

The image is a cover for a journal. It features a black and white silhouette of the Empire State Building on the left side, set against a dramatic, golden-hued sky with scattered clouds. The sky transitions from a bright yellow near the horizon to a darker, greyish-blue at the top. The building's iconic Art Deco spire is clearly visible. In the lower right, other city buildings are also silhouetted against the horizon.

*Foreign  
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JUNE, 1955

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## CONTENTS

page

**18** THE NATO DEFENSE COLLEGE *by Harvey R. Wellman*

**22** AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AT WORK

*by the Honorable Clare Boothe Luce*

**24** OPERATION FSO-6, 1955 *by Philip Ireland*

**26** SCHWEITZER'S BIRTHDAY AT LAMBARENE

*by Robert McGregor*

**30** HOME LEAVE IN SMITH COUNTY, TEXAS

*by Martin F. Herz*

**32** OUR TWO ASSOCIATIONS *by George H. Butler*

**41** CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEORGE F. WILSON  
AND JOSEPH PALMER, 2ND

**41** CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT POSTPONED

**43** STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS

### departments

**4** LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

*Loy W. Henderson*

*Ramon Solla*

**12** TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO *by James B. Stewart*

**17** NEWS TO THE FIELD *by Lois Perry Jones*

**28** SERVICE GLIMPSES

**34** EDITORIALS

Career Ambassadors

Our Scholarship Program

**36** NEWS FROM THE FIELD

Story of the Month: Davis Cup Tennis at Canberra Embassy

*by Avery Peterson*

**40** THE BOOKSHELF—Francis C. deWolf, Editor

*George H. Butler*

*Frances M. Dailor*

*Arthur L. Lebel*

**44** AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

**53** IN MEMORIAM

**55** MARRIAGES, BIRTHS

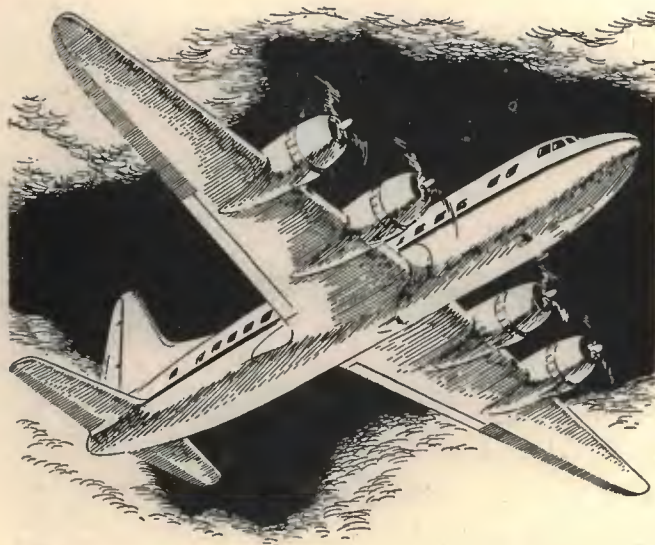
**56** FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

**56** ADVERTISING INDEX, ADVERTISING NOTES



COVER PICTURE: The New York skyline at twilight.  
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## Letters to the Editors

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### TESTIMONY ON REPRESENTATION

Washington, D. C.

May 4, 1955

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The Department is currently engaged in presenting our appropriations requests to the Congress. Testimony has already been taken and the House has passed our appropriation bill. At the present time we are appearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations.

In reading the House Report and supporting bill you will notice that the Department's request for \$700,000 for Fiscal Year 1956 for "Representation" was reduced to \$475,000, an amount equivalent to that passed by the Congress for Fiscal Year 1955.

Because the appropriation "Representation" is interpreted by many as a questionable item, and because there appear in the newspapers on occasion articles which put the subject of "Representation" in an unsavory light, I thought that the readers of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL would be interested in the oral testimony reported during the House Hearings on the Department of State Appropriations for 1956.

An excerpt from the House Hearings on the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1956 is attached.

*Loy W. Henderson*

*Excerpt from House Hearings on Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1956.*

#### Representation Allowances

*Mr. Rooney.* In your statement at page 9 you pointed out that in this budget there is a requested increase from \$475,000 to \$700,000 a year for "Representation allowances" which you have very delightfully changed to "Operations allowances" this year. I don't know if this was done for the purpose of causing confusion on the part of some drys who may be in the House of Representatives, but this is a wet item which has always over the years been called "Representation allowances."

According to my figures we have not had as substantial an amount as this over the past 8 years, when the number in the Foreign Service was much larger.

Will you please elaborate on this?

*Mr. Henderson.* The name was changed partly because it was one of the suggestions of the Wriston committee that the change be made.

*Mr. Rooney.* Why did they do that?

*Mr. Henderson.* They said it was more fitting.

*Mr. Rooney.* Why didn't they call it entertainment?

*Mr. Henderson.* I suppose it was because the word entertainment carried an idea of luxury.

*Mr. Rooney.* Perhaps the word entertainment wouldn't be exactly accurate because you use a few dollars of this money for the purchase of wreaths, in some circumstances.

*Mr. Henderson.* Wreaths, ceremonials of various kinds. If a high official dies or gets married you sometimes are required to send wreaths.

*(Continued on page 6)*

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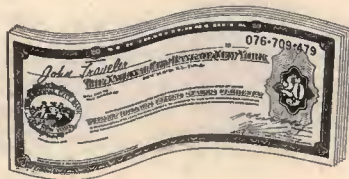
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**LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)**

*Mr. Rooney.* I wonder how much has been spent for that purpose in the past year?

*Mr. Henderson.* I couldn't say. I don't think any tremendous amount.

*Mr. Rooney.* I wouldn't suspect so, either.

*Mr. Henderson.* That is right.

*Mr. Rooney.* \$500 of the \$475,000?

*Mr. Henderson.* I wouldn't want to guess at it.

*Mr. Rooney.* Please tell us what the rest of it is used for.

*Mr. Henderson.* The rest of it is used primarily for entertainment. That is, you have to have officials of the local government in your house to get acquainted with them. That costs money, and this fund is used to help defray those expenses.

An American businessman or an American official may go to the city in which there is a mission. It seems to be in the interest of the United States that that person have contact in a friendly and informal way with officials of the local government. In that case the appropriate officers of the United States Foreign Service frequently have some kind of a social function, perhaps, a luncheon, a tea, or a little reception at which the meeting is arranged.

*Mr. Rooney.* Is it customary that when a man from General Motors arrives he would be entertained in such fashion?

*Mr. Henderson.* No. You might, however, invite him to an official party.

*Mr. Rooney.* You don't discriminate against General Motors.

*Mr. Henderson.* No. General Motors would not be put in any worse or better position than any other representative of American business in that regard.

I believe you would understand, Mr. Chairman, that if we are to perform our work properly we have to have these pleasant social relations not only with the representatives of the local government but with other leaders of the community, and also with fellow diplomats representing countries with which it is important we maintain friendly relations. This is a part of the work of our Service.

*Mr. Rooney.* I do want you to understand all through these hearings, Mr. Henderson, that you should not take any indication from the questions asked as to the viewpoint of the questioner with regard to any matters under discussion. Entertainment is a necessary evil within certain limits.

But the thought occurs to me at the moment in view of the President's budget being so far out of balance, that a request such as this for an increase of almost a quarter of a million dollars for entertainment can hardly be justified.

*Mr. Henderson.* At no time since I have been in the Service, Mr. Chairman, can I recall that entertainment allowances have been large enough to meet the needs. Every year a great number of officers have been compelled to pay from their pockets costs of entertainment.

*Mr. Rooney.* Still we must realize the fact that President Eisenhower's budget is so far out of balance. If times were better I might be among the first to go along with you. But

(Continued on page 8)

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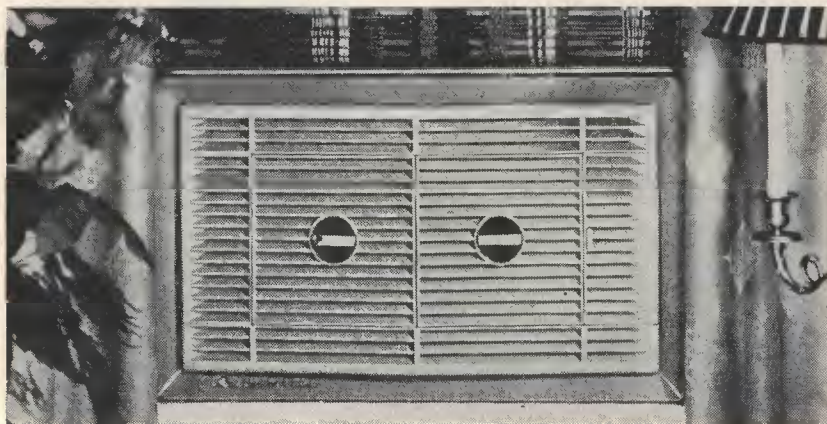
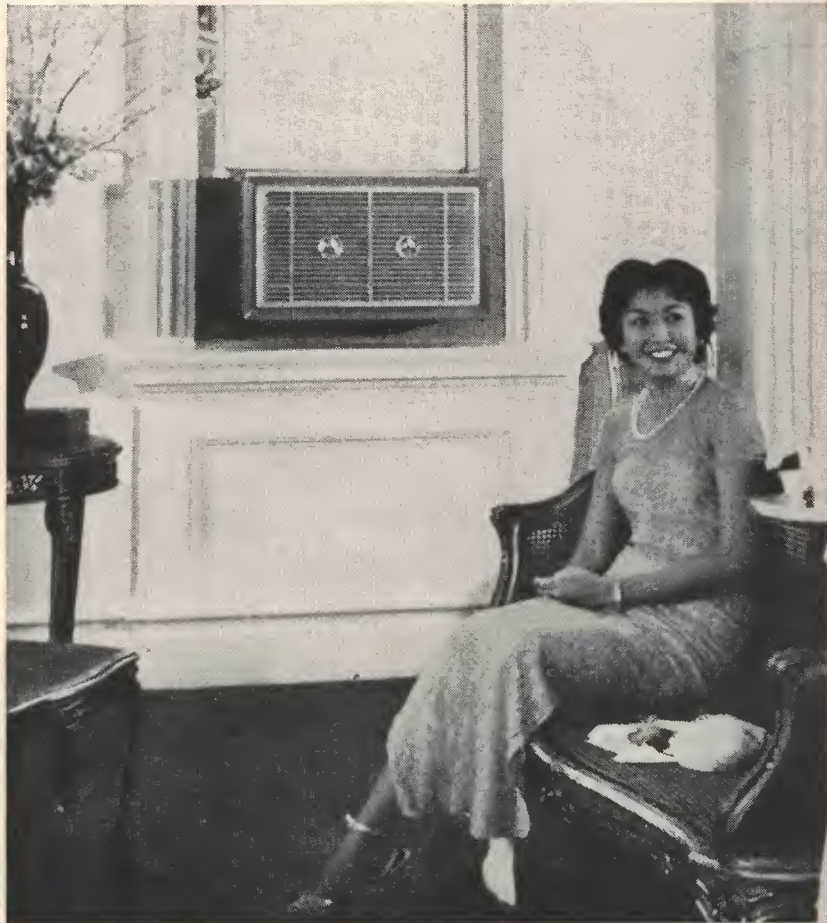
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

I wonder whether or not I can conscientiously do that now.

*Mr. Henderson.* We are trying to to build up, Mr. Chairman, a strong career service, as I have tried to explain here, in which a man can serve effectively regardless of whether he has private means or not.

In our effort to do that I believe we are asking for representation allowances which would help to take the burden off the members of the Service.

I believe that is the reason it has been put in this budget.

*Mr. Rooney.* Of course the situation today in that regard is nothing like it was years ago.

I can recall my beloved colleague, the late Karl Stefan, of Nebraska, taking a leading part in a crusade at that time to obtain some adequate compensation for entertainment provided by career officers, with the thought that all of our ambassadors did not need to be millionaires.

*Mr. Sikes.* Tell me whether it is true that in practically every country at the present time, the representation allowance which is available for United States diplomatic representatives is so low that American official functions, the functions which it is necessary for our representatives to give in order to conform to the customs of the area in which they live, are generally among the least elaborate and least costly?

*Mr. Henderson.* Mr. Congressman, it is our effort, and it has been for a number of years, not to put on unnecessary display but to keep down our entertainment to what is modest and yet necessary. We have followed that not merely because we don't want our officers to pay for representation out of their own pockets but because it is a matter of good taste for us not to put on ostentatious entertainment. Our entertainment is limited.

*Mr. Sikes.* As I understand it, under diplomatic custom, our people are invited to official functions by the representatives of other governments and they must reciprocate by inviting other diplomatic personnel to our official functions?

*Mr. Henderson.* That is right.

*Mr. Sikes.* When an ambassador is accredited to a country they expect certain invitations to the officials of that country, just as they invite him to certain official functions.

*Mr. Henderson.* That is right.

*Mr. Sikes.* Is it true, and I am not sure I got your answer, is it true that even though this is a great and powerful and rich nation that the entertainment which is done by our officials out of funds allocated to them from appropriated funds are among the simplest and least expensive of those given by any nation?

*Mr. Henderson.* That is right.

*Mr. Sikes.* There is no question in your mind about that?

*Mr. Henderson.* No sir.

*Mr. Sikes.* And is it frequently necessary for the American representatives to pay for these functions in part out of their own pockets?

*Mr. Henderson.* That is true.

*Mr. Sikes.* You have examined this and you know that to be a fact?

*Mr. Henderson.* I know that to be a fact; yes, sir.

*Mr. Wilber.* As recently as 6 months ago we made a special study throughout all our posts at the request of the Senate Appropriations Committee. I intend to present that to the committee at the time this item comes up. It proves conclusively that that is the case.

(Continued on page 10)

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### LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

*Mr. Sikes.* This committee doesn't want money to be spent that we can possibly avoid having spent, but it certainly follows that custom requires certain things that our representatives must do in other countries in order to help maintain America's standing with the representatives of other nations.

Some mention was made of using part of this money to buy wreaths and flowers.

On the surface you wouldn't think that would take much money, but is it not the custom in some countries, for instance Central and South America, when an official function is given, all of the diplomatic representatives send flowers? Frequent functions would result in a substantial amount?

*Mr. Henderson.* That is true.

*Mr. Preston.* I recently attended the UNESCO Conference at Montevideo, thanks to the courtesy of the Secretary of State who appointed me as an adviser. Three days after I got there I got a notice in my little box stating that all representation money had been exhausted. There would be no money for the next 2 weeks.

*Mr. Rooney.* We shall have plenty of opportunity later on to discuss this subject and all the details thereof.

### INSURANCE FOR LOCALS

Bilbao, Spain

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Reference is made to the Department's Foreign Service Circular No. 97 of September 10, 1954, regarding the significant provisions of Public Law 598, 83rd Congress, approved August 17, 1954, which was enacted to provide American employees of the Federal Government with low cost group insurance.

Although I realize that the generous benefits bestowed by this law are not extended to Foreign Service Local Employees, could not the Department accept the suggestion that Congress be asked to amend P.L. 598, in order to cover them also.

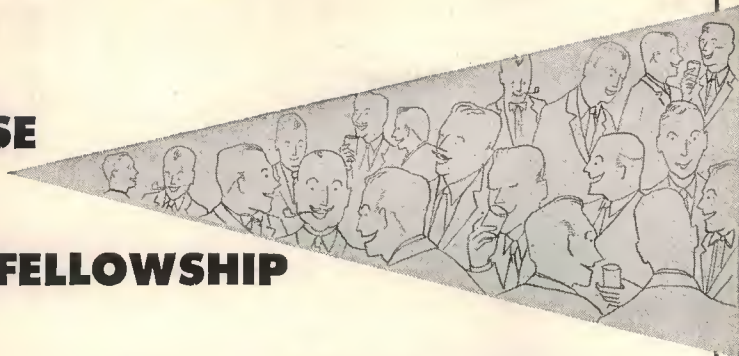
In view of the tendency to improve the social benefits of labor in general all over the world, in which the United States undoubtedly plays a major part, it is believed that such a move on the part of the Congress would be a practical application of the American doctrine on world-wide labor and social improvements.

There is no doubt that the benefits provided for American personnel in the law referred to above, would be well received and much appreciated by the various members of the local staff. It is likewise felt that it would meet with a good reception by local personnel in other Spanish posts and, for that matter, in many other countries in the world. In Spain especially, where Spaniards employed by Spanish firms enjoy the advantages of certain social benefits which are not available to Spanish employees of the U. S. Government, such a group life insurance scheme, even providing for reduced benefits, would be especially welcomed.

An inquiry addressed to one of the leading Spanish life insurance companies regarding rates applicable in Spain under identical circumstances reveals that the \$0.25 per \$1,000 bi-weekly deduction applicable under Public Law 598 (83rd Congress) is most advantageous, since similar insurance coverage in Spain would cost from 4 to 9 times as much, depending on the age of the insured individual.

Ramon Solla

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BY  
JAMES B.  
STEWART

### A WEST POINT FOR FOREIGN SERVICE?

(An editorial by DE WITT C. POOLE, former Counselor of Embassy, Berlin, and organizer of the recently established School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton.)

"The idea of a West Point for the Foreign Service has been put forward from time to time. . . It seems to me one of those facile thoughts that stir the imagination on first impact but do not carry through. Upon analysis I think it is plain that a West Point is just exactly what the Foreign Service does not want.

"The Army and Navy are in large part technical professions calling for a uniform mentality and a detailed discipline. At any rate, that is what, under the influence of West Point and Annapolis, they actually are.

"The slight technicalities of the Foreign Service can be readily learned in a few apprentice years. Most of the work, both diplomatic and consular, would be ill done under a stereotyped approach. We are on the side of the humanities rather than of the sciences. A broad culture is the necessary background, while particular situations, whether of analysis or action, can be well met only with the equipment of a lively imagination, a varied mind, and a plastic spirit.

"The conditions presented by the Foreign Service are the very opposite of regimentation. We do not foregather in barracks or go to fight *en masse*. Each individual, or each little squad, has to operate on its own in an unlimited variety of unforeseeable circumstances. . . ."

Continuing, Mr. Poole advocates, in connection with the recruiting of personnel, the carrying on of "the admirable policy of cooperation with the universities."

### FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

WILLIAM K. AILSHIE, Habana to Foreign Service School.  
FRANKLIN C. GOWEN, Rome to Naples.  
BERNARD GUFLER, Vancouver to Foreign Service School.  
JAMES H. WRIGHT, Vera Cruz to Foreign Service School.  
GEORGE H. BUTLER, Montreal to Santiago, Chile, his assignment to Para has been canceled.  
GEORGE V. ALLEN, newly appointed FSO assigned to Kingston, Jamaica.  
ELBRIDGE DURBROW, newly appointed FSO assigned to Mazatlan.  
MISS CONSTANCE R. HARVEY, newly appointed FSO assigned to Ottawa.  
JOHN C. POOLE, newly appointed FSO assigned to Montreal.  
JAMES K. PENFIELD, newly appointed FSO assigned to Ciudad Juarez.  
JOSEPH E. JACOBS, Shanghai to the Department.  
GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, Buenos Aires to Berlin.  
ALFRED T. NESTER, Naples to Cardiff.  
ROBERT NEWBECIN, 2ND, to first post, Berlin.  
GABRIEL BIE RAVNDAL, Berlin, will retire on June 26, 1930.

(Continued on page 14)



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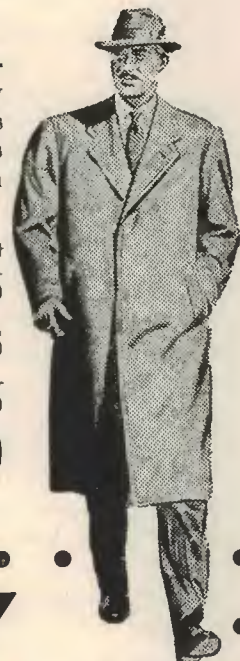
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**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 12)**

**ALL ABOUT WOMEN.** MRS. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, Chief of the Passport Division, has been one of the American delegates at the Conference for the Codification of International Law held recently at The Hague.

A son was born on May 12, 1930, to MR. and MRS. VIRGIL E. WOODCOCK. Mrs. Woodcock was the former MISS BEULAH GRIFFITH, for many years Mr. Carr's private secretary.

MISS ADELE E. DIX and MISS MILDRED V. DIEKE, of the London Naval Conference staff, spent a week-end with friends in Southampton.

### IDEALISM

"I may be old-fashioned, but I cannot help feeling that true patriotism is a far finer thing than the somewhat mawkish internationalism which is paraded as idealism or as the fine flower of Christianity, or what not. . . .

"Men and women with fads are terribly annoying at times. They often flood the Department of State with propaganda. They go about the country preaching or lecturing and asking their audiences to write identical letters to the Secretary of State. Tons of paper are wasted. . . . But even this nonsense is worth while if these enthusiasts make people think, if only for a few minutes, beyond the confines of Main Street." From an address delivered in Tokyo by AMBASSADOR WILLIAM R. CASTLE, JR.

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ROBERT P. JOYCE, Shanghai  
BERTEL E. KUNIHOLM, Kovno  
EDMUND O. CLUBB, Peiping  
JULIUS WADSWORTH, Caracas  
STANLEY G. SLAVENS, Tegucigalpa

**BOOKS:** "H. V. Kaltenborn's 'We Look at the World' (Henkle) is a popular type of publication, and its merit lies in its first hand impressions of current Russian and Chinese developments." (JOHN CARTER, Department.)

**CONSUL AND FAMILY DESTROYED:** Mount Pelee was considered an extinct and therefore harmless volcano until May 8, 1902 when, after prolonged warnings, it erupted and the American Consul THOMAS R. PRENTISS and family, together with the 35,000 inhabitants of Saint Pierre, were destroyed almost in a moment. (JAMES E. PARKS, Vice Consul, Martinique, in the JOURNAL.)

**NECROLOGY:** HENRY CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS DAMM, Consul at Nogales, died at his post on August 24, 1929. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice Purdue Damm, and by two daughters and a son.

On October 3, 1929, the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Foreign Service Protective Association mailed to Mrs. Damm a check for \$6,000, the amount of Group Insurance carried by her late husband.

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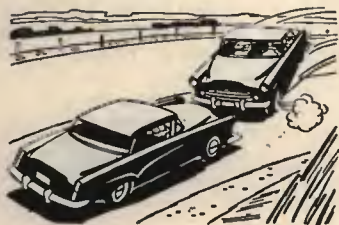
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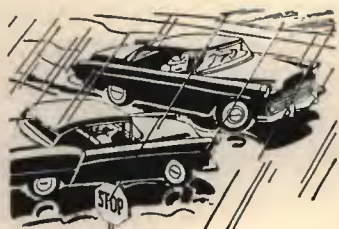
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By Lois Perry Jones

## **The Budget on Capitol Hill**

Speaking before the Senate Appropriations Committee in late April, the SECRETARY made a strong plea for the reinstatement in the State Department Budget for 1956 of all the reductions made by the House. He said in part:

"... I shall be very frank with you. I feel that in some way we failed to make these compelling needs sufficiently clear in our appearances before the parallel Committee in the House. . . . If the present Department of State budget is cut to the bone—and into the bone—as proposed by the House, we are in effect failing to get the ammunition to the troops. We are increasing the chances that the cold war will become a hot war.

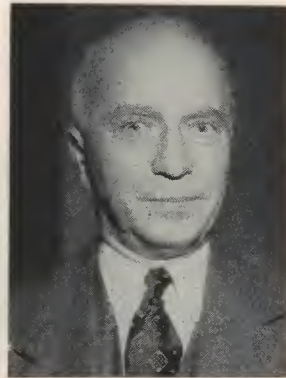
"... The budget which we submitted to Congress was designed to carry out some of the objectives to which I have referred. It was, in my opinion, a most modest—perhaps an over-modest—budget. In fact, it represented less than one-fourth of one percent of the total Federal budget presented to Congress for the coming year. I recognize that extravagance does not promote efficiency. But there is no extravagance in what we seek—on the contrary our budget as submitted is austere. . . .

"I urge the reinstatement in the State Department budget for 1956 of all the reductions made by the House. I shall not endeavor to go into detail as to what effect these reductions would have. I should like to stress, however, that the reduction of salaries and expenses by an amount of over five million dollars would undermine the programs for recruitment and training. . . . It would reduce our training program by approximately one-half. It would handicap us in our efforts to meet the needs of American businessmen for assistance in their attempts to increase their activities abroad. It would mean that the bulk of our personnel serving overseas would not be able to return on leave to the United States once every two years. . . .

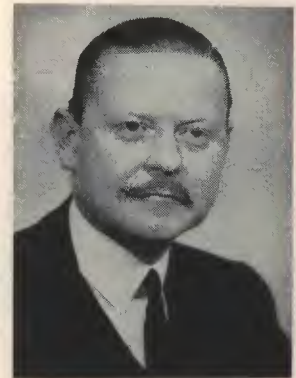
"I note that the House has also reduced our requests for operational allowances from \$700,000 to \$475,000. In terms of our general budget these savings are slight. Yet the loss of the \$225,000 can have a far reaching effect upon the very character of our Foreign Service. Representation is an essential part of the conduct of our foreign relations. Do we want a Foreign Service, the most important posts of which can be held only by men of private means, whether or not they are best-suited for the job? . . . Our key officers cannot, on their present salaries, engage in activities necessary for the maintenance of friendly contact and for the successful carrying out of their work. . . .

"I would emphasize also the growing importance of international conferences in the conduct of foreign affairs today. On several occasions during the past year, it has been necessary for me to meet with the Foreign Ministers of other nations in our efforts to arrive at peaceful settlement of various international problems. . . . Decisions to convene such meetings come too late for specific budget planning in the annual appropriation request, and we have been faced with serious problems in financing our participation. . . .

"The fact that I have not mentioned some of the other reductions individually should not be interpreted as an



The Hon. Joseph E. Jacobs,  
Ambassador to Poland.



The Hon. William S. B. Lacy,  
Ambassador to the Republic  
of Korea.

indication of my lack of interest in the items affected. Our budget was prepared after careful study. Every request contained in it was based upon our demonstrated needs. Never before in history has any nation had such far-flung interests. Every one of our missions has a vital task. There are no 'easy' posts. To man and operate these posts adequately, even frugally, requires the funds for which we ask."

In addition to the cuts referred to in the Secretary's statement before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Jerry Klutz in his "The Federal Diary" column stated that the House Committee had rejected requests for: an additional 159 employees for economic reporting; \$600,000 to hire additional trade commissioners; and to hire additional "public confidence" employees as a part of State's personnel improvement program to keep the public better informed of the department's work.

## **FOA to ICA**

Some of the functions now performed by the Foreign Operations Administration will be transferred to a new, semi-autonomous organizational unit in the Department of State, to be known as the International Cooperation Administration, following the termination of FOA at the end of this month, according to a letter sent to the Secretary of State by the President.

The unit will be headed by a Director who will report directly to the Secretary and who will, on the Secretary's behalf, give supervision and direction to the Mutual Security operations performed within the State Department.

JOHN B. HOLLISTER of Cincinnati, now executive director of the Hoover Commission, has been designated by the President to head the new unit. A law partner of the late Senator Taft, Mr. Hollister served three terms in Congress in the early 1930's. Following World War I he worked with Herbert Hoover's food relief missions in Poland and Lithuania, and after World War II headed an UNRRA mission to Holland.

## **New Ambassador**

G. FREDERICK REINHARDT, most recently Counselor of Embassy at Paris, has been designated Ambassador to Vietnam replacing the HONORABLE DONALD R. HEATH, now Ambassador to Lebanon. A Career Officer, Ambassador Reinhardt entered the Service in 1937, serving at Vienna, Tallinn and

(Continued on page 42)

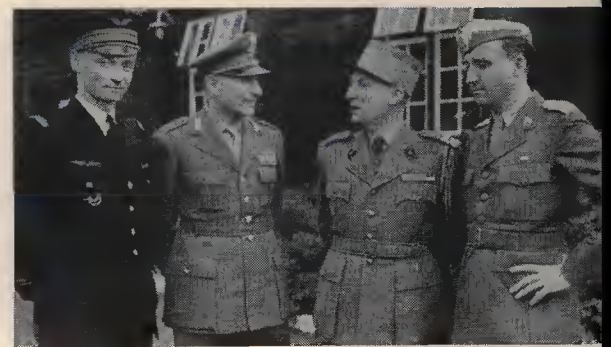
# The NATO Defense College

By HARVEY R. WELLMAN

By courtesy of the Government of France, the NATO Defense College is established in Paris in the western wing of the Ecole Militaire where is also located the French Institut des Hautes Etudes de Défense Nationale. At the entrance the visitor will see a plaque with the College name in French. Within, when the College is in session, there is a medley of languages, uniforms and social behavior, which attests to the wide variety of cultural backgrounds in persons assigned to the College. One hears Dutch, Greek, Italian, Portuguese and Turkish, as well as English and French, spoken. It would be quite possible to find a group composed of a Portuguese, a Greek, a Norwegian and an American speaking English. The uniforms of four military services from twelve nations present such differences in color and in insignia that only a civilian is readily identifiable as to service.

## *A Little History*

The Ecole Militaire, home of the NATO Defense College, owed its existence to a financier, a king's mistress and the harpist to a royal family. Paris-Duverney, who provided



Representatives of France, Italy, and Denmark.

the funds to equip the armies of Louis XV, found in Madame de Pompadour an enthusiastic sponsor of the project to build a school to train sons of poor noble families to be officers. The royal consent was obtained and the celebrated architect Gabriel, who designed the Place de la Concorde, was commissioned to prepare the plans. Despite Madame de Pompadour's generosity and the tempering of Gabriel's extravagant design, the construction languished until Beaumarchais, who taught the King's daughters the harp, persuaded the King to visit the building site. Then a tax on playing cards, followed by a lottery, produced the needed revenue. But Madame de Pompadour had been dead for five years and Paris-Duverney was eighty-five when the construction was completed in 1772 of what, for a military school, was a magnificent edifice.

Admission to the student body of five hundred was not long restricted to gentle families. In 1784 the school enrolled a student named Bonaparte, aged fifteen, with the observation—he will make an excellent sailor. Graduated a Second Lieutenant in artillery, his notes carried this ap-



Visit of the Sixth Course to NATO Command at Northwood, England. FSO's Bacon, Watrous and Wellman will be seen in rear rows.



Ecole Militaire in Paris, the home of the NATO Defense College.

preciation—he will go far if favored by circumstance. Marshall Joffre, hero of the Marne, after whom the square before the College is named, and Marshall Foch, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in World War I, also were students. Bonaparte, Joffre, Foch—these studied military science and tactics where officers of the armed forces of the nations of the Atlantic Union now meet. When, as is anticipated, officers from Western Germany join this assemblage, their presence will constitute additional evidence of how ancient enmities are forgotten in the face of a common danger and a common heritage.

#### *College Concept and Objectives*

The NATO Defense College was established as the result of the recommendation of the man who is now the President of the United States. Although the North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, not until the autumn of 1950 did the North Atlantic Council determine that an integrated military force adequate for the defense of freedom in Europe should be created within the shortest possible time. In December 1950 General Dwight D. Eisenhower became the first Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR). He proceeded in 1951 to establish a military headquarters (SHAPE) with an international staff.

On April 25, 1951, General Eisenhower sent a message to the Standing Group in Washington, consisting of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of France, the United Kingdom and the United States, to whom all NATO commanders and military agencies are responsible, urging the establishment of a Defense College.

As a result of SACEUR's recommendations, the North Atlantic Council decided on June 25, 1951, to found a Defense College. The opening ceremony of the First Session was held on November 19, 1951, under the chairmanship of General Eisenhower. The College now has two sessions a year of twenty-three weeks of actual work each, one extending from February to July and the other from September to February. The Sixth Session began on September 6, 1954, and concluded on February 4, 1955, with the presentation by the Minister of National Defense of France of diplomas to the 53 members. With the completion of the Sixth Course the College has graduated a total of 311 students, including 242 military officers and 69 civilian officials, to positions of responsibility in NATO and national staffs and organizations. The College continues with the Seventh Course which began on February 28, 1955.

#### *College Objectives*

The object of the NATO Defense College is to assist in the development of a unified, efficient NATO organization and military force. This objective is accomplished by training selected personnel in the organization and aims of the North Atlantic Treaty; in the principal factors (military, economic, geographical, political, social and psychological) involved in the common defense of the North Atlantic region; in the problems involved in the preparation of NATO military forces into a state of readiness to meet aggression; and in the organization and working methods of NATO bodies and staffs. The College devises its courses, procedures and activities with a view to promoting the maximum under-

standing, comprehension and team spirit within the College membership and, through the influence of the College graduates, within the various bodies of NATO and among the NATO Governments.

#### *Course of Study*

The College tries to realize its objectives by using four major teaching techniques: lectures, discussion groups, committee work on problems and instructional tours of NATO countries and NATO headquarters. The first three activities and, to the extent possible, the fourth form of instruction, are related to the plan of study for the Course. For the Sixth Course this plan began with an introduction to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—its origin, aims and present state of growth—and some historical background on Europe and North America. It continued with lectures and discussions against a NATO background on the organization, characteristics and roles of the three military services; a survey of the Soviet Union—its basic philosophy, economic structure and military force; a study of the military, political and economic problems of each of the NATO countries; and lectures and discussions on international and particularly NATO economic problems. It concluded with the consideration of some special problems of the NATO military alliance and civil association, such as civil defense, logistic organization and standardization of equipment and materiel. Such lectures on the political economic and military positions of NATO countries which were not delivered in the countries themselves were given at the College. There were also lectures on important neutral countries and non-NATO strategic areas such as the Middle and Far East.

Lectures are given mornings by prominent personalities or highly qualified experts. Due to budgetary limitations the College cannot reach anywhere it chooses for lecturers. It is a tribute to the College and an evidence of the regard in which it is held that some very busy officials in highly important positions come to speak. Among these were Mr. Paul Spaak of Belgium and Mr. Robert Schuman of France who spoke on the movement for European unity of which they have been leaders.

The lecture is invariably followed, after a short intermission in the adjoining library, for coffee, comment and contemplation, by a period in which the lecturer returns to reply to members' questions or observations. This is the most valuable part of the mornings' activities, for the students require the lecturer to address himself to the aspects of his subject which interest them, no matter how delicate, contentious or complex they may be. Many a lecturer condemned by some discipline or other to read a prosaic, cut-and-dried exposition, has been stimulated or piqued into a performance in the aftermath which, by providing facts and judgments from his personal experience, has made his appearance exceedingly worthwhile. This period also tests the students—their confidence and clarity in stating their points, often in a language not their native tongue, their restraint, courtesy and tact, and their judgment. Question periods are usually brought to an end by the announcement by the presiding deputy, with one eye on the clock, that there is no time for further questions before lunch. The members and faculty lunch together in the College mess, provided and served by the French Navy

and Air Force, and certain members are designated by rotation of committees to lunch with the lecturer.

#### *Discussion Groups*

Groups are formed periodically for discussion, usually in the afternoon, of subjects of lectures or series of lectures. These are presided over by an instructor or by a student qualified in the subject. An agenda is distributed beforehand and the instructor may ask students with special knowledge or experience to be prepared to speak. For this purpose the College is divided into four groups, the composition of which is changed from time to time. In this activity language is the chief obstacle to communication and comprehension. Some speak in English, others in French and it is incumbent upon all to speak slowly and clearly. The value of these discussions is in the frank exchange of views among individuals who consciously express or unconsciously reflect national attitudes. Slowly but inevitably the members come to recognize the common interests of all the NATO countries in the major problems and to seek solutions which seem best for the whole North Atlantic community.

Committee work on problems is a third and important form of study. For this purpose the student body is divided into nine committees each of six members. On each committee the three military services and a civilian service are represented, and no single country has more than one representative. Each committee has a chairman, secretary and assistant secretary. The membership is changed from problem to problem to give the students opportunity to work with the maximum number of their colleagues and to serve once in each of the three committee offices.

The Committee chairman has the duty of analyzing the problem, of dividing and allocating responsibility for its study, and of securing the agreement of the committee members to the solution. The secretary has the duty, with the aid of the chairman, of preparing the solution of the committee. The assistant secretary is in charge of the documentation issued to the committee. An instructor is assigned to each committee, and he is available to give advice and information upon request.

The six problems considered by the Sixth Course were concerned with the study of the reason for NATO, the general treatment of a current NATO problem, the study of the NATO command organization and the possibilities for its improvement in a given sector, the study of the economic resources of the NATO countries and the rest of the world in three important fields, and the study of factors governing NATO's military policy.

More important, however, than the content of the problems were the procedure and method of study. It was incumbent upon six individuals from six NATO countries and from army, air force, navy and civilian services to arrive at a statement to which all could subscribe. To the extent that the members learn to employ this method of working successfully, the staff work in NATO commands and organizations to which College graduates go is bound to improve.

After each problem all the committees meet together in a plenary session to discuss the solutions on the basis of summaries of and excerpts from committee statements prepared by the Faculty. These are lively meetings in which

issues are sharpened and opposing viewpoints clearly set forth under the guidance of a Faculty Deputy acting as chairman.

#### *Instructional Tours*

A fourth and also important activity in the course of study is the series of instructional tours. The College visited ten NATO countries—all except Canada, Iceland, Portugal and the United States, and these were omitted for financial reasons only. The College was able to make these tours within its modest budget of about 80 million francs in part because the visits to Scandinavia and West Germany were made in two United States Air Force planes on training flights. For this purpose, Faculty and students donned parachutes and climbed into the bucket seats of two C-119 "flying boxcars". The visits to Southern Europe were made in two French Air Force planes having accommodations roughly equivalent to those of commercial air lines, and the visits to the Benelux countries were made by train and bus and to the United Kingdom by commercial aircraft and bus.

These visits to the member countries of NATO have a dual valuable effect—the country, which is being visited by most students for the first time, and its government, people, and military organization make an impression upon the members, and the personnel of this NATO organization make an impact upon the country. The highest civil and military officers discuss and subject themselves to questions on the political, economic and military positions of their countries. Both NATO commands and national defense installations are visited. Under the guidance of the national authorities, trips are arranged to a few places of special interest—treasures of which the nation is proud and which reveal its traditions and aspirations.

Equal profit could never be obtained by remaining in Paris, even if the same distinguished high officials could come there to speak to the College. National viewpoints are put more frankly at home. These trips provide a glimpse of what is being defended in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The expanse of the long front from Norway to Turkey is viewed and better appreciated. The Sixth Course looked down on the Skagerrak and went with the Turkish Navy up the Bosphorus into the Black Sea. It went aboard the USS Aircraft Carrier *Coral Sea* off Marseilles, climbed to the heights of Gorizia overlooking Yugoslavia, and stopped at Malta. It saw some of NATO's strength in the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the Liege Arms Factory and the French railway complex. And there was an opportunity to make some small acquaintance with the peoples of the NATO countries, to see how they live, what they eat, what they sell, how they enjoy themselves. This all contributed to understanding—the only firm basis for North Atlantic unity.

#### *College Organization and Facilities*

The College has a commandant of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank, designated by the three nations on the Standing Group. He is to serve for a term of four courses or roughly two years. Commandants are appointed by the French, UK and US Governments in that order and are to be rotated by services. The first commandant was a French Admiral; the second and present Commandant is an Air Marshal of the Royal Air Force; and he will be followed

at about the end of 1955 by a United States Army General. The Commandant has three military deputies, of the rank of Brigadier General or equivalent, and one civilian deputy. During the Sixth Course these were a French Army General, a United States Admiral, a United States Air Force General and a British Home Office official.

The Faculty also includes nine military instructors (to be increased to ten) and one civilian instructor. These are usually graduates of the College and for the Sixth Course included three Americans, three French, two British, one Canadian and one Italian. The normal period of appointment is two years. It is contemplated that if practicable up to three Faculty members shall be from NATO nations other than the Standing Group countries.

The NATO Defense College was placed under the general direction of the Military Committee, the supreme military authority in NATO which is composed of the Chiefs of Staff of each NATO power except Iceland which, having no military establishment, may be represented by a civilian. Executive control is exercised, however, by the Standing Group in conjunction with the Military Representatives Committee, which consists of representatives of Chiefs of Staff and is in continuous session in Washington. The Commandant reports periodically to the Military Committee, through the Standing Group. The Commandant may communicate directly with the North Atlantic Council on the financial operations of the College, to national chiefs of staff with regard to faculty, staff officers and students, and to NATO commands and agencies with regard to instructional material and speakers.

#### *Selection of Students*

The Standing Group has stipulated that Member Governments should select military officers and civilian officials of the equivalent rank of colonel or lieutenant colonel, unless national exigencies require the appointment of an officer of next lower rank. It is assumed that where possible those selected will be persons whose home governments consider them particularly qualified in temperament, education, professional background and experience to serve in the future in high NATO positions.

Initially NATO Governments are invited to send from one to seven representatives to each course. The initial allocations are one each for Iceland and Luxembourg; three each for Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Turkey; five for Canada and seven each for France, Italy, United Kingdom and United States. If some countries do not fill their quotas, as is sometimes the case with the smaller countries, these vacancies are allocated to the larger countries, within an optimum maximum complement of fifty-four students and with the proviso that no nation may send more than nine students.

In the Sixth Course France, the UK and the US each sent eight students while Canada, Greece and Portugal sent one less than allocated. Iceland and Luxembourg have not sent representatives to the first six courses. It is provided that each nation shall send to the two sessions held annually at least one naval and at least one air force officer and at least one and at most three civilians. The distribution of officers of each nation as between the services shall, as far as possible, correspond to the ratios in the armed

(Continued on page 48)

# AMERICAN

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## DIPLOMACY

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### AT WORK

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By THE HONORABLE CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

*(Editorial Note: The following article by Ambassador Luce is based upon a speech she delivered to the Council on World Affairs at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 23, 1955).*

For some years now, most Americans have known that the outbreak of another world war would not only tear to shreds the very fabric of European civilization, but would also bring vast suffering and sorrow to our own country. Consequently, most Americans have been deeply concerned about having a United States foreign policy which would prevent this great and awful misery.

Like all those who had been actively engaged in journalism and politics, I held some very strong views about the kind of foreign policy which would prevent this tragedy from overtaking us. But in the last two years I have been in another business. As American Ambassador to Italy, I have been in—deep in—the Foreign Policy business itself. And today this is the view I hold to most strongly: If America is to prevent World War III, we must have not only a sound foreign policy, we must also have a sound Foreign Service. For one thing has been repeatedly borne in upon me, and that is, that it's not much use for Americans to indulge in highbrow talk about foreign policy, to argue about it, editorialize and speechify about it, *unless* Americans see to it that they have a Foreign Service which is strong enough to carry out the foreign policy that is finally agreed upon. America must have a Foreign Service strong in every sense—strong in manpower, strong in brain power, strong in resources, and above all, strong in conviction and courage and morale.

Any American businessman knows you don't make a great business by just sitting around philosophizing or putting in conversational overtime at the 19th hole. You have to have a great organization to have a great business. If you haven't got one, you've got to build one—a first-class production department, and a first-class sales department and a research department, and so on.

Certainly the top policy—the Board of Directors' policy

—must be clear and wise and, if you like, smart. But, it's no use having a fine policy unless you also have an operating organization of high ability and high morale, able and eager to turn this policy into reality.

Every business executive either learns this quickly, or he goes out of business. And every administrator of a university, school system, or hospital knows it. Certainly every American high-school boy knows that the defense of his country depends on more than splendid generals with brilliant blueprints for battle—it depends on a great military organization, manned by disciplined, trained, courageous, well-equipped officers and men whose morale is high.

Foreign policy is the *strategy* of diplomacy. Strategy, in military terminology, is the plan—the blueprint—for winning a battle or winning a war. But strategy is carried out by tactics—by the movement of troops in the field; by the proper orders for disposition and attack to divisions, regiments, companies and platoons; but, in the last analysis, it is carried out—transformed into victory—by the combat skill and the fighting will of the soldier in the front line.

That is what I would like to discuss here—what happens to our foreign policy when it hits the front lines of our diplomatic battlefields all across the world.

And it is precisely here that I find the most disturbing gaps in our knowledge. I find there are still far too many people in America who still think of our diplomats abroad, of our Foreign Service which provides our diplomatic infantry, in terms of moth-eaten clichés and stereotypes that went out with the 19th century.

There are a number of hoary myths about diplomats, especially about what might be called “the big brass” among diplomats—the Ambassadors. For example, the myth that has created the image of the Ambassador in top-hat, cutaway coat and striped trousers, who does nothing but attend colorful official functions and glamorous banquets, occasionally making an innocuous speech in which he boosts, in flowery language, all the virtues and accomplishments of the country to which he is accredited, and orates plitudinously on

those of his own.

Then there is the old, old myth that is best summed up in the ancient description—it was first coined in the 17th century, believe it or not, which shows you how ancient a myth it is—that an Ambassador is “an honest man sent to lie abroad for his country.”

Then there is the myth—which has in our own time grown up with the immense acceleration in the speed of modern communications—the modern myth of the Ambassador as a “glorified messenger boy”, with no responsibility, no initiative, no will or volition of his own, who merely rushes from Embassy to Foreign Office and back to Embassy, carrying the messages that have been telegraphed to him from Washington, and telegraphing back to Washington, in turn, the message given him by the Government to which he is accredited.

#### *Myths Can be Discredited*

Myths always die hard. I have no confidence that what I am going to say will even damage, no less kill off, any of these myths. But they can at least be discredited.

It is true, of course, that Ambassadors must on certain occasions don the formal official uniform of top-hat, cutaway coat, and striped pants. One of the advantages of being a woman ambassador is that I am spared the top-hat—and the striped pants! But, I am not spared the occasions when they are worn. And these official occasions, of course, can sometimes be very long, very arduous, very dull. They can also be very useful to one's country. For the market place of diplomacy, where diplomats exchange views, news, give calculated hints of their own, and get uncalculated glints of the foreign policy of other nations, is often these very occasions. The official receptions and banquets, the so-called “diplomatic parties”, are the indispensable hunting ground of the diplomat seeking to gather information, or to further his country's views. It is totally irrelevant whether or not he pursues his game in or out of striped pants.

It is true, too, that diplomats may occasionally, for reasons of high policy or national security, avoid giving direct answers to the searching questions of other diplomats, or tell them perhaps a little less than the whole truth. But the concept of the diplomat as an habitually Machiavellian liar went out with the Dark Ages of diplomacy. And for a very simple reason: the primary task of an Ambassador accredited to a friendly government is to maintain and promote good relations between that government and his own. First, it is absolutely essential in carrying out that task for a diplomat to establish courteous relations with the leaders of the country in which he finds himself. In this sense, diplomacy is charity in the conduct of international affairs. Second, he must create confidence in others. And all of us know, from our own private experience, that it takes just one big lie, found out, to destroy the climate of confidence. No, diplomats are no longer “sent to lie abroad for their country.” America's first great diplomat—an amateur—Benjamin Franklin, said: “Honesty is the best policy.” And so it is—in the conduct of private life, business life, and in diplomacy.

The latest, most modern myth, the myth of the “glorified messenger boy”, is the easiest of all to dispose of. The way to do so is to try to explain what an Ambassador's job

really is.

An American Ambassador nowadays has to be much more than merely the Chief of a diplomatic mission. Much more even than the representative of his Government to a foreign government. An Ambassador, these days, becomes in the widest sense the representative of *his people* to the *people*—as well as the government—of the country in which he works.

In the old days, diplomacy was chiefly concerned with politics and policies. Today, the field of diplomacy has broadened to cover every phase, every aspect, every activity of human society: Politics, economics, social welfare; commerce, trade, industry, labor; agriculture, shipping, transport and communications; education, culture, art, science, and religion; finance, investment, wages, incomes, standards of living and indexes of productivity; consular activities, visas, passports, immigration, and welfare of Americans abroad. Modern diplomacy has to concern itself with all of these things and many more. Why? Because in these days of the interdependence of nations, all these aspects of the life of a nation are important to other nations—and to a greater or lesser degree affect the relationships between nations.

Let me try to put that into concrete terms. It is easy to understand why the United States should be interested in Italian politics. The political complexion of Italy's government—the policies it pursues both in domestic and in foreign affairs—is important to us because Italy is one of our major allies in Europe, a member of NATO, and of the new Western European Union now forming. She lies in a vitally important strategic position, commanding the narrows of the central Mediterranean. Italian politics are, obviously, of enormous concern to the United States.

The importance of Italy's economy is also easy to understand. Without a stable, healthy economy, political stability in a country becomes difficult to maintain. We want our ally Italy to be politically stable. Therefore we want to do all we can to help Italy to maintain and improve her economic health.

It is obvious to every American why we should be concerned about the political and economic aspects in Italy. But there are many that are not so obvious. Why, for example, should we concern ourselves with Italian education? With Italian science? With Italian population statistics?

We are directly concerned with Italian education because we have a large and effective educational exchange program with Italy under both the Smith-Mundt and Fulbright Acts. We spend well over a million dollars a year to promote exchanges of educators, professors, teachers and students between Italy and the United States—to the end that both countries will profit by the increased understanding each of the other.

Italian science? We have a growing program in the exchange of scientific information, particularly in the field of the use of atomic energy for peaceful uses. We are making available to Italian scientists radio-active isotopes for medical and other research. Last year in Italy we put on an exhibit called “Atoms for Peace.” It was immensely successful. It was seen by more than two million, three

*(Continued on page 54)*

# OPERATION FSO-6 1955

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Lee Shill, surrounded by some of the students he addressed at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, during his trip for operation FSO-6, 1955.

(Photos by Record Courier, Kent)

By PHILIP IRELAND

On May 2, the last day for receiving applications for the first examination, new style, for FSO-6's, 4,392 applications had been received by Cromwell A. Riches, Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service. Behind this record number of applications lie not only the policy recommendations by the Secretary's Public Committee on Personnel concerning appointments for class 6 but also *Operation FSO-6, 1955*. This latter exercise was to call the attention of college and university students throughout the country to the June 24 examination and how it differed from previous examinations and also to acquaint university communities with the reorganization of the Department and of the Foreign Service and with the career opportunities for class 6 officers under the reorganization.

The operation, which was to involve visits to 233 colleges in every state of the Union and in the Territory of Hawaii, became essential when the Board of Examiners set June 24, 1955, as the date for the first new type examination for class 6 officers, following the Secretary's approval of the Public Committee's recommendations. These recommendations had included bringing into the Foreign Service annually a large group of class 6 officers by means of a new type of examination, shortening of the period between the written examination and the appointment of successful candidates, and the inauguration of a "vigorous and sustained program of college relations".

In developing plans for bringing the June examination to the attention of prospective applicants, the Division of Employment and the Board of Examiners took into consideration the evidence that government service had become increasingly unpopular in terms of attracting applicants from universities. Not only had the number of applicants for the

FSO-6 examinations declined from 2,701 in 1952 to 1,730 in 1953, and to 1,261 in 1954, but applicants for Junior Management Assistant examinations had also decreased from 16,000 in 1952 to 8,300 in 1953, and to 7,300 in 1954.

Winthrop Southworth, Special Assistant for Personnel, was asked in early 1955 to undertake the operation temporarily because of the illness of David Schindell, Chief, Field Recruitment & College Relations Staff. Mr. Schindell assumed charge of the operation in early March and Mr. Southworth returned to his post in Special Projects. Mr. Southworth and the College Relations Staff, in planning itineraries for the operation, set the objective of making no trip more than 20 days in length, of using air travel on long distances in order to reduce per diem cost, and of making travel as short as possible within any given area. In the selection of teams, the idea was to pair a Departmental Officer familiar with the Department's organization and practices with a Foreign Service Officer who had recently returned from the field, one of whom, where possible, should be fairly junior and the other fairly senior, in order to present a balanced picture on the campuses. To insure that the desired officers would be available, Under Secretary of State Henderson issued a directive asking that officers be released on request for this special work. Since the operation had to be run on a shoestring, Mr. Southworth kept on the alert for Foreign Service Officers on home leave or in travel status who could visit college campuses with the minimum charge on the Department's budget. So carefully was the budget watched that the entire operation, which brought the program before more than 19,000 students and faculty members, cost something less than \$12,000.

Preceded by press releases, by literature, and planning by

the Field Recruitment and College Relations Staff, to which much of the success of the operation was due, FSO Raymond Leddy initiated the program from February 9 to 18 when he visited nine colleges in Connecticut and western Massachusetts. The first teams traveled westward. John Garnett, Deputy Chief of the Division of Employment, and John Stutesman, FSO, took on 24 colleges and universities in California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado, from February 21 to March 11, in one of the tightest schedules of the series. Robert L. Thompson, Chief, Editorial Services Division, and FSO Thomas Turner, during the same period, visited 20 colleges beginning at the University of South Dakota on February 21, and finishing in Nebraska on March 21, after also appearing at institutions in Oregon and Washington. This was the team which found itself longing for ear muffs and heavier clothing when the blizzard of the year struck the Dakotas and the temperature dropped to 20 below on the day of its arrival. In contrast, FSO Olcott Deming and his Departmental colleague, George Toulmin of the Bureau of International Organization Affairs, had sunny skies and balmy days for their southern tour beginning on February 28 and ending on March 11, with appearances before 15 colleges in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. From February 28 to March 18, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri colleges numbering 19 were visited by Howard Trees of the Controller's Office and FSO Taylor G. Belcher.

In the North Atlantic States, Richard Friedman, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, and FSO John Gatch appeared before 9 institutions in New York and western Pennsylvania, while Greig Henderson, Executive Staff, Intelligence Research, and Robert O. Blake, FSO, paid visits to 12 colleges and universities in eastern Pennsylvania and in Delaware. Albert Franklin of the Foreign Service Institute visited Bucknell.

The New England colleges were visited both by teams and by individual officers. In addition to Raymond Leddy's tour, Ernest Lister, Special Assistant in the Office of Transport and Communications, visited four northern Maine institutions and the University of New Hampshire at Durham while FSO Robert McKinnon, on home leave, traveled to two colleges in Vermont and to Williams and Dartmouth Colleges.

During a trip by Winthrop Southworth and FSO Richard Brynildsen of the Division of Employment to Harvard, Tufts, Pembroke and Brown, arrangements were made for Foreign Service Officers Lynn Olson, Herbert Propps, and Robert Hill studying in the area to visit the other colleges in and around Boston. Subsequently, arrangements were similarly made for Foreign Service Officer John M. McSweeney and Departmental Officers J. W. Kelly, W. O. Hall, and R. F. Pedersen serving at the United Nations and for FSOs William Harben and Rollie White studying at Columbia University to appear before colleges in the Greater New York area. Foreign Service Director General Hare and Mr. Southworth went to Yale on April 19th, and FSO Stutesman appeared at Princeton on April 20.

Visitors to colleges and universities in southern states were Verne Larsen of the Office of Security and the writer who visited seven institutions in Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia; FSO Charles C. Carson who, while on home leave to Conehatta, Mississippi, appeared before the University of Mississippi and three universities in Louisiana; and FSO David Wilson, who visited two Florida colleges also

while on leave.

The colleges and universities of the central states were reached by seven trips. Kenneth Calloway of Special Projects, Office of Personnel, and FSO Jan Nadelman appeared before 15 institutions in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota from February 28 to March 11. FSO Lee Stull and Philip Trezise, Deputy Director, Office of Intelligence Research, visited 10 colleges in northern Ohio and southern Michigan from March 7 to 22. Orson Trueworthy of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, and FSO John McVickar covered 10 colleges of Indiana and central and southern Ohio, from March 14 to 25. During the same period, FSO William D. Fisher and George H. Steuart of Foreign Buildings Operations, were traveling to 7 institutions in Illinois, Iowa and Ohio. Winthrop Southworth visited Marietta College at Marietta, Ohio, the University of Cincinnati, and Marshall College in West Virginia on March 10, 11 and 12. FSO Martin F. Herz visited the University of Arkansas enroute to Phnom Penh. The writer undertook a second tour, appearing at Ohio State, three colleges in Missouri, and two in Kentucky from April 11 to 15.

A series of visits were made to eight women's colleges along the Atlantic seaboard from February 28 to March 30 by FSO Mary Trent. John Roxborough II, Personnel Consultant, visited Lincoln University at Oxford, Pennsylvania, Virginia Union University at Richmond, Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial University at Nashville, and Howard University in Washington.

FSO David Lithgow, enroute to Taipei, stopped off at Honolulu and discussed the new program with members of the faculty of the University of Hawaii.

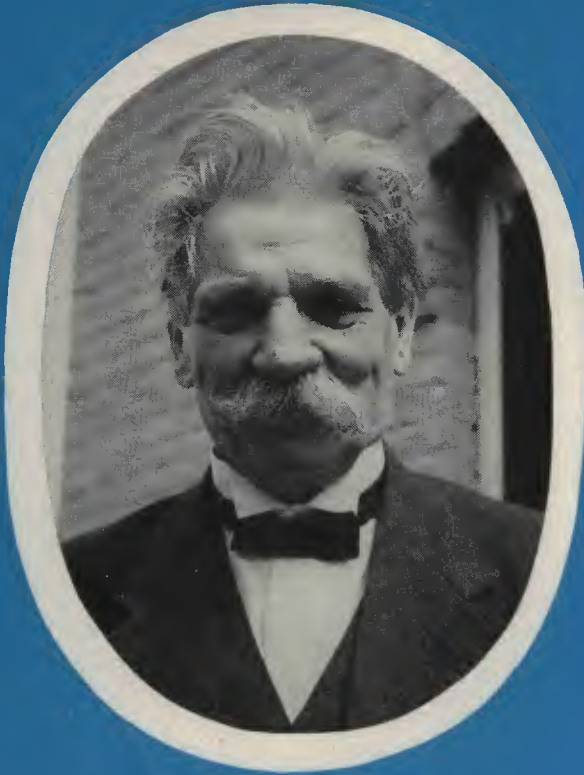
The appearances by FSO's William Fisher, Olcott Deming, E. Jan Nadelman and Raymond Leddy at institutions in and around Washington, from April 14 to 27 completed the series of visits.

The wide scope of *Operation FSO-6, 1955*—presentation of the June 24, 1955 examination, explanation of the procedures and conditions under which this and future examinations in December of this and coming years would be given, and an interpretation of the place of FSO-6 Officers in the reorganized Foreign Service—required that contacts for the teams assume a broad pattern: the students, the faculty, the placement directors and the presidents of the institutions with whom the Director General, Raymond A. Hare, had made the initial approach by letter on behalf of the operation. Programs at the colleges for the visitors, both teams and individuals, fell, also; into four principal divisions:

1. Appearances before students. These were frequently before student assemblies, as at Holy Cross where FSO Leddy spoke to 850 men; at meetings of especially interested men and women students, varying from 20 to 275 students; before classes in Political Science, History or Foreign Affairs ranging from 20 to 150 in size. At some colleges, placement directors and members of the faculty had arranged individual interviews. These were occasionally given, to meet special problems but the tightness of schedules precluded such interviews in general as an impractical approach.

2. Meetings with the faculty. Such meetings, usually at lunch or at dinner, proved profitable for all concerned. They made it possible to present the program to the deans of colleges and to heads and members of the Political Science,

(Continued on page 44)



# Schweitzer's

By ROBERT MCGREGOR

Dr. Albert Schweitzer, as he appeared during the Goethe bicentennial, held in Colorado several years ago. Photo by Joern Gerds, Pix Inc.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following article is reprinted from the April 9 issue of The Saturday Review, by permission of the editor, Norman Cousins.*

We had scarcely deposited our luggage at the Lambarene buildings when suddenly I looked over my shoulder and there came Dr. Schweitzer. He advanced along a covered veranda, his face wreathed in smiles. He extended his hand in greeting. I was somewhat surprised to find him walking erect and with deliberate pace, for I had been told that, on his disembarking in Port Gentil from his recent trip back from Europe, he had suffered a fall.

"I hope your knee is not worrying you, Doctor," I said. "We do not mention it," he replied, gently but firmly.

A nurse in white uniform led the way to our quarters, the Doctor accompanying us as far as the community hall, where he said he would await us. I had expected a grass hut with earth floor, perhaps a bed and, I hoped, mosquito net. We were shown into rooms open at both ends, protected by mosquito wire mesh. It was furnished with a small writing table, a chest of drawers, two iron beds with immaculate linen, two chairs, a washstand, mirror, and petrol lamp. The floors were even then being washed down.

As we walked back to join the Doctor I became aware that I had, in the short space of the previous quarter hour, entered an atmosphere that was to control our mood for the rest of the day. Any worries, cares, selfish thoughts, or ideas of self-importance drop away for no perceptible reason. One notices simple things, and although there is much activity, there is no haste; although there is purpose, there is no grimness; although there are different races, there is

none of that contrast one meets with in the other Africas; there is no obsequious deference from black to white; there is instead trust, faith, and naturalness. I speak of this feeling not in summation of the day we passed with Dr. Schweitzer, but rather as it happened. For, in that short walk back, there was compounded a receptivity that prepared us for the great simplicity of the Doctor himself. He, shorn of any affectation whatever, is nonetheless a majestic figure, alternately kind and stern, doing nothing even by gesture that is not meaningful, and giving his whole attention to any matter, whether it concerns domestic arrangements involving the hospitals, conversation on India or philosophy, or whether it is in the realm of enjoying himself in an atmosphere of deep and abiding affection.

When Dr. Schweitzer spoke, his thoughts were often portrayed in his face. The face was never inscrutable, but reflected a deep concentration and a bringing of the whole of his senses to an expression of his thoughts. He listened with feeling and quite frequently closed his eyes and bowed his head, letting the thoughts behind the spoken words absorb themselves into his being. There was great good humor and an agility of mind that kept the conversation lively and always moving.

Meanwhile, preparations were being made for lunch. Places were laid for thirty-six. Down the center of the long table were freshly picked leaves and apples, bananas, lemons, and breadfruit. The staff began to assemble. I was surprised to find nearly everyone spoke English.

I had heard that the Doctor is an authoritarian who exercises strict discipline, and that his staff is in awe of him. This is partially true and noticeable in little things. For

# Birthday at Lambarene

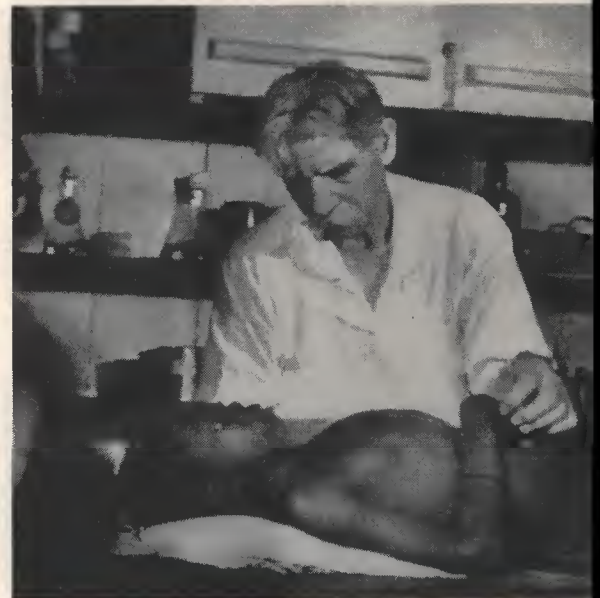
example, no one is allowed to stand out-of-doors without covering the head—it is a rule and it is obeyed. The Doctor has an antipathy to publicity. We learned that all requests of journalists to attend the birthday celebration at Lambarene had been refused—"There will be no celebration and hence no story." So alert is the staff to ruses that might succeed in evading the order for privacy that shortly after we arrived one of the sisters asked about our friend, M. Joos. When I said he was a friend who worked with Radio Brazzaville she immediately said that he would find his efforts in vain. I said he had no intention of acting for Radio Brazzaville, and she asked then why we had arrived with a portable tape recorder. I said that it belonged to me, but if it was not allowed, it would not be used. I further said this friend had been asked by me to act as interpreter because I did not trust my French to do justice to whatever Dr. Schweitzer might have to say during the day. When that was communicated to the Doctor he smiled and said the friend was welcome. But he insisted no newspaperman should write at first hand of the day since he had refused all such demands.

Once at table silence fell, heads bowed, and the Doctor said a simple grace. We started general conversation, passed serving dishes across the table and from right to left; the Doctor sat in the middle, with Mrs. Schweitzer at his right and Sister Mathilde on his left. I sat across from Dr. Schweitzer with Mr. Bowles on my left and Dr. Percy, chief surgeon, on my right. It was steamy, hot, and heavy, yet the Doctor did not appear to perspire; his eyes twinkle; his skin is remarkably fresh and alive. He rose early in the birthday lunch and tinkling his glass with the back of a spoon addressed the gathering. Absolute silence fell. He said there are rules in Lambarene. One was that there are no speeches allowed, but another is that rules are made to be broken and so he would make a little speech. He also said he felt that speeches should be at the beginning rather than the end of meals. The speaker can then enjoy his meal and not worry about what he is to say. He extended a welcome to his guests. He said how glad he was to be back in Lambarene, which is his real home and where he always wants to be on his birthday. He said January 14 was not only his birthday but that of his only child, a daughter, born on January 14 at the same hour of the day as he; it was also the birth date of Dr. Percy, the surgeon at the hospital, who was unaware of that fact until after his arrival at Lambarene.

The address caught everyone by surprise, including myself, but it was evident that the Doctor was in a jolly mood, thoroughly enjoying his company and surroundings. There was little further ceremony. I learned from the staff that early in the morning Africans had tendered him their most precious possessions—chickens, eggs, breadfruit, and in some instances rough carvings and fetishes. The mail at



A view of the jungle hospital at Lambarene, on the banks of the Ogo-we River. Photo from *The World of Albert Schweitzer*.



Dr. Schweitzer examines a leper boy. Photo from *The World of Albert Schweitzer*, a book of photographs by Erica Anderson with text and captions by Eugene Exman, published by Harper & Brothers.

Lambarene had been exceptionally heavy in recent days as greetings poured in from all over the world.

After lunch Dr. Schweitzer went to his quarters and we were taken in hand by Dr. Percy, the chief surgeon, and shown around the hospitals. I had heard much criticism of the unsanitary conditions and disorderliness among the Africans prevailing in the hospital area. I suppose this is true if one holds it up to the mirror of modern Western standards. But the important thing is the service that is rendered to the African. To him and his family the shelter of the hospital and the simplicity with which the patient is treated in accordance with the manner of his previous living makes him feel welcome and does not frighten him away back into the bush after a brief brush with Western man and

(Continued on page 52)



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## Service Glimpses



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1. DAKAR—Consul General C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., presented a 10-year Length of Service Award to Aleyoune Diop for loyal and devoted service to the United States Government. The recipient is surrounded by his wife, Animata Fall and their three small children. Diop is a Moslem and a member of the Wolof tribe in Senegal. In his capacity as head messenger at the Consulate General in Dakar, Diop has been in continuous service as a local employee since the deactivation of the wartime American Mission under Vice Admiral Glassford.

2. BEIRUT—Ambassador Donald R. Heath presented his creden-

tials as our new Ambassador to Lebanon on March 9, 1955, relieving Chargé d'Affaires Armin H. Meyer. From left to right, front row, Mr. Meyer, Ambassador Heath, and Hugh D. Farley. Second row, Colonel Robert C. Works, Robert B. Elwood, Claude G. Ross, and Commander Edwin B. House. Back row, Dwight Dickinson, John Nevins, Pierre R. Graham. At the right, in traditional garb, Embassy Kavass Toufic Hitti.

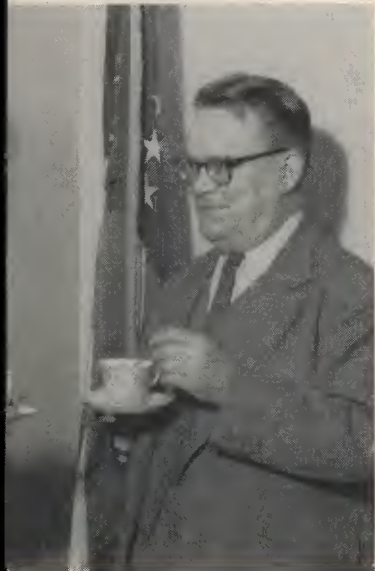
3. COPENHAGEN—Ambassador Coe inspects the backbone of the Danish economy—the famous Danish landrace hog—on a re-



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cent tour through Southern Denmark.

4. TOKYO—General J. E. Hull, Far East Command and United Nations Command, Major General Gerald J. Higgins, Chief of MAAG, Japan, Ambassador Allison and J. Graham Parsons attended the dinner dance at the Washington Heights Officers Open Mess, in Tokyo, recently. (*U. S. Army Photo by PFC Vernon L. Lowe.*)

5. ST. JOHN'S—Chatting with Ellis A. Bonnet, Consul at St. John's, T/Sgt John P. Farrell discusses his future plans in the Air

force over coffee. (*USAF-NEAC photo*)

6. BILBAO—Mr. and Mrs. Homer M. Byington, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hawkins and Robert Simpson visited a provincial center for the charitable distribution of American surplus dairy products, Christmas packages and used clothing. In the picture the Reverend Father Paulino Olivan is seen at the right opening a can of American cheese. Watching him, from right to left, are Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Byington, the Most Reverend Dr. Abildo del Campo (Bishop of Calahorra), and one of the visitors' hostesses at the Center. (*Photo courtesy of Ensenat Studios, Logrono.*)

# HOME LEAVE

## *in Smith County Texas*

By MARTIN F. HERZ



The author of this article with W. S. Ashcroft, Sheriff of Smith County.

Ben Browning, the county agricultural agent, had taken me along on a trip from Tyler to Whitehouse, Texas, where he was to explain the new plan for marketing tomatoes. But there had been a sudden cold wave, and since few of the farmers had anti-freeze in their cars there were only eight of us sitting in the high school auditorium when the time of the meeting arrived. So Ben Browning decided not to talk about tomatoes.

"We have with us here Mr. Herz," he said, "who works for the federal government in foreign countries. Let's ask him to tell us something about his work."

There were two colored farmers present, a white vegetable farmer from Troop, Texas, the manager of the East Texas Farmers' Market and the local vocational teacher in Whitehouse, in addition to Ben, his assistant and myself. I told them a bit about my work in Paris and then questioned them about their own reactions to recent world events. And in this manner we had a regular round-table on foreign affairs in a small outlying farming community in Smith County, Texas. We talked not only about France, Japan and China, American troops in Europe and the atom bomb, but also about Senator McCarthy, the foreign trade program and the pay in the Foreign Service. We covered a lot of ground and had a thoroughly good time.

I had come to Tyler on my little program of working on a small or middle-town newspaper each time I return home on leave. A local newspaper affords a first-rate vantage point from which to observe the pattern of living in one of the many distinct and important parts of the United States. This time it was East Texas, and the seven days I spent there were among the most interesting and profitable of my leave. Such visits can be highly recommended to anyone who wishes to "re-Americanize" himself while in the States, and for the benefit of any such persons there are set down some of my experiences in Tyler and some tips on how to go about making such a visit.

A Foreign Service Officer is neither a curiosity nor a

celebrity in Tyler, Texas, but is accepted, as Ben Browning had introduced me, simply as someone who works for the federal government in foreign countries. No suspicion here, as one might find in other parts of the country, that this sinister "State Department man" is somehow responsible for all the difficulties besetting our country. Quite on the contrary, one is more likely to be told, as I was by a local insurance agent at a Rotary lunch, that "you fellows are doing an important but thankless job."

Only once did a lady who had been told that I was an FSO take me aside, impressed by my romantic profession. But it turned out that she thought the Foreign Service was a kind of foreign equivalent of the FBI, and when I confessed that I had little to do with tracking down heroin smugglers, white slavers and other international gangsters and that we merely keep tabs on foreign governments, political parties and international organizations, her interests waned. If typical, this may be a rather good thing: Where we are not regarded as extraordinary, there we are also accorded a certain amount of confidence. Foreign policy, among the people I met in Smith County, Texas, was considered a job like any other.

During one week as an integral part of the reporting staff of a daily paper, one gets to see and hear a great deal. On my first day, I managed to attend the local Dale Carnegie class on public speaking, and thus heard about 15 Tylerites give significant five-minute accounts about memorable experiences in their lives. Next, reporter Felix Tilley and I had a long conversation with the owner of a nearby Motel who told us not only about the arrival of a gang of swindlers, but many a thing about the Motel business as well. In the evening, editor Gordon Riley took me along to police headquarters where another informal session shed light on many aspects of life in Tyler. Attending the Rotary and Kiwanis luncheons, covering the City Hall with reporter George Connor, going to Sunday Bible class—on all these occasions one meets people whom one would not otherwise



A view of Tyler, Texas, showing the oilfield in the distance, and the refinery at right. The building in the foreground is a new hotel.

meet and manages to discuss not necessarily foreign policy but the things they have on their minds.

Tyler, as a matter of fact, is not an average city. Since 1930, when it was hit by a major oil boom, its size has more than doubled and today there are an estimated 76 oil millionaires living among its 50,000 inhabitants. The county is dry by local option, and raiding small-time bootleggers is one of the principal activities of the sheriffs. There is a fair amount of industry, but the greatest agricultural crop is roses which are exported all over the world. The oil industry itself is perhaps more international-minded than some other industries. Tyler may not be typical of Texas, but it is representative of East Texas which is practically a state in itself, and it is a booming, growing, self-confident city that is most interested in its own future and in this it is thoroughly representative of many towns in many parts of the country. On the day when Malenkov resigned, the *Courier-Times* featured the banner headline: "National Homes to Erect \$1,000,000 Plant in Tyler."

The first rule, as is quite obvious, is to select a "representative" town for this kind of experience, representative of one of the areas of the United States which you do not yet know. This is not as easy as it seems because few places

are typical—every place has its peculiarity—and besides, one may not be able to secure an introduction everywhere. In my own case, of the three stints I have done with newspapers so far, two were arranged by friends, or friends of friends. The officer desiring to undertake such a vacation program will be surprised how many contacts become possible once he mentions to all his friends and acquaintances that he is seeking a newspaper contact in a certain area of a state. In a pinch, the State Department's own News Division can also help. But even in writing without an introduction, one is not likely to be turned down.

Small- or medium-sized towns are preferable for this enterprise, first, because one gets to know more people in towns under 50,000 and second, because small towns are peculiarly representative of the United States. Also, getting to know such communities is particularly desirable for those who like myself come from a big city and have friends only in big cities. I love my friends, and often share their opinions, but this can be disquieting when one realizes that they are usually quite unrepresentative of the country at large. The small town newspaper stint is a useful counter-balance.

(Continued on page 48)

# Our Two Associations

By GEORGE H. BUTLER

Most members of the Foreign Service know that we have two Associations of long standing that are active in the field of Service interests. There is apparent, however, a rather surprising degree of vagueness in knowledge about the organization, administration and membership of these two Associations.

Both the American Foreign Service Association and the American Foreign Service Protective Association are incorporated in the District of Columbia. The Charter of the former is dated November 29, 1951 and of the latter July 11, 1951. The Protective Association has been in existence for more than twenty-five years; the American Foreign Service Association for an even longer time. Until 1951, the two Associations did not have corporate form.

The Boards of Directors of the two Associations are charged with the direction and supervision of their respective affairs. The Directors and Alternates of the American Foreign Service Association are selected by a majority vote of an Electoral College. The latter body of 18 members is chosen by direct vote of the active members of the Association. The Electoral College, by vote of an absolute majority, also names the President and Vice President of the American Foreign Service Association.

The Board of Directors of the American Foreign Service Association appoints the Directors of the American Foreign Service Protective Association. There are at present five Directors and five alternates of the Foreign Service Association, and three Directors of the Protective Association. It has been customary for the three Protective Association Directors to hold the three offices of President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer.

A JOURNAL Editorial Board, which handles JOURNAL affairs, and members of seven standing committees also are appointed by the Board of Directors of the Foreign Service Association. Annual reports by the JOURNAL Board and the standing committees are published each year in the JOURNAL, usually in the November issue. The Protective Association also sends its members an annual report each year, as soon as possible after the close of the insurance year on February 28th.

There is, naturally, a close relationship between the Foreign Service Association and the Protective Association. The former sponsors the group insurance plan administered by the latter; and, as noted, the Board of Directors of the former appoints the Board of Directors of the latter. There also are distinct lines of separation between the two Associations.

In the first place, they are two separate and distinct corporations. Secondly, the purposes and activities of the two are quite different. Finally, the membership and the membership requirements of the Protective Association are distinct from those of the Foreign Service Association.

The two Associations have their offices in the Foreign

Service Club at 1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. This property is owned by the Protective Association, which receives rental from the Foreign Service Association. The staffs, the records, the accounts and the work of the two Associations are completely separate and different.

The Foreign Service Association engages in many activities: publication of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL; the operation of a scholarship program; a personal purchases service; operation of the Foreign Service Club; a Book Club discount plan; personal shipments and insurance of personal effects; entertainment and social events; welfare work; matters of interest to retired Foreign Service personnel, etc. On the other hand, the Protective Association is concerned only with the administration of the group insurance plan. Article III of its By-Laws reads: ". . . The following, however, is hereby declared the primary purpose and object of the Association:

"To provide a plan for the payment of life, sick and accident benefits to the members of this Association or their dependents or their designated beneficiaries."

There are four full time and five part time employees on the pay roll of the Foreign Service Association. All but two of these are of the "Foreign Service family." Protective Association work is handled by a paid staff of two full time and two part time employees. Publication of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and the pay roll account for the major part of the expenses of the Foreign Service Association. Revenue is derived almost entirely from dues, interest on investments, donations to the scholarship fund, JOURNAL advertising and non-member subscriptions to the JOURNAL. The greatest part of Protective Association expenses is, of course, payment of premiums to the three companies that underwrite the group insurance plan while practically all of the revenue comes from premiums paid to the Protective Association by its members.

The five Directors and five Alternates of the Foreign Service Association Board, the three Directors of the Protective Association, the members of the JOURNAL Editorial Board, and some forty to fifty members of standing committees, all put in many, many hours of hard work on the affairs of the two Associations. They deserve the gratitude, and, above all, the support of members of the Foreign Service.

Membership of the Foreign Service Association at present is about 3,400. Protective Association membership numbers about 1,620. While some 60% of the members of the Protective Association also belong to the Foreign Service Association, some 40% do not. There is, therefore, a substantial difference in the membership of the two Associations.

Active members of the Foreign Service Association are drawn from American citizens employed by the Department

(Continued on page 46)

# AMERICAN INSURANCE

for

## AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

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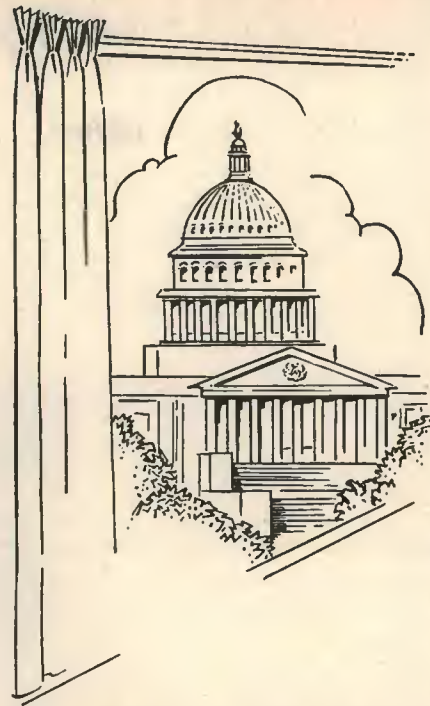
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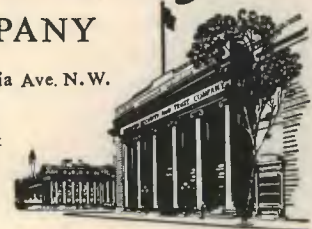
in Washington . . .

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# EDITORIALS

## CAREER AMBASSADORS

Among the suggestions currently being made concerning ways of strengthening the Foreign Service, one of the most interesting and practicable is that recommending the establishment of a new Foreign Service Class of "Career Ambassador of the United States"—as contained in the February 26, 1955 report of the Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel.

The Committee points out that such a class for career officers would not only strengthen the Service, but also would aid in keeping within the Service the most talented officers who, under present conditions, are tempted to leave the Service to enter private industry.

We recall the time, not many years ago, when the annual salary of Career Ministers was raised to its present level of \$14,300, then an undreamed of boon. That figure today represents little more than the income of a moderately successful businessman. Thus it is greatly to be hoped that the establishment of the new class will be accompanied by a substantial increase in the present salary ceiling to permit a comparable and justifiable increase in the retirement annuities of the handful of distinguished Foreign Service Officers who would be admitted in any generation to the Class of Career Ambassador.

The Committee goes further and recommends that the President be authorized to give the rank of "Ambassador of the United States" to such retired Foreign Service Officers as may have served in an especially distinguished way as Chief of Mission for a prescribed period of years. This latter recommendation would, if adopted, accord the outstanding Foreign Service Officer the same permanent prestige of rank in retirement as is accorded retired General officers of the Armed Forces—a distinction well merited in the public eye for years of outstanding service.

The JOURNAL heartily endorses such recommendations and hopes for their early adoption.

## OUR SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

*"Although my boy's schooling has been subject to frequent interruption as a result of study in six different countries, involving five distinct languages, he is a sound lad. . ."*

So wrote a Foreign Service father, almost twenty years ago, expressing his appreciation of the fact that his son had been chosen to receive a scholarship administered by the Association.

Since the first scholarship available to Foreign Service children was established in 1927 in memory of Oliver Bishop Harriman, over 150 awards have been made to the sons and daughters of Foreign Service personnel. These recipients, prepared in elementary and secondary schools taught in many tongues in many lands, have been helped through the scholarship program to become the doctors, journalists, engineers, teachers, and Foreign Service Officers they wanted to become.

No part of the Association's program is more important than the administering and granting of scholarships to the Service children who have earned their right to be well-educated in American schools and colleges by their intelligent use of the sometimes complicated FSO-Juniors' educational

backgrounds. At the present time, the Association's Committee on Education is studying over 30 applications for the existing awards, which total about \$8000. The size of the present program, augmented this year by a new scholarship established by Francis R. Stewart, and an additional scholarship by William Benton, is substantial.

Most of the growth in the program has occurred since 1940. Prior to that time, the awards consisted of the Harriman, Association and JOURNAL scholarships. The Association scholarship, established in 1932, was originally for \$150 a year—the proceeds of \$5,000 of Association savings set aside for that purpose. When the Association scholarship was established—it had been recommended by the Executive Committee headed by Homer M. Byington—the fund was augmented by donations from various posts. The Naples Consulate General contributed \$60, the Consular Officers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland sent in \$325 to the Association. Others posts—among them Palermo, Bordeaux, Guatemala, Rome, Vienna, etc.—sent in sums of \$10, \$25, or more. The JOURNAL scholarship, established in 1936, the first offered for a secondary school education, was for \$300. Lucien Memminger, Jr., was the first recipient.

Since 1940, other awards have been established: the Charles B. Hosmer—American Foreign Service Scholarship—held for a time by the son of the late Charles B. Hosmer; the Wilbur-Franck Scholarship, established by M. Brayton Wilbur and T. G. Franck, of Connell Bros. Co., Ltd., and Wilbur Ellis Co. Scholarships have also been granted by William Benton, former Assistant Secretary of State, and the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss. Other individuals who have preferred to remain anonymous have contributed funds. The Honorable S. Pinkney Tuck has provided a scholarship to Dartmouth administered by the College, and most recently an active officer made possible a \$600 award to a son of a Foreign Service Officer who would be accepted by St. Andrew's School, Middletown, Delaware. To those who contributed so generously to the education of our children, we wish to express once again our profound thanks.

Yet, despite the size of the present program, it is still far from adequate. In our editorial last month we applauded the amendments to the Foreign Service Act, of which some of the most important provide new educational allowances. These allowances will mark a tremendous advance in easing the financial hardships of educating children in the Service. It should be noted, however, that the benefits apply to primary and secondary education but not to college education, except for one round trip per child from post to U. S. port and return during the four year college period. How to provide a good college education for their children will remain a substantial problem for those in the Foreign Service without independent means.

It can be argued, of course, that this is a problem which faces all parents with limited means. Still, living far from home and subjecting their children to many changes of schools, Foreign Service parents and their children are very often under handicaps in arranging and qualifying for college entry and normal scholarship aid as well as providing subsistence. It is also true that where there are limited

*(Continued on page 46)*

Throughout the world more people buy  
 Seagram's V.O. Canadian  
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ENGLAND, Fluorite

BELGIAN CONGO, Malachite

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ALASKA, Almandite

KASHMIR, Sapphire

EIRE, Blue Tapaz

MEXICO, Fire Opal

BRAZIL, Chrysberyl

SIAM, Blue Zircan

IRAN, Turquoise

COLOMBIA, Emerald

NEW SOUTH WALES, Tapaz

BURMA, Ruby

SWITZERLAND, Sphe

INDIA, Mass Agate

CANADA, Labradorite

AUSTRALIA, Opal

U.S.A., Red Taumaline

JAPAN, Carnelian

CEYLON, Star Sapphire

PANAMA, Bluish Drap Pearl

EGYPT, Peridot

URUGUAY, Amethyst

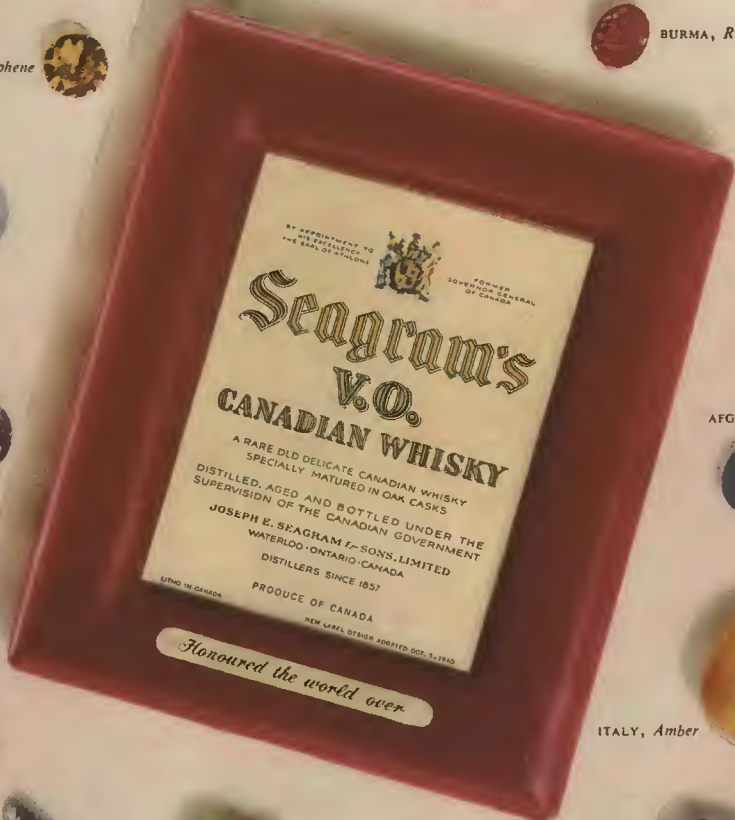
AFGHANISTAN, Lapis-lazuli

RHODESIA, Pyrope

ITALY, Amber

SCOTLAND, Cairngarn

ARABIA, Pearl



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# NEWS FROM THE FIELD



## DAVIS CUP TENNIS AT CANBERRA EMBASSY

By AVERY PETERSON

Again the Davis Cup was at match point, with Vic Seixas and Tony Trabert pitted against Australia's Ken Rosewall and Lewis Hoad in the crucial doubles on the third day. The Americans had won the first two singles matches in the Challenge Round and a crowd of 26,000 at Sydney's White City was tense as a solid, resonant "plonk" drove the ball cross-court for a certain win.

When the tumult subsided, several things were assured. First, a certain substantial piece of silver hollow-ware, donated in 1898 by Dwight F. Davis in the interests of international tennis competition, was due to take a long trip across the Pacific. "Across and back," according to the Australians.

Second, invitations which Ambassador and Mrs. Peaslee had issued for an Exhibition Match at the Embassy residence of the Davis Cup players became even more greatly prized because unless the Australian team was successful at Forest Hills in the next Challenge Round, it might be more than a year before tennis enthusiasts would have opportunity to see Davis Cup players in action.

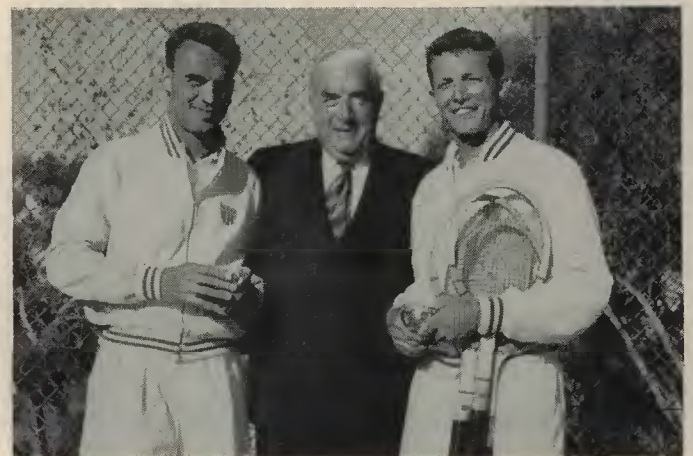
Some 1400 persons had been invited ". . . to meet Mr. Vic Seixas and Mr. Tony Trabert and other Davis Cup tennis players . . . Monday 10th January. Two-thirty to six o'clock." Australia's top ranking Ken Rosewall partnered with Roy Emerson provided the competition. The Americans won their singles matches, and the doubles match was divided, one all. Long back court rallies, always delightful to the audience, featured the tennis but double-faulting was more frequent than usual.

The guest list included government officials, the diplomatic corps, tennis association officials of the Capital and tennis devotees generally. The Ambassador's Secretary, asking one of the Commonwealth Government department heads if he could suggest the names of 20 who would be interested in seeing an exhibition by Trabert and Seixas, received in response, "Are you kidding?" All of Canberra would have been present and welcomed had space permitted and some comment was heard regarding the possibility of gate-crashing when guests arriving via the Embassy driveway found there was no checking of invitations.

The day was perfect, with the green sweep of the lawn variegated with colourful canvas deck chairs for spectators many of whom, however, chose positions on the lawns under the shade of two old gum trees which dominate the tennis court area. Bright sun, an almost cloudless sky and the fresh afternoon breeze characteristic of upland Canberra made it a day for summer frocks and sports attire. Tennis, always the crisp, clean game, brought out the best in international sports competition between players who were, in the truest sense, Ambassadors of good will for their countries.

Special guests included Lady Slim, wife of the Governor-

General, Miss Heather Menzies, daughter of the Prime Minister, and—for the final match—the Prime Minister himself. Mr. Menzies agreed to present miniature cups to each of the four players as a memento of the occasion from the Ambassador. His opening observation that, as most of the audience knew, "there is nothing politicians like better than giving away someone else's property," testified that he was in his usual good form as a superb speaker. Signal Corps specialists from Duntroon, Australia's West Point, had installed perfectly modulated loud speaker equipment for the tennis, and this enabled the audience to enjoy every quip of Mr. Menzies' witty remarks, which at one stage seemed to have Vic Seixas at bursting point. The crowd had long since given way to rollicking laughter.



Vic Seixas, Prime Minister Menzies and Tony Trabert at a happy moment during Ambassador Peaslee's Exhibition match of Davis Cup tennis.

On the shaded terrace atop the hill the white linen of the tables and the white coats of the catering staff sparkled in the slanting rays of the summer sun as tea, cakes, sandwiches, punch and beer were provided for the inner man while an orchestra in full play gave an aesthetic touch. Of course the players were besieged for autographs but they did have a chance to chat with Mr. Menzies before he returned to the Prime Minister's Lodge preparatory to departing the next day for a conference in London.

As one reporter wrote, "It took a long time for the crowd to drift away down the lawn. It was a beautiful and mild evening and the hospitality was unstinted."

## LUANDA

As a matter of interest to fellow fishermen in the Foreign Service, I believe the readers of the JOURNAL would appreciate hearing of fishing spots in various parts of the world—especially the unknown and untouched places that are rare and far between even in these days of fast and modern transportation.

Here on the West Coast of Africa lies the Portuguese

(Continued on page 38)



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Because no expense is spared in its manufacture, the new All-Nylon Cord Tubeless Double Eagle by Goodyear is the best investment you can make in a passenger-car tire.

You get unmatched puncture protection with patented 3-T Nylon Cord and Goodyear's exclusive Grip-Seal construction. You'll have fewer flat tires, fewer road delays.

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In addition, ingenious "Safety Silencers" muffle annoying noise, assure you of a soft, quiet "velvet ride." And the smart styling adds just the right note of beauty and distinction to any car.

## New All-Nylon Cord Tubeless Double Eagle

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# GOOD YEAR

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colony of Angola situated approximately 9 degrees below the Equator. Its capital is Luanda which is a very modern, industrious and growing city of 29,000 European population and 120,000 indiginees. Luanda is a seaport situated on a small but busy harbor with a peninsula about five miles long running out from the extreme end. There are excellent swimming beaches as well as fishing practically the complete length of this peninsula.

The American community of Luanda is comparatively small, mainly consisting of the three Americans in the Consulate, i.e., TONY RABIDA, Consul; DENNY KESSLER, Vice Consul; and MARY KEIM, Secretary, plus several businessmen, missionaries and their families.

### SAN JOSÉ



The four fish shown being displayed by the members of the Embassy, San José, Fishing Club are red snappers weighing a total of 145 lbs. Grouped from left to right the fishermen are: Colonel Thomas G. Keithly, Army Attaché; Thomas J. Flores, Jr., Ass't Attaché; Allan Stewart, Counselor of Embassy; Manuel Campos, Costa Rican Congressman; Marvin Harshberger, Engineer, Inter-American Highway; and Ambassador Robert F. Woodward.

Forty miles south of Luanda lies the mouth of the Cuanza River. Last Saturday morning (March 5, 1955) at 4 a.m., a group of five local Americans consisting of Jerry Kuhl, Ernie Roschen, Tony Rabida, James McGowan and Danny Kessler, left for the Cuanza mouth to try for tarpon. We were using a 35-foot cabin cruiser owned and kindly made available to us by Mr. McGowan, the manager of a local firm known as Casa Americana, and one of the oldest and best known American residents in all of Africa.

We had planned on arriving at the mouth of the Cuanza at 1:30 p.m. in order to catch the incoming tide but the fish were striking so hard and so often during the trip down that our arrival was delayed until 4 p.m., at which time the tarpon were not to be found. However, we were consoled by the fact that we landed 33 fish of various types on the trip including mainly 15 and 20 pound mackerels, 40 and 50 pound jacks and various other species known to these waters.

We made camp at a small African village that evening and found that sleep was impossible due to the mosquitoes and the natives beating their tom toms. We, at first, tried to recall our Angolan history as to whether they had ever been cannibalistic or headhunters. Later we found that they were engaged in nothing more than an old-fashioned fish fry (African style) as we had given them our catch for carrying us ashore piggy back from the cabin cruiser.

The next morning we started for the fishing grounds at 8 a.m. and for four hours we could not leave our lures in the water for more than three minutes until we had a strike. During this fishing we landed four tarpon and numerous large jackfish.

The highlight of the morning's fishing was one of those odd incidents you tell your grandchildren about. Tony hooked his tarpon and after thirty minutes of battle had him near the boat only to get his line wrapped around the propeller shaft. This stopped the boat from going ahead as well as stopped Tony from landing his fish. After several attempts to free the line by reaching over the stern, an African crew-boy dove overboard to try. (NOTE: He is a brave man as these waters abound in sharks and barracuda.) The boy made several dives and each time loosened the line a bit more. However, on the fourth try he came out of the water screaming for us to pull him aboard. We did so immediately, assuming a shark was after him, only to find that the large plug that had hooked the tarpon had also, in some mysterious way, become hooked into the native boy's pants. Naturally, with the tarpon's mouth so close to his rear, his assumption could hardly be wrong that the fish was after him. The boy and the tarpon came aboard at the same time and the boy rather than Tony was given credit for landing the fish.

We arrived back in Luanda Sunday evening tired, dirty, flea-infested, happy, and looking forward to a return trip when we expect to catch more and bigger fish.

In the event that any JOURNAL fishermen want some fishing in virgin waters, come on out and share our hospitality.

*Hugh D. Kessler*

### BAHIA

The Bahian weather rarely changes but that immutability has little affect on the local Consulate. In noting the changes from top to bottom, we find that ROBERT S. HENDERSON, having completed his two years as Principal Officer, is currently winging his way to the Capital City where he is destined to sit for a spell. Our PAO, DAVID H. BARNHART, who expects to keep pace with the weather and will return to Bahia after taking his vacation in August, tendered a well attended farewell party for Mr. and Mrs. Henderson. In attendance was CONSUL PERCY WARNER, on detail from the Embassy in Rio to keep Bahia in business until our permanent Consul, MR. H. REID BIRD and family put in an appearance which is slated for some time in late May. His delay is not expected to impede the social calendar which lists this reporter's impending marriage. One month after Carnival, giving everyone time enough to catch his breath, Mr. Miller will take a trip to the altar and then it is presumed (depending on the exigencies of the Service) will wait until Mr. Bird takes charge of the office and then take the bigger trip in June.

GEORGE HASSELMAN has completed his 36th year with the Consulate and is showing no signs of slowing down. Sort of in the race for longevity, but running a poor second is the Consulate's able, all around clerk, YOLANDA MUTTI, with ten years to her credit. Pritchard Dias, longtime USIA newspaper link has dropped out of the list of long-timers, having accepted employment elsewhere. MISS MARIA CÍCERA PINO, JOSÉ DÓREA and POPYRIO BRASIL have all departed and their replacements have less than a year or two.

*Lionel B. Miller*

(Continued on page 42)

Here's straight talk about straight bourbon!



Among  
better Kentucky Bourbons  
**BELLOWS**  
**CLUB BOURBON**  
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Here's straight Kentucky Bourbon at its finest—superbly hearty in flavor, but light in body. This unique combination explains why it is in such great demand in the world's finest clubs . . . or wherever bourbon must be at its best. We predict you, too, will enjoy the extraordinary quality of Bellows Club Bourbon . . . and its reasonable price as well. Why not try it today?



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Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

## THE BOOKSHELF

### NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Something of Value** by Robert Ruark, published by Doubleday and Company, New York.....\$5.00

An outstanding reporter turns to the novel for a stark portrayal of barbarism in Mau Mau ridden Kenya.

2. **The Great Crash, 1929** by John Kenneth Galbraith, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston .....\$3.00

A lucid attempt to explain in terms of today's economic theory the Wall Street cataclysm of 1929.

3. **Crusade in Asia: Philippine Victory** by Carlos P. Romulo, published by John Day Company, New York .....\$4.00

It would be difficult to find a better interpreter of the Asian mind for American readers than English speaking anti-Communist General Romulo.

4. **The Web of Victory: Grant at Vicksburg** by Earl Schenck Miers, published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York .....\$5.00

A permanent and valuable addition to Civil War history written with warmth and affection for the Union's greatest general.

5. **The Exploration of the Moon** by Arthur C. Clarke, illustrated by R. A. Smith, published by Harper and Brothers .....\$2.50

The simplification of complex matters and the profusion of almost photographic illustrations combine in this book to make earth-moon communications seem like an imminent reality.

**Civilization and Foreign Policy**, by Louis J. Halle. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1955. XXVIII plus 277 pages. \$3.75.

Reviewed by GEORGE H. BUTLER

Mr. Halle's many years of good work in the Department of State were recognized by the nature of his last two assignments before he resigned. These are among the assignments given to unusually well qualified and promising officers. The first of these was attendance at the National War College during the academic year 1951-52. This was followed by two years of service as a member of the Policy Planning Staff of the Department of State. The profit he derived from these two experiences has enriched his book.

The author says in his preface that, in his work with the Policy Planning Staff, he felt keenly the lack of an applicable body of theory that would help a practical man dealing with practical problems. An inquiry into such a body of theory is the central theme of *Civilization and Foreign Policy*.

Background material about why a foreign policy is necessary; about the world situation in which foreign policies

today must be carried out; about some of our own national characteristics and traditions that influence American foreign policy; and a brief summary of some of the principal features of our foreign policy since the time of national independence, make up the first four chapters. These are followed by four chapters devoted to an examination of the nature and use of power in international affairs.

The second half of the book also is divided into two sections of four chapters each. Chapters IX through XII deal with the challenge and crisis that affect our position in the world today. In the following three chapters, Mr. Halle weighs the advantages and disadvantages of an American foreign policy based on isolation, on dominion, and on coalition respectively. His final chapter seeks to determine if the historical record and chain of reasoning set forth in the preceding pages do furnish a body of theory that is applicable to the practical problems of our foreign policy.

Foreign policy involves a tremendous range of problems. It demands a scope of knowledge that is beyond the capacity of a single human intellect. Its complexities and conflicts are extreme ones. Foreign policy has immense potentials for our welfare and happiness or for our suffering and destruction. Under such circumstances, the search for a body of theory that will be of practical application can only be partially successful, and can never end as long as foreign policy itself exists.

Mr. Halle has made a valuable contribution to this search for a body of theory that can be of practical help. He furnishes some specific guides and he indicates some directions in which the search may be continued with profit. His own clarity of thought, precision of expression, and sense of perspective and balance will help most thoughtful readers to understand much better the nature, influence and requirements of foreign policy.

The background section emphasizes important factors that we should keep in mind when dealing with foreign policy. The chapters on the nature and use of power in international affairs are forceful and penetrating. They merit careful study. The chapter entitled "*The Crisis of Legitimacy*," which completes the author's examination of the challenge we face today, is a perceptive and stimulating piece of writing. The analysis of three possible basic foreign policies that our country might follow is clear and well balanced; and the concluding chapter, "*The Practical Test*," sustains the excellent quality of this rewarding book.

**Ocean Transportation**, by Carl E. McDowell and Helen M. Gibbs. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, Toronto, London. 1954. 475 pp. \$7.00.

Reviewed by FRANCES M. DAILOR

Those interested in the shipping field should read this book, particularly if they aspire to ship management. *Ocean Transportation* is indeed stowed full and down, stable and trimmed as the authors intended. The writing is well done, not only by the authors but by those experts who have written chapters on special subjects.

The book is broad in scope, ranging from historical background through international facts and figures into today's operations, eventually coming down to such details as the problems of traffic management and the stowage of different types of cargo. Charter forms, marine insurance, rate structures and government aid and control are other subjects

covered. The authors have been given occasional advice. With all this, the book is so well organized and cross-referenced that one may consult it on a particular subject and obtain concise information with as many additional leads as he cares to follow.

The archaic verbiage so often found in shipping documents is explained by the fact that courts have by now interpreted practically every word of the old forms, and new wordings would start all kinds of controversies. It would seem that, with admiralty lawyers at least, the adventurous spirit of early shipping days is one element that has passed into history.

**Beyond Our Limitations**, by Tracy H. Lay. *Philosophical Library, New York. 1955. 111 pages. \$3.00.*  
Reviewed by ARTHUR L. LEBEL

Do we magnify the true effects of our decisions upon our own fate and that of the Universe? Are human beings naive in believing that even their most careful planning can change anything in the order of things? Could there be a predetermined order in the Universe which obeys the yet unknown but immutable laws of an inexorable process of evolution? If so, is the so-called freedom of determination of man also controlled by those laws?

Mr. Lay, Foreign Service Officer, retired, discusses the above and related problems in a most interesting manner and with language which cannot be lightly dismissed. This book is well worth reading.

#### CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEORGE F. WILSON-JOSEPH PALMER, 2ND

May 6, 1955

*To Joseph Palmer*

I was gratified at the approach taken by the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, in its May issue, toward our personnel policy. I think you have done a fine job.

As you know from our previous discussions, I do not share your fears with respect to the new FSO examination. Notwithstanding our difference of opinion, which is a matter of degree and not a basic difference, I thought your editorial treated the matter in a fair and equitable way. I am sure that both you and I, along with the Educational Testing Service, all seek the same objective which is that the FSO-6's hired by the Department are the type of young men and women who are capable of representing the American people in the field of international affairs. While I agree with the thesis that the "standards" should not be lowered, I know of no one in the Department of State who has advocated such action. As I am sure you are aware, the Educational Testing Service is the same organization that has in the past prepared the 3½ day examination. They have assured us that the 1 day examination is just as efficient as the old exam. They have advised the Department of State that the new examination will produce the same results as the old in view of the new techniques which have been developed in the field of examinations during the last few years.

Again, my hearty congratulations for the fine reporting job you have done on personnel policies affecting the Department of State.

GEORGE F. WILSON

*To George F. Wilson*

I wish to thank you for your memorandum of May 6, 1955 which has just come to my attention after my return from a trip abroad. I am glad that you found the JOURNAL's approach in the May issue to the short bill to be helpful. As you know, the Journal Board sees great advances for the Service in the principles and provisions laid down therein.

I am also gratified that you thought the JOURNAL's editorial treatment of the new FSO-6 examinations to be fair and equitable, even though you do not share the fears which we expressed on this subject. I agree that all of us, including the Educational Testing Service at Princeton, seek the same objective and, on behalf of the Editorial Board, I would like to assure you that the JOURNAL did not intend to imply that anyone in the Department has advocated a lowering of standards. We are confident such is not the case. At the same time, the Board has been concerned that the new examination might, as a matter of fact rather than of intention, achieve just this result. I would like to add that the views of such an eminent and respected organization as the Educational Testing Service, with its long experience in this field, should certainly be given the greatest weight and, in fact, were so given in the course of preparation of the editorial. At the same time, the Editorial Board found itself with an honest difference of opinion with those views as they relate to the efficacy of the new examinations. I am sure, however, that the point on which to focus is the common appreciation that the high standards of the Service must be maintained; given the common agreement which I know exists on this principle, I am confident that means will be found of satisfactorily handling the problem of highly selective entry at the bottom.

JOSEPH PALMER

#### CONTEST ANNOUNCEMENT POSTPONED

*Despite the best efforts of the Board of Judges and the Editorial Board, the final stages of judging the 1954 Essay Contest could not be completed in time for inclusion in the June issue. The announcement will be contained in the July issue.*

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Riga before he undertook his first assignment to Moscow in 1942. Following the war he served a second time in Moscow, then returned to the Department to become Director of the Office of Eastern European Affairs.

### NEW FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS



New officers sworn in April 25 were: William G. Bowdler, Allen F. Manning, Wilson T. M. Beale, Jr., A. Guy Hope, George H. Alexander, Edwin J. Madill, Edward W. Harding, Donald Nicholson, Harold W. Moseley, Edwin M. Adams, Joseph M. Roland, Joseph B. Kyle, Robert F. Slutz, Jr., Irving I. Schiffman, Henry H. Ford, Ree C. Shannon, Evelyn F. Brooks, Charlotte M. McLaughlin, and Marie E. Richardson. Attending the ceremony and administering the oath were Raymond Hare, Harlan Clark, and Marvin Will.

#### Language Training Program

Currently undertaking intensive language studies at the Foreign Service Institute are the following: Arabic—WILLIAM R. CRAWFORD, FRANCOIS DICKMAN, ANDREW I. KILLGORE, LUCIEN KINSOLVING, EARL H. RUSSELL, DAVID SCOTT, HEYWOOD STACKHOUSE; Hungarian—DANIEL SPRECHER; Persian—ROBERT R. SCHOTT; Russian—THEODORE L. ELIOT, JR., HERBERT I. GOODMAN, RICHARD V. HENNES, ROBERT J. MARTENS, WILLIAM N. TURPIN; Serbo-Croatian—EDWARD W. BURGESS, HERBERT KAISER; Turkish—MATTHEW SMITH, DEWITT STORA, MALCOLM THOMPSON; Polish—ROBERT B. HOUSTON, RICHARD E. JOHNSTON.

#### Names in the News

Indiana University announced the revival of an essay competition established in 1899 by JOHN W. FOSTER, the grandfather of Secretary of State Dulles. The \$150 prize will be announced at commencement when the Secretary is to receive an honorary degree. The prize competition grew out of a series of lectures given by Mr. Foster in 1898. He returned the lecture fee to the university and matched it with a donation for an annual award.

MARVIN WILL was interviewed in Selwa Roosevelt's *Sunday Star* column "Diplomatically Speaking." Mr. Will, who has been called "a walking encyclopedia of the State Department, the civil service and the foreign service," explained why he loved his job.

He said, "The thing that keeps me here is that I like people and like to help them. In this life, I believe a person must act as a human being ought to act. When I can't do this I am going home."

Aboard a Chinese junk sailing to the United States to compete in the trans-Atlantic yacht race is CALVIN E. MEHLERT, Vice-Consul at Taipei. The junk, the *Free China*, is skippered by Marco Chung, according to an AP dispatch.

DR. STANLEY J. HORNBECK, former Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, was awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship. His Fellowship will be used to continue his studies in the recent history of Eastern Asia and of developments in the field of United States foreign relations and policy in the twentieth century.

MRS. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, retiring Director of the Passport Office, was honored at a reception given at the Sulgrave Club by a committee composed of JOSEPH C. GREW, ROBERT WOODS BLISS, ALLEN W. DULLES, ARTHUR BLISS LANE and OUTERBRIDGE HORSEY. The guests included retired and active officers, members of Congress and other friends.

An illuminated testimonial signed by the guests was presented to Mrs. Shipley. The text stated: "Dispenser of just decisions, understanding of human problems; fair minded and resolute. No legal complexities, no cross currents of conflicting interests could lessen her courage nor dim her masterly judgements. For over forty arduous years her acute vision and firm hand have steered a course based on character and focussed on loyalty to Government and Country. Our regret at losing a distinguished official is tempered by hope for the contented and deserved relaxation of a friend. The good wishes and respect of Congress and the People accompany her in her retirement as does the enduring affection of her Associates, Friends and Admirers."

#### Courier Crash

JAMES W. KING, Diplomatic Courier, survived an airplane crash this spring when his flight from Johannesburg to Salisbury, carrying 23 passengers, burst a tire on landing in a rain storm and then swivelled to the right-hand side of the main runway, bounding and sliding along until it finally came to rest, having collided with some telegraph wires.

Mr. King's report of the crash to the Regional Courier Office said in part: "As soon as we came to the edge of the squall, the plane was violently tossed around while terrific rain beat down on it . . . suddenly we were over the runway and came down onto it with a devastating crash like an explosion. The plane bounced way up into the air, lurched and shimmied, and the ceiling seemed to swirl around. Still in the air, the pilot instantly revved up the engines and I thought we were going up again even though the plane sounded like it was falling apart with clanking and groaning. About seven or eight seconds after the first impact, a long time it seemed to me, we crunched to the ground and bounded, bumped, scraped, and slipped along in deep grass before coming to a stop."

### NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 38)

#### SANTIAGO DE CUBA

CONSUL HARRY W. STORY was transferred from Santiago de Cuba to Santos, Brazil, on April 4, after more than thirty-eight years of service with this Consulate. His departure occasioned a month long series of farewell dinners and testimonials, the likes of which Santiago de Cuba has never previously seen. Among the groups which paid their respects to Mr. Story were: the Consular Corps; the Humboldt Explorer's Club; the Lions Club; the Rotary Club; the Chamber of Commerce and Civic Institutions; the Anglo-American Colony; innumerable private dinners offered by Mr. Story's friends; and of course, the entire staff of the Consulate.

The significance of the above is, of course, the tribute it pays to the character and amicability of Mr. Story, but it might also be construed as a concrete example of the good will the Foreign Service is creating by its representatives throughout the world.

William E. Paterson

## STAFF CORPS PROMOTIONS

The following Staff Corps promotions were processed during the month of April:

### *From Class 6 to Class 5*

Schoen, Abbey

### *From Class 7 to Class 6*

Shields, Eleanor May

### *From Class 8 to Class 7*

Anderson, Hilda Marie  
Carp, Bertha  
Harding, Alfred, IV

### *From Class 12 to Class 11*

Abidian, John V.  
Abreu, Abelardo, Jr.  
Ackerman, Louise C.  
Acton, Georgia M.  
Agin, Angelina G.  
Alarid, Joe L.  
Albrecht, Lorraine  
Alcivar, Carlos  
Antunes, Edith V.  
Babb, Jean D.  
Bagnara, Mary  
Bailor, Richard P.  
Banyas, John  
Barker, Janet E.  
Barter, Charles  
Bastek, John A.  
Beaudoin, Bruce  
Bellei, Theresa L.  
Beytien, Janice M.  
Blain, Oscar L.  
Bonavito, Dorothea L.  
Bonham, Martha W.  
Bourdon, Maurice J.  
Boyd, Anna V.  
Boyle, Barbara D.  
Brady, Helen C.  
Breenan, Jean A.  
Breslich, Sandra  
Bridges, Lena P.  
Brinson, Samuel  
Brugger, Ellen  
Buffo, Joseph L.  
Burchell, Kay M.  
Burnett, Cynthia A.  
Busey, Elizabeth D.  
Callaway, Mary Nell  
Campbell, Alice M.  
Cato, Robert L.  
Chavez, Jacqueline  
Christie, Edward A.  
Cimini, Ulderico  
Cipcich, Antoinette W.  
Clausen, Myrtle M.  
Cleary, May F.  
Cole, Herman Jack  
Cook, Marianne L.  
Cooper, John  
Craig, Harry L.  
Crowley, Mary  
Cullen, Romayne  
Cunneen, Ann Marie

Cunningham, Maylou E.  
Curtis, Olga M.  
Damiao, Virginia K.  
Daniels, Joan M.  
Darin, Inez A.  
Davis, Barbara A.  
Davis, Charles  
Davis, Guy J.  
Davis, Mary Jean  
Dieckman, Jo Anne  
Douglas, Katherine S.  
Dul, Dorothy T.  
Droit, Elizabeth G.  
Duncan, Dillard H.  
Eardley, Dorothy  
Englehardt, Helen A.  
Ericsson, Eric E.  
Evans, Dorcas J.  
Evans, Elaine E.  
Ewing, William V.  
Fer, George R.  
Fox, William M.  
Francine, Laura S.  
Friedberg, Bertha  
Gagnon, Constance M.  
Gatti, Coradino E.  
Gillespie, Paul  
Gitto, Mary A.  
Grey, Thomas F.  
Gruber, Helen  
Guise, Margaret L.  
Gunya, Ray  
Halper, Anne  
Halton, Travis F.  
Hansen, Walter T.  
Hargis, Harry R.  
Henson, Frank D.  
Higgins, Mary E.  
Hoffman, Harry E., Jr.  
Hogan, Elizabeth A.  
Hollowell, Frances M.  
Hopfner, Delmer H.  
Hudson, Dorothy A.  
Huneycutt, Miriam F.  
Hvoslef, Inger H.  
Hyde, Franklin D.  
Kearns, Madeleine A.  
Kieffer, Elizabeth Louise  
Kindseth, Mildred P.  
King, Grace  
King, Mary E.

Kirk, Lucia  
Kline, Harmony W.  
Knuth, Leona  
Krause, Mildred  
Kroll, Margaretta A.  
Lauricella, Anne  
Lawson, Val  
Lee, Gloria  
Lind, Elsie J.  
Ling, Joanne M.  
London, Mary F.  
Lucas, Winfred  
Lusby, David S.  
Lyons, Cecilia C.  
Malo, Albert J.  
Mariota, Joaquin  
Martinesi, Dorothy  
Martinez, Mary D.  
Mattson, Marjorie L.  
Mayo, Wilma E.  
McCarthy, William P.  
McDonald, Mary L.  
McGowan, Mary  
McMahon, Elizabeth M.  
Merena, Helen L.  
Miller, Barbara Jo  
Moffitt, Dorothy J.  
Monsen, Lucile E.  
Morimoto, Sueo  
Mull, Gerald C.  
Murphy, Mary E.  
Musser, Ruth C.  
Muth, Rita A.  
Nasca, Lawrence P.  
Nason, I. Phyllis  
Newman, Mary A.  
Novak, Catherine  
Novak, Joseph  
Nystrom, William L.  
O'Donoghue, William  
Oldham, Jacquelin Y.  
Olivares, Philip P.  
Ortega, Ruth  
Orzechowski, Thelma P.  
O'Shea, Marie F.  
Park, Robert E.  
Perrini, Angela M.  
Peterson, George J.  
Phillips, Spencer W.  
Pooley, Charles T.  
Preston, Gloria A.  
Pribanic, Walter  
Prince, Georgiana M.  
Pruitt, Eleanor R.  
Przyborowski, Helen  
Purchase, Marjorie J.  
Rafaj, Grace A.  
Reardon, James W.  
Reynolds, Jerry M.  
Ridewood, Heather A.

### *From Class 13 to Class 12*

Andrews, Isabel M.  
Black, Yarber L.  
Blandford, Irving  
Dalassandro, A. J.

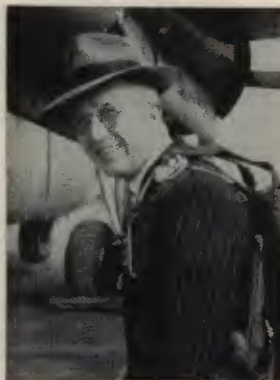
Robin, Frances  
Robinson, Fay  
Rabinson, George A.  
Rodman, George  
Saunders, Patricia A.  
Schaeffer, Herman F., Jr.  
Scherrer, Martha R.  
Schmidlin, Emile R. L., Jr.  
Schmutter, Max  
Schoonover, Bernice  
Schwarz, Robert  
Sellers, Dorothy L.  
Senkow, Michael  
Sestini, Attilia I.  
Silberstein, Manuel  
Simmons, Carroll Lewis  
Skovlin, Sandara J.  
Slack, Coris  
Smith, Edwin J., Jr.  
Smith, John D.  
Smith, Natalie  
Stacy, Carolyn O.  
Staebell, Diane S.  
Staknis, Danute I.  
Stanke, Morris M.  
Stemple, Edith L.  
Stone, Robert W.  
Stratton, Bruce  
Strickland, Helen C.  
Sunkenberg, Dorothy C.  
Sutton, Marjorie A.  
Svarc, Jarmila A.  
Szatko, Amalia M.  
Tinley, Mary D.  
Tochigi, Fusako F.  
Tranor, Arthur B.  
Wahlstrand, Estelle M.  
Walsh, Sylvia G.  
Walters, John E.  
Walton, Norma C.  
Wangler, Rose  
Waska, Robert E.  
Watson, Ellen V.  
Weitzel, Isabelle  
Welch, Mary E.  
Weldy, Pauline  
Wicka, Margaret P.  
Wicklund, Howard D., Jr.  
Wilcomer, Maurice S.  
Wilkes, Elizabeth D.  
Williams, Billy P.  
Williams, Charles G.  
Wilson, Frances M.  
Withington, Marian  
Wood, Doris E.  
Woodworth, Lewis A.  
Wright, Ida M.  
Varros, George P.  
Villalovos, Louis  
Zitzo, Ester P.

Kelley, James P.  
Kriesten, Robert R.  
Venesoen, Josepha

## AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS



The Hon. Clare Boothe Luce



Harvey R. Wellman



Robert McGregor

War College and Baghdad, where he was Deputy Chief of Mission. He is currently detailed in the Department.

**Martin F. Herz** was educated in Vienna and obtained his B.S. degree in 1937. Following several years of graduate work and business experience, he entered the Army, where he was a major with overseas experience. He entered the Service in 1946, and has since served at Vienna, Paris, and Phnom Penh.

**George H. Butler**, a retired Career Minister, entered the Service in 1926 and served in six different Latin American posts before becoming Ambassador to the Dominican Republic in 1946. Returning to the Department, he was a member of the Policy Planning Staff before retiring. Mr. Butler is now JOURNAL business manager.

**The Honorable Clare Boothe Luce**, Ambassador to Italy, was educated in private schools. Prior to entering public service, was a managing editor of a magazine, a newspaper columnist and a playwright. She served as Congresswoman in the House of Representatives from 1943-47 and was appointed Ambassador to Italy in 1953.

**Harvey R. Wellman** studied at Cornell, went to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar, and practiced law for two years. Now First Secretary in Paris, he has had assignments in economic warfare in Rio de Janeiro, visa work in Havana, economic and political reporting in Mexico City, and in the Department as Cuba Desk Officer and Officer in Charge Caribbean Affairs.

After graduation from Hamilton College in 1927, **Robert McGregor** entered the Service and served in Jerusalem, Beirut, Antwerp, Brussels, Rome, Mexico City and Washington, before resigning in 1945 to enter private business. Reentering the Service in 1947, Mr. McGregor has served successively in Durban, South Africa, Salzburg and Vienna in Austria, and is now Consul General in Leopoldville, Belgium Congo.

**Philip W. Ireland** holds a A.B. degree from Ohio Wesleyan University, and B.A. and M.A. degrees from Oxford University. He entered the Department in 1942, becoming an Officer in 1947. He has been assigned to Cairo, the National

## FSO-6, 1955 (from page 25)

History, Foreign Affairs, Economics, Language and other departments. They also provided the opportunity for the faculty to ask questions and to air their views on the Department and the Foreign Service.

3. Calls on the placement directors. Some of these looked on the visitors as just another of the long procession of recruiting teams and treated them accordingly. Others took genuine interest in the program and in seeing that the visitors had the opportunity of meeting the best qualified students. As a whole, they were pleased to have the factual material and literature regarding the examination although they looked to the faculty to supply guidance to interested students.

4. College presidents. These, because of Director General Hare's letter, were both informed and interested regarding the Foreign Service. It was found that whenever the president of a college was in town, his door was always open to visits by the teams for discussion of the new program.

Reports from participants indicate that the appearance of the Foreign Service—Departmental Officer team was highly effective, although as the trip progressed, either officer could have repeated his colleague's part of the story and occasionally did. The usual procedure at student meetings was for the Departmental Officer to tell of the June 24 examination and the conditions for taking it. The FSO would then explain what the Foreign Service meant, what an officer did both in the Department and in the field and the types of compensation received. Particularly stressed was that future entrance into professional careers in the Department and in the Foreign Service would be only through FSO-6 examinations and that every officer entering the enlarged Foreign Service would serve both at home and abroad.

When the presentation was finished, questions would be answered, in which it was found that two officers were particularly effective. Occasionally the team split up, one appearing before a class while the other spoke to special groups.

A review of their experiences by the participating officers indicates that while none regret taking part in the operation, the trips were by no means easy. The schedules were tight and kept the teams constantly on the move with many nights spent on trains. Appearances at two colleges in a day were usual to most itineraries. Three colleges in a single day were on the schedule of five teams while the record was established by Garnett and Stutesman who visited four in one day. Some of the appearances were kept only by precise timing with a motor car at the door ready for the dash to the next date.

Trains and planes were frequently late. In one case the failure of a motor caused the plane to be grounded short of the destination, necessitating a dash by motor car in order to keep the appointment. Application blanks and other literature occasionally failed to reach colleges before the team arrived and sometimes were insufficient to meet the demand. Review of their actual expenses by the officers furnished additional evidence as to why the per diem rate was inadequate in the light of the cost of meals and high hotel charges, amounting in one case to \$18.00 per day.

In the view of the participants, the visits to the various campuses, in addition to arousing both short term and long term interest in the Foreign Service, had considerable value in giving an indication of current thinking in the universities about the Department and the Service. With a few notable exceptions, the teams were warmly and sincerely welcomed. Several colleges were obviously pleased at having Departmental visitors for the first time in their history. As one

college executive put it, it was the first time that anyone from his campus had seen a Foreign Service Officer except in the movies and the contrast was reassuring. On other campuses where no representatives had appeared since the 1952 programs, the hope was expressed that the visits would become annual affairs.

There was evidence in many colleges that an awareness existed of "security cases," of depressed morale and a sense of insecurity within the Foreign Service, but in only a few instances did these matters become issues. Questions on these subjects were occasionally raised by students but more often by faculty members, sometimes but not always with a sincere desire to discover how matters currently stood. There were five or more cases where faculty members had counselled their students against going into the Foreign Service. In some instances this was because they could not advise their students to face the three day and a half examination and then the long wait between the examination and an offer of appointment. In other cases the attitude of the faculty arose from outright antagonism to the Department, due to a variety of causes.

Most of the faculty members, however, welcomed the program as did Kurt von Schusnigg, former Chancellor of Austria and now a professor at St. Louis University, who said to the students of the University following the presentation of the program, "If I were again young and an American, this is the service which I would try to enter."

In their questions, the students showed most interest in the practical aspects of the Service. Many of their questions concerned the examination: "What is the new examination like?", "What is the best way to prepare for it?", "What about military service and the examinations?", "What is the value of advanced or graduate study?", "What is the oral examination like?", "When will it be given?", "How long must one wait for an appointment?", "May I offer Chinese as a language?"

Other questions concerned conditions in the Service: what an FSO did, for what period was the prospective FSO obliged to sign up, what was the starting salary, how far and how high could an officer go, how much did politics influence careers now, what chances existed for women in the career service. Surprisingly, several students wanted to know how much pension was paid. One student inquired, "What is the connection between the Foreign Service and the Diplomatic Service?"

Some of the questions underlined the present competition for college graduates which, although keenest for engineering and technical graduates, extended to liberal arts students as well. At many universities the teams had to compete for the time and attention of the students with representatives of industry. While it was commonplace for men from a half-dozen firms to be on campus at the same time, the record was set at the University of Arkansas where there were eighteen representatives on the day FSO Herz visited there. At Oberlin, a liberal arts college, it was reported that more recruiting personnel visited the college than there were graduates. Such competition did not come exclusively from industries but also from government services. In several instances, the operation teams found that representatives from CIA and other government agencies had just preceded them.

In almost every university Placement Directors spoke of such competition as reflecting not only mounting demand for the better products of the universities but also as indicative of the decrease in absolute terms, of the numbers in men and



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women in the age 20 brackets, resulting from the fall in the birth rate of the middle '30's. Because of such competition, some placement directors to whom the writer talked thought the Foreign Service would be fortunate if they received any applications from their colleges. It was pointed out at one southern university that in the previous year not one graduate of that university had entered government service, local, state or national. At another southern university, the Placement Director spoke with regret of one woman student of outstanding qualities whom he had hoped would take the examination but shortly before the arrival of the team had been offered \$5,000 a year for service abroad with an air line.

Initially successful as *Operation FSO-6, 1955* has been in stimulating applications for the June 24 examination and in arousing longer term interest among students and faculty, several questions raised by the visits to the colleges and universities remain. Continuance of the present competition from industry and from other government services, and there is little sign of its diminishing, will not permit the Department to relax its efforts to improve conditions in the Foreign Service if it is to appeal to outstanding potential candidates in material terms such as salaries, leave, allowances, and benefits to dependents. The Foreign Service will always make its strongest appeal to students in the terms of the intangibles, such as participation in the foreign affairs of the country, in service to the nation, prestige and the like, but even these will not suffice should there be overlooked the creation of an atmosphere conducive to high morale and an *esprit de corps*, conspicuously lacking in recent years but which must exist if the true and intangible differences between the Foreign Service and service in other fields are to

*(Continued on page 46)*

#### FSO-6, 1955 (from page 45)

be apparent to potential candidates.

Another problem is the profound lack of knowledge of the Department and the Foreign Service, which became evident to the visitors in many sections of the country notwithstanding the obvious good will of the university communities. On the assumption that the visit of the teams heightened good will where it had previously existed and both imparted knowledge and created good will where it had not existed before, it may be suggested that, in addition to a sustained program of continuing visits to the colleges in the interest of future FSO examinations, as on December 9 of this year, the periodic appearances of Foreign Service Officers in university communities would pay high dividends in the way of an informed understanding of the conduct of foreign affairs.

Still another problem on which the future holds the answer is whether the commitments, implicit and explicit, in the new type of examination and in the opportunities held out to students, can be maintained. Participants in the operation were authorized to state, and the Chief of Personnel Employment in a recent letter to college executives has confirmed, that the grades of the written examination will be available shortly after the examinations, that oral examinations will begin within four months of the written examinations, and that appointments would be offered to successful candidates within six months of the examination, in contrast to the long period of waiting hitherto.

The new opportunities as presented have also aroused the interest of a wider circle of men and women than the applicants for the examination in June. Many of this group, in view of the events and trends of former years, are inclined to regard not only the new program for FSO-6 officers but also the reorganized Foreign Service as a whole as being on trial. Should a substantial number of successful candidates not be offered appointments or if the FSO-6 program should otherwise falter for any reason, because of unforeseen delays or changes of policy or lack of funds, the impact will be disastrous. Should this program or those announced for the reorganized Service now show signs of failing, participants in the operation are unanimous in believing that it will be a long time indeed before another *Operation FSO-6* can be repeated with any hope of a successful hearing.

#### SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (from page 34)

means, most families resident in the United States can send their children to a local college, where the principal cost is tuition, rather than room, board and tuition.

We hope the program will continue to grow, and we wish to hear from our readers regarding the possible establishment of new scholarships or of methods whereby we in the Service might ourselves create large funds. As in the early days of the Association Scholarship, various posts might contribute to the Scholarship Fund annually. Or, since two of the scholarships specifically for Foreign Service children are for use at a specific school, it may be that the program can best be expanded by seeking the establishment of such scholarships that fulfill two loyalties—the loyalty of the donor to his *alma mater* and to the Foreign Service. Perhaps members of the Service might have opportunities to explore possibilities with individuals, institutions or foundations, in a position to help, with which they are acquainted. In various ways there is much that can and should be done to expand this program by individuals and groups within the Service.

#### OUR TWO ASSOCIATIONS (from page 32)

of State for active duty with the Foreign Service of the United States. The professional personnel of the Department of State and American Foreign Service personnel of FOA and USIA, together with Military, Naval and Air Attaches and their staffs are eligible for associate membership in the Foreign Service Association. The only difference between active and associate membership is that the former category carries the right to vote in Association affairs, while the latter does not.

Applications for membership in the Protective Association can be received only from the following:

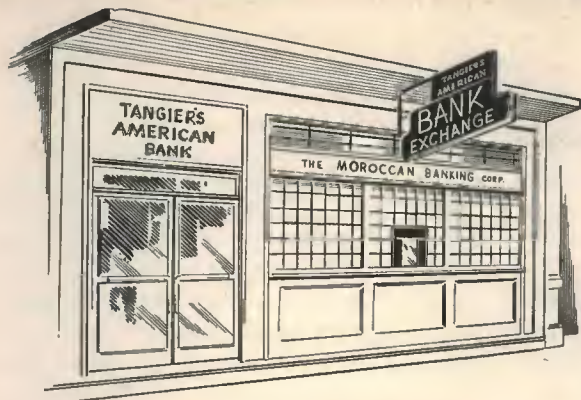
- Foreign Service officers of the Department of State;
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Members of the Protective Association are not required to pay an initiation fee or membership fee or dues. The only requirements are the acceptance of the application by the underwriting companies, which is based upon the condition of health of the applicant, and the payment of the premiums fixed by the Protective Association.

As concerns the American Foreign Service Association, it is the professional organization in the field of foreign affairs, similar in character to legal, medical, engineering and other professional organizations. One of its primary objectives is the integrity and growth of a professional career foreign service based on qualifications and merit. Both active and retired Foreign Service personnel participate in its work. From this point of view, there is a moral duty on the part of Foreign Service personnel to join the Association and to help in its work. While the Association brings many benefits to its members, the question to ask is "What can I do to strengthen the Association?"; not "What will I get from membership in the Association?". There should be two or three times as many members as at present. Ten dollars a year for dues is a modest sum in comparison to what is charged by other similar professional associations.

A similar conclusion does not apply to the Protective Association. The primary consideration here is the insurance needs of the individual. Our group insurance plan is one of the best in the country. It provides substantial amounts of group life and accidental death insurance, which often protect a member's family from hardship and need in case of his death. It gives members a liberal hospital-surgical coverage when they are in the United States; and similar coverage to their dependents both at home and abroad. A major medical plan, paying up to a maximum of \$5,000, is available for dependents of members, applicable both at home and abroad. Finally, members who have belonged to the Protective Association for ten years preceding their 65th birthday are eligible to retain up to \$3,000 of their group life insurance at an annual premium of \$30.00 per thousand; they may retain their hospital-surgical coverage at an annual premium of \$53.00 for themselves alone or \$142.00 for themselves and their dependents, provided such dependents had the hospital-surgical coverage at the time the member attained the age of 65 years.

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Next, in writing to the newspaper in the town one has selected and to which one has an introduction, one should be sure to caution the editor in three respects: One expects no pay and if necessary will sign any waiver of responsibility that may be required. One does not expect any special attention and just wishes to tag along with the paper's reporters or go out alone on news stories if this is convenient. Most important, the paper should write nothing about the visit of the FSO until his departure: While in the town, he should not be someone who has been the subject of a feature article, but just someone who happens to be visiting with the paper.

In my own case, I usually was simply introduced as "Mr. Herz, from New York, who is visiting with us for a while." This gave rise to a few pleasantries about New York, but I would only give information about my profession if asked, and often enough I was not asked. If the fact that one is in the Foreign Service arises only later as one becomes acquainted, it has less influence upon the nature of the conversation. To study the behavior and opinions of a small town, it is best to do so casually, and this is particularly true about the town's opinions on foreign policy.

The next point is less obvious. I believe the temptation to make a systematic study of the town should be resisted. In the course of such a reporting stint, one will come across many questions to which the paper's reporters have no answers, but one should stifle the desire to investigate them further, at least during the first week. If you go to Tyler, don't try to produce an "Inside Tyler" or "Tyler Confidential," however great the temptation: For in an American community there is true what is true also of many a foreign country, namely, that many of the most obvious things are also the most important. The search for hidden meanings and hidden events must never be allowed to obscure the importance of basic factors. Only when you have learned the basic things about your town can you afford to look into its extraordinary aspects. And it is surprising how long it can take to really know and understand the basic things.

This raises the question of how long such a visit should take. I have found that one soon reaches a point of seemingly diminishing returns. This feeling—and accompanying feeling that one should, perhaps, move on—should be resisted. It is as dangerous as the temptation to "dig into" a particularly fascinating aspect. It takes time to get to know and understand the pace, the pattern, the configuration of life in an American town. After a week of careful observation, one can afford either to look into some controversial or concealed aspects of the local scene, or one can think of moving on. The optimum period for such an assignment is probably much more than one week: In Bedford, Indiana, I kept learning new things about the town for two weeks and was even then most reluctant to leave.

The beauty of this kind of project is that it gives us openings for the investigation of our country which we often seek in vain, or find only with great difficulty, in foreign countries. In Paris, it took me a year before I had a private conversation with a worker. I am writing this in Phnom Penh, where I am puzzling over the problem of getting to know at first hand the mentality of the "typical" Cambodians who live poorly but with dignity in their native *paillotes*, or strawmat dwellings, and who make up the majority of

the country. Let us confess that most of us know little about the mentality of people who do not live as we do in our own country. In Tyler, as a guest of the newspaper, I entered the homes of many persons whom I otherwise would never have been able to observe.

While I was working on the paper in Lexington, Kentucky, for instance, there once was heard at night a frightening noise, as of an explosion, and there were many calls to the newspaper to find out what it had been. Its location seemed to have been between the University and a poor residential area. The editor sent me out to investigate the matter. Frankly, I never found out the nature of the frightening noise, but in the course of my investigation I was invited into many houses and had a number of conversations with pleasant people, good Americans with whom I should never have been able to talk otherwise and whose pattern of living, I found, is not as simple as it appeared at first glance.

#### NATO DEFENSE COLLEGE (from page 21)

forces of the nation. The ratio of military officers to civilian officials is about two and one-half to one; in the Sixth Course there were fifteen civilians and thirty-eight military students.

Individuals selected are referred to as "students" in English and as "auditeurs" in French. Both students and faculty become members of the College and remain members, with all the privileges thereof, after their departure.

#### The Language Problem

There is no doubt that language differences hamper the functioning of the College and the achieving of its objectives. The Standing Group considered language comprehension so important that it is listed specifically as one of the subjects for training at the College.

The College is conducted in both of the official languages of NATO—French and English. All documents are issued in both languages. Lectures are given in either English or French; there are facilities in the Lecture Hall for simultaneous interpretation into the other language, in that two interpreters are on duty, each seat is equipped with ear phones and each row of seats with a microphone for the period after lectures devoted to questions and observations. Lectures once given are typed in the original and in translation and kept for reference.

Few members indeed are bilingual. Most are proficient in only one of the NATO languages and a few, whose native language is neither French nor English, speak and understand neither well. In general English is the stronger language among the student body, and the weaknesses in French are more pronounced.

The College addresses itself energetically to this situation which, if not moderated, would seriously impede communication and understanding. Each member is given at the outset of the Course a brief written and oral test in one or both of the NATO languages. Thereafter he is placed in the language class (English or French) in which it is considered he would benefit most, and most mornings for one hour receives instruction with emphasis upon conversation from teachers employed by the College from the Alliance Francaise or the British Institute of the Sorbonne. In the Sixth Course there were five French classes with forty-one members and five English classes with thirty-three members. Faculty join students in the language classes, the Com-

(Continued on page 50)

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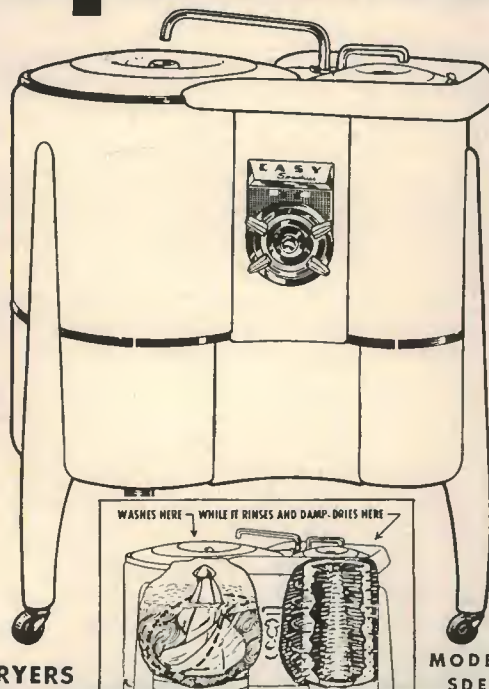
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#### NATO DEFENSE COLLEGE (from page 48)

mandant setting an example by himself devoting this one-hour early morning period to an activity which he considers to be of great importance.

The attempt of the College was generally successful. It failed only in the case of certain members who had no basic knowledge of the other NATO language and failed in those cases because there was neither time nor facilities to give the intensive repetitive training required. It is clear that experience and ability rather than language proficiency should continue to be the criterion for selection of an individual to attend the College. If, however, an individual selected has no knowledge of one of the two NATO languages, it would be of great advantage to him to receive an intensive course in that language before coming to the College. This applies especially to officers from the United States and France.

Committee work on problems also emphasized the importance of greater comprehension of both NATO languages for the effective functioning of NATO staffs and organizations. An American who considered that his comprehension of French was fairly good, learned from a Belgian that one could assume too much. He was made aware that many English words such as *insist*, *information*, *eventual*, have meanings different from their counterparts in French. Greater sensitivity to the dangers of misunderstanding of the other language should lead both to greater effort to understand and to greater attention to clarity of expression in one's own language.

#### *Extracurricular Activities*

For the five months' course to attain its objectives, the life of the College after lectures and committee work have finished has an important place. The daily lunches, at small tables for four, facilitated acquaintances and promoted friendships. So did the instructional tours, in the course of which members lived closely together. In addition wives and families, who accompanied most members to Paris, participated in the life of the College. The Sixth Course had three informal dinner dances, a formal Christmas Dance, bridge parties, and several cocktail parties. Wives joined the husbands in viewing national films of each country, which were shown at the College after study hours. They also joined enthusiastically in the cultural tours arranged by the College on Saturday mornings to places of interest in and near Paris, followed by lunch at the College. While members were away from Paris on instructional tours wives of students and Faculty met for lunch. There developed as a result friendships between families as well as between members.

#### *An Evaluation*

Does the NATO Defense College succeed in its objective? It would be impertinent for one who has attended one course only to draw any conclusion except one concerning that course and his colleagues in it. In the Sixth Course the College succeeded in instilling a genuine *esprit de corps* among the members, a desire to be together and a greater disposition and capacity to work together. The College trained the students to be willing and able to compromise, when this was possible without sacrificing any fundamental principle, in the interest of obtaining common agreement upon a certain course of action. National and individual prejudices and preconceived attitudes were to a great extent corrected, and differences of opinion came to be based

upon understanding rather than upon bias. The course of study resulted in comprehension of the operations of the military and civilian organization of NATO, an acquaintance at least with the special situations and problems of each NATO country, and an awareness of the world perspective to which NATO must be related. The members came to appreciate, after the initial shock of facing up to modern facts and experience, the choices which confront NATO both in peace and before the prospect of thermo-nuclear war. It is believed that these men will be better international staff officers and more enlightened representatives of their countries as a result of attending the College.

There are many things which can be done at the College to improve techniques, to broaden and deepen the course of study, to strengthen the instruction and to improve facilities. The Commandant and faculties have these deficiencies in mind and are already making changes to remedy many of them. Financial limitations prevent the realization of some desirable programs, of course. There is no doubt, however, that the College will continue to improve on the basis of intelligent evaluation of experience.

It is difficult to say who profits most from the College—the military officers or the civilian officials. Each derives an advantage from the presence of the other. The facts and evaluations with which students are confronted at the College, make the greater impact, initially at least, upon the civilians. This is so because NATO is firstly a defense alliance and the College concentrates upon the military facts of life in an atmosphere predominantly military. This concentration upon military problems will become less as NATO turns from exclusive concern with defense against a military threat to the problem of increasing the political and economic strength and unity of the Atlantic Community.

The rules of the NATO Defense College required military officers to be in uniform at lectures. From time to time there were days when there was no lecture, the day being devoted to a language class, discussion group and committee work on problems. Then it was permissible for officers to come in civilian clothes, and it was noteworthy how generally they did so. This preference of NATO military officers for civilian dress is a small but eloquent indication that the soldiers of NATO are essentially civilians at heart and have taken up arms to defend the peace which they prefer.

Anyone who observed the departure of the members of the Sixth Course after the graduation ceremony and final luncheon would have been impressed by the success of the College in strengthening NATO friendships. It would have been difficult to believe that these men, who were taking leave of each other with sincere regret and with resolves and plans for future meetings, had been complete strangers only five months before. They had become in that short time both close personal friends and also citizens of the North Atlantic Community.

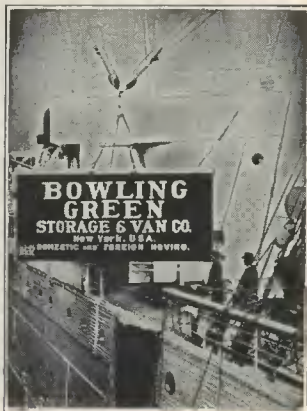
Officially, the contribution of the Defense College to the North Atlantic Community was recognized when the North Atlantic Council issued last December at the end of its ministerial session in Paris, a communiqué which contained the following paragraph:

"The Council also noted that the NATO Defense College, now in its fourth year, has made a valuable contribution of qualified personnel to staffs and agencies of NATO and of member governments."

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methods. The primitive African patient brings his possessions with him: a cooking pot, one or two chickens sometimes, and other items. He knows that if he left them behind in his village he would not find them when he returns and, moreover, no one would know about them. All day long African canoes come and leave, bringing and bearing away the sick and cured. As is well known, the African brings his whole family and they cook for him and look after him until he is well. Thus, in moving about in the hospital area one sees rows of square enclosures which are sick patients' rooms; invariably the patient is on the floor rather than on the bed and always his family is camped in an adjoining protected area, busy over the cooking pot heated over charcoal, or tending children who skip about happily in the mud or dirt. The sheep and goats one sees in the hospital area belong generally to patients or native helpers. This is their sole wealth. They are kept not so much for meat or milk as for their manure which fertilizes vegetables. Formerly the goats were valued for their milk, but powdered milk in tins is now commoner. Chickens are kept for eggs. There is an air of quiet assurance and contentment in the area of the hospital buildings which must be reassuring to the soul. This, as the medical world will acknowledge, is often instrumental in curing the ills of the body. We were shown into the operating room, which was immaculately clean and where a recently unpacked high-power electrical lamp was suspended over the operating table. Adjoining was the sterilizing room, where water was being constantly heated in a pressure boiler. We saw the isolated area where, in two buildings, are housed tubercular patients. We walked through tropical growth the quarter-mile that separated the outpatients' clinic from the new leper village made possible by the funds the Doctor received from the Nobel Peace Award. All was activity in this area; rows of new pavilions had already been erected and teams of lepers, each under the supervision of a white sister, were busily engaged in bringing down from the hill above loads of earth to be packed by stamping to form terraces alongside the pavilions.

Returning from this circular tour, we passed again along a forest trail and through a burial ground. We saw a group of Africans idly centered about an open grave where, we were told, one of the oldest of Dr. Schweitzer's hospital helpers was to be buried later in the afternoon.

Shortly after our return from the tour the gong rang, and before I could get in motion I saw two African hearers carrying a litter, which Dr. Schweitzer, because of his knee, has to use. He was on his way to the funeral. Nurses and others followed, occasionally breaking into a run as they attempted to keep up with the pace by which Dr. Schweitzer was being borne along the trail to join the large assemblage of natives above the grave. This particular burial ground is reserved for those the Doctor calls the faithful.

The Doctor assumed his position at the head of the grave, bareheaded, with Bible in hand.

It was then that I was so forcefully impressed with the youthfulness of this octogenarian. He stood there quietly erect and the great simplicity of his bearing harmonized with the rite he was about to perform. A feeling of great peace settled over all who were there—a peace which was borrowed from and shared by the natural growing things that make up a tropical forest area. It was significant that

Schweitzer, on the very day he celebrated the completion of his eightieth year and in the full vigor of his strength, should stand at the head of the grave of one who, in a simple and humble capacity, had nonetheless been loyal and had served long and well and to the maximum of his ability and strength the same cause for which the Doctor had given forty-three of his eighty years.

In a firm, resonant voice he read from Psalms and the Sermon on the Mount. He recited the Lord's Prayer and then said a few words about the deceased, whose mortal remains, wrapped in a blanket and palm leaves, had already been lowered into the open grave. He told how Auguste—faithful Auguste—servant for twenty years, had not always been faithful. In fact, when he first left the hospital after temporarily working there he was not missed. But during the absence something had happened to him and he had changed. From then on there had been no more loyal a servant. He was forever in good humor and even after the apoplectic stroke, when he could no longer speak, he always smiled. He even died with a sweet smile on his face, which showed that his had been a rich life and his rewards, as to all those faithful, were well assured. Dr. Schweitzer enjoined his listeners to take example from Auguste's life. As the Doctor spoke a small, black serpent slithered through the grass and passed inches from the Doctor's feet. One of the sisters stepped forward and reached to snatch it away if it looked like striking at the Doctor. It moved on past and disappeared over the mound of earth at the side of the grave. At the conclusion of his remarks Dr. Schweitzer reached down and in the name of "the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost" sprinkled handfuls of earth over the remains at the bottom of the grave. Each in turn did the same and then slowly we wound our way, following the Doctor, back to the village.

Evening in Lambarene comes gently. The heat of the day gives way to a slight coolness. The air is heavy with moisture, now mixed with smoke from hundreds of fires where Africans are cooking the evening meal. A bluish tinge spreads into the air and the sinking sun lights the sky with pinks and oranges. The palms are still, the river placid and darkening. Native pirogues slip swiftly over the surface, at first darker than the water and then merging into the blackness. The sharp cries of the day, the barking of dogs, the cackling of hens, and the calls of water birds are stilled. In their place is a gentle hum of voices, an occasional strum of a musical string. The quiet descends with the darkness as if it were a quality of it.

At seven we met for supper, again at the same board. Mrs. Schweitzer preferred the quietness of her room, but the Doctor presided in excellent spirits. He bantered with everyone. The meal finished, hymn-book, prayer-book, and Bible were brought and all in silence awaited the beginning of the devotional. The Doctor announced the hymn and then rose and went to the upright piano. He played through the tune once and then all joined in singing the three verses. I turned in my chair to watch the hands that have rendered Bach more expressively than any contemporary musician. The hymn ended, we listened to a few verses from the Bible, the Lord's Prayer, and an amen.

There was conversation about India, during which the Doctor was at his brilliant and witty best. He made the interpreter's task difficult by the agility of his mind and his rapier-like humor. To his staff it was obviously a great treat



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to listen to him, for they gathered close and were attentive to every word. Before arising to withdraw the Doctor again thanked his guests. He said it is exceedingly rare for him to indulge in conversation at Lambarene, where it is usually days on days of jobs to be done that fill each waking hour, but that he was allowing himself an indulgence on his birthday.

Thus passed the day of January 14, 1955, at Lambarene. Thus Dr. Schweitzer entered his eighty-first year. And thus no doubt day will follow day until inevitably death overtakes Dr. Schweitzer himself and his task is done. I am thinking now of those who from out of the confusion and turmoil of our modern life voice criticism of this great man for seeming to bury his talents in the wilderness of Africa. Lambarene is, as the Doctor himself has said, his home. There, in his home in Lambarene, one finds peace and contentment; perfectness and concentrated energy; dedication to the simple and uncomplicated truth; love such as most of us dare not express, much less live. There is no consideration of race but simply of human beings, God's creatures. God is given His place in Lambarene, and that perhaps explains the peacefulness of the day passed with Dr. Schweitzer when he turned eighty on January 14.

### IN MEMORIAM

**GEIST.** Mr. Raymond H. Geist, Foreign Service Officer retired, died on February 28, 1955, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he had resided since his retirement in 1948.

**WILKINSON.** Mr. James R. Wilkinson, Foreign Service Officer retired, died on April 22, 1955, in Atlanta, Georgia.

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hundred thousand Italians. It did enormous good in stimulating the awareness of the Italian public to the potentialities of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and understanding of America's desire to cooperate with other nations in this field.

Italian population statistics? We have another large program in Italy which aims at helping Italy solve her serious problem of over-population by assisting Italians to emigrate to other countries.

Those are just a few examples. I could go on citing others for hours, in every field of Italian life I have mentioned. Throughout the length and breadth of Italy—from the Alps to Sicily, and from the industrial cities in the north to the farmlands of the south, there are Americans, representatives of our Government, working in every one of those fields today.

But how are all these immensely varied and various activities organized? How are they directed, controlled, coordinated?

That brings us to what I think is one of the most interesting developments in modern American diplomacy. That is what is known as the "Embassy country-team" concept. One can well understand that not all, nor even a large part, of these very varied activities can be carried on by the State Department and the Foreign Service alone. The demands for men and women with special skills and special experience are too great. So the United States is represented in Italy by people from many other Departments and Agencies of our Government besides the Department of State. There are representatives of the Foreign Operations Administration dealing with the problems of economic aid and technical assistance. There are representatives of the United States Information Agency to handle information matters, to run the information program and man the information centers and libraries in various cities—to see that the truth about America is made known to the Italian people. There is a large group of officers of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force helping Italy with her defense problems, helping her to reach her maximum efficiency as a NATO ally. There are representatives of the Department of Agriculture, of the Department of Commerce, of the Treasury, of Labor, all working in their special fields.

Now, under the "country team" concept, all these people work together as members of the American team. And the Ambassador is, as it were, the captain of the team. Under the country-team concept, every American working for the Government in an official capacity in a foreign country takes his direction from the Ambassador, and is responsible to the Ambassador for all his actions and activities. In turn, the Ambassador is responsible to all the branches of government in Washington, through the State Department, for the operations of the team under his command.

Under the country-team concept there are daily, often hourly decisions to be taken involving all the varied activities of the team. The majority of these decisions are taken by the various Embassy section heads. But many are decisions which only the Ambassador can or should take. And like the captain of a ship, the Ambassador is never off duty. He is on call day and night, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. If he is a dilly-dally-er, a procrastinator, if he doesn't do his paper-work and his homework, if he refers too many minor matters to Washington for decision,

if he is not willing to take and to exercise authority over his team, he simply cannot, these days, last long as an Ambassador.

Plainly, no Ambassador can personally appear at every function where U.S. representation is asked for, or supervise every detail of the vast complex of operations that modern diplomacy entails in a foreign country. There just aren't enough hours in the day for that. So the Ambassador has to delegate his authority, just as the chairman of a big corporation, or the head of a great Government Department, or even the President himself, has to delegate his authority as Chief Executive.

So no Ambassador, however experienced, however hard-working, however wise, can do any better job than his team can help him do. The Ambassador must lean heavily on the men on his team, on his political officers, his economic officers, his information officers, and all his other advisers in their various fields. If they are a very good team—as I believe mine in Rome is—then his job will be well done; if they are bad, it will be ill done. And as you know, the situation in the world today is so delicate, and fraught with international tensions, that the United States cannot afford to have any American Embassy staffed by any but the best.

And that brings me to the heart of my present argument. As I have said, our Government's varied activities require many specialists working on the Embassy country teams. Today, not all of them are regular Foreign Service Officers. But the hard core, the back-bone, the muscle and sinew and brain of any diplomatic mission is, and must be, the Foreign Service professionals—the men and women who have made diplomacy their life study, their life discipline, and their life work.

Now let me say at once that man for man, and woman for woman, as I have met them in my own Embassy and in other Embassies in the past two years, the United States Foreign Service organization is good. It would rank high, by any objective test; high in ability, in loyal dedication, in wide experience, with that of any Foreign Service in the world. It is a pity, a very great pity, that the American people do not know more about their own Foreign Service—at least, say, half as much as they know about their Marine Corps, or their Air Force, or their Army or Navy. Perhaps there are some good reasons why they don't. First, it is a Service with a long and classical tradition—common to all Foreign Services of the world—of self-effacement. Foreign Service Officers do not blow their own trumpets. In these days when most organizations hire public relations counsel to defend them, to glorify and glamorize them, *they* serve in silence. And, when they are unjustly criticized, misunderstood or under-rated for their efforts, that means they suffer in silence too! The Foreign Service has no private organization which supports it and promotes its welfare with the Congress and the public like the many organizations which support the interests of the Armed Services. The general public rarely hears about any of the activities or work of the Foreign Service and its officer corps, except in those unusual instances where an officer finds himself, for political or other reasons, in the limelight of publicity.

Second, it is a very small Service: There are yet fewer than fifteen hundred officers all told on the rolls of the Foreign Service. Since most of them spend the greater part

of their lives overseas, the American people have little chance to get to know them as individuals; no less to appreciate the rigours—and often heroism—of their services. The average American only comes in contact with them when he is himself abroad, when he sees them in the matter of his passport or his visa or some other official business.

The Foreign Service has long been seriously under strength for the job it has to do. Prior to the war recruiting was drastically curtailed during the depression years. During the war, recruiting was almost entirely—and necessarily—suspended in favor of the armed forces. Since the war, for various reasons, mostly administrative or budgetary, recruiting has been slow.

Recently, under Secretary of State Dulles' energetic direction, major steps have been taken to reorganize and reinvigorate the Foreign Service. In March of last year, he convened a Public Committee on Personnel, composed of a number of outstanding private citizens, under the chairmanship of Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University.

This Committee made a comprehensive analysis of the personnel problems of the Department of State and the Foreign Service.

As a result of its study, the committee made a broad series of recommendations designed to strengthen the Department and the Service.

The Secretary strongly endorsed the Committee's recommendations, and directed that they be put into effect without delay. Much progress has already been made toward their implementation. The vigor and determination with which the various phases of this complex program have been put into effect is indeed heartening.

Under the "integration program" as it is called, more than 2,300 additional positions in the home office in Washington and at the posts overseas have been "ear-marked" for staffing by professional career officers. This will permit the expansion of this key group of Federal personnel to a size commensurate with its responsibilities.

From a long-range point of view, however, this approach provides only the framework within which the newly integrated Service can grow and develop.

That growth and development envisaged by the Secretary's program can only be achieved if, on a continuing basis, we are able to bring into the Service a fair share of the most promising young men and women in the country. To accomplish this, the Department cannot compete with private industry in the offer of financial rewards, although material benefits enjoyed by members of the Foreign Service are already substantial and are being improved. The Foreign Service, like the Armed Services, must be a calling, a vocation, and a way of life. The young men and women who enter this field must in many ways subordinate their private lives to their work. Yet, from my experience with officers now in the Service, I am convinced from their devotion and their zeal that they find satisfaction and richness in their careers of service to their country.

Under the present program, there is an urgent need for junior officers. These officers are selected through competitive examinations. To meet the current need, the Department is offering the entrance examination twice in 1955. The first examination will be held in cities throughout the

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country about June 24, the second will be held in December. Subsequently, examinations will be offered annually in December, and it is currently estimated that the Department will appoint approximately 250 junior officers each year.

In support of this recruitment program, representatives of the Department are at the present time visiting a large number of colleges and universities throughout the country. Every American can participate in this program by sympathetically understanding and appreciating the work that is being done for our country by this devoted group of public servants, as well as by active encouragement of promising young people to adopt the Foreign Service as a career.

For my own part, I would like to reiterate what I believe any impartial, objective and intelligent observer would find to be the chief handicap of our Foreign Service today. He would find it is too small, it is underpaid, and above all, it does not receive the moral support from the American people which it richly deserves. This and largely this, is what is handicapping our Foreign Service. And this the enlightened people of America can correct, through their Congressmen and Senators and through their Government and by their own personal interest in the problem.

I know that if only the enthusiasm of the American people can be enlisted, this will be a great step forward in giving our country the greatest and finest Foreign Service any nation ever had. And surely that is the only kind of Foreign Service the United States deserves.

### MARRIAGES

**HARRISON-SERJEANT.** Miss Aileen Serjeant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thomas Riley Serjeant, was married to Mr. Landreth Matthew Harrison on February 22, 1955, in Washington.

### BIRTHS

**NELSON.** A son, Geoffrey, born to Mr. and Mrs. Clifford R. Nelson, at Redwood City, California, on February 7, 1955.  
**WYSONG.** A daughter, Mary Lucille, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Wysong at Mitchell, South Dakota, on March 29, 1955.

## CHANGES OF STATION

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO
Adams, Richard H.	Capetown	Pretoria
Allen, Eloise M.	Department	Leopoldville
Amott, John C.	Tokyo	Tegucigalpa
Armstrong, Oscar	Kuala Lumpur	Hong Kong
Atkins, Edwin F.	New Appt.	Cairo
Barnes, William	Helsinki	Department
Beddie, James S.	New Appt.	Department
Birch, John A.	Pretoria	Istanbul
Bliss, Don C.	Ottawa	Department
Burton, Stewart D.	Sao Paulo	Buenos Aires
Bushner, Rolland	Tehran	Kharramshahr
Carlson, Delmar R.	Department	Vancouver
Church, Harold A.	Bonn	Dublin
Cleveland, Stanley	Paris	Department
Corkran, Herbert, Jr.	New Appt.	Department
Cortada, James N.	Basra	Cairo
Cox, Emily C.	Oslo	Rio de Janeiro
Donnelly, Edward J.	Tehran	Bonn
Donovan, Andrew, 2nd	San Salvador	Mexico
Dorsey, Stephen P.	New Appt.	Department
Ebert, Louis V., III	Tegucigalpa	Sao Paulo
Fessenden, Russell	Department	Paris
Fleischer, Jack M.	New Appt.	Vienna
Flood, Francis A.	Rome	Glasgow
Fogarty, Edelen	Copenhagen	Taipei
Gekker, Paul	New Appt.	Stockholm
Grady, Norman H.	New Appt.	Department
Hammond, Henry S.	Bonn	Bogota
Hansen, Walter T.	Tabriz	Vienna
Heyneker, Gerrit J.	Calcutta	Guatemala
Higgs, L. Randolph	Trieste	Department
Hilliard, Benjamin	Madrid	Port au Prince
Hladjo, Olga K.	New Appt.	Tehran
Hofman, Erich W.	Tokyo	London
Howell, Frances D.	Department	London
Hudgins, Evelyn E.	Department	Saigon
Hulse, Stacy B., Jr.	New Appt.	The Hague
Ireland, Philip W.	Baghdad	Department
Jesse, Elmer A.	Vigo	Department
Jones, Munro P.	Berlin	Karachi
Kadelbach, M. C.	Department	Athens
Kazanjian, Reginald	Barbados	Department
Kennon, Lawrence J.	New Appt.	Department
King, Gordon Dale	Tehran	Isfahan
Kissick, Harold G.	New Appt.	Department
Kreisberg, Paul H.	Bombay	Taipei
Lancaster, Bruce M.	Hamburg	Department
Lee, Henry, Jr.	Barranquilla	Department
Liebof, Jack	Bogota	Medellin
Linde, Kenneth W.	Florence	Rome
Lindsay, Philip M.	Rome	Montreal
Lloyd, John, 3rd	Bangkok	Oslo
Marsh, John E.	New Appt.	New Delhi
Mendenhall, Joseph	Bern	Djakarta
Mentag, Grace E.	Kobe	Guatemala
Miklos, Jack C.	Tangier	Istanbul
Miller, Elliott H.	Guayaquil	Department
Mitchell, George C.	New Appt.	Department
Mitchell, Lawrence	Tokyo	Belfast
Muench, David J.	New Appt.	Department
Murphy, William G.	Yokohama	Tripoli
Pearson, Norman M.	New Appt.	Department
Perkins, Samuel E.	New Appt.	Department
Phillips, Regis P.	Djakarta	Department
Pick, Charles F., Jr.	New Appt.	Department
Porter, Dwight J.	Bonn	London
Price, Leonard H.	New Appt.	Department
Priluker, Charlotte	New Appt.	Addis Ababa
Rhodes, Harold H.	The Hague	Saigon
Rhodes, William C.	Casablanca	Yokohama
Richardson, W. G.	Tokyo	Department
Rifley, Genevieve F.	New Appt.	Department
Riley, Clifton V.	Singapore	Helsinki
Rogers, Don W., Jr.	Naples	Vientiane
Rucker, Jerry C.	New Appt.	Bangkok
Ruge, Neil M.	Bonn	London
Ryerson, Martin G.	Madrid	La Paz
Sayre, Robert M.	New Appt.	Department
Sharpe, Lawrence W.	Tel Aviv	Karachi
Singer, Richard T.	Saigon	Belgrade
Skofield, Herman T.	Department	Karachi
Smith, Richard G.	Curacao	Barcelona
Sperling, Jerome	Athens	Jidda
Stalder, Andrew	New Appt.	Department
Sterling, Pauline	New Appt.	Department
Stevens, Anthony	Seoul	Department
Stookey, Robert W.	Beirut	Basra
Talcott, Ralph C.	Athens	Tehran
Tanguy, Charles R.	Rome	Penang
Talley, Horace L.	New Appt.	Department
Thompson, Tyler	Department	Ottawa
Titus, Ross P.	New Appt.	St. Johns
Vaughn, Jack	Frankfort	Manila
Vest, C. Woods, Jr.	Department	Frankfort
vonHellens, Carl	Cairo	Jidda
Weintraub, Sidney	Mexico	Department
Wigglesworth, John	New Appt.	Paris
Wilson, Helen Marie	Sydney	Luxembourg
Wolff, Hugh	Paris-USRO	Department
Woodridge, Robert	New Appt.	Dacca

## RESIGNATIONS

Albiser, Marian D.  
Bruce, David K. E.  
Cory, Thomas J.  
Epstein, William J.  
Ferguson, Charles A.  
Hosier, Michel A.  
Howe, Charles H. W.  
Karppi, William J.—Now USIA

Kemper, James S.  
Kuhl, Jerome M.  
Mazzeo, Louis B.  
Potts, Charles Early  
Tierney, John J., II  
Utter, John E.  
Weininger, Arthur

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Foreign Service Protective Association	14
American Security & Trust Company	33
Bookmailer, The	41
Bowling Green Storage & Van Company	51
Brewood	53
Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation	11
Calvert School	49
Chase Manhattan Bank, The	45
Circle Florists	53
DACOR	47
Dillard Realty Company	6
Easy Washing Machine Corporation	49
Educational Consulting Service	55
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	16
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	53
General Electronics Incorporated	51
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	37
Grace Line	10
Groom, J. Fuller, Realty Co.	55
International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	5
Maphis, J. Alan	14
Mayflower Hotel	49
Merchants Transfer & Storage Company	8
Morocean Bank, The	47
National City Bank of New York	6
National Distillers Products Corporation	2, 15, 39
Ney's Shopping Service	47
Norris Furniture Corporation	53
Powell, Mrs. Paulus P.	49
Radio Corporation of America	7
Saccone & Speed Ltd.	12
Schenley International Corporation	II Cover
Seagram's V.O.	35
Security Storage Company of Washington	33
Service Investment Corporation	55
Sinclair Refining Company	4
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	9
State Department Federal Credit Union	9
Swartz, Walter H. Co.	13
United Fruit Company	51
United States Lines	9
Waldorf-Astoria, The	IV Cover
Wilner, Joseph A. & Co.	53
Zenith Radio Corporation	1

## Advertising Notes

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company will build a new, modern tire and tube factory near Valencia, Venezuela, which is about 100 miles from Caracas. Goodyear expects to have the plant in operation before the end of 1955. Other Goodyear factories in Latin America are located in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, and Peru.

RCA NEWS reports on a nationwide television survey made by Elmo Roper for the RCA Service Company and Consumer Products divisions, Radio Corporation of America. There are 34,500,000 TV sets in the United States. The results of the survey "show a hearty endorsement of the services, prices and attitudes of the thousands of independent service technicians and service associations, as well as television manufacturers, distributors and dealers, by the people in a position best to evaluate television service—the owners of the nation's TV sets."

## RETIREMENTS

Bohan, Merwin L.  
Brooks, Clarence C.  
Schoenfeld, Rudolph  
Thurston, Walter (retired August 31, 1953; recalled to duty, October 16, 1953; completed assignment, January 31, 1955)

## AMENDMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

Mulligan, John P., additionally assigned to Netherlands West Indies, Barbados, Port of Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, Martinique, French West Indies, Barranquilla, Bogota, Cali, Medellin, Maracaibo, Puerto La Cruz, Paramaribo, Aruba, Curacao.  
O'Neill Hugh Bradley, Brussels cancelled, remain Taipei.

## **MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION**

The problem of eligibility for membership in the Foreign Service Association for overseas personnel of agencies other than the Department of State arose in the last few months. The Board of Directors announced the following rulings on this question:

### ***Active Membership —***

There is no change in requirements for Active membership, the provisions regarding which are contained in Section XI, Subdivision (1) (a) and (b) of the By-Laws of the Association. In short, this membership is open to all Chiefs of Mission and all Foreign Service Officer, Reserve and Staff personnel employed by the Department of State.

### ***Associate Membership —***

With regard to Associate membership, however, certain changes have had to be instituted. Associate membership may now include all American Foreign Service personnel of FOA and USIA together with Military, Naval and Air Attachés and their staffs. Associate membership has all privileges of membership except the privilege of voting. The provisions of Section XI, Subdivision (2) (a) and (b) of the By-Laws of the Association opening Associate membership to former Active members and certain professional personnel of the Department of State and defining the conditions of such membership remain in full force and effect.

The Board of Directors decided to institute certain changes with regard to dues. Active dues will remain at \$10.00 per year. Associate membership dues were raised to \$10.00 per year, effective June 24, 1954, except as provided below. Those Associate members who had, before June 24, 1954, been billed for Fiscal Year 1955 at the old rate of \$7.00 were not called on to pay the additional sum but only \$10.00 dues from July 1, 1955 on. Furthermore, the Associate membership dues will remain at \$7.00 per year for all persons not on active duty who were Associate members as of June 24, 1954, or for persons who will become Associate members in the future who are not on active duty but who have had at least 15 years' service in the Department of State and/or the Foreign Service.

The Foreign Service Discount Club was abolished on June 30, 1955, when all present annual memberships lapsed, no new Discount Club memberships having been accepted after June 23, 1954. Personal purchase privileges will henceforth be enjoyed through membership, either Active or Associate, in the Foreign Service Association rather than through membership in the Discount Club.

Prospective members are reminded that dues are pro-rated on a quarterly basis for new members joining after July 1. Thus, beginning October 1 membership is \$7.50; beginning January 1, \$5.00; and beginning April 1, \$2.50; with the full dues being billed as of July 1 of the next year.

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