, Italy, after her marriage in Paris in 1920, and continuing until 1944, when Mr. Memminger retired after serving as Consul General in connection with war duties in Paramaribo, Surinam.

OSBORNE. Mr. John Ball Osborne, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on October 2, 1954, in Washington. Mr. Osborne entered the Service in 1889 and prior to his retirement in 1933, had served as Consul General in France, Norway, Italy, Sweden, and Hungary.

RAMSEY. Mr. Henry O. Ramsey, who began his Foreign Service career at Viborg in 1921 and whose assignments included a number of posts in the United Kingdom, Copenhagen, and Barbados before his retirement last year, died suddenly on October 7, 1954, in London. Friends of Mrs. Ramsey may wish to learn that she is returning to their home in Barbados.

A DANISH CHRISTMAS (from page 29)

daughters, and the young man son comprised the household.

The women brought out hot tea, coffee, raspberry juice, and home-baked brown bread (we had seen a trough full of it in a room adjoining the crude kitchen and guessed that they must bake it all at a time and keep it for months—anyway it tasted good with the homemade sausages they gave us.)

The quiet-faced daughter with the lovely plaited braids got out her zither, the young man produced his guitar, and the other daughter joined in singing the old Tyrolean songs—the singing uncultivated but simple and true. The sensitivity, the dignity, and proudness of spirit of this quiet Austrian farm family had its own appeal.

And now, from all the neighboring countries, French, Germans, Dutch, Swiss, Italians, poured into Nauders, so that the village with its narrow streets seemed like the trunk and branches of a huge Christmas tree, shining now with variegated, living balls of brightness.

Folk dancers, the men in leather breeches and feathered hats, the girls in aproned frocks, danced the lively Schuplatzer for us in the hotel; Tyrolean songs and music reverberated throughout, and other nationality groups sang the songs dear to them.

Pierre, a young dentist from Paris, danced the French waltz with me. We talked a bit about the world and the old hatreds that kept people apart. He said the French people were very insecure—that now they mostly kept their money in the bank and would not spend it for travel—only perhaps a little in their own land so that they did not get to know other people as we were doing.

And Peter—studying psychiatry at the University of Munich, whose father had moved his whole family to Nauders to be free of bombing during the war, and there they had stayed for seven years. Peter had herded sheep and goats on the mountains and lived from time to time with the farmers. He knew about the three lovely lakes high on the mountains, the old copper mines which had been in use during the 15th to 17th centuries, and about the old road, dating from the time of the Romans, which ran through Nauders.

It was Peter who, when I had been unable to get a bath at the hotel because they were continually using up all the hot water to “wash the cutlery”, offered to get me one “with the baker”, who had the only other bathroom in the village!

My predilection for baths caused the hotel porter to identify me in his registry book, not by name, but simply “U. S. A.!”

And now the day before Christmas itself arrived, dawning with blue skies, light snow on the mountains, and a gloriously warm sun. An air of expectancy took over the pension, the village.

As we entered the dining room that night, living candles on the Christmas tree and sparklers made lovely darts of light in the darkened room as “Silent Night, Holy Night” and “O Tannebaum, O Tannebaum” were played.

Our Danish children formed an inner circle as we all clasped hands and walked slowly around the tree, singing Danish songs, our faces softened in the glow from the tree and the spirit of the moment.

All over the hotel, other nationality groups were celebrating their Christmases in their own way, but at midnight we converged outside the hotel, and holding aloft our lighted

torches, we climbed the hillsides to the church for midnight mass—Catholics, Protestants, and Jews all crowding into this Catholic church together. I was reminded of one night on Star Island, ten miles off the coast of New Hampshire, when we Americans carried our lighted whale oil lanterns to the picturesque little stone church there. But here in Nauders, we were celebrating much more than just a Danish Christmas.

The priests intoned, the altar boys swung their incense lanterns, and throughout one heard the clear piping of a horn. I thought of many things during the mass, and as the soft “Silent Night” undulated through the church, I remembered that it was in such a little Tyrolean community that this best-loved song of Christmas had been born. As I watched the faces of the villagers and of the young people from many different countries and heard the cadences of their voices, it seemed to me that this was the most real Christmas I could remember. Perhaps, I thought, it is because this Christmas I can lie sheltered and warm in my bed and not have to think of the soldiers on the winter-bitten fields of Korea—that I can rejoice that no longer is the brotherhood of man being desecrated on that battlefield. Or perhaps it is because as I had talked to the French, the Germans, the Danes, the Austrians, that I heard ringing out, like the clear chiming of the bells over the valley, the fresh voices of the new, young citizens-of-the-world.

Outside, as I left the church, the air had grown frostier, and a two-thirds moon and stars shone down, tinseling the village and snowy mountains with radiance. And as I searched the heavens, one silver star shot from its embroidered canopy and rocketed downward over the rooftops of Nauders.

MARRIAGES

JESSE-WELCH. Miss Marjorie F. Welch, formerly of the Embassy in Madrid, was married to Mr. Elmer A. Jesse, of the Consulate at Vigo, on August 7, 1954, at Vigo.

KENYON-BECK. Miss Elizabeth Norwood Beck, daughter of former Consul General and Mrs. William Hopkins Beck, was married to Mr. Hugo Georges Raoul Kenyon, son of the late Army Colonel and Mrs. Hugo A. Kenyon, on October 2, 1954, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Washington.

MIRZA-HILDRETH. Miss Josephine W. Hildreth, daughter of United States Ambassador to Pakistan and Mrs. Horace A. Hildreth, was married to Mr. Humayun Mirza, son of the Governor of East Pakistan, General Iskander Mirza and Begum Mirza, on October 23, 1954, at the Ambassador's home in Cumberland, Maine.

SCARCETH-STROM. Miss Sonja Strom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl W. Strom, was married to Mr. William Even Scarceth on June 19, 1954, at Decorah, Iowa.

STYLES-HOWARD. Miss Nancy Wood Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall Howard, was married to Mr. Michael Hogan Styles, son of Consul General and Mrs. Francis Holmes Styles, on October 30, 1954, at the Westmoreland Congregational Church, Washington.

WILLIAMSON-COLE. Miss Catherine Dewey Cole, daughter of retired Foreign Service Officer Felix Cole, was married to Mr. John Hunt Williamson on September 18, 1954, at Woodstock, Connecticut.

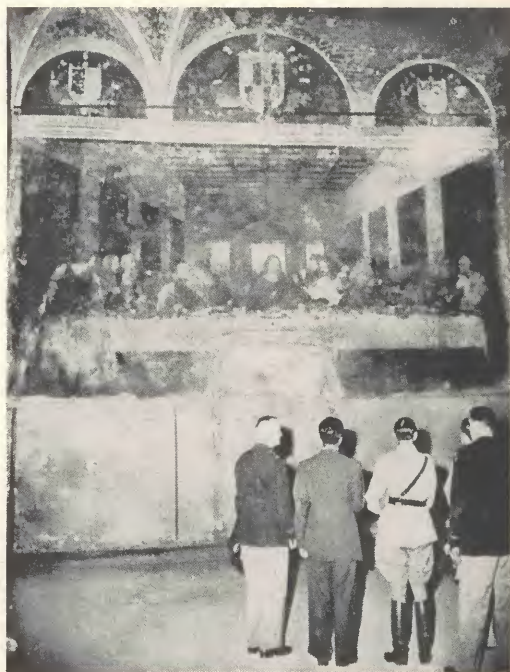
would change in deference to national pride of possession. "A fanciful dream?" exclaimed this cultural nationalist. "It is merely up to our diplomats, after victory, to bring it about!"

Commendably, the peacemakers at Versailles disregarded such advice, except for two specific works of art which Belgium claimed from Germany. Both these were altar pieces, portions of such to be exact,—the *Adoration of the Mystic Lamb* by the brothers Van Eyck from the church of St. Bavon in Ghent, and Dietrich Bouts' *Last Supper* from St. Peter's in Louvain,—two outstanding examples of the Flemish primitives. The central panels in each case were in Belgium, but the wings had found their way about a century earlier through a series of legitimate transactions into the hands of the state museums in Berlin and Munich. Now, in 1919, Belgium as a victor state, pressed the Reparations Commission handling the question of German war indemnities to allocate to her the German-held portions of these two masterpieces, so that she may "reconstitute two great artistic works." This request was promptly put in final draft form over the signature of the American counsel to the Commission Mr. John Foster Dulles, and became Article 247 of the Treaty of Versailles. Although this article is found in the reparations section (Ch. VIII) of the Treaty, it plainly enunciates an entirely different principle, namely the *reconstitution of artistic unity*.

Once again, political dynamics had been called in to settle the international fate of fine art. Germany's reaction, quite understandably, was equally political. The Belgian altar panels became the early spark to the clamor for revision and ultimate scrapping of the system of Versailles. Placards in the Berlin and Munich galleries marked the spaces vacated by the two works of art, constantly reminding visitors of this instance of national humiliation. The art world, while perhaps doubting the morality of the transaction, could only approve the reassembly of two masterpieces which had become dispersed through the negligence of earlier times. As for the international jurists, they could merely shrug their shoulders in the realization that there was no limit to what could be written into a treaty of peace.

While international diplomacy after World War I groped for a formula to outlaw war altogether, the movement initiated by Nicholas Roerich about 1930 for neutralizing cultural sites and objects in time of war gained headway. Briefly, the "Roerich Pact" proposed the adoption of an international protective symbol—a species of cultural Red Cross—which would confer immunity upon all cultural institutions and their contents, such as museums, schools, and even their personnel. Such places would be registered with an international body and certified as being free of military employment. A special conference to promote the Roerich Pact met in Washington in November of 1933 under strong American sponsorship, and the following month the plan was endorsed by the Pan-American conference in Montevideo. The plan emerged as a formal treaty in 1935, but only the United States and nine Western-hemisphere republics signed it. The powers of Europe, although more vulnerable to war-time destruction of their cultural treasures, saw little appeal in the treaty's sweeping coverage of immunity, which would seriously hamper their freedom of military action. And so the Roerich Pact, shorn of general support, lapsed into oblivion.

About the best that the nations could manage as they stumbled inexorably into a second World War was to perfect the physical techniques of safeguarding their artistic possessions. To this they had been alerted by the Spanish civil war, and by incessant warnings of the League of Nation's International Museum Office. Everywhere, preparations went forward along the most up-to-date lines for the removal, evacuation and protection of works of art, and it was due to these precautions that losses in movable objects of cultural value were relatively small, despite six grueling years of war. The static monuments and historic sites fared less fortunately. Their fate often seemed to bear out the general skepticism about schemes for an international guarantee of immunity, since almost always, some nearby strategic objective justified a destructive enemy attack. Thus the historic church of San Lorenzo Outside the Walls in Rome drew the anger of aerial bombs because of nearby railway yards; and the picturesque mediaeval quarters of Hanau and Pforzheim were wiped out because their dornered and gabled houses sheltered many craftsmen engaged upon war-essential precision instruments. In a total war, almost everything becomes a military target. As one strategist put it, "It is even good tactics to keep the enemy population from getting a full night's sleep."



Milan, S. Maria delle Grazie, showing *The Last Supper* by Leonardo da Vinci, being viewed by Field-Marshal Alexander and Major-General Willis D. Crittberg. Photo Courtesy of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

The total warfare with which the Axis powers opened World War II paved the way for total political objectives. To attain these, the fine arts, like all other things, were pressed into service. After the Polish state had been destroyed in a lightning campaign, the conquerors set about to strike

at the very cultural roots of the unhappy nation. All works of art, monuments, public or private collections in Poland were declared confiscated. What was not sent to Germany was purposely destroyed, as part of a systematic process of "decivilization" meted out to "inferior" or "sub-human" races. Nazi racial theories could not tolerate that such peoples should possess anything of cultural value. The policy was to depress them to a primitive, sub-civilized level, as a step toward ensuring their permanent political and economic subjection.

The overrun countries of Western Europe generally were conceded by the Germans to be cultural equals, but their stock of fine art was treated as an important resource, to be exploited for the benefit of the conquerors. All movable art was brought under strict control, by forbidding any transactions except under official license, and by requiring the registration of all private collections. Notable collections of Jewish owners—the Rothschild, Weill, Mannheimer, Goudstikker—fell victims to outright confiscation. The notorious Rosenberg "task force" sent out from Germany saw to it that important pieces of art moved to the Reich, which was to become the central repository of art under the New Order promised by an Axis victory. The possibilities of using renowned masterpieces of art in order to obtain strategic war materials was not overlooked. A number of other works of art found their way into public or private German hands under the thin guise of legal sales transactions. The two Belgian altar pieces were ferreted out from their refuges and went off again to Germany, this time *in toto*. This was bound to create an enormous problem of physical restitution after the war. A *Kunstschutz* or Art Protection service functioned under the military commands, ostensibly to safeguard cultural works of art. After Italy's defection from the Axis in 1943, the *Kunstschutz* took charge of works of art in the part of the country under German control, and lent a hand in a last-minute attempt to spirit away a quantity of paintings from the stock of the Uffizi gallery in Florence. Some members of the *Kunstschutz*, however, distinguished themselves by loyal and unselfish work in protecting the fine art entrusted to them from friend and foe alike.

Britain, which obstinately refused to surrender after the catastrophe of Dunkirk, was marked for cultural extermination by "Baedeker raids" upon its most cherished historic monuments, but the phrase proved an empty threat. The Nazis had occasion to recall it ruefully later in the war, when their own country came more and more under aerial attack.

When toward the end of 1942 the Allies seized the initiative in the Mediterranean and pointed their campaign plans in the direction of Italy, serious friends of art felt the need for positive measures, if the war was not to produce a cultural desert. Writing to President Roosevelt on December 8, 1942, Chief Justice Stone of the U.S. Supreme Court proposed the establishment of an unofficial body to work for the protection of artistic and cultural property in the battle zones, and thus enhance the prestige of the Allies as guardians of civilization. Ultimately, this proposal was to lead to the creation of a commission under another member of the Supreme Court, Justice Owen D. Roberts. Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, upon sounding out the other Allies, met with a favorable reaction. The military chiefs, too, were receptive to the idea. These early official moves benefited from some highly effective spade work by private groups, among them the American Defense-Harvard Group and the Council of Learned Societies, who had already broached the

subject to the military and were busy assembling what the Army needed most in this respect—complete information. Drawing upon all available sources, this devoted band of experts, led by Dr. William Bell Dinsmoor of Columbia University, chief of the American Archaeological Institute; Dr. Francis H. Taylor, head of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art; and Dr. Paul Sachs, director of Harvard's Fogg Museum, compiled indexes of museums, galleries and historic sites in enemy-held territory, the location and contents of evacuation points, supplemented by maps prepared by the Frick Museum of New York, and as much data as possible on museum workers in the enemy countries, including the whereabouts of such persons which may have fled the Axis regimes. In the midst of war, a veritable "republic of art curators" was being mobilized to serve and protect the world's common cultural heritage.

Similar good work was being done in England by the members of the British Academy and other friends of art. British circles had been stung by Axis propaganda about vandalism at Cyrene in Italian North Africa, which had been occupied by Wavell's army in the first desert campaign. The great Roman excavations at Cyrene, Leptis Magna and Sabratha had been a focal project of the Fascist dream of empire. The British forces, after being forced to retreat from Cyrenaica, had been unable to refute the Italian charges but were determined to clear their good name at the next opportunity. When Montgomery's army broke out from El Alamein on its long and irresistible desert march, an "antiquities officer" was in the vanguard, none other than the director of the London Museum. This officer was quickly able not only to disprove the allegation of previous vandalism, but by his professional skill managed to afford effective protection to the chief cultural objects in that theater of the war.

On both sides of the ocean the military authorities were convinced that to carry out a constructive policy toward fine art in the field, they would need an entire new organization of specialist personnel. Accordingly, it became the function of the two Commissions in Washington and in London to recruit art experts, architects, curators and similar professional personnel for service with the armies, and this was the nucleus of the Monuments and Fine Arts organization with the Allied armies.

All these preparatory steps came none too soon. In July of 1943, the Allied armies jumped off for Sicily. A few weeks of hard fighting brought them their first foothold on the mainland of Italy. The hopes engendered by the Italian armistice were soon dashed when the Germans seized control of their former partner and determined upon a stubborn defense of the peninsula. Hearts beat anxiously at what Prime Minister Churchill was to characterize as "the hideous prospect of the red-hot rake of the battle line being drawn from sea to sea right up the whole length of the peninsula." There was some solace in the earnest organizational steps which the military had undertaken. Instructions on the protection of works of art flowed regularly from the Chiefs of Staff to the commanders in the field who also had been furnished with an exhaustive directory of fine arts in the form of a Civil Affairs Handbook, issued in 15 sections, one for each enemy-held country or important sub-division thereof. At the same time, a sub-commission for Fine Arts was added to the system of Allied military government in occupied Italian territory (October, 1943).

To give further impetus to these efforts, General Eisen-

hower, as Supreme Commander, in a circular letter to his field commanders in December of 1943 recapitulated Allied policy toward fine art in the fighting zone with these significant words:

Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped, and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect these monuments so far as war allows

The Commander-in-Chief then outlined a formula for weighing the requirements of military necessity against the preservation of cultural objects, and gave clear-cut orders that the term "military necessity" not be abused to cloak mere negligence or indifference. This circular was accompanied by General Order No. 68 which became the functional charter for the protection and preservation of monuments and works of fine art in the entire theater of war.

Despite these efforts, it was unavoidable that the "red-hot rake" of war which swept Italy for 18 bitter months should cause some grievous losses, like Montecassino, Santa Chiara in Naples, Padua's Mantegna Chapel, or the Campo Santo in Pisa. That the toll of destruction was not greater can be credited to the zeal and perseverance of the growing corps of monuments and fine arts personnel, and the impressive cooperation of the field commanders. The important political implications of the program could not fail to be clear to all concerned. Since Italy had officially become a co-belligerent of the Allies, policy was directed toward a prompt rehabilitation of its civil life, and this logically included the reconstitution of its famous collections of art. Here the Allied military lent a powerful hand, furnishing guard personnel or helping with critically short materials and transport facilities. The success of Allied monuments officers, working almost ahead of the battle line, in tracking down hoards of art sequestered by the retreating Germans in two Tyrolean hide-outs, and in bringing these objects back to Florence, was a major political event in the liquidation of the Italian war.

Under the co-ordinating aegis of the Roberts Commission, the war-time policy toward fine art in enemy countries was outlined under two headings. The first called for all possible protection and preservation of cultural objects during and following military operations; the second concerned the restitution to the rightful owners of objects which had been looted or sequestered. In Italy, the first heading played the principal role. The second objective, however, loomed large after the Allied armies broke into Germany. Preliminary reports had indicated that some 400,000 works of art had shifted position in Western Europe, voluntarily or otherwise, during the war. Included in this *hegira* were the contents of the great German galleries, items taken from overrun countries, private collections, and even some clever forgeries. The administrative task facing the Allies was staggering. Records were often lost, and key civilian personnel dispersed. Important repositories in a number of cases were found by mere accident. Often their contents had to be moved hastily to safer locations. The split-up of the country into different zones of occupation also augured trouble. With what proved to be political clairvoyance, the American army shipped to the rear the contents of the famous Merkers salt mine in Thuringia before turning this region over to Soviet occupation forces.

As quickly as possible, restitution was initiated with due regard to political priorities. The stained-glass windows from the cathedral of Strasburg were promptly returned to France, and Poland got back the great Veit Stoss altar of Cracow. Both items were the work of German mediaeval craftsmen, which the Nazis, in their extreme nationalism, had "repatriated" to what they deemed was their true homeland. The Austrian crown jewels, which had been hidden in Bavaria, were sent back to Vienna, to underscore Allied policy for reconstructing Austria as a separate nation. On the other hand, the Hungarian regalia, also unearthed in Germany, are still held by U. S. authorities, awaiting a more suitable time for their return to Budapest.

Stock-taking of art in occupied Germany unfortunately disclosed that a considerable number of objects were missing. Some of these were known to have been destroyed. Others, however, kept turning up in Allied or neutral countries, creating a special problem in restitution. Instances of this kind not only ran counter to the strict precepts of the Roberts Commission, but were of concern also to the law-enforcing agencies of government, notably the Treasury. In 1946, the three Western Allies agreed mutually to pursue such cases and exchange information in order to recover missing works of art, and invited other countries to cooperate. Again in 1950, the U.S. Department of State circularized professional art circles with a view to tracking down works of art which had been improperly alienated after the war.

Hand in hand with the work of restitution, the Allies saw to it that the fund of German-owned art received necessary care, so that it could in due course be re-assembled into collections for public exhibit and edification. The process of democratic rehabilitation of the former enemy countries could only benefit by a meticulous stewardship of their art treasure during the period of Allied control. Such, in fact, were the instructions issued to the American and other military commanders in Germany.

How seriously this policy was taken is illustrated by an episode late in 1945. As winter was approaching over the bomb-shattered and roofless cities of Germany, the American authorities proposed to send a select 200 of the most valuable German works of art to the United States for temporary safe-keeping. The proposal, however, struck immediate sparks of protest, especially in American circles, whose suspicions were aroused by the unfortunate phrasing of an official draft memorandum on the subject, namely, that these works of art "could be held in trusteeship for return, many years from now, to the German people if and when the German people had earned the right to their return." This language smacked of outright sequestration of German cultural property. To dispel any such impression, the project was carried out as a loan exhibition of strictly limited duration, and the entire collection has since returned to Germany.

Lest there exist any doubts in the matter, the Roberts Commission in 1946 set its face against the use of German cultural property for war reparations, and this standpoint was officially restated in the revised instructions to the American military authorities in July, 1947. One premise stood out clearly—restoration of normal relations with the former enemy would rest squarely on the principle that a nation's stock of cultural treasure was inviolable.

In one quarter, however, this premise was not so willingly accepted. It is understandable that the Russians, after their experience with the Nazi aggressors, thought poorly of the

Germans as paladins of civilization. When the great art center of Dresden fell to the Soviets, they systematically moved more than half of its best-known works of art—including Raphael's *Sistine Madonna*—to museums in Russia, as being the more deserving repositories for such masterpieces. Look at the utter devastation in Dresden! the Soviet action seemed to say; a nation which takes wanton risks with its most treasured possessions, as Germany did, ought not to be trusted with them!

World War II had been a rude experience for fine art. Civilization had narrowly escaped losing its cultural inventory. But already new and deadlier weapons were being forged, against which no nation, however powerful, would be able to defend its cultural treasures single-handed. Alert to this threat of widespread destruction, a committee of experts under the aegis of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1949 drew up a 10-point program for protecting cultural works in time of war, on an international basis. In June of 1950, a formal draft went before the full UNESCO assembly and during the next years, progressed through various levels of discussion until it was laid before a special conference at the Hague in April, 1954. On May 14, 1954, the delegates of 37 nations, including a Soviet Deputy Minister of Culture, signed the Final Act for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

The cardinal principle of this instrument, as expressed in its preamble, is that injury to the cultural property of one nation means injury to the common cultural heritage. The nations therefore not only bind themselves to respect each other's cultural treasures, but to protect meticulously their own and to do nothing which would bring harm to such objects. Unavoidably, this obligation is qualified by the overriding principle of military necessity. Like the former Roerich Pact, the new convention provides for international registration of cultural works, but not to the same extent. Instead, there is an enumeration of "movable and immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every people," which includes monuments of architecture, art or history, archeological sites, entire groups of buildings, paintings, sculptures, manuscripts, books, archives; further, the museums, libraries and depositories *principally* devoted to housing such cultural objects; also, works of art in transit, and finally, great "centers" of cultural material. All these objects will enjoy a general immunity. In addition, special immunity is assured to important cultural sites if kept free of military use. The criteria for this are strict, the proximity of industries, airdromes, broadcasting stations or transport routes will generally act to disqualify a locality.

Of interest is the further obligation requiring belligerents to render first aid to damaged but repairable artistic objects, for which purpose they shall train adequate personnel for service with their military forces.

The hopes for an international undertaking of this kind depend upon its enforcement. To this end, the Convention is accompanied by a detailed Regulation which calls for appointment of international commissioners to supervise the observance of its terms, and to carry on rigid inspections to avert violations. There is procedure for filing protests against the registration of certain objects, or even challenging a proposed immunity on esthetic grounds, which suggests a problem where esthetic concepts of different nations

diverge widely. In the last war, the Germans strained every muscle (and succeeded) in bringing through the holocaust of the battle of Berlin the statue of Frederick the Great which stands at the head of *Unter den Linden*, a work neither unique nor artistically irreplaceable; yet they heedlessly sacrificed the historic sections of old Nuremberg in a futile last-ditch defense.

The Hague Act of 1954 will go into effect as soon as five countries have ratified it. In Washington, the document is being made ready for submission to the Senate. This newest international instrument is a sincere attempt to preserve and protect our stock of cultural goods while yet there is time. Its conception is international. Art and culture belong to all, regardless of geographic *situs*, and all are equally bound to respect it. The "republic of arts" now takes on substance, and promises to form a key buttress of that edifice of international cooperation to which our world is aspiring.

SMALL MISSION (from page 27)

committees only partially explain the legation's effectiveness. Learning through experience, and probably without realizing it, the officers of the mission also are applying the basic principles of personnel, as opposed to strictly organizational, management:

1. Limit one individual's immediate supervision to preferably not more than three and at the outside not more than six subordinates.
 2. Define responsibilities and delegate enough authority to carry out the responsibilities assigned.
 3. When responsibilities and authorities are changed, inform all persons concerned.
 4. Refrain from giving orders to another man's subordinate, even if that man is your own subordinate.
 5. Criticize in private, and directly to the person being criticized.
 6. Never ask anyone to criticize his superior officer.
 7. Before taking disciplinary action, get the approval of the officer next higher in the chain of command.
 8. Settle jurisdictional disputes promptly.
 9. Lead subordinates into discovering for themselves errors of fact and judgment in their work, and never directly point out mistakes unless absolutely necessary.
 10. Effective management comes from within an organization and cannot be imposed on it by outside experts.
- Above all, the officers of the mission try to keep their organizational and personnel management informal, for they rightly recognize that if it is overdone or applied with a heavy hand it can lead to rigidity and stifling of initiative. They point out, however, that even a stiffly formal bureaucracy is better than a disorganized bureaucracy.

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GUINEY. A son, John E., III, born to Mr. and Mrs. John E. Guiney on October 8, 1954, in Bogota.

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Pilgrim Place
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- Dunn, Dr. William E.
Westchester Apts.
Apt. 11B, 4000 Cathedral Ave.,
N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Dye, Dr. Alexander V.
Boxwood Terrace
Tryon, N. C.
- Dye, John W.
11 La Vereda Rd.
Montecito
Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Eberhardt, Hon. Charles C.
% Metropolitan Club
Washington 6, D. C.
- Ebling, Samuel G.
43 West 84th St.
New York-24, N. Y.
- Egerton, Miss Katherine
% American Embassy
London, England
- Ellis, Overton G.
69 Spardina Parkway
Pittsfield, Mass.
- Embry, John A.
303 Bougainville Ave.
Dade City, Fla.
- Engert, Hon. Cornelius Van H.
2717 36th Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- English, Robert
King Street Farm
Hancock, N. H.
- Enlow, Charles R.
305 Main St.
Fowler, Indiana
- Eslinger, Ernest L.
% Mrs. Hickey
1510 Rebecca St.
Memphis, Tenn.

- Evans, Ernest E.
Saint Alvere (Dordogne)
France
- Evans, Joseph R.
% American Embassy
Vienna, Austria
- Everett, Curtis T.
9711 Bellevue Dr.
Locust Hill Estates
Bethesda 14, Md.
- Faust, John B.
1212 Cortez St.
Coral Gables, Fla.
- Fernald, Robert F.
18 Nathan Hale Dr.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
- Ferrin, Augustin W.
Bowlers Wharf
Essex Co., Va.
- Finley, Harold D.
19 Hilltop Rd.
Biltmore Forest, N. C.
- Fisher, Fred D.
2732 N.E. 18th St.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
- Fisher, T. Monroe
1405 North St.
Beaufort, S. C.
- Fjelle, Miss Ethel B.
Pareliusveien 43
Bekkelagshogda
Oslo, Norway
- Flack, Thomas
5709 Corbin Ave.
Tarzana, Calif.
- Flatau, Jack
Apt. 6-D, 213-02 75th Ave.
Bayside 64, N. Y.
- Fletcher, C. Paul
357½ Coast Blvd.
La Jolla, Calif.
- Fletcher, Samuel J.
P. O. Box 180
Kittery Point, Maine
- Flexer, Fayette J.
Army-Navy Club
Washington, D. C.
- Flood, Douglas
94 Indian Hill Road
Winnetka, Illinois
- Flood, Peter H. A.
Army-Navy Club
Washington, D. C.
- Foote, Walter A.
The Presidential
1026 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Follmer, Cyrus B.
Potts Grove, Pa.
- Ford, Richard
% Riggs National Bank
18th & Columbia Rd., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Foster, Carol H.
2323 Nebraska Ave., N.W.
Washington 16, D. C.
- Fox, Homer S.
52 Brookside Drive
Greenwich, Conn.
- Fox, Ray
Glenn, Glenn Co.
California
- Frazier, Alfred D.
% American Embassy
Paris, France
- Frost, Arthur C.
875 Partridge Ave.
Menlo Park, Calif.
- Frost, Hon. Wesley
957 Phelps Ave.
Winter Park, Fla.
- Fuller, George Gregg
3816 Huntington St., N.W.
Washington 15, D.C.
- Fullerton, Hon. Hugh S.
American Hospital
63 Blvd. Victor Hugo
Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
- Funk, Ilo C.
614 E. Alameda
Santa Fe, New Mexico
- Gade, Gerhard
Knickerbocker Club
807 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y.
- Galbraith, Willard
4531 Brewer Place, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Gamon, John A.
927 Mendocino Ave.
Berkeley, Calif.
- Gardiner, John P.
21 Cumberland Ave.
Brookline, Mass.
- Gauss, Hon. Clarence E.
4220 Cresta Ave.
Hope Ranch Park
Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Geist, Raymond H.
30 Villa Beach Club
15445 Lake Shore Blvd., N.E.
Cleveland 10, Ohio
- George, William Perry
Calle de Zurbano, 67
Apt. 6-B
Madrid, Spain
- Gibson, Hon. Hugh S.
University Club
1 West 54th St.
New York, N. Y.
- Giesecke, Dr. Albert A.
% American Embassy
Lima, Peru
- Goforth, Herndon W.
P. O. Box 722
Lenoir, N. C.
- Goldstein, Hyman
1311 Roxbury Drive
Los Angeles 25, Calif.
- Goodier, Harvey T.
1059 Glenrose Ave.
N. Sacramento 15, Calif.
- Goold, Herbert S.
4852 Indian Lane, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Gordon, Hon. George A.
52 East 69th St. } Summer
New York 21, N. Y. }
Oceanic Cottage }
Breakers Row South } Winter
Palm Beach, Fla. }
- Gotlieb, Bernard
P. O. Box 4925
Main Post Office
San Francisco, Calif.
- Grant-Smith, U.
1222 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Graves, Miss Elaina
Andover, N. H.
- Graves, George M.
East Road
South Shaftsbury, Vermont
- Gray, Archibald E.
% American Embassy
Paris, France
- Gray, I. Cushman
1648 Ohio St.
Redlands, Calif.
- Green, Hon. Joseph C.
Hunting Towers West
Alexandria, Va.
- Greene, Winthrop S.
American Embassy
APO 777, % Postmaster
New York, N. Y.
- Greenup, Julian C.
Malibu Lake, Star Route
Agoura, California
- Grew, Hon. Joseph C.
2840 Woodland Drive, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Grinnell, Robert
1711 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Apt. 820
Washington, D. C.
- Groeninger, Joseph G.
St. Leonard P. O.
Calvert Co., Md.
- Gross, Paul L.
Leneshire House, Apt. 412
3140 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington 16, D. C.
- Groth, Edward M.
Box 645
Colorado Springs, Colo.
- Groves, H. Lawrence
Coudersport, Pa.
- Grummon, Stuart E.
Old Mail Coach Rd.
Redding, Conn.
- Guinn, Paul S.
Hdqs. 7290th Procurement
Squadron
APO 633 (USAF), % Postmaster
New York, N. Y.
- Hagstrom, Miss Helen M.
762 55th St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Hall, Mrs. Alethea A.
Boston House, Apt. 713
1711 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
- Hamilton, Hon. Maxwell M.
1256 Martin Ave.
Palo Alto, Calif.
- Hammond, B. Miles
RFD 1
Williston, Fla.
- Harrison, Randolph
% Comdr. P. H. Ryan
Boyd Tavern, Va.
- Haven, Richard B.
% American Embassy
Athens, Greece
- Havron, J. Brock
13 Lilly St.
Florence, Mass.
- Hawkins, Harry C.
Fletcher School
Tufts College
Medford 55, Mass.
- Hawley, Harry F.
P. O. Box 267
Old Saybrook, Conn.
- Heard, William W.
Corso Elis Rainusso 20-5,
Santa Margherita
Ligure, Italy
- Heisl, Charles H.
317 Greenwood Ave.
Whitfield Estates
Sarasota, Fla.
- Heizer, Oscar S.
Allison Hotel
St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Hengstler, Herbert C.
2816 27th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Henry, Frank Anderson
The Laurels, Nutley
Sussex, England
- Henry, R. Horton
1263 Topeka St.
Pasadena 6, Calif.
- Hester, Evett D.
1012 E. Seventh St.
Jeffersonville, Ind.
- Hewes, Clarence B.
2358 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Higgins, Col. Lawrence H.
Melchor Campo #315
Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico
- Hill, John Wallace
% Mrs. C. W. Hill
4710 N. 24th Rd.
Arlington, Va.
- Hinkle, Eugene M.
% Chase National Bank
75 Maiden Lane
New York, N. Y.
- Hodgson, James F.
17 East 55th St.
New York, N. Y.
- Holland, Philip
2014 General Pershing St.
New Orleans 15, La.
- Honaker, Samuel W.
850 S. Curson Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.
- Hooper, Malcolm P.
2706 Cheswolde Rd.
Baltimore, Md.
- Hopper, George D.
145 Marlborough Rd.
Asheville, N. C.
- Horn, Thomas S.
120 W. Third Ave., Apt. 609
San Mateo, Calif.
- Hornbeck, Hon. Stanley K.
2139 Wyoming Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

- Howard, George C.
P. O. Box 390
Hendersonville, N. C.
- Hubbard, Phil H.
100 Riverview Ave.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
- Huddle, Hon. J. Klahr
3434 Ashley Terrace, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Huddleston, John F.
1245 Sunset Drive
Winter Park, Fla.
- Hudson, Joel C.
La Jolla Manor
La Jolla, Calif.
- Huestis, Richard S.
79 Park St.
Portland, Maine
- Hughes, Thomas L.
Westchester Apts.
4000 Cathedral Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Hukill, George R.
P. O. Box 163
Middletown, Del.
- Hulley, Benjamin M.
53 School St.
Hyannis, Mass.
- Humes, Miss Elizabeth
% American Embassy
APO 794, % Postmaster
New York, N. Y.
- Hunt, Frederick Drum
5309 Carvel Rd.
Washington 16, D. C.
- Hunt, Leigh
R.F.D. #1
Purcellville, Va.
- Hunter, Mrs. Winifred A.
1721-21st St. N.W.
Apt. 27
Washington, D. C.
- Hurst, Carlton
920 Coral Way
Coral Gables, Fla.
- Ives, Ernest L.
Paint Hill Farm
Southern Pines, N. C.
- Jacobs, Miss Carolyn C.
800 West 72nd St.
Kansas City, Mo.
- Janz, Robert
480 28th Ave. No.
St. Petersburg, Florida
- Jenkins, Hon. Douglas
2257 Oglethorpe Ave.
Augusta, Ga.
- Jimenez, Emilio
Hostoc, 35
Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.
- Johnson, Ellis A.
The Studio Apt.
Allies Inn
1703 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
- Johnson, Hon. Hallett
"Winter Haven"
Salisbury, Conn.
- Johnson, Hon. Herschel V.
322 Hawthorne Lane
Charlotte, N. C.
- Johnson, John D.
Jaffrey, N. H.
- Johnson, Hon. Nelson T.
4602 Van Ness St., N.W.
Washington 16, D. C.
- Johnston, Coldwell S.
5000 Edgemore Lane
Bethesda 14, Md.
- Jonn, Miss Elsa
% American Embassy
Stockholm, Sweden
- Jordan, Curtis C.
4260 Cresta Ave.
Santa Barbara, Calif.
- Jordan, Francis C.
564 Davidson St.
Chula Vista, Calif.
- Jordan, Miss Maud A.
% W. H. Mitchell
Bramhall Field
Falmouth Foreside, Portland, Me.
- Josselyn, Paul R.
2606 Newlands Ave.
Belmont, Calif.
- Juddson, Harte M.
P. O. Box 596
Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.
- Kappel, Miss Henrietta
% Alice Haines
810 4th St. No.
St. Petersburg, Florida
- Keena, Hon. Leo J.
% American Consulate
Durban, Union of S. Africa
- Keith, Gerald
P. O. Box 267
Pebble Beach, Calif.
- Kelchner Warren
1112 S. Orange Ave.
Bay Point Park
Sarasota, Fla. } Winter
Milville } Summer
Columbia Co., Pa.
- Kelley, Robert F.
American Committee for Libera-
tion from Bolshevism, Inc.
APO 407, % Postmaster
New York, N. Y.
- Kelsey, Easton T.
10 Ancroft Place
Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
- Kemp, Edwin C.
1132 26th Ave. So.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Kemp, Percy George
Pacific Club
Victoria, B. C.
- Kemper, Graham H.
Orange, Va.
- Kendig, Mrs. Bertha M.
144 S.E. 3rd St., Apt. 27
Miami 32, Fla.
- Kendrick, Stephen E. C.
2155 S. W. 18th Ave.
Miami 45, Fla.
- Kennan, Hon. George F.
146 Hodge Rd.
Princeton, N. J.
- Ketcham, John B.
4677 Natalie Drive
San Diego 15, Calif.
- Key, Hon. David McK.
3271 P St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Kirk, Hon. Alexander C.
P. O. Box 1
Florissant, Colo.
- Klieforth, Alfred W.
8650 Lemon Ave.
La Mesa, Calif.
- Knox, Charles F., Jr.
Tintern Farm
Warrenton, Va.
- Kock, Aarne R.
% American Legation
Helsinki, Finland
- Kuniholm, Bertel E.
American Committee, Suite 702
6 East 45th St.
New York 17, N. Y.
- Kuykendall, C. Porter
436 Kimberley Ave.
Asheville, N. C.
- Lane, Hon. Arthur Bliss
2442 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.
- Lane, Clayton
214 King George St.
Annapolis, Md.
- Lane, Francis A.
% American Consulate General
Bremen, Germany
- Langdon, William R.
44 Bradford Rd.
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
- Latimer, Frederick P., Jr.
42 Park Place
Princeton, N. J.
- Laukhuff, Perry
37 Ocean Drive North
Stamford, Conn.
- Lawton, Edward P.
% R. S. Rounds
Cannondale, Conn.
- Lee, Frank Charles
Cape Meddick, Maine
- Lee, Samuel T.
P. O. Box 366
Fort Myers, Fla.
- Lenke, Carl R.
Mayer Helvetia, Minnesota
- Leonard, Walter A.
3601 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.
- Lewis, Charles W., Jr.
"Eagle's Nest"
King George, Va.
- Linnell, Irving N.
33 Hawyard Ave.
San Mateo, Calif.
- Linthicum, Walter J.
R.F.D. 2
Denton, Md.
- Livengood, Hon. Charles A.
3214 Porter St., N.W.
Washington 15, D. C.
- Lockett, Thomas H.
Dorchester House
2480 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Long, Hon. Boaz W.
460 Camino de las Animas
Santa Fe, New Mexico
- Longyear, Robert D.
Celigny
Geneva, Switzerland
- Lord, John H.
Indian Brook
R.F.D. Buzzards Bay
Massachusetts
- Loren, Odin G.
211 Chevy Chase Drive
San Antonio, Texas
- Luedtke, Charles L.
P. O. Box 7812
Washington 4, D. C.
- Lundgren, Maynard B.
1026 15th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Lynch, William R.
2866 Chestnut Ave.
Long Beach 6, Calif.
- Macdonald, John J.
P. O. Box 1006
Fort Myers, Fla.
- MacEachran, Clinton E.
Apt. 707
2000 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Macgowan, David B.
3 Cleveland Ave.
Cleveland Heights
Alexandria, Va.
- MacLean, H. Coit
R.F.D. 2
Leesburg, Virginia
- MacMurray, Hon. John Van A.
Norfolk, Conn.) Summer
Captiva, Fla.) Winter
- MacVeagh, John H.
% Fiduciary Trust Co.
1 Wall St.
New York, N. Y.
- MacVeagh, Hon. Lincoln
331 St. Ronan St.
New Haven, Conn.
- MacVitty, Karl deG.
"Berkley," Cook Rd.
Hermitage, Tenn.
- Macy, Clarence E.
1145 Race St.
Denver 6, Colo.
- Magnuson, Erik W.
Terserusvagen, 23
Bromma, Sweden
- Magruder, Alexander R.
University Club
1 West 54th St.
New York, N. Y.
- Maher, Miss Frances
Hilltop Antique Shop
Hyattstown, Md.
- Makinson, George A.
2122 22nd St.
Sacramento, Calif.
- Malige, Marcel E.
Pleasant View, Va.
- Marrero, Angel R.
% American Embassy
Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.
- Martin, Thaddeus
711 Hillsboro St.
Dorado, Arkansas
- Mauricides, Harry
P. O. Box 1603
Beirut, Lebanon

- Mayer, Hon. Ferdinand L.
West Rd.
Bennington, Vermont
- Maynard, Lester
29 Boulevard d'Italie
Monte Carlo, Monaco
- McAndrews, John H. E.
Owatoma, Minn.
- McBride, Col. Harry A.
3000 Tilden St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- McCafferty, William J.
2065 California St.
Apt. 104
San Francisco, Calif.
- McConnico, Andrew J.
Star Route
Fort George, Fla.
- McDonough, Dayle C.
R.F.D. 3
Cameron, Mo.
- McEnelly, Thomas
17 High St.
Hudson, Mass.
- McFadyen, Archibald A.
3106 Parkway Terrace Dr.
Apt. 1
Washington 23, D. C.
- McGurk, Hon. Joseph
% Hon. George H. Butler
2311 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Apt. 701
Washington 8, D. C.
- McKenna, James E.
702 Fayette St.
Alexandria, Va.
- McLean, Miss Minedee
Jackson, La.
- McNiece, Renwick S.
1609 S. Comstock Ave.
Los Angeles 24, Calif.
- Meekins, Lynn W.
4017 Oliver St.
Chevy Chase, Md.
- Meinhardt, Carl D.
Box 568
Middleburg, N. Y.
- Melby, John F.
536 Orange St.
New Haven, Conn.
- Memminger, Lucien
227 Victoria Road
Asheville, North Carolina
- Merrell, Hon. George R.
"Manzel Bagh"
Son Quint, Son Rapina
Palma de Mallorca, Spain
- Merriam, Gordon P.
Blueberry Farm
South Bristol Rd.
Damariscotta, Me.
- Mersman, Scudder
370 Westminister Ave.
Lake Forrest, Ill.
- Messersmith, Hon. George S.
Calle Genova 44
Mexico D. F., Mexico
- Millard, Hugh
% Knickerbocker Club
807 5th Ave.
New York, N. Y.
- Milbourne, Harvey Lee
Charles Town
Jefferson Co., W. Virginia
- Miller, Ralph
Yule Farm
Charlottesville, Va.
- Millet, Charles S.
312 East St.
W. Bridgewater, Mass.
- Minor, George C.
% L. T. Wright
Orange, Va.
- Minor, Hon. Harold B.
Walpole, Maine
- Minter, John R.
% American Consulate General
Sydney, Australia
- Mitchell, Reginald P.
4626 Warren St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Moffitt, James P.
1623 Mount Eagle Place
Alexandria, Va.
- Montamat, Harold E.
559 Prospect St.
Westfield, N. J.
- Montgomery, Edmund B.
"Little Collingwood-on-the-Potomac"
Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway
Alexandria, Va.
- Mooers, Horatio
1524 La Sula Court
Sarasota, Florida
- Moorhead, Maxwell K.
P. O. Box 600
Lee Highway
Warrenton, Va.
- Murray, Hon. Wallace
1868 Columbia Rd., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Murray, William Ballew
310 Hyde Park Ave.
Tampa 6, Fla.
- Myers, Myrl S.
902 Euclid Ave.
Berkeley 8, Calif.
- Nabel, Eugene W.
Box 6604, Metropolitan Station
Los Angeles 55, Calif.
- Nasmith, Charles R.
30 Lygon Rd.
Edinburgh, Scotland
- Nathan, Edward I.
Bruselas 902
Colonia el Mirador
Monterrey, Mexico
- Neathery, Jack B.
1431 Manchester Lane, N.W.
Washington 11, D. C.
- Newton, Miss Ethel R.
1147 Hartzell
Pacific Palisades, Calif.
- Nielsen, Orsen N.
Corsica
Centreville, Md.
- North, Oliver B.
96 Killdeer Rd.
Hamden 14, Conn.
- Norton, Edward J.
% Bevan S. A.
Malaga, Spain
- Norweb, Hon. R. Henry
9511 Lake Shore Blvd.
Cleveland 8, Ohio
- Nyhus, Paul O.
% American Embassy
Ottawa, Canada
- Oakes, C. Hawley
2507 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Ocheltree, John B.
5200 Watson St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- O'Connor, Miss Katherine E.
1781 Riverside Dr., Apt. 4H
New York 34, N. Y.
- O'Donoghue, Sidney E.
Stoney Knob Hill
Weaverville, N. C.
- Offie, Carmel
2475 Kalorama Rd., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Ostergaard, Miss Anna H.
% American Embassy
Copenhagen, Denmark
- Ostertag, Augustus
328 Pennsylvania Ave.
Downingtown, Pa.
- Packer, Earl L.
3013 Que St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Palmer, Hon. Ely Eliot
Rancho de la Vista
Rt. 2, Box 26
Highland, San Bernardino Co.
California
- Park, Nelson R.
1420 Sunset Drive
Winter Park, Florida
- Parker, Edward S.
54 Union St.
Uniontown, Pa.
- Parks, James E.
204 Laurel Hill Rd.
Chapel Hill, N. C.
- Patterson, Jefferson
3108 Woodland Dr., N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.
- Patton, Hon. Kenneth S.
Alemquer
Nokomis, Fla.
- Peck, William L.
Scotland Road
Madison, Conn.
- Perkins, Mahlon F.
2202 Wyoming Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Perkins, Troy L.
5129 Newport Ave., N.W.
Washington 16, D. C.
- Perkins, Warwick
2916 Wymau Parkway
Baltimore 18, Md.
- Phelan, George R.
7800 Fairfield St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Phillips, Hon. William
"Highover"
North Beverly, Mass.
- Pierrot, A. Ogden
2701 31st St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Pinkerton, Julian L.
542 South 45th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Pisar, Charles J.
1232 Birch St.
Bonton, N. J.
- Playter, Harold
35 Treasury St.
St. Augustine, Fla.
- Potter, Kenneth F.
1922 Irving St.
Sarasota, Fla.
- Preston, Anstin R.
"Mariposa," Ridge Road
Kallista, Victoria
Australia
- Quarton, Harold B.
3535 Lake Mendota Dr.
Shorewood, Madison, Wis.
- Ragland, Joseph P.
Manakin
Goochland Co., Va.
- Randolph, John
5350 Central Ave.
St. Petersburg, Fla.
- Ray, John A.
Box 103
Whitewright, Texas
- Reagan, Daniel
Clintique La Moubra
Montana, Vermala, Switzerland
- Reber, Hon. Samuel
24 East 82nd St.
New York, N. Y.
- Redecker, Sydney B.
111 Park Ave.
Greenwich, Conn.
- Reed, Edward L.
The Barclay
Rittenhouse Square, E.
Philadelphia, Pa.
- Reed, Leslie E.
251 Oceano Drive
Los Angeles 49, Calif.
- Reineck, Walter S.
R.F.D. 1
Hudson, N. Y.
- Remillard, Horace
% American Consulate
Nice, France
- Rhoades, Otis W.
1205 Rosemont Ave.
Frederick, Md.
- Richardson, Gardner
Woodstock, Conn.
- Riggs, Benjamin R.
1909 23rd St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Roberts, Quincy F.
The Glebe
Rathmore, Naas
Co. Kildare, Ireland
- Robinson, Thomas H.
Lower Goddards Farm
Skirmett, Near Henley-on-
Thames, England

- Robison, Harold D.
Box 194
Carmel Valley, Calif.
- Romero, Arthur J.
% Mrs. C. L. Manning
1621 N. Taylor St.
Arlington, Va.
- Roosevelt, Nicholas
Point of Whales
Big Sur, Calif.
- Ross, Ervin C.
1040 Cambridge St.
Topeka, Kansas
- Rozier, John W.
318 Adams St.
Sparta, Ga.
- Russell, H. Earle, Sr.
915 Sligo Parkway
Takoma Park 12, Md.
- Salisbury, Laurence E.
R.F.D.
Higganum, Conn.
- Sawyer, John B.
517 Lottie St.
Modesto, Calif.
- Schnare, Lester L.
309 Jackson Ave.
Lexington, Va.
- Schoellkopf, Walter H., Sr.
5419 Uppingham St.
Bethesda, Md.
- Schoenrich, Edwin
Nanticoke, Md.
- Schott, William W.
% Grace National Bank
Hanover Square
New York 15, N. Y.
- Schuler, Frank A., Jr.
2377 Westwood Road
Muskegan, Michigan
- Scott, Winfield H.
Matthews Court House
Matthews Co., Va.
- Seltzer, George E.
1208 North Fuller Ave.
Los Angeles 46, Calif.
- Service, John S.
SARCO Co., Inc.
Empire State Bldg.
New York, N. Y.
- Shaw, Hon. G. Howland
2723 N St., N.W.
Washington 7, D. C.
- Shaw, Hon. George P.
2202 Nashville Ave.
New Orleans, La.
- Shepard, Donald S.
Suite 701
1701 K St., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
- Shepherd, Septimus
174 A Street
Salt Lake City, Utah
- Sholes, Walter H.
2841 29th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Sigmond, Frithjof
% American Embassy
Stockholm, Sweden
- Skinner, Hon. Robert P.
2 Congress St.
Belfast, Maine
- Slavens, Stanley G.
234 W. King's Highway
San Antonio, Texas
- Smale, William A.
Rochestown House
Rochestown
County Cork, Ireland
- Smith, Miss A. Viola
Beekman Tower Hotel
3 Mitchell Place
New York 17, N. Y.
- Smith, E. Talbot
Muthaiga
Fourth Ave.
Worthing, Sussex, England
- Smith, Jule B.
1315 Elizabeth Blvd.
Fort Worth, Texas
- Smyser, William L.
7836 Montgomery Ave.
Elkins Park
Philadelphia 17, Pa.
- Sokobin, Samuel
The Pink House
180 Alta Vista Dr.
Atherton, Calif.
- Somerville, James
3145 Newark St., N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.
- Southard, Addison E.
241 Montalvo Ave.
San Francisco 16, Calif.
- Spamer, Carl O.
26 Mountain Ave.
Summit, N. J.
- Spiker, Clarence J.
3760 39th St., N.W.
Apt. D-142
Washington 16, D. C.
- Squire, Paul C.
Villa Blanche
Avenue de la Lanterne, 207
Nice, France
- Stafford, Maurice L.
% American Embassy
Mexico, D.F., Mexico
- Stanton, Hon. Edwin F.
Indian Point Lane
Riverside, Conn.
- Stanton, Willard Quincy
1542 E. Water St.
Tucson, Arizona
- St. Clair, Miss Dorothy
5181 Westmore
Montreal, Canada
- Steintorf, Paul B.
P. O. Box 1232
Eustis, Fla.
- Sterling, Hon. Frederick A.
3260 Prospect Ave., N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.
- Steussy, Robin E.
3847 Nakoma Rd.
Madison 5, Wisconsin
- Stevens, Harry E.
2235 Durant Ave.
Berkeley, Calif.
- Stewart, Francis R.
1230 Pizzaro St.
% Grampp
Coral Gables 34, Florida
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400 Carr St.
Denver 15, Colorado
- Stoner, William G.
358 Connecticut Ave.
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Coral Gables, Fla.
- Tewksbury, Hon. Howard H.
Comision Economica y Finan-
ciera Apartado 1560
Lima, Peru
- Thayer, Charles W.
Herschelstrasse 10
Munich, Germany
- Thompson, Paul D.
1228½ West 4th St.
Los Angeles 17, Calif.
- Thompson, S. Reid
42 West Avenue
Essex, Conn.
- Touchette, Joseph I.
8617 Irvington Ave.
Bethesda, Md.
- Tower, Arthur F.
Thetford Center, Vt.
- Travers, Hon. Howard K.
3561 Raymour Road
Kensington, Md.
- Tredwell, Roger Culver
RFD 3
Whipstick Rd. at Nod Hill
Ridgefield, Conn.
- Troutman, Harry L.
609 Goodall Ave.
Daytona Beach, Fla.
- Trowbridge, Jones R.
% Riggs National Bank
1503 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Tuck, Hon. S. Pinkney
Chateau de Belleverve
Collonge-Bellerive
near Geneva } Summer
Switzerland }
7 Rue Octave }
Fueilleit, Paris, France } Winter
- Turner, Mason
P. O. Bx 505
Norfolk, Conn.
- Vance, Marshall M.
P. O. Bx 1154
Ormond Beach, Fla.
- van den Arend, Frederik
506 Georgetown Ave.
San Mateo, Calif.
- Van Wickel, Jesse F.
4631 Indianola Way
La Canada, Calif.
- Vincent, Hon. John Carter
6 Garden Terrace
Cambridge, Mass.
- Vogenitz, Herman C.
Route 1
Newcomerstown, Ohio
- Vyse, W. Clarke
P. O. Box 423
Palo Alto, Calif.
- Wadsworth, Craig W.
Genesco
Livingston Co., N. Y.
- Walker, Jay
3206½ Stocker St.
Los Angeles 8, Calif.
- Walker, Joseph F.
% American Embassy
Montevideo, Uruguay
- Waller, George P.
Halcyon Hill
Mt. Meigs Rd.
Montgomery 1, Ala.
- Washington, Raoul F.
% American Embassy
Havana, Cuba
- Washington, S. Walter
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Blackshear, Ga.
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Riverland Terrace
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Lansdown, Laines Rd.
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- Wheeler, Leslie A.
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- Wheeler, Hon. Post
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104 E. Noble St.
Louisburg, N. C.
- White, Hon. John Campbell
Chester P. O.
Queen Anne's County, Md.
- Wilcox, Miss Agnes W.
1829 Wyoming Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Wiley, Hon. John C.
1501 33rd St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
- Wiley, Samuel H.
% American Embassy
Lisbon, Portugal
- Wilkinson, Edward C.
2601 Woodley Pl., N.W.
Washington 8, D. C.
- Wilkinson, James R.
2670 Lenox Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

(Continued on page 64)

CHANGES OF STATION FOR SEPTEMBER

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO
Ageton, Arthur A.	New Appointment	Asuncion
Allshie, Wm. K.	Accra	Washington
Allen, Arthur B.	Tripoli	Benghazi
Barbour, Robert E.	Hanoi	Vientiane
Bello, Eleanor D.	Toronto	Washington
Blattner, Charles H.	Djakarta	Lisbon
Blume, Barbara J.	Nassau	Manila
Bond, Niles W.	Senul	Washington
Breard, Hypolite F.	Manila	Berlin
Breaux, Clarence	Addis Ababa	Guatemala
Caneton, Turner C.	Hanoi	Saigon
Campbell, Stephen J.	New Appointment	Tehran
Carter, Thomas T.	Department	Bonn
Chase, Katherine S.	New Appointment	Nairobi
Collopy, Walter	Washington	Phnom Penh
Cooper, John	The Hague	Rome
Corcoran, Thomas J.	Washington	Hanoi
Crane, Ray H.	Rio de Janeiro	Johannesburg
Cunningham, Wm. J.	Saigon	Phnom Penh
Delgado-Arias, D. E.	Tananarive	Hamburg
Dembo, Morris	New Delhi	Washington
Dodge, Henry W.	New Appointment	Rome
Dube, Adolph	Monrovia	Ottawa
Duvrier, Paul F.	Bonn	Berlin
Ellis, Inngene E.	Hong Kong	Amman
Erickson, Elden B.	Algiers	Paris
Flach, Edna T.	Rome	Baghdad
Flanegin, Robert L.	Tijuana	Rangoon
Forcey, Jack M.	New Appointment	San Jose
Geen, Helen E.	Addis Ababa	Singapore
Goodman, Herbert I.	Saigon	Phnom Penh
Gordan, Herbert	Mexico	New Delhi
Cough, John D.	Punta Delgada	Copenhagen
Grant, Lindsay	Singapore	Washington
Hall, Claude H., Jr.	Dhahran	Paris
Hauber, Edele P.	Tel Aviv	Vienna
Hayne, William A.	New Appointment	Kinoston
Hermesman, Roy R.	Santiago, Chile	Manila
Hill, Robert B.	Paris	Washington
Jova, Joseph, J.	Onoto	Lisbon
Kave, Homer C.	Athens	Beirut
Knight, Ridgway B.	Washington	Berlin
Levensen, Seymour	Washington	Brussels
Lindstrom, Ralph E.	Kabul	Paris
Lubenshine, James C.	Beirut	Bonn
Luboenasky, Earl H.	Manila	Madrid
Lynch, Andrew C.	St. Johns	Bremen
Mallon, John C.	Monrovia	Casablanca
Mann, Thomas C.	Athens	Guatemala
Mark, David E.	Bucharest	Washington
Masters, Edward E.	Karachi	Washington
Meloy, Daniel J.	Tokyo	Sapporo
Miller, Elliott H.	Guatemala	Guayaquil
Moriarty, James F.	Washington	Vientiane
Mullin, Harry J., Jr.	Sydney	Canberra
Murphy, Patricia H.	Washington	Moscow
Mutchler, Helen H.	Guatemala	Washington
Odeil, Harry I.	Haifa	Munich
Padocki, Paul	Valletta	Vientiane
Peterson, Peter J.	Manila	Kinoston
Pfeiffer, Harry F.	Saigon	Saigon
Propps, Herbert F.	Quebec	Washington
Schott, Robert R.	-Salonika	Windsor
Seate, John H.	Bangkok	Singapore
Stefan, Charles G.	Frankfort	Moscow
Teller, Hugh H.	Naples	Vancouver
Warren, Joel	New Appointment	Stockholm
Weininger, Arthur	Mexico	Madrid
Weintraub, Sidnev	Mexico	Bremen
Wharton, Anita R.	Ciudad Trujillo	Port au Prince
Yost, Charles W.	Vienna	Washington

RESIGNATIONS

Bayless, Lyle E.	Haney, Roland F.
Breithut, Richard C.	Lukas, Gaze E.
Conroy, John J.	Russell, John P.
Hall, Thomas R.	

RETIREMENTS

Blake, M. Williams	Simmons, John F.
McPadyen, Arch	

AMENDMENTS AND CORRECTIONS

Flournoy, William E., Jr.	Manila cancelled, now St. John's
Hill, Robert B.	Dept. amended to show Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy, Medford, Massachusetts
Kennedy, Donald D.	Additionally accredited to Katmandu
Sevan, Joanne B.	Dept. cancelled, now Saigon
Urruela, Charles M.	Mexico City cancelled, now Caracas

ADDRESSES OF RETIRED PERSONNEL (from page 63)

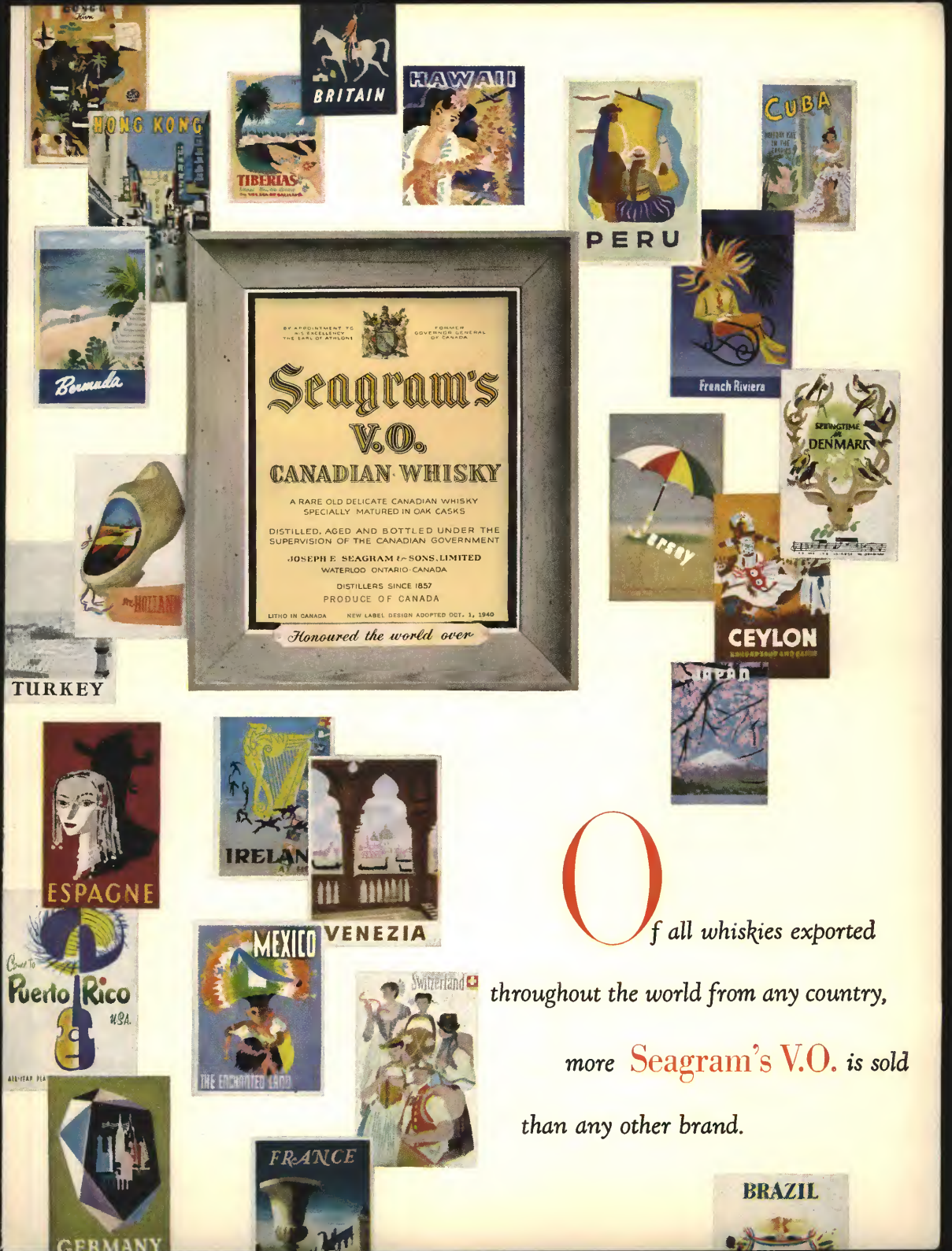
Williams, Arthur R. 2311 10th St. Douglas, Arizona	Wolcott, Henry M. Hotel Manatee River Bradenton, Fla. 14 Grove St. Woodstock, Vt.	} Winter } Summer
Williams, Frank S. Signal Hill Farm Rt. 2, Box 172 Vicksburg, Miss.	Wolf, Franklin W. 3408 Reservoir Rd., N.W. Washington, D. C.	
Williamson, Harold L. Bradlee Farm, W. Patent Rd. Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Woodward, C. Carleton 5200 11th Ave., N.E. Seattle 5, Washington	
Willson, Gilbert R. 2146 Horner Ave. Pennsauken, N. J.	Woodward, Hon. Stanley 3009 N St., N.W. Washington, D. C.	
Wilson, Hon. Edwin C. 3122 P St., N.W. Washington, D. C. Ashfield, Mass.	Wright, Miss Anna G. Elgin, Arizona	} Winter } Summer
Wilson, Hon. Orme 2406 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C.	Wright, William P. 469 Kimberley Ave. Asheville, N. C.	
Wilson, Hon. Thomas M. 2540 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C.	Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd D. Noank, Conn.	
Wilson, Warden McKee El Encanto 2800 Block East 16th St. Tucson, Arizona	Yost, Bartley F. 1660 Wagner St. Pasadena 4, Calif.	
Winship, Hon. North "Breezy Hill" Forest Hill Rd. Macon, Ga.	Young, W. Lawrence 316 Harrison St. Bristol, Pa.	
Winslow, Rollin R. 849 Kingsley Ave. St. Joseph, Mich.	Young, Whitney 3513 Macomb St., N.W. Washington 16, D. C.	
	Zapf, Lacey C. The Broadmoor, Apt. 409 3601 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C.	

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