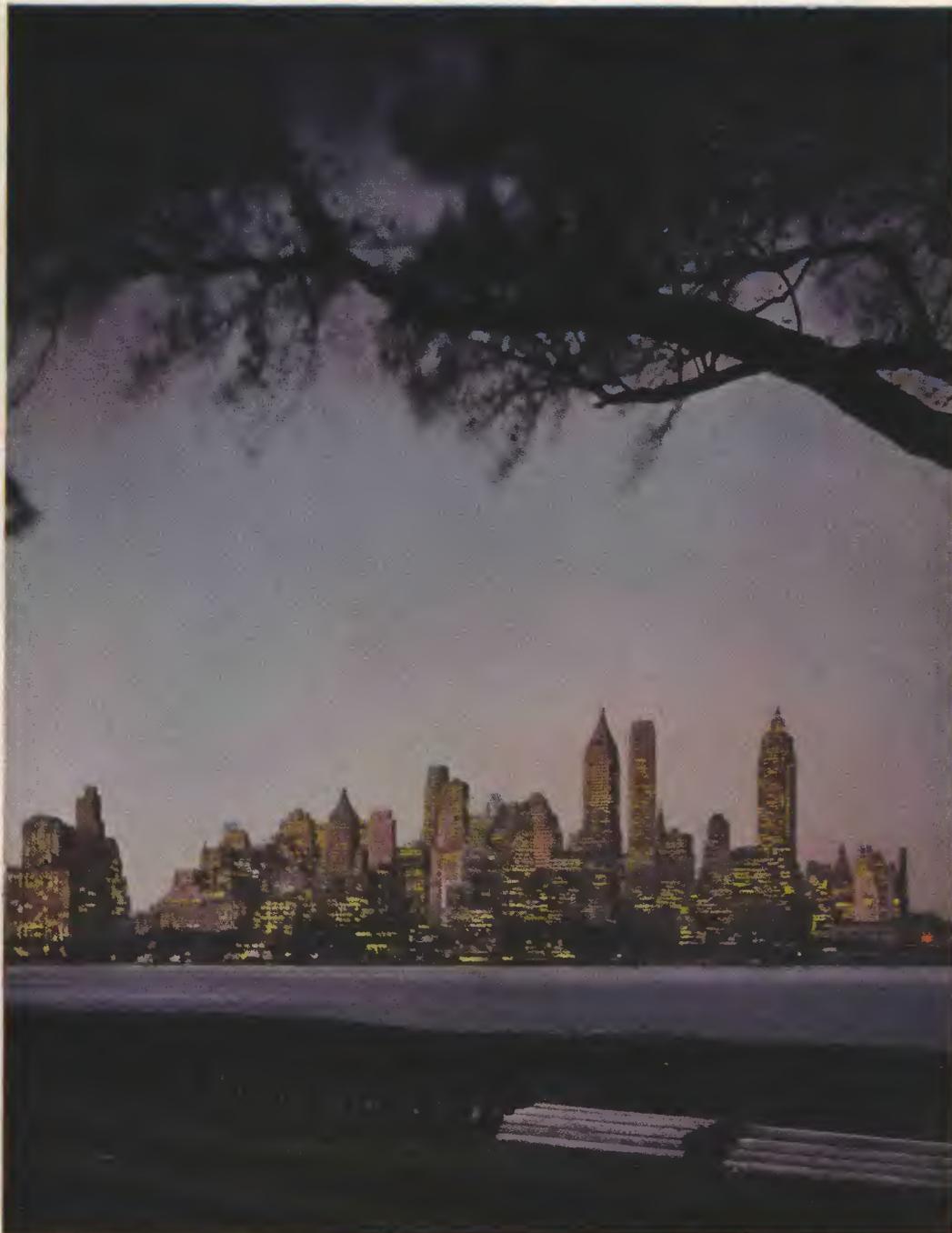


The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

VOL. 27, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1950



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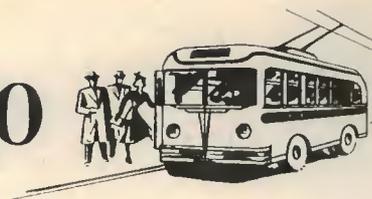


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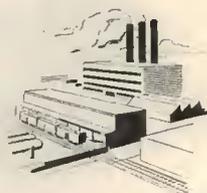
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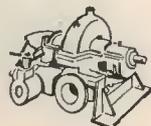


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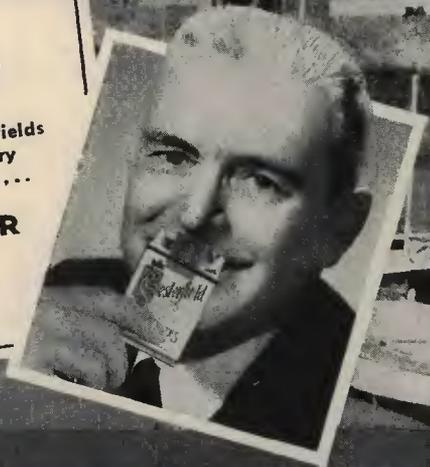
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OCTOBER, 1950

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Letters to the Editors

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FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF RETIREMENT

American Embassy
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
August 25, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The discussion of retirement problems by "FSO Retired" in the July issue of the JOURNAL states the problem very well for FSOs and makes sensible suggestions for its solution.

The case of Staff personnel for the Foreign Service is even more critical than that of FSOs by reason of the lower rate of retirement remuneration, i.e. $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the average last five years' salary times the years of service, compared to 2% in the same formula for the FSO. The reasons for FSOs being entitled to a higher retirement compensation than the Civil Service rate certainly apply to the staff officer and employee who lives abroad during his entire service and has the same lack of opportunities that the FSO has to acquire a home, investments, personal contacts and possessions of permanent value.

Several years ago it was rumored that an effort was being made toward the end that Staff personnel would receive retirement annuities based on the 2% rate instead of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$. Does this measure have any hope of success?

EMERSON INNIS BROWN, FSS-3

• During December, 1948, Carl W. Strom completed a detailed analysis of plans to transfer Staff personnel from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability System to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System. The conclusions reached were in favor of such a transfer, with its accompanying retirement benefits, but the report pointed up a number of special problems that would require settlement. Among these were the relation of retirement to the "selection-out" system and whether Staff employees should be covered into the one without the other. A similar problem was pointed out with respect to the "time and a half" credit for retirement feature and the differential post pay. Should Staff employees receive the one and forfeit the other?

While these and other questions were debated, the whole question became part of the larger problem of whether the Foreign and Departmental services should be merged. The Rowe Committee report must be awaited to determine whether to submit legislation to include Staff employees in the FSO's retirement system.

HOME LEAVE AND TRANSPORTATION

American Embassy
Athens, Greece

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Perhaps Mr. C. M. Sonne, Jr., who writes so bitterly* of the use of Army transportation by Foreign Service personnel proceeding on home leave, would be interested to learn of another example of what the Department regards as "minimum first class" transportation. A year ago, when I

(Continued on page 7)

*In the May issue.



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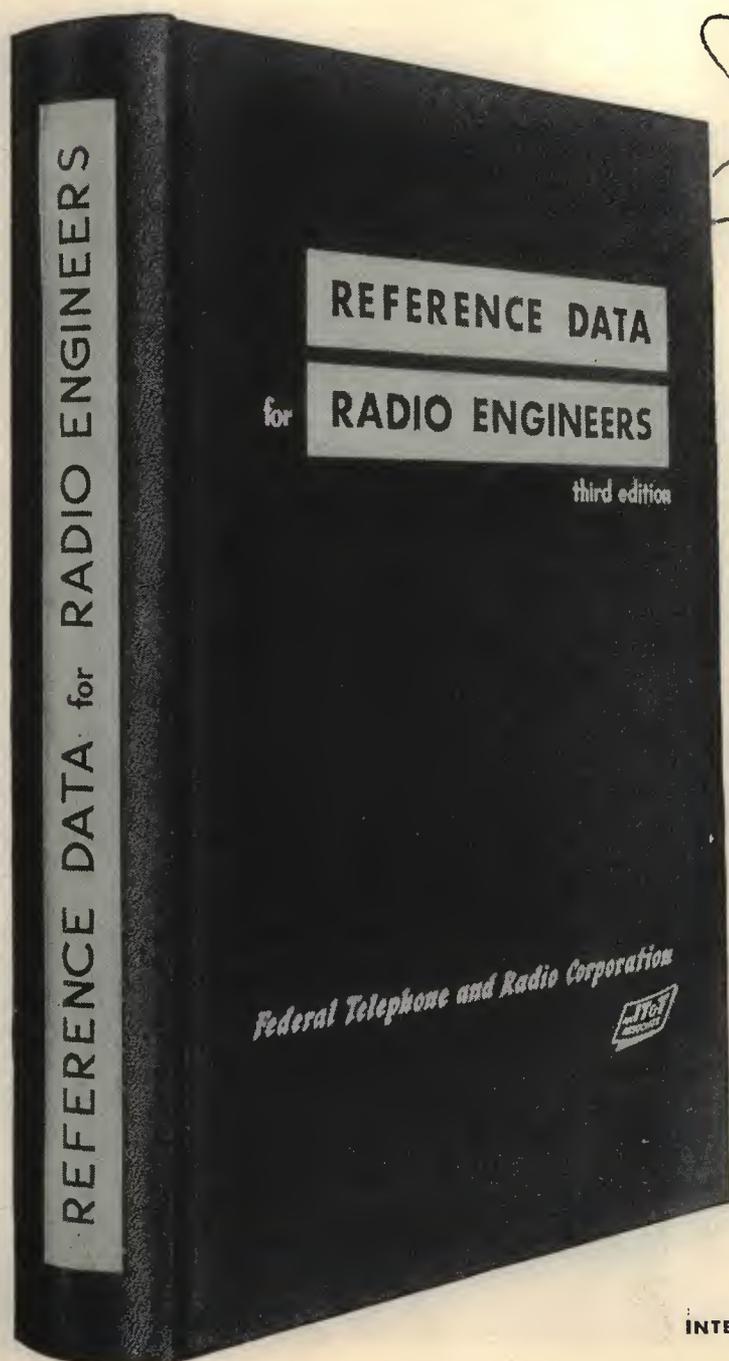
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

departed China enroute to the United States, I elected to pay for my passage on a Swedish freighter and travel by the indirect route through the Mediterranean. When I submitted my expense account covering a hypothetical trip by the most direct route, I included, at the suggestion of the person assigned to assist with such matters, an item of \$530 for a minimum first class passage on the President Cleveland. Two hundred dollars of this amount was disallowed on the ground that I was entitled only to accommodations on the General Gordon, a former troop carrier, on which first class consists of cabins for twelve. When I inquired whether it was the Department's intention that its representatives travel in such squalor, I was told that it had been informed by the Maritime Commission that the Gordon was a first class ship.

I might add that the photograph which graced Mr. Sonne's letter, showing Foreign Service personnel at dinner on the Isle de France—apparently intended to demonstrate to Mr. Sonne that his experience was not general—awakes in me no memory of similar occasions in my Foreign Service travel.

HELEN W. ROSE.

ANOTHER VIEW

416 North Martin Avenue
Tucson, Arizona
June 12, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In the letter written in the May number of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL I read with some concern the rather disappointed attitude taken by Mr. C. M. Sonne, Jr., concerning transportation for home leave by Army transport.

As one of the oldtimers whose husband entered the Consular Service in 1909 when the Service was minus almost every benefit which has, fortunately, accrued to it since, I can assure the young officer that transportation on an army transport need not be an unpleasant experience.

Entering the Foreign Service one realizes and accepts beforehand the fact that good and bad posts, many hardships and often dangers are challenges always to be expected.

In 1920, after World War I, my young daughter and I were given transportation from Washington to Antwerp (the sea voyage being on an Army ship) to join my husband, who was being transferred from Copenhagen to Malaga. The voyage across was not at all unpleasant and I was glad to be able to save transportation charges—as up to that time no travel, subsistence or moving expenses were paid by the government for the family.

It is with joy and thankfulness that I observe from year to year the improvements in the Service I love, although my husband served in the lean years from 1909 to 1929. The Service now has benefits almost undreamed of in days gone by—travel allowance, moving expenses for all the family, rent and utilities allowance, leaves of absence (in our time the consul took his vacation when he could afford to pay the man left in charge) and, best of all, pensions.

This letter is written to encourage Mr. Sonne (whom I have never had the pleasure of meeting) and to trust, with him, that improvements in the Foreign Service will continue to develop as the years go by.

ALICE PURDUE DAMM
(Mrs. H. C. A. Damm)

(Continued on page 9)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 7)

USIE LOCAL EMPLOYEES

American Consulate General
Belfast, Northern Ireland,
August 9, 1950.

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I read with great interest the editorial "USIE Local Employees Visit the U.S.A.," that appeared in the June, 1950, issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. In particular, I commend the suggestion that the program "might be valuable for other local employees some of whom also have duties that oblige them to 'explain' America," and wish to add a few comments about the local employees who perform regular consular duties.

A great debt of gratitude is owed to the regular local employees stationed in the various consular posts who are called upon every day to represent the United States, although they are not engaged in USIE activities. It is to them that most foreign visitors and American tourists abroad apply when they visit one of our offices and it is by the reception that they receive from the local personnel that the United States and the Foreign Service are usually judged. It has been my experience that this reception is usually a favorable one and the visitor goes away with a pleasant impression of his first contact with the United States abroad.

I, therefore, wish to offer a suggestion which I hope will prove a "valuable cue for further action." My idea is that this program of orientation should be extended to cover all of the local employees. A reward of a visit to the United States should be made for faithful and courteous service. The selection could be made on the basis of recommendations by principal officers or by the local employees themselves. The visit could even take the form of exchange employment for a limited period. The visit should come in time to permit the employees to return for many more years of inspired service in their native countries.

It is thought that no other reward would be appreciated so much by the local employees of the Foreign Service and with this experience behind them they would prove the most enthusiastic and understanding ambassadors of the American way of life.

PAUL M. MILLER,
American Vice Consul.

JOURNAL'S STAND TOO DEPARTMENTAL

Aug. 20, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In your June editorial on the USIE local employees' visit to the U.S. you dismiss the possibility of giving other types of local employees similar trips, by a series of qualifiers worthy of the Department's tradition of caution. The results of the experiment "should be of considerable interest to the Department and possibly may serve to indicate whether a similar program of orientation might be valuable for other local employees."

I am surprised that the Journal doesn't feel up to taking a more forthright stand in favor of the many local employees all over the world who have served the Foreign Service with complete loyalty and conscientiousness for many years.

(Continued on page 11)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 9)

There are two ways of looking at the project. It may be assumed that the USIE directors, running a young program endowed with liberal appropriations and relatively unfettered by traditional bureaucratic practice, have put into operation a procedure which will greatly enhance the value of local employees. On this basis I should think the Journal would be the first to point out that if it's worthwhile to send a USIE employee all over the US for 60 days it's certainly worthwhile to send a man who prepares consular invoices to New York for 10 days to confer with customs officials or to give the economic translator and analyst a couple of weeks in the Department of Commerce. (I don't think we lose by admitting frankly the importance of these local employees to the quality of the work which goes in over an officer's signature and initials.)

It is perhaps more realistic to recognize that no matter what the official benefits from such trips, they are extraordinary windfalls for the recipients and are bound to be regarded by the local employees as rewards. On this basis the older employees are certainly as deserving of consideration as the more recent USIE employees.

Thus from both points of view I am disappointed that the Journal did not see fit to press for a broadening of the project in slightly less equivocal words.

If it did become possible to broaden the project I would hope that the Foreign Service Association might find some way to establish a few "scholarships" which could be used in specially deserving cases (long, difficult faithful service) to enable families to accompany local employees chosen for visits to the US.

Sincerely yours,
J. K. PENFIELD, FSO



In this recent group picture from Lena Bridges at Ponta Delagada are many local employees with many years of faithful service to their credit. *Could they have done their jobs better by virtue of a US tour?*

(Left to Right, seated): Miss Emilia d'Almeida, FSL, with 27 years of service; William P. Boswell, FSS, recent arrival; William C. George, FSO, with 20 years of service; Jose Carlos Alves, FSL, with 30 years of service; and Lillie Maie Hubbard, FSS, with 28 years service. (Standing, Left to Right): Manuel S. Medeiros, FSL, six years of service; Joao Maria Medeiros, FSL, six years of service; Luis Bastos, FSL, four years of service; Lena P. Bridges, FSS, recent arrival; Jose Maria Carvalho, FSL, with 30 years of service; Luis M. Medeiros, FSL, with 21 years of service; and Alfred Mendonca, FSL, four years of service.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



The Fabulous Mr. Fyfe

The JOURNAL reports on that legendary figure, Howard Fyfe, the U. S. Government Despatch Agent in New York

BY MARTIN F. HERZ, FSO

Many years ago the wife of a Foreign Service Officer arriving in New York from abroad, had to be met at the pier by a representative of the U. S. Government Despatch Agent. Mr. Howard Fyfe decided to meet her himself. He made his way on to the vessel, inquired for the lady, and when he found someone who met her description asked her if she were Mrs. N., to which the lady replied in the affirmative.

"I am Howard Fyfe," said Mr. Fyfe.

"Don't be silly," retorted the lady, "everybody knows that there is no such man. That's *just a name* they use for the office of the U. S. Despatch Agent in New York."

Mr. Fyfe was finally able to persuade her that he was indeed Mr. Fyfe, but to many of us even today it is difficult to visualize in terms of a concrete individual the institution that is represented by him. For the office of the U. S. Government Despatch Agent in New York is indeed an institution — an enormous beehive of activity on the third floor of 45 Broadway. Some 32,000 individual shipments are directed from that office every year and a closely-knit team of over 50 Government employes is hard at work there. Yet the entire office revolves very much around the personality of Fyfe, who certainly is himself an institution.

The Despatch Agent, although he is on the payroll of the Department of State, handles the foreign forwarding business of many other government agencies as well. The elephants that were recently shipped from India to the National Zoo were handled by Mr. Fyfe's office. Personal effects and administrative supplies for the overseas establishments of ECA, of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Treasury Department and many other agencies, all funnel

through the office of the Despatch Agent. But the largest part — an estimated 70% — of his business still concerns the Foreign Service; these are the personal effects of members of the Service, household furnishings for government-owned buildings abroad, commissary supplies, administrative equipment for Foreign Service posts, and miscellaneous orders placed by individual members of the Service abroad, which are combined into larger shipments directed to foreign posts. The combining of such personal shipments, which usually involves very little delay, has resulted in considerable personal savings to nearly every member of the Service.

Everyone Eventually Needs His Help

Mr. Howard Fyfe who is an honorary member of the Foreign Service Association, speaks with affection of the many friends he has in the Service. His desk and the mantelpiece behind it are cluttered with innumerable souvenirs and mementos sent or brought to him by friends in the Service, and on a wall in his office hang the signed pictures of many a great man in the Service and in the Department whose friendship and gratitude he has earned.

Sitting behind his desk, the first impression he conveys is that he must be a diplomat himself: A greying moustache, bushy eyebrows, quiet brown eyes that cloud over slightly at times and that dwell on the visitor earnestly and patiently; greying hair brushed straight back. There is an elegant and attentive quality about him which belies the tremendous pressure under which his fast-moving business is habitually transacted. For the freight forwarding business whether private or governmental is a tough business; and Howard Fyfe has come up from the ranks.

A Self-Made Man

He was barely 15 years old when he started to work for the then U. S. Despatch Agent, Mr. I. P. Roosa, but even at that time young Howard was an old hand in the business, having for years run errands on the New York waterfront for various trucking firms. He had been left an orphan at the age of 3½.

Mr. I. P. Roosa was a bit of an institution himself. His office at that time consisted of exactly three persons and was then handling only the business of the small overseas diplomatic establishments of the U. S. Working for Roosa was quite an honor. But to qualify one had to pass a very special examination. Mr. Roosa asked young Howard three questions:

"What is the capital of Russia?"

"St. Petersburg."

"Correct. What is the capital of Italy?"

"Rome."

"Correct. Now: How much is 2½ times 2½?"

There was some hesitation, then young Howard replied: "6¼."

"You're hired," said Mr. Roosa. That was in 1911. Fyfe's entrance salary was exactly \$45 a month. Initially, he did much the same that he had done for the trucking firms: delivering documents, meeting trucks and handing them shipping papers, identifying shipments on piers and at railway terminals, and occasionally delivering to the vessels, by hand, small packages addressed to posts abroad. Eventually, he learned how to prepare the shipping documents and to take care of the rest of the paper work.

A Complex Process

There are a minimum of forty-three separate operations in a single export shipment, from the time when Fyfe's office receives its first announcement from an individual abroad or from a warehouse or from a manufacturer, to the effect that a shipment is to take place, up to the time when the voucher is finally audited and certified. It is a matter of pride to the office to expedite every shipment to the utmost extent possible, but at the same time it is also a principle of Fyfe's not to bother personnel of the Service with too many instructions. "I try not to tell them what to do and what not to do," he says, "and above all, not to tell them 'You didn't do this, you didn't do that.' On that basis, we seem to be getting along very well."

That, of course, is an understatement. Fyfe's name is a byword in the Service. Officers arriving in New York on a Saturday or a Sunday and making their way to 45 Broadway are quite likely to find him in his office. Friends in the Service have for years urged him to take a vacation. Mr. Fyfe does not merely "get along very well" with the Service. He is virtually married to it.

"Mr. Fyfe," he was recently asked, "have you never got yourself into trouble? Has everything always run as smoothly as it runs now? Has there never been a disastrous mixup of some sort?"

"Oh, yes," says Fyfe quietly. "As a matter of fact, I once came near to being accused of manslaughter." His quiet brown eyes betray not the slightest trace of irony. He speaks carefully, as though he were dictating. His phrases are well-rounded, always precise, and rendered in a dignified manner. He is from Brooklyn, and proud of it. (Brooklyn is America—By Ralph Foster Weld.)

"It was shortly after I was made Despatch Agent, when Mr. Roosa retired in 1930. We call it the *Tragedy of the Fur Coat*. An officer had sent me a fur coat from a post to the South to be forwarded to his wife who at that time was in Europe. The garment arrived from the sending post

unmanifested, which is a violation of customs. However, we immediately secured possession of the coat and I placed it on an express liner to Europe within 24 hours after the coat had arrived here."

Fyfe informed the sender, however, that the shipment, having arrived without proper documentation, had been questioned by customs and that in future, even if it were carried as a favor, each shipment had to appear on the ship's papers. That seemed to close the incident, but it didn't. The officer concerned wrote back to Fyfe in a high dudgeon, ignoring the fact that no delay whatever had been experienced, and informed him that if the fur coat were late in arriving abroad and if his wife caught cold and the cold resulted in pneumonia and the pneumonia resulted in her death, he would hold Mr. Howard Fyfe *personally responsible for her death!* "That, sir," says Mr. Fyfe, "is what we call the *Tragedy of the Fur Coat*." The lady, fortunately, did not contract any serious illness, and to the best of his knowledge is still very much alive today. The incident, however, is illustrative of the vicissitudes of Fyfe's career.

Over a Century of Shipments

The office of the U. S. Government Despatch Agent looks back upon a long and venerable past. Originally, diplomatic pouches addressed to overseas missions appear to have been handled by the Collector of Customs in New York, but in 1830 it became necessary for the first time to appoint someone at a regular salary to perform despatch duties. William B. Taylor, the first person so appointed (on November 18, 1830, to be exact) received a salary of \$500 a year. The next to be appointed was one John Miller, who was made Despatch Agent in London in 1832, followed by others appointed at Boston in 1841, at Liverpool in 1842 and at Le Havre (then called Havre) in 1861. In those early days, the Despatch Agent in New York also handled official papers for U. S. Navy vessels on foreign duty.

The expansion of the functions of the New York Despatch Agent, which was accomplished shortly before he became the Agent himself, was the result of Howard Fyfe's own efforts. Up to that time, the various other government agencies with overseas establishments had done their own shipping, with resultant unnecessary duplication. Combining shipments of various agencies, and handling of everything by one administrative overhead organization, has resulted in saving thousands of dollars of public funds, just as combining personal shipments is saving individual members of the Service considerable sums of money.

Whether a shipment is large or small, however, it involves the same amount of paper work. A foot locker shipped abroad requires just about as many operations as did the largest shipment ever handled by Fyfe—120 carloads of cement for the Canal Zone section of the Pan American Highway. (Such bulk shipments are rare, however. ECA supplies, for instance, are not handled by Fyfe—only effects and supplies for the ECA Missions themselves.) The 120 freight cars of cement, each containing 1,000 bags, were directed from the mill in Pennsylvania to the pier and into the vessel, within a space of three days, complete with all documentation and clearances.

Expedite Becomes a Fine Art

Occasionally, however, a shipment has to move even faster. Witness the case of a consignment of reptiles for the National Zoo, which arrived at La Guardia Field. "Get those things out of here," begged the people at the airport, "we don't want them around." "We got them out," reports Mr. Fyfe. "They were on their way to Washington within an hour."

A great amount of judgment and discretion has to be used by the Despatch Agent. Only recently, for instance, Mr. Fyfe had to handle a sad homeward consignment consisting of the remains (sealed and boxed in the usual manner) of a member of the Service who had died abroad. In Mr. Fyfe's judgment, the outside container of this particular shipment did not, however, properly convey the dignity with which such a shipment should be endowed. So on his own initiative, he procured a new casket and had it properly draped with an American flag. "I consider that there are certain standards that one must conform to, and that it would reflect on the Service if the shipment didn't arrive in perfect form," said Mr. Fyfe. And if the Government, by any chance, were to disallow the expense involved, he is sure of the backing of the Foreign Service Association. The Association, incidentally, maintains a revolving fund with the Agency, to be used in advancing expenses for certain personal shipments, to avoid delays.



Martin F. Herz was a member of the JOURNAL'S Board while stationed in Washington. He is now Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

Actually, however, the largest financial assistance to members of the Foreign Service, as far as the shipment of their personal orders is concerned, is the credit of Fyfe himself. Even though he works for the Government, the moneys he handles and the credits he obtains from shippers, require that he have a regular credit rating. The rating that he has is obviously good. The obligations which he incurs for members of the Foreign Service are in the neighborhood of \$280,000 a year. The total dollar turnover of his office is in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, but Government business is handled by voucher, through the usual administrative procedure. (It goes without saying that it is very much to our interest to help him preserve his — and our — credit by paying all bills of the Agency with utmost promptness).

There was a time when people who met Howard Fyfe in the flesh were surprised that he was so young. (He was only 34 when he became Despatch Agent.) Today, as an executive presiding over an office that is about twice as large as that which existed before the war, he seems just right — neither too young nor too old. His predecessor, I. P. Roosa, had been in office for 44 years when he quit in 1930, at the age of 76, and Mr. Fyfe expects to stay around at least that long. As a matter of fact, to the present members of the Foreign Service it seems that the terms "Howard Fyfe" and "U. S. Despatch Agent" have always been synonymous and will continue to be so, until the end of time.

Documents On German Foreign Policy 1918-1945

A review by Harold C. Deutsch of the section of Volume I, Series D which deals with German-Vatican relations.

The opening gun was sounded by the Papal encyclical of March 14, 1937, "On the Condition of the Catholic Church in Germany", more commonly known by its first words, "Mit brennender Sorge". The encyclical not only complained bitterly about the persecution of ecclesiastics and growth of neo-paganism, but was climaxed by the unvarnished charge of machinations aiming at a war of extermination against the Church. It appears to have been composed during the summer of 1936, but had been held back in the hope that an understanding might yet be reached by diplomatic means.

The failure of the German Government to reply to numerous notes and its refusal to negotiate on the interpretation of controversial provisions of the Concordat of 1933 had finally exhausted the patience of Pius XI.

In Berlin there was little inclination to heed the advice of the ambassador to the Holy See, Herr von Bergen, that the encyclical be ignored as much as possible. Instead, the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs immediately launched a program of stiff reprisals, topped by its order to the bishops not to reproduce or disseminate the document in any form. Hitler instructed the Ministry of Justice to resume the foreign exchange and immorality trials of ecclesiastics which had been suspended since the previous July. The German legations in Europe were advised that the Vatican had called upon Catholic citizens to rebel against the authority of the State and was thus attempting to endanger internal peace. A note of protest to the Holy See accused the Curia of not even trying to understand the National Socialist ideological world and hinted darkly that its course of action endangered the continued existence of the Concordat.

The tempest stirred up by the encyclical had not yet subsided when relations were brought to renewed tension by Cardinal Mundelein's speech describing Hitler as "an Austrian paperhanger." The Holy See refused publicly to disassociate itself from the Cardinal's remarks and stressed instead the much worse insults directed against the Church in the German press. It was promptly informed that it had "eliminated conditions necessary for a normal state of relations between the German Government and the Curia."

This formulation was immediately seized upon by Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs Kerrl to signify refusal to consider notes from the Vatican until previous relations had been restored by "appropriate steps" of the Curia in the Mundelein case. Foreign Minister von Neurath had to point out that "relations which are not normal" meant something

Since 1929 Harold C. Deutsch has taught twentieth century European history at the University of Minnesota. During the war he served with the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Strategic Services, directing research on economic and political subjects concerning the European Axis. In 1945 he was loaned to the Department of State to act as counsel of its Special Interrogation Mission, in which capacity he was active interrogating prominent prisoners on aspects of German foreign policy under Hitler. In 1948, he was a member of the civilian faculty of the National War College, as he is again now.

quite different than "suspension of diplomatic business."

Kerrl's attitude was illustrative of the eagerness of the regime to exploit these controversies for a long leap forward in the offensive against the Church. If anyone had any doubts before, he must now be convinced that the National Socialist leadership had never sincerely accepted the Concordat as a permanent instrument for regulating German relations with the Catholic Church.

Hitler and Kerrl were inclined to begin by declaring only four or five of the most important Concordat articles inapplicable, but seem to have been persuaded that this would create a situation of intolerable confusion. If the problem merely had been one of denouncing the Concordat, it would probably have been taken care of in the early summer or at the latest in September on the occasion of the annual Party Rally. To the considerable relief of the Vatican, the rally went off without any reference to the religious question, though the *Osservatore Romano* boiled with indignation at the way in which the regime had declared its solidarity with the literary product of Rosenberg, who was awarded the first national prize.

A Major Move Planned

Actually, Hitler was maturing plans for a major demonstration against the Church scheduled for Reformation Day (October 31). At that time he intended to address the Reichstag in a speech whose effect (so Kerrl put it) would "greatly eclipse Luther's ninety-five theses" and "complete the Reformation in the German spirit." The principal feature of the new religious order was to be the withdrawal of all public support from the Church.

The documents give no hint why the great blow did not fall. But it was especially important to avoid new complications in relations with the Church while the annexation and absorption of Austria was underway. Similar considerations, no doubt, played a major or even decisive role in repeatedly postponing a final show-down in the controversy between Hitler and the Curia during the remaining years of the Third Reich.

The last months of the period covered by the documents (to August 1938) are aptly labelled, "relations kept in a state of indecision." Pius XI continued from time to time to give vent to his resentment concerning the situation in Germany. Hitler, ignoring Italian hints, refrained from calling upon the Supreme Pontiff on the occasion of his visit to Mussolini (May 1938).

Soldiers examine documents left behind by the fleeing Nazis—July, 1944.

U. S. Army Photo.



The Vatican, as Bergen continued to report, was still "unquestionably ready for peace" and showed a conciliatory spirit in dealing with religious questions arising out of the Anschluss. Like other high quarters in Europe, it could hardly escape from being impressed and somewhat awed by the steady and sensational growth of German power. But the Reich, with Ribbentrop now at the helm in the Foreign Ministry, evaded negotiations for a general settlement by advancing the plea that the time was not yet ripe. Although Hitler had become doubtful about the wisdom of bringing matters to an early issue, he was evidently determined to keep the road clear for a final assault upon the international Church whenever other considerations no longer interfered.

During the phase covered by the documents in this volume neither the Reich nor the Curia was able to present a completely solid front. In the German Foreign Ministry the principal criticisms of the existing policies were voiced by Bergen, backed up to a certain point by Neurath and Weizsaecker. Bergen's efforts to exert a moderating influence were matched on the side of the Curia by Cardinal Pacelli. The Papal Secretary of State was usually solicitous to soften the effect of the less considered statements of a Pope whom Bergen described as "aging, self-willed, and irascible" and whose tendency to abandon caution in extemporaneous remarks to pilgrims visiting the Vatican was frequently embarrassing to his advisers.

Intermediaries vs. Principals

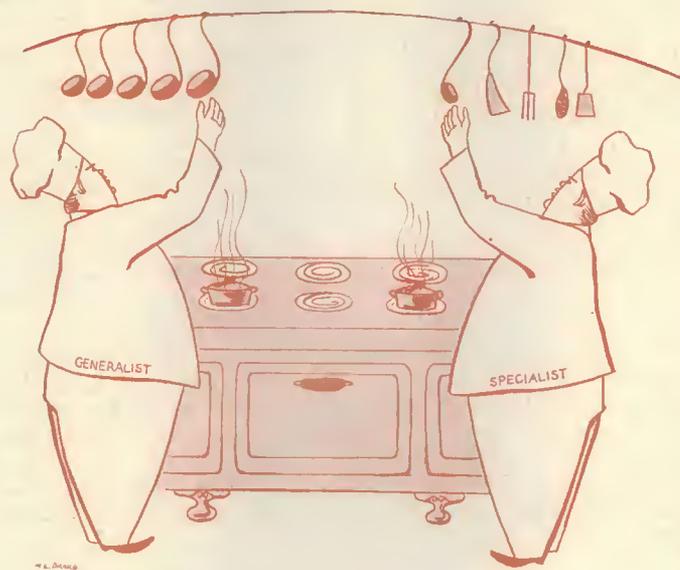
There can be no doubt about the Cardinal's sincerity in striving to restore normal and friendly relations with Germany; he repeatedly offered to confer at any time with some prominent personage of the National Socialist regime, such as Neurath or Goering. The picture which emerges from the documents shows these intermediaries working together to adjust differences between principals who had begun to believe that the time for a final show-down was not far away.

In this endeavor, the Cardinal was merely concerned with the problem of how best to defend a position he fully shared, the ambassador clearly had little more regard for the policies of the regime he represented than for the tactics it employed. As he could not safely make a practice of always urging opinions that would be received with hostility in high quarters, he frequently adopted the device of forwarding without comment information and suggestions from "well-informed sources." As it was, he exposed himself to the resentment of Kerrl, who complained bitterly about his handling of the Mundelein case as incompatible with the prestige of the Reich. In Kerrl's eyes, Bergen did not represent National Socialist Germany "with the requisite firmness, determination, and fervor." Neurath, however, here rallied to the defense of his ambassador and insisted that the tone used by authorities at home was not suitable in intercourse with the outside world, "as we have discovered repeatedly to our cost."

An interesting side-light is the intrusion of Italian influence in the relations between Germany and the Holy See. This angle was already generally known but the documents now give us chapter and verse on it. During Neurath's visit to Rome in May, 1937, Mussolini warned against the harmful effects on Italian public opinion of the disputes with the Catholic and Protestant churches. He strongly recommended his own prescription of small favors to the higher clergy, such as free railroad tickets and tax concessions. When he himself came to Berlin in the following autumn, however, the Italian dictator surprised (and rather relieved) the Germans by not raising the subject on that occasion.

The Case for Specialists

by one of them*



Henry Ford, now Acting Chief of the Division of Budget, goes into the ramifications of a perennial Service problem

Much has been said and much continues to be said about FSO's being generalists versus specialists. An FSO generalist is usually defined as one who is experienced in and qualified to perform a wide variety of Foreign Service functions in any one of the several areas of the world. A specialist is defined as one who has become expert in some particular function, country or area of the world.

The consensus within the Service appears to be that FSO's should and must be generalists. That a Foreign Service Officer must be trained, experienced in and qualified to do anything at any time at any place is generally accepted. Our recruitment, training and assignment programs are designed to accomplish this end. The facts appear to be that it is neither possible nor desirable for FSO's to become competent generalists.

I first came in contact with the generalists line of thought in 1942 when I enlisted in the Air Force. At that time, an Army officer was considered a shoo from whom all blessings flowed. In the Air Force, if an officer wore pilot's insignia, he was qualified to be anything from a mess officer to the director of a billion dollar supply and engineering depot. Today, the Air Force has seen the error of its ways and is building a new organization based upon the specialization in technical and administrative skills. As the Foreign Service grows and becomes more complex, as it is doing every day, we, too, will see this error.

*From the time he was 23, his career has been studded with positions labeled administration, organization, procedure, and management analyst.

A few of the reasons why most FSO's should not be trained and assigned as generalists are:

The average FSO remains in the Service approximately 25 years. If we use this 25 years as a base, his time is divided something as follows:

Three years of re-Americanization duty in the United States;

Four years on home leave and home leave travel;

One year in travel time between posts of assignment;

Two years on local and sick leave.

This leaves fifteen years for active duty at Foreign Service posts. Fifteen years is a very short time to become competent on the political problems of France, the economic problems of Brazil, visa and consular functions in Italy and Germany—to name but a few of the major activities of the Foreign Service.

Secondly, an FSO should stay about three years, many stay much longer, at a post before transfer to another. This means he can serve at approximately eight posts during his tenure in the Service. Stated another way, an officer has time to serve at two percent of the posts. Not a very wide coverage of the world.

Thirdly, the world is getting larger, not smaller. This is true for the Foreign Service, if not for tourists. Before the war we were little concerned with the internal economic and political activities of many countries. Today, our interest in the world is so varied and so complex that we must obtain expert information and advice on highly technical and specialized economic, political and social developments in every corner of the earth.

Fourthly, it should be apparent to all that an ambassador

with a good understanding of the culture, economy and political problems of the country to which he is assigned would be more effective than one who has a general knowledge of the conduct of foreign affairs. An argument usually put forth by the proponents for generalists is that FSO's must be given general training for development into future ambassadors. However, many FSO's are appointed as ambassadors to countries in which they have never served on the basis that they have been excellent officers and have a well rounded experience in foreign affairs.

Specialization is the normal division of human endeavor. Organization and integration of specialization is largely responsible for the production and living standards of the United States. The United Nations, the largest international organization in the world, has recognized the need for specialization and is so organized and staffed. Most private enterprises having overseas activities employ specialists, not generalists. An example of this is the big oil companies operating abroad.

Big Posts Need Specialists

The problem is largely a question of degree and the activities being considered. Our problem is the Foreign Service. True, the Foreign Service has some problems which cannot be solved by specialization. Small posts often have only one or two officers who must do everything from coding to political reporting. Though most of our posts are small and do not permit a high degree of specialization, less than ten percent of Foreign Service Officers are assigned to such



posts. Notwithstanding this fact, ninety percent of our FSO's are recruited and trained as generalists and only ten percent as specialists, the reverse of what it should be.

Experts Recruited Outside the Service

Our failure to recognize the need for specialization and expertness in technical fields is resulting in increasing demands from specialized Government Departments for more authority in the staffing and management of the Foreign Service. The following quotation, from a fiscal year 1950 House Appropriation Committee Report is typical:

CONGRESSMAN WHITTEN: "I might add to the question, and that is as whether they (agricultural attachés) receive comparative treatment with other folks in the embassies both as to pay scale and classification."

MR. JOHNSON:* "The matter of pay scale is in general the same; the Foreign Service Act sets that up in a way that makes it rather necessary for each person to be placed in that pay scale. But during the past 3 years, we have only been able to include through the examination system of the Foreign Service two agriculturally trained young men. We have gotten some economist-trained young men who have had plenty of statistics, and so on, who may do a good job, but they do not know American agriculture. With the passing of the Manpower Act, when we could recruit senior officers through that, and did, there is no avenue for getting people in the regular Foreign Service except through examination. Examination is so set up that a person well trained agriculturally will not have had adequate time to learn enough of the other things required in the examination to permit his passing a Foreign Service Examination.

"True, the Foreign Service Act does have in it some permissive elements theoretically permitting people to come in through other than Foreign Service examination. But administrative decisions, which necessarily have to be made in the State Department, limit that to such a small percent of the total number of people in the Foreign Service that actually it is not realistic to talk about it. In other words, agriculture-wise we are very definitely limited in the number of people we can get in through any avenue existing at the present time."

CONGRESSMAN WHITTEN: "That leaves a serious question then as to whether it is more advisable to have folks trained in all the things that the State Department would require, or whether it would be better to waive some of those things in an effort to get folks who are trained agriculturally, since at the present time you apparently do not have too many of those people."

MR. JOHNSON: "The thought of the State Department is there is no place in the regular Foreign Service for specialists, only generalists. There is this fundamental and sincere feeling on the part of the career officers who have not the new point of view which we think is necessary."

CONGRESSMAN ANDERSEN: "I have one final question, Mr. Chairman, if I may. What are you doing, Doctor, toward overcoming this handicap you were telling us about in relation to securing properly trained agricultural personnel for your foreign work? I understand that the examination as given by the State Department for its Foreign Service personnel hardly meets your requirements, does it?"

MR. FITZGERALD:† "No, sir."

CONGRESSMAN ANDERSEN: "It makes it very difficult for you to secure the men."

MR. FITZGERALD: "Yes, sir."

CONGRESSMAN ANDERSEN: "Are you pursuing any definite steps toward conference with the State Department so as to eliminate that bottleneck?"

MR. FITZGERALD: "We are, Congressman Andersen. I think I should say frankly to you, with not too much success as yet."

(Continued on page 60)

*A. Rex Johnson of the Department of Agriculture.
†Dennis A. Fitzgerald, Director of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The Salesmen SEE Their Product

USIS Employees From Thirty-One Countries See American Life

BY ERNEST H. FISK, FSS

When fourteen foreign employees of the United States Information Service found Mayor Raymond Johnson in overalls at the workbench of his tinshop in Woodstock, Illinois, they said they learned more about the real meaning of democracy in America than they had ever known before.

In their own countries, a mayor would receive his visitors in a plush office. In America—a mayor, in a tinshop, in overalls, and proud of it!

Though they had been dispensing information about the American way of life to their own countrymen for several years from USIS offices abroad, they never had realized that such a phenomenon as this was possible. Now they knew it, because they had seen it. And, in seeing it, they had discovered something that wasn't in their books. No Americans had ever told them about this. It had been taken for granted. Americans thought there was nothing unusual about it. It was the normal way.

And that is what impressed this group—just that it WAS the normal way.

Small Groups Really Covered the Country

These fourteen USIS "local employees" were only part of the contingent of forty-two which the Department of State had brought to America in May from thirty-one countries. The rest of them were also seeing democracy practiced successfully in other parts of the United States. And it had been the belief that they *WOULD MAKE* such discoveries that had prompted the Department to bring them here.

It had been explained in the official circular announcing the project . . .

"Modern business has made it a practice to bring their representatives to the factory to see the 'product' which they are to 'sell.' And so it is believed that seeing America will enable our USIS employees to do a better job describing the United States to their countrymen."

Charles M. Hulten, General Manager of the USIE program, had said: "The local employees working in USIS abroad play a fundamental role in shaping the program to meet country requirements. They cannot be as effective as, indeed, they must be unless their knowledge of the country and people they interpret is one based on personal experience."

The other two groups of fourteen, who were making simultaneous four-week tours of the country, were having the same kind of personal experience as those who visited Woodstock.

One group discovered the American type of democracy while watching workmen drive their own cars, by the thousand, onto the parking lot at the Pontiac factory in Detroit. They saw it again at the home of the President of Washington University in St. Louis, where a man who was studying

for a doctor's degree took their hats and coats at the door and later served them refreshments—as a butler.

The third group saw it in Seattle in meetings of civic groups who were solving the community's social problems. They saw it again in Philadelphia when observing a free press in action.

One of this group, a Pakistani, having arrived late and traveling alone to catch up with the others at New Orleans, learned it from a Pullman porter. At first vociferous in his criticism of the national administration for using his income tax to buy a railroad ticket for a foreigner, the porter later agreed—after the traveler explained the project—that it was "a really very good idea" to bring these foreign salesmen here to "see for themselves."

The Pullman porter thus found himself reaching the same conclusion as the New Orleans "Item" which editorialized: "When these visitors return to their posts, they will have actual experience as well as extensive book knowledge to draw upon in spreading the American story. They will do an even better job after this first-hand experience with the people whose government they represent. . . . We think this is one of the smartest things the State Department has done."

The forty-two USIS "local employees" arrived in Washington about May 15. Until the first of June they were interviewed by the political officers and public affairs advisers in the Department's four Regional Bureaus, and by the men and women who "backstop" the field operations of USIS in the press, motion pictures, broadcasting, library and exchange of persons divisions.

They also were given a summary briefing on "the American scene," to help them understand what they were to see on their tours, and to guide them in what to look for. These briefings dealt with such topics as: general sociological background of America, its educational patterns, minority problems, religious patterns, its economic system, its politics and parties and pressure groups, and the patterns of public opinion. They also participated in discussions with representatives of the CIO, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Farm Bureau Federation. As time permitted, they saw the "sights" of Washington, including attendance at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and "I Am an American Day" celebration.

In the first week of June they were split into three teams by James E. Yarger and Jeanne Cook who were directing their program. As the forty-two included fifteen press specialists, eleven of whom were engaged in motion picture activities, five in library work, three in broadcasting and eight whose assignments were of a general or all-inclusive nature, it was arranged that each team should have a proportion of each type of employee. Similarly, it was arranged that each team have people representative of every general area.

Department Officers Lead Tours

This would permit the Americans they met to obtain a cross-sectional view of the USIS operations abroad from two viewpoints—types of activity carried on and the countries where the work is being done. An officer of the Department of State was assigned to accompany them, and as leader of each team, to answer questions, to introduce them, to help them understand railroad and bus schedules and to assist in countless other ways.

Joseph Polakoff took one team to Cleveland, then to Detroit by boat, on to Chicago, down to St. Louis, over to Knoxville and TVA, down to Chapel Hill, up to Norfolk by bus, then to Williamsburg and Richmond, and back to Washington. In his group were Maher Abdalla, Cairo films officer; Jeanne Bocca, Paris librarian; Mrinal K. Basu, Calcutta press chief; Enrico Chaves, Rio de Janeiro films assistant; Matthew Chandy, Singapore "chief cook and bottle washer," as he styled himself; Martin Chen, Hong Kong radio reporter; Edna Esteves, El Salvador general clerk; Annie Guenjian, Beirut program assistant; Lee Chong Hark, Seoul magazine editor; José Mendez Herarra, Madrid radio program arranger; Vu Tam Ich, Hanoi radio broadcaster; Alfredo Ortes Tirado, Mexico film librarian; Francisco Zaldarriaga, Manila cultural assistant, and Mona Schwartz, Capetown library assistant. Four librarians from Germany also joined this group, from another project. They were Elizabeth Hetz, Ida T. Kull, Gerlindo Schiffman and Ina Westernman.

Ruth Walters led the second team to Louisville by overnight train, to Indianapolis by bus, on to Chicago, across to San Francisco, down to Los Angeles, and then back to Washington by way of Texas. With her were Suzan Alam, Ankara films assistant; Le Thi Bai, Saigon librarian; Maria Borsboom, press chief at The Hague; Mario Cases, press editor at Milan; Francisco da Mata, Lisbon editorial assistant; Gladys Elliott, Santiago cultural assistant; Carl Etienne, motion picture assistant at Port-au-Prince; Abdul Hafiz Khan, films director at Karachi; Gordon C. Krieger, administrative assistant at Buenos Aires; Kuldip Nayar, press specialist at New Delhi; Arne Ostrom, Stockholm assistant editor; Erland E. Pedersen, films chief at Copenhagen; Baden Soediono, press service editor at Djakarta; Tun Yee, motion picture chief at Rangoon.

The third group, led by Bess Stephenson, went to New Orleans, then to Los Angeles, on up to Seattle, back to Philadelphia, and then by bus down to Washington. Its members were: Syed M. Ahmad, Karachi press editor; Maria Calderara, Rome film specialist; Eduardo Calvo, Lima press chief; Cheng Tsi-yua, publications director at Singapore; Con-



After sixteen years of newspaper work, Ernest Harland Fisk joined the staff of the Office of War Information in 1944. Two years later he became a public affairs officer in the Foreign Service Auxiliary at New Delhi. He is now a Foreign Service Staff officer and has recently been assigned to the Department.

Department of State Photo

rado E. Eggers-Lecour, Buenos Aires radio director; Roberto Gonzaga, press assistant at Rio; Johanna Gosteli, Zurich reading room director; Hassan el Haddad, Damascus cultural assistant; Jean Pierre Plompen, Brussels motion picture assistant; Denzel E. Rose, Bombay films director; Rose Briggs, press specialist at London; Jeliette Seguret, assistant to the public affairs officer in Paris; Ahn Wong Seing, Inchon office director; Didi Suardi Tasrif, Djakarta press editor.

Local Sponsors in Key Cities

These criss-cross tours were developed around one-week stops in key cities. Each team was thus sponsored in three cities in different regions of America by local organizations interested in international relations. In Cleveland, it was the Council on World Affairs; in St. Louis, also the Council on World Affairs; and in Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina. Team Two was taken in hand by the Louisville International Center, in Chicago by the Council on Foreign Relations and in San Francisco by the World Affairs Council of Northern California. Team Three was facilitated by the International House in New Orleans, the American Association for the United Nations in Seattle, and in Philadelphia they were all guests of the World Affairs Council.

These organizations arranged for them to visit and sometimes to stay in the private homes of different kinds of people. They visited schools, libraries, factories, farms, nearby small towns, newspaper offices, radio stations, citizens' association meetings. And, of course, they saw some "sights," too—monuments and parks, mountains and lakes and seaside resorts. Some visited TVA. A few gaped at Hollywood stars. Others saw the Norfolk Naval Base. All visited the cultural centers—art galleries and museums—and they joined the huge crowds at outdoor symphonies.

Individual Reactions

Denzil Rose of Bombay exclaimed in Washington on his return: "We had no idea that cultural interests were so deeply rooted in the American people! Why, in every community, big and small, there were always crowds at the cultural centers, and the people who were there were really interested and were studying and enjoying what they saw. Now we can say with conviction that it isn't true that Americans are essentially materialists."

Several of the visitors were impressed with the veneration Americans give to the Liberty Bell, and that the cradle of American liberty at Williamsburg is a shrine to which thousands of Americans pilgrimage.

Mona Schwartz of South Africa said she was impressed with "the friendliness and hospitality of the American people, whether they be factory-owners or foundrymen, editors or typesetters, professors or taxi drivers."

José Mendez Herrara of Madrid said he believed the rhythm and precision of the Pontiac assembly line "might be the living symbol of a nation which is constantly marching ahead, in perfect synchronization with the needs and aims of its people."

Mme. Bocca of Paris was not impressed with the industrial and technical achievements which she already knew were "unique." What impressed her was that "in spite of this high degree of material civilization, the human warmth and understanding is still here, always present. Americans are interested in other people, and this, I think, is more valuable than any other thing."

Maher Abdalla of Egypt said he found "American men and women are friendly, unsuspecting and eager to help their fellow citizens as well as strangers—in the most natural way."

The racial situation was studied by almost all the visitors, and particularly by those from Asia. Their conclusions were fairly well summed up by Matthew Chandy of Singapore, who said: "I am convinced that the racial issue is not so very acute as is believed by people in Malaya and though a lot more is to be desired, there certainly is an improvement in the situation."

The greatest attraction in American life to Francisco Zaldarriaga of Manila was that he found it "varied and dynamic." Vu Tam Ich of Hanoi found "friendliness and patriotism the outstanding characteristics of Americans." Martin Chen of Hong Kong said this extends especially to foreigners, and he remarked: "This friendliness changed a false belief, which I once shared with my countrymen, that the Oriental has no place in the United States."

C. H. Lee, who left his wife and five daughters in Seoul to make this trip, said he was "convinced that what the American people publicize and preach in culture and democracy are real."

When they had returned from their tours, the group was taken to the White House where President Truman and Secretary Acheson took five minutes out from their busy consideration of the Korean crisis to shake hands with each one. Lee and his countryman, Ahn Wong Seing, were at the end of the line and in a solemn moment Lee thanked the President for acting promptly to help his people beat off the invaders from the north. The President told the entire group that America is grateful to them for their help in telling the story of democracy abroad.

After this interview, Mrinal K. Basu of Calcutta wrote home that he had made still another discovery of American democracy. "Mrs. Pandit was our Ambassador to Russia for two years," he said, "but she never had a chance to see Stalin once. Now even I, Basu, have shaken hands with Mr. Truman."

Epilogue

For a week following their return, the "USIE locals," as they became known around Washington, studied hard in various media divisions to increase their understanding of the Washington operations that supported the work they do in their specialized fields at their posts. Some worked on the Wireless Bulletin desk, some helped "cover" Washington for official news, others worked with the Library Division's staff in processing material for shipment to their own countries. Each was given a full indoctrination on the home-side problems and processes of providing service to the posts, and their advice was sought on the types and suitability of materials being planned and sent.

This was the week of the Fourth of July. On that day, the entire group of forty-two were taken by bus to the little town of Vienna, Va., to observe a typical American Independence Day celebration. They enjoyed the parade, speeches and fireworks, but all of them said that what they found most helpful in their striving to understand America was the four hours each spent in a different American home.

On July 7th, the group went to New York. For another week they divided their time between undergoing more indoctrination at the Voice of America offices and the Motion Picture Division laboratories and "feeling the pulse of the nation's throbbing metropolis." At the end of this period, they headed for home, by plane as they had come. There, with the perspective of distance and time helping them to appraise the many impressions and sensations with which they had been bombarded, they were ready to apply the benefits of their experience to their usual routine work, passing on what they had gained to their colleagues at their posts and to the public of their countries.



Department of State Photo

Left to right—front row (seated)—Maria Calderara (Rome), Rose Briggs (London), Jeliette Seguret (Paris), Maria Borsboom (The Hague), Jeanne Bocca (Paris), Edna Esteves (El Salvador), Annie Guenjian (Beirut), Mona Schwartz (Capetown), Johanna Gosteli (Zurich).

Second and third rows—Suzan Alam (Ankara), Gordon C. Krieger (Buenos Aires), Abdul Hafiz Khan (Karachi), Roberto Gonzaga (Rio de Janeiro), Mrinal K. Basu (Calcutta), Jose Mendez Herrera (Madrid), Maher Abdulla (Cairo), Hassan el Haddad (Damascus), Jeanne Cook (Dept. of State), Kuldip Nayar (New Delhi), C. H. Lee (Seoul), Alfredo Ortes Tirado (Mexico), Eduardo Calvo (Lima), Conrado E. Eggers-Lecour (Buenos Aires), Cheng Tsi-yau (Singapore), Francisco Zaldarriaga (Manila), Erland E. Pedersen (Copenhagen), Carl Etienne (Port-au-Prince), Gladys Elliott (Santiago), Denzil E. Rose (Bombay).

Back row—Martin Chen (Hong Kong), Jean Pierre Plompen (Brussels), Matthew Chandy (Singapore), Baden Soediono (Djakarta), Francisco da Mata (Lisbon), Tun Yee (Rangoon), Mario Cases (Milan), Didi Suardi Tasrif (Djakarta), Arne Ostrom (Stockholm), Vu Tam Ich (Hanoi).

Their visit to America had attracted considerable newspaper and radio and television attention wherever they had stopped. Many Americans learned for the first time that the United States Information Service existed. Many learned more than they had known before of the life and customs of people in foreign lands.

The visit also impressed upon State Department personnel the practical value to the U. S. foreign policy mechanism of these foreign employees and of others like them at all the 146 posts where USIS operates. The visit emphasized the fact that there are 2,379 of these local USIS employees. It centered particular attention upon the fact that these employees provide at least two major, though tangible, assets to the Information and Educational Exchange Program. They furnish to their American supervisors an understanding of their own country that is extremely essential to an operation that seeks to deal with the psychological problem of how to influence minds by information and persuasion. They give continuity and permanency in program work which is vital to any operation but particularly necessary to U. S. Embassies, Legations and Consulates whose American personnel usually do not serve more than a few years at the same place.

These employees provide two very practical assets, too. They present a partial solution of our diplomatic and consular missions' housing problems for personnel, acute in many parts of the world, because they already live there. They also provide a high degree of training and competence for a relatively lower budget cost than would ensue were it necessary for Americans to be sent out to fill their positions.

Additionally, of course, they really know their language!



Photos by James Van Patten, Jr.

Peiping, January 14, 1950, "at the time of our expulsion from the office building by the dictate of the local Chinese Communist authorities." Left: Overflow, adjoining compound. Center: Morning after, adjoining compound. Right: Mission accomplished. Staff and new office.

No Peking Picnic

By O. EDMUND CLUBB, FSO

The Old China Hand has always regarded Peking as a city of color and light. American Foreign Service personnel who have served there frequently hark back with unalloyed pleasure to golden days spent at Patach'u and the Hunting Park or elsewhere in the Western Hills that loom up beautifully nearby in the blue evenings; to trips to the Ming Tombs, the Great Wall or Manchurian Jehol; and to warm recollections of the Marco Polo Bridge, the Temple of Heaven, the Forbidden City and Pei Hai, in the more immediate environment.

There were polo and racing, shopping for antiquities and plain chinoiseries, unlimited vistas open to the gourmet in famous old restaurants, sports and parties at the Peking Club, diplomacy and diplomats. Omitting all consideration of the varied social functions of the many foreign residents of the town, it is to be remarked that the general pattern of social life for those foreigners contained strong elements of that spirit pervading Anne Bridges' *Peking Picnic*. The Old China Hand, by his personal experience, found it good.

Turbulent Background

Those old residents who knew the capital in those terms appreciated that it was not always so, particularly for foreigners. The Manchu Emperor Ch'ien Lung gained due notoriety for his cavalier notification to an English king that China had no need of foreigners or things foreign. It was not until 1860 that the haughty Manchu Court was convinced, by superior force of arms, that foreign envoys should enjoy the right of residence at China's capital. At that time Tz'u Hsi, later to be known as the Empress Dowager, was still a young woman. Not until 1901, when her own xenophobic ardor for extermination of "the foreign devils" had been damped down by a new foreign punitive expedition, was there written into an international treaty stipulations purposing the safety and well-being, as well as technical tolerance, of the diplomatic missions to China. There was demarcated a Legation Quarter, and the States concerned were given the right of maintenance of guards at Peking and over communications to the sea, so that there should be no repetition of the Boxers' assault of 1900 on foreign life and property.

Oliver Edmund Clubb has been in the Foreign Service for over 22 years; most of that time has been spent at posts in China. Consul General at Peiping until that office was closed, he is now assigned to the Department.

The next generation was a hectic one for China, with revolution, palace coups, World War I, and civil wars following fast one upon another, with finally, in 1928, the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking. The troubles and wars of the period flowed around—and sometimes within—the ancient capital's walls, but left the foreign population largely untouched, for even the violent anti-foreignism of 1927 did not reach as far north as Peking. It was the Peking of that generation, it was the pervasive charms of an old civilization rather than the bright-colored promises of a burgeoning "new order," that caught the heart and are remembered by the onetime foreign resident with such deep pleasure.

The establishment of a new Government on the Yangtze marked the end of an era and sealed the fate of the old Peking, even though this was not early perceptible in day-to-day processes there. The Legations were loath to shift to the south, and went but slowly. Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1931 patently altered Peking's political prospect; nevertheless, its face remained the same, its Chinese inhabitants remained open and friendly toward foreigners, and most foreigners continued in residence in the comforting expectation that "Peking, after all, will always be Peking."

The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese "undeclared war" in July 1937 brought about a vital change. In December 1941 the advent of the Pacific War brought new shocks, internment for many foreigners, dislocation of the lives of all. The events foreshadowed new developments to come.

With victory, there ordinarily springs up in the human breast the hope that the process which brought defeat to the enemy will lead in natural course to a return, in main without change, to the paths of peace formerly regarded as normal. But China's civil war followed so close on the heels of the defeat of Japan that, in the case of Peking, not even the hope became full fledged.

An Executive Headquarters, designed to implement plans for ending the civil strife that took over the stage previously occupied by international conflict, appeared in the stead of foreign entrepreneurs prospecting for business opportunities, tourists, Sinologists and artists in search of what Old Peking could offer them. The story of China's civil war has no place here: suffice it to note that, as one end result of that internecine struggle, on January 31, 1949 there occurred the occupation of Peking by the Chinese Communist forces.

(Continued on page 46)



Juliette Foster



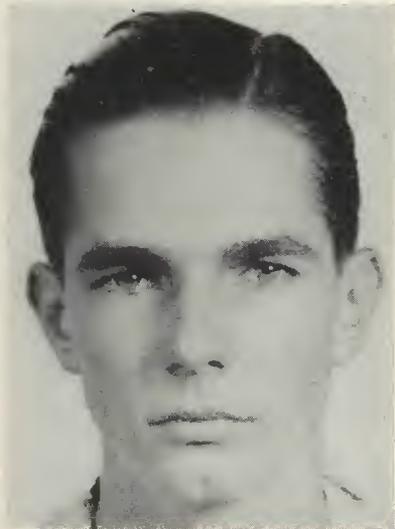
Margaret F. Cochran

Scholarship Awards

Sharing the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship this year are Juliette Foster, daughter of the late Julian Barrington Foster (who received the award for the second time), and Margaret F. Cochran, daughter of William P. Cochran, Jr., formerly Counselor of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro. Miss Foster is a junior at the University of Alabama, Miss Cochran is a junior at Smith College.

For the third successive year Lydia Stoopenkoff, daughter of Alexis A. Stoopenkoff, a member of the Staff Corps stationed at Ottawa, receives half the William Benton Scholarship. She is a junior at the University of Denver. Sharing the award with her is Robert Janz, Jr., who is entering his freshman year at the University of Chicago. He is the son of FSO Robert Janz, Consul at Cali, Colombia.

The American Foreign Service Journal Scholarship has been awarded to Donald Edward James Stewart, son of FSS Warren C. Stewart, Consul at Veracruz. He is in his senior year at Hargrave Military Academy.



Donald E. J. Stewart



Robert Janz, Jr.



Lydia Stoopenkoff

The Wilbur-Franck Scholarship, awarded for the first time this year, has been divided between Miss Sheila Mills, the daughter of Rio's Counselor of Embassy, FSO Sheldon T. Mills, and Norman Niccoll, son of FSS Frank C. Niccoll, Vice Consul at Nogales. Both are entering college this fall, Miss Mills at Swarthmore and Mr. Niccoll at the University of Southern California.

The award of the Charles B. Hosmer and American Foreign Service scholarship has been made for the second time to Charles B. Hosmer, son of the late Charles B. Hosmer, FSO. He is a sophomore at The Principia.

Charles B. Hosmer



Sheila Mills



Norman Niccoll



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LENDING A HELPING HAND

During the postwar years a number of new nations have come into being and taken their places in the world community of sovereign states. Launching a new nation, as our forefathers discovered nearly two centuries ago, is by no means an easy undertaking. Starting with little experience and a shortage of trained personnel, the government of a new nation must quickly learn to deal not only with urgent internal situations, but with all the ramified complexities of international relations. Diplomacy is difficult enough these days even for well-established nations with long experience; governments starting without a backlog of skill and experience could hardly be blamed if they felt some lack of assurance in their knowledge of diplomatic customs and techniques.

Having faced this situation itself, it seems peculiarly fitting that the United States should respond to requests to lend a helping hand to several new countries of Asia by giving their younger officials training in diplomatic and consular practice and in foreign office and foreign service administration. The course which started at the Foreign Service Institute in September (see opposite page) includes trainees of six nations—Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan and Korea. It is certainly to be hoped that the course will prove successful and that it can be offered again from time to time as long as it is found to be helpful.

Furnishing foreign affairs training to officials of other nations is not an entirely new enterprise for our government. In 1946 and 1947 we furnished instruction to several score splendid young appointees to the foreign service of the Republic of the Philippines, who not only attended classes at the Institute but also were given training details in the Department and in American overseas posts, to learn by observation and practice. Other groups have also from time to time been given special attention at the Institute—among them a group of Liberian officials last year, and several small groups of Japanese officials.

It may be argued that we had special responsibilities toward the Philippines and Liberia, two countries which we helped to launch on the international scene, and that in our role as an occupying power we have a special interest likewise in Japan. Certainly we shall continue to feel a strong obligation to do everything possible for the tragically burdened people of Korea. But it seems to us that the issue is broader than this. Our highest national interest lies in the creation and maintenance of a workable system of good relations between nations. It is obvious, therefore, that it is to our interest, as a promoter of such a system, that the newer nations should play their full roles in international relations, and play them with ability and skill. From this point of view, any sharing of our experience and training with these nations is for the general good of all concerned.

It is not a simple thing for one nation to provide training in governmental affairs to another. In the course now being given at the Institute, it is not enough for lecturers to say

to the trainees from the countries of Asia, "This is what we do, and this is how we do it." Such an approach could lead to a good deal of bafflement and confusion; we have American reasons for what we do, and we employ American resources and methods in doing it. Somehow the course must be given in such a way that the lecturers can enter into a sympathetic understanding of what these new countries are up against, so that every effort can be made to supply them with information and instruction that they can adapt to their own situations.

What particularly gives us confidence in believing that this can and will be done is the personality of the distinguished American diplomat who has been chosen to direct the program of instruction. Nelson Trusler Johnson began his Foreign Service career in 1907. His four decades in the Far East and elsewhere have given him a rich experience in living among and working with people of many cultures. He is a wise and tolerant humanist, with a deep understanding of the viewpoints of others, and a correspondingly deep interest in helping them with their problems. A better choice for this enterprise could not have been made.

All in all, we feel that a most promising step forward has been taken, and that good results are to be expected. A warm welcome, say we, to the gentlemen from Asia; we wish them a pleasant and profitable visit with us, and trust that the exchange of ideas and information between trainers and trainees will be to the benefit of all countries involved.

THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

As this is being written the signs point to a deficiency appropriation of tens of millions of dollars to finance an expanded overseas information program in the current fiscal year. If, as is expected, the Senate puts the final stamp of approval on this appropriation in the next few days, we understand that the Department is prepared to employ, in rough figures, about 400 additional employees for Washington, 700 for duty in New York, and 400 for the Foreign Service, plus whatever local employees are needed at posts. All of this will be in addition to the regular public affairs program already provided for in the 1951 budget.

Thus we go full cycle, from the severely reduced programs of a few years ago to one which is sharply expanded. It seems a good time for the Foreign Service to take stock of its responsibilities in the public affairs field, and to prepare to make its maximum contribution to the success of the undertaking.

Even the most skeptical old-timer in the Foreign Service must surely be convinced by now that the diplomacy of mass communication is here to stay as an integral and permanent part of American foreign relations. The Soviet Union is waging a propaganda war against democracy which seeks to discredit not only nations and governments, but the basic moral values of civilization itself. We have no choice but to fight back, to reassert what we believe in as a free people and to expose the cynical falsity of the Communist propaganda.

It is most unfortunate that in the years immediately after the war the public affairs program was looked upon both by its own employees and by the regular Foreign Service as something entirely apart from other responsibilities of the Service. Gradually, however, this separatism has been disappearing. The public affairs program is still operated under a separate budget, which maintains a very real psychological line of demarcation. But more and more the public affairs program has become integrated both in Washington and in the field with other aspects of our foreign policy. It is high time now that we make the integration complete.

During the OWI period and in the early years of the Department's assumption of responsibility for an overseas information and educational exchange program, there was a tendency on the part of the regular Foreign Service to look upon information and cultural officers as bumptious or impractical amateurs, displaying an appalling lack of understanding of how to operate in foreign relations. Similarly, there was a tendency on the part of these officers to look upon the regular Foreign Service as tradition-ridden, hide-bound, and unaware of the facts of life in a world of rapid mass communications.

The truth of the matter is that in the new diplomacy of mass communication we are all amateurs together. In this new diplomacy, the skills of the seasoned Foreign Service officer and the skills of the mass media expert are both valuable assets, but in all too few cases have they been combined in the same individuals. We must recognize the need for putting this part of our foreign relations on a sound professional basis by developing more and more officers who are thoroughly and expertly trained and experienced in all aspects of the new diplomacy.

It has not been so very many years since economic analysis, reporting and negotiation were looked upon by most Foreign Service officers as a sideline not quite suitable to men trained to think of their responsibilities as either "diplomatic" or "consular." We have come a long way in the past decade in this field, and today there are few if any officers who do not fully accept the thesis that competence in economic matters is an essential part of an officer's professional

know-how. True, we have many officers, especially in the Reserve and Staff Corps, who concentrate on relatively specialized aspects of economic work; but we also have a growing number who are developing a solid professional competence in what might be called politico-economics—that is, economics in the broad context of foreign policy and diplomatic relations.

The Foreign Service today could not operate without a close integration between its economic and political activities. Neither can it operate without a similarly close integration of information activities with its operations in the politico-economic field. Officers who hope to be effective diplomatists must achieve competence in the information field also, and learn how to use the techniques of mass communication in the world struggle. Conversely, those who come into the Service as specialists in mass communication must learn how to merge their activities into the general diplomatic effort, with a full awareness of national objectives and policies.

Most of all, we need to look ahead to the future. Just as we have been developing within the permanent Foreign Service officers with specialized language-and-area competence in economic affairs, so do we also need to develop men who add to their general diplomatic know-how a real specialized expertness in the whole field of mass communication, including everything from peacetime dissemination of information to out-and-out psychological warfare. The challenge grows deadlier every day that passes; nothing short of full professional training can be expected fully to meet it.

September 22, 1950

The Department of State announced today that its Foreign Service Institute will give a course of training to 22 members of the foreign services and foreign offices of six countries of Asia, beginning September 25.

The countries represented are as follows: Burma, 3; Ceylon, 2; Republic of Indonesia, 5; Israel, 4; Pakistan, 3; Korea, 5.

A precedent for this was established in 1946 and 1947 when the Department provided training for members of the Philippine Foreign Service. Since that time requests have been received from several other new countries of Asia for training of personnel in diplomatic and Consular practice and in foreign office and foreign service administration. The result has been the development of the present course.

Each country will pay its own way under the provisions of Public Law 402, giving U.S. government agencies the authority to train representatives of foreign governments under certain conditions. The tuition fees will reimburse the Institute for the time of its staff and use of its facilities and permit it to employ a number of distinguished scholars on international law and diplomatic practice as lecturers.

Instruction will be under the supervision of Nelson Trusler Johnson, former Ambassador to China and at present Secretary General of the Far Eastern Commission.

The course will include the following sections:

- (1) The nation-state system and international law; (2) cases and concepts in international law and diplomatic practice; (3) geographic aspects of international relations; (4) human aspects of international relations; (5) the formulation of foreign policies; (6) foreign policy implementation; (7) foreign office and foreign service organization and administration; (8) foreign service functions and techniques; and (9) guided tours of U.S. government agencies, Congress and the United Nations.

The major focus of the course will be on the problems which confront the newer nations in the world community in the conduct of their foreign relations.



Embassy at Seoul

On September 30th the Embassy at Seoul was reopened. A skeleton staff of nine first took stock of the damage. Broken windows, looted furniture and fixtures, even the telephones had been ripped out. The electrical and heating systems had been wrecked, there was plenty of damage that seemed pure vandalism in addition to the war-born rubble.

Welcomed enthusiastically by former Embassy employees and Seoul residents who had had any sort of contact with the Embassy, AMBASSADOR MUCCIO and his small staff hopefully started directing repairs. As soon as the Embassy was more habitable, others would join them. In addition to Ambassador Muccio, the first arrivals were FSO EVERETT F. DRUMWRIGHT, Counselor; FSRs JAMES L. STEWART and HAROLD J. NOBLE, First Secretaries; FSSs LOUIS K. BENJAMIN, Attache; CARLIN LOUIS WILSON, Construction Supervisor; ROBERT FREDERICK SMITH, Transportation Specialist; ROBERT WHITCOMB HEAVEY, Attache; RUSSELL BRUNDAGE, and WALTER RILEY.



The latest contingent of Foreign Service trainees at Commerce: In front are Loring K. Macy, Deputy Director of the Office of International Trade and H. P. Van Blarcom, also of OIT. The others, clockwise around the table, are: FSO John C. Leary, Charles R. Hersum (of OIT), Miss Wadean Sanders, Army Overseas (London); FSO Richard R. Selby, FSS William N. Turpin, FSOs Clifford Nelson, Harry W. Heikenen, Gerald Goldstein, William M. Johnson, Jr., Sam Moskowitz, Robert M. Forcey, J. Robert Wilson, Lloyd M. Rives, Gordon L. Deegan, Harold L. Henrikson, and Philip Wallace Manhard.

Appointments

The resignation of Ambassador to Great Britain LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, was followed almost at once by the announcement of the appointment of WALTER S. GIFFORD, former Chairman of the Board of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to that post.

RICHARD R. BROWN, Executive Director on the Staff of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, and FREDERICK H. BURKHARDT, one-time Acting Chief of Research

for Europe (now President of Bennington College) have both been appointed to the HICOG staff.

Other new appointments include those of JAMES F. TAYLOR, Chief Foreign Service Division, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor, to succeed MR. ARNOLD ZEMPLE as Liaison Officer with the Department of State and also to succeed MR. HARRIS SHANE as Department of Labor member on the Board of Examiners; MR. JOHN L. DUNNING to succeed JACK C. McDERMOTT as Chief of OII's Division of International Press and Publications; Mr. McDermott goes to London as Information Officer; ROBERT L. THOMPSON to be Acting Chief of the Division of Publications of the Office of Public Affairs; PHILIP H. TREZISE to be Acting Chief of the Division of Research for the Far East in the Office of Intelligence Research; WALTER K. SCOTT as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration.

Administrative Course for FSS Officers

The second course of the year on administrative training for Foreign Service staff officers began at the Institute on October 2 and continues for 9 weeks. The program starts with a reorientation covering political, economic and military aspects of affairs in the United States, and then presents administration and organization management methods, personnel, finance and budget. Those attending are:

EDWIN S. COLEMAN, London; WALTON C. HART, Frankfurt; OVERTON NORTON, JR., Manila; MARGERY P. HAYS, Rio de Janeiro; ANTHONY S. WISNIOWSKI, Buenos Aires; VIRGINIA W. COLLINS, Warsaw; WILLIAM T. KEOUGH, Baghdad; MARJORIE E. CANTERBERRY, Paris; WALDEMAR A. OLSON, Sidney; ALFRED PACKARD, Frankfurt; ALFRED RICHTER, Department; WILLIAM STONER, Paris; SAMUEL ZIMMERLY, Madrid; RICHARD B. ANDREWS, Valetta; WM. H. ANTREWS, Rangoon; BERNARD RAMIREZ, Ciudad Trujillo.

Personals

According to the *New York Times* AMBASSADOR WALTER THURSTON's request for retirement has not been granted. "Vacation for at least six months," has been authorized, explains the *Times*, "After that Mr. Truman wanted him available for an undisclosed assignment in view of the disturbed international situation and his thorough knowledge of Latin-American affairs."

FSO ROY R. RUBOTTOM, JR., represented the Department at the first Texan-Pan American Friendship Week celebration in San Antonio late last month.

WILLIAM P. HUGHES, Executive Director of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, has been designated to attend the 3-months' session of the Advanced Management Program, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard, which began September 13. Mr. Hughes is the first representative of the Department of State, and the first one officially sponsored from a civilian agency of the Government, named to attend this course.

Special Assistant to AMBASSADOR HAROLD TITTMANN in Peru, DR. ALBERT ANTHONY GISECKE, rated a lengthy, laudatory write-up in *Time's* Latin American edition some six weeks ago. According to *Time*, "he is Cuzco's best-

known citizen." According to Ambassador Tittman, "Dr. Giesecke is one of the intellectual adornments not only of Peru, but of Latin America. He is one of the intangible and invaluable assets of this embassy."

FSR E. WILDER SPAULDING, First Secretary at Vienna, has been appointed Cultural Affairs Officer there. "Because of the traditional importance of cultural matters in the relations between Austria and the United States, the Department determined to designate a full-time Cultural Affairs Officer for that post."

Commenting editorially on the appointment of AMBASSADOR CAVENDISH W. CANNON as Minister to Syria, the *New York Times* declared "It is good to see him back in a region that is crucial to the 'cold war.' With our veteran expert on Near Eastern affairs, AMBASSADOR GEORGE WADSWORTH in Turkey; with the recent appointment of RAYMOND HARE to Saudi Arabia, with JEFFERSON CAFFERY in Egypt and HENRY GRADY in Iran, the United States faces a stormy future in that part of the world as strongly fortified diplomatically as we could well be."

FSO JAMES W. RIDDLEBERGER is going to Paris on loan to ECA as Political Adviser to ECA Roving Ambassador Milton Katz.

First person to volunteer for duty with the Swedish field hospital now in Korea was INGEMAR WIDE, USIS Stockholm employee.

HONOR AWARDS

On October 18th the second Honor Awards Ceremony was held in the Departmental Auditorium. This year's list, much longer than the one a year ago, included awards to two groups—one to the Processing Unit of S/S-S and one to the Surface Pouch Unit. All the Distinguished Service Awards and all but two of the Superior Awards went to members of the Foreign Service, as did the majority of the Meritorious and Commendable Service Awards. In addition within-grade salary increases went with some of the awards. A number of additional salary increases were granted without the award.

Distinguished Service

Jefferson Caffery (FS)
H. Merle Cochran (FS)
Henry F. Grady (FS)
John E. Peurifoy (FS)

Superior Service

Henry Crooks (FS)
Douglas S. Mackiernan (FS)
(Posthumous)
Frank R. McCoy
Michael J. McDermott
J. Hall Paxton (FS)
Grenfall Penhollow (FS)
Ralph C. Rehberg (FS)
Shiro Tatsumi (FS)
Marianne Wagemans* (FS)
Angus Ward (FS)
Samuel E. Woods (FS)

Meritorious Service

Paul Alling (FS)
(Posthumous)
Mildred B. Allport* (FS)
C. Gustaf Anderson* (FS)
Marcel J. Blaise* (FS)
Kenneth G. Boynton* (FS)
Ruggero Bruschi** (FS)
Robert A. Clark* (FS)
Robert T. Cowan (FS)
Gabrielle De Lersy-Andrade (FS)
Robert B. Dresen* (FS)
Thomas J. Cannon* (FS)
Marie-Christine Haak* (FS)

Sylvain Robert Loupe (FS)
Joseph J. A. Luyckx* (FS)
Ruffin L. Noppe* (FS)
Francis Panayotti, Jr.* (FS)
Frank E. Pinder (FS)
Emmett C. Rhodes*
Victor M. J. E. Scheyvaerts* (FS)
William N. Stokes (FS)
George P. Waller (FS)
Artemus E. Weatherbee
Florence J. Wilson*
Processing Unit of S/S-S

Commendable Service

Herman H. Barger
Emily Bateman (FS)
Royal C. Bisbee (FS)
Paul Block*
Mary E. Braden (FS)
J. Cudd Brown* (FS)
Anna V. Burroughs*
Franco Cicogna (FS)
Robert L. Clifford (FS)
Victor De Smet* (FS)
Ballard R. Donnell (FS)
Elden B. Erickson (FS)
Elena C. Falcignia*
James J. Fallon* (FS)
Jack K. Feigal (FS)
Mortimer D. Goldstein
Arthur C. Harris*
Clarence F. Holmes*
Fred E. Hubbard (FS)



August 31, 1950 marked the first Foreign Service retirement ceremony. In this composite picture Deputy Under Secretary Carlisle Humelsine (left) presents FSO Carl E. Christopherson with a letter from the Secretary acknowledging Mr. Christopherson's valued and devoted work while Chief of FP Elbrige Durbrow (wearing black tie) looks on. At the right, Miss Maybelle Byrd, FSS, receives a similar letter.

Jonathan N. Hwang* (FS)	Nguyen Trung Thanh (FS)
Herman Kester*	Ha Wing-kwong (FS)
Alfred E. Kirstan (FS)	Surface Pouch Unit
Louis F. L. Krekels* (FS)	<i>Within-grade Increase</i>
Sylvia Landau	John P. Baynard (FS)
S. Houston Lay* (FS)	Catherine Beller
Muna Lee*	Luella Benesh
Eunice A. Lincoln*	John F. Buckle
Charles A. Livengood (FS)	Walter C. Coughenour
Mary A. McCarthy*	Lillian Dolgin
Ruth E. McMurry*	Herman Florez
Nathan R. Meadows* (FS)	George P. Heuxton (FS)
Marian H. Metzger	Marjory A. Huston
William P. Morton* (FS)	Virginia S. Knopp (FS)
George K. Moutafian* (FS)	Jane Kovarik
Walter J. Mueller* (FS)	Denny A. Lawson (FS)
Walter S. Norman (FS)	Hamid Mitwally
Meade Osborne*	Emma R. Mitchell (FS)
Josephine Pasquini* (FS)	Cornelia N. Mose
Vladimir N. Petukhov (FS)	Daisy J. Muriel
Raymond Phelan* (FS)	Marjorie Park (FS)
Vernon L. Phelps	Elizabeth A. Price
Hugo C. Picard (FS)	Frances V. Randolph
Gladys Poticher*	Margaret A. Stanturf (FS)
Margaret H. Potter	Abraham Teen (FS)
Robert J. Ryan*	Arthur B. Thompson
Berta Saavedra* (FS)	Julia A. Williams
George D. Souris	

*Within-grade salary increase.

Community Chest

Heading the Department's share of the 1950-1951 Community Chest Campaign is Assistant Secretary Edward G. Miller, Jr., assisted by Arthur A. Kimball, Executive Director, Bureau of German Affairs, as vice-chairman. The coordinator of the campaign is Marie L. Siebold, DP.

John R. Kanline of CS/G is in charge of graphic presentation for the campaign and H. Leonard Bratberg, CS/R, of distribution, while Bruce Buttes, EUR/P, is handling public relations.

First contribution from overseas came from Consul General and Mrs. Sam Woods of Munich.

Our Advertisers

Additions to the JOURNAL's advertising columns have made it possible for us to bring you a 60-page JOURNAL this month instead of the usual 56. They include the Electric Auto-Lite Company, manufacturers of Auto-Lite Resistor Spark Plugs and Auto-Lite Stayful Batteries, who learned of the JOURNAL through our Bookshelf Editor, Francis deWolf; the White Sulphur Springs Hotel of Mann's Choice, Pennsylvania, introduced to the JOURNAL by the Honorable George Butler, and Woodward & Lothrop, whose new Personal Shopping Service is being run by the wife of FSO Charles J. Little.

The BOOK SHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor



Congress and Foreign Policy, Making Democracy Work in a Crisis World. By Robert Dahl. *Harcourt Brace and Company, Inc., New York, 1950 (295 pages).* \$4.00.

REVIEWED BY HORACE H. SMITH

Mr. Dahl's timely book, *Congress and Foreign Policy, Making Democracy Work in a Crisis World*, presents the thesis that the survival of a democratic government demands a great amount of basic agreement among the electorate. Such basic agreement, he contends, is difficult to attain in a democracy such as ours, which, because it requires majority rule and the exploration of all avenues of possible agreement, results in the formulation of policies that are the product of bargaining among many heterogeneous groups, too many of whom choose immediate, in preference to long-run, benefits.

Necessary to effective foreign policy formulation are the basic requirements of (1) prediction and planning, (2) flexibility, (3) speed, and (4) adequacy—"securing the optimum allocation of limited resources." It is in solving the problem of adequacy, especially, that the writer feels our system sometimes falls far short due to our system of "checks and balances" between the legislative, executive, and judiciary. Designed to protect the majority against hasty or ill-considered action and to help prevent action lacking in due consideration for the minorities, it has instead, in his opinion, produced conflict, patronage, inefficiency, and irresponsibility.

He stresses the vital need for greater Executive-Legislative teamwork and for the development of a "concept of confidence" between the Executive and Congress. These are difficult to obtain because our traditional adherence to the principle of the separation of powers breeds suspicion of the President by the Congress and vice versa, and of both by the electorate. "Collaboration can be irksome, time-consuming, and tiring"; one has to contend "with the vexing limitations of human personalities such as jealousies, hatreds, status and protocol"; and there are "no purely mechanical arrangements that will automatically make for effective collaboration." International events do not necessarily gear themselves to Congressional routine, and at the point of collaboration it is impossible to distinguish precisely between primarily legislative "policy" functions and primarily executive "administrative" functions.

Despite these difficulties, however, Mr. Dahl concludes that Executive-Legislative teamwork can be improved. This can be accomplished by (1) the development of techniques for improving Congressional competence in foreign affairs, (2) an increase in party responsibility, and (3) a setting of the stage to provide for closer collaboration between the policy specialists on Congressional committees and the policy experts in the Executive branch. He is hopeful that with these improvements will come that greater amount of basic agreement he considers essential for the continuance of our system of government.

Congress and Foreign Policy, like last year's *Congress on Trial*, *The Politics of Modern Law Making* by James M. Burns (Harper & Bros., New York, \$3.00, 211 pages), should prove particularly helpful reading for all Foreign Service Officers, in view of the increasingly important role played by Congress in foreign affairs today.

Labor Dictionary—A Concise Compendium of Labor Information. By Paul Hubert Casselman. *Philosophical Library, New York. ix, 554 pages.* \$7.50.

Reviewed by H. H. LIEBHAFSKY

Mr. Casselman deserves credit for having attempted to fill a "need for an unbiased and concise dictionary of labor terms." As he himself points out in his "Foreword," dictionaries of any type are difficult to prepare. He appears to have been quite successful in his announced aim of retaining a neutral position in the framing of his definitions and of favoring none of the opposing and conflicting forces in the field of labor matters. His limitation of the definitions to the field of labor when many of them have entirely different meanings in other fields may, however, give rise to some confusion on the part of the user. It would perhaps have been desirable to indicate in such cases that the words have alternative uses and meanings. This appears to be particularly true in the treatment of legal and technical terms. For example, the definition of *ex parte* injunction might lead one to believe that it is used only against labor, and the terms *monopsony* and *oligopsony* are defined as if they were peculiar to labor theory. Some of the popular expressions, such as *soft job* and *jack-of-all-trades* might well have been omitted, thereby leaving space for the inclusion of more important items such as, *woolies*, *Haymarket Bombing*, *Daniel DeLeon*, *John Mitchell*, *John Commons*, and *Thornhill v. Alabama*. Statements concerning the relationships among various statutes (e.g. between Section 7 of NIRA and the Wagner Act) explained in the dictionary would also be useful.

This I Do Believe. By David Lilienthal. *Harper & Brothers, New York. 1949. 208 pages.* \$2.50.

REVIEWED BY WILLIAM E. O'CONNOR

Using as a preface the famous statement he made to Senator McKellar ("This I do carry in my head, Senator. I will do my best to make it clear. My convictions are not so much concerned with what I am against as what I am for . . ."), Mr. Lilienthal goes on to state his political philosophy using as illustrative background his experience with TVA and with the Atomic Energy Commission. He puts particular emphasis on the decentralization of administration, arguing that centralization of administration in Washington tends to take the average citizen farther and farther away from participation in his government and in the decisions which affect his daily life. The solution to Big Government is to have national policy made in Washington but with its ad-

ministration farmed out to state and local governments, to federal field offices with broad powers, and to private concerns, universities, et cetera. He suggests, too, that a maximum use of the best talents of the country for the public service might be secured by establishing a tradition that exceptionally qualified people should devote several years of their lives to public service. That is, Lilienthal would see established a widespread rotation of top personnel between the government and private industries and professions.

With reference to the problem of atomic energy he expresses the particular fear that Congressional meddling in what are properly executive functions will serve to drive out of the government service the best executives, with dire results for the whole atomic energy program. In a more general sense, he expresses apprehension at the tendency toward the enforcing of orthodoxy of thought and toward increasing governmental inspection of opinions and of private lives.

Although this reviewer considers Mr. Lilienthal to be a remarkable man, it really cannot be said that this is a remarkable book. It is, however, a clear and interesting statement of Mr. Lilienthal's philosophy.

This Age of Conflict, 1914 to the Present. A contemporary world history: Frank P. Chambers, Christina Phelps Harris, Charles C. Bayley. *Harcourt Brace & Co.* 1943-1950. 932 pages. \$6.50.

Reviewed by ELIZABETH GUINNAN JACKSON

The three authors of *This Age of Conflict* have traced factually, logically and carefully, but not coldly, the events from 1914 to 1950. These events include two world wars, the fall of nine empires, the rise of many new nations, the Russian revolution, and the rise of totalitarianism in its three forms of Fascism, Nazism and Communism. While the book deals primarily with the political scene, the concomitant social, scientific and economic revolutions are not neglected. The thought is constantly breaking through the narrative that something is very wrong with the world over and above the particular conflicts of men and nations. The reader can but wonder if western civilization is, in the terminology of Toynbee, committing suicide. It is hard to believe that the rule of western Christendom has run its course, become decadent, and must pass away. Yet, in comparing the first half of the 20th century—already bloodier than any other century in history—with the preceding nineteen centuries, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the cohesive power of religion is no longer a dominant factor in Weltanschauung.

The authors have covered the crowded events swiftly but adequately, condensing situations with wisdom, writing always with color and a feel for the drama of the age, and presenting controversial subjects such as the Spanish Civil War and the Palestine crisis with impartiality and a careful adherence to the facts. *This Age of Conflict* thus becomes a valuable book either for reading or reference. Well documented, indexed, and supplied with internal cross indexing, it is simple to find at once the terms of the Locarno Pact, the date of the Bretton Woods conference, or of the Reichstag fire. The earlier years of the century are more clearly limned, however, than are the four years after World War II, and the emphasis is on Europe and the Near Far East with only a brief discussion of the problems of Asia. To add to the pleasure of reading, the format of the book is good and the typography is excellent. Although it would, of course, be expecting too much to require a balanced perspective upon the conflicts that are still unresolved, the book does succeed in giving an accurate and comprehensive compilation of the facts as they are so far known to historians.

Twentieth Century Economic Thought. Edited by Glenn Hoover. *Philosophical Library, New York, 819 pages.* 1950. \$12.

REVIEWED BY JOHN C. HASKINS

Among the frivolous and serious names assigned to our contemporary time, no one has yet designated today as the Age of Economics, though there is much justification for such a name. Where witch-doctors, soothsayers, and wizards stood in older times, the economist—no longer glamorous but still quite mysterious in his ways—now stands.

Professor Hoover has arranged a symposium of 20 contemporary economists who render professional opinions on as many phases of latter-day economics. The articles are not slanted toward any particular school of thought; each contributor speaks for himself, and supports himself with a special bibliography applying to his article. There is a general index, but no listing of the aggregate bibliographical references.

The editor's preface makes the point of this book in a very worthy paragraph from the writings of Lord Keynes: ". . . the ideas of economists and political philosophers, both when they are right and when they are wrong, are more powerful than is commonly understood. Indeed the world is ruled by little else. Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences, are usually the slaves of some defunct economist. Madmen in authority, who hear voices in the air, are distilling their frenzy from some academic scribbler of a few years back."

NEW AND INTERESTING

Bold New Program. By Willard R. Espy. *New York: Harper & Bros.* 273 pp. \$3.00.

An exciting spectacle of the vast possibilities of world industrial development.

Kon-Tiki. By Thor Heyerdahl. *Chicago: Rand McNally.* \$4.00.

Six courageous spirits embark on a balsa wood craft to prove the author's conviction that Polynesia was colonized by white men from Peru. An interesting twentieth century sea adventure.

The Case of Comrade Tulayev. By Victor Serge. Translated from the French by Willard R. Trask. *New York: Doubleday & Co.* 306 pp. \$3.00.

Life under the pressure of the Police State during the period of transition from the rule of Lenin to that of Stalin. Particularly important for reading now.

The Trouble with Harry. By J. Trevor Story. *New York: Macmillan.* \$2.00.

Harry, a corpse, has a unique effect on each one who discovers him on the heath. A cream puff recommended to lighten dull moments.

The Legacy of Christopher Columbus. By Otto Schoenrich. 2 volumes. Published at Glendale, California, by the Arthur H. Clark Company, 1949-50. \$25.00.

A handsomely bound and illustrated detailed study of, to quote the title page, "The historic litigations involving his discoveries, his will, his family, and his descendants. Three centuries of disputes, lawsuits, struggles for rewards and inheritances, frauds by the Admiral of Aragon and others, spoliations by Sir Francis Drake and others, claims of illegitimates and black sheep, resulting from the discovery of America. Compiled from archives in Spain, France and the Americas." The author, a distinguished lawyer and purist familiar with Spanish law, the Caribbean area, and its historical background, has produced a basic reference book in the literature on Columbus.

BY FRANCES H. LAFFERTY



Photo courtesy B. B. Sowell

In mid-July versatile Betty Hahn Bernbaum held a one-man show in Quito's Ecuadoran-North American Cultural Institute. Previously she has had two one-man shows in Nicaragua and entered paintings in four Venezuelan shows. In the photo above Betty, wife of FSO Maury Bernbaum (now enrolled at the War College), stands with Mr. Jorge Rey, who made the introductory speech. The painting on the left shows a Nicaraguan friend, on the right is a Venezuelan landscape.



Left: The former Rosella Fleming (secretary to the Public Affairs Officer at Tegucigalpa) cuts the cake with bridegroom William E. Buxbaum at the reception following their June 4th wedding. Mr. Buxbaum is with Taca Airways. Mrs. Buxbaum plans to continue working in the Embassy.

Courtesy Byron E. Blankinship

Below: On the steps of Dar El Bey during a Tunisian visit last spring are, l. to r., Mrs. David K. E. Bruce; Col. Monro MacCloskey, Air Attache, Paris; Ambassador Bruce; Turner C. Cameron, Jr., and John E. Utter, Second Secretaries of Embassy; William C. Tyler, Counselor of Embassy; Mrs. MacCloskey; Mrs. Earl Packer; two members of the Beylical Guard; John Dorman, Consul, Tunis; Consul General Packer.

Photo by Victor Sebag, courtesy John A. Sabini



UPON HIS ARRIVAL AT NUEVO LAREDO G. Miller and those accompanying him Messrs. W. Y. Bunn and Radcliffe Killam Vice Consul S. A. McIlhenry of Ciudad of Laredo and Superintendent of Schools new American Consul at Nuevo Laredo; ment; Thomas C. Mann, Director of the ment and a native of Laredo; Consul V. from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City; a prominent

Service

STAFF OF AMERICAN EMBASSY, Quito, Ecuador—Left to Harry W. Miller, Military Attache; John Hamlin, First Secret Affairs Officer; C. Joseph Schick, Administrative Officer; Ar Disbursing Officer; Marjorie M. Hathaway; George S. Vest, tural Affairs Assistant; Norma Jean Drew; Hugo Jurado; Lu L. Juanita Burns; Mildred O. Holt; Martha Schmidt, 4th John E. Walters; Christine M. Grady; Maurice E. Sherman; Carrera; Guy B. Taylor; Nicolas Santamaria; John Widincam millo; Ernest H. Werner, Civil Aeronautics Administration R Diaz; F





MEXICO, Assistant Secretary of State Edward ... ed a warm welcome. Left to right are: ... n of the Laredo Chamber of Commerce; ... z; Mr. Elmore Borchers, prominent lawyer ... bb County; Mr. Miller; James Powell, the ... rney A. Rankin, of ARA/P in the Depart- ... of Middle American Affairs in the Depart- ... rd Blocker, who has just been transferred ... ward Mann, brother of Tom Mann and ... o attorney.

Glimpses

1st Row: Franklin Conklin 3rd, Commercial Attache; Colonel ... and Charge d'Affaires ad interim; Joseph F. Privitera, Public ... C. Hanson, Public Affairs Assistant. 2nd Row: Aasta B. Haugen, ... Consul; Nancy S. Koch; Minnie Harrison; Lottie R. Paez, Cul- ... Sylva. 3rd Row: Josephine O. Claude; Marian L. Palmquist; ... Margaret C. Walters; James E. Malstrom; Helen P. Wulf; ... Dougherty; Carlos Yordan. 5th Row: Elias Narvaez; Carlos ... esar Cano; J. Antonio Nieto; Segundo Benavides; Julio Jara- ... entative Luis Cifuentes; German Perez; Julio Parra; Rodrigo ... o Cruz.

Courtesy John Hamlin



Courtesy Eric Kocher

Among the group inspecting a Luxembourg iron mine last month are, l. to r. (front row) unknown, M. Antoine Krier, General Secretary, Federation Nationale des Ouvriers du Luxembourg; FSO Eric Kocher; unknown; U. S. Minister Mrs. Perle Mesta; Mme. Lili Krier-Becker, official of the Federation Nationale; unknown; Mr. Joseph L. Bryan, ECA Labor Adviser, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Right: Two-year-olds Barbara June Yost and Clyde William Snider, whose daddies are Vice Consuls at Antwerp and Amsterdam, respectively, go Dutch at a picture taken in Volendam last May.

Courtesy Helen R. Sexton



Late in July FSO Albert M. Doyle replaced retiring FSO Marshall M. Vance as Consul General in Frankfurt. Here, while the new Consul-General looks on, Secretary Mary McDonald presents a going-away gift to Mr. Vance on behalf of the consulate personnel.

Photo Hicog-Jacoby





The Ghost of Henry Heusken

by Howard F. Van Zandt



MOST histories of Japan record the slaying in 1861 of Henry C. J. Heusken, Secretary of the American Legation. Heusken, it will be recalled, had arrived at Shimoda in 1856 with Townsend Harris; when Harris moved to Edo (now Tokyo), Heusken accompanied him, and in time became Secretary of the United States Legation. Heusken, a native of Amsterdam, was invaluable as an interpreter, and

since persons who could bridge the gap between European languages and Japanese were too few to meet the demand, he was permitted by Harris to serve as a linguist for other legations during his spare time.

Anti-foreign feeling was high in Japan in the late fifties and early sixties, and Heusken was advised repeatedly to take guards with him on his many trips about the Shogun's capital. In January, 1860, Dan Kutchi, the interpreter for the British Legation, was assassinated. His death stirred the diplomatic community, and the British humbled the Government by forcing it to send official representatives to the interment ceremonies at the Korin Temple.

On the afternoon of January 16, 1861, Heusken paid a visit to the Prussian Legation, located in a temple near Akabane Bashi, about a mile from the American Legation. Heusken, returning in the evening, refused a guard, and while crossing Ni-no-hashii (Bridge number Two) near the present GHQ Officer's Club, and about 300 yards from the U. S. Legation, was cut down by samurai.

Heusken's death caused a furore among the legations. Many of the ministers advocated abandoning Edo, and moving their quarters to Kanagawa where they would be under the protective guns of foreign war ships. Townsend Harris, however, believed that the legations should remain in Edo and when the excitement died down, the other ministers agreed with him. Henry Heusken was buried next to Dan Kutchi and for a second time the Shogun was forced to send official representatives to an interment at the Korin Temple.

The writer made attempts in 1946 and 1947 to locate

Heusken's grave. Although over a period of six months several score hours were spent searching through the cemetery of the Korin Temple, no European name was found on any stone. One day while on a crowded Japanese bus near the temple, the vain search was discussed with a Japanese passenger. He asked what characters had been used in writing the name of the Korin Temple where Heusken was buried. It was explained to him that the histories consulted, being in English, gave no characters, but that the temple in which the search had been made bore the characters "KO" (Perfume) "RIN" (forest) "JI" (temple). He suggested visiting another Korin Temple about a quarter of a mile away.

Heusken's grave was found that day in the "KO" (Brilliant) "RIN" (forest) "JI" (temple). The tomb was well cared for, and had fresh incense and flowers on the altar slab—surprising because the priest explained that no other European had visited it for eleven years. On each of the half dozen or so succeeding visits in the next three years, the tomb was found to have fresh green branches or flowers, and at times also a ceremonial cup of tea on the altar. Dan Kutchi's last resting place was equally well cared for.

Inquiries revealed that families living in the neighborhood were on their own responsibility looking after the tombs—partly out of a belief that the ghosts of the slain men must be placated or else they would bring a curse upon the neighborhood, and partly because it was felt that in some way the powerful spirits might appreciate the attention. When American bombers burned out Azabu, the ward in which the temple is located, the fires stopped when they reached the street in front of the temple grounds. Although a vast area surrounding the temple was completely destroyed, the quiet graveyard and the homes alongside it were untouched. Out of gratitude for the influence of the murdered men, in the spring of 1950 the Japanese erected wooden memorial posts behind each of the tombs.

CARACAS

June 14 was a memorable day for Vice Consul Park F. Wollam, officer in charge of the Consulate at Puerto la Cruz, Venezuela. On that day, Park's status changed from that of FSS to FSO, as a result of his success in passing the examinations. The oath was administered to the new FSO by Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly in the presence of various members of the Embassy staff.

(Continued on page 34)

Security

For 40-odd of its 60 years, Security Storage Company of Washington has been packing and shipping furniture and effects of Foreign Service Officers. For more than 30 years, the Insurance Department of Security has taken care of the insurance and needs of countless Foreign Service personnel all over the world. For 25 years, Security steel "lift" vans have traversed the globe, carrying and protecting the household goods of Foreign Service Officers and other diplomats. We, of Security, are proud of our good reputation with the Foreign Service,—and mortified by our occasional and sometimes fabulous mistakes.

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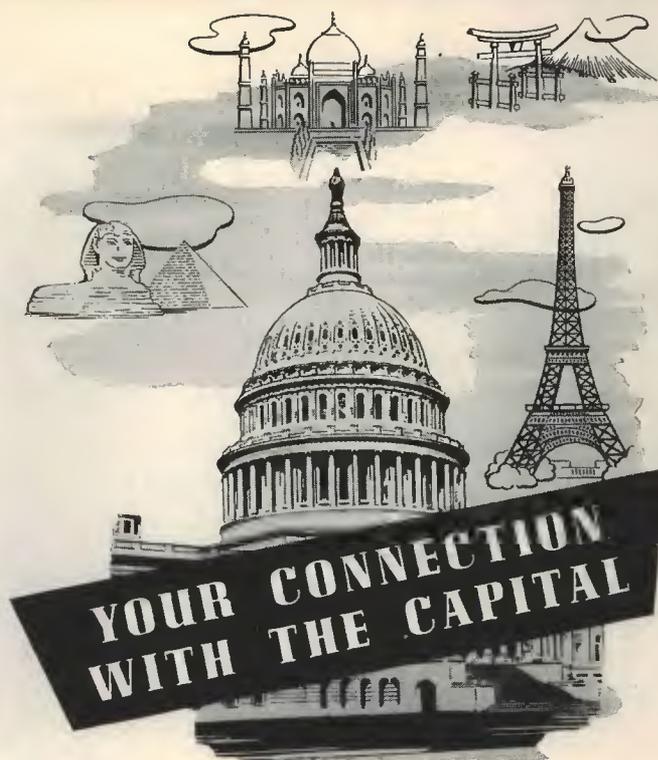
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(Continued from page 32)



In the accompanying photograph, taken in the Ambassador's office, Mr. Wollam, whose career has included service at Cali, Tijuana, and La Paz, is seen receiving the congratulations of the Ambassador immediately following the ceremony. From left to right. Administrative Officer Louis M. Denis, Second Secretary William B. Connett, Mr. Wollam, Ambassador Donnelly, Counselor of Embassy John W. Carrigan, Second Secretary Arthur D. Foley, Third Secretary Benjamin A. Fleck, and Second Secretary Raymond G. Leddy.

B. A. FLECK

July, 1950

The 25th anniversary of Athens College turned out to be pretty much a Foreign Service affair. Prominent among the guests were FSO's Minister Harold Minor, Dr. Richard Haven, Mr. Robert Memminger, and Mr. Robert Miner (a former instructor at Athens College), and FSR's Dr. Kathryn Painter Ward and Mr. Henry MacLean (also a former instructor at the College).

Promptly at 7, the graduates began their triumphal march down the steps of the building. Next came the alumni, among them Herbert D. Brewster, FSO, and a host of distinguished Greek citizens who have helped to build the reputation of the College. Trustees and administrators followed, including Dr. Homer Davis, President, a member of the Foreign Service Auxiliary during World War II, and brother-in-law of John Erhardt, newly appointed Ambassador to South Africa, the President Emeritus of the American School of Classical Studies and founder-friend of Athens College, Dr. Bert Hodge Hill.

Dr. Davis spoke of the College, of its founding and of its growth, of the war years and their toll.

"The object of the work of these 25 years has been to build a school—not the duplicate of one in the United States nor of one existing in Greece—but, through the co-operation of Greeks and Americans, to build a school peculiarly suited to Greek youth. If this unique experiment has had a measure of success—it is due to thousands who have given their best from day to day, not only to the members of our governing boards, to our loyal alumni, to parents of our students who have cooperated so faithfully but also to a host of friends in Greece and in the United States who have given moral and financial support."

DONALD R. BARTON



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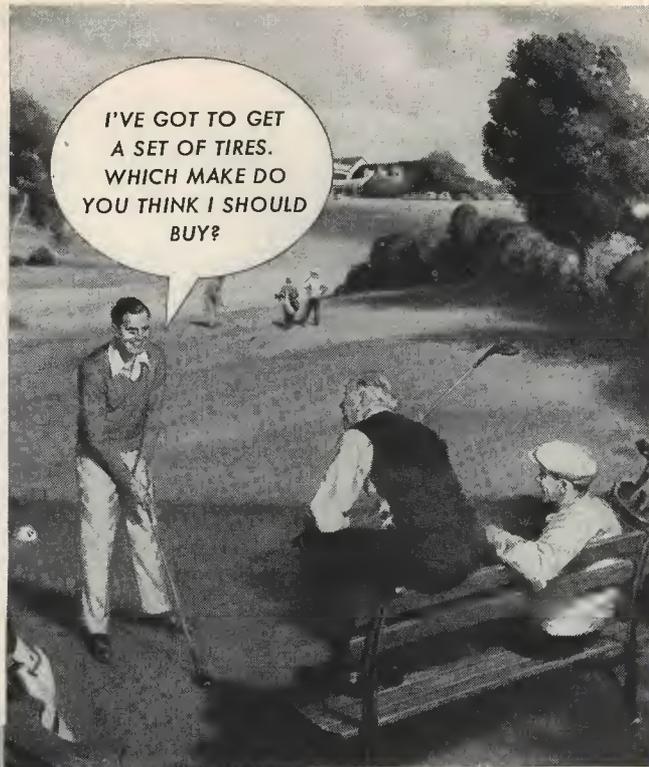
BERN

On Saturday, March 4th, the American Women's Group of Bern held a "Grande Soirée" in rooms donated by the "Grande Société," one of the oldest social clubs in Europe.

The American Women's Group in Bern was organized under the sponsorship of Mrs. John Carter Vincent, wife of the American Minister, in order to bring together Legation wives, girls on the Legation and Consular staffs and other American women residing in Bern. The plan was put into effect and the first meetings were in the form of teas. It was during one of these meetings that the Pestalozzi Village at Trogen was mentioned by Mrs. Vincent and work begun by the Group to collect sufficient funds to donate an International Hall to the Village. The Village, a Swiss charity, is comprised of National Houses where orphaned children

(Continued on page 36)

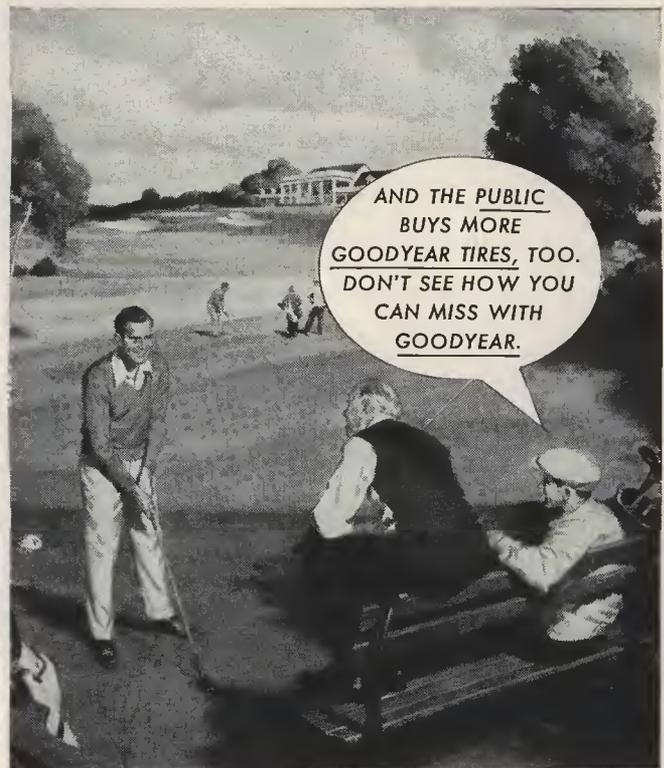
Wouldn't you rather
drink Four Roses?



I'VE GOT TO GET
A SET OF TIRES.
WHICH MAKE DO
YOU THINK I SHOULD
BUY?



WELL, CAR MAKERS
OUGHT TO KNOW AND
THEY USE MORE
GOODYEAR THAN ANY
OTHER MAKE!



AND THE PUBLIC
BUYS MORE
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DON'T SEE HOW YOU
CAN MISS WITH
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which gives you . . .

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A SAFE RIDE!
LONG MILEAGE!

GOOD YEAR

More people, the world over, ride on Goodyear tires
than on any other make

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 34)



■ Favorite meeting place of Foreign Service men in the Nation's Capital. A few blocks from the Department of State. Convenient to all points of interest in Washington. Exclusive Men's Bar. Famous food. Coffee Shop. Gay Cocktail Lounge. Air Conditioned in the summer.

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C. J. MACK
GENERAL MANAGER

are taken care of and given elementary education.

The "Grande Soiree" was a complete success financially for the group since it grossed nearly 6,000 Sw. Fr., of which at least 4,000 Fr will be available for the fund. However, successful the dance was charitably, it was even more of a success socially. Nearly all Western and Asiatic diplomatic missions were represented with the Americans holding the plurality and the Swiss coming in a close second. The array of white and black ties was overpowering and there were plenty of pleasantly filled long dresses to attract all comers.

Since the dance did not start until 10:00 p.m., there were numerous dinner parties preceding it for the members of the Swiss Federal Political Department and members of the diplomatic missions. A buffet supper was served at midnight and Mrs. Meadows, wife of the Legation Administrative Officer, deserves a great deal of credit in arranging it and doing the impossible—getting the entire buffet donated by hotels, cafes, caterers and delicatessens in Bern. Unlike most charity balls, there were no little raffles and cute white elephants to be disposed of. The price of the ticket, 15 Sw Fr., covered all except the drinks, which were so remarkably inexpensive that you couldn't pass them by.



Left to right, above: Mrs. John Carter Vincent; a young Swiss friend; Paul Minneman; Cecile Stettler (now the wife of FSO Herbert F. Propps); the two young daughters of the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires, and a Portuguese diplomat. At the left guests fill their plates at the lavish buffet.

(Continued on page 38)

Wouldn't you rather
drink Four Roses?

Which is really Hedy Lamarr?

Famous
Motion Picture
Star
(See answer below)



Spark plugs also look alike, but **AUTO-LITE** RESISTOR SPARK PLUGS

give you all these advantages!

It may be hard to pick the best spark plug from outside appearance just as it's difficult to choose the real Hedy Lamarr from the photograph above. But when you install a set of the sensational new Auto-Lite Resistor Spark Plugs you can tell the difference in car performance. You get better gasoline economy, a smoother engine idle, suppressed spark plug radio interference, longer electrode life. No regular type

spark plug made will give such performance. If you picked the girl at the right as the real Hedy Lamarr, famous motion picture star, score yourself 100%. Her "Look-Alike" at the left is Mrs. Desiree Weaver of New York City. You'll be 100% right, too, when you have the new Auto-Lite Resistor Spark Plugs installed in your car—the spark plug that gives you the finest in engine performance, the maximum in engine economy.

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X-RAY VIEW shows the 10,000 Ohm Resistor which helps eliminate television, radar and radio interference caused by ordinary spark plugs.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 36)

A Paul Jones or two managed to mix the crowd and one of our more conservative Swiss dowagers was heard to remark with admiration amounting almost to awe: "This party has been instrumental in breaking down the Swiss male." It may have been the dance or it may have been the beverage bar where scrip was purchased in long strings and the order was heard: "Give me 2 and 1/2 yards of whiskey, please."

One of the more amusing dances of the evening was of Swiss origin. Danced to Can-Can music, the gentleman is supposed to toss his lady into the air on the "Boom-de-ay." Several cases of the reverse were noted and can be blamed only to extreme fatigue.

The music finally stopped at 4:00 a.m., some of the hardier types survived until 6:00 and the dishwashers went home at 7:00. The comments ranged from: "Wonderful! When's the next one?" to "It reminded us a lot of America. Americans know how to have fun."

Mr. Paul R. Buerger, General Manager for Europe of General Motors, sent Mrs. Vincent a letter of thanks and enclosed a check for 1,000 Sw. FR which brings the American Women's Group of Bern even closer to their goal. Other American women's groups in Switzerland are also contributing towards the cause.

Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Counselor of Legation and Chairman of the Group, and Mrs. Cowles, wife of the Military Attaché and Group Entertainment Chairman, may well be proud of this effort for the manner in which it was presented and the cause for which the proceeds go.

Incidentally, Sunday, March 5th, was a very quiet Sunday in Bern.

WILLIAM E. MEYERS, JR.

SAN SALVADOR

San Salvador, El Salvador — The benefit production, Arsenic and Old Lace, important members of the cast of which were American Embassy Foreign Service personnel, ran for five nights from March 16. Director and producer was Mr. Walter M. Bastian, Jr., visiting professor of English and Literature at the National University of El Salvador.



Here are some of the visitors and principal actors at the dress rehearsal of Arsenic and Old Lace. L. to R., Prof. Thomas Fidiás Jiménez; Miss Elaine Hughos, FSS; John B. Young, FSO; Edelmira Duenas; Walter M. Bastian; Mrs. Anita Shaw; William A. Wieland, FSO; Jacqueline Clark, Sr. Rafael Serrana Lopez and Ambassador George P. Shaw.

Embassy personnel participating in the presentation were: Mr. William A. Wieland, First Secretary who won the award

(Continued on page 40)



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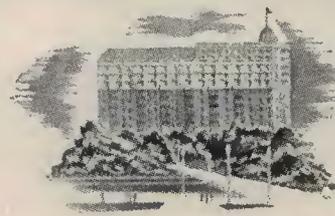


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W-a-a-a!

IN just about two seconds, this little upside-down kid is going to let out a loud howl.

He's unhappy. Here he is, hardly one minute old, and somebody has him by the heels.

It's as if he already knows the world outside is a tough place.

Well, it is . . . and it's going to be particularly tough for him, because right now it's as upside down as he is.



BUT look . . . the world can be made a lot easier for thousands of brand-new youngsters because a Community Chest Red Feather agency will be standing by to help out all along the line . . . from that first frightened howl



right up to the uncertainties of old age.

Back home in Washington, your Community Chest now is campaigning for \$4,260,000 to help those kids and 250,000 other people who need a hand.

They're your neighbors . . . even though you're far from home.



THE State Department is participating in this campaign, and would be happy to have your contribution, which will be applied to the Department quota. If Washington isn't your home, we'll be glad to forward your check to the Chest of your choice. Send contributions to . . . Chairman, Community Chest Campaign, State Department.

—Community Chest Federation, National Capital Area

SAN JOSE

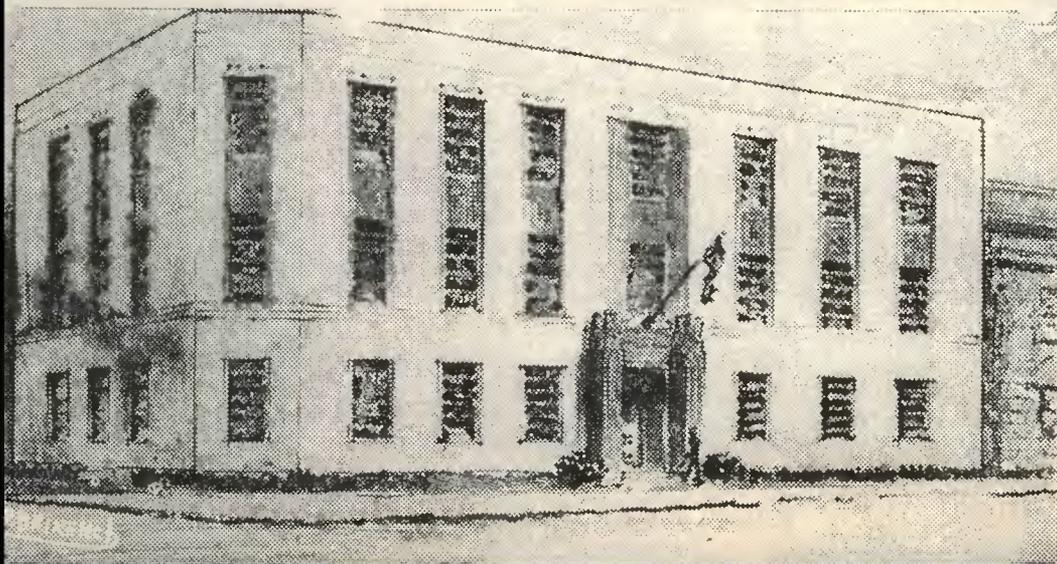
On February 15, Ambassador Flack was host to 500 guests who were invited to inspect the new Embassy Chancery which had just been completed in San José Costa Rica. The building, below, was designed by and built under the supervision of the FBO. There are sixty-four rooms, including such special rooms as a sound studio, projection room, theater (which seats eighty people), conference room, library, and freight receiving room with a freight elevator to the street. With features such as built-in safes, incinerators, electric clock system, and inter-office communication facilities, it is the last word in Foreign Service architecture. The building is located in the center of the city and was erected on a plot of ground which was given to the United States by the Costa Rican Government. Simple, yet striking in design, the building is fire and earthquake proof. Here are 34 of the 51 staff members who occupied the new building.



L. to R., 1st Row: Alfredo Fonseca, Moyra Lynch, Mildred Solis, Carmen Laris, Lyda Jane Viquez, Olga Chamberlain, Ambassador Joseph Flack, María Luisa Montemayor, Marie B. Callejas, Nelly Echeverria, Molly Fonseca, Margot Fellingner.

2nd Row: William D. Calderhead, Edward L. Tanner, Andrew E. Donovan II, Doris Aragon, Betty G. Sherman, Gertrude W. Leonard, Givon Parsons, Martha J. Richardson, Maria Marta Harrington, Ernestine Mendez, Erwin W. Wendt, Frederick J. Cunningham, Alex A. Cohen.

Top Row: Robert A. Stevenson, Edward A. Marelius, Arthur E. Crouse, Emilio Piza, Fernando Pena, Juan Francisco Rojas, Alvaro Salazar, William O. Clyons, Mario Montes.





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Alfred H. Lawson, President

MEMBER: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Reserve System

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 38)

for the best performance in the play with his portrayal of Theodore Roosevelt; Mr. John B. Young, Third Secretary, the hero; Miss Elaine Hughes, clerk, the blonde ingénue. Mr. Ricardo Dueñas, USIE translator-writer, had the almost fatal role of Mr. Gibbs.

The play was financed on a shoestring. With properties borrowed from many sources including the Police Department, the use of amateur but competent photographers for publicity work, a large private house for the auditorium, floodlights made from railroad semaphore reflectors, a curtain wheeled from the National Theater, and other penny-pinching devices, the costs of production were kept to an absolute minimum. This parsimony was thought at first to be necessary because the size of the potential audience for an English language play was not known. It became apparent, after the first night, that the play would be extremely popular and the tickets for all performances were sold so rapidly that two more shows had to be scheduled in order to meet the demand.

The *Clinica Nutricional del Barrio de Concepcion*, the beneficiary of the production, received a check for 700 colones as a result of the labors of the Drama Group.

Ambassador and Mrs. George P. Shaw were honored guests at the dress rehearsal which was given Tuesday, March 14. Prominent members of the press and Government also were present.

FRANCIS W. HERRON

SANTIAGO



Left to right: Chilean attorneys Fernando Claro, Samuel Claro, Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, FSO Milton Barall, Administrative Officer, and Mario Balmaceda, on the occasion of the purchase of 12,880 square meters of ground on a hill overlooking Santiago, for the eventual construction of a new Embassy residence. FBO will prepare the plans for the new residence which will probably be the most beautiful building in Santiago when completed. The purchase price was five million Chilean pesos. However, this is not the first voucher of such denomination that Mr. Barall has had to sign, for in January of 1949, he signed a voucher for almost fifteen million Chilean pesos (about \$250,000) for the purchase of a new Chancellery building.

ZURICH

The American Consulate General at Zürich has again outgrown its old abode and exchanged it for a new one. June 21 marked the official opening of the new quarters on the third floor of the Thalhof, a just-completed, modern building at Talackerstrasse 35.

Former colleagues will remember Talackerstrasse as the direct route from Paradeplatz to the American Express Company. This neighborhood is a rapidly developing center of business in Zürich.

(Continued on page 42)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 40)

Besides being bright and shiny with clean paint and fluorescent lights, the Thalhof provides a more efficient arrangement of offices and a roomy, attractive foyer. An auxiliary entrance at Pelikanplatz 15 for the use of visa applicants and visitors to the invoice and notarial section has substantially reduced the traffic through the main reception room.

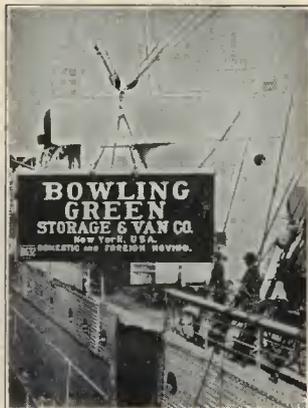
As anyone who has had the experience knows, to move an office the size of this one, while carrying on business as usual, is no mean task. Budgetary restrictions precluded working the movers overtime or week ends, but with the fine cooperation of all hands, the move was accomplished with scarcely an interruption of our busy routine. In this regard great credit is due Jack Goodyear, who planned the move, A. B. Cox, who executed it, and to Mr. Cox's chief assistant, Jack Bruder, who really proved himself to be a man of many parts.

The present site is the seventh address since 1910, as vouched for by Mr. August Ruegg, the Consulate General's invoice genius who began his career as messenger

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Quarters are on the entire third floor (European) as shown in the picture and around the corner, on which side is the main entrance to the building.

forty years ago, when three rooms housed the entire staff. Since that time there has been a steady expansion to meet the growing needs of this increasingly important crossroads post, until we now have 36 persons in 21 rooms.

Although most moves have been calm and orderly (as is life generally in Zürich), the 1920 exodus from the villa at Rigistrasse 16 was occasioned by a bomb planted in the entrance by person or persons unknown, which blew all the glass out of the house in the dead of winter. Fortunately, no such evidence of unpopularity has been registered in recent years, and the Consulate General looks forward to a long and pleasant stay in its present home.

ELEANOR R. BORROWDALE

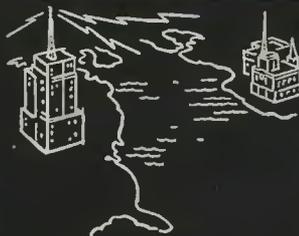
BELGRADE

This summer, for the first time since the war, the Yugoslav Government moved to Bled in the Slovenian Alps, the traditional pre-war summer capital. As a result, during the months of July and August, the Embassy was divided into two parts, with the Ambassador and some of his staff operating a "skeleton" Embassy at Bled, and the rest of the staff operating the regular Embassy at Belgrade. Since Bled is a beautiful spot on a lake with facilities for swimming,

(Continued on page 44)



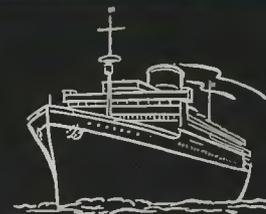
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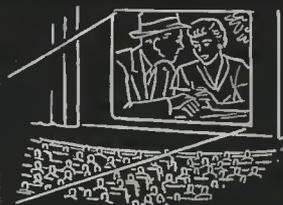
MARINE NAVIGATION AND RADAR



MOBILE RADIO



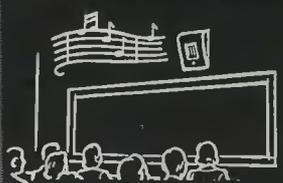
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 42)

sailing, and boating (after office hours, of course) assignments were on a rotation basis so that as many as possible could enjoy the pleasant change from broiling hot and recreation-less Belgrade.

The Yugoslav Government rented a comfortable villa to the Ambassador and Mrs. Allen, while staff members stayed at the Toplice Hotel, which is probably the best equipped and most attractive hotel in Yugoslavia. Two rooms in the Ambassador's residence served as the Embassy offices where correspondence and code work were carried on.

The outstanding event of the summer was the Fourth of July reception given at the Ambassador's residence, which was attended by Marshal Tito, Foreign Minister Kardelj, other Yugoslav officials, and various members of the diplomatic corps, some of whom came from Belgrade to attend. A "March of Time" unit filmed scenes from the party, including Marshal Tito's arrival and greeting by Ambassador Allen, the presentation of the American staff to Marshal Tito by Ambassador and Mrs. Allen, and the tables of honor where Marshal Tito and his officials, chiefs of mission of the diplomatic corps, and Ambassador and Mrs. Allen sat during supper. The picture, which is to be a "March of Time" featuring Yugoslavia, will be released sometime during the fall.

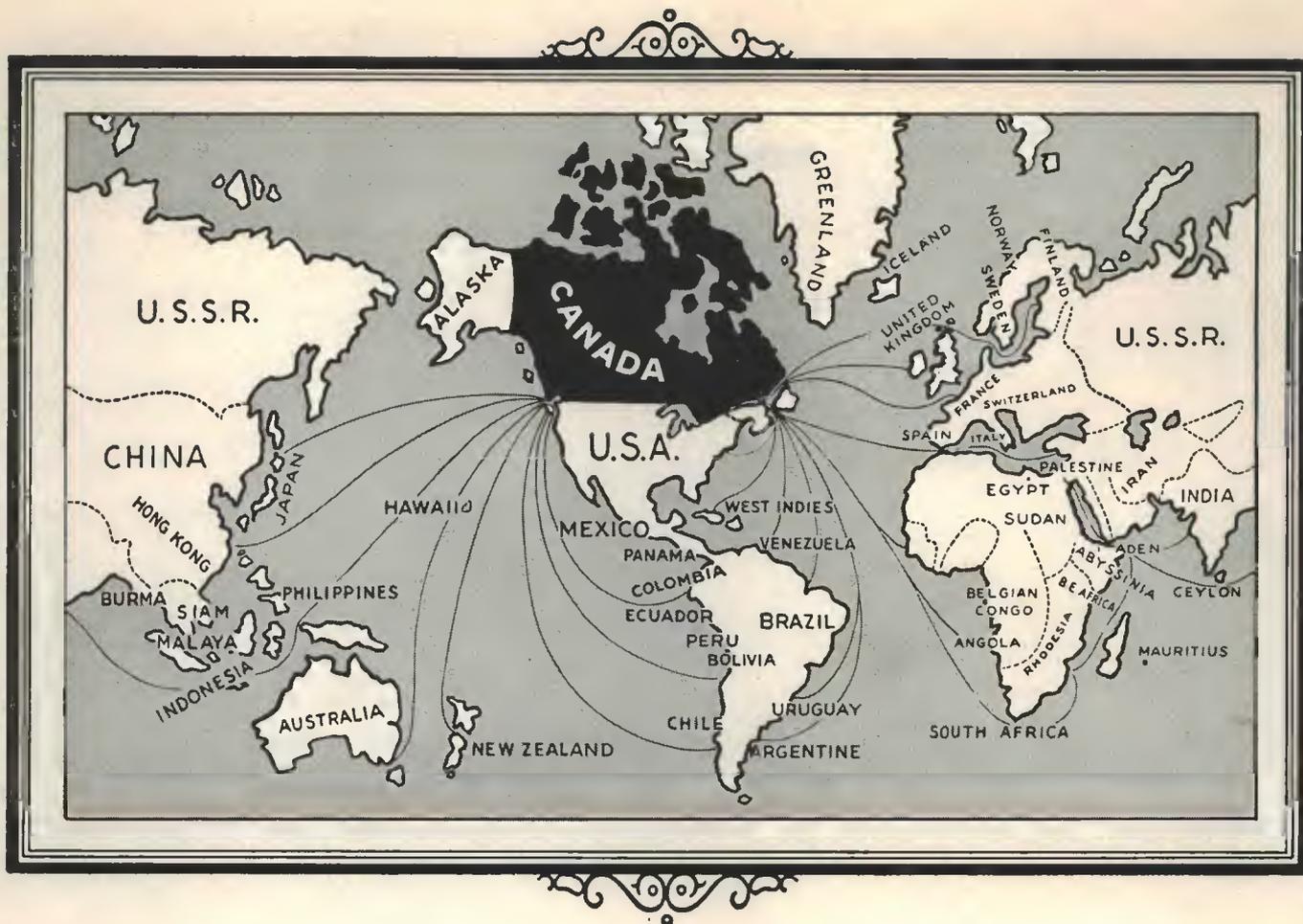
After supper there was dancing on the terrace to music provided by an excellent orchestra from "Radio Ljubljana." The success of the party was indicated by the fact that it was still going strong at 3 a.m. when Ambassador and Mrs. Allen led a Virginia reel which was danced vigorously by members of the staff. The party then broke up into several groups, some of which celebrated Independence Day until the sun came up over the mountains.

The Embassy staff now contains many devoted badminton fans as a result of the encouragement given to both advanced and beginning players by Ambassador and Mrs. Allen, who have set up two badminton courts on the lawn of their Belgrade residence which are available to staff members. The almost total lack of athletic facilities is one of the unpleasant aspects of Belgrade; consequently, badminton, a game which requires little equipment and can be played almost anywhere, provides exercise which is greatly needed. The crowd that gathers at the Allen home on free afternoons is representative of the entire Embassy, although motives for playing vary from a desire to lose weight to a true professional zest for the sport. The spectacle of a group of Americans gaily slamming badminton birds through the air on the lawn of their Ambassador's residence never fails to attract some wondering Yugoslav spectators. The Yugoslav militiaman stationed at the entrance to the residence appears to enjoy the whole procedure as much as anyone.

This summer, for the first time since his arrival in Belgrade, Ambassador Allen's family was complete. Ambassador and Mrs. Allen's two elder sons, George and John, came to Europe from the United States early in June and were met in Rome by their parents who brought them back to Belgrade, where they are welcome additions to the younger generation of the foreign colony.

WILLIAM H. FRIEDMAN

☞ Don't forget the JOURNAL's continuing Story of the Month contest. The best story received from the field each month wins \$15 and is featured at the beginning of the News from the Field section.



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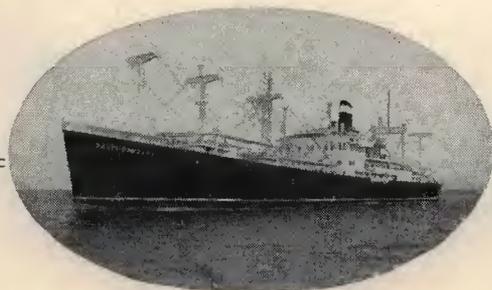
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NO PEKING PICNIC

(Continued from page 22)

The conquerors called it "liberation," promising that there had dawned a new day in which, through the effecting of a "New Democracy," there would be born a "New China" characterized by social justice and made strong by industrialization. There were those foreigners who, vividly remembering the violent anti-foreignism to which the Kuomintang-Communist coalition of 1924-27 gave expression in the Yangtze Valley and South China, and having in more immediate view the Communist drive against missionary organizations in Manchuria during the post-war campaigning in that area, departed from China in the fall of 1948. Others decided to see it through, having been moved by essentially the same spirit which had led so many Chinese to conclude that after the turnover there would be, as promised by the Communists in advance of their coming, "business as usual."

Now nearly two years have passed, Nanking, Shanghai and Canton alike have been brought down into the dust of ignominious defeat, Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung has made his visit to Moscow, and the new pattern for China is being sharply etched in detail now, where before it was purposely presented in dim outline and rainbow colors. The contemporary pattern is reflected on the face of the "New Peking."

The New Order

Prominent among the features of New Peking are the barriers which were imposed early on the movement, and now on the residence, of foreigners. It was several months after occupation before foreigners residing inside the town's walls could make so simple a trip as going to Yenching University and the Summer Palace, ten miles away. Now the rules have been set forth: the foreigner may not proceed, without special permit, more than 25 *li* (about 8 miles) from the town where he resides. This means, more particularly, that the Peking foreigner may not go to the Western Hills, or to T'ungchow east of town, without a special pass from the police (which is in practice rarely given).

To propose now excursions to such places as the Eastern Tombs, the Jehol palaces at Ch'engteh, or the Shansi Yunkang caves, renowned for their early Buddhist sculpture, would smack of pure fantasy. Peking residents can get passes with reasonable facility for travel to Tientsin, but Tientsin residents contrariwise find it most difficult to get approval for any trip to Peking. No foreign resident of either place was able to get permission to go to Peitaiho Beach last summer, although many foreigners possess houses there. The foreigner, in short, even when tolerated, finds himself largely immobilized.

Few Foreigners Remain

The toleration itself is strictly qualified. Alien residents of Peking were recently subjected to a registration procedure by which approval for continued residence was granted only to those foreigners who were found to be engaged in what were considered "useful occupations." The terms for residential certificates were arbitrarily fixed at six and twelve months. Where Xenophon, writing some 2500 years ago on *Ways and Means*, found the travel and residence of foreigners to be beneficial for Athens—and particularly good for its finances—the Peking authorities will have no simple tourists, and appear to consider that mere love of the town and its people, or the ancient Chinese culture, is insufficient reason for a foreigner's residence, and not to be approved.

This official sentiment is strengthened, in respect to Americans particularly, by the anti-American propaganada

expressed in the columns of the press, in public speeches, in the schools. Those hard words have as yet broken no foreign bones, but there has been no let-up to date and—given the inspiration and direction—there can be none unless, for practical reasons, the “line” were changed.

In that atmosphere, early relaxation in the attitude of the Peking authorities toward foreigners is hardly to be expected. The long struggle to overcome what was thought to be a barbarian Manchu resistance to the travel and residence of foreigners in China has in the end gone full circle, essentially fruitless—for all the treaty provisions.

Residence and travel in China are, in any event, of less value now for the foreigner. The scope of his activities has been radically circumscribed during the months which have passed under the new rule. Only a few isolated Protestant and Catholic missionaries continue their work in the countryside where before there were hundreds. Foreign businessmen have wound up their enterprises and left in large numbers. The North China College of Chinese Studies has closed its doors, in the absence of new foreign students of China’s language and culture.

New Uses for Old Buildings

The points of potential interest for the foreigner are much more limited than before. Many temples and points of scenic interest are either under military occupation or have been put to other uses. In Peking itself, the Confucian Temple now houses a school and is closed to the public. The T'ai Miao has been taken over by another organ. The Tung Yueh Miao, formerly the scene of a colorful lunar New Year celebration, houses a police school: no celebration was held this year. Nor was the traditional fair held at Liulich'ang, noted of old for its displays of jade and ivory and other *objets d'art*, for the old enclosure to it was barred.

In like manner there have been closed or occupied other Buddhist temples—the Great Bell Temple, the Five Pagoda Temple, by rumor (for none can see) Chieh T'ai Szu and T'an Che Szu on the mountainside overlooking the Peking plain, and many others. The Moslem mosques and the Mongol Yung Ho Kung have been permitted to remain open, presumably because of political considerations. At the

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Photos by J. Van Putten, Jr.

Right: Before—Consul General and Mrs. Clubb picnic at the Temple of Heaven. Left: After—Consul General Clubb and gasoline supplies move under compulsion.

latter temple, however, during the siege the occupying students destroyed idols and the devil-dance masks, and boiled up priceless ancient sutras for the minute quantity of gold they could get from the lettering.

The Summer Palace is still open, but the Jade Fountain Pagoda to the west is under occupation, and closed to the public. Patach'u is a restricted zone for foreigners and Chinese commoners alike, unapproachable. The leaders of "The People's Democracy" have established a headquarters there. And, reputedly for the purpose of dredging, the three beautiful lakes of the Winter Palace, of which the Pei Hai was the most popular as a resort and well known to foreign visitors, have been drained and at the time of writing figure merely as mud flats. The scenic aspect of Peking, in short, has been substantially altered.

Temples are not the only things which have been closed. Many of the old shops now have their doors barred, too. One of the early official directives ordered that, after their "liberation," people should engage only in "useful" occupations, and gold- and silver-smiths were caused to deliver

the fruits of their craftsmanship over to the banks to be smashed and compensated for as bullion. Certain other handicrafts that formerly contributed substantially to the supply of export and tourist trade were likewise put under pressure, and the order of the day became the sale of soap and socks by shops of many varieties—even though there was no increase in demand for either commodity.

There has been some adjustment of that early official position, but the crafts still labor under difficulties. Taxes have been heaped high on the shoulders of the long-suffering shop-keeper, he has been allotted large blocks of Victory Bonds for purchase, and what with the complete cessation of the tourist trade many of the shops and restaurants formerly known to the foreigner are closing.

The Hotel de Peking and the Du Nord Hotel have both been taken over by the local authorities and converted into official hostelries. This is of no significance for tourism, for there is none, even though Peking has again been proclaimed one of the world's capitals. Utilitarianism has become the watchword: all citizens are to follow "useful pursuits" (though any profitable pursuit may be hard to find), the northern glaxis of the ex-Legation Quarter now is the site of a gigantic mat-shed "flea market," the former polo ground now serves for the drilling of troops, the trees in front of T'ien An Gate have been felled in the course of construction of the verisimilitude of a "Red Square."

Much of the color is dulled, and the light dimmed, in what the Old China Hand used to know in Peking. The haunting ancient harmony of the town is muted now: "No more to chiefs and ladies bright the harp of Tara swells . . ." The hearts of the people will be found, for some time yet, the same; but the vital political impulse has changed, and that change is reflected on the face of the ancient capital. In due course such change inevitably will affect the heart as well. Old Peking is passing.

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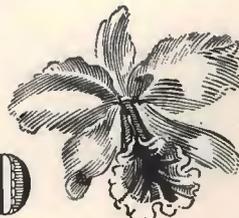
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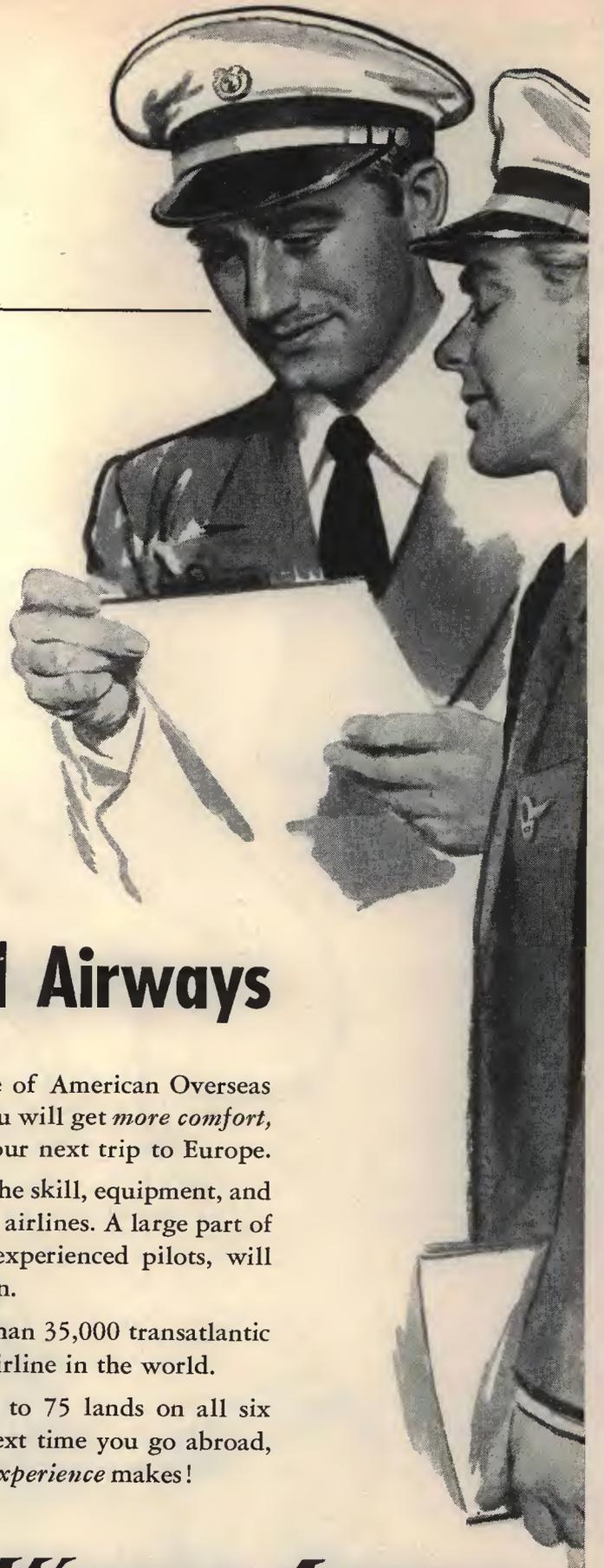
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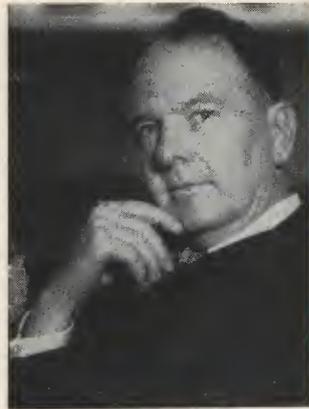
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Guy Walter Ray

Guy Walter Ray, Counselor of the Embassy in Mexico City, died in that city on Saturday, September 23, 1950, after a long and courageous fight against cancer. He was buried in Mexico City on the following Monday because, to quote his widow, "Mexico was the country that he had become deeply attached to and learned to love. The Mexican people were his friends and he was theirs."



Guy W. Ray

In his untimely death the Foreign Service lost one of its most experienced officers whose capabilities and knowledge of inter-American relations were a proven fact. The Secretary's statement at the time of his death spoke of his "unique gift of easy grace in his relations with others that made difficult problems easier to solve." This quality was also mentioned in an editorial in the Buenos Aires *Herald* in 1949 in rendering "unanimous tribute to the departing Minister and friend" when it was stated "Guy Ray is one of those few top ranking diplomats with the happy knack of being accessible and helpful to all whose business brings them into regular contact with diplomacy and of reserving what little starch is necessary for the formal sphere of protocol." The Mexican press expressed profound regret at the loss of a true friend.

Mr. Ray began his career in Paris in 1918 where he served for a number of years until he was transferred to London. In October 1933 he was assigned to Guaymas, Mexico, and from that time on his service was in the Latin American field. From Guaymas he went to Managua and then to Porto Alegre. In 1941 he was transferred to Mexico City. He served at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945 and in 1946 he became Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs in the Department. In 1947 he was sent to Buenos Aires as Counselor of Embassy and later received the personal rank of Minister. Following his return to the Department in 1949 he was assigned to Mexico City as Counselor of Embassy. About ten days before his death he received notification from the Department that he had been given the personal rank of Minister in this assignment.

To his family and his many friends throughout the world the JOURNAL extends its deepest sympathy.

RUTH HUGHES

Wesley Hartwell Johnson

First Lieutenant Wesley Hartwell Johnson, U.S.A., only child of F.S.O. Hartwell and Virginia Johnson, was killed in action in Korea on July 27, 1950. Wesley was born in Winnipeg, Canada, May 3, 1926 and was reared in the Foreign Service. Besides his parents he leaves his wife and baby daughter, Virginia Diane. There are many of his friends and of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson who will receive this news with sorrow and regret.

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BIRTHS

BECKER. A son, Michael Charles, was born on August 21, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Raymond J. Becker in Berkeley, California, where Mr. Becker is stationed on a university assignment.

DOOHER. A son, Patrick, was born on March 18, 1950, to FSS and Mrs. Gerald F. P. Dooher at Tehran, Iran, where Mr. Dooher was an Attache at the Embassy. He has since been transferred and is now on duty at the International Broadcasting Division in New York City.

HIGGINS. A daughter, Sally-Etta, was born on May 20, 1950, to Mr. and Mrs. Avery Higgins, at Tehran, Iran, where Mr. Higgins is attached to the Embassy.

HOOVER. A daughter, Virginia Lee, was born on July 15, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. John Hoover at Montevideo, Uruguay, where Mr. Hoover has been Commercial Attache. He is due soon at the Department.

LEDDY. A son, John Graham, was born on September 25, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Raymond J. Leddy, at Caracas, Venezuela, where Mr. Leddy is assigned as Second Secretary of Embassy.

McAVOY. A daughter, Joy Hermione, was born on July 30, 1950, to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis George McAvoy at Hong Kong. Mrs. McAvoy is the former Nathalie Boyd and was a Vice Consul both at London and Hong Kong.

URRUELA. A son, Martin, was born on September 25, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Charles M. Urruela at Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Mr. Urruela is assigned as Third Secretary of Embassy.

WALKER. A son, William, Jr., was born on August 2, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. William W. Walker at Montevideo, Uruguay, where Mr. Walker is First Secretary and Counselor of Embassy.

MARRIAGES

AZADZADEH-COMSTOCK. Miss Betty Comstock and Mr. Joseph Azadzadeh were married in Tehran, Iran, on April 1, 1950. Mrs. Azadzadeh was a member of the Embassy staff there.

CLARK-BLACK. Miss Irene Black of the Embassy staff and Captain Jack Clark of the US Air Attache's Office were married at Tehran, Iran, on August 12, 1950.

CRITTENBERGER-KELLEHER. Miss Mildred Frances Kelleher, a member of the staff at the Consulate in Guadalajara, and Lt. Dale Jackson Crittenberger, II, were married on September 28, 1950, in San Antonio, Texas. Lt. Crittenberger is stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, with the 2nd Armored Division.

HOLMES-TROWBRIDGE. Miss Nancy Trowbridge and Mr. George Burgwin Holmes, FSS, were married in Washington, D. C., on September 23, 1950. Mr. Holmes is assigned as Assistant Attache at the Embassy in Brussels.

HOLTZ-COLLADAY. Miss Joan Colladay, daughter of FSO and Mrs. Montgomery H. Colladay (he is now Officer-in-Charge Italian and Austrian Affairs), and Mr. Jean Holtz were married, on September 12, 1950, in St. Louis, Missouri, where they will make their home.

MACDONALD-FRANKLIN. Miss Bessie Franklin, daughter of retired Consul General and Mrs. Lynn W. Franklin, and Mr. James Macdonald were married on September 17, 1950, at the bride's home, Fall Hill, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald will make their home in New York City.

SAGHI-LANDI. Miss Annette Landi of the Tehran Embassy staff was married on January 22, 1950, to Mr. James M. Saghi in Tehran, Iran.

IN MEMORIAM

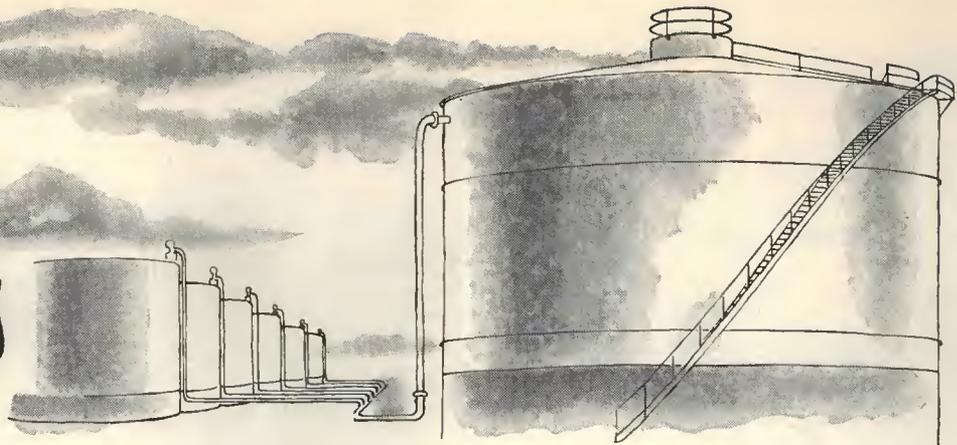
CROSSLAND. Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, former Minister and Consul General to Liberia, died in St. Joseph, Missouri, on September 13, 1950.

GREEN. Mrs. James M. Green, mother of FSO Edward T. Wailes, died at Whitefield, New Hampshire, on August 19, 1950.

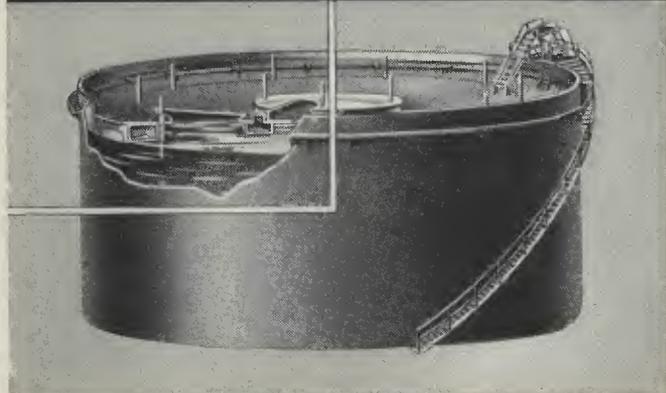
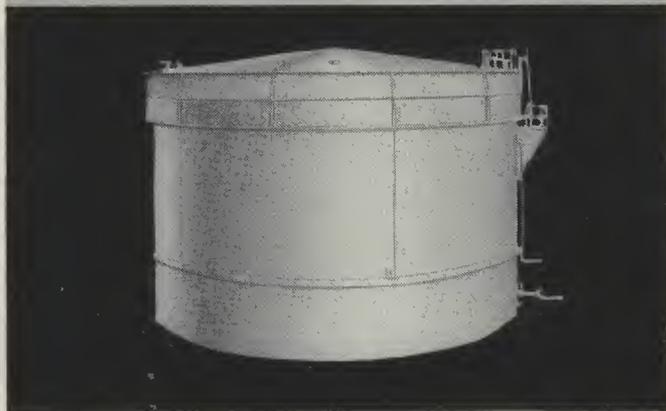
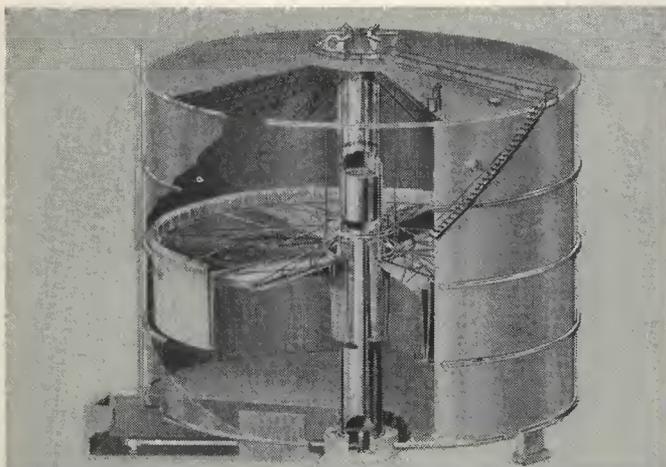
RAY. Guy Walter Ray, FSO, died in Mexico City on September 23, 1950.

STERLING. Dorothy Williams Sterling, wife of former Ambassador to Sweden and Ireland Frederick A. Sterling, died in Newport, Rhode Island, on September 8, 1950.

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Twenty Five Years Ago

James B. Stewart

MUTINY: "Almost fainting from loss of blood, by a superhuman effort Captain Clarke preserved consciousness and determined to fight till death to protect his wife and little girl. He sat in a reclining position in a corner of his cabin in order to command the doors and windows with his revolver, while his wife endeavored to staunch the flow of blood from his wounds. One ear was nearly cut off and from a stab in his left side the lower lobe of the lung protruded several inches. With great nerve and presence of mind, Mrs. Clarke pressed it back and bandaged it securely."

The above is from a despatch from Consul James A. MacKnight, St. Helena, dated January 18, 1886, regarding the mutiny of two East Indians on the *Frank N. Thayer*. They were signed on at Manila and mutinied two months later. Before they finally jumped overboard the mutineers had stabbed to death five of the crew, wounded the Captain and four others and set fire to the vessel.

Captain Clarke, his wife and daughter and the remaining members of the crew took to a life boat on January fifth and "packed like sardines in a box," they finally reached Saint Helena on January 11, 1886.

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ALFONSO'S DAY: "Everyone in Spain is named after a Saint, from King to the cowherd, and the King celebrates his Saint's Day in most royal fashion." Thus wrote Gus Ferrin, Consul, Madrid, in 1925.

The day was observed with peculiar pomp that year. The dining, wining, dancing, marching and countermarching lasted four days and it took a week of uninterrupted sleep to restore Madrid to normalcy.

DAUGHTERS BORN IN FRANCE: Genevieve Mary at La Vespiers to Consul and Mrs. Albert M. Doyle; Natalia Marie Louise at Marseille to Consul and Mrs. Hooker Doolittle and Denise at Nantes to Vice Consul and Mrs. Marcel Etienne Malige.

ACQUIRING BUILDINGS ABROAD. In an article telling of the completion of the new building for the chancery of the American Embassy at Mexico City, there is the following about the early movement for government owned buildings abroad: "In February, 1911, an act was passed which authorized the Secretary of State to acquire sites and buildings in foreign countries for the use of diplomatic and consular establishments. By 1925 the government had acquired eight Embassy and six Legation buildings. Our business men look forward to the time when they may see the American flag flying over government-owned buildings in every world capital."

These names appear in the October JOURNAL: ED WILSON, FREDDY MAYER, WALLACE MURRAY, BILL BURDETT, JOE JACOBS, JACK SIMMONS, HARRY NORWEB, HAROLD TITTMANN, ARTHUR LANE, BOB FRASER, AND GABRIEL BIE RAVNDAL.

(Continued on page 56)

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Sincerely

D. Randall Buckingham
 D. Randall Buckingham
 Vice President

DRB:MR

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(Continued from page 54)

A group photograph shows GRANT-SMITH, topper in hand, presenting letter of credence and another is of LOUIS DREYFUS and his staff at Dresden.

MISS EDNA E. JOHNSON, Secretary, Foreign Service School, received a silver vase from the first graduates of the school.

TWO SQUADRONS: "Twenty five years ago," said Chief Byington, "when we were in Naples, Jean and I thought that having the kids come home from college for the summer by steamer was a little hazardous. But our grandson, Homer III, flew from Andover to Rome for Christmas. What a life!"

The "kids" referred to were JEAN, HOMER Jr., and JIM. The Chief always referred to them as the first squadron and to the three youngest, JOAN, JANICE and WARD, as the second squadron.

P.S. I would be glad to receive anecdotes of a certain vintage and having a Service slant. (My address: 400 Carr St., Lakewood, Colorado.)

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

FSO RETIREMENTS

Paul P. Steintorf	Marshall M. Vance
Carl E. Christopherson	George D. Hopper
	Earl L. Packer

FSO RESIGNATIONS

John F. Leich	David P. Coffin
J. Charles Thompson	Thomas Boylan, Jr.
Stuart Blow	John X. Carrier
Francis C. Grant, Jr.	George Carnahan

STAFF CORPS

Azadzadeh, Betty	Johnson, Frederick
Andree, Howard I.	Koret, Connally
Arnold, Anne G.	Kramish, Arvin
Beaumont, Sonja	Kirk, Roger
Brown, Ora Ann	Kennerly, Robert
Ball, Helen G.	Leonard, Ethel L.
Barone, Rebecca	Miller, Norma
Black, Irene	McElwain, Lois
Bolich, William	Mattern, Stanley
Burs, Robert L.	McCoy, Lorenzo
Chalker, Elizabeth	Murphy, William
Clements, Mary	Malanchuk, Vera
Cramer, Margaret	Miller, Hazel
Campbell, Edward	Meeks, James D.
Crump, William	Murphy, Ralph
Crichton, Gean	Neller, Herbert
Carter, Charles	Paine, Harry
Coleman, Rufus L.	Patman, William
De Berrocal, Rosa	Park, William
Dieter, Arthur	Raymond, Edwin
Dragnich, Alex	Snyder, Mary
Ellis, Stearns	Sloane, Nancy
Ellis, Bernice	Shugars, Rachel
Forster, Richard	Saghi, Antoinette
Fairbanks, Thad.	Stanton, Jack
Farmer, Mary	Schueller, Mildred
Foy, Dorothy M.	Turner, Patsy
Gropp, Arthur	Tirado, Pablo
Guthrie, John	Taylor, Goldie P.
Gunzburger, Susi	Vera, Marina
Hoyt, Evelyn M.	Wood, Hilton
Henderson, Clay	Walters, Doris
Heartsner, Marion	Wink, Elizabeth
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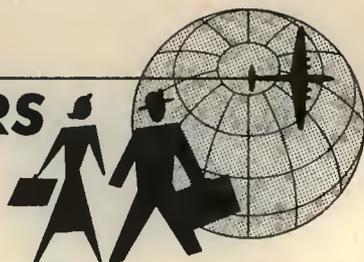


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The comments in the Announcement of March 1, 1949, about hospital-surgical coverage for Members will not apply subsequent to May 31, 1950. The Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance became effective at 12 o'clock noon March 1, 1950.

The schedules in the Announcement of March 1, 1949 will not apply to those applying for membership after May 31, 1950, as new classifications were established effective beginning June 1, 1950.

You will find application forms at the back of the Announcement of March 1, 1949 which should be on file in all Foreign Service establishments, or you may receive an application form by writing direct to the Association.

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Washington 25, D. C.

CORRECTION

In last month's JOURNAL we incorrectly referred to Mr. Richard Scott, author of the article "The Other Side of the Coin," as a Fulbright grantee. Mr. Scott's trip to the United States came under the Smith-Mundt Act.

LATEST CHANGES IN STATION IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Action, Georgia M.	Department	Manila	FSS
Addison, Helen D.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Ahquist, Nancy	Department	Hong Kong	FSS
Anderson, Eleanore F.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Arguimbau, June M.	Department	Manila	FSS
Armstrong, Jane P.	Manila	Department	FSS
Bach, Morton	Seoul	Bangkok	Attache, Econ. Off.
Balog, Peter D.	Ciudad Trujillo	Port-au-Prince	Build. Supt.
Banta, Dolores D.	Department	Saigon	FSS
Barbour, Robert E.	Basra	Department	FSS
Bartlett, Frederic P.	London	Saigon	1st Sec. Consul Econ. & Comm. Off.
Bean, Ruth F.	Nanking	Hong Kong	Research Asst.
Berger, Samuel D.	London	Department	FSO
Bernasek, Helen	Praha	Frankfort	FSS
Bertog, Ruth A.	Panama	Frankfort	FSS
Bevan, Elizabeth B.	Department	Helsinki	FSS
Beytejn, Janice	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Bezjian, Joseph J.	London	Paris	Asst. Attache Reg. Sec. Off.
Blake, Evernghim	Dublin	Department	FSS
Boughner, Norcen E.	Department	Hong Kong	FSS
Brannen, Charles W.	Salonika	Munich	Radio Engineer
Brannon, Ben F.	Frankfort	London	VC Visa Officer
Briester, Rosamond	Port-au-Prince	Paris	FSS
Brown, Robert Y.	Athens	Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.	Princ. Officer
Burke, Helen K.	Department	Saigon	FSS
Burke, Thomas E.	Kingston	Georgetown	VC Princ. Off.
Burton, Frances P.	Rome	Athens	FSS
Bynum, Joyce P.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Beach, William H.	Department	Tangier	Counselor Pol. Off.
Bowie, John M.	Manila	Jidda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Asst. Att. Couns. Off.
Baguley, Aloha V.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Benjamin, Louis K.	Seoul	Department	Adm. Officer
Campbell, Welby	Vienna	Bandoest	FSS
Carlson, Eleanor B.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Carlson, Maggie I.	Department	Athens	VC Consular Officer
Carpenter, Gardner C.	Carpenter, Gardner C.	Seiping	2nd Secretary VC
Christ, Harold E.	Rome	Department	FSS
Clough, Ralph N.	Nanking	Hong Kong	Consul, Pol. Rep. Off.
Colebrook, Mulford A.	Auckland	St. John's, NF	Consul, Consular Off.
Condry, Robert E.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS
Cook, Janet R.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Cook, M. Dayle	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Crawford, Dora A.	Windsor	Port-au-Spain	Counselor Asst.
Croxton, Hardy W.	Brussels	Dakar	VC Consular Off.
Cunningham, Margaret W.	Department	Hong Kong	FSS
Currier, Doris L.	Department	London	FSS
DeCesare, Ann	Department	London	FSS
Demers, Normand E.	Department	Bern	FSS
Dillon, Thomas P.	Bern	Department	FSO
Dobbs, Dorothy P.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Doige, Leslie W.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS
Dolby, Mary Jo.	Moscow	Vienna	FSS
Dorsz, Edmund J.	Baghdad	Department	FSO
Duggan, William R.	Vancouver	Copenhagen	2 Sec. VC Econ. Off.
Durkin, Mary L.	Cairo	Alexandria	Asst. Att. Librarian
Eliot, Theodore L., Jr.	Department	Colombo	VC Consular Off.
El Senoussi Veronica	Cairo	Athens	FSS
Emmons, Baird E.	Department	Canberra	FSO
Ernst, Philip	Izmir	London	Consul, Consular Officer
Farrior, John M.	Seoul	Chiang-Mai	VC Princ. Off.
Fatigati, Ivo D.	Department	Seoul	FSS
Flahaven, Elsie B.	Ankara	Frankfort	FSS
Field, Roberta	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Fleming, Andrew C.	Shanghai	London	Att. Econ. Off.
Ford, John W.	Mexico, DF	London	Reg. Sec. Supv.
Fox Albert C.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS
Franz, Carol M.	Munich	London	Quota Clerk
Gabbert, John B.	Damascus	Athens	3rd Sec. VC Consular Officer
Gage, Charles M.	Seoul	Bangkok	Accountant
Gale, William M.	Department	New Delhi	FSS
Gallinger, Janice	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Gidden, Culver E.	Bremen	Manila	Consul
Gilmore, Eugene A., Jr.	New Delhi	Tehran	Consul
Good, Gloria J.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Gorrell, Juan L.	Windsor	Department	FSS
Gough, Leo A.	Rio de Janeiro	Department	FSS
Gould, Marv L.	Tehran	Mexico, DF	Consul, 1st Sec. Pol. Off.
Gowen, Franklin C.	Department	Stockholm	2nd Sec. Consul Pol. Off.
Green, Marshall	Department	Stockholm	Asst. Attache Reg. Sec. Off.
Green, Paul H.	London	Paris	FSS
Grenon, Leo E.	Department	Ankara	FSS
Gribble, Madge	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Gruza, Lawrence E.	London	Paris	Asst. Attache Reg. Sec. Off.
Gyorgy, Otmar	Budapest	Alexandria	VC Econ. Off.
Hackl, Donald E.	Budapest	Ciudad Trujillo	FSS
Hanson, Charles M.	Monrovia	Zurich	VC Consular Off.
Hanson, Walter T.	Dublin	Frankfort	FSS

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE	NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Harrison, Daniel B.	Sao Paulo	Department	FSS	Laurell, George D.	Paris	Manila	FSS
Harter, M. Earl	London	Paris	Asst. Attache Reg. Sec. Off.	Lawyer, Elvira L.	Lima	Department	FSS
Heikenen, Harry W.	Department	Frankfort	VC	Leach, Maurice D.	Alexandria	Cairo	Librarian, VC
Helm, Herschel J., Jr.	London	Paris	Attache Reg. Sec. Off.	Leary, Edward J.	Seoul	Department	FSS
Henson, Frank D.	Rome	Ankara	FSS	Lewis, Leslie L.	Calcutta	Tripoli	FSS
Herber, Stanley M.	Geneva	Department	FSS	Lewis, Reese A., Jr.	Bucharest	Madrid	FSS
Holdridge, John M.	Department	Hong Kong	VC Press Off.	Linberg, Dorothy B.	Warsaw	Frankfort	FSS
Holloway, Jerome K., Jr.	Department	Frankfort	Vice Consul	Linde, Kenneth W.	Helsinki	Nicosia	Disb. Off.
Holmes, Albert S.	Shanghai	Hong Kong	FSS	Livingood, Charles A.	Department	Dusseldorf	US Rep. Int'l Auth. for the Ruhr
Holmes, Vella M.	Department	San Salvador	FSS	Lockwood, Sara L.	Department	Manila	Nurse
Horgan, Rogers B.	Addis Ababa	Tehran	2nd Sec. VC Pol. Off.	Love, Mortimer C.	Budapest	Department	FSS
Howe, Stanley M.	Rome	Oporto	VC Consular Off.	McAndrew, J. Thomas	Bern	Department	FSS
Hudson, Harry S.	Hong Kong	Manila	VC Pub. Aff. Off.	McClure, Elizabeth S.	Lima	Frankfort	FSS
Huntington, Jay	Department	Frankfort	FSS	McCormick, Robert L.	Brussels	Department	FSS
Hurley, Catherine M.	Genoa	Naples	FSS	McElwain, Lois I.	Department	Djakarta	FSS
Hyatt, Thomas W.	Department	Taipei	FSS	McIvor, Carlisle C.	Geneva	Department	FSS
Hyman, Borrie I.	Department	Noumea	VC Consular Off.	McMahon, Elizabeth M.	Department	London	FSS
Ingersoll, John J.	Marseilles	Manila	FSS	McMannus, Neil C.	London	Paris	Asst. Att. Reg. Sec. Off.
Ingwersen, E. Edith	Department	Paris	FSS	Macfarland, James M.	Ankara	Geneva	Attache PAO
Jacobs, Ben	Praha	Asuncion	Records Clerk	Maloney, Barbara F.	Department	Frankfort	Vice Consul
Jacobs, Carolyn C.	Yokohama	Geneva	Consul, Princ. Off.	Manhard, Philip W.	Department	Chiang Mai	3rd Sec. VC
Jester, Perry M.	Dakar	The Hague	FSS	Martin, Gale M.	Department	Manila	FSS
Johnson, Emly E.	Manila	Department	FSS	Masters, Walter M.	Dakar	Paris	VC Consular Off.
Johnson, Eugene H.	Georgetown	Haifa	FSS	Matthews, James F. L. S.	Department	Djakarta	Vice Consul
Johnson, Gladys B.	Department	Frankfort	VC	May, Harold J.	Pretoria	Sydney	Radio Operator
Johnson, Marie A.	Cherbourg	Rome	Comm. Tech.	Neans, Ellen M.	Bucharest	Lima	FSS
Johnson, William E.	Department	Paris	Att. Reg. Sec. Off.	Nedley, Joseph F.	Department	Paris	FSS
Johnson, Charles McL.	London	Paris	Adm. Asst.	Mella, Barbara A.	Pusan	Saigon	Nurse
Jones, Bernice T.	Berlin	Frankfort	FSS	Miller, Kuroki O.	Port-of-Spain	Windsor	FSS
Jones, Florence D.	Department	Department	FSO	Mills, Alice M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Josif, Harold G.	Oporto	Athens	2nd Sec. VC Cons. Off.	Mills, Charles F.	Athens	Beirut	Chf. Finance & Adm. Branch
Judd, Thomas M.	Trieste		Comm. Supv.	Moran, James R.	Department	Paris	FSS
Kalkbrenner, Raymond M.	Cairo	Bern	FSS	Moran, Nancy E.	Department	Surabaya	FSS
Kandracs, John	Manila	Haifa	FSS	More, Balard	Tangier	Benghazi	Consul, Princ. Off.
Kauklys, Marion A.	Karachi	Frankfort	FSS	Morris, Eugene E.	Department	Frankfort	Garage Supt.
Kazanjian, Reginald S.	Department	Lisbon	Consul	Morris, June E.	Mexico, DF	Colombo	FSS
Kekich, Emil A.	Zurich	Wellington	Comm. Attache	Mullay, Betty A.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Kennedy, Adelaide K.	Department	Frankfort	FSS	Mylar, Mary M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Kerr, Geddis K.	Department	Athens	FSS	Nadeau, Bernard E.	Manila	Paris	Courier
Kinal, Joseph	Department	Managua	FSS	Nalley, John A.	Djakarta	Department	FSS
King, Virginia	Frankfort	Department	FSO	O'Connor, Vernon W.	Habana	Tehran	Supt. of Const.
Kneebone, Robert M.	Department	Ankara	FSS	Olesnevich, Stephen	Montreal	London	VC Visa Officer
Kohler, Foy D.	Department	New York	FSO	Omachel, Walter B.	Tripoli	Benghazi	FSS
Koster, Lorraine F.	Department	Frankfort	FSS	O'Malley, Kathleen	Department	Tangier	FSS
Krache, Edward J.	Mexico, DF	Frankfort	VC	Orebaugh, Walter W.	Oslo	Department	FSO
Krieger, George A.	Kabul	Department	FSS	Orr, Bernice	Paris	Calcutta	FSS
Kreis, Foster H.	Bern	Edmonton	Cons. Couns. Off.	Parker, Leonidas M.	Paris	Damascus	Asst. Att. Adm. Off.
Kurtiss, Joseph	Athens	Praha	FSS				
Lamb, Joseph N.	Bratislava	Manila	Courier				
Lapka, Anthony	Washington	Department	FSS				

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A CASE FOR SPECIALISTS

(Continued from page 18)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Parry, Carroll C.	Praha	Oslo	Consul, Consular Officer
Patterson, Louise E.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Paulliny-Toth, Elena M.	Bratislava	Berlin	FSS
Pentecost, Augusta M.	Addis Ababa	Madrid	FSS
Perry, John	Department	Taipei	FSS
Peterson, Ruth L.	Ankara	Paris	FSS
Petroff, Zena	Cairo	Rome	FSS
Pierson, Robert C., Jr.	Djakarta	Department	FSS
Plenni, Paul J.	Department	London	VC Visa Officer
Potts, Charles E., Jr.	Salonika	Athens	FSS
Foussou, Sylvia M.	Tehran	Paris	FSS
Prud-Homme, Hector C.	Frankfort	Department	FSS
Quick, James C.	Department	Taipei	VC, Disb. Off.
Rankin, Karl L.	Hong Kong	Taipei	Consul General Minister, Charge d'Affairs
Reeder, Arthur G.	Amsterdam	Belize	FSS
Reid, Luther J.	London	Department	FSS
Reschke, Virginia H.	Port-au-Prince	Helsinki	Disb. Off.
Reynolds, Don B.	Vienna	Pretoria	Att. Pol. Off.
Richardson, Mary E.	Santiago	Habana	FSS
Risegari, Charman	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Roberts, Spencer E.	Moscow	Department	FSS
Roeder, Larry W.	Department	Habana	VC Visa Off.
Rohlfis, Rosamond	Geneva	San Salvador	FSS
Rothlein, Gerard	London	Paris	Asst. Att. Reg. Sec. Off.
Schmertz, Elizabeth B.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Schultz, Henry W.	Department	Chiang-Mai	FSS
Sellers, Dorothy L.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Sharrock, Lola M.	Department	Athens	FSS
Shaw, Marion G.	Athens	Department	FSS
Shaw, Mary Elleen	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Shea, Robert D.	Bern	Department	FSS
Sheehy, Helen E.	Mexico, DF	Tel Aviv	Disb. Off.
Sherman, Wanda May	Department	Manila	FSS
Shurtok, Bertha	Rome	Paris	FSS
Shuttack, Stephen J.	Rome	Johannesburg	FSS
Smith, Florence E.	Department	Frankfort	VC
Smyser, William L.	Bordeaux	Bangkok	VC Econ. Off.
Smyth, Robert L.	Tientsin	Vancouver	Consul General
Soelle, Lillian E.	Naples	Bucharest	FSS
Spalding, Francis L.	Hamilton, Can.	Athens	Consul, Consular Officer
Sparks, Edward J.	Copenhagen	Caracas	Couns. of Emb.
Speshock, George P.	Praha	Tehran	FSS
Sprague, Peter B.	Belgrade	Manila	FSS
Spreitzer, Marguerite	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Staffel, Mary N.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Stephens, Bart N.	Salonika	Athens	VC Asst. Info. Off.
Stokes, Joy M.	Department	London	FSS
Stolar, Carl R.	Shanghai	Istanbul	FSS
Stowe, Eloise	Department	Bangkok	FSS
Strong, Robert C.	Taipei	Department	FSO
Stuart, Judson V., Jr.	Geneva	Department	FSS
Summercorn, Audrey	Madrid	Addis Ababa	FSS
Telken, Bernice B.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Thigpen, George H.	Vienna	Moscow	FSS
Thomas, John W.	Department	Ankara	FSS
Tierney, John J.	Department	Addis Ababa	FSS
Tirado, Pablo A.	Rome	Department	FSS
Torbert, Horace G.	Madrid	Vienna	2nd Sec. Consul
Tweedy, Bronson	Bern	Department	FSS
Ugarte, Gabriel	Surabaya	Frankfort	FSS
Valenza, Thomas F.	Cairo	Manila	FSS
Valerius, Hemen	Athens	Department	FSS
Van Buren, Henry T.	Tripoli	Frankfort	Vice Consul
Varley, Mary F.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Vaughn, James K.	Tabriz	Tehran	FSS
Ventura, Patricia	Department	Luxembourg	FSS
Wall, Edward T.	Budapest	Warsaw	Radio Operator
Welk, Robert L.	Vienna	Department	FSS
White, Joyce	Department	Bangkok	FSS
Williams, Corinne T.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS
Winn, Elizabeth J. V.	Sydney	Kingston	VC Consular Off.
Wolf, Kathryn A.	Colonbo	Frankfort	FSS
Woodward, Kathryn V.	Mexico, DF	Department	FSS
Zeller, Jack R.	Department	Djakarta	FSS
Zurhellen, Joseph O.	Yokohama	Fukuoka	VC Princ. Off.

The gains made under the Rogers Act and the Foreign Service Act of 1946 could be lost by our failure to recognize that demands now being placed upon the Foreign Service for technical negotiations and reports on highly specialized activities cannot be supplied by generalists. Also, to obtain data for reports, our officers must be in almost daily contact with foreign experts and specialists. Wouldn't we do much better if we could match their technical knowledge with a little of our own? The United States is considered to be the most advanced nation in the world on a large number of technical, industrial and scientific subjects. Our officers cannot properly represent this advanced status unless they are experts in specialized fields.

The lack of specialists in the Foreign Service ultimately could lead to the demise of the Foreign Service as an effective force in the conduct of U. S. foreign affairs. The Economic Cooperation Administration, United Nations organizations, Mutual Defense Assistance Program and the Point IV program are the major elements of our international policies. These programs are being executed by specialists recruited for specialized activities on the basis of their technical skills and knowledge. True, a few Foreign Service Officers have been assigned to these programs, however not enough to be of significance. For instance, only 17 are now assigned to the Economic Cooperation Administration and none of these are chiefs of ECA country missions. If the present trend continues the Foreign Service could end up with nothing but consular and administrative functions.

The Foreign Service should be like a large symphony orchestra where each musician combines his artistry with all others to make good music—not a group of banging, clanging one-man bands.

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AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

NAME	ASSIGNMENT CANCELLED	NEW ASSIGNMENT	TITLE
Avalonc, Mildred A.	Turin	Rome	
Benson, Barry T.	Frankfort	London	Econ. Off.
Beyerly, Harold S.	Vienna	Budapest	
Bissell, William E.	Vienna	Bucharest	
Campbell, Dorothy	Mexico	Djakarta	FSS
Crosby, Oliver S.	Lahore	Tabriz	Vice Consul
Gallinger, Janice	Frankfort	Department	FSS
Grenon, Leo E.	Tehran	Department	FSS
Harlan, Robert H.	Accra	Tripoli	Vice Consul
Howison, John M.	Izmir	Ankara	3rd Sec. Pol. Off.
Lawler, Edward J.	Department	Montreal	Vice Consul
Lemke, Carl R.	Bern	Rome	FSS
Little, Charles J.	Manila	Department	FSO
O'Shaughnessy, Kathleen D.	Athens	Cairo	Adm. Officer
Malony, Barbara F.	Frankfort	Paris	FSS
Palmer, Ely E.	Beirut	Geneva	Career Minister
Patterson, Jefferson	Athens	Department	FSO
Plakias, John N.	Budapest	Dakar	FSO
Reese, George H.	Manchester	London	Attache, PAO
Sarratt, Anthony M.	Paris	Aruba	VC, Consular Off.
Wattis, Warren I.	Moscow	Brussels	FSS



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