Foreign Service JOURNAL

MAY, 1955 25c


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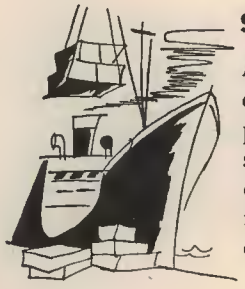

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Foreign Service JOURNAL

published monthly by
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
MAY 1955 Volume 32, Number 5

CONTENTS

COVER PICTURE: A native dancer in Kandi, Ceylon. These men are trained from childhood in their specialized art. *Photo by Jack Grover.*

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

The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions, and is not intended in any way to indicate the official views of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service as a whole.

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

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Letters to the Editors

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

DIFFICULT EXAMS IMPORTANT

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read with much interest the editorial in your March number entitled "June Examinations" and hope that your predictions concerning the future of the Foreign Service will be fulfilled.

Of especial importance are the entrance examinations. I have heard that the high standards of the written examinations will be considerably lowered and that the foreign language requirement will be abolished. The latter, if true, would be deplorable indeed. While, of course, the examinations should not include any unrealistic or abstruse matters, they must demand a high level of scholarship. To reduce them to a level of cultural mediocrity would only tend to weaken the Service in the performance of its exacting tasks of promoting and defending our country's welfare.

I trust that you will not hesitate to maintain the position you have taken in this editorial.

Orme Wilson

CALIFORNIA STATE TAX

Djakarta, Indonesia

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The readers of Raymond J. Nolan's article "Your Income Tax" in the January issue of the JOURNAL may be interested in a letter on the subject of state income tax which I recently received from the Principal Income Tax Supervisor, Franchise Tax Board, State of California. This letter was sent in reply to mine which I had written upon receiving notice that I was delinquent in payment of the California State income tax for 1952. In my letter, I had pointed out that I had not lived in California, except for home leaves, for the past several years, for which reason I questioned my liability to payment of the income tax. Fortunately, as evidenced by the enclosure, the applicable regulations coincided with my opinion.

Clyde W. Snider

(The text of the letter from the Income Tax Supervisor follows)

"Based on the information in your letter, it appears that you would not be regarded as a resident of California for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law and we are accordingly closing our file for 1952.

"Our Income Tax Law does not tax as 'residents' those who even though domiciled here, are outside the State for other than temporary or transitory purpose. From the information in your letter it would seem that you have been outside the State for other than temporary or transitory purposes.

"Since our original letter to you was the result of an information return filed by your employer, you may receive

(*Continued on page 6*)

5,300 INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANIES

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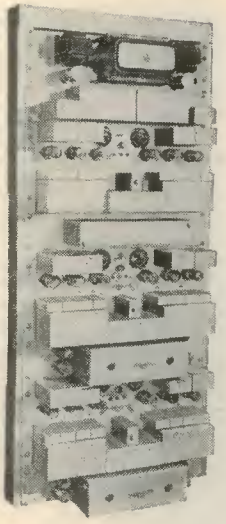
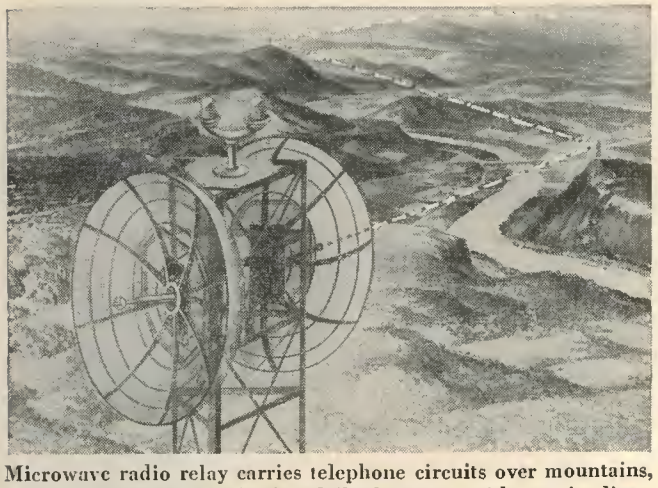
...and a growing outlet for IT&T engineering and manufacturing facilities.

Typical of advanced design and performance in dial telephone switching systems is Kellogg Crossbar, developed by Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, a division of IT&T, for nse in telephone exchanges. Together with Kellogg Relaymatic, as well as Step-by-Step and Rotary dial switching equipment made by Federal Telephone and Radio Company, also a division of IT&T, Kellogg provides a complete range of automatic switching systems as well as other equipment and supplies for the independent telephone industry.



Greater capacity for existing telephonc lines is made possible by the compaet and economical "carrier" system of telephone communications. Carrier can provide as many as 18 additional circuits, superimposed on existing lines without the necessity of stringing more wires. Short, medium and long-range types for voice as well as signal transmission are available. With the Kellogg Type No. 5 Carrier, shown at right, four simultaneous conversations may be carried on one wire circuit.



Microwavc radio relay carries telephone circuits over mountains, rivers, deserts, lakes and other difficult terrain *without wire lines.* Between Bartow and Tampa, Fla., the Peninsular Telephone Co. has installed the first independent telephone company microwave link connecting with the nation-wide inter-toll dialing system. The complete cquipment was designed by Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, research division of IT&T at Nutley, N. J.

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a similar letter in future years if your home address remains in California. We will appreciate your informing us of the circumstances if this happens."

Very truly yours,
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
John J. Campbell
Executive Officer

Editor's Note: The "information return" mentioned by the Franchise Tax Board as having been filed by the Department of State was apparently filed to fulfill the requirements of a Federal Act of July 17, 1952, and the implementing of Executive Order No. 10407 of November 7, 1952. The Act and Executive Order were designed to assist state and local taxing authorities in regard to taxes due them by Federal employees on compensations received by the employees for personal services. The Bureau of the Budget later issued a circular, one provision of which stated in part: "Federal Agencies should, in response to a request from the taxing authority, furnish information concerning compensation paid to Federal employees to any other taxing authority which taxes compensation for personal services."

CONSTANTINOPLE EMBASSY

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In the March JOURNAL there is an error which brings back many memories. In the article entitled "F B O - 1910" by Leo Doloff, the name Tokyo, Japan, appears under the photograph of the building in Constantinople, Turkey, that was the first embassy in Europe owned by the government. As one of the original group of student interpreters sent to Turkey in 1909, I worked in this building for many years, and can supply some of the background of its acquisition.

For some years during the period when Sultan Abdul Hamid was the absolute ruler of the old Ottoman Empire there had been efforts to make our Legation an Embassy, in order that our Ambassador might have easier access to the sultan. Finally in 1906, under the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, the sultan agreed to the change. At that time the major European powers all had two embassy buildings, one in the city and the other on the upper Bosphorus, so that to be adequately represented our government needed at least one permanent embassy building.

At the time the appropriation for this purpose was being considered in Congress, William Jennings Bryan happened to be in Constantinople while on a world tour. He sent cablegrams to several of his friends in the Senate urging them to support the bill. There is also a more picturesque story that our then minister, John G. A. Leishman, returned to Washington to lobby for the passage of the bill. Allegedly in a poker game with the then Speaker of the House, Uncle Joe Cannon, he made the stakes the Speaker's consent to push the bill through the House. The minister won, and the bill was passed.

(Continued on page 8)

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The appropriation of $150,000 was sufficient not only to purchase the building shown in the photograph, but also to construct the office building at the right. The price paid represented only a part of the original cost and the government secured a bargain. It had been erected by a wealthy Italian Levantine for his young bride, who died a few months after they moved into their palatial residence. It thus acquired the reputation of being unlucky, remained empty for many years, and the owners were happy to get rid of it. While built for show rather than comfort, for many years it was the most adequate building for an embassy owned by our government in any foreign country.

Lewis Heck

THE MEANING OF SPECIALIZATION

Paris, France

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It has been difficult to study what basic forms the Foreign Service of the future should take because of the semantic vagaries to which we, heirs of an old tradition striving to adapt ourselves to new conditions, are prone. This has been particularly true in the prolonged controversy over the respective merits of "generalists" and "specialists." Truly we have become hogged down by the imprecision with which these two terms have been used, and by the subjective connotations they have evoked. The report of the Secretary's Public Committee on Personnel, far from clarifying the issue, has served to confound it. We have been told that we need more specialists: indeed one has the impression that Mr. Wriston would not reject the slogan "Every Foreign Service Officers a specialist." But just what is a specialist? If a budget and fiscal officer, a petroleum attaché or an FSO trained in Hindi are all specialists, what distinction can or should be made between them in terms of assignment, opportunities for promotion, need, etc.?

We could understand this problem better if it were acknowledged that in the Foreign Service of today and tomorrow individuals having various types of training are needed. But we must also accept the fact that in any hierarchical service there must be some form of vertical chain of command, and that this inevitably means that certain forms of specialized or technical training may be so esoteric in relation to this chain of command that they require special consideration.

It is generally believed that the so-called "generalist" is one who can perform nearly all of the duties involved in Foreign Service, is sufficiently adaptable to be moved to differing posts, has a broad background in Western culture and considerable knowledge of European languages, and has the capacity ultimately to evolve into a Chief of Mission. Reflection will show that this picture is not and probably never has been completely accurate. It has always been the case that certain officers displayed particular aptitude for consular, as contrasted to other activities; that it would be contrary to sound personnel practice to assign a good political reporting officer to the Notarial Section of an Embassy, or a skilled economist to a position in which he would be expected to report on Soviet foreign policy. With these qualifications in mind, however, the traditional picture of the "generalist" is fundamentally true, for it presupposes

(Continued on page 10)

Highlights

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adaptability, a broad field of knowledge, and experience. Above all, it presupposes positioning within a vertical chain of command.

If this is a relatively accurate summary of what we mean by "generalist," just where does the "specialist" fit in? Again we must look back to the evolution of the Foreign Service. Long before the Rogers Act gave a new form and sense of direction to the Foreign Service, the need for language area specialists had been recognized. We have long had, and the need will grow in the future, officers especially trained in the languages and cultures of essentiallly non-European areas. Thus, for many years, we have had officers specialized in the Arab countries, Soviet Union, China and Japan, etc. And since 1946 a flow of other officers have been trained in the languages of South and South Eastern Asia. These language-area officers certainly are specialists. At the same time, they have tended to fit into the earlier tradition of the generalist, for his devotion to his field of specialization has not been exclusive nor is it proper that it should be. The language-area program would be failing in its purpose if it developed officers so narrowly concentrated on a single field as to be devoid of any concept of the broad pattern of the American policy or to be unable to accept positions of responsibility within the vertical chain of command. A sound policy has insisted that these specialists should from time to time serve in areas outside of their main fields of interest. The "oriental secretary" of by-gone days was a most valuable adjunct to a mission in a country such as China, but his role at all times was severely circumscribed. This is not the case with today's language-area specialist nor would that be compatible with the development of a healthy and vigorous Foreign Service.

From what has been said above, it will be seen that the roles of "generalist" and "specialist" not only are not antagonistic but are mutually supporting. Language and area specialization seems to be primarily required for those parts of the world which are not normally a part of an officer's educational preparation for the Foreign Service. It may well be that as time goes on a very large portion of our Foreign Service officers will need to have some form of specialized training, for it is readily apparent that the developing importance of Asia and Africa makes knowledge of the languages and cultural patterns of these countries of particular significance to the United States.

But then what other forms of skills are needed in the Foreign Service? Certainly there is a place for the skilled accountant, or for the officer primarily trained in the field of civil aviation. But these, in effect, form two entirely separate categories, and hence are outside the scope of our traditional considerations. For the essential difference between these skills and those which have been touched on above lies in their essential irrelevance to the theory of the vertical chain of command. The budget and fiscal officer, for example, is a technician, and a most valuable one, but it is difficult to see how his experience can or should lead him into positions of command responsibility in the Foreign Service. If the budget and fiscal officer is primarily a technician, the role of the petroleum or civil air attaché can be equated to the role of the consultant. He is assigned to a diplomatic mission primarily to give expert advice and guidance to the Chief of Mission, in much the same way as

(*Continued on page* 12)

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a legal advisor would be sent out by the Department to assist in the conclusion of a treaty. But it would be idle to pretend that the legal advisor, because of his knowledge of jurisprudence, should make policy or determine the broad forms in which a treaty should be framed. Similarly, the petroleum attaché may provide expert advice to the Chief of Mission, but he cannot decide what our policy should be towards, say, Saudi Arabia.

The fundamental distinction must be made between the line officer, one whose training is broadly conceived and who logically fits into the vertical chain of command, and the officer whose field of activity is so highly refined as to set him apart from his pattern. There is need for both of these broad categories, but it is only by bearing in mind the distinction between them that a viable Foreign Service can be recreated.

John E. Horner

REGULATIONS FOR DEPARTURE

Baghdad, Iraq

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Upon the departure of the Public Affairs Officer in Baghdad, Iraq, FSO David D. Newsom, and after a round of official entertaining prior to Mr. Newsom's departure, he decided that the Foreign Service Regulations should be changed concerning the departure of a Foreign Service employee from the Post, and the Embassy in Baghdad thought that the editorial staff of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL would be interested in Mr. Newsom's proposed changes to the Regulations.

430.1 An officer expecting travel orders from a Post shall, at least two weeks before his anticipated departure, but not more than one month before, entertain his colleagues until the day on which the packing of his effects commences. Thereafter, his colleagues will entertain him until the point of exhaustion is approached, but not reached. The resultant deadening of the senses will suppress the sorrow normally felt at breaking away from one's friends and colleagues and the departure may be expected to take place in an atmosphere of relief, joviality, and good feeling.

430.2 The procedure outlined in Section 430.1 is particularly commended to less desirable Posts where the joy at departure which might be misunderstood as a reflection on the Post itself, can be explained in terms of the overwhelming hospitality of one's friends and colleagues.

430.3 Such entertainment shall be limited to one morning coffee, for wives only, one luncheon, two teas, two cocktail parties (three, if in the same area of the city) and one dinner.

430.4 It is contrary to the policy of the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office to allow for compensatory time for such engagements on behalf of departing officers.

430.5 At Posts where nurses are provided, the resident nurse is authorized to increase the dispensing of Vitamin B during this period.

430.6 It is understood that the procedures outlined above will be initiated only where reasonable expectation of travel orders can be proved. Any officer who announces his departure without such assurance, solely to increase his social activities, will be subject to disciplinary action.

Jack A. Herfurt

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Wherever friends gather, you'll find these famous "Old Bonds" For, the distinctive characteristics of each of these superlative whiskies reflect uncommon skill in the art of distilling. Choose any one of these premier brands and be assured of matchless enjoyment.

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25 years ago

BY JAMES B. STEWART

SKITS AND TINGLING TOES: The Department of State Club's spring show was produced in the ball room of the United States Chamber of Commerce before an audience which included UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE COTTON, guest of honor, ASSISTANT SECRETARY CARR, and almost all the Department, with sweethearts and wives.

One of the skits presented was entitled "Cotton is King" —scene in the office of the Acting Secretary of State. MR. ERHARDT as "King Cotton," Acting Secretary, realistically crowned, snipped red tape and revealed state secrets, ably assisted by PAUL ALLING as Wilfred Carr, Assistant Secretary; MR. CULBERTSON as Howling Pshaw, "Acting" Assistant Secretary; MISS BLAND as Ann O. Kneel, aide to the King; and MESSRS. COLLADAY and SEIBERT as Cabot Codfish IV and Lowell Beantown, pages and spat-wearing aspirants to diplomatic honors.

Several songs, notably "Tip-toe to the Big Show* with Henry (Stimson)," "The Story of Ann O. Kneel," and "Gone are the Days of the Old Diplomacy" were sung with choruses by "obedient servants," and JACK ERHARDT dramatically declaimed a blood curdling poem, "HOMER BYINGTON will get you if you don't watch out."

After the performance everybody danced until 1 a.m., when the exhausted orchestra departed, followed reluctantly by many whose toes were still tingling with terpsichorean fervor. (A. W. FERRIN)

LADIES' LUNCHEON: The ladies of the Foreign Service met for lunch at the club house of the American Association of University Women. Those present were: MESDAMES ALLING, BOAL, BUCKNELL, BYINGTON, CALDWELL, CARR, COLLADAY, COULTER, DAWSON, ERHARDT, GRAY, HAMILTON, HENGSTLER, HODGDON, IMBRIE, JONES, JOSSELYN, MCEACHRAN, MAHIN, MOFFIT, MUNRO, MURPHY, PINKERTON, SCOTT, SIMMONS, NATHANIEL B. STEWART, JAMES B. STEWART, VANCE, WASHINGTON, WINANS, and WINSLOW.

BALLAD OF THE CONSUL'S WIFE

I've mended socks in Singapore,
And shirts in gay Paree,
And underwear in Zanzibar,
And pants in Tripoli.

I've sewed buttons on in Port Limon,
And patches in Port Said.
I've darned in Nice and La Pallice,
And stitched in Adelaide.

In Teheran and Mazatlan
I've doctored shirts, and then
In Mozambique and Martinique
They've gone to shreds again.

So I patch in Brest and Bucharest
And patch again in Rome,
And at last the shirt goes overboard

(*Continued on page* 16)

*London Naval Conference.

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

As our ship approaches home.

Oh, I've had the blues in Vera Cruz,
Depressions in Macao,
Financial care in Buenos Aires
And jaundice in Callao.

But we laugh along, my Jo and I,
And each new post we see
Just adds another checkered patch
To our—geography.

—Anonymous

PASSED THEIR ENTRANCE EXAMS:

SHERBURNE DILLINGHAM
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JOHN C. POOL
HENRY B. DAY
DONALD A. EDGAR
CONSTANCE R. HARVEY
EASTON T. KELSEY
JOHN J. MACDONALD
ROBERT NEWBEGIN

SQUEAMISH: In the course of an address to the members of the American Club of Paris, CONSUL GENERAL L. J. KEENA referred to several of the offices of which he had had charge and told about one of his stenographers at Warsaw. After several fruitless efforts to obtain a raise in salary she was heard to exclaim, just after a bomb explosion had wrecked a neighboring building and shattered glass in the consulate's windows: "I won't be blown up for $40!"

—CONSUL DAMON C. WOOD

BOB CONSIDINE'S LINE: The tennis clique of the Department has been getting into condition and is expected to make an appearance soon, that is, if it ever stops raining.

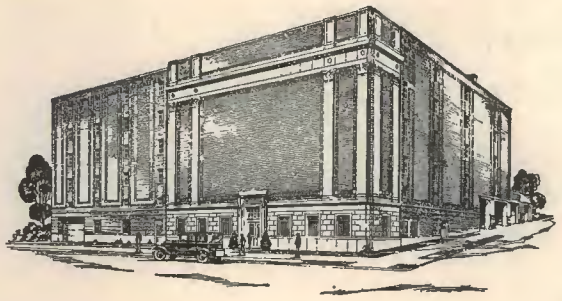
A charter member returns to the fold in the personage of CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAM DAWSON, who has never been convinced that his steel racquet is no good. Others in the group are ROLLIN WINSLOW, MAX HAMILTON, JACK SIMMONS, DANA HODGDON, BOB KELLEY, PAUL ALLING, WALLACE MURRAY, HOMER BYINGTON, ORSEN NIELSON, EARL PACKER, JIM STEWART, and CLAYSON ALDRIDGE.

But the men must stand in the back row for the picture we are about to take. The big news of this issue, deliberately pilfered from the sport page of the *Herald-Tribune*, follows:

Rome, April 9 (AP)—MRS. ELEANOR BARCLAY TITTMAN, wife of HAROLD TITTMAN, Secretary of the American Embassy, won the women's golf championship of Rome today She was awarded the Scordia Cup.

YE GODS! PERCE TRAVERS picked up an invoice in the Naples Consulate and read: "The gods are not subject to income tax." He scratched his head, smiled and exclaimed "Why, that bird intended to say, 'The goods are not subject to export duty'."

WATCH THE JUNE ISSUE FOR CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT



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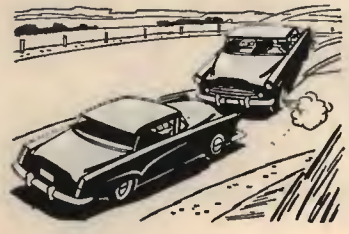

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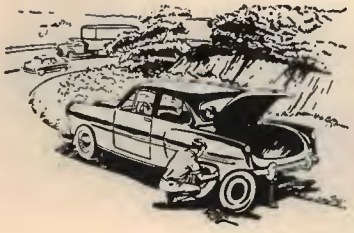
No tube to pinch or explode! The Safety-Liner, which holds the air, also reinforces the tire . . . instead of a dangerous blowout you get a slow leak.



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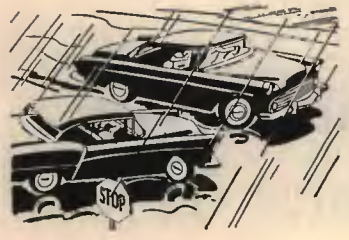
If a nail should penetrate this tire, the Safety-Liner grips it and slows air loss . . . No sudden flat tires . . . no need to change flats on the road.



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New resilient tread compounds and flexible tread design absorb road shock. Elimination of the inner tube also provides a softer, more comfortable ride.

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No hum or whine because the tread elements overlap to prevent rhythmic vibration. Silent Safety-Grip Tread won't squeal even on sharpest turns.

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ANOTHER PROOF THAT YOUR SAFETY IS OUR BUSINESS AT FIRESTONE

NEWS to the FIELD

By Lois Perry Jones

Amendments to the '46 Act Passed

The Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1955, H.R. 4941, passed the House and the Senate without difficulty in March and was signed by the President. The provisions of the Act are substantially the same as those requested by the Department of State and reported in recent issues of the JOURNAL and *Foreign Service News Letter*. Major provisions of the Act are:

1. Newly appointed FSOs to classes 1 to 5 may receive more than the minimum salary of the class to which they are appointed.

2. Not more than 1,250 persons may be appointed to classes 1 to 5 under the Act of 1955, and of these not more than 40 may be appointed who were not employed on March 1, 1955, by the Department, including the FSR and FSS personnel.

3. An officer of the Service may be assigned to duty in any Government agency for a period of not more than four years, except that the Secretary may extend this four year period for not more than four additional years.

4. The Secretary shall prescribe regulations concerning the maximum period in which an FSO may serve in any class below that of Career Minister without promotion and the standard of performance which an officer must maintain to remain in the Service.

5. Amendment of section 634 of the 1946 Act limits the amount of termination pay that can be given to officers of classes 4 and 5 who are selected out under the provisions of the Act.

6. A Reserve officer may serve for 5 rather than 4 years.

7. Officers entering the Service who have served in the armed forces may obtain credit for such service without contribution to the Foreign Service retirement system. Refunds will be made to such officers who have entered the Service since April 1, 1948 and who have made special contributions to that system in the past.

8. Foreign Service Officers and Reserve officers serving at hardship posts may choose whether they will receive a hardship post allowance or extra credit towards retirement time.

9. FSOs will be eligible for a transfer allowance for home service between assignments abroad.

10. Allowances are authorized to cover expenses incurred by Foreign Service personnel in obtaining educational services which are ordinarily provided without charge by public schools in the United States. Also, the bill authorizes payment of a travel allowance for one trip to the United States and return during high school, and another during college. No educational allowance may be paid for a dependent for whom a travel allowance has been paid.

11. Physical examinations, vaccinations, and inoculations at Government expense will be provided for dependents of Foreign Service personnel who are citizens of the United States.

In general, the bill does not increase salaries although it is estimated that its provisions relative to educational allowances, travel, retirement, and other benefits will cost approximately $1,290,000 annually.

Ambassador Ferguson

Ambassador Briggs

Appointments

Ambassador Satterthwaite

THE HONORABLE HOMER FERGUSON, former Senator from Michigan, was confirmed as Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines. Born in Pennsylvania, Ambassador Ferguson holds an LL.B. degree from the University of Michigan. After practicing law for 13 years, he was first appointed, and later elected, Circuit Judge for Wayne County, Michigan. In 1942 and 1948 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he was assigned to the Appropriations and the Foreign Relations Committees.

THE HONORABLE ELLIS O. BRIGGS, former Ambassador to Korea, was confirmed as Ambassador to Peru. Ambassador Briggs, a Career Minister, graduated from Dartmouth College and was an instructor in geography and English at Roberts College from 1921 to 1923. He entered the Service in 1925 and served principally in the American republics before 1944. At that time he was named Ambassador to the Dominican Republic and in 1945 became Counselor of Embassy in Chungking. In 1946 he was named Ambassador to Uruguay and in 1949 he became Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Since 1952, he has been Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH C. SATTERTHWAITE, formerly Minister at Tangier, was confirmed as Ambassador to Burma. A graduate of the University of Michigan, he entered the Service in 1926. Since then he served in Guadalajara, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Baghdad, Ankara and Damascus before going to the Department where he was Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs in 1948. In 1949 he became Ambassador to Ceylon, and has served as Minister in Tangier since July, 1953.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM S. B. LACY, formerly Deputy Chief of Mission in Manila, has been confirmed as Ambassa-

(*Continued on page* 38)

Albert Henry Washburn
A photograph taken around 1900.

first year in **Magdeburg**

By W. Ardell Stelck

The article which follows concerning a young consul's first year abroad is an excerpt from a chapter of "The Public Career of Albert Henry Washburn"—a dissertation now in preparation for submission to the Graduate Council of The George Washington University.

Washburn was a native of Middleboro, Massachusetts. Knowledge of shorthand acquired in his spare moments permitted him to work his way through Cornell University by serving as private secretary to President Andrew D. White. White advised Washburn to enter the Foreign Service and attempt to save an amount sufficient to begin his legal studies. An able student, Washburn was active in campus politics and gained a reputation as an orator. During the campaign of 1888 he served "on the stump" for the Republicans in the Ithaca area where his effectiveness came to the attention of prominent party members. After considerable delay he was finally rewarded for his services to the party.

It was September 11, 1890 when Albert Henry Washburn, having in his possession an exequatur from the German Government and his commission signed by Secretary of State Blaine, officially entered on duty as United States Commercial Agent at Magdeburg replacing Robert Weichsel, a German national. Together the two young men drafted a despatch to this effect and on the same date forwarded it to the State Department in Washington. The day before Washburn had informed the American Minister and Consul General respectively in Berlin that he was assuming his duties as Commercial Agent. A few days later he sent a circular notice to his American colleagues in Germany and surrounding countries advising them of his appointment and entrance upon duty. Replies to his circular reached Washburn within a few days. With the best of diplomatic parlance each colleague tendered congratulations and good wishes as well as instructions for the new consul "to command" should he need assistance of any kind.

Attached to Washburn's initial despatch to the Department was a complete inventory of office equipment at the Magdeburg Consulate. Taking inventory had not been a big task. The dark, cramped, and isolated quarters of the Consulate contained an invoice book, inland fee book, notarial record, a miscellaneous record book, official seal and coat of arms of the consular agency, a rubber stamp, an American flag, a stapler, stationery, and no furniture. Washburn at once decided that drastic remedial steps would be necessary to raise the prestige of the Consulate. The office lease expired a few weeks after Washburn's arrival. He promptly moved his headquarters to 207 Breite Weg which was in the business section of the city. Fortunately, Weichsel, in his temporary retirement, harbored no ill will toward his replacement and permitted Washburn to use his office furniture. Persistence became a necessity as Washburn initiated and continued a campaign to procure from the State Department furniture, operating funds, and supplies.

During the first few weeks in his new position Washburn paid out of his own pocket for the services of a young man who acted as messenger and assisted in clerical work. "Would not the Department allow three hundred dollars a year for such services?" Washburn inquired. This sum could be allotted from the one thousand dollars Washburn

The market square at Magdeburg.

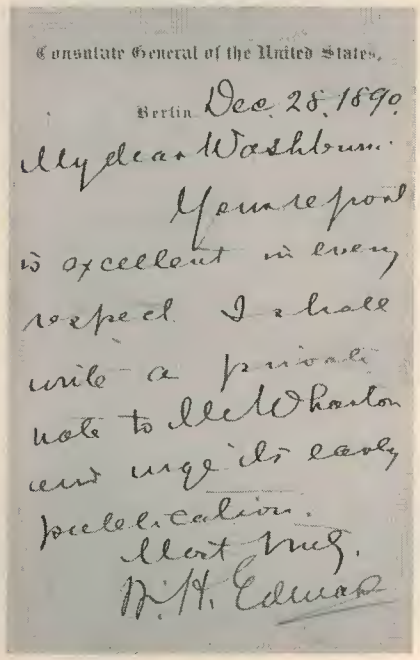
anticipated receiving from the legalization of invoices of kanut and uniriate of potash from the nearby mines. Many months were to pass before the Department could reach its momentous decision concerning this request.

After six months Washburn had tired of using borrowed furniture and begged to point out to the Department that ". . . not a single piece of furniture at this post belonged to the Consulate." Furthermore the borrowed furniture was ". . . inadequate for the legitimate needs of the post and not in keeping with the dignity and importance of a United States Consular Office." Items included in his detailed request for a furniture allotment were ". . . a white oak railing and one or two screens to protect the desk from too close examination of visitors which sometimes happens now." Possibly the office could be furnished at a somewhat smaller sum than the three hundred dollars requested, but Washburn thought ". . . perhaps the Department would agree . . . that it would be well to have the furniture selected carefully with a view to service and taste and not cheapness." Even Washington could appreciate the necessity of protecting United States official business from the eyes of foreign "peeping-Toms." Sixty days later Washburn received a modest allowance for office furniture.

Procuring adequate quarters and office equipment, although distracting and a bit frustrating, were only incidental to the multifarious duties and responsibilities of a United States Consul. During his service in Germany Washburn would be required to perform most of the duties with which consuls were charged: settlement of disputes between master and seamen, issuing bills of health of vessels clearing for the United States, caring for and sending home destitute sailors, caring for the effects and estates of American citizens dying abroad, reporting to the State Department upon industrial, commercial, financial and kindred subjects, replying to multitudinous inquiries from American citizens and foreign nationals, certifying consular invoices, performing notarial functions, issuing visas, and responding to incessant and petty demands of traveling countrymen. An officer in any of the several classes of consuls who possessed only ordinary qualifications could not perform such duties with success or credit.

At the time of Washburn's appointment there were several classes of consular officers in the service of the United States: one paid fixed salaries appropriated annually by Congress, another compensated by fees. The latter class was allowed to retain official fees up to twenty-five hundred dollars a year, a few of which were fixed by law, but by far the greater part being authorized by the President. Besides this allowance any unofficial fees, to which the only limit prescribed was that they should be "reasonable and agreed upon between the consul and the party paying them," belonged to these officers as they did to salaried consuls.

Consul General Edwards in Berlin congratulated Washburn on his first report.



Consulate General of the United States,

Berlin Dec. 28. 1890

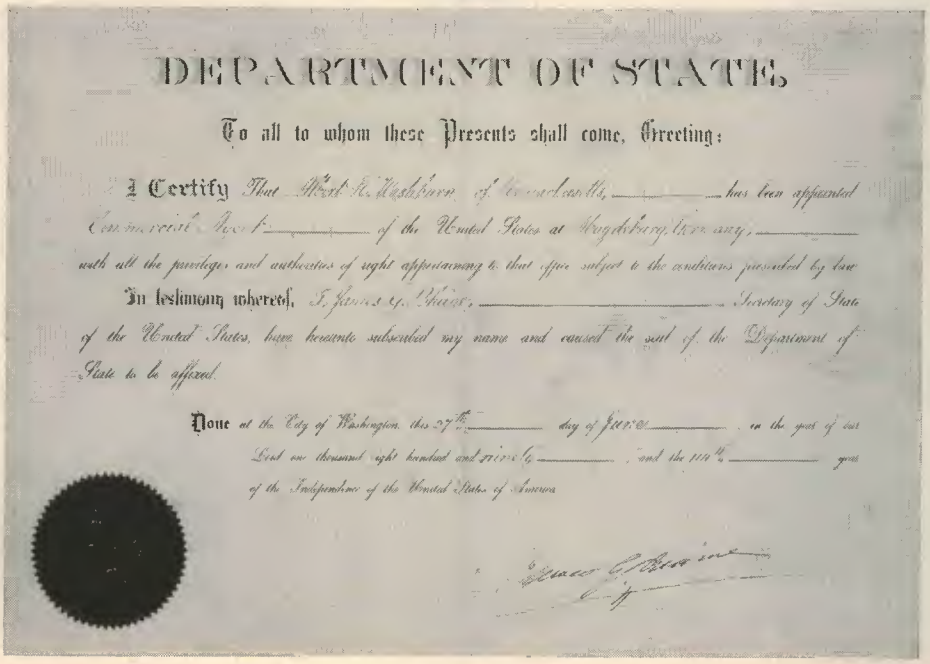
My dear Washburn.

Your report is excellent in every respect. I shall write a private note to Mr. Wharton and urge its early publication.

Most truly,

W. H. Edwards

Secretary of State James Blaine appointed Washburn Commercial Agent in Magdeburg, Germany, in 1890.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

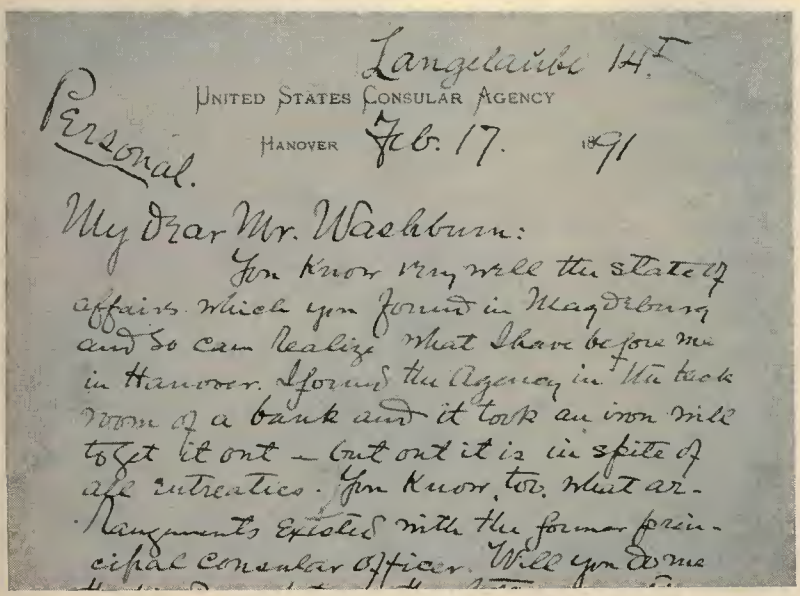
I Certify That Albert R. Washburn of Massachusetts, has been appointed Commercial Agent of the United States at Magdeburg, Germany, with all the privileges and authorities of right appertaining to that office subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the 115th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

James G. Blaine

Also in existence was a species known as Consular Agents who were appointed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the consul whose agents they were and to whom they were directly responsible. They resided at various localities within the respective consular districts where certain duties were performed by them for which they collected fees. Out of the fees collected Consular Agents retained a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars a year unless they had agreed with the consul, as was often the case, to accept less. The consul could receive an aggregate sum of one thousand dollars annually from his agents. If the consuls themselves performed these duties, the fees collected had to be turned over to the Treasury, hence their desire to have as many agents under them as possible, even though they be only a few miles from their office door. Consequently some consuls drove business from their own offices to their agencies. An equally serious abuse was that most of these officers were engaged in trade and were in a favorable position to undersell on the American market their local competitors owing to the unfair advantage they derived in certifying their competitors goods destined for



Langelsheim 14 F.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY

HANOVER Feb. 17. 1891

Personal.

My Dear Mr. Washburn:

You know my wife the state of affairs which you found in Magdeburg and so can realize what I have before me in Hanover. I found the Agency in the back room of a bank and it took an iron will to get it out — but out it is in spite of all intrigues. You know, too, what arrangements Exists with the former principal Consular Officer. Will you do me

George H. Murphy, Consul at Hanover, found the situation in his district similar to that in Magdeburg.

the United States. The officer could thus ascertain the exact prices at which the goods were being disposed and underbid.

Washburn's appointment had been to the other class of consular officers known as Commercial Agents. As far as the United States Government was concerned these officers were "full, principal, and permanent consular officers" with exactly the same powers and duties as consuls. Strangely enough, Commercial Agents were appointed by the President without the advice and consent of the Senate and were compensated by official fees not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars a year. The number of Commercial Agents was unlimited and it was thus possible to appoint one to wherever it was perceived that the amount of business was sufficiently large to insure him a fair compensation. The rank of Commercial Agent was not, however, recognized by many foreign powers as that of a full consular officer and often in relations with local authorities these officers did not always receive the same consideration as would a consul or vice-consul but were treated only as agents of the Government for the collection of information bearing on trade and commerce.

This was not to be the case during Washburn's tour of duty in Germany. Information bearing on trade and commerce was at hand and the new consul began to collect and compile it. But it was his enforcement of regulations designed to protect the revenue interests of the United States that at once received considerable of his time and energies, and which, within a short period of time, brought down upon him the wrath of the Magdeburg Chamber of Commerce.

When the United States adopted the protective tariff with its high *ad valorem* rates the question of ascertaining the correct value of imported merchandise became of the greatest consequence. American consular officers figured prominently in this question.

The Consular Invoice

Little information is available as to where the consular invoice originated, but by 1890 the United States was the only great commercial nation that required it. The invoice, as the expression of the control between the seller and purchaser, in the eyes of the United States Congress was the true basis upon which appraisers at the American port of entry should proceed in making their estimates. Hoping to make invoices as correct as possible and reduce chances of fraud to a minimum, laws had been passed and regulations issued until an elaborate system had grown up.

Much of the red-tape that Washburn encountered early in his work as consul centered upon the certification of such invoices. Under existing regulations no shipment of foreign merchandise exceeding one hundred dollars in value could be imported into the United States unless the invoice of the goods had been duly certified by the consular office in whose district the goods were purchased or manufactured. Invoices had to be presented at or before the time of shipment by the shipper in person, or by a duly authorized agent having a power of attorney on file at the consulate. Regulations required that the invoices contain a detailed specification of the goods and of all the charges of freight and packing. Invoices had to be accompanied by a shipper's declaration "solemnly and truly" declaring it to be correct. This declaration had to be made out in the presence of the consuls. If goods were shipped on consignment a further declaration had to be attached to the invoice setting forth the cost of production, or the cost and source of purchase. If invoices and accompanying papers were found in due form and signed by the consul the latter collected a fee of two dollars and fifty cents. One copy was forwarded to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry. All goods embraced in the invoice must come from the district certifying the invoice and must all start their journey to the United States at the same time and not before the invoice had been certified. The consul had the duty to inform himself thoroughly as to the correctness of the invoice and he possessed the authority to withhold his certificate until the shipper furnished satisfactory proof on any point where reasonable doubt existed.

Washburn doubted the wisdom of some of the existing practices. But regulations were regulations. They had

been issued to be studied, learned, and enforced. His insistence that all concerned abide by the regulations he was entrusted with enforcing precipitated what one of his colleagues termed Washburn's "gallant fight" with the Magdeburg Chamber of Commerce.

For some time frequent and angry outcries had been made against the consular rules, particularly when the rules were being enforced. When Washburn commenced to enforce the rules in his district the Magdeburg Chamber of Commerce joined its voice to the protests and lodged a complaint against Washburn but to no avail. Many American importers and their colleagues abroad maintained that the great majority of inland consulates should be abolished and the exporter allowed to consolidate in one invoice goods made in various parts of a country. To this argument Washburn replied that such a practice would "reduce the whole theory of consular inspection to inanity—the consul at the seaport having no other resource than to accept unqualifiedly the statement made to him by a person whose interest it was to get his goods through the New York custom house at the minimum duty." Consul Washburn held the opinion that the rules were not irrational as it was being claimed, provided ". . . the *ad valorem* system was to exist as an important feature of the United States revenue legislation and the legalization of invoices was for the purpose of assisting custom officers." He could see no good reason, however, why specific or free goods should be attended by the same requirements as those accompanying the legalization of *ad valorem* goods. The invoicing of sugar at Magdeburg was a good example.

The Sugar Invoice

Magdeburg was the sugar metropolis of the German Empire. Most of the buying and selling of sugar was done at the Magdeburg Bourse. Washburn soon learned that to enforce strict compliance with the provision requiring sugar to be invoiced before being shipped, when the commodity was on the free or specific duty list and when the different lots that made up one shipment came from widely diverging points, was "absurd and farcical." Regulations allowed no latitude or discretion to consular officers in such matters. Attempting to carry out the law under such conditions produced friction and simply encouraged successful subterfuge which brought the whole law into contempt.

Although the young consul's judgement dictated otherwise, he had little choice in the matter. His enforcement of the Act of June, 1890 which required "merchandise to be invoiced in the district in which it is manufactured or purchased" caused resentment and hostility. The episode apparently passed quickly but Washburn deemed it serious enough to term it a "fight" in his letters home. Friction was then followed by subterfuge which Washburn did his best to prevent from becoming successful. And directly related to this particular problem was new tariff legislation in the United States.

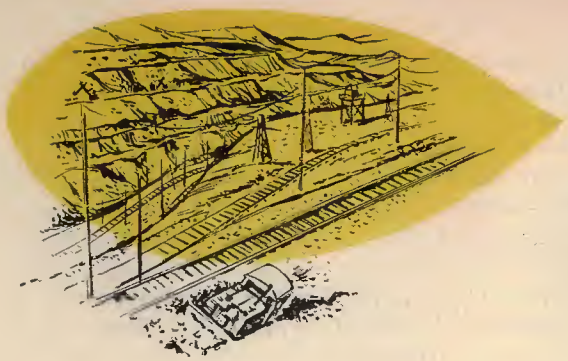
On October 1, 1890 the famous McKinley Tariff became a law. It provided a set of duties on manufactured articles higher than the American Government had ever levied before. As the authors had intended, some of the duties turned out to be actually prohibitive. The law also embodied an impressive list of agricultural duties. An important feature of the law, which subsequently accomplished a considerable reduction of the revenue, was the placement of raw sugar on the free list. Seven-eighths of the unrefined sugar used in the United States had to be imported. A tariff of one-half cent a pound was imposed on refined sugar. In deference to Secretary of State Blaine's desire to include in the tariff revision some plan of reciprocity that he could use to advantage in opening markets for American goods the Congress finally accepted a somewhat "backhanded" provision for reciprocity. The President was authorized to enforce a specified schedule of tariff rates on items listed as free in case the nations that produced them failed to grant equivalent advantages to American exports on or before the first of January, 1892.

Country of Production

Sugar duties were retained for six months after the passage of the McKinley Tariff. Washburn, however, started preparations early. A few weeks after the passage of the law, Washburn forwarded to the Department without specific recommendations "a suggestion with recital of facts that some practical plan for determining the country of production of European sugar be devised." In view of the "reciprocitic" (sic) clauses in the McKinley bill and Germany's great commercial interest therein, Washburn urged that consular officers be required to demand with every invoice of sugar a statement showing the country of production—such to be sent to Washington for statistical purposes. A check with credible sources had convinced Washburn that it was possible to ascertain the country of production though not always its place of manufacture. According to a table in his possession Germany exported to the United States 15.9% of the total amount of sugar imported by the United States. Washburn was doubtful that 15.9% was of German production, especially the sugar invoiced at the free port of Hamburg. He had also learned that large quantities of Austrian sugar from the vicinity of Prague was transported in bond to Hamburg, there stored and shipped to the United States. It was also probable that some German sugar was finding its outlet to the United States from ports in Holland and Belgium and thus accredited to those countries. Washburn believed that his suggestion if adopted would prove of practical value in enabling the United States Government to determine almost exactly to what extent each country supplies "our market." Then in a bid for more latitude of action than existing rules permitted (the procurement of his annual maximum salary of two thousand dollars in fees, undoubtedly, not out of mind) Washburn pointed out that most of the buying and selling of German sugar was done on the Magdeburg Bourse. Wouldn't it be well "to authorize consular officers at this post to legalize all invoices of German sugar presented by the Magdeburg houses provided he was given proper proof that it was German sugar?" he asked the Department. The principal on the spot could certify more intelligently than an agent at a distance who had no knowlege of the facts. Further, it might simplify matters and give unity to the plan of providing information from which the sugar statistics could be compiled. Washburn received no reply to his suggestion.

Having found the New Englander occupying the local consular post unyielding, the exporters sought a "softer

(*Continued on page 47*)



COPPER COUNTRY

By ELLEN D. MORRIS

While on a recent "inspection trip" with my husband, around southern South America, we had the good fortune to visit the huge copper mine owned and operated by the Chile Exploration Company, a subsidiary of Anaconda, which is located at Chuquicamata, high on the mountainous plateau near the towering cordillera of the Andes and about 60 miles from the Chilean-Bolivian border. At this mine live the main group of American citizens in this desolate and sparsely-scttled area of northern Chile, some 160 miles from the tiny US Consulate in Antofagasta. We drove out to "Chuqui" with Ambassador and Mrs. Sparks, their daughter Mrs. Salazar, and John Hagan, our Consul at Antofagasta. And an unforgettable day it proved to be!

At seven in the morning we started out, with a 3 hour drive ahead of us. The road climbs abruptly out of Antofagasta into the range of mountains that flanks the coast, and in just a few minutes we were up 4,500 feet on a plateau, which they call here "the Pampa." Although "pampa" has always stood for grass and green, this pampa is the Atacama Desert, the third largest in the world, after the Sahara and the Gobi. This desert, surely, is the most barren and arid in the world. It seldom rains here and there is little evidence of any water below ground. Nothing grows here—not a blade of grass, a cactus, an insect or a worm. Despite its being the most desolate country we have ever seen, the colors were magnificent; there were rosy hills in the distance, the

A picture of the Chuqui pit taken from the air show clearly the "benches" or ledges from which the ore is blasted.

sparkling white of the nitrate deposits—which look like frosted mirrors spreading out and glistening in the sun—and there were fascinating combinations of blacks, yellows, violets, blues, and rose in the rock and sand formations. But so barren was it that we had a feeling of driving through the desolate valleys of the moon.

The road is well built with a railroad track running parallel all the way. The pipeline that brings water to Antofagasta runs along the railroad track, and accounts for the occasional station with a tree or two and some flowers around the stationkeeper's house. Soon we began to pass the ghost towns of the nitrate boom days. In earlier years, Chile had a monopoly on the world nitrate supply, and there were 26 towns of considerable size along this road. The opening of the Panama Canal and the nitrate demands of World War I caused a huge boom in nitrate, only to be followed at the end of the War by the most terrible depression. Synthetic nitrate is now running competition, but there are still a few nitrate plants in operation, which we saw in the distance. In the meantime other nitrate towns collapsed and the workers wandered elsewhere in search of work and bread.

To Chuquicamata

The distance from Antofagasta to Chuquicamata is 163 miles and long before we were near we could see first the smoke and then the chimneys of the big plant, far away in the distance, and by this time we could also see the towering high snow-covered peaks of the Andes cordillera. Then we came to the town of Calama, which is one of the few oases in this incredible desert. The River Loa is almost the only one which manages to make its way down from the Andes and reach the sea—the others all dry up long before they cross the desert. It is only a feeble stream through Calama but this is enough to make the whole town bloom. There are trees, bushes, flowers, fields of grass with sheep, and llamas—the "camels" of the high Andes—grazing, vegetable gardens, birds in the trees; all quite startling in the middle of such arid and barren land.

From Calama, it is only 15 kilometers on up to Chuquicamata but the road goes up some two thousand feet, right straight up, and we could feel the car slow down and its power weaken as we climbed into the rarified air. "Chuqui" is 9,500 feet high and as a result it has great extremes of temperature changes. During the day, in the sun (there is always sun) the temperature is about 50° to 85° but the minute the sun goes down it drops to from 20° to 40°. One man told us that he always wears long woolen underwear because he had learned that it is far better to be overheated during the day and take no chance of being caught at sundown and getting a chill. Soon we were driving through the "camp" which is really a city of some 22,000 people—the neat rows of houses for the workers and families, some of the newer ones being prefabricated and very attractive, and the houses of the staff, both American and Chilean, farther up the hill, and the mining plants spread along the other side. We were met at the guest house by Mr. Glen Wyman and another man whose red hair had earned him the name of "Cabeza de cobre" or "Copperhead" Smithberg. Then we started out on a tour of the mine.

First of all, by way of history, it is known that centuries ago the Incas, and later the Spaniards, did some mining of copper in this area. It was in 1915, however, that the mine

Ambassador Sparks at the open mine pit, looking towards the crushing plant.

was started and copper production began, under the management of the Guggenheim interests. A lot of equipment left over from the finishing of the Panama Canal was used, and we were shown a few railroad cars that are still in operation. It was in 1923 that the Guggenheim interests sold out to Anaconda. In the years since 1915, a total of 530 million tons has been removed from the pit, of which 375 million tons was ore and the rest was waste. As of October 1952, over 10 billion pounds of copper had been produced.

Mr. Wyman drove us out to the edge of the pit so that we could look over and down at the huge expanse. It is shaped

(*Continued on page 53*)

The workers are housed in neat homes. All food is imported, and a company store sells many items below cost.

The Chuqui pit, showing the huge shovels at work.

Guenther Klein, Carlo Schmid, Willi Brandt and Fritz Erler.

FROM THE RHINE

By PETER HOOPER, JR.

When four political leaders of the young West German Republic came here under our government's program for exchange of persons for a trip around the United States it was my good fortune to be called from my desk in the State Department German Office to accompany this group as escort officer and interpreter.

We met in Washington at the Governmental Affairs Institute, where their trip was arranged. Carlo Schmid, a huge man in every way—physically, spiritually and mentally—I recognized immediately. Only two years before, when I was reporting on political developments in Bonn, I had last seen him seated prominently on the Vice Presidents' bench behind the speaker's rostrum in the West German parliament building. He is one of the young German Republic's most gifted and witty speakers. After the last war he was decorated by the French for his daring work in their behalf while serving as German administrator of the City of Lille. His native wit plus his mastery of the French tongue taught him by his French mother carried him through many a tricky situation to the ultimate disadvantage of the Nazis. Despite his size he is a man of great energy. Somehow he manages to handle the two full-time jobs of political leader in the national legislature or Bundestag and professor of political science at Frankfurt University which is a hundred miles down the Rhine from the capital at Bonn. International relations is his major field and he is Deputy Chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee.

Brigadier General J. H. Davies, at Randolph Field, greeted the visitors.

Fritz Erler I also recognized from Bonn days as an intelligent and widely respected young leader of the Social Democratic Party from the South West corner of Germany near the Swiss border. Herr Erler deserves the confidence placed in him by his parliamentary colleagues who feel he is doing a good job as Deputy Chairman of the increasingly important Security or national defense Committee of the Bundestag.

Perhaps the most colorful member of the group was Willi Brandt from Berlin, also a young SPD leader. Willi was a favorite of the late Ernst Reuter, illustrious anti-Soviet mayor of Berlin from 1946 until his death last year. Like Mayor Reuter, Willi is a fighter. His original calling was journalism. When the Nazis took over, Willi fought them with his pen until forced to flee to Norway where he continued to fight through the press. When Hitler seized that country he joined the Norwegian underground and finally after a narrow escape was forced to take refuge in Sweden. After the war he returned to the ruins of his home city, Berlin, twice-honored by the country he had aided in the fight against Nazism. He had become a Major in the Nor-

wegian Army and the husband of a Norwegian girl. In 1946 Willi Brandt lost no time in taking up the fight against Soviet-communist tyranny in and around Berlin with the same vigor.

Guenther Klein, an amiable Berliner fond of hunting, is also a veteran fighter for the cause of Berlin which he believes is inextricably bound to the cause of the free world. His pre-war career was a combination of law and civil service until he was forced out of office by the Nazis. Since the war he has been a Senator for Federal Affairs in the Berlin Cabinet for three years and has shuttled between Berlin and Bonn promoting the needs of his city for outside aid.

They were as eager and alert as kids contemplating a trip to a county fair as we sat scanning a map of the United States plotting their tour. After two long planning sessions we decided to spend ten days in Washington and three weeks in five States in the South, West and mid-West.

During the Washington period their days were filled with appointments. They visited Congress and were introduced on the floor of the House of Representatives and the Senate during regular sessions. They conferred with Senators and

Dr. Schmid examines the resolution adopted at the luncheon meeting honoring West Germany for its remarkable recovery following World War II. At the left is Brig. Gen. Paul Wakefield, and at right, Alfred Petsch, Fredericksburg attorney.

Dr. Carlo Schmid signs the guest register in the Pioneer Memorial Museum in Fredericksburg, Texas, a town founded by German immigrants.

TO THE PACIFIC

Congressmen of both parties and attended a Blair House luncheon given in their honor. In the State Department they talked with Under Secretary Walter Bedell Smith and Cecil Lyon, Director of the Office of German Affairs. Visits to other Government Departments, including a round with Defense officials at the Pentagon, and to the capital headquarters of such non-governmental organizations as the AF of L, CIO and National Chamber of Commerce, filled their days. They were almost overwhelmed with hospitality during "off hours." One bit of Washington hospitality was projected into their later tour. Senator Lyndon Johnson, upon learning the visitors were going through Texas, insisted that they visit his home region and said he would arrange a luncheon for them in a small Texas town.

As soon as we fastened our seat belts and roared down the runway at National Airport bound for New Orleans, they began to compare their impressions of Washington and vicinity:—the size of the Pentagon surrounded by an ocean of parked cars; the weight and bulk of the Sunday edition of the *New York Times;* the serenity of the University of Virginia campus at Charlottesville; the reassurances from Under Secretary Smith that the goal of reuniting Germany would continue to be a major item on our agenda for Europe; the widespread American interest in the European defense problem and the warmth with which they had been received by national leaders of different parties and organizations.

After a smooth flight and dinner aloft we swooped down to the famed Mississippi port of New Orleans in the dark of evening. The next morning we were out early for a tour of the winding river harbor on the Port Authority's motor launch. Among the endless line of ships from many nations we soon spotted three freighters flying the black, red and gold colors of the German Federal Republic. We pulled along side one trim ship out of Flensburg so the Bundestag members could shout greetings to their merchant marine countrymen. It was a thrill for them to witness this sign of renewed trade between Germany and the United States.

In a jaunt through the celebrated "old quarter" of the city Carlo Schmid stopped to relive Louisiana history by reading all the little museum placques under mementos of General Jackson and the famous pirate-patriot Jean Lafitte. After this and a lobster luncheon at Arnaud's, the visitors were proud to receive keys to the city and honorary New Orleans citizenship from Mayor "Shep" Morrison who several months earlier had himself been on an exchange tour to West Germany.

We saw the charm of the southern countryside in an auto trip to the Oak Valley Plantation and the old French settlements along Bayou Gauche, and at Tulane discussed the economic growth of the South and its ties with Latin America. At Dillard University for negroes we heard an intelligent and balanced resumé of negro problems and the progress made toward their solution since 1945.

The big evening during our stay in New Orleans was at the International House where Mr. Warther, its Chairman, toasted the guests saying, "We in New Orleans have lived international relations and are proud to be a melting pot." He added that besides the well-known French and Spanish

(*Continued on page 42*)

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1. TAIPEI—Formal exchange of ratification instruments was completed by Foreign Minister George Yeh and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles placing into effect the provisions of the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty. In above photograph Minister Yeh is signing exchange instrument with Chinese writing brush as Scretary Dulles signs for the United States. Among those witnessing the ceremony were Chang Ch'un, Secretary General Presidential office; Premier O. K. Yui; Chang Tao-fan, President Legislative Yuan; Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson; Department Counselor Douglas MacArthur II; Ambassador Karl L. Rankin; and Asst. Secretary of State Carl McCardle.

2. DACCA—Ambassador and Mrs. Horace A. Hildreth with the leopard Ambassador Hildreth shot in the jungles of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. This big cat had been killing farmers' goats and cattle.

3. TEL AVIV—Waters from the river Jordan, which many consider blessed, are gathered by Special U. S. Ambassador Eric Johnston and LaVern Hutcherson when both were in Israel. Ambassador Johnston was on a tour of certain Near Eastern countries in connection with the Jordan Valley Development Plan, while Mr. Hutcherson was appearing as Porgy in the ANTA production of "Porgy and Bess."

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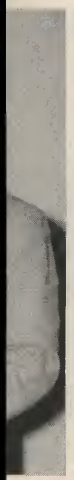
Glimpses



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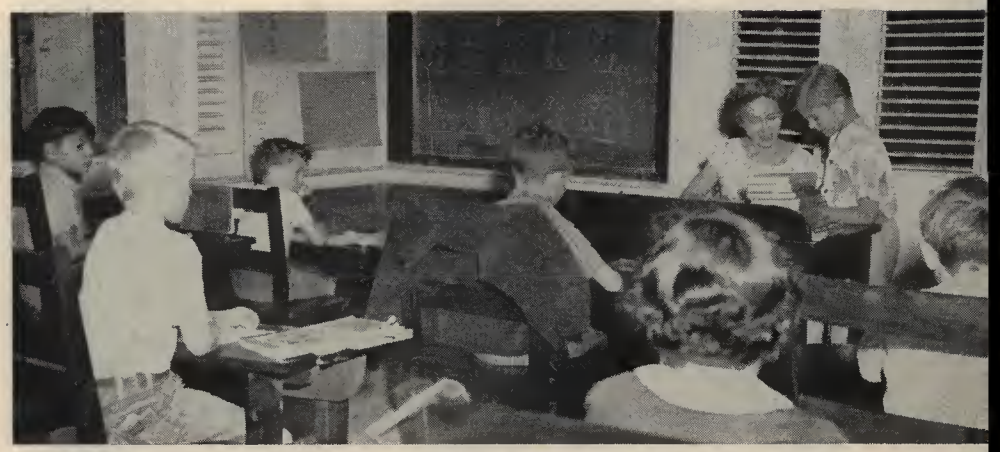
4. CIUDAD TRUJILLO—Vice President Nixon greeting Monsenor Ricardo Pittini, Archbishop of Santo Domingo with Governor Vigilio Alvarez Pina, of Districto Santo Domingo in the center.

5. NOGALES—Consul Chester H. Kimrey issued a visitor's visa to Heracilo Perez Lopez, a Mexican citizen born in July, 1851. Senor Perez attributes his obviously happy old age to the fact that he dos not smoke, drink, or stay up after 9:00 p.m. Other facts of interest about Mr. Perez are that he was on his third set of natural teeth at the time of the issuance of the visa, uses no eyeglasses, and is gainfully employed as a tax collector.

6. TRIPOLI—Among the dignitaries who attended the opening of the first television station in Libya, station AJG-TV (Wheelus Field) were (left to right) Ali Pasha Abidiya, President of the Senate; His Eminence Abou El Assad El Alem, Grand Mufti of Tripolitania; Ambassador John L. Tappin; Mustafa Ben Halim, Prime Minister of Libya; Colonel Rollen H. Anthis, Commanding Officer of Wheelus Field; and Dr. Abdassalam Bouseiri, Governor of Tripolitania.

WRISTON REPORT

The Feminine View



Embassy children study at "American" schools all over the globe. Here is one such school in Haiti.

By ALICE RAINE

Since the Wriston Report was accepted, it has become evident to Foreign Service Wives that many Departmental wives don't like the idea of having their husbands enter the Foreign Service. By talking to representatives of both groups, the writer has been amazed to discover what a wide gulf exists between these two groups concerning their thinking about life abroad. Can the Foreign Service Wife, who has been abroad, help bridge it?

The great unknown, symbolized by life in the field, makes many a prospective FSWife unenthusiastic and this attitude, of course, is almost bound to be reflected in a certain reluctance on her husband's part to being Wristonized. The objections most frequently voiced by State Department wives may differ in importance from wife to wife, but the four that are almost always present are concerned with problems connected with: 1) children and education; 2) health; 3) entertaining; 4) homesickness. There are, too, various less frequently mentioned objections, such as those voiced by individualists who say that they did not choose a foreign career and don't like to be shoved abroad; and the misgivings felt by the working wife whose job ties her to Washington. In all, these major and minor apprehensions result in little enthusiasm on the part of the State Department wife for the integration program.

Students of our mores have written much about the loss of our desire for a daring life, of our inability to accept an individual challenge or explore new ways of living zestfully. Many women feel—perhaps not always consciously—that what matters most in life is a nice safe niche, where, surrounded by a stable environment, they can quietly live out their lives. A FSWife echoed this when she commented about the fact that she had never been asked so many questions about life abroad by State Department wives as in recent months. The answers which she gave were frequently interrupted with such exclamations as: "I don't know how you do it!" "I don't know where you get the courage!" and "Why do you put up with it!"

"They look up to me," she added, "'till I begin to feel that I must be the last representative of the frontier women of covered wagon days, someone who belongs in the Smithsonian!"

Perhaps the sturdy and adventurous spirit of the pioneer woman is dead. The fear and distrust with which some Department wives face the prospective excursion into the "foreign-ness" and "differentness" of a field assignment seem to point that way. It is praiseworthy indeed, though, that in general the apprehension is not so much for themselves as for their children. They are not concerned only for the child's physical and educational development. Rather the mother's worry seems to center about what will happen to his roots, his sense of security, his feeling of "I am an American." Much as they deplore the habits, manners and demands of teen-agers here, mothers of teen-agers especially fear that if they break up their home now, before

the children are old enough to have acquired deep roots, they might never understand what it is to be an American. This reaction is surprising to those of us who know life in the field. Any mother who hesitates to go abroad because her child's appreciation for the American way of life may be chipped away, truncated or dissolved does not realize how tough is the substance of which it is made. The truth is that foreign surroundings usually strengthen your own way of doing things. Actually your national pride is sometimes emphasized to the extent that to prevent international incidents you have to tone down Johnnie's exclamations on how much better everything is at 87 S. Arlington Road than at 78 Via Appiza, Rome. On a more adult level you will find—among field personnel—a growing appreciation of many of our most genuine values, usually taken for granted at home. Mothers who worry about the above have forgotten the truth inherent in the saying that "you carry the climate of your soul within you."

Dental and medical care for the family, wholesome teen-age activities and hobbies for the Foreign Service wife are sometimes found in greater abundance overseas than in Washington.

There is indeed a difference in family life at home and abroad, but mostly the difference makes for closer family ties. The American home abroad is a little like the home the pioneers set up in the wilderness: a dependence on one another is developed which deepens one's intimacy. It is a common complaint in Washington that it is difficult to organize a family get-together. The evenings are short, and the children are drawn away from the family circle—the small fry by their favorite TV program, the older ones by not-to-be-denied dates. Abroad there is an inter-relationship of friendships, parents are friends of the children's friends' parents. There is a give and take at various age-levels which promotes a delightful social life, not the age-segregation one usually finds in Washington. And it may come as a surprise to the parents here—but children love that sort of common social life.

The State Department mother is also prone to entertain misgivings about the kind of friends her children may make abroad, especially if her girls or boys are nearing a marriageable age. She wonders whether her daughter will be able to withstand the charm of the continental, or her boy be able to accept with good grace the Latin American chaperone. But are these problems worse than those faced by the Departmental parents, living in one of the nicest neighborhoods of Washington, who are considering selling their house because of certain juvenile violence about them? Or what about the concern felt by the Georgetown mother whose well-brought-up daughter developed a high-school crush on a boy whose one ambition is to be a mechanic and raise a large family? Are these not the kind of apprehensions we mothers have to face at some time.

But the mothers who accept the emotional hazards of living in the field for their children still have to consider problems of education. Not all Foreign Service families have the luck to be assigned to posts where their children can go to American schools. The problem of how to obtain an American education for our children becomes more acute after they reach high school age, and this is a problem which won't be resolved until a law is enacted which covers some part of the cost of educating a child in the States and makes provision for a child's transportation expenses. The true and painful possibility of having to send one's child "home" to be educated must be accepted if one enters the Foreign Service.

Nothing can make an unwanted separation pleasant to the mother. But one must remember that there are many posts where good educational facilities are available, either American schools, local schools, or by the Calvert system. Actually, most Foreign Service children are ahead of their age-group when they return to Washington. Discipline in schools abroad is usually stricter and academic standards are higher than on the average here. Greater weight is put on scholastic achievement than on social adjustment. The author's daughter, for example, after three grammar school years in a Mexican-American school jumped half a grade when she came to the States. A Foreign Service Officer's son who had had two years of the equivalent of junior high in France "coasted" through high school here and entered college with three fellowships. Another child, returning from a small post where several mothers had organized their own school, easily found her place in our public school. But no matter how many such examples you give, the mother's dread of a possible loss of a year in school or college seems to outweigh in her mind the advantages of a new experience, a new language, an enormously enlarged

(*Continued on page* 51)

EDITORIALS

AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT

The new Foreign Service legislation is an important milestone in the long process of building a career Foreign Service adequate to the country's needs. It includes a number of provisions which rectify financial inequities and others which allow the Department to proceed with its personnel integration program and give it more flexibility in certain aspects of personnel administration. At the same time, it establishes effective and realistic limitations on the integration of new officers above the Class 6 level. It provides for a "home transfer" and other allowance benefits. Perhaps most important of all, is the legislative recognition of what we in the Service have long known to be the case—the central importance of the educational and health problems.

With the new legislation, we can anticipate that our situation is now to be equalized, insofar as this can be done, with the position of those in public service at home. There still remain problems connected with the formulation of regulations and the appropriation of adequate funds, but we are informed that it is the Department's objective to complete this preparatory work and to start paying the new allowances just as soon as possible after July 1. We wish the Department well and record our appreciation not only for the careful preparation and the practical results achieved by this legislation but for the spirit which lies behind these actions, the determination to improve conditions in the Service and thus to attract and keep the highest type of men and women.

In several respects, the bill as it emerged from the Congress is a more favorable piece of legislation than the already liberal Administration request. This happy outcome can be attributed largely to the spirit of cooperation and sympathetic understanding which pervaded the Congressional deliberations. The Congressional Record for March 23, covering the debate preceding House passage of the Bill, contains statement after statement by Representatives of both parties recording their high respect for the Foreign Service in action, as the country's first line of defense, and their determination to do what is necessary on their part to strengthen the Service and insure its administration. Vice President Nixon spoke to the same effect in public and in private after returning from his recent trip to Central America.

The Service has ample reserves of credit and we can optimistically look for a favorable reception, so far as the Service is concerned, when the government-wide overseas allowances bill, providing additional fringe benefits, comes forth from its lengthy consideration within the Executive Branch and is presented to Congress for action. We likewise have reason to hope for a favorable climate when the Department seeks the funds to carry out what has now been authorized by Congress. Under the able management of Loy Henderson, Congressional respect for whom played no small part in the smooth passage of the new legislation, the Foreign Service can look to the future with increased confidence.

THE NEW FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATION

One of the recommendations contained in the Wriston Report which has had our full support is the need for strengthening the "career principle" in the Foreign Service by returning to the proven practice of obtaining the bulk of our Foreign Service Officers through the process of written and oral examinations. For this reason, we applaud the zeal with which those responsible for implementing the Wriston Committee's proposal in this respect have set about the recruitment of several hundred new FSO-6's by providing for written examinations in June and again in December of this year. The Foreign Service and Departmental Officers who have been visiting almost literally every college and university in the United States in an admirably concerted endeavor to interest the best available young men and women in becoming candidates for Foreign Service appointments deserve our gratitude and appreciation. We understand that the number of candidates who have applied for the examination in June already promises to exceed that in any previous year.

In the last analysis, however, this program must in large measure stand or fall on the adequacy or inadequacy of the examining procedures by which successful candidates are selected for admission to the Foreign Service.

A perusal of sample questions from the proposed new written examination, as published in Department of State Publication 5751, gives rise in our minds to serious concern as to the adequacy of the new examination in maintaining the rigorous standards of entry which seem to us to be an indispensable prerequisite to the continuing development of a competent professional career service. This is by no means the first step in the apparent relaxation in the once rigorous requirements for entry into the Foreign Service. On the contrary, there has been apparent over the last ten years a progressive lowering of the Foreign Service entrance standards at the Class 6 level. It might, we suppose, be argued that rigorous and demanding entrance standards would be bad for recruiting, since they might frighten off many prospective applicants and eliminate others who might have been able to pass an easier examination. It might also be argued that entrance requirements must be relaxed if we are to achieve an annual intake of approximately 250 new officers at the bottom instead of the 25 to 50 officers which the old examination produced. Such arguments, however, would in our opinion be missing the basic point—that in a professional career Foreign Service quantity can never

(*Continued on page* 45)

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

THAILAND'S "SHANGRI-LA"

By MERLIN M. WAUGH

When I first saw Chiengmai, Thailand, it reminded me of the story, *Lost Horizon*, by James Hilton, because of the similarities of Chiengmai to fantastic "Shangri-La." Flying from Bangkok to Chiengmai over mountainous jungles which tower as high as 8,000 feet, one approaches the city through a lovely valley filled with colorful Buddhist temples (called Wats) surrounded by coconut and palm trees and outlined against the mountains in the background. The single airstrip and the single railroad track are the only threads leading to the outside world.

At first sight the serenity of the town and countryside, with its ancient buildings and age-old customs, gives one the feeling of being completely isolated from the outside world. The people, too, are reminiscent of the characters in Mr. Hilton's book. The faces of the people are happy faces, giving the old as well as the young a youthful appearance while the serenity of the aged Buddhist priests gives one the feeling that they possess a deep reservoir of oriental wisdom, the heritage of past dynasties and times. Anyone who visits Bangkok and fails to see Chiengmai misses the opportunity of seeing the most charming place in Thailand. Under the influence of the surrounding peace, visitors feel their mood change from one of concern to one of contentment. It is truly a "pacific place," and the inhabitants are proud of their environment and seek to protect their cherished freedom from aggressive invaders.

A Hollywood studio with its patchwork pattern of different sets and costumes could not be more colorful than the quiet streets of Chiengmai. The bright mosaics of the many Buddhists temples glisten in the sun, and through the streets wander the distinctively garbed men and women of several Asian cultures. Besides the Thai, with the women in their sarongs and the men in their "nabuhorm," are the turbaned Indian men and their women, graceful in flimsy, flowing colorful silks. The Maow hill-tribe people, from the nearby mountains, stride through the streets in black and red attire, with silver ornaments around their necks.

Since cars are scarce, most of the inhabitants travel by bicycle, while the "taxis" are tricycle pedicabs, or "samlors." These are colorfully decorated, and for traveling at night are provided with small generators, connected to the wheels. At night the pedicabs, lit by bulbs of various colors, remind one of Christmas trees. The samlor drivers are proud of their vehicles, and keep them as spick and span as Americans keep their latest model automobiles.

From my home I can hear the clanging of metal hammers pounding away in the silver village, producing silver bowls, ornaments, bracelets and earrings known throughout the world for their Siamese design. Also nearby is a woodcarving shop where workmen carve elephants out of teak. These range in size from miniatures the size of a fly to carvings as large as St. Bernard dogs. Other items made here are ash trays, cigarette containers and lamps with elephant designs. On one wall in the workshop hangs a framed letter of appreciation from President Eisenhower, sent in thanks for a carved elephant presented to him as a gift.

Returning to Mr. Hilton's story, one will recall that the valley of Shangri-la was lush with beautiful flowers and fruit trees. This is true, too, of Chiengmai. The canals, or "klongs" as they are called here, are filled with lotus blossoms, flanked on the banks by varied flowers. In the yards of most of the Thai homes are fruit trees which include papaya, banana, pineapple, and coconut. One cannot help but be delighted and contented in this veritable "garden of Eden."

Throughout the year religious festivals are held. The processions are headed by beautifully dressed Siamese girls in silk sarongs performing the "forn," a graceful native dance. The floats follow, pulled by means of ropes by many Thai women. This gives the floats more merit, I am told, than if they were pulled by oxen or motor vehicles. The floats are decorated with "money-trees" (some in the form of peacocks), silver bowls, and other gifts which are to be presented to the Buddhist priests when the procession ends at the temple. The accompanying music is a monotonous but fascinating rhythm produced by the piping of reed instruments, the clanging of cymbals, and the beating of drums. The musicians sway as they play, inspired either by the mood of the occasion or the local native drink.

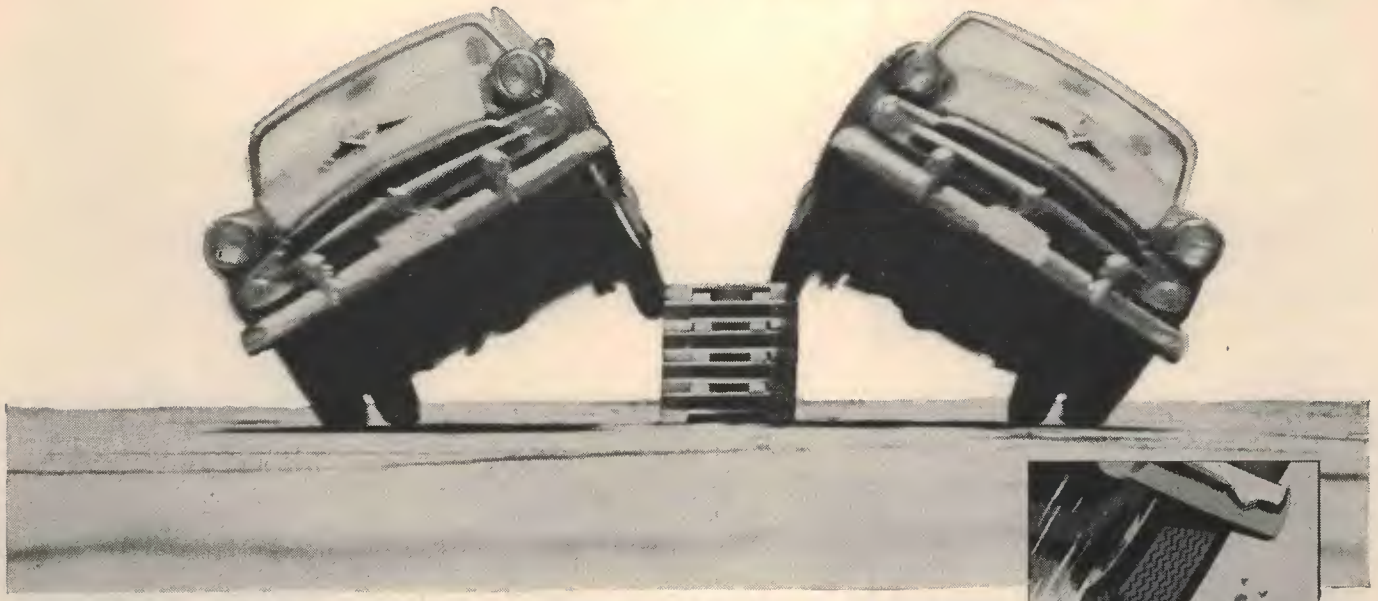
The town is divided into two sections by the Mae Ping River. A Buddhist temple on nearby Doi Suthep mountain overlooks the town and is one of Chiengmai's famous landmarks. My residence is located inside the old city wall, which still stands surrounded by a canal, an ancient defensive measure from invading hordes of the past, now overgrown with wild vegetation. On the west bank lies the heart of the town. Here are to be found the business district, with Thai homes interspersed, the American and British Consulates, several Thai hospitals, and other Thai government offices. On the east bank is located Prince Royal College for boys, Dara Academy for girls, homes of missionaries, and a Presbyterian hospital. Further on there is a leper colony administered by an American doctor.

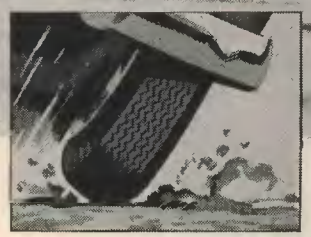
From my front door in the early morning I can see natives going to market, oxen teams, water buffalo and goats passing in a continuous parade. A familiar daily sight is the group of Buddhist priests in yellow robes walking in single file through the town, carrying their food receptacles. The priests range in age from ten to seventy. The townspeople offer them food, as is the custom. In days gone by elephants were seen in the Chiengmai streets and along the river banks, working among the teak logs, but now since the town is more populated they are rarely seen except in the teak forests further south.

It is remembered in the story that one of the women, old in years, but still possessing a beautiful and youthful look, was tempted to venture outside of Shangri-la into the world

(*Continued on page* 36)

Rugged rim-pinching ramp ride fails to damage ALL-NEW TUBELESS SUPER-CUSHION!





How's this for a spine-tingler? Two stunt drivers roar down the straightaway—race up and over a ramp on two wheels—then slam bang down on the road. Tough test for a tire? You bet it is! Just look at the photo insert and see how the steel rim bites into the tire. But nothing happened to the All-New Tubeless Super-Cushions. No cuts. No blowouts. Not a single ounce of air was lost.

Why not bring *your* car up-to-date with All-New Tubeless Super-Cushions? See your Goodyear dealer today.

This new tire is available with 3-T Rayon or 3-T Nylon Cord—in all popular sizes.

Tough, triple-tempered 3-T Cord makes this new kind of tubeless tire a reality.

In its new and patented 3-T process, Goodyear triple tempers tough cord sinews and integrates them with improved rubber compounds under Tension, Temperature and Time to produce a mighty tire body that's completely unified—completely airtight.

The new Tubeless Super-Cushion gives:

1. Puncture Protection—of a kind never offered the motorist before in either standard or tubeless tires.

2. Blowout Protection — providing a greatly increased margin of safety.

3. Better Performance—a quieter, smoother, easier ride—plus even greater mileage than today's great standard tires.

4. And it combines all these advantages at a reasonable price—no higher than the price of a standard tire and tube.

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ALL-NEW TUBELESS SUPER-CUSHION

GOODYEAR

THE WORLD OVER, MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER MAKE

beyond. When she did leave she lost her youth and beauty and became old and haggard. Something similar to this disintegration takes place when the visitor returns by plane to the congestion, confusion and teeming streets of Bangkok. The mood of peaceful happiness is gone, and with its departure return the gray lines of the cares of the world.

SALISBURY

Chastened by a reminder from the JOURNAL that Salisbury has not been heard from in some time, we can only plead that this year's protracted rainy season has dampened the drum-heads of our bush telegraph, making long-distance communication a bit difficult. With the advent of dry and sunny weather, we have hopefully thumped out the following report:

Shortly after the departure of CONSUL GENERAL JOHN P. HOOVER for Habana, our new Principal Officer, CONSUL GENERAL LLOYD V. STEERE, arrived from Bonn. The Steeres solved the mysterious workings of the electrical and plumbing systems at the Official Residence, and quickly adapted themselves to the Rhodesian scene in the best Foreign Service tradition.

As evidence of the increasing interest in the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, we have been pleased to welcome recently a number of American scholars representing such organizations as the Social Science Research Council, the Twentieth Century Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Institute of Current World Affairs. In January we had a distinguished visitor in the person of the HONORABLE CHESTER BOWLES, who was accompanied by Mrs. Bowles on his trip to the Federation. This event afforded special pleasure to Consul General Steere, who served with Mr. Bowles in New Delhi as Minister-Counselor of Embassy.

F. Picard

PALERMO

At a ceremony held at the Visa Section of the American Consulate General, Palermo, Italy, MINISTER COUNSELOR ELBRIDGE DURBROW from the Embassy in Rome delivered the 15,000th and last special nonquota visa allotted under Section 4 (a) (6) of the original P.L. 203 (Refugee Relief Act) to two and a half months old Franca Nuara who, with her parents and older sister, is going to live in Brooklyn where her father, Calogero Nuara, will carry on his profession of tailor. The ceremony was attended by CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. JAMES HUGH KEELEY, MRS. DURBROW and other members of the Consulate General staff as well as by several Italian officials. Minister Durbrow was introduced to the assembled group in Italian by VICE CONSUL WILLIAM C. HARROP.

Another note of interest from Palermo is the recent purchase by ten members of the Consulate General staff of a local fishing boat which the group is converting into a sail boat under the able direction of VICE CONSUL JAMES T. ROUSSEAU who had taken a course in boat designing and boat building. All the members have been turning out regularly on weekends and in the evenings to work on the boat and it is hoped that it will be ready for launching by June 1, 1955. The members of the group are VICE CONSULS SAMUEL R. GAMMON, III, WILLIAM C. HARROP, DON JUNIOR, JOE LILL, H. FREEMAN MATTHEWS, JR., GEORGE E. PALMER, JAMES T. ROUSSEAU, GEORGE B. SHERRY, PAUL STAHNKE and MR. EDWARD ZAPP.

George E. Palmer

MADRID

A handsome silver cigarette box, bearing the signatures of officers of the Embassy, USIS, FOA and attached military services in Spain, was presented to AMBASSADOR JAMES CLEMENT DUNN at a staff reception February 8 on the eve of his departure from Madrid.

The reception was held at the home of MINISTER HOMER M. BYINGTON, JR., who took over as Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of the new Ambassador, MR. JOHN DAVIS LODGE.

In making the presentation, Mr. Byington expressed the wishes of the staff that Ambassador Dunn, who becomes Chief of Mission in Rio de Janeiro, would be successful and happy in his new post. He said that Mr. Dunn and his wife, who stood beside him, were "the most senior and wisest people in our Service" and it had been a pleasure and privilege to serve with them.

Ambassador Dunn, in replying, praised the staff in Madrid for its "fine spirit of teamwork in furthering the interests of our country." He said it was a great source of satisfaction to him to have enjoyed such cooperation.

Shortly before the reception, Mr. Dunn was sworn in as Ambassador to Brazil.

Joseph F. McEvoy

HONG KONG

Administrative Officer Denzil Page, seated, shown with the Accounting Section of the Hong Kong Consulate General when he relieved James Byington, standing with Chinese lamp over Disbursing Officer Marty Richardson's head. Old China hands will be interested to see that old timer K. C. HA is still in the center of the show.

MONROVIA

To prevent frostbite, many staff members and wives are learning the Quadrille, the most popular—and vigorous—square dance in Liberia. Actually, they've already mastered it, but continue to practice weekly hoping to acquire enough courage to get out on the floor at the next official white-tie affair.

Participants include USOM COUNTRY DIRECTOR and MRS. RICHARD L. JONES, PROGRAM OFFICER and MRS. ROBERT KITCHEN, VICE CONSUL and MRS. WILBUR W. HITCHCOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER and MRS. JOHN T. SINCLAIR, NURSE RUTH JUANITA OWEN, FORESTER and MRS. TORKEL HOLSOE, GENERAL SERVICES OFFICER and MRS. JAMES A. PARKER, and ACCOUNTING CLERK and MRS. LEMUEL D. COLES. Prominent Liberians, from a Supreme Court Justice to a newspaper editor, have been instructing and otherwise participating.

William H. Hitchcock

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dor to the Republic of Korea. A graduate of the University of Colorado, he worked as an executive with a life insurance firm and as an economist until 1944. In 1944, he became Chief of the Division of Controls and Analysis of the Foreign Economic Administration and was assistant deputy director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He entered the Department in 1945 and was assigned to the Division of Southeast Asian Affairs. His last post was as Director of the Office of Philippine and Southeast Asian Affairs. In August of 1952, Mr. Lacy was assigned to Manila as Counselor of Embassy.

THE HONORABLE JOSEPH E. JACOBS, a Career Minister, was appointed Ambassador to Poland. A graduate of the College of Charleston, he became a Student Interpreter at Peking in 1915. After service in several posts in China, he was assigned to the Department in May, 1930. In 1940 he became Counselor of the Legation at Cairo. In 1945 he was appointed to the staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater as a Political Adviser. In October, 1948, he was named Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and since January, 1950, he has served at Rome as the Ambassador's coordinator for Mutual Security Defense activities in Italy.

THE HONORABLE HAROLD H. TITTMANN, JR., formerly Ambassador to Peru, was nominated Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration at the second session of its Council convening at Geneva last month. A graduate of Yale University, he entered the Service in 1920, and served in Paris, Geneva, and Rome. He served as Ambassador to Haiti for two years and was Assistant to the HONORABLE MYRON H. TAYLOR, Personal Representative of the President to Pope Pius XII from 1941 to 1946.

MISS FRANCES G. KNIGHT, a graduate of New York University, was named chief of the State Department's Passport Division succeeding MRS. RUTH SHIPLEY, who retired April 30. Miss Knight, who has been deputy assistant to SCOTT MCLEOD for the past two years, has been a career government employee since 1934. Most of her experience has been as an information and public relations specialist, and in that capacity she served with the Works Progress Administration, the White House Conference on Children, the Office of Civilian Defense, and as director of public relations for a commercial firm in 1946-48. She entered the Department in 1949 as a radio information specialist, and worked for the Voice of America.

Our New Officers

The report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on H. R. 4941 to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946 included material analyzing the backgrounds of the 414 new Foreign Service Officers appointed in the fall and winter months of 1954-55. According to the report:

1. Fifty-five percent came from the Department; 45 percent entered from the Reserve or Staff Corps.

2. Eighty-five percent entered classes 3, 4, or 5, while 10 percent entered classes 1 or 2 and 5 percent were appointed to class 6. Of those who entered classes 1 to 5, 79 percent were at an in-step salary level and 21 percent at the minimum salary for the class.

3. Eighty-five percent are men; 15 percent are women.

4. By age, 64 percent were under 40 years, 33 percent were from 40 to 50 years. Only 3 percent were over 50 years.

5. Their previous Government service, including military service, averaged almost 14 years with 77 percent having more than 10 years.

6. Prior to their appointment to the Service, 10 percent were in consular work, 15 percent in economic work, 30 percent had been engaged in foreign political reporting and analysis, 37 percent were in administrative work, and 8 percent came from specialized functional activities of the Department.

7. By regions the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic States accounted for one-third; the Southern States and the North Central States, 25 percent each; the Western States, 10 percent. The balance were born outside the continental United States.

At a ceremony held recently the following were integrated into the Foreign Service: front row, left to right, Anne W. Meriam, Mary G. Crain, Genevieve Rifley, Anna Foster, Eylizabeth Jorick, Alma M. Armstrong, and James H. Ashida; back row, left to right, J. Robert Fluker, Arne T. Fliflet, Herbert Corkran, Jr., Thompson R. Buchanan, Neil Carney McManus, Norman M. Pearson and Ancel Taylor. Participating in the ceremony were Marvin Will, Howard Mace and Raymond Hare.

New Public Committee Report

The Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel, reporting on February 26, made a number of interesting suggestions and comments. For example, they suggested:

That after the comprehensive security check is completed, renewed consideration should be given to arrangements for the issuance of honorable discharges for personnel leaving the Department for reasons other than cause;

That consideration be given to establishing a new Foreign Service class, strictly limited in number, of Ambassador of the United States, and that Career Ambassadors should have a salary of $20,000, and that Career Ministers be raised to $18,300.

That the retirement annuity of a Foreign Service Officer should be calculated on the basis of the actual salary drawn, rather than the present maximum figure of $13,500 per annum.

That the Administration and Congress do everything possible to effectuate the program of Scholarship Training in order to provide the Department an equal opportunity with other government agencies and with private industry to obtain young Americans of the highest caliber for the Foreign Service.

That services [offered by the Foreign Service Institute]

which can be adequately and economically performed elsewhere be put on a contract basis in other public or private institutions. The Institute should devote its facilities to training functions which it alone is equipped to provide, similar to the work of the War College.

That realistic personnel and budget procedures be developed in order to make full post complements available at all times at Foreign Service establishments. At the present time, such staffs are under-manned, sometimes to the extent of approximately 25 percent, by reason of travel between assignments, home leave, etc.

That revisions in the regulations regarding age limits for entrance into classes 6, 5, and 4 are desirable.

That by the specialist concept the Committee means a reasonable emphasis on the development of an individual around his specialty, with executive and generalist responsibilities enlarging as the officer matures and gains experience.

Secretary Honors Service

SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES, speaking before the Advertising Council in New York, had this to say about the Foreign Service:

"I want to express my recognition of my associates in the Department of State and in the Foreign Service of the United States whose efforts alone have made possible what you have been good enough to call my achievements. Without their dedicated and skilled efforts, it would not have been possible to reach the level of attainment of our foreign policy goals which we have done during the past year. One of the things which I have been able to do on these travels of mine has been to talk face-to-face with our Foreign Service people in 35 countries (most of which have never been visited by any U. S. Secretary of State) and I have found them universally dedicated, loyal and capable people—many of them functioning under conditions of very real hardships. They deserve the recognition which you are good enough to accord to me."

House Debate

James P. Richards, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, reported on the Foreign Service Act Amendments during the debate on the Act in the House. He stated that this bill had been favorably and unanimously reported out by the Committee, and pointed out that the Committee had often brought to the House bills to help foreigners, but that this one was to help citizens who serve their country abroad. He referred to his visit last fall through the Far East, South Asia and Near East and said the life of the Foreign Service officer in those places is a far cry from living and working in this country. He stated that every American owes the men and women of the Service a debt of gratitude.

Alvin Bentley, speaking during the debate, referred to his 9 years in the Foreign Service and stressed his deep admiration and respect for the men and women who serve our country throughout the world. He stated the need to bring back officers to this country, and pointing out there has been criticism that many of them seem to have lost the viewpoints and opinions of their own countrymen back home. He said the bill would make it easier to correct this, as there would be available the necessary replacements.

Others who spoke during the House debate were Mr. Trimble, Mr. Schwengel, Mr. Vorys, Mr. Meader, Mr. Chatham, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Zablocki, Mr. Gross, Mr. Hardy and Mr. Sieminski.

Personals

NORMAN ARMOUR, JR., following his resignation as a Foreign Service Officer, is now an adviser to HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., United States Representative to the United Nations.

HENRY M. WRISTON, chairman of the Secretary's Public Committee on Personnel, will retire as President of Brown University as soon after this June as his successor is chosen. Dr. Wriston has been President of Brown University for 18 years. He became 65 years old last July.

THE HON. JOHN E. PEURIFOY, Ambassador to Thailand, was named to be U. S. representative on the new defense council set up under the Manila pact.

THE HON. CHESTER BOWLES, former Ambassador to India, returned to New York after a three-month tour of Asia and Africa.

LOY W. HENDERSON, Deputy Under Secretary of State, attended a conference at the University of Virginia entitled "Conference of Teachers and Administrators concerned with U. S. Foreign Service." Attending the conference with Mr. Henderson were RAYMOND A. HARE, GEORGE C. WILSON, HAROLD B. HOSKINS, WINTHROP M. SOUTHWORTH, ARCH K. JEAN, and ALBERT B. FRANKLIN, III.

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

THE BOOKSHELF

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Conquest By Man** by Paul Herrmann, published by Harper $6.00

Early men's discoveries of the world around them most interestingly told by a German scholar. Book-of-the-Month selection for March.

2. **The Missing Macleans** by Geoffrey Hoare, published by the Viking Press $3.75

The mystery of the disappearance behind the Iron Curtain of British diplomat Donald Maclean with his colleague Burgess and eventually his own family.

3. **The 5th Amendment Today** by Erwin N. Griswold, published by Harvard University Press $2.00

The Dean of the Harvard Law School takes a long and legal look at present day concepts of the famous amendment.

Through Malan's Africa by Robert St. John. *Doubleday and Co., Inc., New York, 1954. 317 pages. $3.95.*

Reviewed by MUSEDORAH W. THORESON

Mr. St. John is well skilled in the reporter's technique of catching and holding the reader's interest, and his report on South Africa gives an absorbing account of life in South Africa, at least of one side of life. That is not to say that he does not show insight into the basic causes of the situation in the Union, e.g. the role of the Dutch Reformed Church, which is treated in some detail, and the lingering effects of the Boer War. In general, however, it is the inequalities and disadvantages accruing to the colored peoples in which he displays the most interest. One would do well to remember that these peoples have economic and educational advantages above most of others of their races in the rest of Africa, South African legislation notwithstanding.

It follows from his interests that the contacts Mr. St. John made were those in the so-called "liberal" category, with the exception of an Afrikaner professor at Stellenbosch and his host on a Cape farm. The impression is left that everything emanating from the former may be taken unequivocally, while there may be considerable question with regard to the latter's motives, plans, or understanding of the situation. For these reasons, it is not a balanced book, but it is a thoroughly readable and generally accurate story of phases of life today in South Africa.

Japan's Natural Resources and Their Relation to Japan's Economic Future, by Edward A. Ackerman. *University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1953. 655 pages with index. $25.00.*

Reviewed by LEONARD FELSENTHAL

In the now famous "Initial Post-Surrender Directive for the Occupation and Control of Japan" of November 8, 1945, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) was directed not to assume any responsibility for the economic rehabilitation of Japan or the strengthening of the Japanese economy. Professor Ackerman's study of Japan's natural resources and their relation to Japan's economic future strikingly manifests the profound change of US and Allied policy in Japan which was consummated during the six years of occupation following this directive. It may well become one of the outstanding examples of the contribution made by the Allied Occupation and its members toward the economic rehabilitation and development of Japan, and of the fruitful cooperation of Japanese and American minds in searching for the answer to the problem of poverty of resources in face of a rapidly growing population.

Professor Ackerman's book represents the fruits of his own field studies during the years 1946 to 1948, as well as the field studies and reports of the members of the Natural Resources and the Economic and Scientific Sections of SCAP and of Japanese governmental agencies. In blending the various strains, the author has succeeded in giving an excellent, detailed and comprehensive study of the total Japanese resources position and a stimulating discussion of the possibilities of integrated resource management and development in Japan. The various avenues of improvement and the detailed suggestions of technological and scientific resource policies outlined in the book comprise a program of action which, if adopted by the Japanese government, would presumably go far in attacking the basic problem of supplying Japan's population adequately with basic raw materials, foodstuffs and energy.

In the first part of his book, the author gives a description of Japan's present status of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mineral exploitation and energy sources. The discussion of possible advances in the efficiency of the use of presently available resources and the suggestions of their improved exploitation contains a wealth of technical information which should be of greatest interest to those concerned with Japan's economic development. The book is frank in pointing out some of the obstacles, found, for instance, in Japanese attitudes and habits, such as the lack of cooperation and coordination among Japanese scientists, their isolation from the practical aspects of their science, and their reluctance to bridge the gap between their scientific findings and their application to practical agricultural and industrial problems.

In his final chapter, Professor Ackerman deals with Japan's position as a member of the "unstable zone," defined as the technology-deficient areas capable of development, and with a high ratio of population to resources; the greater part of these areas is found within a zone fringing the Eurasian continent. Coordination of Japan's economic requirements and development with other sections of the "unstable zone" would obviously be mutually beneficial, not only because of economic complementarism but even more so because Japan has solved many of the resource management problems as yet unsolved in these areas. It

can therefore assist in their eventual solution, both directly and as a "pilot experiment." The author ends his book with an appeal to citizens and policy-makers of the US and the United Nations to assist in the formulation and implementation of integrated regional resource development projects within Japan, "directed toward the general public welfare, . . . and well understood as such by the Japanese public and others abroad."

One of the few deficiencies of the book is its lack of historical and political perspective. Japan's present basic resource problem is of course not entirely new in its history. Nor is the need for intensive cultural and technical interchange with the West as a method of stimulating economic and cultural growth a new problem. The impatience of Western observers with Japan's apparent indifference to integrated development programs should be contrasted with the amazing economic, cultural and political advance of Japan in less than 100 years, and the successful adaptation of Western techniques and ideas to Japanese needs.

Despite a somewhat overwhelming mass of detail and unnecessary duplication of tables (for instance, to give both English and metric measurements), the excellently illustrated work of Professor Ackerman fills a very important gap in our understanding of Japan and will be invaluable to all serious students of the area. It will be of even greater value to Japanese officials, scholars and technicians who will be able to explore further, and implement, many of the suggestions of the author. It is therefore to be hoped that a Japanese translation of the work will be prepared.

Flying Saucer from Mars, by Cedric Allingham. *The British Book Center, New York. 1954. 152 pages. $2.75.*

Space, Gravity and the Flying Saucer, by Leonard G. Camp. *The British Book Center, New York. 1954. 180 pages. $3.00.*

Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

If books like those of Keyhoe, Leslie and Adamski on Flying Saucers have intrigued you, here are two more that will hold your interest.

Allingham, an amateur scientist and astronomer, discusses Flying Saucer reports, attempts to distinguish the probable from the improbable and tells of his own experience in witnessing the landing of one of these craft and "talking" to one of its occupants. This author feels that the era of "music hall" jokes about Flying Saucers is about over and asserts that many reputable scientists now accept interplanetary travel as a fact.

Leonard G. Cramp in his book also discusses Flying Saucer sightings, but more briefly. He dwells mostly on interesting speculations regarding the possible engineering construction techniques of these interplanetary vehicles. He claims his speculations are based on sound and orthodox scientific principles or extensions thereof.

Dictionary of Linguistics, by Mario A. Pei and Frank Gaynor. *Philosophical Library. New York. 1954. 238 pages. $6.00.*

Reviewed by LEON E. DOSTERT

The field of linguistics is attracting increasing interest among non-specialists. The need for a dictionary on the terminology of linguistic science is real. Professor Pei's book is an attempt to fill this need.

There are, however, a number of imperfections which must be pointed out. The choice of terms leaves much to be desired, and there are a number of lacunae. The definitions are likewise at times vague and deficient. It isn't merely a question of inadequacy but of actual inaccuracy. It would have been easy for a number of items to have been checked with specialists in the field before incorporation in the volume. The coverage is markedly uneven, since traditional terminology is given much more expression than recently emerged terms and it is precisely in this later development that the need for clear definition is most pronounced. A number of terms are included which have now become obsolete, while on the other hand a quite considerable number of terms which have achieved common usage in the field of the last ten years or so have been overlooked.

On the whole then, there is as yet not adequate glossary or dictionary on linguistic terminology.

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

W. Ardell Stelck, formerly with the Educational Exchange Service, is a Fellow of the Graduate Council of The George Washington University and an assistant at Dartmouth College's "Great Issues Course." A graduate of Drake University, he served thirty months in the Pacific Theater.

Peter Hooper, Jr. spent the first four years of his Service career in Germany, where he was assigned to Berlin, Baden Baden, Frankfort and Bonn. A graduate of Yale, he served four years in the Navy, and became further acquainted with the Pacific area during his Foreign Service assignment to Formosa beginning in 1952.

Ellen Morris, wife of Foreign Service Inspector Brewster Morris, visited the "Copper Country" during an inspection trip with her husband. Mrs. Morris is now, we hope, collecting material for another sketch during the Morris' present trip to the South Asian and Far Eastern posts.

Alice Raine, wife of Public Affairs Adviser Philip Raine, is the mother of three children and the author of a book about Justo Rusino Barrios, the liberator of Guatemala. She has written extensively for magazines and newspapers and has lived in China, Ethiopia, Europe and Latin America.

heritage of the city, there had been a number of German settlers in the early days as indicated by the section along the river still known as "the German Coast." Gradually German names among the populace dwindled away through inter-marriage with the more numerous French. Furthermore over the years most city clerks have been French who could not spell German names. "Jacob" gradually gave way to "Jacques." Hence the city was especially glad to welcome these visitors in the spirit of international good will which it constantly seeks to promote.

Carlo Schmid, in a gracious reply, said that he felt right at home in New Orleans because he owed his very existence to love between Frenchman and German. He praised New Orleans' enterprise and international outlook and said that the German city of Hamburg could be considered a sister port of New Orleans because it is moved by much the same spirit and is making a rapid comeback.

It was a pleasant daytime flight that took us across the foot of Louisiana and southeast Texas to San Antonio. During a brief stop in Houston's airport the German travelers were greeted by a former Bundestag member of their party, the effervescent Frau Sztollar-Groewel, who had given up her parliamentary seat to serve as German Consul in this Texan metropolis. She scolded her former congressmates for not stopping over in Houston and rendered such an enthusiastic recital of Houston's fine points that they dubbed her "deputy chief of the Houston Chamber of Commerce."

At Randolph Field

Late evening found us settled in a guest house at Randolph Air Force Base. The Defense Department had arranged a two-day visit here so our German guests could see various phases of military training from civilian recruits to advanced bomber crews. Emphasis was placed on the former because Bonn may soon be starting from scratch on a basic military training program of its own.

Overnight we became accustomed to the round-the-clock roar of B-29 take-offs and landings. After an early breakfast we went to Wing Headquarters to meet an illustrious World War II B-29 pilot. As he rose smiling to a full six-feet-four General Davies, the Randolph Commander, extended hearty greetings.

With this send-off we mounted the Randolph Field Tower to get a crow's-eye glimpse of the vast air base and then came down to plunge into a series of briefings. The historian in Carlo Schmid bubbled forth once again as we did our scheduled twenty minutes in the air museum. Dr. Klein who had been a World War I Luftwaffe pilot immediately identified models of propeller-driven German aircraft of that era. The contrast between these and the jet planes at Kelly Field made a deep impression. The Professor remarked that the new chapter in air history opened since the war's end nine years ago had passed Germany by.

In the hot sun of a Texas forenoon we drove around the sprawling Lackland recruit-training base past barracks and drill grounds stopping here and there to watch trainees in action. Some were drilling in summer uniform, others were on work detail in "fatigues" and still others were studying in airy, low-slung classroom buildings.

Our visitors were impressed by the easy relationship compared to European standards which existed between officer and enlisted ranks. That this could exist without sacrifice of essential discipline was a novel idea to them and something they felt a new West German army should try to emulate. In one classroom lively discussions were going on among teams of young recruits. They were thrashing over cases of civilians drafted for military service who were seeking exemption. Each team captain was elected by his group to lead the discussion, appoint a note-taker and come up with a final decision. As we watched from the observation room through a one-way window, it was clear that these junior draft boards were in earnest. To the German parliamentary leaders whose life stories were stories of rebellion against state tyranny, this military training in the responsibilities of citizenship was a refreshing sight.

At a farewell dinner party in the Randolph officers' club Carlo Schmid expressed his appreciation by saying, "It is now my fond hope that my son may some day train at Randolph." Then formality gave way to the singing of a round of German and American songs. Carlo Schmid bounced on the edge of his straining chair as he uncorked a singing repertoire which proved as entertaining as his after-dinner remarks.

Side Trip to Fredericksburg

A side-trip to Fredericksburg provided an occasion none of us will forget. It encompassed little more than three hours of our travelling time but in peculiar heart-warming fashion touched upon more than 100 years of German-American history. Fredericksburg was founded in 1846 by 120 German pioneers and is now one of the most prosperous farming and ranching communities in the state. We drove seventy miles in a northerly direction from San Antonio through increasingly green and hilly cattle country to get there.

We were greeted at the Nimitz Hotel, a modest wood-frame structure with a real old-West flavor, by Arthur Kowert, President of the Texas Press Association who represented Senator Johnson at the luncheon the latter had arranged. In the reception room where many local Texans had gathered to meet the visitors, I suddenly realized both German and English were being spoken. The Mayor explained that German had been kept alive as a second tongue in some families and was used in occasional church services, and now and then in the local newspaper.

As we sat down to lunch at the guest table I could sense that our German friends' interest had quickened. This was indeed a lively community. Reporters had asked searching questions about Germany and Europe. Although Americans, the sympathy of these people for the new democratic experiment in West Germany was sincere.

The Mayor and each of the other Texan spokesmen gave emphasis to these impressions in their remarks after lunch. General Wakefield, the selective service director for Texas, represented Governor Shivers. After extending the Governor's greetings, he presented the broadly-smiling and obviously pleased Germans each with a colorful copy of the Texas Declaration of Independence and a Texas flag. Senator Johnson had sent a telegram saying, "This meeting symbolizes the deep bond that will always exist between the leaders of freedom in Germany and the descendants of Germans in America who have made such a tremendous contribution to the culture and civilization of Texas and our Nation."

The Chamber of Commerce Manager told us of Fredericksburg's progress from the tough pioneer times of cholera and Indian attacks to present-day prosperity. Over the years the city has produced several outstanding soldiers and statesmen but is perhaps proudest of its native son, Fleet Admiral

(*Continued on page* 44)

HENDERSON SCHOLARSHIP

The *Loy W. Henderson Scholarship* has been presented to the Association through the generosity of former Assistant Secretary William Benton. This new gift testifies not only to Mr. Benton's splendid support of the Service but also to his admiration for the character and achievements of Loy Henderson. The new scholarship is in the amount of $500 a year and is in addition to the $1,000 already donated each year by Mr. Benton. It will be awarded by the Association's Committee on Education under the same conditions as the other, from among the applications submitted in response to the announcements on scholarships in the January and April *Journals*. The new scholarship will be available for the next academic year, for the five subsequent years and may be continued thereafter. At Mr. Benton's request the new scholarship will from year to year bear the name of other outstanding Foreign Service Officers, past or present.

BIRTHS

CLARK. A daughter, Janice, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Clark, Jr. on January 18, 1955, in Vienna.

DILLON. A son, John Anderson, born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Dillon on February 27, 1955, at Reykjavik.

DIMON. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur L. Dimon in November in Budapest.

DODGE. A son, Peter Norton, born to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Dodge on July 28, 1954, in San José.

JOHNSON. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George A. Johnson in November in Vienna.

JOHNSON. A son, Daniel Anders Lowell, born to Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Johnson on March 6, 1955, in Washington.

McINTOSH. A son, Glenn Joseph, born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. McIntosh on March 13, 1955, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.

NAGY. A son, David Sandor, born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Nagy on October 7, 1954, in Budapest.

POHL. A daughter, Lyn Carol, born to Mr. and Mrs. Eddie B. Pohl on January 14, 1955, at the 97th General Hospital in Frankfort.

ROGERS. A daughter, Jane Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. Jordan T. Rogers on December 1, 1954, in Budapest.

RYERSON. A son, Marshall Gregory, born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin G. Ryerson on December 27, 1954, in Madrid.

SOUTHERLAND. A daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Harlan Southerland on September 5, 1954, in San José.

Nimitz, who learned his love for the sea from his grandfather, a retired merchant seaman, in the old Nimitz Hotel which was built in the shape of a ship on this very site.

Among the German cultural traditions which Fredericksburg has cherished are annual song festival competitions, folk dancing, brass bands, and marksmen's tourneys. A celebration unique to Fredericksburg is that of the fires which flare from the hills surrounding the town the night before Easter while pageantry abounds in the valley below. According to German pioneer legend told to calm children's fear of Indian war fires, the Easter rabbit is up there cooking eggs in giant kettles and gathering dye from wild flowers to color them.

As he pulled his massive form erect behind the microphone, Carlo Schmid was deeply moved. "People everywhere in the United States have greeted us cordially," he said, "but the open friendliness of Fredericksburg has been the warmest. I am proud to know that descendants of immigrants from Germany are such good Americans. They should give every measure of loyalty to the United States which is the hope of the free world. It is a large country not only in size and not only in historic responsibility but also in moral strength. To our dying days we will remember you and be grateful for your Marshall Plan which did more to fight communism than bullets could have done."

Willi Brandt, also inspired by the occasion, delivered a forceful speech about Berlin—"an island of liberty in a red sea of oppression." It was here that Mayor Reuter and General Clay took common action to break the vicious Soviet blockade designed to starve the proud city into submission. The splendid Allied air lift which saved the day and the courageous spirit of the Berlin population welded American and German together in the fight against communist tyranny. He said it was in this spirit of partnership that he and his colleagues were visiting America. They had not come as from a satellite wishing slavishly to copy the ways of the United States but rather to know better a strong ally.

Standing Ovation

The speeches brought a standing ovation from the assembled Texans who immediately thereafter unanimously adopted a city resolution addressed to Conrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the German Republic and the four visitors. It read in part:

"Normally, state dictatorships spring from such wholesale economic and political chaos as that from which your people have so recently emerged. You are deserving of the heartiest congratulations for creating a new government which recognizes and guarantees the dignity and rights of the individual citizen. . . . As partners of our people in the fight to keep the entire world from being subjected to communist slavery, the people of the United States today hold you in highest regard and respect and are proud to recognize you as our friends. . . . This message we hope you will deliver to the President of your Republic."

On our way out of town we stopped briefly at the "Kaffeemuehle" (coffee grinder)—a quaint replica of Fredericksburg's first church. The octagonal building now serves as a museum in which the most treasured item is the original peace treaty between the city's founding fathers and the Comanche Indians, signed in English and German.

During our entire flight to San Francisco, Carlo, Willi, Fritz and Guenther talked and wrote about Texas, taking a break now and then to glance at the rugged country that spun itself out in dazzling sunlight below. The color splashes of desert blooms near El Paso and the miracle of irrigation that has thrown a bright green carpet around Phoenix and stolen thousands of acres from the sand heightened the scenic interest. Despite the telescopic effect of air travel, the visitors had gained an impression of the vastness of our land by the time we began to lose altitude over San Francisco Bay. When we sat down for a drink at the Cliff House with our San Francisco hosts, Carlo Schmid said, "I could easily understand it, if Germany is of little more interest to Californians than Formosa is to us. This is not a country, it's a continent!"

We had the weekend to see the sights and meet people informally. The City and the Bay area speak for themselves: Golden Gate, the sequoias in Muir Woods National Park, the vast inner harbor, Oakland Bay Bridge, the hilly peninsula of San Francisco with attractive buildings predominantly white, the cable cars, "Top of the Mark," Chinatown and Fisherman's Wharf. The German Consul displayed the points of interest with the pride and fondness of a native San Franciscan. After our tour Willi Brandt summed up his impressions by saying that the city and surroundings seemed like "the best of many parts of Europe all brought together in one place."

We met many San Franciscans whose interest in Germany proved to be far from remote despite the vast distance from the Rhine to the Pacific. Representative men and women of business, banking, labor, education and the press had many questions about European defense, Soviet aims and the German economy. In the city we had a short but lively session with San Francisco's Mayor Rohinson who described the unusual variety of national groups living under "Frisco" roofs. At the University of California in Berkeley we had a long round of discussions with American professors, American graduate students and European exchange students which also convinced the visitors that Germany was neither forgotten nor ignored on the coast which faces the Orient.

From the coast we jumped to Chicago where our hosts treated us to a three-day kaleidoscope of life in this vast city. At Swift and Company we chatted with managerial and labor personnel and toured slaughterhouses and meat-packing plants. At the Board of Trade we talked with a veteran broker, and watched the wild late Friday buying and selling of grain futures on the trading floor. As we watched, the soy bean pit threatened to develop into a junior riot, and Carlo Schmid commented with a smile, "If we don't get to see some real Indians on this trip, they're not a bad substitute!"

Urban housing problems were dramatized for us on a tour of downtown slums, and of the excellent housing projects which have made great headway in clearing them. The Chicago University campus, Frank Lloyd Wright's "ship house" and modern glass-steel buildings along the lake front impressed our visitors by their variety. They voiced preference for our modern buildings "as an expression of native American design" and wondered why we continued to copy European styles at all. On the other hand, they were enthusiastic about the collection of European paintings at the Chicago Art Museum.

After learning of Chicago's industrial and business prowess and its services to the farmer, we wound up with two sessions on labor problems. One was a luncheon meeting organized by the regional director of the Auto Workers Union

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EDITORIALS *(from page 32)*

be a substitute for quality; that whatever our manpower requirements may be, the Foreign Service will be deficient as in instrument of foreign policy if it sacrifices its high standards of competence and professional ability.

Another common argument for a simplified examination is based on the truism that ability to pass a test is not in itself proof of an individual's ability to discharge satisfactorily subsequent responsibilities. The purpose of an examination, it is said, is to eliminate the less fit and to restrict the subsequent competition in the oral phase of the examining process to the most highly qualified. This argument seems to us valid to a point but to ignore several vital considerations in some of its implications. Whatever archaic features may have been perpetuated in the old examinations, by and large they forced the aspirant to undertake extensive preparation in those fields which are commonly accepted as necessary background to an understanding of the conduct of international relations. We think it fair to question whether the new examination will achieve the same purpose. If, as we suspect, it will not, the questions arise as to whether such background is no longer considered necessary or whether it is to be acquired as the result of in-service training. A further and related consideration is the fact that preparation for the old examination required a high degree of dedication, discipline, and determination on the part of one preparing for a Foreign Service career. For the most part, it assured serious candidates who had carefully weighed all the considerations involved before undertaking the necessary preparations, since there was little point in taking a casual "flyer" in an examination of that kind.

This brings us to the general format of the examination and the almost exclusive resort to the "multiple choice" device. Within certain bounds, the employment of this form of question seems useful as a means of testing general knowledge. But we find difficulty in understanding the rationalization for the dropping of any requirement for the essay type of question where clear thinking and ability to express thoughts concisely and lucidly under pressure and tension constitute the measure of the well-trained and disciplined mind under conditions which simulate, at least in some measure, the demands to be encountered in a Foreign Service career.

The Journal sincerely hopes that its fears in these respects will be proven wrong and that in practice there will be no lowering of the qualifications and dedication of new recruits. There remains the hope that the standards of selectivity which have been lowered in the written examination will be reimposed to their former high levels in a searching oral examination. In particular, we urge that the oral examination be utilized to assure on the part of candidates a solid academic or professional background in the fields of history, economics, government, international law and international relations.

This brings us full circle to our concern about the importance of quality as opposed to quantity. Unless the emphasis is maintained on the former, we fear that the new examination process will fail to assure that the officer corps of our Service is maintained on a firm career footing, staffed—as it has always been—with some of the best minds our country has to offer.

We commend these considerations to those who are responsible for the current recruitment program. We shall continue to hope that the intellectual standards of the Foreign Service will be firmly maintained.

and the second a panel discussion of the Catholic Labor Alliance in which Senator Paul Douglas took part. The Germans expressed gratitude for the frankness with which our problems were discussed and came away with a deeper appreciation of the extent to which our industrial development, cultural attainment and social welfare have progressed apace rather than at each other's expense.

None of the visitors, and I must admit I myself, had ever heard of Traverse City before. But there is no doubt among its residents that it is a dot of importance on the map of northern Michigan. As we entered the lobby of the small Park Place Hotel, Mrs. William Kleis, who had visited Germany a year ago as a member of a community exchange group, described the surroundings. The town lies at the foot of a finger-like peninsula which divides the lower reaches of Grand Traverse Bay. Sheltered as it is from heavy winds and favored by nature in every way Traverse City became the link for Indian canoe portage across the peninsula and from this derived its name. Along both stretches of the bay shore lies one of the most productive cherry orchard regions of the country.

A Small Town

It would be impossible to single out one or two things in Traverse City which caused the visitors to exclaim that their stay there was "for us a great experience." It wasn't only their friendly reception in several private homes or the Thanksgiving-style turkey dinner with all the "fixins" at the Kleis's. It wasn't only their visits to elementary and high schools, to a livestock farm, a heliocopter blade factory, the local churches, a labor union hall, an Indian home, the Chamber of Commerce, the Paul Bunyan network radio station, the city Hall, the fruit processing plants or the cherry orchards along Grand Traverse Peninsula—although these were colorful splashes in the background of the whole picture. Perhaps in the last analysis it was the people with whom they talked freely—the school teachers, the police chief, the city manager, the labor organizer, managers of small industry, the Chippewa and Ottawa Indians, the farmers, the pastor, the priest, the librarian, the businessmen, the workers and the housewives. They gave life to the picture. It was their civic pride, outmatched only by their desire to improve their community, that makes Traverse City what it is. They were as one in extending a hand of welcome to their German guests.

On their part the visitors somehow found it natural in this atmosphere to sing Kiwanis and Rotarian songs and to be welcomed as "brothers" by all and sundry. It contrasted sharply with a more stratified German society. They hated to leave despite the fact that Carlo Schmid nearly got frozen toes the last day as a zealous guide led us from freezing compartment to freezing compartment in an apple and cherry processing plant.

Next we went down-state for a quick look at Lansing, Michigan's capital. Governor Williams chatted for nearly an hour with us and we had a long lunch with the Republican majority leader in the State Senate. These and other discussions plus visits to both State legislative bodies gave the visitors a good one-day briefing on government at the state level.

While in Lansing I received a call from Washington instructing me to cut my trip short and return as soon as possible. After hurriedly making the necessary arrangements at Detroit the next morning we sat down for a farewell breakfast in the Statler coffee shop and a summing up session.

Each of the visitors said in effect: "I feel I have just begun to know the United States. Uncle Sam was a caricature before but now he has taken on real personality." They had gained new confidence in the essential strength and stability of our country and people. The "horse sense" of Fredericksburg, the civic spirit of Traverse City and the fair-mindedness of both were foundations which so-called "isms" and political "hysteria" could not and would not shove aside. Here in the small community, the visitors felt, lay the basic moral strength of the nation, the strength which ultimately shaped its destiny.

They felt that one of the major factors of that strength was education. The elementary and high schools had not only "melted" the various nationalities of the "pot" but had impregnated each with democracy. They felt it important, however, that our teaching profession should be bolstered, that classes be kept small and that the best tradition of attention to the needs of the individual student should not be replaced by mass treatment and resultant pressure toward conformism, the end results of which they knew only too well. The widespread system of colleges and universities with their large student bodies and their generous endowments of private and public funds was to them both amazing and good. The school and college system as a whole helped explain to them the versatility and capacity they had observed in Americans who had come to Germany.

Another element of strength which they had noticed was community activity—the church, the service club—which brought people from all walks of life together in common effort and experience. This they felt contributed much to a certain alert friendliness common to Americans.

"We will be sorting out our thoughts about these things for many weeks to come," said Fritz Erler, "but one thing is clear. We are reassured in a way we shall never forget that the United States has what it takes to lead the free world coalition. We hope we have been able to reassure some Americans that Germany is ready to accept its responsibilities as a partner in this coalition and to remain dedicated to freedom."

As we shook hands in the lobby, each time with a hearty "auf wiedersehen," Guenther Klein, leaned over and said, "you know, Peter, the only thing wrong with this trip was I had no time for hunting, except with my camera. However, this gives me an excuse to return sometime, which is all I need."

IN MEMORIAM

BUSSER. Mr. Ralph C. Busser, retired Foreign Service Officer and prominent Philadelphia attorney, died on March 6, 1955, at his home in Philadelphia. Mr. Busser served in the Foreign Service from 1909 until his retirement in 1940. His last post was Leipzig, Germany, where he served for ten years as Consul General.

McNUTT. The Honorable Paul V. McNutt died on March 24, 1955, at his apartment in New York. He had served as Governor of Indiana, High Commissioner to the Philippines, head of many government agencies, and as our first Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines.

SPERK. Mr. Adolph Sperk, Foregin Service Staff Officer, died in Bethesda, Maryland, on March 14, 1955. Mr. Sperk had been assigned to the American Embassy in Panama.

FIRST YEAR IN MAGDEBURG *(from page 23)*

touch" in neighboring consular districts. Washburn suspected such maneuvers, communicated with nearby colleagues, and had his suspicions confirmed by Consul Murphy at Hanover. In a confidential letter Murphy reported that prior to his arrival in Hanover the former agent, a local banker, had found it hostile to his business interests to enforce any disagreeable regulations. Therefore, authentication of invioces previously were of no significance. Things were different now! Murphy had not been deceived by the attempted subterfuge and had refused to certify invoices belonging in Washburn's district. Murphy concluded, "What I think we as officers who are trying to do our duty should do is to avoid letting outsiders think we enforce regulations in different ways and degrees by doing all in our power to secure uniformity of action without which in the past our Consular Service has exposed itself to ridicule and abuse. Our Consul-General is heart and soul in favor of the improvement and elevation of the Consular Service." Washburn greatly appreciated Murphy's approach to the problem. He could depend on the cooperation of Murphy and a few others, but as it turned out the problem continued to plague Washburn throughout his stay in Germany. Concerning his colleague's assessment of their Consul General, Washburn enthusiastically agreed.

Consul General Edwards

William Hadyn Edwards had entered the foreign service of the United States in 1877 and had served at Rio de Janeiro, St. Petersburg, in Washington as Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, and at the Hague before becoming Consul General in Berlin. In 1889 when Blaine returned as Secretary of State for the second time he asked Edwards to name the post he preferred. Edwards replied, "Mr. Secretary, I desire to be sent to a working consulate. I do not want to be a Minister to some third rate power where there is nothing to do but sit around in a bobtailed coat."

Washburn first met Edwards during a visit to Berlin a few weeks after entering on duty at Magdeburg. Washburn came away impressed with Edward's "capacity for work and conception of duty." Subsequently Edwards took special note of the several inquiries received from Washburn concerning official matters in the Magdeburg district. When the first report of the newest and youngest member of his official family crossed his desk Edwards was delighted.

In view of Washburn's avid interest in governmental affairs, he probably enjoyed conducting research for his first report, "German Sugar-Beet Legislation". In this report Washburn called attention to the peculiar encouragement given the sugar-beet industry by the German Government as a factor in Germany's ascendancy in the production and exportation of raw beet sugar. Beginning with a concise analysis of the "material tax" or "weight duty"—a tax on raw beets destined for the manufacture with an accompanying rebate for the finished product when exported—Washburn traced the development of recent legislation including that currently under consideration by the Reichstag. He also treated German reaction to the McKinley Tariff. Attached to the report were two tables showing for recent years the production and use of beets and another giving statistics of taxes and rebates in German customs territory. Consul General Edwards wrote to Washburn, "Your report is excellent in every respect. I shall write a report to

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MARRIAGES

COOPER-SHEVLIN. Mrs. Lorraine Rowan Shevlin of Washington, D. C. and the Honorable John Sherman Cooper, newly appointed Ambassador to India and Nepal, were married on March 17, 1955, in Pasadena, California, at the home of the bride's mother, the Princess Orsini.

EBERT-GUILBERT. Miss Nina Guilbert and Mr. Louis V. Ebert III were married on November 13, 1954, in New Orleans. Mr. Ebert is currently assigned to the American Consulate General in Sao Paulo.

JENKINS-MANN. Miss Frances Mann, formerly of the American Embassy in Tehran, and Mr. Stephen B. Jenkins, formerly of USIA in Tehran, were married on March 26, 1955, at the Cleveland Park Congregational Church in Washington, D. C. The couple will reside in Karachi where Mr. Jenkins has been assigned as Information Officer.

Secretary Wharton and urge its early publication."

Edwards could sympathize with Washburn's position in the latter's brief clash with the local Chamber of Commerce. At Berlin Edwards had been beset by difficulties strikingly similar to those encountered by Washburn. For many years there had been a large group transacting business at the Berlin Consulate who resented Edwards' appearance on the scene and his attempt to curb their "rights" growing out of previous negligence. Numerous representations (Washburn called them "misrepresentations") were made at home for purposes of securing his recall, but Edwards merely reported to the Department the existing state of affairs and official vindication was soon forthcoming. Edwards, therefore, followed with interest Washburn's continuing problems concerning the proper certification of consular invoices.

The Consular District

At the time of his initial visit to Berlin Washburn had noticed a large map hanging in Edwards' office on which the boundaries of the respective consular districts had been marked in red pencil. Much to his surprise Washburn observed that the city of Halberstadt was located in his district. Upon his return to Magdeburg he checked his records and found that he had certified no invoices from the Halberstadt area. Further checking caused him to believe that invoices were being legalized at a nearby consulate. Washburn then sent a "friendly" note to his colleague at Brunswick inquiring as to who exercised jurisdiction over Halberstadt. The reply returned to Washburn expressed regret that there was no way of knowing in which district the city was located. Washburn next suggested to his colleague that he consult the map in his possession. It came out in a subsequent conference that the colleague faintly recollected a map on the wall of his office at the time of his arrival. He later remembered that it had struck him as being pretty and consequently shipped it home to a friend as a souvenir.

It took a lot of fees to total his salary of two thousand dollars per year and Washburn reasoned that if Halberstadt was in his district then he should be handling the business from Halberstadt. An exchange of letters and several more conferences still failed to settle the matter. Basing his stand on the map he had seen in the office of the Consul General, Washburn reviewed the matter in a despatch to the Department and requested an official decision. Subsequently, frequent letters from Spalding begging Washburn to "absolve" him from "all blame in the matter" with the State Department only heightened Washburn's suspicions of dubious machinations in the whole affair. Nearly two years after Washburn's inquiry the exact boundaries finally were defined.

Such incidents revealed to Washburn the attitude of many of his colleagues and thus precipitated his interest in foreign service reform. For the rest of his life Washburn retained an active interest in reform movements aimed at improving the caliber and efficiency of American diplomatic and consular representatives abroad.

Consul General Edwards meanwhile was developing a healthy respect for the earnestness and ability of the young consul over at Magdeburg.

Early in the year Washburn travelled to Berlin where he was joined by Henry F. Merritt, United States Consul at Chemnitz, and together they spent a few days with the Edwards family. Merritt, Washburn's senior by a number of years, had become interested at an early date in the work of his young colleague. Merritt's advice and praise greatly encouraged Washburn. They cooperated closely in many aspects of their official duties, visited one another occasionally, and eventually became good friends.

Consul General Edwards in honor of his two special guests had arranged a dinner party to which several other Americans in Berlin and a number of prominent German officials had been invited. Several days later the highlights of the evening's activities were carried by most of the prominent newspapers of the eastern United States. The citizens of Middleboro were delighted to read about their "son" in the *Boston Herald* and the local editor hurried to include a reprint in the weekly issue of the *Gazette*. The story read:

"HE COULD NAME THEM ALL—A good story of the way in which Albert H. Washburn the United States Commercial Agent at Magdeburg, and a friend of Senator-elect Lodge 'called down' the Germans, is told by one of his friends in the consular service.

"He was at a dinner party with Consul General Edwards of Berlin, Henry F. Merritt, consul at Chemnitz, and several other Americans and prominent German officials. Merritt was the first one of the Americans attacked with a taunt from one of the Germans that he could not give the names of the Presidents of the United States. Merritt named them over with some deliberation and drew from his German friend a declaration that he did not believe that there was another American present who could do it. Young Washburn had said nothing until now, but he broke in and declared, 'I can do it and I will give you the Vice-Presidents.'

"He was about to begin when a second thought struck him and he said 'While I am about it I might as well give you the Secretaries of State too.'

"The Germans got down a book giving the names, and kept tabs on the young man as he went through the list. They were pretty well backed down already, but Washburn had no idea of letting them off so easily.

" 'Now I would like to know,' he said, 'whether any of you can give the names of the Prussian rulers from the time of Charlemagne and his sons down to the Emperor William.'

"The Germans were completely floored. Not one of them could go halfway through the list, and they were on the point of apologizing to the young Massachusetts scholar, when he took them down still more by modestly suggesting:

" 'Perhaps I had better do it for you.'

"He began with Charlemagne and went through the list without a break, much to the astonishment of the Germans and the delight of Consul General Edwards and the other Americans. . . ."

The generous hospitality extended by Edwards on such occasions also provided the opportunity for discussions of topics of a less spectacular nature. Inevitably there was considerable "shop-talk" when the consuls came together and a commiseration concerning the trials and tribulations of service abroad. Washburn noted that it sometimes seemed as if Edwards had regretted spending so much of his life in work "where few persons have acquired happiness and none honors."

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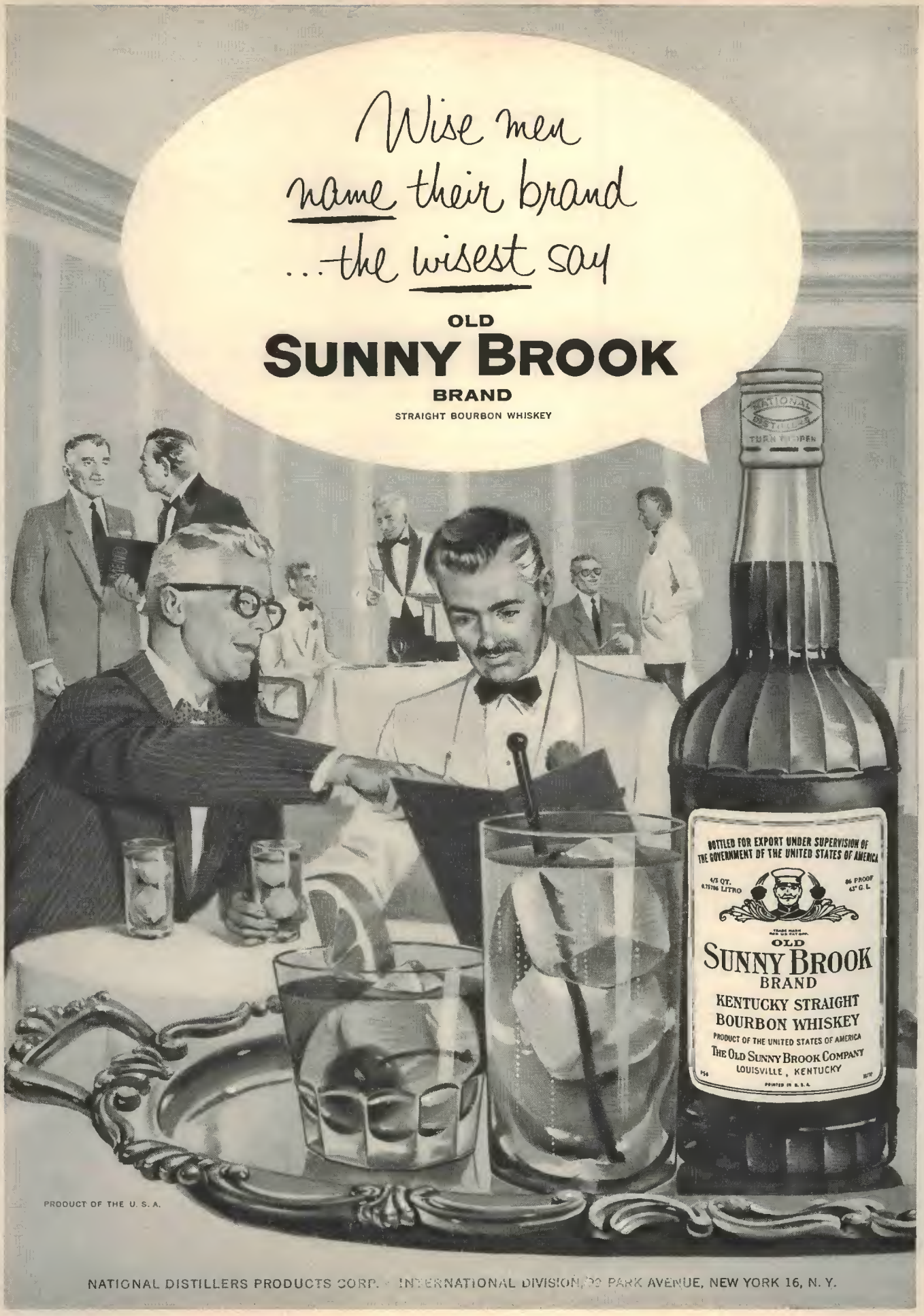
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Trips to Berlin were infrequent. The demands of his official duties kept Washburn hard at work in his Magdeburg office most of the time. Research and the writing of reports consumed much of his time and energy, but a variety of requests for information and assistance offered a welcome diversion from the daily routine and at the same time permitted Washburn to enlarge the number of contacts with the Germans in his consular district.

A resident of Chicago requested Washburn to take charge of the personal effects of the former's business partner who had died in Germany. Washburn spent considerable time attempting to collect the money ostensibly due the heirs of an estate in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The judge of the Common Pleas Court at Dayton, Ohio had read Washburn's initial report on the German sugar-beet industry and wrote to him for additional information: the yield of beets per acre, the cost of a modern plant, and all other information Washburn could provide concerning the advisability of establishing the "industry" in the Dayton area. Attorneys at Duluth required a detailed deposition for a dependency case being prepared for trial in the courts of Minnesota. The woman from whom Washburn was to secure the necessary information "could be identified by the scar she received in the scalp at the hands of her father shortly before her marriage."

Washburn took his job seriously. He worked hard, performed his duties efficiently, and soon developed a reputation as a competent young officer. Washburn had been located in Magdeburg for about a year when "Captain" Erdman, United States Consul at Cologne, communicated with Washburn and suggested that arrangements be worked out for Washburn to transfer to Cologne. Possibly flattered, but a bit dubious concerning the transfer, Washburn informed Consul General Edwards and W. E. Faison, an official of the State Department, of Erdman's proposition.

Edwards advised Washburn not to move. "Your future is too promising to go into a fever district," he wrote. Faison, in reply to Washburn's confidential letter wrote ". . . it would be a misfortune for the Government if you leave Magdeburg." Faison added, "I have recently spoken with an old gentleman, a Congressman of note, who has just returned from Germany and he spoke highly of you." The matter was settled with Erdman's appointment as consul at Stockholm.

Washburn had been greatly encouraged by the reception Consul General Edwards and other colleagues had accorded his first report. He was further encouraged by knowledge of the fact that the first report was scheduled to appear in printed form. In fact a number of Washburn's Magdeburg reports were destined to be published by the State Department. Possibly the personal satisfaction the young consul derived from the appearance of his own work in the Department's *Consular Reports* served to increase his interest in writing. In later years Washburn managed, in spite of an increasingly busy schedule, to publish numerous articles—most of which were scholarly in nature. Also, the experience Washburn gained as a young man in collecting, sifting, and organizing the data which went into his consular reports probably was of value when he entered the legal profession a few years later. And, although Washburn could not have known it at the time, his reporting experience would be utilized thirty years later when he again represented his country abroad as United States Minister to Austria. But for the present the preparation of reports at the Magdeburg Consulate was an important part of Washburn's work.

In January, 1891 Washburn submitted to the Department a "*Report on Prussian Streets and Roadways.*" A few weeks later he reported on "*Germany's Invalid and Old Age Insurance.*" This report was comprehensive in scope. It included several detailed tables and charts and provided pertinent information on all aspects of the legislation by which, as Washburn expressed it, the German Government became "the greatest insurance company in the world." Preparing reports and other official duties, however, did not prevent Washburn from having a good time.

Only American in Magdeburg

Washburn was the only American in Magdeburg. He made a special effort to establish cordial relations with the consuls and other officials representing their respective nations at Magdeburg. The nature of his work brought Washburn into close contact with the prominent businessmen of the city and he soon became a familiar figure to many of the local citizens.

Washburn enjoyed being out on his own and the advantages of an independent income. His penchant for impeccable attire, which was to gain repute during the later years of his public service, could now be gratified. August Voight, the Breite Weg's leading *Herrenkleidermacher* and a Beau Brummell in his own right, fulfilled the consul's clothing requirements. In response to inquiries from friends at home Washburn insisted, however, that he was not adopting German ways completely and that he was still dressing like an American.

Frequently Washburn was entertained in German homes. He became a favorite guest at the Sekjota residence on the Werder where croquet apparently was a fashionable form of recreation. Possibly Washburn viewed croquet as a bit too tame. In any event he took up fencing, a sport generally considered to be more in keeping with the Prussian temperament of those days.

Because there were no other Americans and only a few English-speaking people in Magdeburg, Washburn was forced to speak German from the beginning. German courses at Cornell had provided a good background in the language. Washburn worked hard and his ability to handle the language improved with practice. At the time he left Magdeburg he spoke German fluently and wrote and read the language without difficulty. In this respect, also, the knowledge and experience Washburn gained as a young consular officer was to become a most valuable asset during his next official tour of duty abroad.

While Washburn was interested in improving his German, a number of his acquaintances were intent on learning English. A group of Magdeburgers prevailed upon Washburn and gained his assent to conduct "English meetings." Several times a month they would gather at one of the downtown cafés. Matters progressed satisfactorily until the daughters of one of the participants insisted on joining the group. The distressed father in a note to Washburn requested that the group meet at his home rather than at one of the cafes. "Perhaps you will laugh at my old fashioned ideas," he wrote, "but I do not like the young ladies to be seen at public places. Please come to my home, although I can only offer a cup of coffee. The young ladies look forward to a pleasant evening. . . ."

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horizon.

With the smaller child, the question of health is uppermost in the mother's mind, a question intensified by the knowledge of the many "shots" one has to take before one gets one's passport. It is true that in many posts health supervision must be severe and continuous, but once one finds the right kind of nurse or *nana*, a small child's care is easier and the child usually thrives. If we Washington housewives were not snowed under by the demands of the average Washington day, we would want to be with our children, as the *nanas* are with their charges—always present, always patient, always understanding. Children are given so much time, so much love and care abroad. They are dressed up, combed and curled by their *nanas;* they are brought into the drawingroom to be admired, petted and spoilt; they learn to handle social situations from babyhood on. Children can absorb an awful lot of admiration without being spoilt. Indeed, such admiration seems to help them to attain the inner core of confidence and sense of belonging so necessary if they are to become well-adjusted adults.

It is true that health may be a hazard if the family has drawn an unhealthy post. It is also true that quite a number of returning Foreign Service Officers go through the Bethesda Naval Hospital before taking up their assignments here. But generally one navigates on a more even keel at most posts and this makes it possible to take care of one's health better than in Washington. At most posts, too, doctors seem to have more time for one's aches and pains than in Washington.

The third problem that disturbs the State Department wife when she faces integration is that concerned with entertaining and household management. One prospective FSWife told the author that what she dreaded most was that "the Ambassador's wife would tell me to give a party for 100 Americans and that I would have to do it." Such misapprehensions seem to be hard to root out. Since the writer has never served with an Ambassador's wife who would make such a request, her reaction is theoretical. But it would probably consist in a sudden attack of a very stiff neck and a quick recitation of the Bill of Rights.

The wife mentioned above had to be assured that the main entertaining is done by those in the top echelons, that entertaining is very much a question of character, ability and post. There are good FS Officers who keep their entertaining to a minimum; there are those who prefer to invite mostly Americans; and there are those who believe that a big part of doing a good job is entertaining the people of the country you are stationed in, and making them your friends.

Yet fear of the compulsory social whirl and the dread of having to entertain large numbers of Americans on one's salary is widspread, and, since entertaining is primarily the wife's responsibility, it preys heavily on her mind. She must not forget, however, that there are usually servants to help one, caterers to bring in food if necessary at prices one can afford, that friends have leisure to come and help, that the children are not underfoot. Some returning FSWives pale at the thought of fixing a full-course Thanksgiving family-dinner here at home, while a forty-guest dinner abroad would not faze them.

How to manage servants, which is related to the entertaining problem, looks difficult to the housewife who has always prided herself on being able to "manage" alone, and to whom full-time servants are a childhood memory. The thought of coping with a household of perhaps three or four servants appalls her and she is sure she would not know how to go about it. This dread would be dispelled if she could talk to a Foreign Service wife just back from Ceylon or Guatemala and hear how easy it is, even for the uninitiated, to slip into the role of the chatelaine. Perhaps the major thing to keep in mind, when she is directing servants for the first time, is that the noisy cook, the humble gardener, the bare-foot upstairs maid is far more eager to please than she is herself.

Real chronic homesickness, the final major problem, is indeed something that cannot be prevented nor, if present, cured. But homesickness does not appear to be a very American disease; in this writer's many years abroad she can remember several Europeans and Asians but only one American woman who was never able to adjust to the foreign country. This woman indeed made her husband's life so miserable that, to save the marriage, he had to go back home. But this is surely a question of an individual's maturity, and one which must be faced at some time or another regardless of where a person lives. A woman's husband and children must matter more to her than her home-town and the more distant members of her family whom she has had to leave behind. After all, occasional bouts of acute homesickness can be weathered if, instead of comparing the foreign country unfavorably with home, a woman cherishes its differentness.

Not all women who are unwilling to leave the United States are too closely tied to their parental families. Some are unwilling to go because, although their hands have been tied ever since they were married, they still dream of going back to the careers they once studied for, and believe that the appropriate moment to do so is just around the corner. Such a woman should be reminded that abroad, with a leisure she has never known here, she may have a chance to do what she has always been unable to do here. With the children, the house, and the kitchen taken care of, she may be able to study, do social work, write, paint, and yes, even have fun!

Perhaps it is not right to lump all the foregoing under the word homesickness. Perhaps this fear of one's inability to adjust is only the sum of all the anxiety, care and doubt

(*Continued on page* 52)

which the unknown calls forth. Perhaps it is also partly provincialism, the sort of provincialism of which some of our foreign friends like to accuse us. We are afraid of the strangeness of "frontiers". Faced with the problems of setting up a home abroad we remember only difficulties and forget about possibilities. This became evident to the writer last year when she spoke to a group of Armed Services' Wives, just about to take off for parts unknown. At the end of the lecture the ladies thanked her, not for having been told that you must boil your water at certain posts, but for banishing some of the many fears they had entertained at the prospect of leaving their own country, and exploring the possibilities of a full and good life abroad.

Many wives participate in community projects at their posts. Here wives of American Embassy officials in London sort and pack clothing donated for the victims of the 1953 floods.

To sum up, before taking the fateful step into a future which includes life abroad, the about-to-be-integrated Departmental wife should balance the advantages and disadvantages for herself and her children of such a future. Advantages can be found or made, and such making and finding depends on your own personality, your *Weltanschauung*. But there is one intangible advantage of life in the field of which, living as she does in the pleasant suburbs of Washington, a State Department wife may never have been conscious. This is the realization that abroad she is not only a housewife, not only a member of the PTA, not only another government employee's wife, but she is always a representative—a living example of the American woman.

Often criticized, sometimes maligned, always observed, she can help to brush away the cobwebs of ignorance and prejudice which darken the eyes of so many; she can make foreign friends know America through their knowledge of her. She can show them by her presence, her example, her children, her home and way of life what America is. This alone to many of us Foreign Service wives is worth the discomforts, the heart-aches, separations, strangeness and loneliness a new post may present. To be a Foreign Service wife is a challenge.

In spite of the fact that the young consul watched his budget carefully, which permitted him to make the final payment on a college loan in less than a year, he did not long delay in becoming acquainted with several of the Magdeburg young ladies. Washburn's mother had transmitted inquiries she had received from a neighbor lady. She asked, "How do you like the German girls? Are they better than the ones on this side?" Apparently Washburn's reply was in the affirmative and not lacking in enthusiasm. At a later date Mrs. Washburn, in reporting the secret marriage of one of her son's Middleboro friends, was prompted to inquire if Washburn might not be contemplating a similar step. Washburn replied, "You need not be afraid that I shall get married on the quiet. In my position the thing couldn't be done without attracting much attention at the start. Laws governing marriage here are much more severe. Of course, if I had any good reason for marrying secretly at any time I suppose I should do it. In general I undertake to do things with reasons behind them. So far as my own information goes I am not likely however to contract a secret marriage or any other kind for some time to come."

In late March, 1891 Washburn requested permission from the Department for a leave of absence. He had decided to spend several weeks of his first summer abroad in travel and sight-seeing. While waiting for a reply Washburn continued his research into the sugar-beet industry of Germany. His findings disclosed that the industry in Germany showed "no abatement in its steady progress." In this report, "*Progress of the Sugar-Beet Industry,*" Washburn placed most of the emphasis on the new German legislation bearing on the industry. He also brought the German and general European outlook for the industry under consideration and included newly tabulated statistics in his report. Consul Merritt after looking over the report termed it "the most exhaustive thing of its kind" that he had ever seen.

Washburn filed his report on June 9, 1891 and prepared to utilize a part of the sixty days leave granted by the Department a few days earlier.

Washburn served at Magdeburg until August, 1893. He was discharged by the Cleveland administration but assigned to Glauchau a few weeks later. Meanwhile Senator-elect Henry Cabot Lodge had requested him to become his personal secretary and Washburn accepted. While serving Lodge he completed his legal training and as a result of the experience gained as consul specialized in customs law. For a number of years Washburn was closely identified with the movement for reform of the Foreign Service. After serving as Assistant U. S. Attorney and Special Counsel for the Treasury Department he entered private practice in 1904. His briefs and arguments attracted international attention in the field of customs law and the interpretation of the "most-favored nation" principle. Washburn remained active in the Republican party and was considered one of the most able delegates to the Massachusetts constitutional convention in 1917. In 1919 he retired from his well-paying legal practice to become Professor of International Law at Dartmouth. From 1922 to 1930 Washburn served under three Presidents with remarkable success as U. S. Minister to Austria. He had been accepted as persona grata *by the Japanese government and his nomination as Ambassador to Japan was pending at the time of his sudden death in April, 1930.*

like a narrow horseshoe—about 2 miles long, more than a half a mile wide and about 1000 feet deep. They have gradually blasted away a whole mountain that would have had its peak 2500 feet above the bottom of the pit. All around the huge pit are layers—what they call benches—each one being 45 feet in height and some 20 feet in width. It made me think back to the inside of the crater of Fuji and other volcanoes in Japan, except that instead of being round it is oval and open at one end. But a volcano's crater has ridges as it goes down. You could see the different colors of the rock, a greenish gray when it is oxide, and a slate gray when it is sulphide. Apparently the days are growing short for open-pit mining, for in about ten years they will have to go underground, where enough copper ore lies to continue mining operations for 100 years.

Open Pit Mining

Out of the open pit are taken 50,000 tons of ore a day and 35,000 tons of waste. To get some idea of the size, Mr. Wyman pointed out far below us their new shovel hard at work, No. 304, loading rock into railroad cars. The shovel, which cost a million dollars, scoops up 25,000 tons of rock a day into standard American railroad cars of 70 tons each. It looked like a toy shovel down below us, until Mr. Wyman pointed out the man working beside it, who was dwarfed by the shovel's wheel.

As we stood there, Mr. Wyman gave us some more figures to show what a huge operation it is. One million two hundred thousand pounds of pure copper are produced each day, or 41 million a month. At the New York market price of 30 cents a pound, the copper mined in a month is worth $12,300,000. Despite the fact that they have maintained high wages and run a food store at a terrific loss, they still have strikes—the last one continuing for twenty days. The more we saw of this stupendous operation, the prouder we grew of US industry and know-how. What a job they have done in the middle of this seared desert!

Now we were taken to see the two plants where copper is produced. The old plant is the oxide plant, built by Guggenheim, for use when the ore is oxide (greenish gray). It is first crushed and then the copper is gotten out by "leaching," soaking it in vast tanks, or vats, and then it is gotten onto copper plates by an electrolytic process, and then put into the furnace and melted and finally poured into molds. We were taken up high into the plant, where from a platform (with only a bar and no railing to protect us) we could watch the railroad car, full of huge rocks, rolled in front of us, easing into a huge metal vise which clamped onto the car. Then the car was turned upsidedown. With a terrible roar the rocks crashed down into the most colossal "mortar mixer" crushing machine, that sent forth a cloud of white dust that covered us and made us look as if we had been dipped in a sack of flour. This oxide plant is called a "dying duck," since in another 15 years they will have run out of oxide ore. But it is still a very lively duck today!

Then we were taken to the great new sulphide plant which has only recently been completed. What a job of construction this must have been! Imagine bringing every nail, every bit and piece, large and small, first by sea and then by railroad 163 miles across the burning desert! Sulphide ore is slate gray in color and insoluble, so a different process is used. First the rock goes through huge grinding and crushing machines, huge barrels in which rods and balls of strong steel alloy (they look like billiard balls but weigh many pounds each) rotate around and crush the stone down to the size of sand, and smaller. Then it goes through separating machines which look like mammoth kitchen gadgets for slicing potatoes in spirals. Then comes the special process which they call "concentration by flotation" which involves using pine oil and chemicals which attract the copper to the top, allowing the gaugue to sink—and it goes into machines that look exactly like Bendix washing machines.

Then it is ready for the smelter. We went into the part of the plant where the huge furnaces operate, cooking up a heat inconceivably hot—these furnaces are called "reverbatories" and they are charged with up to 1000 tons of concentrate in 24 hours. In other words, you put in 1000 tons of concentrate which is 42% copper and it comes out 24 hours later 52% copper. It comes out into a bucket which they call a "ladle," the general shape of a measuring cup in the kitchen department, but with a capacity of 50 tons. This concentrate, called matte, red hot liquid, is poured by a huge crane, operated by one man with 5 different levers to push and pull, into a huge converter (which looks like an oil tank car on the railroads but much bigger with a hole in the top), and as the molten ore pours in and the air goes through it, flames burst forth and sparks are blown into the air. Some time later, the tank is turned in its side and the slag is poured out into another ladle (bucket) red hot, and a man with a long rod which he keeps sticking into the pouring molten ore (slag) tests it to tell when it becomes pure copper. He knows, althought it looks just the same to the spectator, and then he stops pouring the slag, which returns to the furnaces for more firing. The converter turns out 159 tons of pure copper in 24 hours. It is once more fired, this time the flame is greenish color, transferred to another vessel and then poured into molds.

The Electric Plant

It was a fascinating sight, and stupendous beyond imagination! We were then shown the electric plant. Apparently to run this whole operation they had to construct a thermal power plant on the seacoast at Tocopilla, which plant generates enough electricity, the equivalent of the requirements of a city of 200,000 people. The power generated at this plant, which uses fuel oil brought in by ship, is then transmitted by lines the 90 miles up to Chuqui. They have also built a spotlessly clean and glistening booster plant at Chuqui, using all the extra energy created in the production of copper, which furnishes enough power to run the sulphide plant at third speed.

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Next we learned about their water supply, for the more we saw of the Atacama Desert the more we realized how precious water is. They have built four pipelines, the longest being 96 kilometers and the shortest 75 kms, which carry the water from the Chilean-Bolivian border, the source being underground springs and rivers fed by the melting snows from the Andes peaks. They need 30,000 tons of water a day to run the new sulphide plant and 8,000 to run the older oxide plant, and 4,500 tons of sweet water are used each day in the camp. They use every ounce of water, over and over, until it is useless.

Another thing they are very proud of is their warehouse department. They have to order supplies a year ahead and keep an enormous supply of everything on hand. If the smallest part should break down in the machinery, they have to be able to fix it on the spot.

In the comfortable living room of Mr. Wyman's home, where we were taken for a drink before lunch, it was possible to forget that the Wymans have lived here for 30 years. They like it and he said that when the time comes to retire they will undoubtedly go to live in Arizona or New Mexico, instead of his native New York State, as they are used to the desert and desert ways.

Food Imported

During our lunch at the club we learned that all of the food is brought into Chuquicamata; a large portion of it comes from southern Chile and some is imported, frozen meat coming by ship from Argentina and Mexico, and live animals by way of railway and trail from Argentina and southern Chile. Fish comes from Antofagasta, vegetables from the south of Chile, by plane, or are grown in the oasis town of Calama. They run a "pulperia" (commissary, or general store) for their employees and they are maintaining today the prices, for the Chilean laborers, which were in effect in 1932, at a tremendous loss. For example, a workman pays at Chuqui 4 pesos a kilo for meat, when he would have to pay 240 pesos for a kilo in Antofagasta, when there is any meat (there hasn't been any for some time). The Americans pay 150 pesos a kilo. It costs the company a half million dollars a month to maintain this store at these prices. It means the workmen get fewer raises in salary than in other mines where there is no store, but this is more than compensated for by this price-control system.

And the "pulperia" is a colossal undertaking on its own. They sell 10,000 sacks of flour a month. They slaughter 40 cattle a day. The bakery bakes 3,000 kilos of bread each day. When they have a shoe sale, they sell 5,000 pairs in a day or two. Although every item must be brought from far away, they have everything that they would have at home. The management feels they must make all things for comfort available, to make people content to live in the desert. Maria Hagan told us about going up to Chuqui for the wedding of the daughter of the manager—a most elaborate wedding, with lovely flowers flown up from Santiago. and orchids from Colombia. They have all sorts of sports facilities—a nine hole golf course, the only difference between fairways, rough and greens being the quality of the sand or earth, not a blade of grass. They have tennis courts, a brand new bowling alley, clubs for bridge, canasta, and so on—with quite a gay social life maintained throughout the year.

At 3:30 p.m. just before we were to leave for Antofagasta, there was a "shot" scheduled, which was very lucky for us, as this is one of the most interesting things that happen at the mine. A "shot" is a string of dynamite charges to break off a mass of rock in the mine, which rock will then be hauled into the crushing plants and processed into copper. When the charge goes off it runs along, with .020 seconds between each charge, almost, but not quite, simultaneously. The length of this particular "shot" was 280 meters, the holes were 12 inches in diameter and 59 feet deep. The amount of rock to be broken was 185,000 tons—enough rock to work on for two days or so, when another shot will be made.

We were driven to the top edge of the mine, where we had a wonderful view of the benches, and Mr. Wyman pointed out the exact spot where the shot would take place on bench No. C-1. To the side was a shovel, and a pile of tracks, which he said would be laid immediately after the shot and by eleven o'clock that night the shovel would be operating loading rock onto the railroad cars. Just before the shot was due, a locomotive drove across the top of the area blowing a steady whistle to make sure that everyone was out of the area. Then Mr. Wyman warned us to watch the brown spot of rock where it would come, and that after the horn stopped blowing there would be 20 seconds of silence and then the explosion would come. And it happened exactly that way. Silence and then the explosion—you could see it run across the ledge, almost simultaneously, but not quite, in a kind of ripple or waving movement. And the rock fell down onto the ledge (or "bench") below, and the smoke billowed up, in all shades of colors—rose, rust, brown, orange, gray, making us think of a feather boa, those soft and curly ostrich feathers draped around a lady's shoulders in olden days. It was beautiful and awesome and exciting all at the same time.

And so ended our day at Chuquicamata. As we drove away, past the huge mountain of "tailings" that was gradually forming near the plants, we were proud and thrilled to see what American dollars and know-how—to say nothing of courage and ingenuity—had been able to do in this desert land. It was a veritable miracle—no wonder Chuquicamata is a magic word in engineering circles! What a fabulous accomplishment—a whole American community with all of the most modern accessories of living, transplanted and constructed in the middle of a desert, 9,500 feet above sea level.

The drive back seemed even longer than coming up—the endless expanse of sand and waste and rolling brown hills—the endless valley of the moon. This time the light was quite different and the hills in the distance were all blue and purple and rosy hues. We were driving a lot of time into the setting sun, which was reflected on the endless rows of abandoned cement pipe, left by the road when the pipeline project fell through—and the sun shone gray on the outside, and golden inside, with black circles at the end of pipe—giving for all the world the effect of a Salvador Dali painting. John was in haste to get home before dark because he said it is very dangerous to drive on the desert at night, as you can't see where the road is and where the desert rocks are. And the desolation is even greater at night.

As we came down the steep descent into Antofagasta just after sunset, it was astonishing to find that this city, which had looked so barren and squalid the day before when we saw it for the first time, now looked quite green and we kept seeing so many trees and flowers and bushes. After the barrenness of the desert it looked almost like a garden of Eden. Such is life on the Atacama Desert!

APPOINTMENTS TO FSO CORPS

The persons named below were nominated for appointment as Foreign Service Officers by the President on March 11, 15, and 22, 1955.

Class Two

Wilson T. M. Beale, Jr.
Samuel D. Boykin
Bernard A. Bramson
Edward G. Cale
William W. Chapman, Jr.
Andrew V. Corry
Edward C. Crouch
Sidney B. Jacques
W. Pierce MacCoy
Harold W. Moseley
Donald L. Nicholson
Jeremiah J. O'Connor
Walter K. Schwinn
Paul B. Taylor
Orville H. Transtrum

Class Three

John S. Barry
Joseph T. Bartos
Edward J. Bash
John A. Birch
Lee B. Blanchard
Gerald S. Bushnell
Perry H. Culley
Edgar A. Dorman
Edwin M. Duerbeck
Edward W. Harding
A. Guy Hope
Coulter D. Huyler, Jr.
Cass A. Kendzie
Homer W. Lanford
Edwin J. Madill
Donald B. McCue
Charles J. Merritt, Jr.
Jack B. Minor
Thomas G. Murdock
Henry F. Nichol
John W. Piercey
Albert Post
John T. Sinclair
Philip D. Sumner
Edward J. Thomas
Alfred E. Wellons
Robert L. Whitaker
Alexander Yaney, Jr.

Class Four

Sverre M. Backe
LeRoy E. Colby
Willis B. Collins, Jr.
John E. Crawford
James A. Dibrell
Anthony J. Dreape
Michael J. Dux
Nels E. Erickson
Charles W. Falkner
Robert C. F. Gordon
Miss Betty C. Gough
Ernest J. Hortum
Homer C. Kaye
Miss Sofia P. Keaney
Kenneth A. Kerst
Emery R. Kiraly
Joseph B. Kyle
Seymour Levenson
Ralph K. Lewis
Paul D. McCusker
William P. McEneaney
Sanford Menter
Bruce H. Millen
Franklin H. Murrell
Patrick O'Sheel
G. Etzel Pearcy
Harold D. Pease
Joseph F. Proff
Miss Marie E. Richardson
Earle J. Richey
William A. Root
Frederick L. Royt
Robert R. Schott
Norman V. Schute
Charles J. Stanley
Charles C. Sundell
Charles H. Taliaferro
Joseph A. Tambone
Miss Ruth J. Torrance
Maurice E. Trout
Joseph E. Wiedemayer
Donald L. Woolf
Henry D. Wyner

Class Five

Henry T. Andersen
John G. Bacon
William E. Berry, Jr.
William W. Blackerby
William G. Bowdler
Miss Evlyn F. Brooks
Robert A. Brown
Harrison W. Burgess
Walter S. Burke
Wallace Clarke
Miss Alice M. Connolly
Miss Virginia I. Cullen
Charles W. Davis
Stephen A. Dobrenchuk
Miss Margaret Hussman
Samuel M. Janney, Jr.
Miss Thelma M. Jenssen
Robert S. Johnson
Hugh D. Kessler
Arthur C. Lillig
Alexander C. Mancheski
Louis B. Marr
Edwin H. Moot, Jr.
John A. Moran III
John Patrick Mulligan
Robert C. Ode
William M. Olive
Glen S. Olsen
Robert E. Dowland
William B. Dozier
Miss Dorothy J. Dugan
Miss Ollie G. Edmundson
Xavier W. Eilers
James J. Ferretti
Edgar F. Garwood, Jr.
William H. Gleysteen, Jr.
Miss Shirley M. Green
Oscar H. Guerra
Ernest B. Gutierrez
Malcolm P. Hallam
George A. Hays
Roy R. Hermesman
Leaman R. Hunt
J. H. Cameron Peake
Lyle R. Piepenburg
Robert H. Rose
James T. Rousseau
William W. Sabbagh
Irving I. Schiffman
Miss Ruth Schneider
David Scott
Ree C. Shannon
Robert W. Skiff
George W. Small
J. Harlan Southerland
Robert T. Wallace
Robert N. Wellman
Robert A. Wooldridge

Class Six

John T. Bennett
James L. Carson
Francis L. Foley
G. Ryder Forbes
William T. Keough
Charles A. Kiselyak
Elmer G. Kryza
Miss Mary Manchester
James D. Mason
Miss Nancy V. Rawls
Frank E. Schmelzer, Jr.
Robert P. Smith

AMENDMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

Hoffman, Erich W. A. now London
Leonhardy, Terrence G. remain Madrid
Noe, Frank E. now additionally assigned to Karachi, Kabul, Columbo and Katmandu
Odell, Harry I. now Hamburg
Robinson, Kenneth J. now Madrid
Woodbury, Wendell W. now Algiers

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

Resignations	Retirements
Billman, James R.	Macatee, Robert B.
Blattner, Charles H.	
Gilbert, Jane	
Richardson, L. G.	
Thomson, Charles A.	

CHANGES OF STATION

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO
Allen, Arthur B.	Rome	Tripoli
Allen, Edgar P.	New Appt.	Dept.
Ambach, Dwight R.	New Appt.	Dept.
Anderson, Robert N.	Brussels	Milan
Baker, Seburn E.	New Appt.	Dept.
Barnes, Kyle D.	New Appt.	Dept.
Barnes, Nathan S.	Berlin	Budapest
Beach, Arthur E.	Dept.	Khartoum
Bell, John O.	Copenhagen	Karachi
Bird, Heber R.	Belfast	Salvador
Blain, Oscar L.	Rangoon	Brussels
Bodman, Nicholas C.	New Appt.	Taipei
Boehm, Richard W.	New Appt.	Dept.
Bone, Charles R.	Dept.	Saigon
Bowie, John M.	Rabat	Dept.
Bowling, John W.	Dept.	Tehran
Brooks, Roene G.	New Appt.	Dept.
Brooks, Seba Cecile	Dept.	Damascus
Brown, Emerson M.	Bonn	Bombay
Bruce, Robert R.	Munich	Rotterdam
Buckingham, Bryant	Isfahan	Rome
Burkland, Joan M.	Dept.	Bonn
Callahan, James E.	Vancouver	Paris
Calvani, Mario	New Appt.	Dept.
Cameron, Turner C.	Saigon	Seoul
Canfield, Elizabeth	New Appt.	Geneva
Chalker, Hallijeann	Rome	Pretoria
Comiskey, Stephen A.	New Delhi	Dept.
Conley, Elizabeth	New Appt.	Dept.
Coolidge, William B.	New Appt.	Dept.
Cremeans, Charles	New Appt.	Cairo
Cross, Charles T.	Dept.	Kuala Lumpur
Dailor, Frances M.	New Appt.	Dept.
Davis, Robert C.	New Appt.	London
Davis, Thomas W., Jr.	New Appt.	Vientiane
Dobbs, Theodore B.	Frankfort	Dept.
Dokken, Nyal C.	New Appt.	Tehran
Duffield, T. J.	Frankfort	Madrid
Dyer, Evelyn L.	Dept.	Istanbul
Easum, Donald B.	Dept.	Managua
Ennis, James H.	New Appt.	Dept.
Falck, L. James	New Appt.	Dept.
Feissner, John E., Jr.	Seoul	Guatemala
Fennemore, George M.	New Appt.	Dept.
Finley, Carl M.	Frankfort	Bonn
Flynn, Josephine F.	New Appt.	Dept.
Forbes, Godfrey R.	Trieste	Helsinki
Fuess, John C.	Dept.	Santiago, Chile
Geerken, Forrest K.	Rome	Tokyo
Griffith, Alice M.	New Appt.	Dept.
Hadsel, Fred L.	New Appt.	Dept.
Hall, Harold E.	New Appt.	Dept.
Harary, Joseph A.	New Appt.	Dept.
Henry, D. H., II	London	Berlin
Hill, John L.	New Appt.	Dept.
Hixon, Deion L.	New Appt.	Dept.
Hopkins, Kenneth R.	New Appt.	Dept.
Houston, Robert B.	Bangkok	Dept.
Howell, Frances D.	New Appt.	Dept.
Irving, Frederick	New Appt.	Dept.
Jamison, Edward A.	New Appt.	Dept.
Jandrey, Fred W.	Dept.	Copenhagen
Johnson, Chadwick	Naples	Bonn
Johnson, Robert S.	Asuncion	San Salvador
Knauf, Kenneth W.	Manila	Mexico
Knox, Clinton E.	New Appt.	Dept.
Kramer, Abe	Trieste	Sydney
Kuhn, John L.	New Appt.	Dept.
Lakeland, William C.	Cairo	Aden
Leonhart, William	Tokyo	Dept.
Lilien, Charles E.	Rotterdam	Brussels
Long, Richard G.	New Appt.	Dept.
Lowry, Roye L.	Dept.	Moscow
Marlowe, Georgia F.	Dept.	Bangkok
Matlock, Clifford G.	New Appt.	Tehran
McDaniel, Bruce L.	Bonn	Stockholm
Mellor, John E.	New Appt.	Dept.
Miller, William K.	New Appt.	Dept.
Milton, Harry J.	Athens	New Delhi
Morris, Eunice M.	Dept.	Beirut
Morris, Nancy C.	Dept.	Bogota
Moscotti, Albert D.	New Appt.	Dept.
Murphy, William G.	Yokohama	Bombay
Naas, Charles W.	New Appt.	Karachi
Nadir, Nubar	New Appt.	Istanbul
Niccoll, Frank C.	Naples	Bonn
Nichols, Donald H.	London	Tehran
Ohmans, John L.	New Appt.	Dept.
Omachel, Walter B.	Lagos	Karachi
Papendorp, J. T.	Rotterdam	London
Peters, Richard B.	Kobe	Tokyo
Rassias, Charles N.	New Appt.	Rangoon
Ray, Jesse E.	New Appt.	Tokyo
Rosenthal, Edward B.	New Appt.	Guayaquil
Ruge, Neil M.	Casablanca	Bonn
Scialli, Rita G.	New Appt.	Manila
Sherer, A. W., Jr.	Dept.	Prague
Simons, Thomas W.	New Appt.	Dept.
Sloane, Justin	New Appt.	Bombay
Smith, Verna E.	Dept.	Singapore
Sommerlatte, Karl E.	Dept.	Chiengmai
Springs, L. Pittman	Reykjavik	Algiers
Squires, Leslie	Colombo	Rio de Janeiro
Stebbins, Henry	Melbourne	Dept.
Stillman, Arthur M.	New Appt.	New Delhi
Summ, Godfrey H.	Rio de Janeiro	Dept.
Swayne, Kingdon W.	Tokyo	Yokohama
Thomas, Ruth C.	Dept.	Beirut
Thompson, Erwin C.	Karachi	Ankara
Thompson, Marilyn R.	Dept.	Athens
Tillman, Bobbie G.	New Appt.	Nicosia
Timberlake, Clare	Hamburg	Lima
Tullock, Gordon C.	Seoul	Dept.
Vallefuoco, Ben	New Appt.	Manila
Velletri, August	New Appt.	Dept.
Vest, C. Woods, Jr.	New Appt.	Dept.
Waring, Robt. O.	Berlin	Dept.
Warner, Gerald	Bangkok	Melbourne
Warner, L. W., Jr.	The Hague	Kabul
Werner, Norman	New Appt.	Dept.
Widdifield, Edward	New Appt.	Tehran
Wilbon, Thomas C.	New Appt.	Dept.
Wilson, Edward C.	Stockholm	Dept.
Yenchius, Mildred M.	New Appt.	Dept.
Yoder, Amos	New Appt.	Dept.
Youngquist, Eric V.	New Appt.	Bangkok

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Advertising Notes

Philip Larner Gore has succeeded Clarence A. Aspinwall as president of the Security Storage Company of Washington. Mr. Aspinwall will continue active in company affairs as board chairman. Paul Alvey, formerly secretary, has been promoted to vice president and secretary.

The JOURNAL announces with regret that, due to a death in the business, Henry J. Goodman & Co., one of our oldest advertisers, has suspended its advertising.

Chase National Bank advertising will be resumed after completion of merger proceedings to which the bank is a party.

Norris Furniture Corporation, Jefferson International Co. Inc., Saccone & Speed Ltd., and Joseph A. Wilner & Co. are new JOURNAL advertisers.

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Some Facts about the Group Insurance Program

The new booklet entitled "Group Insurance Program—March, 1955" has been mailed to members. Extra copies have been sent to many posts. Read this booklet for a detailed description of the Plan.

Those eligible for membership in the Protective Association are:

Foreign Service officers of the Department of State

Foreign Service staff officers of the Department of State

Permanent American employees of the Foreign Service of the Department of State

An illustration of the advantageous insurance provisions available to members through our Group Insurance Program and the government group life and accidental death insurance is given below. A similar computation can be made for other cases on the basis of information in the booklet of March, 1955 and the tables of government insurance. In cases of retirement, the Group Insurance Program applies only to those members who retire on an immediate annuity; and after-age-65 insurance applies only to those who have been members of the Protective Association for the ten years preceding their 65th birthday.

Illustration

A member age 52, salary of $13,200.00, who has the regular hospital-surgical coverage for his dependents.

	Protective Assn.		*Government*		*Total*	
	Amt.	Annual prem.	Amt.	Annual prem.	Amt.	Annual prem.
Group life	$15,000	$150	$14,000	$91	$29,000	$241
Accidental death	15,000		14,000		29,000	
Dismemberment	According to the schedules in the policies.					
Total	30,000	150	28,000	91	58,000	241

Hospital-surgical: No government insurance. The Group Insurance Plan of the Protective Association provides hospital-surgical coverage for members when in the United States, without payment of premium by them. Dependents are covered both at home and abroad; the annual premium being $42 for wife alone or children alone, and $62 for wife and children. For the schedule of benefits, see the 3rd cover of the March, 1955 issue of the Foreign Service Journal. The Protective Association subsidizes these benefits to a substantial extent.

After retirement on an immediate annuity, all insurance under the Protective Association plan may be continued until age 65, under the same conditions and at the same premiums as during active service. Government life insurance decreases 2% per month after retirement until reaching a floor of 25% of the amount in effect at time of retirement, which would be ¼ of $14,000, or $3,500 in this illustration.

After age 65, there is no premium charge for government insurance. The $3,000 group life under the Protective Association now costs $90 annually. That makes a combined life insurance estate of $6,500 at an annual cost of $90. Furthermore, the Protective Association offers the regular hospital-surgical coverage to members after age 65 at an annual premium of $53 for the member, or $142 for the member and his dependents, provided the dependents are covered at the time the member attains age 65.

Address applications and inquiries to:

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
c/o Department of State, Washington 25, D.C., or
1908 G Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.