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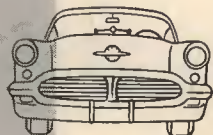
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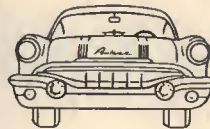
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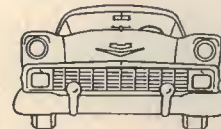
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## Honor Awards

Vice President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles presented honor awards to the following personnel on April 27.

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| Lloyd C. Mitchell                                   |                          |
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## ON SAFARI—WITH THE CLOETES

We arrived at last in Nairobi, having done some twenty thousand miles collecting material for a travel book my husband wanted to write. This was the last lap before our return to the Cape. . . This was Safari Land. Everyone in Nairobi was safari-minded. . .

He looked at me fondly. "I've got your anniversary present," he said. "It's a surprise."

"What is it?" I asked. What a wonderful husband he was. We had been in the bush in the Congo on our anniversary and he'd remembered it—several months later.

"I said I'd like some more tea," Stuart answered. "And aren't you interested in your present?"



"Of course I am," I said happily. In my mind I was singing "Diamonds are a girl's best friend." But I wasn't going to say anything. I'd let him surprise me. Then one of the dashing white hunter types we'd seen about the hotel rolled up. . .

"This is Mr. Buncher, Tiny—Bill Buncher," Stuart said. "My wife," he went on affably. "We'll be seeing a lot of each other. . ." Why should we? I wondered. . . Stuart looked at me happily. "We're lucky, aren't we?" he said. "Mr. Buncher is a White Hunter"—as if he could have been anything else—"and he has just managed to fit us in for three weeks before his next safari." So that was the surprise. I choked on my tea. It sure was.

So two days later, in the blackest hour of the night, we were called.

"Tea, Memsahib," someone announced. Then another boy turned up with breakfast. Boiled eggs at that hour!

"Eat them," Cloete said brutally. "You never know when you'll eat again."

I ate them sullenly, muttering something about all this luxury costing only £ 200 a week.

We went downstairs and climbed in the loaded safari car. It was bitterly cold and I had on so many layers I could hardly move.

"You'd better sit in front," Call-me-Bill said. "The boys

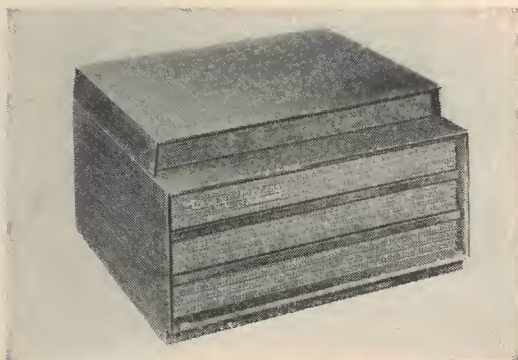
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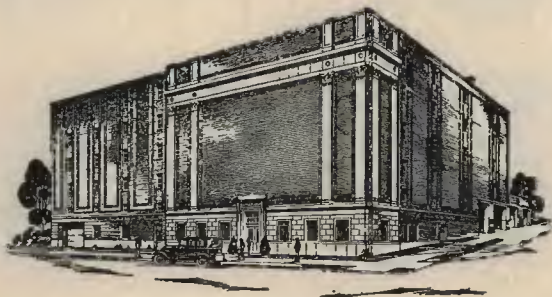


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## ON SAFARI (from page 6)

have the sponge rubber cushion." This was when I moved over, away from an exposed spring. To this day I have never understood why the boys had the rubber cushion. I put on my dark glasses to keep the dust out of my eyes, stuffed cotton in my ears to keep out the wind, tucked the yashmuk around my face to keep the dust out of my nose, put on the glasses over the yashmuk, pulled down the brim of my new hat and settled down to enjoy my first day of luxury. . . "The Code of the White Hunter is Good Sportsmanship." . . .

We finally arrived at the Rest Camp late in the afternoon. There were some guest houses but they were all booked, so we camped. . . The boys were really wonderful. Each had his job and everything went like clockwork. The tents were up and furnished, a roaring fire was started, water was hot, and dinner was nearly ready. . . We had dinner under the stars. Well, not exactly, because of the clouds, but outside anyway. . . I suppose the dinner was good, but I was too nervous to enjoy it. All the little winged things of the night were there—intent on committing suicide in the lamps. They banged about with singed wings—battered themselves against the glass and reeled back to drown in my soup—or feebly kicked their mangled legs as they lay dying on my bread plate.

I spent a terrible night—no rest at all. Suddenly I heard a scuffling sound. I listened. It was right here, inside the tent, and the lantern was alight. . .

"Tea, Memsahib." . . . I burrowed deeper into the hollow of my cot. . . I had always been against midnight snacks. . .

"Get up," Stuart said. "We're going to see the animals."

"What animals?"

"Come on out and I'll tell you," he answered, trying to trick me.

"Doesn't anyone ever sleep around here," I muttered, "and what animals are up at this hour? Why are they up? What do they do?" . . .

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\* \* \* \*

"They're coming this way," I quavered. They were very large but they became larger as they advanced. They were in that military formation known among the Zulus as the "horns." They were charging in a semicircle. It looked as if we'd be surrounded.

"They're charging," I said.

"Just trotting," Stuart said.

(Continued on page 10)



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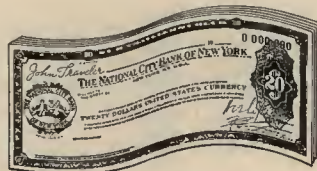
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### ON SAFARI (from page 8)

"They can go much faster than that," Bill said.

"Let's go," I said urgently. I felt urgent.

I looked back toward the charging rhinos. Their legs, that looked so short and fat, moved up and down with pistonlike efficiency. They wheezed and grunted and came on remorselessly, crashing through trees and bush effortlessly, trampling everything underfoot.

"Hurry," I screamed to Bill. But instead it was the rhino who put on an extra burst of speed. I didn't say any more. I didn't want to encourage him any further. He was doing all right. Suddenly Bill swerved. As I had nothing to hold onto I began to fall out. And then, in mid-air, I felt myself caught. Stuart had grabbed me. . .

"Get him in the charge—you'll never get a better picture than that!" I couldn't believe my ears but the camera was still clutched in my death grip. . . It seems that when I'd been shouting "Hurry!" and "Here he comes!" and uttering loud cries of terror, he'd thought I meant them for Bill. That I was enjoying it and was afraid only that I wouldn't get my picture. He thinks I'm wonderful.

It was only after we'd eluded the rhino that Bill turned back toward camp. We stumbled out of the car. I stood there dazed and tired while Stuart took off my camera.

"Brave girl," he said fondly and patted me like a favorite horse.—Sketches and text by Rehna Cloete from "The Nylon Safari" (Houghton Mifflin Co., 1956)

### The Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program: A Decade Later

By DR. EDWARD W. MILL

Ten years ago in December 1945 a unique program of foreign affairs training was begun in the Department of State. This program was the Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program. Its primary purpose was to train qualified Filipinos in the conduct of foreign relations. Philippine independence was due on July 4, 1946, and the Philippines would then have to set up its own Foreign Office and Foreign Service.

Through the medium of a formal departmental committee, known as the Committee on the Philippine Foreign Service, plans were developed for a program of training for the Filipinos. Simultaneously, discussions were held with the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, on the nomination of the trainees and the nature of the program.

On December 3, 1945, the first five trainees under the program entered the Department of State for training. These men were Manuel A. Adeva, Jose F. Imperial, Tiburcio C. Baja, Vicente I. Singian, and Candido T. Elbo. Through the cooperation of Perry N. Jester, then Acting Chief of the Division of Training Services, the men were able to attend many of the sessions of the old Foreign Service Officers' Training School. This training was supple-

(Continued on page 12)



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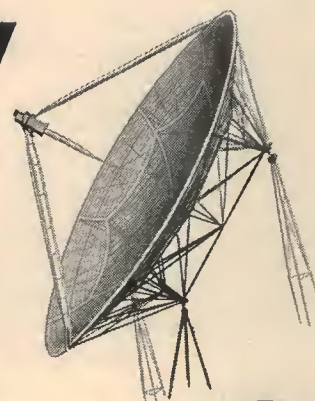
Until recently, microwave was limited to line-of-sight distances, signals being beamed directly from one antenna right at another. However, engineers knew that a small part of the signal "drops off" the beam, or is "scattered" in the troposphere. A whole new concept was visualized, requiring new, specially-designed equipment.

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a special IT&T electronic system keeps the signal steady for highly reliable communications.

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IT&T engineers were the first to introduce microwave communications, 25 years ago. And, by the development of unique equipment, they have made a major contribution toward making "over-the-horizon" microwave commercially practicable.



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### PHILIPPINE TRAINING FOREIGN PROGRAM (from page 10)

mented by other sessions in the Division of Philippine Affairs, where special emphasis was put on the particular problem of the Philippines in organizing its foreign affairs establishment.

On February 15, 1946, the first group of Filipino trainees concluded their training in the Department of State. At a formal ceremony in the Department each of the trainees discussed the possible organization of the future Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs, and remarks were made by Gen. Romulo, Mr. Lockhart, and Mr. Richard Ely of the Office of the High Commissioner to the Philippines.

To supplement their training in Washington, several of the trainees were then also assigned abroad for training at various American foreign service establishments.

During the next eighteen months (1946-47), four succeeding groups of Filipino trainees entered the Department of State for training and went through substantially the same process as the first group. In the fall of 1947 when the program finally came to a halt, approximately 40 Filipino trainees had completed training in foreign affairs under this program. The Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Service, set up in July 1946, already was using graduates of the program in key positions.

In 1956, a decade after this program was initiated, the question may well be asked: what have been the results of this program? Or: what has happened to the graduates.

Two of the graduates of the first group, Jose F. Imperial and Manuel A. Adeva, were influential in blue-printing the original Department of Foreign Affairs for the Philippines. Together with an American adviser, Richard P. Butrick, who was assigned to the Department at the request of the President of the Philippines, they helped materially to chart the early organizational framework and rules and regulations of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

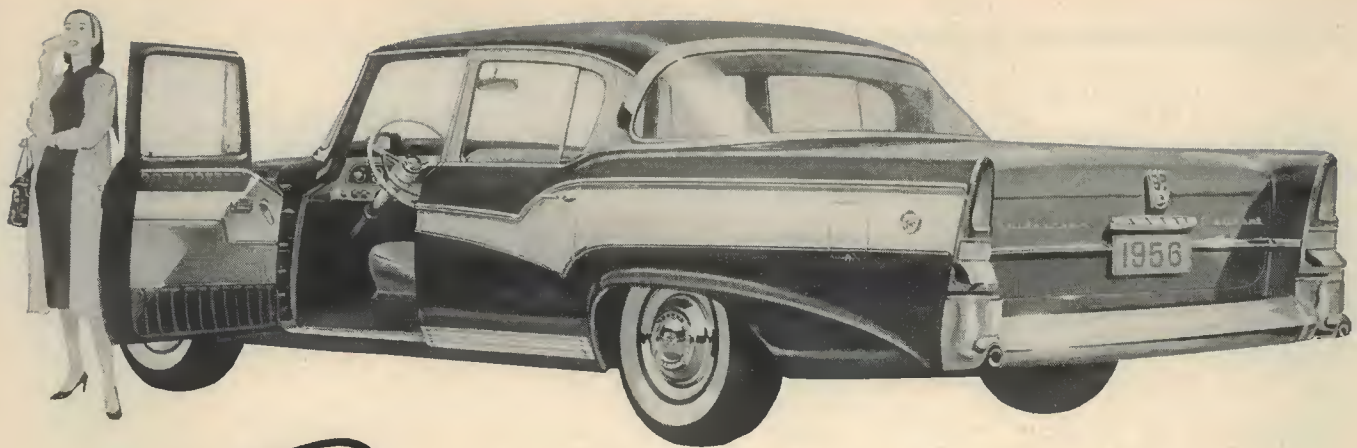
Since the organization of the Department of Foreign Affairs, graduates of the program have filled all top positions of the Department except those of Secretary and Undersecretary. A majority of the Division Chiefs in the Foreign Office have been PFATP graduates.

Graduates of the program have been particularly conspicuous in the field of Foreign Service. Five of the graduates of the program have achieved the rank of Minister. They are: Manuel A. Adeva, Philippine Minister to Nationalist China, Jose F. Imperial, Philippine Minister in Japan, Tomas G. DeCastro, Philippine Minister to Korea, Jose F. Alejandrino, Philippine Minister to Thailand, and Yusup R. Abubakar, Philippine Minister to Egypt.

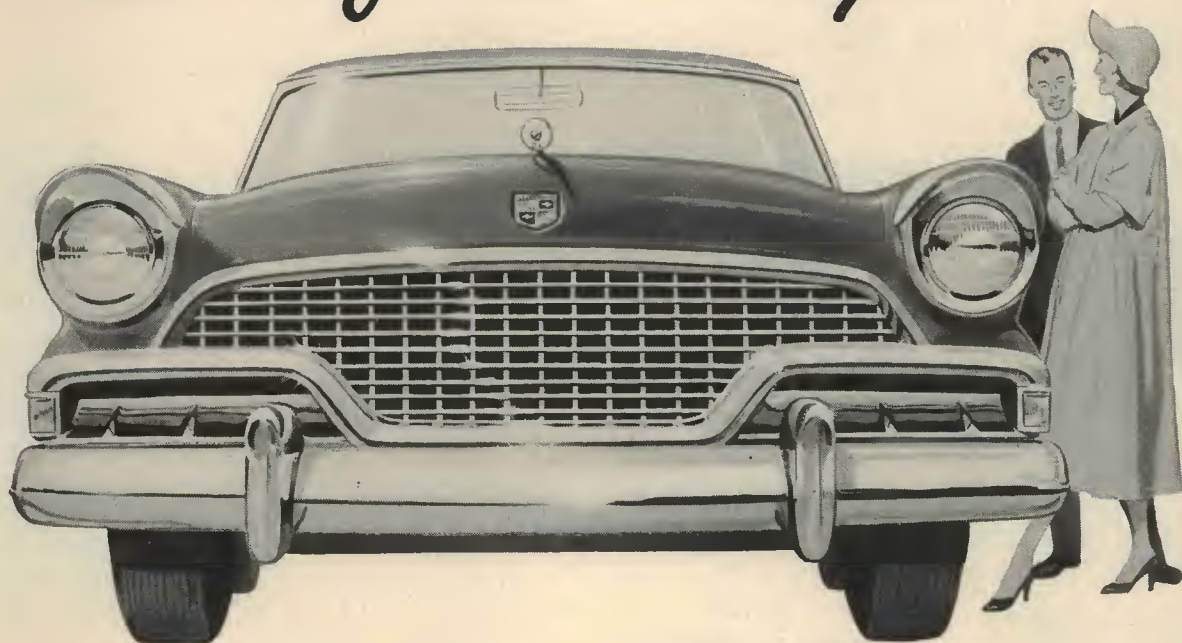
Above all, these men have stood for the principle of a career Foreign Service, an idea basically nurtured in Article XII of the Constitution of the Philippines. They came into the service highly qualified, in most instances, and with an appreciation of the importance of a service built on merit and fitness. At times, partisan attacks and inroads have threatened the security of some of the career men, but for the most part these storms have been successfully weathered. The three Presidents of the Philippines since independence

(Continued on page 44)





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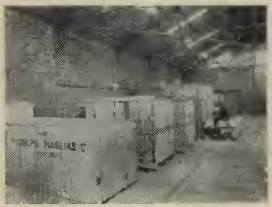
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BY  
**JAMES B.  
STEWART**

**A Service Idyll**

(Brief excerpts from a story by Stewart E. McMillin, Consul, Warsaw, Poland, built out of the names of approximately 700 men of the Foreign Service. . . . "Linthicum Bill" tells of a hunting trip up the MacKenzie with "Bonnie," Bonbright Caffrey. . . .)

It was early morning in our KEMP on the MACKENZIE. FROST LAY in th' WOODS an' along th' river's EDGE with YOST a bit of ice, beginnin' to THAW. . .

Three of us, MEYER REBER, LINTHICUM BILL an' myself was prospectin', an' are about to start the DAY. . . Meyer, who is COOKE, BAKER an' BUTLER, is COOK-INGHAM.

"HOWELL you have yours?" he asks.

"DUNN BROWN in butter," I says.

. . . "What!" says he, "Five hun'ered miles from a DERRY, no COWAN th' PADDOCK, an' BUTTERWORTH all th' GOOLD of th' RAND up here! Not by ADAMS sight! A MINOR like yourself can't humor such tastes before he's struck pay dirt an' comes to be an ALDRICH GUGGENHEIM ORR maybe you think this th' ENGLISH CASTLE dinin' HALL of th' Duke of CAVENAUGH.

. . . Up here we don't go into the woods with CAMPBELL soup and WORSTER sauce an' it's bad form to bring SWIFT an' ARMOUR meats.

. . . We met by SHANTZ. . . He hypens up in a swell CARR that SCHOENRICH in th' sun like a gold piece—not a FRANKLIN, a HUDSON nor yet a HENRY FORD, but a HENGSTLER Eight.

. . . In BINGHAM BAY once I DREW a WILEY MACA-TEE to th' BEACH.

. . . "Don't MOKMA, JESTER," says I, heated, "I'm in EARNEST." "By GEORGE," says he, "I'm GOWEN with you."

. . . Bonnie COX an eye at me. "Is this GROSS person who's BENTON trouble and REAGAN of booze a friend of yours, by any JANZ?" he begs, courteous.

. . . Bonnie speaks to him soft. "Well, BELOVSKY, how did you like my nice BALLANTINE with the COTIE per-fume on it?"

. . . When girls HUDDLE like that into your shoulder you MERRIAM. A CHAPIN LOVELL do anything. "And all's FERRIN love, eh?" says Bonnie.

**FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES**

- Edmund O. Clubb, Language Officer, Peiping to Hankow.
- Franklin C. Gowen, Consul, Naples to Palermo.
- Fletcher Warren, Consul Barranquilla, to Budapest.
- Jack D. Neal, appointed Vice Consul, Barranquilla.
- Sheldon T. Mills, La Paz, designated Third Secretary, Panama.
- Garret G. Ackerson, Jr., Pretoria, designated Third Secretary, Lima.
- Robert D. Coe, Lima, designated Third Secretary, Istanbul.

(Continued on page 16)



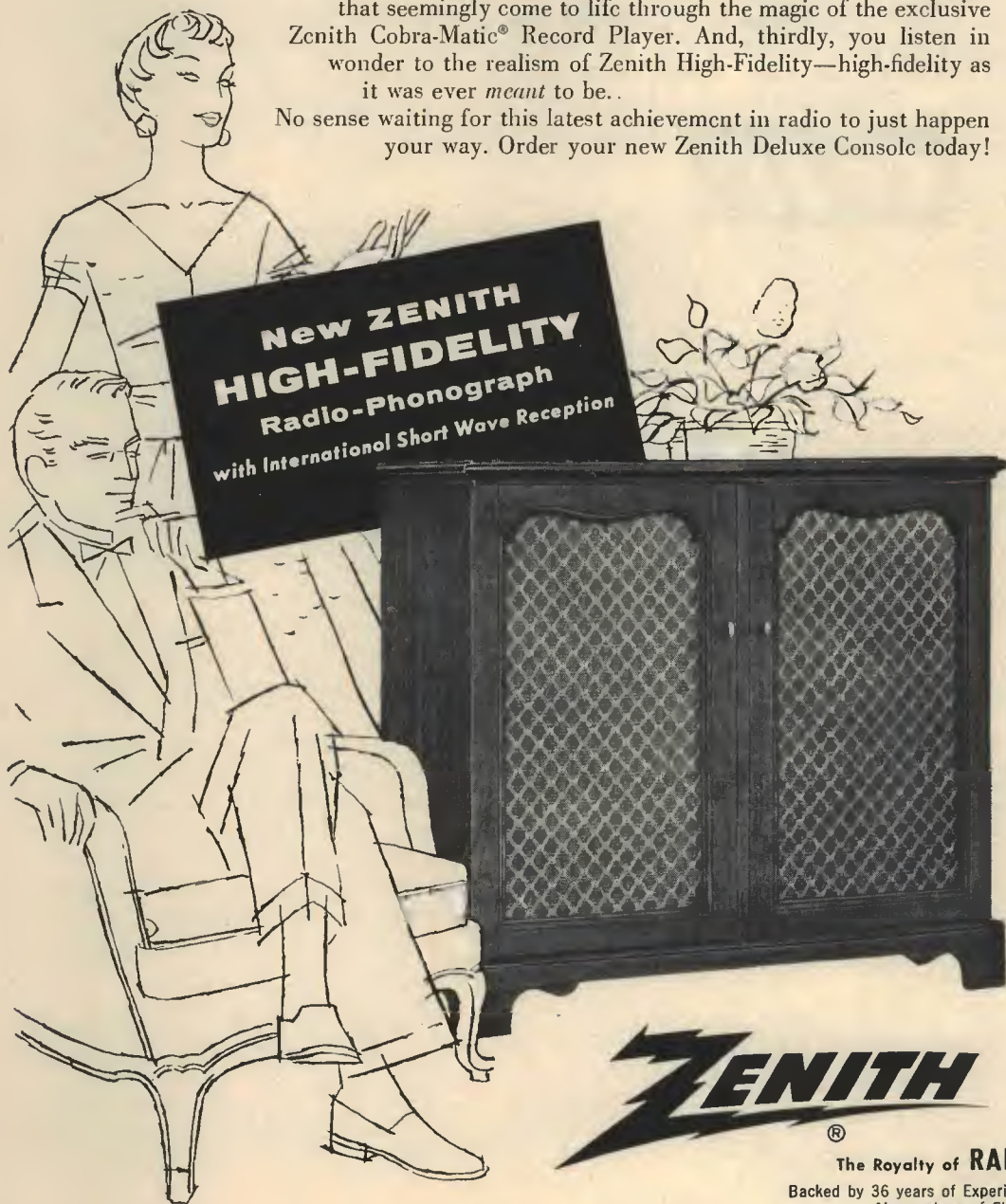
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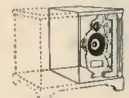
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**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 14)**

John Dewey Hickerson, Foreign Service Officer, resigned to accept position as Assistant Chief, Western European Division.

Ernest L. Ives, Copenhagen, designated First Secretary, Pretoria.

**BRIEFS:** The President announced the appointment of William R. Castle, Jr., as Undersecretary of State to succeed the late Joseph P. Cotton. There was speculation as to whether the appointment was to be interpreted as the creation of a permanent office in the Department similar to those in the British Foreign Office and in the Quai d'Orsay.

► Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, and Princess Takamatsu were greeted on their arrival in New York by Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, representing the President; by Mr. Richard Southgate, Acting Chief of the Division of Protocol; and by Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

► Mrs. James B. Stewart gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. James Grafton Rogers, wife of the recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

**SECRETARY STIMSON'S WORLD:** "There is hardly a country in the world today whose government would not testify that the present administration in Washington has shown itself eminently worthy of respect and confidence. Our Department of State, under Mr. Stimson, carries on multiplied activities, because of the expansion of external interests in recent years. But the amount of friction in our foreign relations is surprisingly small; and few problems involving serious differences of opinion are now pending."

—Review of Reviews (April 1931)

**NAPOLEON LAMBASTES OFFICIAL REPORT**

To Monsieur de Champagny,

Duc de Cadore, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I send back your report about Rome. It strikes me as being weak, and contains some doubtful assertions. When you say that the entry of the troops into the March of Ancona was not an act of hostility, you put yourself in the wrong, and bring forward questions which would startle Europe. The style is not sufficiently business-like: what I want is hard reasoning, not picturesqueness. I will ask you, therefore, to remodel this report, and return it to me.

Generally speaking the report has no division or plan, and leaves no impression on the mind after it has been read.

NAPOLEON



**MANEY-MAHONEY.** Married on March 5, 1931, Vice Consul Edward L. Maney, Guaymas, and Miss Helen Mahoney, of Grand Junction, Colorado.

**VINCENT-SPENCER.** Married at Tsinanfu, Shantung, China, on March 28, 1931, Consul John Carter Vincent and Miss Elizabeth Thayer Spencer.





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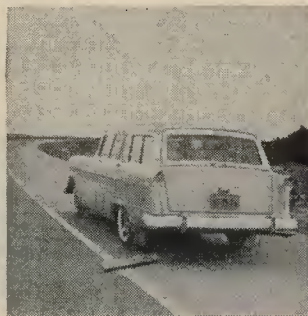
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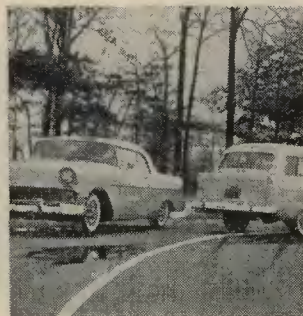
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# Lesser Annals of Departmental Troubles

By ANDOR KLAY



At the corner of Fifteenth and Pennsylvania

No records are extant to prove it, yet it is safe to surmise that countless bitter wisecracks accompanied the removal of the Department's offices in 1866 from the spacious edifice which stood at a corner of Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. The newly assigned building, which was to house the Department until 1875, was that of the Washington Orphan Asylum. . .

The symbolism attendant to the move was the more inescapable since the entire staff of what, after all, was the Foreign Ministry of an incredibly dynamic nation of some thirty-five millions, numbered less than fifty persons.

During the preceding twenty years alone, Texas was annexed, Oregon acquired, the Mexican War won, California made a member of the Union and the Civil War brought to an end. Young America, happily bounded on north and south by weak neighbors, and on east and west by fish, was conscious of its "Manifest Destiny" and kept raising an increasingly powerful voice against mighty empires of autocracy. But the group on which the day-to-day toil of implementing foreign policies devolved remained much smaller than, for example, the corps of file clerks employed at the Foreign Office in Vienna.

"Republicanism on this continent has reached a point," perorated the *New York Tribune* in an editorial those days, "where it neither fears the frown nor will it tolerate the insults of any power or combination of powers on the face of the earth." It failed, however, to direct any of its thunders toward Congress where bills designed to provide Secretaries of State with a larger and more efficient machinery died of natural or unnatural causes year after year. In the fifties, Secretary Daniel Webster, carried away by the spread-eagleism which he had done so much to spark, drew cheers even beyond American shores by declaring in a note to Austria that "the power of this Republic at the present moment is extended over a region, one of the richest and most fertile of the globe, and of an extent in comparison with which the possessions of the House of Habsburg are but as a patch on the earth's surface." But even as late as 1875, when the Department moved once again,—this time to the so-called State-War-Navy Building next door to the White

House, which we now call "Old State,"—the staff included only about sixty persons. The general attitude in circles which had the power and should have felt the necessity to do something about the situation can be gleaned from an observation made (according to Pilschke in his *Conduct of American Diplomacy*) by General William T. Sherman. Told that the building into which the State Department had transferred its offices was fire-proof, Sherman dryly remarked: "A pity!"

Indeed, the Washington Orphan Asylum seemed all too proper a place for our hard-pressed official ancestors to occupy.

When the Department, established without specific provision for it in the Constitution, was first organized in 1789, the statute under which it came into being was the shortest and most generalized among all bills devised for the various Departments. One peculiar view which seemed to underlie at least in part the attitude of Congress toward the Department of State through the first half of the last century was that with the passage of time, the Department's duties would steadily decrease rather than increase. Many felt that the signing of more and more long-term treaties of commerce and friendship with foreign nations would result in a gradual diminution of the Department's work load. Even aside from the basic fallacy of this view which is hair-raisingly evident in our days, Secretaries of State themselves had to carry for many decades a variety of extra burdens which accrued from marginal responsibilities of obscure origin. Up to 1850, all petitions for pardon had to be submitted initially to the Secretary of State himself; even during the next twenty years, until the establishment of the Department of Justice in 1870, many such cases required his personal attention. Until 1861, his Department had the duty to compile the Biennial Register of all military and naval officers and civilian officials of the Federal Government. Until 1855, lists of passengers of all incoming vessels had to be submitted to him. In 1856, it was made unlawful for anyone but the Secretary himself to issue and sign passports—the number of which at present averages more than a half million per year.

(Continued on page 34)





# Sun, Sand, and Study

## On The Riviera

By JAMES B. FREEMAN

Nine Foreign Service Officers took the course "Lectures of Documentation for Interpreters and Translators of French" which was offered by the University of Aix-Marseille last summer for the second year and every one of them liked it immensely. The course was held at the University's Ecole d'Etudes Littéraires located at Nice, with seventy-odd students of various nationalities (Germany provided the most) in addition to the Foreign Service officers in attendance.

Running from July 25 to August 20, the "Lectures of Documentation" were obliged to compete with the manifold attractions of the Côte d'Azur but did not suffer from

the competition. The students, indeed, were extremely eager in the matters of attendance and interest in general. One was eager simply because the lectures were good, both in content and in delivery.

The lectures, all given in French that made allowances for no one, ran the gamut of academic, official, industrial and cultural interest. Those remaining in my own mind as the brightest stars were Maurice Duverger of the Sorbonne on political parties; Charles Douking, who headed a production of *l'Arlésienne* for the French Government, on theatre; Jean d'Esme, president of the Société des Gens de Lettres, on authors and their efforts to obtain a larger per-







centage of the money made from their works; Maurice de Combret of the Ministry of Finance on administration and the organization of credit; Monsieur Guglielmi of the University of Dijon on economic problems and unions; and M. P. Guiral of the faculty of Letters of the University at Aix, on political history since 1919. They represented about one-third of the galaxy gathered together by the Director of the course, Monsieur Marcel Lob, Professor Agrégé de l'Université, who himself lectured brilliantly on French education and the Academies.

A moving spirit in making the course possible for Foreign Service Officers, and subsequently making it enjoyable for them, was former Ambassador Rives Childs. Mr. and Mrs. Childs are now living in Nice, and Mr. Childs serves on the course's directing board.

Foreign Service Officers in attendance were Dwight Dickinson, Beirut; Wayne Fisher, Stockholm; James Freeman, Frankfort-on-the-Main; Alan James, Munich; Carvel Painter, Athens; Robert Remole, Bonn; Robert Williams, Athens; Wendell Woodbury, Algiers; and William Wright, Port Said. Of these the only French-speaking post was Algiers. It certainly appeared that the course was of more than enough value to merit some representation from posts in France itself. Coming from Frankfort, I am sure that if Foreign Service Officers in Germany were to take a course of comparable scope on things German, they would learn a great deal. Funds permitting, and they need not be very large in amount if the five dollars per diem established for Nice continues as the rule, it would be excellent to have similar courses every year for some of the other major European countries—perhaps at Heidelberg, Bologna, or Barcelona. The course at Nice was apparently considered to be designed for Foreign Service Officers who can expect to have their next post in a French-speaking area. Officers currently from Paris, Bordeaux, and Strasbourg, however, could have gained from and added to the studies considerably.

Lectures were scheduled from 8:30-11:30 Monday through Friday mornings with an hour or two for special discussions, films, and slides, or extremely good hints on syntax and translation in some of the afternoons. Lures during free time, included visits to the magnificent surrounding mountains and countryside of Provence; Roman and medieval antiquities in old towns like Aix, Cagnes-sur-Mer, St Paul, and Eze. There are more recent art treasures too—Fragonard at Grasse, Picasso at Antibes, and Matisse at Venice, to mention a few. My wife and I heard fine productions of "Le Roi d'Ys" at the Roman Arena and "Le

*(Continued on page 42)*





Founded by Thomas Jefferson,  
It Contains Today  
One of Best Reference  
Collections on  
International Affairs

SOME THREE AND ONE-HALF years ago an editorial in the JOURNAL raised the question: "Where is the Library?", and stated somewhat nostalgically that "the last time we saw it, it was on the third floor of Old State." That "last time" must have been some time in 1948, for in the latter part of that year the headquarters of the Library was moved to State Annex No. 1. Since then the Library has been operating from three different buildings, none of which can provide the kind of central reading and browsing facilities which existed in Old State. The main collection is stored

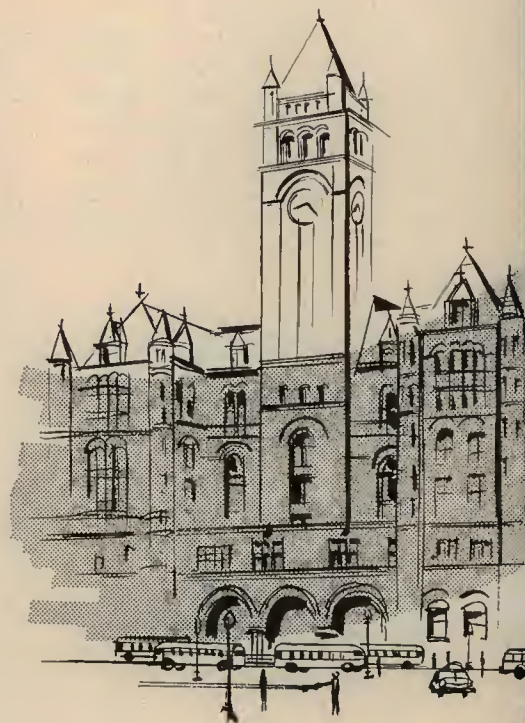
# THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

By ARTHUR B. BERTHOLD

in the Old Post Office Bldg. which also houses the Washington field office of the F.B.I. and a dispatching office for the Virginia bus lines. Because of lack of space there, the books are not accessible to readers, and the Library operates a jeep service to and from the reference room in State Annex No. 1 and, of course, to New State.

To the extent that the above-mentioned editorial referred to a nice, cosy library with a scholarly atmosphere and dignified surroundings, the question still cannot be answered satisfactorily. We still lack a library in the architectural and the social sense. On the other hand, to the extent that the question had to do with the more essential aspects of a department-wide library and reference service the answer is very emphatic that such a service exists and that it is provided from the headquarters of the Library Division.

The Library was established in 1789 by Thomas Jefferson. It came into being as a result of the Public Law of July 27, 1789, Section 4 of which established the Department of Foreign Affairs, changed on September 15th to the Department of State. Section 4 charged the Secretary of the





Department with custody of the records, books and papers in the Office of the Secretary. Like most beginnings, the Library's early years were modest and its functions ill-defined. For many years it remained indistinguishable from the Department's records and archives. In fact, even the Reorganization Act of June 30, 1874, while recognizing the separate function of the Library, placed it nevertheless administratively side by side with the Department's archives under the Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library. Still later, in the twenties of the present century, the Library became a branch in what is currently known as the Historical Division, and it was not until July of 1948 that it gained independent status as a division in the Office of Libraries and Intelligence-Acquisition.

As federal libraries go, the Library of the Department of State developed slowly and even its present respectable collection of 410,000 volumes of books, 170,000 classified research documents and 215,000 issues of current periodicals is less than one-half of such libraries as those of the Department of Agriculture and of the Armed Forces Medical Library. On the other hand, its planned growth during the past eight years has been such that the present collection far exceeds the pleasant but most inadequate space that was available to it in Old State.

#### *Changing Character*

Up to the end of World War II, the scope and character of the Library's collection was determined largely by the needs of the policy and historical research units in the Department and the alertness of the Foreign Service. These interests, together with the selection made by the Library staff contributed greatly towards the development of a select and compact collection on American foreign policy and affairs. A new factor in the development of the Library was introduced towards the end of 1945 with the transfer to the Department of the research and intelligence activities and personnel of the war-time Office of Strategic Services. Among

the elements transferred was a small (60,000 volumes), but in many ways unique, collection of current economic, political and socio-cultural research materials predominantly in foreign languages which had been acquired abroad. When, three years later, the staffs and collections

of the two libraries were consolidated to form the present Library Division, the new Library had greatly augmented holdings on current and world-wide problems. From this point on, while the traditional and historical aspects of foreign affairs continued to be fully documented, a determined effort was made to provide adequate coverage on current international problems required by the new emphasis on research within the Department. The increasing demand for primary source materials upon which to base current appraisals of the fluctuating international scene placed new emphasis on the acquisition of periodicals and basic publications from all areas of the world. It was not only necessary to continue to provide scholarly works, as heretofore, on diplomatic history and international affairs, but also to provide comprehensive though not exhaustive coverage in other fields such as economics, social and cultural developments, internal politics, cultural anthropology, and public opinion—in all the many facets, in short, that contribute to the dynamics of contemporary international politics.

#### *Unique Collection*

Thanks to the long-standing and persistent interests of the Foreign Service and to the alert acquisition policy of the Library, the Department's book collection is rapidly becoming outstanding in the field of international affairs. That this is no idle boast may be gathered from the fact that in a recent comparison of a section of the Library's catalog with that of the Library of Congress, at least one-third of the titles held by State appeared to be unique and not available in the national library. These titles were found to be almost exclusively of foreign origin and sent to the Library by the Foreign Service. Moreover, as further evidence of the quality of the general collection, it may be pointed out that only 2.2% of the publications requested by the Department cannot be supplied from its own collection and must be borrowed from other libraries. Since about 60% of the current annual acquisitions consist of books and periodicals originating in foreign countries, the part played by the Foreign Service in the development of the Library's collection is indeed a major contribution to its increasing ability to serve the Department.

The principal services of the Library, as of all libraries, consist of the lending of books and periodicals, of answering reference inquiries and of compiling bibliographies. Since the demand in the Department for prompt and reliable information is unusually heavy, the various services are always taxed to the limit. To give some indication of what this service amounts to—the average daily work-load consists roughly of the:

- lending of 900 publications
- answering of 200 reference inquiries
- supplying of forty bibliographic references

These bare statistics, however, in no way suggest the stream of visitors, the flow of mail and memoranda, and the constant jangling of the telephones, all of which must be taken care of with courtesy and despatch. At one moment, the task may be to assist a delegate in assembling pertinent materials needed for an international conference; at another, it may be to identify and track down a document establishing a precedent in diplomatic procedure, or a fine

*(Continued on page 44)*







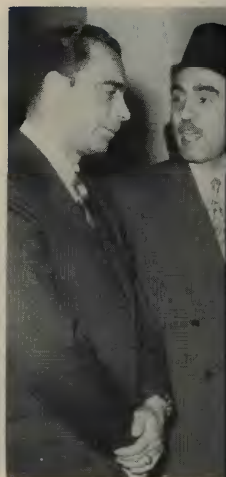
1



## Service Glimp



3



1. Guests at the inaugural reception held in the newly acquired building in Marseilles which houses both the Consulate General and USIS included Heath Bowman, Deputy Public Affairs Officer, Paris; William Krauss, PAO, Marseilles; Fredorick Lyon, Counselor of Embassy, Paris; and Clifton R. Wharton, Consul General, Marseilles.

2. Norman Grady, Mrs. John Jago, Mrs. James O'Grady, Rogers Horgan, Mrs. Horgan, Arthur Stillman, and Norman Bentley at the wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Horgan, in New Delhi. Mrs. Horgan was Roene Brooks before her marriage.

3. Ned Wright (Robbins), Lorenzo Fuller (Sportin' Life) and La Vern Hutcherson (Porgy) are shown with Ambassador U. Alexis





2



4



5



6

Johnson. Further details of the Porgy and Bess production in Prague are to be found in News from the Field.

4. Thomas Estes and Carmen Pasquale greet Courier Frank P. Irwin on his return to the United States.

5. Ambassador Henry A. Byroade, Governor Mohamed Riad, Mrs. Riad, Mrs. Byroade, and Consul Anthony Cuomo at a reception on the occasion of the opening of the USIS Library in Port Said.

6. Minister Richard P. Butrick and Mayor H. Roe Bartle of Kansas City meet at luncheon in Sao Paulo. Mayor Bartle, a member of the Kansas City Commission for International Relations and Trade announced a "Salute to Sao Paulo" week-long celebration in Kansas City next fall. Mr. Bartle, more recently, was among the 150 guests at Margaret Truman's wedding reception.



memo

10 yards Mosquito netting

See post report

Passport

get pic for passport

Ulms

10 26 18

sock Cotton underwear



Socks for John

2 Cocktail glasses (How many?)

# Do's and Don't's for Distaffees

By EDDIE HANNAH

Since returning to the United States, I have been intrigued by meeting the distaff better-halves of some of the "Wrist-onees" or "integratees." Being a member of one of the newer and more underpaid professions, i.e. Foreign Service wife, for a short eight and a half years (which naturally makes me an authority), I feel qualified to take pen or pencil to hand and address an open letter to the new Foreign Service distaffees—in feminine English, of course.

When the crisis comes of either going abroad or going on relief, you will meet it, first with a smile and a thought of no more dishes to wash, or perhaps of distant glamor ("me and the King of Nowhere!"), but then comes to all women that darned old second glance. It may be the remembered Foreign Service "types" you have met. Or you may say, "But, dear, we have a nice home—only 15 more years and it is ours, and the children are so healthy—only measles, mumps, and chicken pox to go—and, besides, I haven't a thing to wear." (Who does?)

But to all men the Rubicon is there and it is only there to be crossed. So you are integrated. Then come the telephone calls to family and friends, the trips to the Institute and the library seeking information. Finally, someone gives you a post report. You read it once and then again and wonder, "do I really love this man enough for this?" Yes, is the answer—so you memorize the post report. That is your first mistake. Post reports, as you will discover, are written with a special aim in mind—to impress the Department of State. (It is not impressed.) In some cases they are written with tongues in cheeks (everyone's tongue). A new administrative officer arrives, looks at the post and then at the post report and decides that there must be a new post report. The wives are circularized. The result is an endless list of things you decide you can't live without at this post, from orangewood sticks to bathtubs.

The first "Don't" is: Don't believe everything you read in post reports.

Next, comes meeting people just back from where you are heading. By all means get their advice, but be selective. If, when you call, she says, "Oh, no. Not there!", hang up. She hated it. Or if she says "I have my preparatory list right here," say "Excuse me, I have an early sitter."

The second "Don't"—Don't ask advice of everyone and never ask advice of anyone who has a private income, unless you have one too.

By this time you have bought a notebook and made lists, and in reading them you discover that after 5, 10, 15 years of wedded bliss, you own absolutely nothing and obviously have lived like poor white trash. Make a list, by all means; it makes you feel so important to be managing your own life. However, the third "Don't": Don't become dependent on the lists because they will lead you not only to the brink but right into financial chaos.

During this period of change in the Foreign Service and the accompanying debates about integration, you doubtless have a tiny feeling that when you reach your post you will feel like an independent at a sorority house party. There may be some who will try to make you feel this way; it can't be helped because all of us have some inferiorities in our natures. Most will welcome you, because your going

(Continued on page 38)



# NEWS FROM THE FIELD



## PRAGUE

Five hundred people, most of them Czech, attended a reception given by AMBASSADOR U. ALEXIS JOHNSON and MRS. JOHNSON at the American Embassy residence on February 11, 1956. The occasion was to introduce the cast of "Porgy and Bess."

It was the first time in many years that so many Czechs had attended an Embassy function. A deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Kopecky, headed the list of Czech guests at the Residence. The reception began at 11 p.m., after the curtain had come down on a successful opening night performance of the George Gershwin opera, and it did not end until the last guest left the Residence shortly before 7 a.m. the next morning.

There was dancing to Prague's top-rated jazz orchestra and half-way through the night, some of the members of the "Porgy and Bess" cast joined with the orchestra to entertain the guests. A buffet was served at one o'clock in the morning.

Unlike most parties in Prague, this one was not catered. Instead, the Embassy kitchen staff, under Mrs. Johnson's supervision, prepared all the food itself. Mrs. Johnson made a special trip to the Army commissary in Nurnberg for supplies. A station wagon was loaded to the rooftop.

No one kept a stop watch on the dining room, but there are a good many people who have been in Prague for some time who will swear that a tableful (the table seats thirty without crowding) of food had never disappeared so swiftly.

It was quite a night!

*Jennifer Johnson*  
(12 years old)

## SURABAYA

We are always delighted when the virtues and advantages of a small post are extolled in the JOURNAL, because we in Surabaya are sold on them. In addition to being an under-sized unit, with the informality and friendliness that go with it, we have the added distinction of having one of the larger consular districts, with many far-flung islands to entice us, famed for their beauty and place in history and legend.

We really would feel at the end of the line, if it weren't for Bali. Thanks to our being the last jumping-off place for this noted isle, we have frequent visitors, some of them celebrated, all interesting and refreshing.

We all manage to visit, at least once, the centers of Javanese culture, Solo, Djogjakarta and the massive ancient temple of Borobudur in mid-Java. Surabaya, long the naval base and commercial center of Java, has had so much foreign influence that it is sometimes difficult to imagine that one is in the exotic Far East. However, one can find the authentic flavor of this old civilization in Solo and Djogja, where many of the people wear the traditional dress and sultans help keep alive the ancient arts and crafts in their

splendid "kratons." Here we can see the most beautiful handmade batiks, the purest dance forms and hear exquisite gamelan music.

There is one yearly event which is unique, and for which we all turn out with the children to fill the tiny ferry to the island of Madura—the bull races. The Madurese raise and train bulls especially for racing, a sport which the people follow with avid enthusiasm and serious betting. The event is extremely colorful. The field is decked with flags, the teams of bulls linked with elaborately carved and painted wooden yokes. When they come thundering down the field, their drivers lashing them on from their precarious position on a shaft extending from the yoke, only the camera clickers remain calm and collected.

It is hot here, to be sure, but not unbearably so. And we always know that we can escape to Tretes, a lovely mountain resort only one hour's drive away. A day's visit is worthwhile, even if we can't maintain a house there. A few of our more energetic colleagues pick up the breezes on the golf course, or rowing, or sailing in the Straits. We didn't take the post report seriously about mountain climbing. But some of us have defied age and gravity and found that the active and inactive volcanoes of the area are indeed challenging. The most notable one is the Bromo, a volcano surrounded by a sea of sand within a huge crater, recalling pictures of the surface of the moon.

Once a year an all-night ritual takes place here. The mountain people, who carry on an old mixture of Buddhism and animism, make sacrifices to the volcano. In the past it is said to have been a lovely maiden but these days animals, vegetables or money are in order. The full moon shining down on the muffled figures making their way up the inner crater to the sounds of gamelan music from the floor of the sand sea is an eerie spectacle. If one can stand the sulphur fumes, looking down into the boiling, bubbling, fiery red cauldron makes one review one's past sins and see the shape of things to come.

To return to earth again, we do have problems including an educational one. The small group of Consulate children here have a choice of the much over-crowded Indonesian schools, the Chinese or the Dutch. So they are all in a Dutch school. Difficult as it is, we feel that they learn a vast amount from the experience of living in a foreign land.

The children sit through five-hour performances of the "Wajang Orang," the traditional Javanese plays based on the Hindu Ramayana, with more sustained interest than we elders can muster. And they love to comb the *passars* for unusual souvenirs, such as heavy ankle bracelets, masks, kris (daggers) and stuffed lizards.

I think everybody who has been stationed here will agree that the two years are very interesting ones and that they go by with astonishing rapidity.

*Caroline K. O'Neill*



# TV

*takes over in*

## ISTANBUL

By  
DANIEL O.  
NEWBERRY



“Ask him!

“Ask him when the goats pass Marmara Apartments!”

I looked up from the street to see Mary Catherine agitated, leaning out the window of her fourth floor apartment, imploring and gesturing to me to chase the old man now disappearing around the corner. I guessed she wanted me to ask the old man that hellzapoppin question about goats.

Recalling it now, I wonder that I thought there was anything extraordinary in being greeted thus by a Foreign Service girl. The answer, as I soon learned, was that Mary Catherine and I and the whole American Consulate General had overnight been enveloped in the television age.

Station WTOP in Washington had decided to film the story of a typical stenographer in the Foreign Service overseas. With the consent and cooperation of the State Department, WTOP had chosen Istanbul and Mary Catherine, site unseen.

Colleagues elsewhere in the Service must forgive us in Istanbul for regarding the choice as inevitable. The Post Report will give witness that Istanbul has its fair share of hardships. Its shortage of creature comforts, its inconveniences are those characteristic of many posts in areas struggling with the economic consequences of transforming an underdeveloped country. The attractions of Istanbul as a

post, however, would be hard to match outside the commonly coveted capitals of Western Europe.

The special charms of Hong Kong, Marseilles, San Francisco and many another city are found in generous measure along the Golden Horn, the Bosphorus and on the Princes Isles in the Sea of Marmara. A Foreign Service girl serving her first assignment in the field here would meet most of the usual problems of adjusting to a foreign assignment, but could also indulge a wide range of interests in the historic, natural and human riches of the city of Istanbul.

So much for the choice of the post for this television show. That the girl should be Mary Catherine Thompson caused no surprise here at all. While she might be atypical, Mary Catherine comes near to being an apotheosis of the Foreign Service Girl.

Born and raised in Mobile, Alabama, Mary Catherine left none of the graces of the Deep South nor her Alabama speech behind when she came to Washington for a brief term with the Defense Department, then into the Foreign Service. Two of her sisters joined the State Department about the same time as our heroine, in 1954. Aimee has since left for a job in private business, but Edie Thompson is now serving at the Embassy at Canberra. It was not

*(Continued on page 30)*





HONG KONG



SINGAPORE



SPAIN



JAPAN



MEXICO

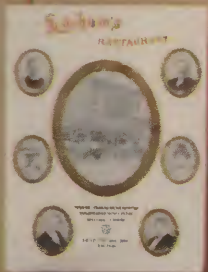


PUERTO RICO



SWEDEN

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than any other imported whisky.



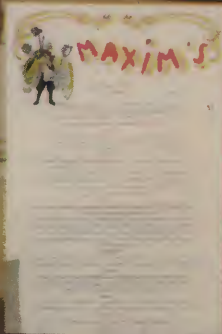
UNITED STATES



BELGIUM



JAMAICA



FRANCE



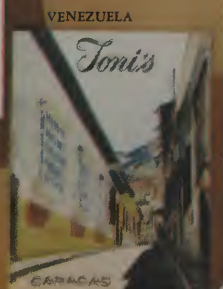
CANADA



IRELAND



ITALY



VENEZUELA

MENUS FROM  
FAMOUS RESTAURANTS  
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



TV TAKES OVER IN ISTANBUL (from page 28)

easy for Mary Catherine to part from her sisters and the other members of her large, happy family in Mobile. She confesses to having suffered pangs of homesickness during her time in Istanbul, but we in the Consulate General seldom detected it.

Like Scarlett O'Hara, Mary Catherine is not beautiful, but people "seldom realize it when caught by her charm." Her enthusiastic concern for whomever she meets and her



intense devotion to the welfare of all around her, tempt one to say that her heart is as golden as that lovely hair which is a striking foil for her peaches-and-cream complexion. We all regretted that the television show could not be done in technicolor.

Hal Saylor, the WTOP photographer, assured us, however, that doing the film in color would be infinitely more complicated. Overtaking the goatherd in Mary Catherine's neighborhood was just one of many zany projects that the Consulate General cast engaged in that week.

Paul Niven, WTOP's TV commentator, was determined to make the story as authentic as possible. We soon learned what a high price must be paid for authenticity—in long hours, split second changes of scenario, technical failures, and language difficulties.

I caused the first flurry of impatience by arguing at length in faulty Turkish with the goatherd who perversely insisted that he never owned a goat in his life and gently suggested by a shake of his head that I was another of those mad foreigners. A bystander soon intervened to explain that I had been using the wrong Turkish noun, thereby asking the man to bring his *cows* down that particular street a little later on Thursday morning.

In due course, the *goats* did come by on schedule but the goatherd had to be persuaded to repeat this preposterous favor on the next day, because a near-tragedy had upset our shooting schedule.

Our heroine had agreed to re-enact one of her favorite weekend recreations—horseback riding. Now Mary Catherine had, for some weeks past, had to forego her usual Saturday morning riding lessons because of weather and office duties. She was hence a little nervous lest her riding form betray the want of recent practice. The filming went

well—thanks to the confidence inspired by her riding companions, two Turkish cavalry officers, each of whom had won national championships. Hal Saylor was packing up his camera equipment. We were congratulating one another on completing a beautiful sequence for the film, when, suddenly, Mary Catherine's horse bolted and in seconds was dashing off with the heroine. The cavalry lieutenant, Nejat Zileli, reacted instantly and overtook Mary Catherine's horse, trying, it seemed, to grab the reins. Seeing that the perfidious horse was headed for jumps down a rocky hillside, the lieutenant skillfully pulled himself and Mary Catherine off the horses—or so it seemed in that moment of sudden horror.

We abandoned all thought of further filming until a trip to the doctor and X-rays could show that Mary Catherine had no broken bones. The cavalry lieutenant, in the finest tradition of his service, convinced us that he suffered no injury and rode his horse back to the stable. The next day, after insistent telephoning from Paul and Hal, the lieutenant revealed that he had suffered a multiple fracture of his leg that would incapacitate him for at least two months. The Istanbul newspapers, in reporting the mishap, understandably devoted their attention to the "television star." In answering reporters' questions we felt constrained to respect the cavalry lieutenant's modesty but must record our admiration and gratitude for the skill and gallantry of Lt. Zileli.

All along, the TV team had been plagued with mechanical problems—voltages varying from one part of the city to the other, having to re-charge the battery used in outdoor shots, and economizing on film because air travel had required



that excess baggage be kept to a minimum. Crises came on the hour every hour, and even more frequently. Of the many changes in time schedule, potentially one of the most embarrassing was the appointment for Mary Catherine to be filmed visiting in the home of a Turkish friend. Having kept the Turkish lady's household in a state of suspended animation for two days running, all agreed that we couldn't ask for a third appointment. The predicament was solved by Betty Carp, that legendary but very real and very wonderful pillar of the Consulate General. Miss Carp offered to

(Continued on page 38)





Security steel van in Norway

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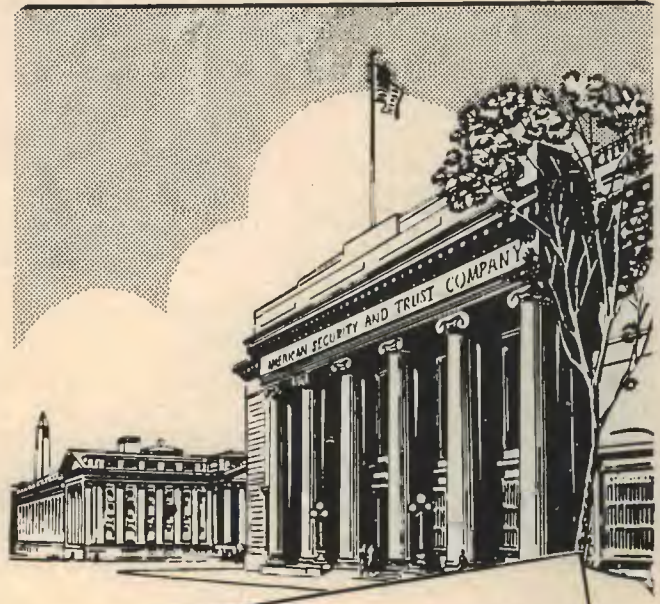
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# EDITORIALS

## “ONE OF THE STRONGEST BULWARKS”—IN AN ELECTION YEAR

*The Journal is reprinting the following article by Clement R. Attlee (now Earl Attlee) because of the application which it has to the Civil Service of any democratic Government—and to the Government leadership—in an election year. This article first appeared in the Political Quarterly of London:*

When I succeeded Mr. Churchill as Prime Minister and returned to the conference at Potsdam, I took with me precisely the same team of civil servants, including even the principal private secretary, as had served my predecessor.

This occasioned a lively surprise among our American friends who were accustomed to the American system whereby the leading advisors of the President and of the members of his Cabinet are usually of the same political coloration. The incident brought out forcibly the very special position of the British Civil Service.

I do not think that this remarkable attribute of impartiality in the British Civil Service is sufficiently widely known nor adequately recognized for what it is—one of the strongest bulwarks of democracy. I am often at pains to point this out and did so at a recent conference . . . where I told the participants, to their surprise, that the same men who had worked out the details of Labor's Transport Act were now, at the behest of a Conservative Government, engaged in pulling it to pieces.

### **Had Doubts**

I doubt if this impartiality is sufficiently realized even here in Britain. There were certainly some people in the Labor Party who doubted whether the civil servants would give fair play to a Labor Government, but all doubts disappeared with experience.

The first thing a Minister finds on entering office is that he can depend absolutely on the loyalty of his staff and, on leaving office, he will seldom be able to say what the private political views are even of those with whom he has worked most closely.

The second thing that he will discover is that the civil servant is prepared to put up every possible objection to his policy, not from a desire to thwart him, but because it is his duty to see that the Minister understands all the difficulties and dangers of the course which he wished to adopt.

Of course, a weak Minister may give way to this opinion. The strong Minister, on the other hand, will argue with his advisors refuting, if he can, their arguments and seeking to persuade them of the validity of his point of view.

### **Discussion**

After a reasonable period of discussion, he will say:

“Well, this is my policy, I don't want to argue it any more. Now let us consider how best to implement it.”

He will then find the civil servant doing his utmost to help, and throwing himself into the work with enthusiasm.

A civil servant should rarely, if ever, be mentioned by name in the House of Commons. Everything he does is

the act of the Minister and it is the duty of the Minister to defend his civil servants and to take full responsibility.

The civil servant soon learns that sufferance is the badge of all his tribe. He learns to expect more kicks than ha'pence. For some reason the press, for the most part, tend to regard him either as an idle parasite or as a meddling busybody.

The first conception is no doubt a hangover from an earlier age when the happy beneficiaries of the patronage system fleeted the time merrily, but even today he is often thought of as a consumer of many cups of tea, enjoying a sheltered life.

A certain type of businessman is prone to regard the civil servant as someone who is fattening on the community. He is one of “a horde of my staff.”

In general, the civil servant must be content with anonymity and obscurity until, in due course, his name appears in the higher categories of the birthday honors. But for the most part, the civil servant must rest content with the consciousness of good work honestly done.

He may, at all events, feel that, however, modest his own achievements, he forms part of a service unequalled in all the world—one of the causes of a just pride in his fellow countrymen.

## OUR LIBRARY IS COMING HOME

The puddle-filled depression in the paving at the rear of New State has been eradicated—the wholly unsuitable mural in the lobby has been decorously veiled—our hedges are trim and neat.

And now we hear the good news that our Library is coming home—not soon perhaps, but at least in the foreseeable future. In another part of this issue Mr. Berthold tells us that plans for the new “New State” building—to be second in size only to the Pentagon, but we hope somewhat more navigable—envisage “ample and convenient quarters for the Library,” whose facilities and appointments will compare favorably with those “of the best federal libraries in Washington.”

We understand that the Secretary has now been briefed by the architects on the proposed plans for the new building, and has indicated his concurrence in principle.

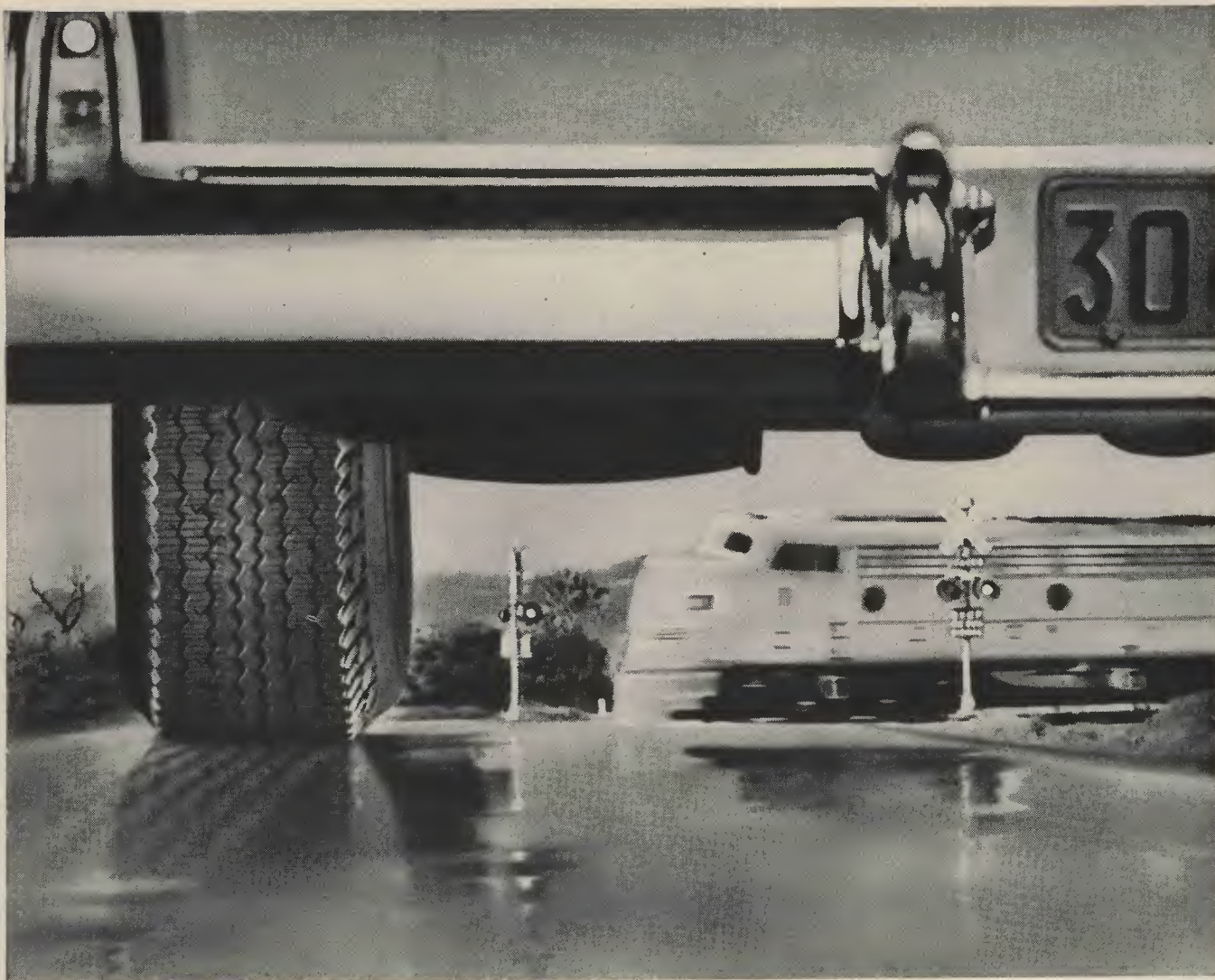
So far as the Library is concerned, these plans call for an allocation of a total of more than 50,000 square feet of space divided among the second, third and fourth floors, but compactly and centrally located near the main entrance and the international conference rooms. Subject to availability of funds, it is hoped that ground can be broken for the new building some time this fall or winter.

So yet another of the Journal's editorial prayers have now been answered. It is good news indeed.

And good news not only for us who have missed the “haven for those seeking the well-annotated fact or the pondered conclusion”—as we described it in our editorial of September 1952. It will be even better news to the harassed Library staff who for so long have had to try to

*(Continued on page 34)*





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cope with the ever-increasing flow of acquisitions and inquiries under the difficulties Mr. Berthold so vividly describes. That under such difficulties the staff has not only been able to keep abreast of daily demands but also to substantiate the claim that the Library's book-collection "is rapidly becoming outstanding in the field of international affairs" is matter for the most sincere congratulations. Mr. Berthold credits this not only to the Library's alert acquisition policy but to the "long-standing and persistent interest of the Foreign Service" and praises the part played by the Service in the development of the Library's collection of foreign source materials. This is pleasant to hear, and we hope that Foreign Service posts abroad will keep up the good work.

We hear, too, that another related project is being favorably considered. This is to provide, in the new building, a display room, or "museum" for some of the State Department memorabilia which became scattered in the move of 1948. In fact, an effort to bring together again at least a part of these historical items is already underway, with a view of putting them on display on the mezzanine of the present building while awaiting completion of the new.

This is a project most warmly to be commended, and which will receive our most whole-hearted support. The Department and the Foreign Service have long needed a place where the public at large can be made aware, by seeing for themselves, the visible mementoes of a long and splendid tradition.

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#### ANNALS OF THE DEPARTMENT (from page 19)

Until 1869, the Department was officially open for business from 10:00 a.m. til 3:00 p.m.; in 1869, new regulations set 9:30 a.m. as opening and 4:00 p.m. as closing time. In reality, these hours no more covered the entire work period than the 8:45-5:30 stretch does at present. Supervisors were authorized to require employees to work any day for any length of time, and this without the overtime pay or compensatory leave which a Civil Service Commission, had one been in existence at the time, could have stipulated. On the other hand, if an employee did not have enough work to do to fill out his working day with useful occupation, he was obliged under a standing directive from the Secretary himself to request the Chief Clerk (*de facto* Under Secretary) to find something for him to do. The absence from the record of even a single instance of the actual application of this directive bespeaks of the work load with no mean eloquence.

Salary inequities gave employees an undesirable distinction, and no palliative in the form of popular respect or applause was vouchsafed them. The Department was a convenient target of free and easy criticism because of reasons inherent in American psychology, historical inhibitions, and the nature of the agency's mission. Officials who told unpleasant truths, were perforce involved in controversial situations, had to carry out risky decisions, and habitually associated with foreign diplomats widely regarded as cunning if not downright diabolical, were not likely to be popular. An agency whose province is trouble abroad is

accident-prone at home. If things went badly with our foreign interests, "those people in the State Department" must have messed things up.

It became more and more difficult to find citizens whose circumstances permitted them to hold the office of Consul for the slender and uncertain emoluments derived from fees. The Department kept urging Congress year after year, decade after decade, to establish a regular salary for consular officers; Congress again and again failed to act. The most persuasive arguments on the matter were in vain, such as those advanced by Secretary Livingston in 1833 in order to obtain an appropriation of a mere \$186,000. The year 1856 rolled around by the time the legislative bodies girded their collective loins to the task; a salary system was established and provisions were made for the certification by the Secretary, and appointment by the President, of twenty-five "consular pupils of peculiar fitness and qualifications." But in its very next session, Congress reversed itself. It refused to appropriate the necessary extra \$25,000 for the "pupils" and repealed the whole section concerning them. With another change of mind, in 1864, the essence of the measure was restored by the creation of a corps of thirteen consular clerks, and two years later consular examinations were established.

But the "spoils system" was as difficult to kill as the mythological hydra; it ceased to exist only when the century did. A violent outburst of it came as late as the period of the McKinley Administration. With one fell swoop, out of 272 Consuls in office 238 were recalled. Untried men of little aptitude were placed in the vacant positions; examination standards were lowered so drastically as to enable any party hack to qualify. One examination of 112 candidates brought the rejection of but a single person who was unable to pass even a "life saver" test worthy of a self-respecting kindergarten. The "spoils system" received a mortal wound from the same bullet which killed President Garfield in 1881, when it was discovered that the murderer, Guiteau, committed his insane act in revenge for denial to him of some public office he thought was his due for alleged political services rendered. But its death struggle was very long; and while it lasted, the Department could not begin to live a full life.

The attention the Secretary was required to give to passport matters, as mentioned above, was but a small item in a large area of difficulties connected with the ever-troublesome travel document. Especially during the first half of the nineteenth century, although often even during its second half, passports were frequently issued by a bewildering assortment of authorities and pseudo-authorities to individuals of doubtful status. Applicants included many who had merely declared their intention to become American citizens. If the Secretary refused to issue a passport to them, they turned elsewhere—and succeeded in obtaining an unreasonable facsimile often sufficient unto the purpose. Exactly when the practice started cannot be clearly established from available records. The Department itself was at times guilty of inconsistency, as shown by cases such as that of one Mr. Glazer in 1823 who, in applying for a passport, filed a certified copy of his "first paper" (Declaration of Intention). Daniel Brent, then Chief Clerk of the Department, sent to Glazer what he called "the passport of this

(Continued on page 47)





*Edward Wilson*

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## *Aid for "Fifty Years or More"*

While the amount of foreign aid is being debated on the Hill, suggestions are coming from various sectors of the country that foreign aid be put on a long-term basis. J. D. Zellerbach, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, talking before the Overseas Writers in Washington said "Speaking for myself, I think the United States should act now. I think we should set up a fund—call it an 'Economic Development Fund'—from which we would finance each year approved economic development projects in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Latin America. All our economic aid programs would be financed from this fund." At the same time a voice from the Midwest, Gov. George N. Craig of Indiana, said he thought the United States should be prepared to aid underdeveloped countries for "fifty years or more," and he specifically endorsed the \$4,859,975,000 Eisenhower program. The Governor further stated he would not make participation with the free world in military alliances a condition of economic aid.

## *Guggenheim Gift*

America's more than 1,500,000 amateur painters will be more than interested to hear that a \$1,000,000 fund has just been established by the Guggenheim Foundation for international art competitions. The competitions are to be held biennially and one of the world's most famous amateur painters (President Eisenhower) has already agreed to present the first \$10,000 International Award to the winning painter. Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, chairman of the foundation's board of trustees, says that the award will "not only be significant in the field of art but will also be an important manifestation of international goodwill."

## *Effective Interpreter*

President Eisenhower recently singled out the opinions of one of the Foreign Service Institute's lecturers as being "some of the best ideas I have seen" on American Capitalism. The lecturer was Professor Max Salvadori, British subject and currently professor of history at Smith College. The President cited Professor Salvadori as being an effective interpreter of the United States abroad and said he was going to circulate the lecture as widely as he could.

## *"Upon the Success of Our Experiment"*

The Secretary of State spoke March 29th at the Foreign Service Institute's graduation exercises for FSO's who had just completed the Mid-Career course on Foreign Affairs and the Junior FSO Course. He congratulated both groups and pointed out "There is no single post today that is not of great importance. . . . As things are now, on the basis of my observation, the personal qualities of the members of our Foreign Service are often the decisive element. It is particularly important that they develop the ability to make decisions, to report their observations and opinions in an understandable way and to understand the point of view of

their own government or that of the government to which they are accredited as the case may be."

Included in the Mid Career course were the following: HERBERT W. BAKER, ALBERT J. CIAFFONE, HUSTON DIXON, MILLAN L. EGERT, L. JAMES FALCK, ANNA G. FOSTER, C. ARNOLD FRALEIGH, BETTY C. GOUGH, W. GEORGE KEEN, RICHARD F. KITTERMAN, L. BRUCE LAINGEN, (MRS.) MARY D. MACK, GLENWOOD B. MATTHEWS, LESLIE L. ROOD, JOHN W. SIMMS, ROBERT O. WARING, HUGH N. WHITAKER.

In the Junior Foreign Service Officer Course were: ROBERT B. ALLEN, JOEL WILSON BILLER, ARTHUR E. BREISKY, ROBERT T. BURKE, RAYMOND W. EISELT, MEYER GLICKMAN, DIRK GLEYSTEN, J. THOMAS McANDREW, WILLIAM F. McRORY.

MR. DULLES concluded his talk: "The opening paragraphs of the Federalist Papers point out that it seems to be reserved for the American people by their example to show the other peoples of the world how a free form of society can be organized and that upon the success or failure of our experiment will depend the welfare of all humanity. That has been the concept of our nation since its earliest days. It is the task of those of you who are graduating today to carry out that great American tradition. In this Institute you have been qualifying better to perform this task. I am sure that in carrying it out you will have satisfactions which can be gained in no other way."

## *Gone, the Carefree Traveller?*

Malvina Lindsay in her Washington *Post-Times Herald* column warns this year's humber crop of overseas travellers that the days of care-free travelling are vanishing and that more than ever they will be asked such questions as, "Why do you Americans want War?", and will be expected to answer queries about their Government's foreign and military policy, its attitude toward communism, labor and race relations. The printed guides prepared by the USIA and distributed to air and steamship lines are very helpful, she says, and further suggests "Americans planning to travel out of the country should also do some boning up themselves on affairs of the countries they will visit. In Europe, especially, they are likely to meet persons better informed on world issues than themselves. It will help . . . to know in advance something of the political and economic pressures that influence the thinking of other peoples."

## *Forty Years' Service*

Kathleen Molesworth, until recently commercial attaché at London, has just retired after forty years' service, and we learned, plans to start out again on her travels after a brief leave in Texas.

Consul General Ray Phelan, also in the service for 40 years was recently honored by a story in the *Caracas Daily Journal* which pointed out that not only has Mr. Phelan been in the service for 40 years—his son, father and brother have all been in the consular service.



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let the television crew invade her home. And Mary Catherine was photographed amid Miss Carp's superb collection of Turkish *objets d'art* with the USIS Cultural Assistant, Mrs. Sadun Katipoglu, as the Turkish hostess.

The TV team, the cast, and indeed the whole American community of Istanbul showed the most excitement over the sequence showing the heroine's dinner-and-dancing date at the Istanbul Hilton Hotel. A stage-struck correspondent of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL volunteered to be the "date," but it was decreed that the young lady's escort should be handsome, and Turkish. Even the disappointed legion of Mary Catherine's other swains agreed that the leading man, a popular young Turkish tourism official, was a splendid choice.

The hotel management, while making every facility for the shooting, could hardly have endured more headaches since its gala opening last June. Still pursuing authenticity, Paul Niven asked, and got, permission to photograph while the public was actually dining and dancing. Customers got into the spirit of the occasion, made no complaints about blinding floodlights and sudden requests to clear or to fill the dance floor. The electrician, faithful and tireless, hit a new record for blown fuses not uncommon in television photography anywhere, we are told. Even the group of travel-weary VIPs who checked in at the desk and got stuck in the elevator, waited good-naturedly, they say, for twenty minutes, while fuses were being replaced.

The Hilton Hotel sequence should be the most colorful, surely the most glamorous scene in the show. The leading lady will hardly forget the alternate teasing and cheering from her "fan club," members of the Consulate General staff who arrived en masse to watch the proceedings.

There were still more alarms and excursions to come, but the participants had got used to the peculiar problems of filming a documentary 5000 miles from the home station's processing lab and film supply.

Doing the office sequence with Principal Officer John Birch dictating to a typical Foreign Service stenographer, and the monumental job of setting up lights in the covered bazaar—all seemed routine after the harrowing events of the first few days. The whole Consulate General had learned to live, briefly, with the television age. Executive Officer Kay Bracken did most of her own typing and even acted as her secretary's secretary while Mary Catherine was

on location. Your correspondent managed to keep his cultural affairs section going normally—thanks to a loyal staff, while he was acting as "escort officer" for the WTOP team. Aloha Baguley, newly arrived, shared her hotel room so that the heroine of the film could be downtown, accessible at all hours.

It is an immense satisfaction to all the Foreign Service staff in Istanbul that WTOP's Paul Niven and Hal Saylor kept firmly to the principle that the film should reflect fairly both the problems and the opportunities of a girl at her first post in the Foreign Service.

#### DO'S AND DON'T'S FOR DISTAFFEES (from page 26)

abroad means that the old-timers can come home and become Americans again, and even short-termers like me, benefit. Besides, in another year or so "they" will reorganize the Foreign Service again, the rules will be changed, and you will be the old hand.

In the United States you are usually invited to parties because you are you, but in the field the majority of the guests at a party are there because of the jobs their husbands hold and the sooner you realize this, the happier you will be. The fourth "Don't": Don't go to the field with a chip on your shoulder.



Probably in your contacts with Foreign Service people you have heard all the clinical details of illnesses contracted abroad—ailments that are never mentioned in polite society in America. For some unexplained reason there is something about the dinner table that inspires Foreign Service people to discuss worms and dysentery. I once suggested to an Ambassador that in the diplomatic service the useful conversational phrase, "Have you read any good books lately?" should become, "Have you had dysentery recently?". Although the subject is an overworked conversational *picce*, the levity with which it is treated reflects the fact that the human body can and does adjust (with minor upsets) to sometimes shocking conditions. People get sick overseas just as they do in the United States. We all like to think that we have only one stomach to give for our country. Fortunately, I have not had to make this sacrifice, and in four "unhealthful posts" I have enjoyed delightful eating. So, the fifth "Don't": Don't pack like a hypochondriac.

Here at home there is little time for "Club" work, but overseas your housework will be easier and you will find yourself with time on your hands which, at first, will be devoted to bridge, shopping, or reading pocket-murder mysteries. By and by boredom sets in and you begin to find fault with the plumbing, the climate, the lack of all the cultural opportunities you never used at home—concerts, theaters, etc. Next you begin to dream about and idealize America and then you are just plain homesick. The sixth "Don't": Don't turn up your nose at a "clubwoman's" life. It can be the means whereby you become you again and not just the wife of a second secretary—even if it turns out that you are doling out milk to children who won't drink it anyway.

The seventh and last "Don't": Don't worry, relax. The number of *faux pas* you make or don't make will probably have very little to do with your husband's career—I HOPE.



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Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

## THE BOOKSHELF

### NEW AND INTERESTING

By FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Memoirs by Harry S. Truman**, published by Doubleday (2 Volumes) .....\$10

Harry S. Truman was president of the United States during the birth of the United Nations, the surrender of Italy and Germany, the inauguration of the Atomic Age, the Japanese capitulation, the Berlin Airlift, and gave his name to the "Doctrine." Here is one you simply can't afford to miss!

2. **The Five-Dollar Gold Piece** by Orville Prescott, published by Random House .....\$3.50

Charming autobiography by the Cleveland-born literary critic of the *New York Times*, including a most interesting insight into the techniques of book reviewing.

3. **A Paris Surgeon's Story** by Dr. Charles D. Bove, published by Little, Brown and Company. ....\$4.50

The Chief Surgeon of the American Hospital in Paris gives us an interesting *pot-pourri* of startling incidents and famous people: Clever and amusing.

**Integrated Europe?**, by Michael Florinsky. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1955. 182 pages. \$3.50.*

Reviewed by MANFRED C. VERNON

Dr. Florinsky, author of several well-known books on the Soviet Union, Fascism, and the Saar, attempts in this new volume an appraisal of the very pertinent problem of European integration. He emerges from this inquiry as a realist who does not see true progress in the direction of integration, particularly in its economic and political aspects. This is significant, since the author feels that the "concept of European integration, hurriedly devised by a few European enthusiasts and taken much too seriously on the banks of the Potomac, is but an exotic graft on the main body of American policy." Thus he proposes that "insistence on European integration should be presumably regarded as a passing phase of American policy."

In his analysis he comes to the conclusion that European cooperation, (not integration, since not supranational in character) through bodies such as EPU, NATO, OEEC, and WEU has been effective; but integration in the sense of establishing a supranational European government has failed and Europe remains "the world's worst fire hazard"

(Secretary Dulles) and "the cauldron in which most wars are brewed" (Sir Ivor Jennings). There is no constructive proposal forthcoming, and there is no answer to the question as to what should be done to extinguish the future chances for the "world's worst fire hazard." The author looks, rather impatiently, for all the reasons that will work, and have worked thus far, against greater closeness of Europe (a geographical affair which he feels he cannot describe but which could very well coincide with the communities of European Coal and Steel Community, plus Great Britain), and mentions as particular problems the question of the Saar, of divided Germany, and of British aloofness in European matters. He describes all the potential reasons for failure, without any suggestions as to what to do about them; in fact, it is at that point that he leaves the scene probably satisfied that he has told the story of integration in not too many words, in a well-organized and readable book, turning his back alike on the idealists of Europe and the American planners for a general peace based on future European integration.

This book contains good bibliographical material with comments on some of the books, articles, and pamphlets used in connection with this study.

**The Golden Years, an Invitation to Retirement**, by Thomas Collins. *John Day, New York, 1956. 251 pages. \$3.75.*

Reviewed by JOHN W. HENDERSON

"The ceremony will come about 11 o'clock in the morning. Everybody will gather around, shake your hand, give you good wishes, crack a few jokes. Then somebody will make a speech and will climax it by bringing out a gift. It may be a wrist watch, because nobody has figured out that a man being forced into retirement has no need to watch time any more. It may be a razor, because nobody has thought that from here on you will not have to shave every morning.

"But you will accept it graciously. Then you will say a few awkward words of your own. People will drift back to their jobs.

"You will go home early that day, maybe at noon, maybe about 3 p.m. You will feel guilty doing that. But the boss has insisted."

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Although these few lines appear fittingly enough at the end of "The Golden Years," the book is mostly about what happens afterward. Readers will react to Mr. Thomas Collins' study of the subject in accordance with sex, age and previous condition of servitude.

If you are male and thirty, you most likely will begin to have a new understanding of the problems confronting your parents. If you are male and forty-five, you may notice a slight prickle at the back of the neck, and, for the first time, admit that this is going to happen to you, too. If you are male and fifty-five, or upward, you have yourself a handbook on a subject which should be occupying much of your daily thought. If you are female and married, your first instinct will be to reach for a pad and pencil on which to do some important figuring. Female and single, you are likely to find food for deep reflection.

Mr. Collins' point is that whoever you are, the scene depicted above has important implications for you, not as the end of everything, but as the happy start of the golden years from which he draws his title.

The author is a newspaperman, and, since 1946, has been conducting a syndicated column, same title as his book, in ninety newspapers. His style is journalistic, almost reportorial, which is quite suitable for discussion of a subject which is fascinating but which most of us approach in the same spirit as we would the undertaker in making our own funeral arrangements in advance.

Unfortunately, a disproportionate amount of Mr. Collins' advice, sound as it may be, is directed toward your widow. She will no doubt find it useful since the longevity statistics say so, but it makes for grim reading. Some of it may have utilitarian value here and now since Mr. Collins makes the excellent point that a live husband can turn out \$10,000 over and over, whereas a \$10,000 insurance indemnity doesn't go very far on today's market. Consequently, he reasons, it makes economic sense to keep a husband alive, even to the point of modest outlays of cash to have the heavy work done after fifty or so. In fact, one whole chapter is devoted to "How to Keep a Husband Alive."

Of course the reader can skip all this and concentrate on the main point that retirement can be fun if its problems are faced up to, and solved intelligently. Fishing or golf or loafing in the sun are fine for awhile as you have found on your vacations. But there are some other very real needs which are now filled by your job and must be filled by something else when you retire. These are chiefly recognition, social acceptance, and money, in approximately that order. These mainly derive, for both husband and wife, from a man's job.

Collins has a number of interesting suggestions for achieving these things, including schemes for beating the rap entirely and not retiring at all. None of them is written to the specifications of retiring members of the Foreign Service, but some of them can be adapted. Many of them seem pretty obvious, such as: Don't try to become a farmer at sixty-five if you are city born and bred; green fields far away are not necessarily green, and the like.

Others of the author's ideas are somewhat more thought-provoking, such as the warning not to pay too much for your pension in terms of self-respect or health. Maybe, he

(Continued on page 42)

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"We also have fools in Tuscany, but we take care not to export them." Gordon A. Craig, professor of history at Princeton, notes that the success of a nation's policy must depend on the quality of its diplomatic corps. See his "Bismarck and His Ambassadors: the Problem of Discipline," in the *June JOURNAL*.



suggests, the whole idea of pensions was cooked up to keep the moths circling around the flame at that period of life when they could be cashing in most heavily some place else.

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"There are no duties, and there will not have to be any tomorrows, if you have a pension that will feed you. You are free. And you can reach for a bucket of stars. In such an atmosphere, nobody could possibly know what splendid things will come up out of you."

#### AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS:

**Andor Klay**, author of the "Lesser Annals of the Department of State," is a section chief in OIR/DRS. He recently was appointed FSO and received a ten-year Service Award. **Daniel Oliver Newberry**, currently acting as cultural officer at Istanbul, served in the U. S. Army during World War II with Information Control Division of Military Government, joined the Foreign Service in 1949, and has been stationed at Seoul, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv. As we go to print WTOP, Washington, has yet to schedule the showing of the TV film made in Istanbul. **James B. Freeman** is currently serving at Frankfort on the Main. The author of "Sun, Sand and Study—on the Riviera" has had a chance to compare academic milieux at Princeton, Oxford, Johns Hopkins, and last summer at the summer school of the University of Aix-Marseille at Nice. **Arthur B. Berthold**, author of "Library of the Department of State," is Assistant Chief of the Library Division. He came to the Library in 1948 after fifteen years of library and bibliographical work in the New York Public Library, the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and the Library of the University of Chicago. His education includes degrees from Colgate University, Columbia, and the University of Chicago. **Eddie Hannah**, author of "Do's and Don'ts for Distaffees," is the wife of Norman Hannah, Officer in Charge of Iranian Affairs. Eight years as a Foreign Service wife in the Far East and Middle East have given Mrs. Hannah a wealth of material on which to draw. **Dr. Edward W. Mill**, who wrote "The Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program," is professor of political science and chairman of the Department at Rockford College. He served at one time in the Division of Philippine Affairs of the Department and later as a FSRO in the Philippines and Indonesia. The JOURNAL

is indebted to the French Embassy for the pictures of the Riviera in "Sun, Sand, and Sea" and to Houghton Mifflin for permission to reprint text and pictures from "The Nylon Safari" by Rehna Cloete.

#### SEA, SAND, AND STUDY (from page 21)

Jongleur de Notre Dame" at the Cimiez Monastery, both in Nice; and there is, of course, the *great* dining at the innumerable fine restaurants.

The last lecture in the course was delivered by a recognized and full-time epicure of Provence, Monsieur Escudier, gastronomographe and Grand Prévoist des Chevaliers de Méduse. After M. Escudier's peroration on the history and grand design of the French culinary and vinous arts, the students concluded the four weeks with a session of "travaux pratiques" under his benign and experienced hand, i.e.—a dinner of Provençal and Niçois delicacies at the Marie Clothilde Seminary where some of the female students (who incidentally outnumbered the males at the course) roomed and boarded. The menu and wines of this feast were chosen by M. Escudier himself, who explained the finer values and nuances of the courses and their accompanying wines as they succeeded each other in stupendous array.

Everyone in the course was eligible for a "Certificate of Assiduity," a handsome document. Students also had the opportunity of taking an examination to try for a *université diplôme*. There was no obligation for the Foreign Service Officers, or the other students, to take the examination, but about half the Foreign Service officers did take the strenuous two-day examination, written and oral—all in French. The written portion consisted of dictation, grasp of French in general (a nice exercise in this category was to define an *amateur*, an *amant*, and an *amoureux*; another was to list as many words as possible coming from the root *libre*), grammar and irregular verb forms, and a two-hour essay question with the choice of writing on French education, the French union, or what the student considered to be the most pressing problems facing the country today, obstacles to overcoming them, and possible solutions. Those who passed the written exam were permitted to take the individual oral examinations on the following day—on economic geography, political history since 1919, pronunciation and oral reading ability, and knowledge of French customs and peculiarities (e.g., name all the *apéritifs* that one could).

This was the first year that the Department had made the course available to officers and it is the unanimous and sincere opinion of the first-year men, as expressed to the writer, that it was very much worthwhile. Intimately in touch with French life and thought (not only at school but also on the street and beach, at parties and other social occasions with French families) the Foreign Service Officers had, moreover, the opportunity to observe Italian, Austrian, Scandinavian, Dutch, and especially German student reactions to the French and vice versa. How the French and Germans feel about each other is a highly interesting subject, which the course faced up to by providing frank lectures on the subject. This is the type of subject into which Foreign Service Officers should have considerable insight.

Now there are at least nine Foreign Service officers who will now take the trouble to read the French items in current foreign relations. This is a good start and it ought to go on from there.



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point in the interpretation of a law; at still another, it may be to establish dates in the *curriculum vitae* of a former officer of the Department. Above all, there is the never-ending, all-pervading need of daily examination of current sources of information to make them promptly available to those who-need-to-know. This, however, is the part of his work that the librarian likes best of all. It makes him feel that he is part of the great work that goes on in the Department and that he has a share in the activities going on around him.

#### *Special Services for Foreign Service Overseas*

It is realized that many of the services described do not have a direct bearing upon the interests of the Foreign Service, that they are essentially domestic with only casual impact upon the Missions. There are, however, other library services that are specifically designed for the Foreign Service overseas but are largely dependent upon the Missions themselves in terms of how much and what use is made of them. In the first place, the Library maintains a special Branch Library for the use of the faculty and students of the Foreign Service Institute. This collection is comparatively small, but is geared to the course requirements of the Institute. Moreover, it is supported, when required, by the entire resources and staff competence of the central library. In the second place, the Library serves as a central procurement agency for American publications requested by the Missions. Under this arrangement about 2000 volumes are forwarded to the Missions every month, many of them free of charge. The Library also compiles bibliographies and answers reference inquiries, when requested, and is prepared to render such other advice and aid in the organization and maintenance of post reference libraries as it can.

Contacts and service relations with the post libraries are in the hands of a Chief of the Mission Library Program. The program is a comparatively recent development and is operating under considerable difficulties, the principal being a lack of information about existing library facilities at the various posts and their needs. As this information cannot be wholly obtained from Inspector's Reports, it is becoming ever more apparent that the post libraries should be visited from time to time by officers of the central library and that existing facilities and needs should be surveyed on the spot. The first survey visit of this kind is contemplated in the near future, to include some seven or eight posts in Europe. It should provide valuable information on just what are the problems of post reference libraries and what measures can be taken in Washington to improve their general usefulness to the Foreign Service.

#### *Currently Housed in Four Buildings*

In conclusion, it may be well to revert once more to the whereabouts of the Library. As is already known, it currently occupies space in four of the twenty or more buildings housing the Department. Plans are now under way to bring the entire Department under one roof in a new central building, which is expected to be second in size only to the Pentagon. In this new building, ample and convenient quarters are planned for the Library, and the facilities and appointments are expected to compare favorably with those of the best federal libraries in Washington. Naturally, the erection of the building will take some years, but the

time is definitely in view when the Department will have a Library, not only as a service unit but also as a place for reflection and study. In the meantime, service demands continue unabated and the Library will have to shift as heretofore. Please be patient!

#### **MARVIN WILL REMEMBERS:**

*When* the late SYDNEY Y. SMITH, a much respected, admired and loved officer of the Department was credited with being able intelligently to reply to any communication addressed to the Department. It was Sydney Smith who prepared most of the important ceremonial or protocol papers for the White House as well as for the Secretary of State.

#### **PHILIPPINE TRAINING PROGRAM (from page 12)**

appear to have been sincere believers in the principle of a career foreign service.

It must be recalled that this past decade has been a period of building for the Republic of the Philippines and its Department of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Service. The principle of a career foreign service has had to be enunciated and fortified, an organizational framework abroad and at home created, standards of performance set, and the foreign policy goals and objectives of the Republic clarified. In other words, it has been a pioneering time for career foreign affairs officers. It would be fallacious to credit the graduates of this program with having accomplished all these things. Many non-graduates of the program must share credit with the graduates for the building accomplished during this period. But there can be little doubt that the PFATP graduates have been the active spear-head of the movement to build a career foreign affairs establishment for the Philippines.

From an American standpoint, it is interesting to note the reactions of the former State Department students to the program ten years after. In 1953-54 it was the privilege of the author to make a round the world tour and to visit the Department of Foreign Affairs in Manila and Philippine posts in Tokyo, Singapore, Rome, Paris, London, Washington, New York, Chicago, and Honolulu. Everywhere, one found a keen remembrance of State Department days and a feeling of affection for Washington and the United States, as a whole. One may reasonably conclude, therefore, that the program was important not only as a means for helping the Philippines to build a career foreign affairs establishment but that it was also important as a means for strengthening Philippine-American relations. Most of these key foreign affairs officers will always be particularly good friends of the United States.

What the next decade will bring in advances for the graduates of the program may be hard to predict. Possibly an Ambassadorship (the Philippines has only three of these and they are usually reserved for top political appointees). Or the Undersecretaryship or even Secretaryship? Most likely a number of other graduates of the program will go on to be Ministers. Certainly many of them will play still more important roles in the diplomacy of their country. But regardless of what the future may bring, they have, as a group, already made a historic contribution to the advance of their country. The State Department program launched ten years ago has by now paid rich dividends.



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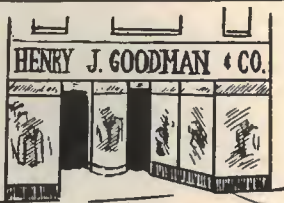
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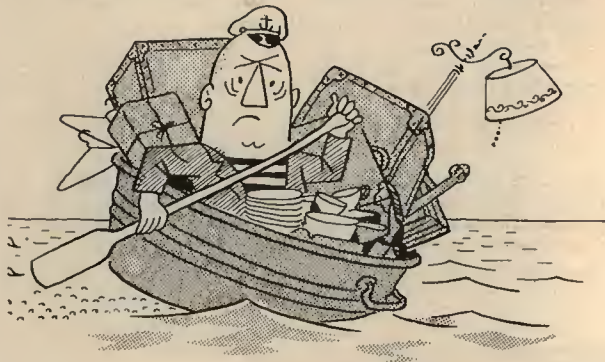
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### GOOD MANAGEMENT (from page 48)

develop and maintain his maximum potential contribution to the successful discharge of the duties of the Department and Foreign Service. Officers must be prepared to serve wherever needed in the position that must be filled, and at the time the need exists.

There will be some cases where there is a conflict between these two principles. It will not always be possible to assign an officer so as to develop his greatest potential value, and also to meet essential staffing requirements. Decisions should be taken on the basis of what is best for the Service, even though there may be a temporary hardship for the individual. Good personnel work will keep such cases to a minimum and will limit such assignments to comparatively short periods. An understanding attitude on the part of individuals will further ease these unpleasant situations.

If an officer's potential value is to be developed, assignments, particularly during the first several years of service, must provide experience in many kinds of work and in various areas. There are few officers who would not find interest and stimulation in several of the necessary activities of the Department and Foreign Service. There are even fewer who from the first are so clearly outstanding in any one kind of work that a wider experience should be foregone. By the time an officer has been promoted to the classes from which assignments of substantial responsibility are made, he should have had practical experience in a broad range of Department and Foreign Service work. Years of apprenticeship are the accepted rule in most professions.

Perhaps there will be little disagreement about these principles. There is certain to be a divergence of views about how they should be translated into action.

A strong case can be made for centralizing personnel authority as one of the best means to obtain the desired results. Centralization should mean the control of all funds appropriated for personnel work. It should mean the authority to decide upon assignments in the Department, in the field, for training and for other special purposes. It should include decisions regarding transfers and leaves of absence. This control of funds and authority of decision naturally must be exercised under the supervision and with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration. Experience and logic argue forcefully that only upon a wide basis can there be the greatest flexibility and the best and fairest utilization of all personnel.

If personnel is managed as a whole, rather than as several distinct groups, the potential of the individual can be developed more effectively. He would have a greater variety of work, both by function and by area. It would be easier to assign the best qualified officer for a given position at a given time. The emphasis upon suitability would grow, and that upon mere availability would lessen.

The Bureaus probably have a more detailed knowledge of their own needs than a central personnel unit could have. They are not in a position, however, to see the problem as a whole; and that, after all, is the most important factor. It seems naive, also, to expect that the Bureaus will not exert the strongest pressure to obtain and to hold the best personnel. That works to the disadvantage of the organization as a whole. Competition among parts inevitably must weaken the entire structure.

Each Bureau should have an administrative officer who would be responsible to the corresponding Assistant Secretary of State for personnel work affecting the Bureau. These officers should have direct and continuing contact with officers who occupy responsible positions in the central personnel unit. While final decisions should be taken by the latter, urgent recommendations of Assistant Secretaries should be overruled only upon the basis that the broader interests of the Department and Foreign Service so require. Assistant Secretaries should have the right of appeal to the Secretary through the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration. A similar procedure should apply to principal officers as concerns personnel work in the field.

A consistent and wise personnel administration along some such lines should improve both the performance and morale of the Department and the Foreign Service. Something of the sort existed for a considerable period of time. It was not perfect; but it worked, I believe, more satisfactorily than some of the more recent procedures. Perhaps there has been too much change and experimentation. It often is wise to take another look at a thing that has been discarded. Human beings have been known to throw away things of value. It is not a backward step to salvage these things, if reexamination convinces us of their present worth.

*George H. Butler*  
*FSO, CM—Retired*

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**ANNALS OF THE DEPARTMENT (from page 34)**

Department." Although Brent added that "the Secretary regrets that he cannot give a passport" to Glazer "as an actual citizen," the fact remained that the applicant did get an American passport which, in the eyes of foreign officials, was virtually certain to make him an American citizen. Three years later Secretary Clay in a letter to Albert Gallatin, then our Minister to England and himself a naturalized citizen born in Switzerland, placed strong emphasis on the necessity of completing the process of naturalization before recognition could be granted by this Government to individuals as Americans in the full meaning of the term. But the researcher is startled to find in the dusty stacks of the Archives that this same Secretary had issued just a year or two previously a curious document to a non-citizen, in this meaningful language:

United States of America:—To all whom it may concern: Manual Cartazar, who has resided for several years in the U.S., having declared with all due solemnity his intention to become a citizen of the U.S., and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to all other foreign States and Governments, these are therefore to request all whom it may concern to permit the said Manual Cartazar safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection. In faith, etc., 15th March, A.D. 1825, etc., H. Clay, Secretary of State.

This document was never revoked. Foreign officials could form their own opinion about it, and the opinion, more often than not, turned out to be that for all practical purposes the bearer was an American citizen, or that even if he was not quite one, the judicious thing to do was to consider him one. As for our consular officers abroad, the Secretary left it to them to figure out just what the "lawful aid and protection" cited in the document was supposed to mean in what sort of "case of need."\*

For decades thereafter, impressive-looking certificates of so-called "affiliated citizenship," basically patterned after Clay's statement, were available at the office of the nearest Notary Public virtually for a song, for use in foreign countries. A certificate of this type in the records is in the form of a notarial appendix to a Declaration of Intention, in which a Notary Public in New York named Joseph B. Nones proclaimed that the Declaration, to which he had



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affixed a formidable seal, "I deem sufficient proof of the affiliated citizenship" of the bearer. He compounded his self-aggrandizement by adding that the person "is entitled to all the benefits and protection" due to a citizen, and with a dignity worthy of a foreign minister he concluded: "I hereby request all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass the said individual, and in case of need to give him all lawful aid and protection." Having thus relegated the Secretary of State to official non-existence, the good Mr. Nones affixed what he described as "my National Seal of Office," and the "citizen" was ready to take off for parts unknown and to brandish the document abroad, threatening to call out the Marines at the slightest provocation. \*\*

Benjamin Moran, Secretary of the American Legation in London under Minister Charles Francis Adams, after citing in his diaries a long series of similar cases, penned this comment on March 4, 1861:

"These are manifest swindles and should be put an end to. If the Notary gets \$2 apiece [as marked] for these things and has faithfully numbered this [serial #17,521 as marked], the scamp has pocketed \$35,042 for these false papers. It is disgraceful to any country that such men are in office and permitted to swindle." He also had a warm word for mayors who were frequently guilty of similar anomalies: "These mayors who give passports ought to be deprived of office."

The last known instance in the latter category occurred in 1899 when "passport certificates" were issued by the Mayor of New Orleans. Acting Secretary of State Hill severely reprimanded the Mayor, declaring that he was infringing on the law. The firm admonition caused considerable attention far and wide, and the practice ceased everywhere as far as can be determined from the records. By gracious permission of notaries and mayors, the Secretary of State of the United States of America came into his own.

\*Confusion was worse confounded when some States of the Union began to accord important privileges to hearers of "first papers." The homestead laws favored these persons over aliens; in 1850, Michigan even gave them the right to vote if they had lived there for at least two years and a half, Wisconsin granted the same on a condition of one year's residence, and the example was followed by Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri. It is noteworthy that Carl Schurz was still an alien when he became a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin in 1852, and that Judah P. Benjamin (presidential elector from Louisiana in 1848, U. S. Senator from 1852 to 1861, Confederate Attorney General, Secretary of War and finally Secretary of State) never became an American citizen; after the Civil War he returned to his native England, was admitted to the Bar and launched a great career in the law.

\*\*One case in which a "first paper" almost precipitated an armed conflict between the United States and the Austrian Empire was described by the writer in the July 1953 issue of the FSJ.



## Letters to the Editors

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

### MR. DULLES ON A CAREER SERVICE FOR USIA

To the Editors  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Personnel of this Agency were very much interested in the article entitled, "A Career Service for USIA?" which appeared in the February issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

In this connection, I thought you and your readers might be interested in the enclosed copy of a letter written by Secretary Dulles to Senator Mike Mansfield, chairman of the State Department-Public Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, supporting proposed legislation to establish such a career service for the Information Agency. A similar letter was written by Secretary Dulles to Representative James P. Richards, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

*Clive L. DuVal, 2nd  
General Counsel, USIA*

Washington

DEAR MIKE:

You will recall that the United States Information Agency last summer submitted to the Congress legislation to authorize improvements in its overseas personnel program. This legislation is contained in Section 1013 of S. 2410 which was introduced by Senator Smith of New Jersey, with Senator Fulbright and Senator Mundt. It provides for statutory authority under which the Director of the United States Information Agency may, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him and after suitable examination, appoint persons who will be known as United States Information Officers and who will have career status similar to that enjoyed by officers of the Foreign Service of the United States.

In my opinion the establishment of a career service to embrace key personnel of the United States Information Agency, patterned after the Foreign Service of the United States, would be helpful in attracting and retaining in the service of the United States Information Agency able and devoted officers.

Should the proposed United States Information Agency career service be organized and operated in such a manner as to assure that its members would be recruited, promoted, assigned and otherwise treated in a way similar to that of Foreign Service officers of comparable ability, age and experience, I believe that the two services would work harmoniously side by side to their mutual advantage and to the benefit of the United States Government as a whole.

It is my understanding that the United States Information Agency plans to move carefully in building up its service in order to make certain the officers brought into that service are selected on a basis of individual merit and permanent

need and that a general blanketing in of presently employed personnel is not contemplated.

As you will recollect, Mr. Loy W. Henderson, Deputy Under Secretary of State, when he appeared before your Subcommittee last summer during hearings on the proposed legislation, supported this point of view and pointed out that the work carried on by personnel of the United States Information Agency contributes to the attainment of our foreign policy objectives. I subscribe to this view and hope that the Committee on Foreign Relations will act favorably on this legislative proposal.

*John Foster Dulles*

Washington

### REPORTS EXAGGERATED?

To the Editors  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In the December issue which recently arrived you have a picture of a celebration held on the occasion of the reported demise of the consular invoice. I suggest you run the picture again with the caption noting that the reports of the death of this document were greatly exaggerated. The consular invoice is still alive and healthy and apparently will remain so indefinitely. We can be thankful, however, that it no longer requires certification.

I would also suggest that the JOURNAL acquire reprints of the article entitled, "Parkinson's Law" which appeared in the November issue of the *London Economist*, and send them to subscribers along with the current issue of the JOURNAL. This article pointed out with geometric logic, as Captain Queeg would say, how the process of bureaucratic evolution takes place. I think the JOURNAL would be doing the Foreign Service a great favor by bringing to its subscribers the point of view expressed in that article.

*Emerson M. Brown*

Bombay

**Editors' Note:** Since we reprinted "Parkinson's Law" in the February JOURNAL, letters from several of our far-flung readers have arrived suggesting the Economist article be reprinted in an early issue.

### GOOD MANAGEMENT IN THE PERSONNEL FIELD

To the Editors  
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

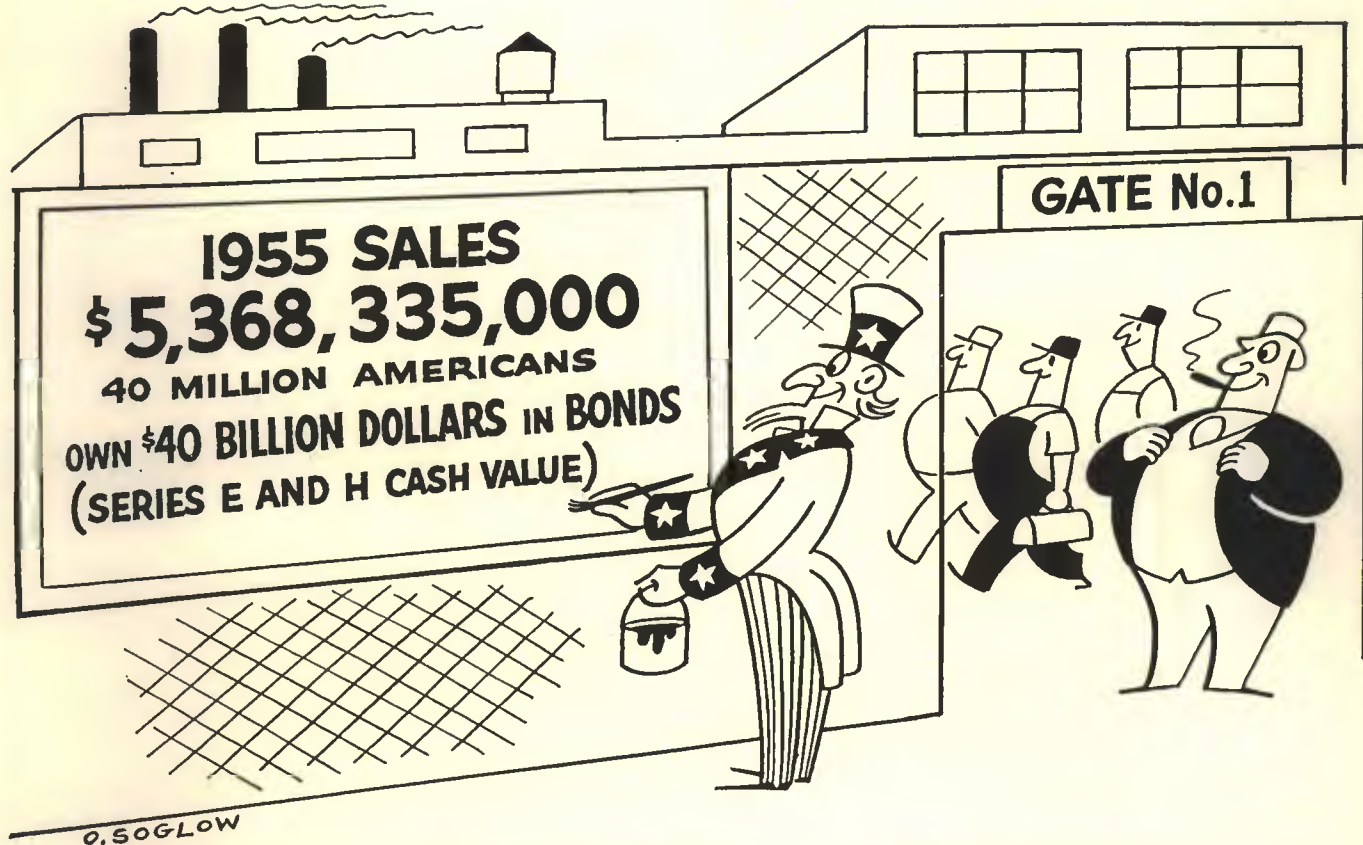
Material in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and the *Foreign Service News Letter* for the past several months has reflected a lively interest in personnel problems. It is difficult to see and to treat a complicated problem in proper perspective. Basic principles must be established. Operating procedures need careful attention. Advantages and disadvantages must be brought into the best possible balance.

Good personnel work surely is high on the list of needs of the Department of State and its Foreign Service. I do not intend to imply that personnel work now is bad; but only to emphasize that the national interest can not be served well unless there is continuing good management in the personnel field.

A most important basic principle is that the primary purpose of personnel work should be to help the individual

*(Continued on page 46)*





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