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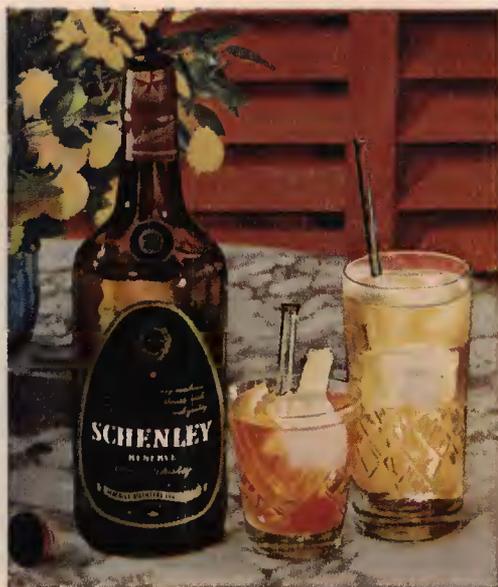
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VOL. 27, NO. 4

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COVER PICTURE: Hawaiian natives shown making cloth out of bark. Color plates loaned by Amerika Magazine.

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Letters to the Editors

The JOURNAL has received a number of letters recently which it would like to publish, anonymously if the authors prefer. But unless the writers are willing to reveal their identity to the JOURNAL'S Board, we cannot use them. Be sure to include your name when submitting a letter for the "Letters" column. The Board will follow any instructions you may give with regard to publication under a pseudonym or anonymously.

CONCERNING CAREERS AND CONTENTMENT

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

A certain amount of discontentment manifests itself in any organization. It is generally nothing more than a yeasty ferment of the various human components. But supervisors and personnel officers should always be alert to signs of discontentment arising from just grievances. Also they should be quick to clear up misunderstandings or misinterpretations which might lead unnecessarily to discontentment.

One of the greatest advantages of being a citizen of a democratic country rather than of a police-state is that the discontented individual is free to change his employment, or he may choose not to work at all, within the limitations of the vagrancy laws. If an FSO is really dissatisfied, he may change his profession for one in which he will be more contented. The fact that a person is an FSO indicates that he has at least average intelligence and ability as well as satisfactory appearance and personality. Many lesser endowed citizens attain suitable material compensation and make the necessary mental adjustment to deal with life's imperfections and disappointments.

But if the FSO is merely discontented, he should stay in the Service, stop grumbling, and start doing everything in his power to set things right. If he must be a Minister or an Ambassador to be happy, let him reflect that in a career of 30 years he may hold such rank only during the last five years. Must the preliminary 25 years be unhappy ones? The FSO ought to direct his mental orientation toward day-to-day enjoyment of his work. Concentration on what may happen 25 years from now can only lessen the enjoyment of the present and may very likely bring disappointment in the end.

If the FSO is apprehensive about obtaining the just reward for his services, i.e. promotion-wise, he may be sure that, imperfect as it may be, the Foreign Service system of appraisal and rewards is eminently more impartial and fair than that which the average employec in 99% of private business and industry is subject to. The Foreign Service methods of selection and promotion have to a maximum eliminated the hazards encountered in private enterprise employment, notably the features of nepotism and favoritism and technological development which obsoletes an industry or business.

In reference to the last point, the United States Foreign Service is only just coming into its own. FSO's are in a field of endeavor that is expanding in importance and shows no indication of declining in our life-time. Notwithstanding the elimination of posts and the apparent curtailment in certain traditional areas of representation in the world, the nation as a whole and the government are Foreign Service-conscious as never before. The FSO or employee who is adequately prepared and continuously applies himself should find ample opportunity to make worthwhile contributions.

(Continued on page 5)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 3)

which is, after all, or should be, the reason he is in the Service.

If the Foreign Service person cannot go to his job on the majority of mornings with a feeling of interest in the tasks ahead (and, of course, without being obnoxiously eager-beaverish) he really should seek some other form of endeavor before it is too late. In that respect, there is something to be said in regard to the unfairness of being "selected out" at an age when it is difficult to start over in a new career. The Foreign Service is such a unique, if not highly specialized, form of endeavor that a person who has entered it directly from college is ill-equipped to compete with his contemporaries if he should be "selected out" after a few years.

Some thought might be given to the desirability of changing the present method of recruiting; eliminating classes 6 and 5 and only taking men of a minimum age of say 30 into the commissioned grades at about the level of Class 4, with the idea that such persons would have a beginning in business or a profession to which they could return if it was found that they were not suitable for higher commissioned ranks. While the time spent by younger men in Classes 6 and 5 is largely utilized in training them and giving them experience, the useful tasks they perform could be handled by staff personnel. Of course, young men determined on nothing but a Foreign Service career might start with an appropriate staff rank after the same formal educational and physical requirements at present required for Class 6, but defer examinations for the commissioned service until reaching the appropriate age.

While this suggestion is advanced cautiously with the idea of causing less hardship to the persons "selected out," it is not apparent that it need be damaging to the quality and effectiveness of the commissioned service. The entrance of men of more mature experience in activities that could be applicable to the Service and possessing a mental serenity against the possibility of being dropped out because he would have a profession or business experience that he could go back to, might reasonably prove beneficial to the Service rather than detrimental. Those who have had experience in business or professions would be less critical of the personnel practices of the Service than have been recently expressed by FSO's and ex-FSO's.

One last thought for discontented FSO's: Don't leave the Service just because you find many of your colleagues uninspiring. If you hold these fellows in low esteem, are you going to leave the execution of our country's foreign business in their hands?

NO-AXE-TO-GRIND

ROY BOWER

From all parts of the world in the past few weeks have come letters of tribute to Roy Bower. Had space permitted, we should have liked to publish them all. But pages are inelastic and we have had to limit ourselves to the one letter which seemed to us most representative of those we have received.

American Consulate General
Johannesburg, South Africa
March 10, 1950

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

To all of us come poignant moments which tend both to cause us to take stock of ourselves and to renew our faith in the infinite goodness implicit in mankind. A brief,

(Continued on page 7)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

printed letter has just come to me, bearing a message of cheer and tempered with the deep human understanding of its writer, Roy Bower. A few days earlier, in a Foreign Service News Digest, had come the distressing news that Roy Bower had died suddenly of pneumonia.

The career of Roy Bower was not an easy one: an exceptionally high degree of public morality and intellectual honesty and unusual perspicuity and understanding of men and affairs—an intense if unflaunted patriotism—tended at times to bring him to the unfavorable attention of lesser men, with the result that for some years he was, in his own words, “in the doghouse,” his outstanding talents unrecognized and his high devotion to duty unrewarded by deserved promotion. Throughout the long years of his career, however, he never temporized with principle, however advantageous personally it might have been to do so, but to the last remained true to his country, his ideals, his friends and his own great conscience. Ordinarily this summation might appear lacking in freshness but, when applied to Roy Bower, all triteness falls away.

Only toward the end of his career did a measure of recognition come to Roy Bower. As he once told me, his assignment to Madras originally may have had in it something of the quality of a banishment to Siberia but the post turned out to be one of high importance and engrossing interest, and Roy reveled in it, in the end terming his long years at Madras, despite the physical discomforts of the post and the illnesses incurred there which weakened his physical constitution and eventually resulted in his complete blindness, the most satisfying of his lifetime.

To those of us fortunate enough to know him, Roy Bower was a stimulating and refreshing personality. He was kind, generous and completely without malice, and his broad humanity, coupled with his high intelligence and an intriguing sense of humor, made of him a delightful companion. He was an educated person in the best sense of the word, and his reports and despatches often were literary masterpieces, the thought of which one liked to savor far beyond the reading.

Possibly the case of Roy Bower points up the desirability of a Foreign Service personnel policy more human—one is tempted to say humane—in its approach, more far-seeing in its understanding and appreciation, more realistic in that it recognizes that the difference between outstanding success and mediocrity is often merely opportunity. Too often do we trade glibness and glitter for the qualities of real substance and value. Roy Bower is not of course the only person in the Foreign Service whose real talents were not throughout his career utilized to full effectiveness; possibly he was fortunate in that during his last three years in the Service his worth was recognized and rewarded, whereas other men of ability and conviction have broken their hearts as well as their health in devoted service unrecognized either by commendation or adequate promotion.

While Roy had more than his share of life's misfortunes, his interest in life, and his great courage, remained undiminished to the end. Though fully aware that he was permanently blind, in his last letter he remarks that it is embarrassing to be credited with fortitude, since “that quality has not been put to a test.”

In life, Roy Bower enriched the minds and hearts of all who took the trouble to know him. In memory, his great understanding and broad tolerance will be continuing influences.

CHARLES O. THOMPSON

(Continued on page 9)



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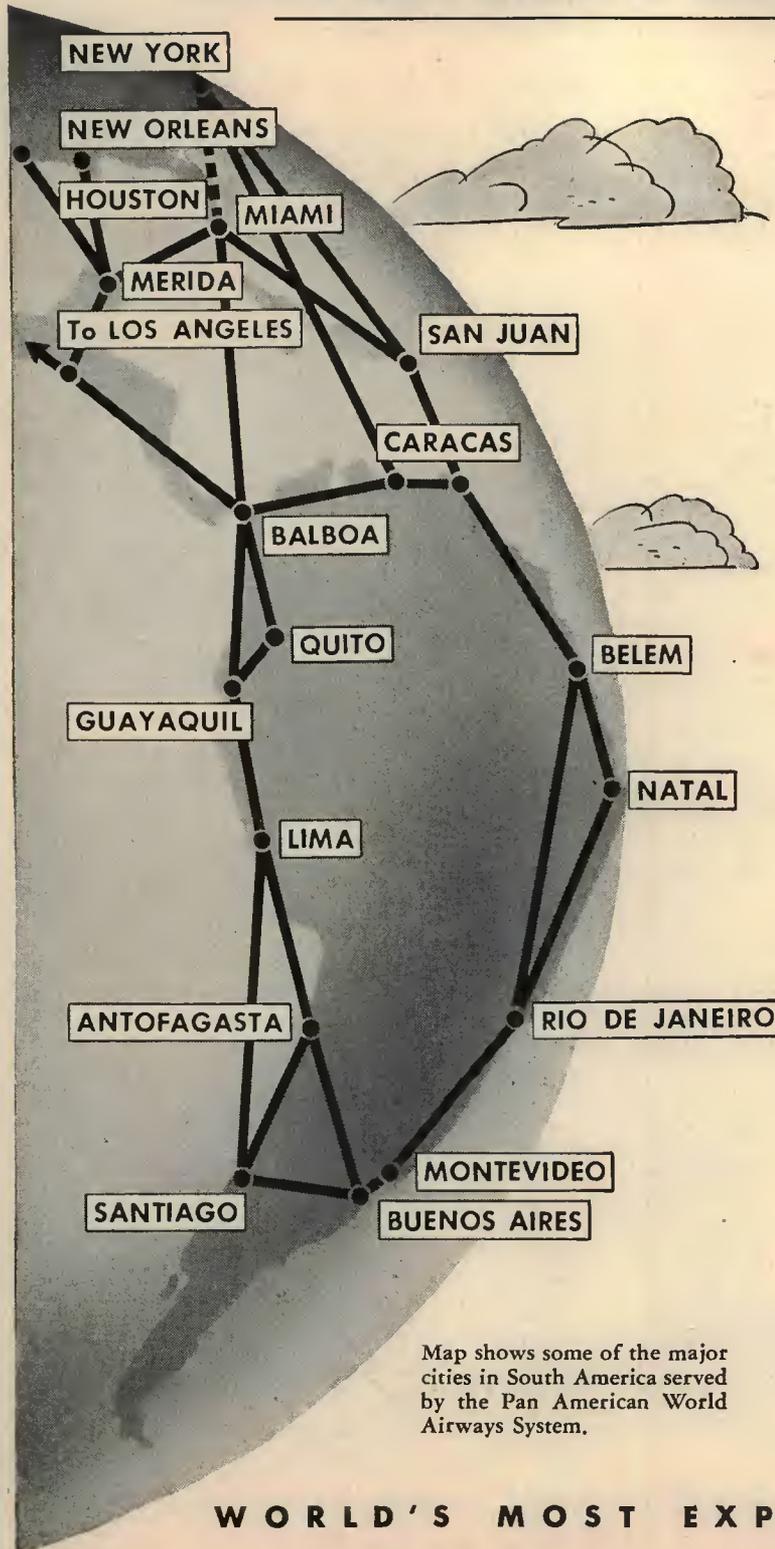
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 7)

ARBOREAL AMBASSADOR

American Embassy
Rio de Janeiro
March 15, 1950

To the Editors,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

We were appalled by the Journal's deadpan use of the Orwellian phrase "human material" in the editorial columns of the November 1949 issue, to wit:

"Any program which brings first-class human material into the Department, whether in the home service or in the field, is to be welcomed . . ."

When the impersonal approach of bureaucracy reaches the point of labeling sensitive men and women "human material" we might as well dispense with time consuming names, positions or qualifications. It would be much simpler for the field to order, say, "fifty cubic feet of first-class human material", which could then be molded at the post to fill local requirements, e.g.:

"Re Embtel 27. Please airexpress soonest sufficient grade A human material for two Third Secretaries, one Economic Analyst and three file clerks"

"Human material", gadzooks, how impersonal can you get???

Nettled FSO's

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Anderberg, Edward	Nanking	Tokyo	Econ. Off. Asst. Att. (Comm'l.)
Anderson, Erva E.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Arnquist, Mary E.	Rome	Budapest	Personnel Asst.
Baker, June E.	Department	Lisbon	
Ball, Harris H.	Cairo	Department	Courier
Bierlein, Elvera O. R.	Vienna	Department	FSS
Blackerby, William W.	Yokohama	Sappora	FSS
Bowers, Phyllis J.	Manilla	London	FSS
Bristol, Howard H., Jr.	Lyon	Tel Aviv	VC (Consular Off.)
Brizzo, Anne	Department	Rome	FSS
Bromley, William A.	Department	Nicosia	FSS
Brown, Robert A.	Department	Berlin	VC-Visa Off.
Brown, Williard O.	Department	Tientsin	Att. (Agric.)
Bruce, Julla A.	Department	Luxembourg	FSS
Bruce, Robert R.	Jidda	Dacca	VC
Burnett, Jean	Department	Buenos Aires	FSS
Bushwall, William J.	Dar-es-Salaam	Strasbourg	VC-Consular Off.
Carle, Robert J.	Department	Paris	Courier
Carlsen, Jean W.	Department	Leopoldville	FSS
Carlson, Roger P.	Madrid	Mexico	Att. (Budget & Fiscal Off.)
Chase, Augustus S.	Shanghai	Tokyo	1st Sec. Consul
Clark, Kathryn L.	Beirut	Athens	FSS
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Codon, Iryne	Department	Frankfort	FSS
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Condry, Robert E.	Department	Tehran	FSS
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Cowles, Leon L.	Department	Madrid	1st Sec. Consul
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Crouch, Edward C.	Bogota	Frankfort	Asst. Chief. Op. Facilities
Cyrus, June B.	Department	Copenhagen	FSS
Davis, Emisrah G.	Brussels	Department	FSS
Davit, Alexander J.	Port Elizabeth	Tangier	VC-2nd Sec.
Day, Frances M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
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VOL. 27, NO. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1950

THE FUTURE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

By FRANK SNOWDEN HOPKINS
Assistant Director, Foreign Service Institute

Here, in provocative fashion, Frank Hopkins airs a subject which is the collective concern of everyone in the Service.

During the five years since the war far-reaching changes have been made in both the Foreign Service and the Department of State, and these changes have altered in many respects the inter-relationships between home and field organizations. We have not had time as yet either to realize the full implications of these changes or to adjust to them; yet already further changes appear to be in prospect, the exact nature and extent of which no one knows.

Under these conditions, it is only natural that a good many individuals, both in Washington and in the field, should be disturbed and apprehensive. The morale of any organization is bound to suffer some injury in a transition period such as the one we have been going through in the postwar years. Rationally, we all recognize that the Department must adjust its machinery to the greatly increased burdens placed upon it by wartime and postwar developments. But being human beings, we respond emotionally to the uncertainty which we feel in regard to our own careers.

Speaking as one individual, I certainly make no claim to having a crystal ball into which I can gaze fondly and come up with pollyanna-ish predictions. But it does seem to me that we would all gain a great deal in peace of mind if we sought to detach ourselves from the current scene and to take a long view of what the future holds for us. None of us are prophets. But at least we can assemble what evidence there is, apply a reasonable amount of common sense logic to it, and then see where our inquiry leads us.

What Factors Affect Careers?

We must start by asking the right questions. What we really need to know is not what the future holds for the Foreign Service, or the Department of State, or any other administrative mechanism or entity. We may have strong emotional identifications with existing arrangements, or strong emotional desires for certain kinds of changes. But

what we really need to know is what kind of careers those of us can expect who have committed ourselves to the service of our country in the field of foreign affairs. And if we are sensible people, we shall be interested not merely in prospects for the next year or two—though certainly some of us have a heavy personal stake in the immediate future—but in what we may look forward to for the next ten or twenty or thirty years.

If we phrase the question in this way, we should be able to rise above some of the concern that has been generated by recent administrative changes and by discussion of other changes still to come. We must never forget that from the nation's point of view the only thing that really matters is whether or not the foreign affairs job is performed ably and successfully. There is nothing sacred about either the Department or the Foreign Service; they are administrative mechanisms to serve the national interest. They can and should be altered from time to time to remedy their deficiencies and to improve their effectiveness.

We cannot, then, logically object to change, provided that change is a means toward the objective of more effective conduct of American foreign relations. We must assume, however, that even the most ardent administrative prestidigitators will sooner or later have to take morale factors into consideration. No administrative mechanism can be better than the people who staff it, and the devotion of these people to their duties. Over the long pull, changes cannot be so frequent or so drastic as to keep employees in a state of uncertainty and unrest. There needs to be enough stability through the years so that the foreign affairs organization can consistently recruit topflight talent, provide genuine career satisfactions, and keep its employees working with maximum loyalty and devotion.

With these considerations in mind, let us turn to the question of what the future may reasonably be expected

to hold for individuals presently employed in the Foreign Service. Our presentation, for the sake of simplicity, will be in the form of a number of predictions, some of which are self-evident propositions, and some of which will require discussion.

1. The foreign affairs job will continue to be vital to the national interest and challenging to the individuals involved in it.

This proposition hardly requires discussion. Whatever the United States is headed for in this uncertain world, it is not the complacent isolationism of some periods of the past. There would appear to be no foreseeable circumstances for as far ahead as we can see into the future under which we would not be vitally concerned with foreign affairs. With our postwar role as a leader in world affairs challenged by other forces, our foreign policies will have to be positive and constructive, calling forth the best abilities of the men who formulate and execute them.

2. There will continue to be an urgent need for the ablest Americans to work in the foreign affairs field.

This proposition flows inevitably from the preceding one. The problems which we face in foreign affairs are so vast and complex that there is no possibility that in our lifetime they can be solved by second-rate people. The best people we can recruit and train will be none too good for the difficult tasks ahead.

3. The complexities and difficulties of foreign affairs in the years ahead will require us to have personnel who are not only able, but trained and seasoned by practical experience in foreign relations.

American history has shown us many times that the gifted and forceful amateur can make a major contribution to diplomacy. This is only possible, however, when the amateur's talents are balanced and supported by the knowledge and experience of seasoned professionals in foreign affairs. It is inconceivable that the principal reliance in decades to come will not be upon men thoroughly experienced in dealing with foreign governments and peoples and possessing the skills, insights and maturity of judgment which can come only from such experience.

4. An indispensable element in developing abilities in foreign affairs will be service at foreign posts.

Foreign relations are with foreigners, a fact which is not always given its proper emphasis. Foreigners are best studied and understood by living abroad among them. The official who knows only the United States will frequently miscalculate because despite his most heroic efforts to do otherwise he will unconsciously project his American assumptions and expectancies into foreign situations where they do not apply. There can be no successful organization for conducting foreign relations which does not staff a large proportion of its key positions with individuals with experience in living and working abroad.

5. Another indispensable element in developing abilities in foreign affairs will be service in Washington.

Just as lack of foreign experience is a severe handicap to the foreign affairs official, so is lack of Washington experience. Foreign relations are not just with other countries; they are between this country and other countries. American foreign policy is, basically, the reaction of the American people to the world situation in which they find themselves. One part of the foreign affairs equation is, then, an intimate, intuitive, articulate understanding of American values, attitudes, institutions and national characteristics, which can come only from continued close association with one's own countrymen. But it is particularly in official Washington that one experiences the full impact of basic American characteristics upon the involved social, economic and political problems of the nation, and becomes fully sensitive to the trends and pressures, the conflicts and compromises, that make up American political life. Experience in other parts of the United States is a valuable supplement to Washington experience, and even a necessary corrective influence, but in no other place is there the same focusing of interest upon domestic and international problems and the same necessity for seeing them in relation to one another.

6. No organization responsible for American foreign relations will ever enjoy the full confidence of the American people.

Granted that this is a somewhat sweeping statement, I believe it will be accepted by all realistic people as a legiti-

Secretary of State Acheson testifying before the House Appropriations Sub-Committee for the Department of State in defense of the Department's Budget Estimates for Fiscal Year 1951. Shown with Secretary Acheson, from left to right, are Representative Cliff Clevenger, Ohio; Representative Karl Stefan, Nebraska; Secretary Acheson; Representative John J. Rooney, New York (Chairman of the Sub-Committee); Representative Clarence Cannon, Missouri (Chairman of the full House Appropriations Committee); Representative Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania; and Representative Prince H. Preston, Georgia.



mate induction from past experience and from the very nature of things. We who work in the field of foreign affairs, whether at home or abroad, are inclined in our weaker moments wistfully to yearn for understanding and recognition on the part of the American public. Instead we find ourselves outrageously misunderstood, suspected of ineptitude or baseness or both, and subjected to a constant stream of criticism for not being able to do the diplomatic job to every one's satisfaction. Some of our critics say that they suspect the present Department and Foreign Service because they aren't typically and representatively American in personnel. In my personal opinion this is not the real issue, but a rationalization of a deeply-felt unwillingness to entrust any governmental organization with the kinds of power which are involved in dealing with foreign countries. If the Department were swept clean of its present employees and staffed entirely with business men, or farmers, or small-town lawyers, there would still be distrust and criticism.



John J. McCloy, High Commissioner for Germany, takes the floor in one of the twice weekly informal meetings in which key personnel of the Department and the Foreign Service inform Washington representatives of national associations about the developments in our foreign affairs.

I do not argue from this premise that if we can't please the American public, it is no use even to try. Obviously there is a great deal that can be done to make the American people aware of the complex nature of the problems which face us, and of the nature of the policies that have to be devised and the actions that have to be taken in the national interest. Obviously also, we will have better public relations if we keep our personnel representatively American in personality and outlook and in close contact with the life and moods of grass-roots America.

What I do argue, however, is that we must adjust ourselves to the frustration of never being popular and never being fully recognized for our efforts and our achievements. It is no use to say that the Department falls down on its public relations and doesn't know how to tell its story effectively. In future years we may do a better job in this respect than we are doing now, but the problem is by its nature inherently not subject to a full solution.

7. Just as there will always be a public relations problem, so will there always be a budgetary problem in foreign affairs.

This proposition flows from the preceding one. It is also rooted in the additional fact that there is no special interest lobby in the United States as effectively interested in bigger and better programs in the foreign affairs field as, for example, there are agricultural groups interested in promoting programs beneficial to American farmers. It is, moreover, not likely, by the very nature of things, that a strong foreign

affairs lobby will ever develop. If the nation feels reasonably secure, it will hardly support large appropriations for an activity from which no specific, practical benefits appear to flow. And if it gets frightened, it will give money to the military rather than to the Department of State.

The outlook, then, for the long pull is for strong economy pressures on the organization responsible for foreign affairs. This is not to say that funds will not be adequate in most years, or that some expansion in program and personnel will not take place from time to time. What it does indicate is that no favored-child generosity is to be expected, and that in most years the fight for adequate budgets will be an uphill one. If any one in the Foreign Service harbors any delusions on this score, he should sit himself down in a quiet place and do some realistic thinking. The Army has a ditty which fits the situation exactly, the refrain of which can be paraphrased to read, "You're in the Service now."

8. There will continue always to be a good deal of Congressional criticism of the organization responsible for foreign affairs.

Considering that American politics is, generally speaking, not oriented toward international issues, the degree of statesmanship in the foreign affairs field exhibited on the Hill is extraordinarily high. As the nation generally becomes more accustomed to thinking in terms of American leadership in world affairs, and the responsibilities this position entails, I think that we can anticipate a steady improvement in Congressional interest in our work and understanding of our responsibilities. Nevertheless, it does not seem realistic to suppose that Congress will ever have full confidence in a body of men dedicating their lives to careers in foreign affairs and spending a high proportion of their time in foreign countries. The long-term outlook, therefore, will be for a critical attitude on the part of Congress toward many of our activities. The increasing interest of members of Congress in our work will have to be met by an increasing effort on our part to take their viewpoints into consideration and to keep them fully informed.

9. Although careers in foreign affairs will carry a certain degree of honorable prestige, no specially privileged social position for foreign affairs specialists will be tolerated.

The idea that there is something aristocratic about diplomacy is a hangover from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when diplomatic positions were entrusted to individuals of high social position, and when the individual diplomat possessed the wealth to live in style. Any lingering notion that any of us may still have that we are in any way entitled to special privileges because we are engaged in foreign affairs should be dismissed from our minds. They are not suited either to the present or to the foreseeable future.

As Wallace R. Deuel once pointed out in an article on why the American people don't like diplomats, the milkman in Omaha knows that he pays the taxes to support his servants in the foreign affairs field, and will be quick to resent any assumption of social superiority on the part of these servants. Brought up in the American equalitarian tradition, he knows perfectly well that, in terms of tradition, no public servant living on the taxpayers' money is entitled to make any assumption. We must be sure that we know it too.

The last thing that we should count on, therefore, is that there will be any change in our lifetimes in the suspicion back home of any officer on foreign duty who maintains an unduly pretentious standard of living. What the officer on

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What Benefits Can Retired FSO's Expect from the Bloom Bill?

By DAYTON W. HULL

Division of Foreign Service Personnel

Possessor of a Ph. D. from Harvard, Dayton Wood Hull, has been a Foreign Service Staff Officer since 1947. He has served at Athens and at the Department. He is presently assigned to the Office of Foreign Service Personnel.

After almost a year in the Congressional hopper, the so-called Bloom Bill, H. R. 2786, which increases annuities for retired Foreign Service officers, was dusted off during February by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Representative John Kee, Chairman, indicated that his committee would take up the bill shortly. At his request, Department officials provided further information about the bill's provisions and it now appears to be slated for favorable consideration.

There are approximately 285 annuitants who are immediately affected by the bill's provisions, including 45 widows. In addition, there are minor benefits for officers presently in active service who retire before November 13, 1950. A brief resume of what the bill provides may be of interest. But first some background.

Provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946

The Foreign Service Act of 1946 provided a small increase in the annuities of retired FSO's through the device of substituting the average salary for five years, instead of ten years, as the base on which to compute annuities. This change, desirable as it was, left untouched the disparity in salaries between an officer in today's Foreign Service and the officer in the pre-war Service. This disparity arises, in part, from the higher salaries received as a result of the Pay Acts of 1945 and 1946. It is due also to the fact that advancement in the Service is not as slow as formerly. During the period 1920 - 1924 it was not uncommon for an officer to remain ten years or more in class before winning opportunity for promotion. Owing to the recent expansion of the Foreign Service, the number of promotional opportunities has greatly increased and many officers now stay in class less than five years. Thus today's officer on active duty can in general look forward to retiring with much higher base salary on which to compute his annuity.

The Langer-Chavez-Stevenson Act

A very similar salary situation existed in the Civil Service until 1948. Congress met this situation by the passage of the Langer-Chavez-Stevenson Act of February 28, 1948. It provided retired personnel with an increase in annuity of 25% or \$300, whichever is the lesser amount. At the time the Act was passed, the Department was attempting to secure the President's endorsement, through the Bureau of the Budget, of a more liberal type of bill for Foreign Service officers which would provide for recomputation of annuities of retired officers so as to relate them directly to changes in active duty pay. The Bureau was concerned with the open-end nature of such legislation, and approval was therefore sought for a bill which would at least relate annuities to current salary schedules of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. The automatic adjustment feature was dropped. Even this modified proposal was unable to win endorsement and

the Department had to fall back on the flat amount type of legislation which the Congress had by that time approved for Civil Service employees. The result was H. R. 2786, introduced in the first session of the 81st Congress by the late Representative Sol Bloom.

General Provisions of H. R. 2786

The first thing that should be pointed out about the Bloom Bill is that, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, it provides a larger increase in annuities than its prototype, the Langer-Chavez-Stevenson Act. The latter limits any increase to \$300, while the Bloom Bill provides an upper limit of \$420. The difference in amount is justified by the fact that Foreign Service annuities are, and should be, higher than those of Civil Service employees. The Department has reminded the Congress again that the Foreign Service officer spends almost his entire working life abroad; that he does not have the local connections that enable a Civil Service employee to live at lower cost; that he must move to a new community with the attendant expenses of buying or renting a new home, buying furniture, and adjusting to an entirely new environment. To compensate for these additional expenses, the Foreign Service officer annuity rates exceed by 33% the comparable Civil Service rates. It is under Civil Service rates, incidentally, that Staff Corps employees are covered.

Specifically, the Bloom Bill has two sections, one dealing with officers retiring on full annuities and one with officers (or their beneficiaries) retiring on reduced annuities. In each category progressively smaller increases are granted as the individual's service lengthens under the higher salary schedules of the 1946 Act. Thus an officer retiring prior to November 13, the effective date of the Foreign Service Act, receives the largest amount payable, those retiring within the following year receive a smaller amount, and so on. Reductions occur each year until officers retiring after November 13, 1950 will receive no increase at all. However, they will have had four years' benefit of the higher base salary provided by the Act of 1946 and approximately five years' benefit of the increased salaries provided in 1945. The amounts actually payable are tabulated for officers with full annuities:

Benefits Payable under H. R. 2786 for FSO's Receiving Full Annuities

Present Annuity	Date of Retirement	Amount Payable
\$1680 or more*	Prior to Nov. 13, 1946	\$420
Less than \$1680	Prior to Nov. 13, 1946	25%
\$1680 or more*	Nov. 13, 1946 to Nov. 12, 1947	\$336
Less than \$1680	Nov. 13, 1946 to Nov. 12, 1947	20%
\$1680 or more*	Nov. 13, 1947 to Nov. 12, 1948	\$252
Less than \$1680	Nov. 13, 1947 to Nov. 12, 1948	15%
\$1680 or more*	Nov. 13, 1948 to Nov. 12, 1949	\$168
Less than \$1680	Nov. 13, 1948 to Nov. 12, 1949	10%
\$1680 or more*	Nov. 13, 1949 to Nov. 12, 1950	\$ 84
Less than \$1680	Nov. 13, 1949 to Nov. 12, 1950	5%

*No increase is provided where an officer is currently receiving \$8100, the maximum annuity payable under Sec. 821(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

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By Joan David

R. B. Shipley

In official Washington Mrs. Shipley comes close to being a controversial subject. There are those who admire her, those who would displace her, those who would patronize her, those who seek her favors and those who merely perpetuate the legends which have grown up around her. But everyone has an opinion, no less violent because it is based on hearsay.

Surprisingly enough Ruth Shipley is no feminist. She was the first woman to be appointed to the Department's Board of Review, which passed on employee promotions, and the first woman to head a division in the State Department, yet she will tell you that she never expected or received any special consideration because she was a woman. It was purely a question of availability, perhaps ability. Opportunities for women to advance in the Department seem to her much the same today as they were when she first came to work there in 1914. The fact that more women hold key jobs today means simply that more women are competing with men for those jobs.

A career, of course, was never Mrs. Shipley's goal. It was her husband's illness in 1914 that forced her to take a "temporary" job in the government to help pay the medical bills. Her family took care of her four-year-old son. Her attitude toward careers for women is primarily a tolerant belief in "*Chacun à son goût*." Beyond that her advice to women who want to carve out a niche for themselves in the Foreign Service is pretty typical. "I feel quite strongly," she says, "that our Foreign Service Officers' wives generally contribute quite as much to the Foreign Service as do their husbands. . . . It has always seemed to me that any woman who wished a career in the Foreign Service should forthwith proceed to marry the most intelligent and ambitious Foreign Service Officer within the reach of her power."

To the Department's other women employees, Mrs. Shipley's appointment to the Review Board in 1918 meant rising hopes and widened horizons. The realization that she was no crusader for women's rights came as a disappointment. Not that she doesn't believe in bettering wages and working conditions for women, she does—for those groups in which they are substandard.

Mrs. Shipley feels a little uncomfortable about the fact that during her administration citizenship rules regarding married women have changed so drastically. She regards today's tangle of family allegiances as a threat to the stability of the family concerned and would much prefer the old system under which a wife automatically took her husband's citizenship upon her marriage.

At the time Mrs. Shipley was asked to take over the Passport Division she had one of the most interesting jobs in the Department. Under Miss Margaret Hanna, formerly Secretary to the Honorable Alvey A. Adee whose half century as Assistant Secretary of State is not likely to be matched, Mrs. Shipley worked with a very small group which read, channeled and marked for reply every bit of correspondence which came in to the Department of State and approved all answers, even those drafted for the Secretary's signature.

Thus Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg was quite familiar with her capabilities when for the third time he asked her to take charge of the Passport Division. This time there was no refusing. What the Division needed, and what he depended on her to supply, the Secretary insisted, was continuity of efficient administration. "I've given more continuity than they bargained for," Mrs. Shipley chuckles reminiscently. In 1921 she reluctantly agreed to accept the post. The Division had been reorganized about a year earlier to make it autonomous and its decisions now subject only to the Secretary's review. But she had turned it down twice before because she was doing coordinating and reviewing correspondence very interesting and the new assignment sounded very dull.



Ruth B. Shipley

"It never does get dull though because there is so much you can do to help people." Mrs. Shipley and her staff are sympathetic even if an emergency is the result of carelessness or neglect on the part of the applicant. Not so long ago Mrs. Shipley's home phone rang just before a quiet family dinner on a Saturday evening and a worried young man explained that he was due to leave at 11 that same evening with an official mediation group headed for Palestine. In less than four hours his application was made, forms filled out, pictures taken, passport granted, and—he made the plane.

Passports and People

"Issuing passports is the smallest part of our work. If passports were our only problem, the job would be dull," says Mrs. Shipley. There are dozens of cases every month in which she must make decisions that would faze a Dorothy Dix. A GI recently back from occupation duty heads for Washington and a desolate wife suddenly realizes that she's being deserted. A frantic appeal to the Passport Division gets results. Red tape somehow holds up an application while the wife obtains a warrant. Then, pending court action, the Division doesn't issue a passport.

A war bride on a trip home to show off a baby to its proud grandparents suddenly decides to make the visit permanent. Once again an appeal to the Passport Division brings results, this time through the intercession of consular officers of the Foreign Service.

An American-born woman who had married an Italian nobleman and been widowed before World War I found that her claim against the Italian government for failing to protect her extensive Italian property from damage during the war was not valid unless she could prove American citizenship. By returning to the United States within a certain period after her husband's death she had reestablished that citizenship, but she had no records to prove it. Could the Passport Division help?

A search of the files drew a blank until one of Mrs. Shipley's file clerks (they are all colored and she is very proud of their work record) told her he remembered seeing down in the sub-basement a box of miscellaneous papers which could not be identified sufficiently to reunite them with the files to which they had once belonged. Would Mrs. Shipley give him permission to look through them? Mrs. Shipley would. Hours later he returned. In his hand was the paper on which hinges a million-dollar claim.

Mrs. Shipley is quite reconciled to taking all the blame

when it comes to restricting travel. "This is the original place for taking a rap," she declares. This year, with new trouble spots emerging, travelers are being barred from new areas. At the same time everything is being done to expedite processing the flood of applications from 1950's Holy Year pilgrims. During the war some travel restrictions were imposed because of military activities, other areas were barred as a screen to help put over the idea that they were important in a military way.

The many changes made in passports during the war have made frauds next to impossible. Mrs. Shipley goes on the theory that there isn't anything that can't be improved, including passports. She is constantly looking for ways to increase the efficiency of the Division. One of the recent changes she put into effect broke down the handling of domestic applications into three geographic divisions. The rapid changes in travel and citizenship rules in the postwar world made it impossible for any one person to keep in mind the requirements for each area. Specialization has saved a lot of time.

Mrs. Shipley has never gone abroad as a tourist herself. Her three trips were on official missions. But when it comes to promoting tourism, she doesn't miss a trick. She regularly collaborates with the AAA on behavior tips for travelers and last year wrote an article on the same subject for the press. She helped the ECA prepare a booklet of "Information on the Marshall Plan for Americans going Abroad." From the Public Health Service she obtained pamphlets on "Immunization Information for Persons Proceeding Abroad," which are given to every passport applicant, together with an International Certificate of Innoculation and Vaccination.

Sets High Standards

Mrs. Shipley's reputation as an administrative ogre is hard to understand. She sets high standards for her staff, but no higher than she sets for herself. She is quick to make decisions. Although she is very shy, one gets the impression that she rather enjoys her idiosyncracies and the legends they inspire. Attributing a like shyness to others makes her go to extremes to avoid discomfiting them. One Foreign Service trainee of some fifteen years ago reports that for a good five minutes before being summoned to the presence all employees gave their shoes a thorough buffing. "Mrs. Shipley's very fussy about shoes," they explained. And sure enough, during interviews she did keep each man's shoes in her line of vision. Not until years later did the FSO realize that Mrs. Shipley probably didn't give a hoot about the luster of his brogans.

Mrs. Shipley's subordinates are devoted to her—from the building custodian who saw to it that she was given one of the few handsome embossed doorknobs from the old State Building when it was remodeled to the section heads who take pride in the amount of responsibility they can shoulder for her. Everyone, from Mrs. Shipley down, is reconciled to putting in considerable overtime as a matter of course. There are inevitably weekend emergencies to cope with and, as one of them put it, "We aren't asked to work overtime, but if we didn't there'd be more complaints and every one of them goes to Mrs. Shipley's desk."

Handling complaints personally is not done to retain power, it is simply a means of finding out how operations can be simplified. If Mrs. Shipley had her way, there would be two co-equal Passport Division heads because there is so much work to be done. Last summer the late John J. Scanlan signed all correspondence and made most of the decisions for a month as Acting Chief of the Division, while Mrs.

Winder Building—Home of the Passport Division



Shipley, a few doors away, wrestled with the details of re-opening three of the Division's Regional offices.

During his last illness someone from the Passport Division went to see John Scanlan every day. Quite often it was Mrs. Shipley. She found it very hard to accept the fact that this man, in whose work she had as much faith as her own, was going to die.

With mingled bitterness and frustration she talked these visits over with her sister. Despite the best of intentions, she would find the conversation inevitably turned to business, and then, besides her self-reproach, there was the added hurt of knowing that though his body was wasted, John Scanlan's mind was as quick and incisive as ever, with every case he'd ever handled neatly indexed in his memory. "There isn't anything in the world I wouldn't do to help him. Each time I go to see him I never know if it's for the last time. Yet when I get there we talk of everyday, unimportant things. And all I can think of to do is to bring some little thing like home-cooked custard for him."

Red Tape Is Minimized

An application, Mrs. Shipley keeps reminding her staff, isn't just a case, it represents a person and should be treated as such. Quite often decisions that are referred to her are, after solution, brought to the attention of the person originally handling the case with the suggestion that everyone in the Division must realize that theirs is one job in which they must often seem to ignore the letter of the law in order to carry out its spirit. The more decisions of this sort employees make themselves, the better Mrs. Shipley likes it.

Although there is no escape from "red tape," applications are processed with remarkable speed and ease. A few hours is the minimum—established by quite a number of special cases. "Ours is a service organization," Mrs. Shipley points out. By the end of last year more than 260,000 passports were issued and renewed. Total Treasury revenue therefrom was over two million dollars. Special treatment in some cases seems just plain common sense to Mrs. Shipley. When the Howard University players, who toured Scandinavia last summer, came down some thirty strong to make their applications, they were given the use of a conference room and all papers were processed at once. "If we'd had a few days' warning, I would have sent someone up to the University to handle it instead of making them all come down here."

Winder Building, where the Passport Division has been housed since 1943, has become one of Mrs. Shipley's favorite hobbies. Not so long ago she presented a paper on its history to the Columbia Historical Society. Her original research contributed a number of tidbits to what was known of the pre-Civil War structure. With evident pleasure Mrs. Shipley explains how she discovered that the building had been the Union Army's communications center during the war and that President Lincoln made daily trips to it from the White House a block away to get reports brought by runners from the forces nearby and over a single telegraph wire from the armies to the west. From a second floor balcony, long since removed, Washington officialdom had a grandstand view of Civil War parades. Prisoners of war were confined in the basement rooms, while the sick and wounded were tended on the top (fifth) floor. Winder Building was apparently the setting for the preliminaries to the treason trials held after Lincoln's assassination.

Restoration of the building to its original simple grace while modernizing it for efficiency has been virtually completed with Mrs. Shipley's urging and guidance. She has a chatelaine's pride in the landscaping whose rich green is set off so well by the soft buff of the building itself. Winder

Building was probably the only government building in Washington to have Christmas wreaths on its doors over the holiday season. Mrs. Shipley kept her fingers crossed on that one, but the Public Buildings Administration either didn't know or didn't care.

Even the colors with which the walls and woodwork have been painted were chosen with an eye to historic appropriateness. A long term project of Mrs. Shipley's is her still-



Above: Mrs. Mabel Barker and George Huey in the Passport Division's reception room fill in some of the information needed for a passport. Below: In the mail room, on the left temporary clerk Harry Morlock attaches a photograph to a passport and then seals it on with a hot flat iron. In the middle temporary clerk Raymond King imprints the colored legend "Photo attached Department of State, Washington" across the bottom of the photo on the passport. On the right R. Leon Hamilton puts the raised State Department seal on the page with the red wafer.

growing collection of fine old prints and "some excellent likenesses of a few of the great men who walked our halls . . ." More modern but infinitely decorative is a lovely bright ceiling-height mural along a whole wall of the public reception room. Contributed by one of the large transportation companies, it is a huge world map showing the main travel routes.

In another room to the right of the main entrance is a series of handsome framed pictures showing Italian scenes (because of Holy Year) which were presented by another company.

Mrs. Shipley's consistently good relations with Congress have made more than one frustrated bureaucrat grumble that dispensing passports was an easy way of doing favors for people who count. General Harry Vaughn's testimony at a Congressional hearing* last summer publicly challenged that theory.

SENATOR MUNDT: "All I know, of course, is what I read from your letters, General, and you write to Mrs. Shipley, for whom I share your high regard, . . . that John

*Senate Investigating Committee—Hearings on General Vaughn's help in getting a passport for John Marragon.

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The American Foreign Service Association

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

STOUT HEARTS REQUIRED

Those of us stationed in Washington this spring have been witnesses to as unpleasant a series of events as any of us can remember. A member of the United States Senate has attacked the integrity of the Department of State, which he accuses of harboring Communists, Communist sympathizers and security risks; and this attack has reached out to include a distinguished Ambassador and a widely respected Foreign Service officer. Moreover, the Senator, seemingly indifferent to what damage he may cause to American prestige abroad, has not hesitated to try to destroy public confidence in the Secretary of State himself.

As we go to press it does not appear that the Senator has been able to produce solid evidence for a single one of his sensational charges. Some of the people he has named in his accusations have been shown to have had only the most casual and tenuous connection with the Department, and even that several years ago. Others have been highly respected individuals who when given a hearing have completely demolished the prejudicial case made against them under the cover of Senatorial immunity. And there may be still others who, although defending themselves the best they can, will have had their reputations permanently he-smirched.

Senator Disregards American Principles

In an organization as large as the Department there is always a chance, even with the most vigilant precautions, that an employe who is a security risk may, for a time, escape detection. What the Senator has done, however, is to attack the good faith and good sense of the Department itself, by asserting that it is knowingly harboring subversive individuals and protecting them from exposure. Moreover, despite having served on the bench himself, he has completely disregarded the elementary American principle that evidence should precede charges; he has chosen rather to make charges first, and to assert blandly that investigation will produce evidence.

There are two aspects of this situation which seem to us to require comment. The first one is, why do the American people listen to such charges? Because obviously they are listening, and even if every charge is disproved and every accused individual is exonerated there will remain some residue of suspicion that where there was so much smoke there must have been some fire. Or to put it in other words, there must have been some fire. Or to put it another way, the Senator would not dare make such charges if there were universal public confidence in the Department.

In our opinion, the explanation lies in the fact that the American public is growing increasingly restless and disturbed as the tensions of the international situation remain unrelieved. Despite the improvement in the position of the Western powers brought about by our European policies, it appears to many Americans that this improvement has been outweighed by the Communist advance in Asia, which is interpreted as a failure of our diplomacy. Each new foreign affairs crisis is a reminder that we face urgent problems which we have not yet been able to solve.

The American people do not want war. They do not want the economy subjected to the strain of heavily increased armaments. They are reluctant to support expensive programs of foreign aid, to bolster the forces of freedom abroad. What they expect is that by peaceful means our diplomacy shall achieve victories giving us the upper hand in the Cold War and bringing the Soviet Union to international conferences in a mood to negotiate valid and lasting settlements of the differences which now lie between us.

Diplomacy Yields More Headaches than Headlines

Under these conditions our diplomacy has to take the form of patient, painstaking work on many fronts, gradually building up the strength of free nations, encouraging the development of democratic processes, and cementing resistance to Communist aggression. This slow, uphill work is not dramatic enough to impress and reassure an anxious public. Until our efforts begin to show more obvious results, or until the nation makes up its mind to support stronger and more expensive measures, this anxiety will continue, and the Department will feel the effects of it. We who are in the organization know that it has never had better leadership, that it has never contained such a high proportion of able public servants, and that it has never been better organized than it is today to discharge its responsibilities. But it is difficult to convey this to the people while results are so obscure.

The other question is, what should be the reaction of those of us, whether in the Department or in the Foreign Service, who have responsibilities in the conduct of foreign relations? There can be no doubt but that our job has been rendered more difficult by the charges which have been made against us, and by the publicity which those charges have received. Our adversaries have been given aid and comfort; some at least, of our friends have been appalled and confused; and our own morale has suffered a blow from behind.

Moreover, there is not an officer in the Foreign Service now who is not aware that there is a warning for him in the case of John S. Service. No colleague has ever doubted the loyalty and patriotism of Jack Service, but all know the strange reward he has received for speaking out holdly in China and calling his shots as he saw them. To what extent his reports were sound or unsound we do not pretend to know; the point is that they represented his honest best judgment at the time he wrote them. Should the rest of us then conclude that in our reporting we should hedge and evade bold judgments, being careful always to write nothing that ten years later could be misinterpreted and used against us?

Times like these test the mettle of all who work in the field of foreign affairs. The temptation will be to trim, to shirk the responsibility for difficult decisions, to be over-cautious in calling attention to dangerous situations, and to avoid giving expression to any opinion which may not be fully in accord with the prevailing views of those above us. Such temptations must be resisted. Our duty is clear; the Department depends upon each individual to analyse, to report and to act in accordance with his conscientious best judgment.

Where the national interest is involved there can be no flinching from this obligation.

It is easier, of course, to do one's duty if one receives top-side support. For that reason, every officer's heart must have exulted upon reading the statement of Deputy Under Secretary Peurifoy in defense of Jack Service. We congratulate Mr. Peurifoy for his vigorous stand. That is the kind of leadership the Department has always needed more of. Nothing is to be gained from pusillanimity; we must all act and speak out with the courage of our convictions.

REPRINT FROM NEW YORK TIMES

With the permission of former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, and of the New York Times, the Journal reprints Mr. Stimson's letter regarding the charges made against various persons in the Department of State.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The present charges against the Department of State have not in my view deserved so much attention. But the very widespread notice they have received prompts me to make certain comments.

First, this is most emphatically not the proper way in which to insure loyalty of government employees. If that had been the real purpose of the accuser, he would have used the fully developed and tested procedure of the executive branch of the Government, under which charges are investigated and weighed by men of both parties and unimpeachable integrity. Any constructive result which may eventuate from the present charges would have been achieved far more surely and effectively by use of the existing procedures. The fact that the accuser has wholly ignored this well-established method indicates that his interest is of a different character.

Second, no matter what else may occur, the present charges have already spattered mud upon individuals of the highest integrity, and in the present state of the world the denial cannot always overtake the accusation. It should by now be wholly clear that indiscriminate accusations of this sort are doubly offensive; they damage the innocent, and they help protect the guilty. For if the accuser is so stupid as to connect a man like Ambassador Jessup with communism, are not all such accusations made suspect?

Reaction Abroad

Third, and more important by far, the method of the present charges directly and dangerously impedes the conduct of the foreign affairs of our Government. It creates abroad a feeling that we are frightened and suspicious of each other; it diverts our attention, at home, from the genuine and pressing problems of our foreign affairs; it requires of many high officials that they desert their proper duties in order to prepare and deliver such extensive replies as that of Mr. Jessup. Not one of these effects would have resulted from a disinterested study of the loyalty of any suspected State Department employee; each of them is the direct result of the manner in which these charges have been made.

Fourth, it seems to me quite clear that the real motive of the accuser in this case is to cast discredit upon the Secretary of State of the United States. This man is not trying to get rid of known Communists in the State Department; he is hoping against hope that he will find some. Fortunately, the Secretary of State needs no defense from

nic. No one who knows his extraordinary record of able and disinterested public service can believe that he is in any danger from these little men. It is already obvious that in any test of personal confidence the men of honor, in both parties, will choose to stand with the Secretary.

But there is more at stake in this matter than the rise or fall of individuals. What is at stake is the effective conduct of our foreign policy.

Responsibility of Office

Every Secretary of State, second only to his President, and alone among appointive officers of the Government, stands before the world as the representative of the United States of America. No man who holds this office can fail to feel the extraordinary responsibility he carries for service to the country and its peace. No man has a greater right to ask the sympathetic support and the cooperation of his fellow-citizens, and none is more properly exempt from the ordinary trials of politics. The man who seeks to gain political advantage from personal attack on a Secretary of State is a man who seeks political advantage from damage to his country.

The American Government, led by the President and the Secretary of State, is currently engaged in a major effort to give leadership to the country in a time of changing international conditions and grave world tension. This effort will require as part of our democratic process widespread and earnest public consideration of the great problems now before us, so that the ultimate decision will surely reflect the basic steadiness and faith of our people. In such public consideration there is always room for honest differences, but now, as for as many years past, the formulation of foreign policy most urgently demands an adjournment of mere partisanship.

This is no time to let the noisy antics of a few upset the steady purpose of our country or distract our leaders from their proper tasks. This is rather a time for stern rebuke of such antics and outspoken support of the distinguished public servants against whom they are directed.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

Huntingdon, L. I., March 24, 1950.

IN MEMORIAM

GOURLEY. Louis H. Gourley, retired FSO, died on March 28, 1950.

ISAACS. C. Grant Isaacs, retired FSO, died on May 14, 1949.

HALSTEAD. Albert Halstead, retired FSO, died on May 21, 1949.

HUTCHINSON. Charles A. Hutchinson died on March 3, 1950, at Korea, where he was assigned as First Secretary of Embassy.

DOLGE. Rodolf Dolge, formerly Consular Agent at Caracas, died there on March 12, 1950.

DELANEY. James Joseph Delaney died in Washington on March 20, 1950. Mr. Delaney was chief of the INP copy desk at the Department.

RAVNDAL. G. Bie Ravndal, retired Foreign Service officer, died in Orlando, Florida, on March 23, 1950.

HANNA. Miss Margaret M. Hanna, retired Department and Foreign Service officer, died in Washington on March 28, 1950.

HARRINGTON. Alan Harrington, son of Minister to Canada and Mrs. Julian F. Harrington, died in an airplane crash at Ottawa on March 28, 1950.

STEINHARDT. Laurence A. Steinhardt, Ambassador to Canada, died in an airplane crash at Ottawa on March 28, 1950.



THE JOURNAL PRESENTS:

YOUR FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

- Angola (Lunnda)*—Edwin P. Dyer, Jr.
Argentina (Buenos Aires)—Dixon Donnelly, Oscar H. Guerra
Australia (Melbourne)—Jules E. Bernard
Australin (Sydney)—A. Eugene Frank
Austria (Vienna)—Peter Rutter
Azores (Ponta Delgada, São Miguel)—Robert L. Terrell
Belgium (Antwerp)—Helen R. Sexton
Belgium (Brussels)—Robert McClintock, Elaine D. Smith
Bermuda—Jane Wilson Pool
Brazil (Belem, Para)—John A. Moran III
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)—Robert A. Christopher
British Honduras (Belize)—John R. Bartlett, Jr.
Burma (Rangoon)—Henry B. Day, Herbert Spivack
Canada (Hamilton)—Frances L. Spaulding
Canada (Montreal)—James R. Ruchti
Canada (Vancouver, B. C.)—Charles L. Carson
Ceylon—Leon S. Poullada
Colombia (Barranquilln)—Edward T. Long
Colombia (Bogota)—John M. Vebber
Costa Rica (San José)—William D. Calderhead
Cuba—Henry A. Hoyt
Cyprus (Nicosia)—Carl E. Barch
Czechoslovakia (Praha)—Miss Emma G. Drake
Ecuador—Betty Hahn Bernbaum
Egypt (Cairo)—Parker D. Wyman
El Salvador (San Salvador)—Francis W. Herron
England (London)—Jesse D. Dean
England (Southampton)—William Hopkins Beck
Finland (Helsinki)—G. Alonzo Stanford
France (Le Havre)—Reinhard W. Lamprecht
France (Lyon)—Glenn R. McCarty, Jr.
France (Paris)—William Koren, Jr.
French Indochina (Hanoi)—William B. Dunn
Germany (Bremen)—Robert P. Chalker
Germany (Bremerhaven)—Robert B. Houston, Jr.
Germany (Hamburg)—C. Melvin Sonne, Jr.
Germany (Munich)—John F. Leich, Richard H. Donald
Germany (Stuttgart)—Miss Adeline C. Spencer
Greece (Athens)—Patricia M. Byrne
Haiti (Port-au-Prince)—John H. Burns
Honduras (Tegucigalpa)—Byron E. Blankinship
Hong Kong—John W. Williams
Iceland (Reykjavik)—William S. Krason
India (Bombay)—William Witman II
India (New Delhi)—John M. Steeves
Iran (Tehran)—John H. Stutesman
Iraq (Baghdad)—William Keough
Ireland (Belfast)—Paul M. Müller
Ireland (Dublin)—John Patrick Walsh
Italy (Florence)—Antelia Sestini
Italy (Rome)—Outerbridge Horsey
Japan (Tokyo)—Lora Bryning
Korea (Seoul)—C. W. Prendergast
Libya (Tripoli)—Orray Taft, Jr.
Mexico (Agua Prieta, Sonora)—Arthur R. Williams
Mexico (Ciudad Juarez)—Mary Alice McClelland
Mexico (Guadalajara)—DeWitt L. Stora
Mexico (Mexico, D. F.)—Carl W. Strom
Mexico (Monterey, Nuevo León)—Mrs. Helen Steele
Mexico (Nogales, Sonora)—George H. Strunz
Morocco (Tangier)—George E. Palmer
New Caledonia (Noumea)—Claude G. Ross
Netherlands (The Hague)—Charles Philip Clock
Netherlands (Amsterdam)—Thomas W. McElhiney
Palestine (Jerusalem)—Edward C. Lynch, Jr.
Panama (Panama)—Joseph Dempsey
Paraguay (Asuncion)—Thomas Kingsley
Rumania (Bucharest)—Donald Dunham
Sicily (Palermo)—Leonard E. Thompson
Singapore—W. Henry Lawrence, Jr.
Spain (Barcelona)—James N. Cortada
Spain (Madrid)—William Haygood
Spain (Seville)—Cyril L. Thiel
Sweden (Gjöteborg)—E. Talbot Smith
Thailand (Bangkok)—George Widney
Trieste—Miss Marjorie Nield
Turkey (Ankara)—William O. Baxter, James Macfarland
Turkey (Izmir)—Adeline K. Taylor
Union of South Africa (Durban, Natal)—Robert G. McGregor
Uruguay (Montevideo)—Maurice J. Broderick
USSR (Moscow)—Ray L. Thurston
Venezuela (Caracas)—Edward W. Holmes
Yugoslavia (Belgrade)—William Friedman

Help Wanted

Although this list of Field Correspondents is noticeably longer than the last, we won't really be satisfied until it takes two full pages to list the names. This doesn't mean, however, that you must be a Journal correspondent to send us news from the field. You will be helping both the Journal and your local correspondent if you can manage the time to write for us or forward your prize photos.

In case you missed the announcement last September, the Journal runs a continuing contest in its News from the Field section. The author of the best story received from the field each month receives a munificent \$15 and his, or her, story is featured at the beginning of the News from the Field department.

OUR CRYSTAL BALL is being overworked these days. If you are going to a new post, won't you please let us know where and when? In addition, temporary addresses will help us keep your Journals coming to you without interruption. **NOTE: Journals are not accepted for holding or forwarding at the Foreign Service Mail Room.**

Shanghai to Hongkong, January, 1950

By LEO J. CALLANAN, FSO

"Remember," admonished the Captain, his broad bulk filling our cabin doorway, "this room is a light wooden structure and would offer no protection against strafing. If you hear a plane, go below to the mess room where you had dinner, drop the iron covers on the ports—the dead-lights—and sit tight. The ship's sides and bulkheads will stop machine gun bullets."

After apologies for his inability to offer us more comfort, and a reminder that his vessel was not equipped for passengers, the jovial skipper left us.

The six of us, including three business men and two British officials, sat or sprawled, wedged among our baggage and bundles of bedding, late in the evening of Jan. 20, 1950, in our quarters aboard the British Motor Vessel "Elsie Moller," 400 tons, about to leave Shanghai for Hongkong. The room was aft of the upper deck, perched on the war-time gun platform just above the stern. Its six bunks hung in pairs by chains, two on each side and two opposite the door. A table was fastened to the deck in the center. About 12 by 12 feet, the persons and luggage of six people crammed the room to such a degree that movement by more than two at a time was impossible.

There were no complaints. We settled in quietly, each aware of his good fortune. We had been waiting for weeks for an opportunity to leave blockaded Shanghai. In that limited space, none of us attempted to change. We wriggled into our bunks fully clothed. We would probably be routed out for a final inspection at Woosung in the small hours of the morning.

Just after midnight the engineroom telegraph jangled, the ship cast off and slid down the quiet Huangpoo River towards Woosung and the great Yangtze. We awoke that morning to find the ship lying at anchor well out from Woosung, the water glassy calm, the sky clear—all too clear, we thought, picturing Nationalist planes overhead—and the shoreline almost lost in a bright haze. There had been no examination at Woosung.

Mudbanked Channel Hazardous

About seven o'clock the anchor was raised, the vessel pointed northwest, upriver, instead of southeast, downriver, and the passage to the sea via the shallow and uncharted north channel of the Yangtze had begun. Miles behind us the mined main channel glistened calm and deserted. Beyond it where the muddy Yangtze water first darkens, beginning to lose itself in the sea, the Nationalist navy patrolled the entrance to the main channel, turning away the traffic of the high seas from the great port of Shanghai. No ocean-going vessel had entered those waters in over five weeks, but the "Elsie Moller," because of the skill of her Captain and the shallow draft of her hull, had been able to bypass them, first eluding the blockade at the Yangtze mouth, then finding her way among the mudbanks of the north channel, and on up to Shanghai. She was now attempting a return by the same route.

Throughout the morning the little vessel forged ahead. The calm chocolate-brown water had an almost glutinous appearance, so heavy was its load of the rich soil of the Yangtze valley.

The sky remained clear. Nothing was to be seen except a few junks and small craft hovering in the far distance.

The silence was broken only by the wash of water past the ship's side and the rhythmic chuffing of the engine exhausts. Watchful eyes swept the sky for any sign of a Nationalist plane.

As noon approached we noticed that a leadsman had taken up his station on the main deck forward and was casting the lead steadily, calling unintelligible readings up to the bridge. Very few of the colored markers on his lead line were disappearing beneath the water and there was a definite



Photo by FSO J. Charles Thompson

Fishing junks at Hong Kong harbor.

impression that the ship was occasionally sliding over mudbanks.

At this stage the ship actually went hard aground, the engines were stopped, reversed, and the ship backed off the mud to probe for deeper water at another spot. Several more times the stern wave, the first rise in the wake just over the stern, built up and up until its crest was three or four feet above the ship's low rail, a sign that the water was becoming even more shallow. Then the Captain would change course, or stop and reverse, and somehow find his way past the shallows. We felt the ship touch bottom about five times.

After lunch our course was changed northeast, and we were then in the north branch of the Yangtze delta heading for the north channel. During the early afternoon, the north shore of the channel became clearly visible about a mile away. We now had a Union Jack hanging from the wing of the bridge on the shore side, which reminded us that, on an earlier venture through the blockade, our ship had been fired on from shore, through a misunderstanding, and her rudder damaged. At this point one long blast of the ship's horn identified us to the shore fort, and the ship forged steadily ahead. But we were still in the shallow estuary, still far inside territorial waters, and still a sitting duck should a Nationalist plane spot us.

The afternoon was wearing on as we approached the harbor, the final barrier between us and deep water. We skirted its inner side as we headed southeast. Then our rising spirits were dashed by the Captain's announcement that it might

(Continued on page 48)

LIAQUAT ALI KAHN, PAKISTAN'S PRIME MINISTER, VISITS UNITED STATES

By FRANK D. COLLINS*

When Pakistan's distinguished Prime Minister arrives in Washington aboard "The Independence" on May 3 he will come as the representative of the largest of the Moslem States and reputedly the fifth largest country in the world.

Pakistan's emergence on August 15, 1947 as one of the successor states of undivided India was a major political phenomenon of the twentieth century. It was realization of the dream by Mohamed Ali Jinnah of a Moslem State to be carved out of India. Although the concept and realization of Pakistan as a State must be credited to the extraordinary genius of Jinnah, it is significant to note that in his struggle for an independent Moslem state he was ably assisted by Liaquat Ali Kahn. It was in 1936 when Jinnah reorganized the All-India Muslim League that Liaquat was elected to be its Honorary General Secretary. In 1940 he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly where, almost immediately, he became Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Party under Mr. Jinnah. In 1946 he was appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council and was leader of the Muslim League Party in the Indian interim government which preceded partition. There are many observers of this period who believe that if it were not for the great administrative ability of Liaquat, who was able to carry out successfully Jinnah's proposals, the dream of Pakistan would still be an unreality. In any event, the close collaboration between these two was to be of great value to Liaquat when he became Pakistan's first Prime Minister, and particularly following the death of Jinnah in September 1948.

A Graduate of Oxford

After graduating from Aligarh University, Liaquat Ali Kahn departed a year later, in 1919, for Oxford. It was the time when young Indians at Oxford and Cambridge, excited by the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, were eagerly discussing Indian independence and there were endless debates in the Indian Majilias (Assembly) at Oxford, of which Liaquat was Treasurer. In 1921 he took his degree of Law and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1922, paralleling Nehru's experience of ten years' earlier.

Liaquat's biographers inform us that he was born at Karnal on October 1, 1895 in East Punjab. It must be a source of added personal concern for him that this area, which was the scene of many of his childhood experiences, is, at this writing, under severe internal tension. Liaquat's family came to India from Persia 500 years ago and he claims direct descent from a famous Persian King, Nausherman the Just. Of Liaquat's personal characteristics the following seem to stand out. He is remarkable for his firmness, imperturbability and power of concentration. His genuine liking for people, in contrast to the rather aloofness of Jinnah, has made him a very human and popular leader. In his role of Prime Minister he is assisted by his vivacious and highly talented wife, the Begum Liaquat Ali Kahn, who will accompany him on his visit. Her intelligence, energy and numerous activities have placed her in the forefront of national affairs in Pakistan. Two sons, Ashrab, age 12, and Akbar, age 8, are the only children.

*Oct. 1947-Jan. 1949 Assistant Pakistan Desk.
Jan. 1949-Present Assistant India Desk.

As the Prime Minister prepares to leave for America, tension between Pakistan and India has increased and the long delay in the settlement of the Kashmir dispute has created deep resentment and bitterness throughout Pakistan. After the Kashmir Commission (UNCIP) in December reported its inability to obtain agreement by both India and Pakistan on the terms of a truce providing for demilitarization, the Security Council proposed a Resolution on February 24 which was accepted by both parties on March 14. This Resolution calls upon the parties to demilitarize the State of Jammu and Kashmir within five months as a preliminary to the holding of a plebiscite and appoints a UN Representative to assist the parties in the task of demilitarization. As of this writing, the Security Council has not as yet selected the candidate for this important role. It is hoped that the UN Representative will be appointed in the immediate future as his presence on the subcontinent would have a salutary effect on the present tension.

Economic differences between India and Pakistan, particularly over devaluation, have resulted in a paralysis of trade between the two countries. India, in September 1949, followed the lead of the United Kingdom and devalued the rupee from roughly 30 cents to 21 cents. Pakistan, believing it would not gain from such action, has maintained its currency at the former level. In East Bengal (Pakistan) and in West Bengal (India), particularly the Calcutta area, the jute growing and manufacturing centers have been hardest hit by these economic differences. Within the past weeks, tension has broken out anew in this area and an exodus of Hindus from East Bengal and Muslims from West Bengal is taking place, reminiscent on a smaller scale of the great migrations of Hindus and Muslims in the fall of 1947 following partition.

Against this background it was encouraging to hear that Liaquat Ali Kahn announced in the Pakistan Parliament on March 28 that he will confer with Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi on means to allay the current tensions in both countries. News reports from New Delhi indicate that the meeting between these two leaders began on April 2 and, as

(Continued on opposite page)



Laurence A. Steinhardt

The career of the late Ambassador to Canada, Laurence A. Steinhardt, came to a tragic end on March 28, 1950.

The posts at which he served and the highly important conferences he attended are a matter of record; and many people of many countries will remember his devotion to duty, his adroitness in diplomacy and his loyalty to the government he so ably represented. But only those who served with him are fully able to appreciate also his intense interest in the Foreign Service and in the well being of the persons associated with him. His warm personality encouraged his fellow workers to seek his friendly advice, always generously given.

He had a passionate desire to complete twenty years as a Chief of Mission in order to assume some of the characteristics of a career Foreign Service Officer, as provided for under Section 803 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.



If, after seventeen years of service, he did not legally qualify himself as a career officer, he nevertheless demonstrated daily by his words and deeds that he should have been so regarded many years ago.

Not a striped-pants diplomat himself, he deeply resented accusations all too frequently heard that the Foreign Service is a corps of "cookie pushers." He considered the Service to be a hard working and loyal body which never hesitates to roll up its sleeves, as he did himself. We know that as a consequence of his high regard for the Service, he had plans in mind for its betterment as well as for the enhancement of its reputation with the public and we know, too, that he hoped to implement his ideas in this respect through the confidence he enjoyed among members of the Congress and other persons in influential positions.

In him the Service has lost a great friend and the country a great American.

JULIAN F. HARRINGTON.

LIAQUAT ALI KAHN VISITS U. S.

(Continued from page 22)

of this writing, is continuing. It is hoped that the two Prime Ministers will be able to issue a joint statement which will prove reassuring to the peoples of both countries.

Liaquat comes at the expressed invitation of President Truman. Extensive preparations have been made to assure the Prime Minister of a warm welcome. He will travel from New York, to Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, down into Houston and New Orleans, and conclude his trip at Boston on May 26. He will deliver major addresses in various key cities and, in this respect, he has one tremendous advantage. He is an excellent speaker and his English is flawless. The Prime Minister's visit will be an event of great significance in the short history of United States-Pakistan relations and will be a personal tribute to Pakistan's distinguished leader.

Alan Harrington

The host of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Julian F. Harrington in the Department and Foreign Service were deeply grieved at the news of the death of their son, Alan, in the tragic airplane accident in which Ambassador Steinhardt and three other members of the Embassy, Ottawa, staff lost their lives.



Mr. Alan Harrington, 20 years old, was an only child. He had been visiting his family in Ottawa, and was returning to school in Virginia when the fatal crash occurred on Mar. 28, 1950.

Mr. Julian F. Harrington is widely known throughout the career service and has held many important posts. He has been United States Minister to Canada since 1947.

We wish to extend to Mr. and Mrs. Harrington an additional expression of our heartfelt sympathy and condolences.

MARRIAGES

KEELEY-WYLIE. Miss Darlene Wylie, FSS, and Mr. Hugh Keeley were married in Athens, Greece, on September 28, 1949. Mr. Keeley is the son of Minister to Syria James Hugh Keeley and the bride was a member of the staff at the Embassy in Athens.

DAVIES-STEVENS. Miss Jean Stevens and FSO Richard T. Davies were married in Warsaw, Poland, on December 5, 1949.

TURNER-WACHTEL. Miss Ellen Wachtel and FSO Thomas T. Turner were married in Pendleton, Oregon, on December 10, 1949. Mrs. Turner was formerly a member of the Foreign Service Staff Corps at Tunis. Mr. Turner is assigned to the Consulate General at Zurich.

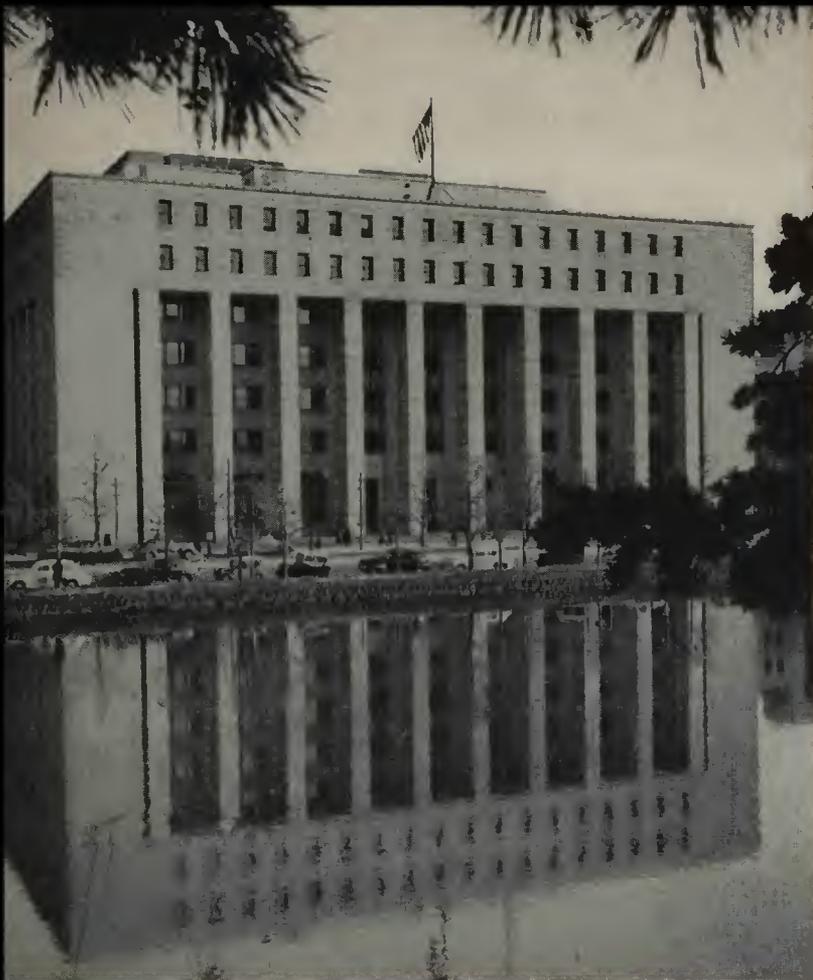
STILLWAGON-SMITH. Miss Rusty Smith and Lt. Tom Stillwagon were married in Stuttgart on December 23, 1949. Mrs. Stillwagon was a member of the Consulate staff.

MOFFETT-NEGUS. Miss Beverly Negus and FSO James D. Moffett were married on December 31, 1949, at Stuttgart, Germany, where Mr. Moffett is assigned as Vice Consul. Mrs. Moffett was also a member of the Consulate staff.

GLEYSTEEEN-MORNER. Miss Elizabeth Katarina Mörner, daughter of Count and Countess Hans Georg Mörner, and FSS Culver Gleysteen were married in New York City on January 21, 1950. Mr. Gleysteen is now receiving special training at the Foreign Service Institute.

THAYER-COCHRANE. Mrs. Cynthia Dunn Cochrane, daughter of Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. Dunn, and FSO Charles W. Thayer were married in Gstaad, Switzerland on March 27, 1950.

VALCHAR-TOFFOLO. Miss Mary-Louise Toffolo and Mr. George Valchar were married on February 6, 1950, at Stuttgart, Germany, where Mrs. Valchar was formerly a member of the Consulate staff.



Dai Ichi Building, headquarters of General MacArthur, Tokyo, Japan

THE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE SURVEY MISSION to Japan arrived in Tokyo last August as the culmination of efforts to institute a two-way cultural interchange between the United States and Japan. Since the war an amazingly good beginning had been made toward an educational system which would prepare Japanese youth for life in a democracy. Yet no Americans or Europeans except SCAP employees and missionaries had been allowed to enter Japan to teach, study or to conduct research. A "Bamboo Curtain" isolated these 80,000,000 people from the rest of the world.

SCAP authorities felt it impossible to permit non-government Americans to become dependent on the Occupation for food and housing. Yet most of the scholars waiting since V-J Day to go to Japan are specialists in the language and culture of the Orient and could contribute to Occupation objectives and international understanding, without having the question mark attached to their independence of thought that is usually attached by the Japanese to any official "SCAPanese."

There had been no program whereby the Japanese could see how democracy works in the United States. Only a few lucky Japanese had found American sponsors to pay their expenses. A U. S. Government-sponsored program to aid students, leaders, and specialists is just beginning although it has been in operation for Germany for several years.

Finally, besieged by requests for admission to Japan from independent American research students, Learned Societies and Foundations, SCAP invited the Department of the Army to send an "Education Survey Mission" to Japan. Dr. John Dale Russell, Director of Higher Education of the Office of Education, was elected chairman; Edwin G. Beal of the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress repre-

Investment for the Future

★ ★ ★
JAPAN — UNITED STATES
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

★
By EILEEN DONOVAN, FSO

sented the Conference Board of the Associated Research Councils; Harry Pierson, Director of the Student Program of the Institute of International Education, represented that organization; Dr. William P. Tolley, Chancellor of Syracuse University, represented the American Council on Education, while I represented the Department.

This trip to Japan was a little unusual for me. I had crossed the Pacific several times since the war as an ordinary passenger, via MATS, but this time travelled under the slightly embarrassing circumstances of being labelled a VIP, although an extremely temporary one!

Landing at the bustling Haneda Airport on the outskirts of Tokyo on August 16, we were driven in a shiny GHQ staff car to the Imperial Hotel. The Imperial, which now has added to its rococco rooms individual non-working air conditioners, still bears signs "For General Officers and VIPs"—"Off Limits to All Not Billeted Here." After 9:30 P.M. the sound of a pin-drop echoes up and down its twisting steps and tortuous passageways. Fortunately the Imperial is not far from the Dai Ichi Hotel, exclusively for Field Grade Officers or their civilian equivalents. At the Dai Ichi my friends and former colleagues of UPSOLAD and CIE still, on summer nights, were gathering at the roof garden tables and dancing to the music of that Occupation phenomenon, "Hiroshi Watanabe and His Star Dusters."

The Survey Mission buckled down for six weeks in the steaming humidity that is Tokyo in August. We conferred with all possible Allied and Japanese individuals who had opinions—many conflicting—relating to our task. Meetings in the ancient capital of Kyoto and in the still-devastated cities of Osaka and Kobe revealed regional differences of opinion there. At some of our meetings with the Japanese and on some of the letters addressed to us, the nearest translation of what they thought we were can only be given as "the great gods of educational exchange." This was not surprising, however. For two years when my title on the SCAP "T.O." had been simply "Women's Education Officer,"

FSO Eileen Donovan, in case you didn't remember, is the Guest Editor we told you about some months back (see p. 26, December 1949 JOURNAL) and this is the article we persuaded her to write for us.

FSO Cabot Coville, whose article appears on the opposite page, has been in the Service since 1926. His posts have been Tokyo, Kobe, Dairen, Harbin, Manila, Lima, Rio de Janeiro, London and Stockholm. Tokyo is his most recent as well as his first post.

I was often referred to by the Japanese as "Supreme Advisor for Women's Education."

Our problems were developed into a study of the three categories of personnel who were to be involved in the two-way educational exchange, students (graduates as well as undergraduates), teachers, and research workers and observers who would pursue investigations independent of any educational institution.

Before the Mission left Japan we prepared a 57-page report, the final chapter of which contains 38 specific recommendations to Japanese educators and institutions, to the Japanese Government, to SCAP, to the Army, to the Department of State, and to other public and private agencies in the United States.

It was recommended that the Department of State investigate the possibilities of a Fulbright or similar program for Japan. Financial support would be obtained through use of part of the \$14,000,000 (in yen) funds derived from the sale of surplus U. S. property in Japan.

The belief of the Mission was that there are no insoluble "logistics" problems involved to prevent qualified research scholars and American teachers from entering Japan immediately and it was so recommended to SCAP. The Japanese certainly want these people, especially now that the former mis-nomered Military Government teams no longer exist in Japan.¹ The information and education officers on these teams, always too few in number, travelled between rural villages and towns in an attempt to give some satisfaction to the constant and overwhelming demands by the Japanese for explanation of what democracy is, how it works and what democratic education means.

These men and women really did get down to grass roots and their contribution, although only a token satisfaction of the demands, was nevertheless important. Yet they

¹Renamed Civil Affairs teams; discontinued entirely Jan. 1, 1950.



The Diet Building, untouched by bombs, photographed from inside the Imperial Palace Ground overlooking the moat.

belonged to the Occupation and necessarily spent much of their time in surveillance and the gathering of statistics for higher headquarters. How much greater would be the impact of teachers actually requested by the Japanese, independent of Occupation channels, living in the communities and devoting all their time to the problems of school and community! Now, certainly, the entry of these people should be no longer delayed.

The Japanese have always placed great importance on education. They have now, largely under American advice and assistance, begun to educate for democracy. If the people of the United States come to realize that this combination of the old faith in education and the new budding faith in democratic processes must not be allowed to die a-borning, some progress may be made in the reorientation of that country.

Guests From the Japanese Foreign Office

By CABOT COLVILLE



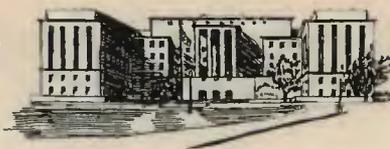
L. to r. Messrs. Nara, Takeuchi, Moore, Caldwell, White, (the latter three from the International Exchange of Persons Division) Ohno, Espinosa, and Tsuchiya.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE is acting as host to ten experts from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs during three-month visits filled with opportunities for them to catch up, after the break from 1941 to the present, with the contemporary conduct of American foreign affairs. This program is part of a larger program, financed by U. S. appropriated funds, for bringing national leaders of Japan and Germany to the U. S. on short but comprehensive tours of inspection in order to examine the workings of U. S. representative government at first-hand.

So far as Japan was concerned, the program went into effect only a few months ago. It was preceded, however, by many months of preparation, involving the close cooperation of the office of the Acting Political Adviser in Tokyo (which is the Diplomatic Section of Headquarters of the occupation in Japan). The Diplomatic Section pressed for the inclusion, among those to be invited, of a number of Foreign Office officials in active and influential positions; and pointed out that the general conduct of foreign relations is of such international nature that things learned abroad in regard thereto would be particularly susceptible of active application by the Japanese Government. The Diplomatic Section also argued that United States practice in foreign affairs and in

(Continued on page 40)

NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



Joan David

Personals

Highlight of the Foreign Service luncheon last month was the spontaneous demonstration when it was learned that FSO JACK SERVICE was present. Rising to acknowledge the applause, Mr. Service said simply that he could not have faced his colleagues at that gathering had he not felt confident that the charges against him would be entirely disproved.

A number of shifts were recently made in the Department. Assistant Secretary W. WALTON BUTTERWORTH is now working directly with the Secretary on the peace treaty with Japan. DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY DEAN RUSK was transferred to head the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs. Mr. Rusk's duties are to be handled jointly by UNDER SECRETARY WEBB and by PHILIP JESSUP, who is to stay on "indefinitely" as Ambassador-at-Large. Former Republican Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, and MR. JOHN FOSTER DULLES are both to be, with Ambassador Jessup, top consultants to the Secretary.

Both Dr. Jessup and Mr. Cooper were named members of the US advance group which will engage in preliminary discussions and make arrangements for the Atlantic Pact Council talks in London in May.

With all this seriousness, it was a pleasant relief to read Society Columnist Betty Beale's account in the *Washington Star* of the Department's acute embarrassment at being charged by the Franco Government with delivering to beautiful film star Ingrid Bergman a Spanish version of the Oscar award. We don't really care whether it's true or not. It did help ease the tension.

HERBERT FEIS of the Department's Policy Planning Staff is now on a survey trip which will take him to Great Britain and other Western European countries "to study independently the situation there and its bearing on American Foreign Policy."

Thirty-two years of service with the Department was the record chalked up by Miss MARY A. FUERST, who retired on March 31st. She had started as a Clerk in 1918. She retired as a Communications Analyst in the Division of Communications and Records.

Former newspaperman ORVILLE C. ANDERSON is the new Director of the Office of International Information. Mr. Anderson has been Director of USIS in Italy since 1946.

Last year FRANKLIN HOLLEY, FSS, contracted polio while stationed at New Delhi in India. He was replaced by Miss CLEO B. HALL. Now fully recovered, Mr. Holley has been assigned to Madras, India. He replaces his former replacement, Miss Cleo B. Hall!

ROBERT S. WARD, formerly Consul in Tihwa is now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the non-profit cooperative Progressive School of Los Angeles, California (one of the best known private schools on the west coast—Mr. Ward adds in his letter).

The JOURNAL's supply of January and February 1950 issues has been completely exhausted. If you no longer need your copies, would you please forward them to us. We are unable to fill requests which we are still receiving for them.

ERLE R. DICKOVER left this week for California where he plans to spend his years of retirement.

MRS. WILLIAM PENNIMAN is leaving shortly for Jerusalem to join her husband. She will be accompanied by her five-year-old twin sons and her year-old son.

FRANKLIN C. GOWEN recently assigned to Vatican City is now on consultation in the Department. He has been serving as a member of the panel for the Foreign Service Examinations. While en route to Washington he saw his son William who is a sophomore at Harvard and visited also his son George who is a sophomore at Princeton.

FSO JOSEPH WIEDENMAYER, in Washington recently, was seen headed for the Passport Division to get a diplomatic passport for his three-month-old son.

FSS TOM IRELAND (recently in Moscow) is in Washington now in the India-Nepal section.

Odds and Ends

When the brand-new IBM machine and the punch card system have all been worked out in FP (probably by early summer) posts and persons will be matched with speed and precision. If the spot at Mars calls for someone who can speak Dutch and Spanish, has a fingertip facility with the Sumerian Legal code, is junior in rank and age to the commanding officer, has a pretty wife and boarding school-aged children, FP will simply flick a switch, push a button and come up with one or more names within two minutes.

* * *

Leafing through the list of suggestion Awards in last month's Newsletter, we noted that the composer of "A Foreign Service Song" (published in the October Newsletter) received an award of \$10 for suggesting that the song be adopted as an official Foreign Service Song to be used at social gatherings.

* * *

Latest news we have gleaned regarding our erstwhile Editorial Chairman was an AP picture in the Sunday Times early this month showing him as one of a four-man tiger-hunting party in Indo-China with the dead tiger very much in the foreground.

* * *

Negotiations are reported under way for a new million-dollar Embassy Building in Warsaw. Meanwhile in Curacao, the recently constructed "The President Franklin Delano Roosevelt House" was presented to the Government and people of the United States by the Government of Curacao to be used as a Consular residence. It was termed a token of appreciation for the assistance rendered Curacao by the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II. Chief of Protocol STANLEY WOODWARD, accompanied by ROBERT M. WINFREE, FSO, represented the US at the presentation.

* * *

Added to the swelling list of regional conferences was the meeting of the European group at Rome late in March. Just concluded is the consular conference at Lourenco Marques and the American Republics group at Rio de Janeiro.

* * *

While slicing here and there at the Department's budget, the House Appropriations Committee hearings recorded a

few brighter moments. Fred Othman, writing in the Washington Daily News, polished a few of them for publication. Wrote Mr. Othman "If you travelers abroad this summer kindly will go easy on drinking up our ambassadors' liquor, the State Department will appreciate it. Its minions can't afford to entertain visiting firemen." He quoted Representative Stefan who had sympathetically declared "There is no limit to how far you can go in entertainment. That item has been a matter of considerable controversy and consternation and some humiliation for both the husbands and the wives in our foreign service. And when we bring it to the floor of the House the matter of liquor and wines comes up."

Representative Daniel J. Flood added that the Service should provide "allowances and benefits that will permit the Foreign Service to draw its personnel from all walks of American life and to appoint persons to the highest positions solely on the basis of their demonstrated ability."

NOTE: The request by the Department for an increase of \$329,200 in representation allowances was tentatively sliced to an increase of \$25,000.

Discussion of the buildings program was led off by Representative DANIEL J. FLOOD, who declared he felt we should have buildings of impressive appearance in foreign areas. Inspecting the post at Bermuda, Rep. Flood said he had gone expecting to see a palace. "But it is not at all, period," he declared. "It is an extremely attractive place. Only it needs painting. The main living room needs painting badly."

The Buildings Program? The Committee trimmed it by \$4,000,000.

* * *

The Commerce short course has now become the Inter-Agency Training Program. Two weeks at the Department of Agriculture and a week at the Foreign Service Institute have been added to the usual six weeks at Commerce offices.

United Nations Affairs

Former Deputy Chief of the ECA's Mission to Greece JOHN B. BLANDFORD, JR., is the new US representative on the Advisory Commission of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

LOUIS K. HYDE, JR., of the US Mission to the UN, and ROGER W. GRANT, JR., of the Department's Office of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, have been designated Advisers to ARTHUR J. ALTMAYER and JANE M. HOEY, Representative and Alternate respectively, on the U. S. Delegation to the Sixth Session of the UN Social Commission which convened at Lake Success early this month.

LEWIS CLARK, FSO, is the US representative on the 10-member UN Council for Libya, which is currently meeting at Geneva.

JAMES SIMSARIAN, from the Department's Office of UN Economic and Social Affairs, and MARJORIE WHITEMAN, of the Legal Adviser's Office, were named Advisers to MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, who is attending the Sixth Session of the UN Commission on Human Rights as US Representative.

At the UN Transport and Communications Commission, which convened at Lake Success late last month, GEORGE P. BAKER was US Representative. Designated to assist him as Advisers were: JOHN M. CATES, JR., and EDMUND H. KELLOGG of the Department's Office of UN Economic and Social Affairs, and HENRY H. KELLY, Chief of the Inland Transport Policy Staff at the Department.

International Conferences

State Department folk representing the United States in the recently concluded Washington Meeting of representa-

tives of the United Kingdom and the United States regarding the establishment of a system of Joint administration for Canton and Enderbury Islands were: Conrad E. Snow (Chairman), William R. Vallance, and J. Harold Shullaw.

Alvin Roseman, Representative for Specialized Agency Affairs at Geneva, and L. Wendell Hayes of the Department's Office of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs were Advisers to the US Delegation at last month's meeting of the 11th Session of the Governing Body of the ILO at Geneva.

Adviser to the US Delegate at the Geneva meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Draft Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials was Thomas E. Bracken, the Department's Assistant Legal Adviser for Public Affairs.

George L. Warren, the Department's Adviser on Refugees and Displaced Persons, was US Representative and Alvin Roseman was Alternate US Representative at the Seventh Session of the Executive Committee and the Fifth Session of the General Council of the IRO held at Geneva last month.

US Delegate to the International Tin Study Group in Paris late last month was Clarence Nichols of the Economic Resources and Security Staff of the Department. Advisers



SWEARING IN CEREMONY
STAFF CORPS PROMOTION PANELS

In a ceremony in Washington on January 30, 1950, the first Staff Corps Promotion Panels were greeted by Carlisle H. Humelsine, recently appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration, and given a special oath prior to assuming their duties under the provisions of the recently announced Staff Corps Promotion Policy. Attending the ceremony from left to right above: Mr. Humelsine; Richard P. Butrick, Director General of the Foreign Service; Mrs. Bertha Beaton, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Panel Member; Harvey A. Buffalo, Foreign Service Staff Corps, Panel Member; Herbert P. VanBlarcom, Department of Commerce, Panel Member; Marie Gurley, Department of Labor, Panel Member; Judson H. Lightsey, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Panel Member; Donald W. Smith, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Personnel; Miss Mary E. Mulloy, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Panel Member; Roswell D. McClelland, Foreign Service Staff Corps, Panel Member; Clayton S. Whipple, Department of Agriculture, Panel Member; and Haywood P. Martin, Director, Office of Personnel. (Not pictured above: Ben Zweig, Foreign Service Staff Corps, Panel Member.)

included Glion Curtis, Jr., of the Embassy at The Hague and Stanley D. Metzger, Assistant to the Legal Adviser.

Assistant Secretary Edward G. Miller, Jr., was Chairman and Assistant Secretary Willard L. Thorp and Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly were Alternates to the Extraordinary Session of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council which met at the Pan American Union in Washington last month. Among the Advisers to the Delegation were a number of men from the Department: James C. Corliss, Isaiah Frank, Louis J. Halle, Edmund H. Kellogg, George N. Monsma, Leslie A. Wheeler, and Ivan B. White. David DeL. Jones was Secretary.

Service



Courtesy George M. Widney

Sightseers in the Royal Palace at Bangkok, February 12, 1950, day before the opening of the Conference of U. S. Chiefs of Mission in the East. Left to right: William R. Langdon, Consul General, Singapore; Robert M. Scotten, Ambassador, Canberra; FSO William M. Gibson, Assistant to Mr. Jessup; Miss Anderson, Secretary to Mr. Jessup; John J. Muccio, Ambassador, Seoul; F. O. Bundy, Assistant Director, Exchange of Persons, Department of State; Mrs. Jessup; Karl L. Rankin, Consul General, Hong Kong; Assistant Secretary of State Butterworth; Royal household officer; Mr. Moyer, ECA; Capt. Murdaugh, Department of Defense; Pete Jarman, Ambassador, Wellington; Robert C. Strong, 1st Secretary, Taipei; H. Merle Cochran, Ambassador, Djakarta; Royal Household Officer.



American Consulate General, Antwerp—November 4, 1949. L. to r., 1st row: Miss J. Versoen, Mrs. L. Duvivier, Miss G. Reiter, M. M-L. Aernoudts-Joris, Miss I. Duhamel, Miss De Meulemeester. 2nd row: Mrs. M. Wamans, Mr. Louis Krekels, Miss M. J. Herfur, Mr. John Joelmans, Miss L. Steinfeld. 3rd row: Miss G. Van den Heede, Mrs. E. Katz-Seift, Mr. R. Moortgat, Miss L. Vanwinsen. 4th row: Mrs. R. de Smet-Poelmans, Miss A. Verhoev, Mrs. M. Brodbeck-Stevens, Mr. Th. Smet, P. Herinex, Mr. M. Blaise. 5th row: Mr. Heylen, Mrs. L. Lippens-Van de Velde, Miss

FSO Thomas Mann, Director American Affairs, being met ship (right) on a recent visit

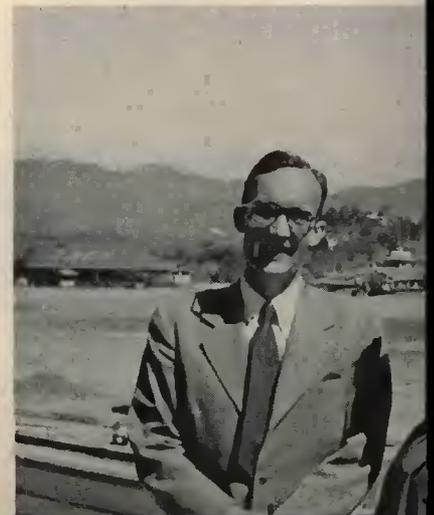
When Louis Armstrong, "King of Jazz," gave a concert in Lyon last November, Public Affairs Officer Philip F. Dur acted as his interpreter. The two are shown here as they reminisce about old times on the Mississippi.



Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, USN, and his Aide, Lieut. Robert Bristow with Mrs. Frederiek Hunt between them. In background are Mrs. DeCourcy, Mrs. Barbey, Ambassador Wm. DeCourcy and FSO Frederiek D. Hunt. Photo taken following parade on Blvd. Harry S. Truman at Port au Prince, Haiti, Dec. 8, 1949.

American Minister to Syria, James Hugh Keeley and his wife came from Damascus to Athens last September to attend the marriage of their son, Hugh (now serving in Athens with Socony-Vacuum), to Miss Darlene Wylie, FSS.

Courtesy David Brewster



Glimpses



Courtesy Helen R. Sexton

De Grave, Mr. R. Kaesen, Miss L. Kostense, Mrs. L. Marcotte-Van Vyve, Mr. V. Scheyvaerts. 6th row: Mr. J. Myers, Miss M. Bonham, Mr. G. Andersson, Miss O. Gillot, Mr. F. Jackson. 7th row: Vice Consul Robin E. Steussy, Mr. R. Zwertvaegher, Vice Consul Helen K. Lyons, Vice Consul Lora C. Bryning, Mr. Victor De Smet, Mr. J. Luyckx, Mr. Ch. Coeck, Vice Consul John I. Fishburne, Vice Consul Helen R. Sexton, Consul General Paul P. Steintorf, Lieut. H. Whitehouse Klotz, Consul Robert W. Tucker, Vice Consul Robert L. Yost.

the Office of Middle FSO Byron Blanken-gucigalpa, Honduras.

Photo courtesy Willard F. Barber



Courtesy James N. Cortada

Barcelona Consulate General—length of service awards. Left to right, Mr. Francis B. Moriarty, 26 years; Mr. Miguel Remus, 32 years; Mr. Angel M. Varela, 19 years; Consul General Ralph J. Blake, 23 years; Mr. Juan Bas, 30 years; Mr. Francisco de Jesus, 17 years; Mr. Jose Bosch, 29 years; and Mr. Angelino Caverro, 10 years.



Dr. Juan Manuel Galvez, President of Honduras, enjoys a friendly chat with U. S. Ambassador to Honduras Herbert S. Bursley.

Mr. Rudolph Dolge, ex-Consular Agent, receives from Lt. Col. Paez the Order of Miranda for his contribution to Venezuelan historical research. Watching are Ambassador Walter Donnelly and Acting Foreign Minister Flamerich. Mr. Dolge, 81, died a few months after this picture was made.

Courtesy Richard I. Phillips



Stuttgart had a Foreign Service wedding on December 31st when Miss Beverly Negus, FSS, and James D. Moffett, FSO, were married. Here, left to right, are: (1st row) Bridesmaid Gail Ballinger, Consul General James R. Wilkinson (who gave the bride away), the Bride, the Groom, Best Man Maynard B. Lundgren. 2nd row: Reverend Nallinger, Winifred Ellis, FSS Adolphus H. TePaske and Mrs. TePaske.

Courtesy Adeline C. Spencer





A Historian's Estimate of the Memoirs of Cordell Hull

By SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS

The following excerpts from Professor Bemis's extensive review of the *Memoirs of Cordell Hull* are presented here as an estimate by one of the most eminent American diplomatic historians of the place of the former Secretary's memoirs in the history of our time. The material is reproduced from *The Journal of Modern History*, December 1949, with the permission of the Publishers of the *Journal* and the author.

Cordell Hull, the last of the log-cabin statesmen, was secretary of state during almost twelve years, a term nearly four years longer than any other man who ever held that office, years packed with affairs of greater moment than ever confronted any other secretary. When he entered the office, he had comparatively little schooling in foreign affairs and no diplomatic experience. His background was that of a conscientious, far-sighted member of congress with a keen interest in international affairs and a conviction that the chief cause of dissension and war was economic discrimination among nations. He was an elder statesman of the defeated Democratic party, who had held the organization together during the years of the "Republican Restoration." President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him in order to keep the conservative body of the party, particularly the Solid South, in line for the New Deal. He had little or nothing to do with the "quarterback" social and economic reforms conceived by the president's familiars and did not sympathize with a great part of them. Hull then had no idea that another world war was coming; neither did Roosevelt. The new secretary's great desire was to ease international affairs, to the advantage of the United States, by economic reform. When finally he laid down his distinguished office, he had run the whole gamut of world problems, crises, and wars and had helped bring the United States to the highest peak of prestige it had ever enjoyed. He had become the most experienced American diplomatist of our times, perhaps of any times. His massive memoirs detail that experience for the edification of all students and historians of American diplomacy present and future. They are the initial great source and record for the diplomatic history of the United States during the second World War, the magnet for future official publications of diplomatic correspondence and of private memoirs and papers.

HULL AND ADAMS MEMOIRS BASIC DOCUMENTS

There are two most important personal commentaries for the diplomatic history of the United States: the *Memoirs of John Quincy Adams*, covering the period of foundations of American foreign policy—the first fifty years of our independence, and the *Memoirs of Cordell Hull*, covering the period of the Good Neighbor and the "Global War," as far as the threshold of the "Lost Peace." Scholars may well dispute in the future which is the more important record. If John Quincy Adams had taken his five-million-word diary, stretching over sixty years of American history, and di-

gested and organized it into a history of American diplomacy, chronologically and topically arranged, each topic set in its national and world scene, replete with the official record of diplomatic discussions, with just enough of a biographical memoir to let us know where the man came from and what his public service had been before he became secretary of state, we would have had the counterpart, for the first fifty years of American history, of Cordell Hull's analysis, so different from Adams' rough and introspective diary. But this account reveals relatively little of the man himself, except for his photograph and some brief account of Tennessee boyhood and early education for the law in his native state—a good American background if there ever was one. What it shows rather is Hull's political principles and how he strove to put them into effect at home and abroad.

INTERNATIONAL POLICIES ON A MORAL BASIS

At the outset of his career as secretary of state, Hull searched his mind and conscience for moral bedrock on which to build his policies. He found his fundamentals in the American principles of human rights, individual liberty, and freedom, where other American statesmen before him had found them too. He felt that there should be a "revitalization and restoration of higher levels of morals, truth, respect, and trust among nations" (I, 173). His goal would be a world order under law for the maintenance of permanent peace. This would include "justice, equality, fair dealing, observance of treaties, peaceful settlement of disputes, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations" (I, 173-74). In his heart he was still a League of Nations man, but he did not dare, for the safety of his party, to come right out and say so.

Hull's immediate device, to achieve his long range policies of peace based on just principles, was a low tariff to be reached through a network of reciprocal trade agreements based on the non-discrimination and the generalization—even the gratuitous generalization—of tariff favors on the basis of the unconditional most-favored-nation policy. He got the president and congress—dominated by a party which would not come out directly and lower the protective tariff—to pass and continue the necessary enabling legislation, and he negotiated some twenty-eight trade agreements before the problems and explosions of the second World War temporarily put an end to the program. Whether this trade-agreement program with the principle of gratuitous generalization of tariff favors to nonsignatories really was a success,

as Hull thinks, will remain a matter of debate among scholars; so will the assumption that economic strife is the principal cause, as Hull so firmly believes, rather than a symptom of aggression. In the case of his trade-agreement diplomacy, the war and its perturbations before and after so interrupted and dislocated world trade as to make estimates and calculations of little value. And since the war, loopholes for national preferences and American complacency have so weakened the principle of nondiscrimination in the various international trade agreements and world charters that there can be no constant measure, in practice, of its efficacy. But there will never be any truer or more devout champion of this traditional American policy, not yet surely successful but still worth fighting for as long as we remain a free people—one which goes back to the foundations of American foreign policy.

After the baptism of Hull's trade-agreement policy, it was the brightening Good Neighbor policy, the darkening Far Eastern picture, the ominous European situation, the hampering neutrality legislation of 1935-37, the outbreak of the war, and the collapse of American neutrality, which engaged and taxed to the utmost the activities, resources, and personal strength of the secretary of state. Hull appears behind Roosevelt as an apostle of intervention for national salvation and for the rescue of freedom all over the world. With Roosevelt he worked behind the scenes of public opinion and a dominating national desire for nonintervention to school and steel the American people for a war which they did not want but which was necessary for their continued existence as a nation of free men. But he would not go so far as Roosevelt and promise, again and again and again, that no American boy would ever be called on to fight a war in Europe or Asia!

An Uphill Task

The history of Hull's ceaseless uphill labors for national defense and resistance to the dictators and their triple alliance is too large to be reviewed in detail in these pages. He had to labor with the reluctance of the people, with partisan politics, with the obstinacy of friendly nations and potential allies.

His contribution to the expected peace was the organization of the new league of nations, in the discussions at Dumbarton Oaks, and at the San Francisco Conference. He laid down his office a sick man in the hour of victory, just before the conference. His last official service was as a member of the American delegation to San Francisco, too ill to go, a senior counselor to whom his colleagues listened over the telephone but whose advice they would not mind. *Nunc dimittis*.

Of course, one of the purposes of these *Memoirs* is to justify Hull's policies, his accomplishments, and his diplomatic record. No diplomatic memoirs are ever written to the contrary. The historian will compare them with other memoirs (now rapidly coming forth) and sources. We shall be surprised if subsequent revelations greatly alter the picture of Cordell Hull as the grand old man of the Roosevelt cabinet. His *Memoirs* will remain a major record and source for the diplomatic history of the United States, the second World War, its preliminaries and its aftermath.

Pride of the Malayan Race, A Biography of Jose Rizal.
Translated from the Spanish of Rafael Palma by Roman Ozaeta. Prentice-Hall. 385 pages. \$3.00.

REVIEWED BY FREDERIC S. MARQUARDT

When William Howard Taft started to prepare the Philippines for independence, he realized that the Filipinos needed

a national hero. There were plenty of candidates to choose from: the fiery Bonifacio who led the revolt against Spain; the wily Aguinaldo who defied American military power so long and so successfully; the shrewd paralytic Mabini; Del Pilar, who enacted a Philippine Thermopylae at Tila Pass.

But Governor Taft passed them all up for Jose Rizal. Municipalities erected monuments in Rizal's honor; school children studied his life; the day of his death as well as the day of his birth became a holiday. History has proven that Taft's choice was a wise one. With the passage of the years Rizal looms as not only the greatest Filipino, but in all probability the greatest Malayan.

Rizal was only 35 years old in 1896 when a Spanish firing squad executed him as he looked out across Manila Bay toward Corregidor and Cavite and the low-lying hills of Bataan. But in his short life he had won world recognition in half a dozen fields of human endeavor. He was an eye surgeon of such skill that patients traveled from Hong Kong to see him; he was a linguist who commanded 22 languages, including Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, Spanish, French, German, English, Arabic, Malayan, Swedish, Dutch, Catalan, Italian, Chinese, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese and four Philippine dialects; he visited and corresponded with some of Europe's leading philologists, botanists, zoologists, and anthropologists; his collections of Philippine *flora* and *fauna* went into German museums; a frog (*Rhacophorous rizali*) and a butterfly (*Apogina rizali*) were named after him; he was a painter, a sculptor and a flautist; he was a poet and a novelist whose literary output compared with the best of his American and European contemporaries.

Rizal's most lasting achievements, however, were in the political field. It is almost literally true that he found an archipelago and left a nation. The slashing satire of his *Noli Me Tangere* exposed the inequities of the Spanish administration and the Spanish religious corporations to the whole world. His own career proved that the lowly "indios" were not "an inferior people."

Some Philippine historians argue that Rizal was an evolutionist, not a revolutionist, that he sought reform within the Spanish administration and church, not separation from Spain. I have always felt that the physician who had exposed the "Social Cancer" of the Philippines would not shrink from the surgery necessary to excise it. In the biography under review, Rafael Palma definitely establishes that Rizal was a separatist. However, the author makes it clear that Rizal was not implicated in the uprising of August, 1896, for which he was executed.

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FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

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as of March 31, 1950

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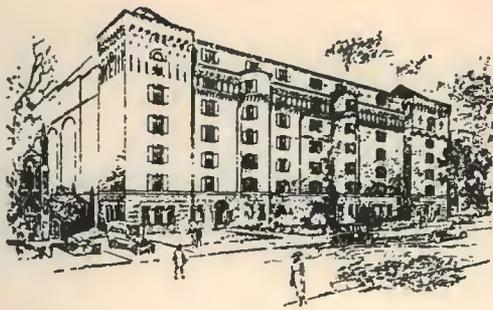
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THE FUTURE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 13)

foreign duty is entitled to in American eyes is a decent middle-class way of life. As a business representative of the American corporation, he should have on a business basis expense allowances adequate to his business needs. The American back home does not think that his foreign representative should have to dig down into his own pocket to finance necessary entertaining of foreign officials, but he would like to be sure that none of his money goes into the maintenance of a social "front" not in accordance with American standards. If these standards are not as high as those of the international diplomatic set, the average American will argue that as the world's wealthiest nation we can well afford to take the lead in reducing international standards to more sensible levels.

10. *No career system in foreign affairs, either in Washington or in the field, will ever be closed to outsiders.*

The basic justification for a career system such as that of the Foreign Service is that it attracts outstanding talent at an early age and provides a supply of trained and seasoned personnel at all levels. For such a system to be operated successfully, it has to offer enough in career rewards to attract and hold superior people. It does not, however, have to be operated on a completely "closed shop" basis, and it is extremely unlikely that it ever will be.

A good many FSOs have argued from time to time that unless higher-level jobs in the Foreign Service are reserved to lifelong careerists, there is not sufficient incentive in the system to make the early struggles and hardships worth

while. This is not an argument which is likely to appeal strongly to the average American, whose attitudes will in the long run control the course of events. This average American will argue that the careerist has in his favor the unrivaled opportunity to become expert in foreign affairs, and that with this advantage he should not be afraid of fair and open competition. Or to put it another way, that if he still isn't the best man for higher level jobs after fifteen to thirty years of experience, why should he be protected?

My personal prediction, therefore, is that there will always be a career system in foreign affairs, because there has to be in order to provide an adequate supply of high-quality personnel in the middle and upper levels of responsibility. I cannot see the career principle being abandoned, and even if it were we would eventually be forced to return to it. But the second part of my prediction is that the career man in years to come will not be protected from competition at middle and upper levels. In other words, he can safely count on the advantages which an early start give him in acquiring professional expertise, but not on any artificial legal or administrative monopoly.

* * *

On looking back over what I have written, I see that I have arrived at the round figure of ten predictions, which is surely enough for one Sunday afternoon. What these amount to, in summary, is this:

The foreign affairs job will continue to be vital and challenging. The ablest Americans will be urgently needed for it. They will need training and practical experience; and that training and experience must include both foreign duty and duty in Washington.

Persons who commit themselves to a foreign affairs career, however, must be prepared to expect something less than whole-hearted public regard, something less than completely adequate financial support, and something less than the full approbation and confidence of Congress. Or to put it even more simply, the foreign affairs officer will not get his rewards in either wealth or fame; he will have to obtain his satisfactions from his career itself.

Finally, the foreign affairs officer must not count too heavily on obtaining special privileges, either in terms of social position, financial advantages, or protection from career competition. Over a thirty-year period, he will, if he is an able officer, win those rewards which will accrue to him on the basis of merit. During some periods he may do better than this, but for the long pull I would not bet on anything which is not earned by talent, integrity and hard work.

Is this too gloomy a picture of what a career in foreign affairs has to offer? It may be. But it seems to me that there may be something to be said for postulating minimum rather than maximum expectancies. We have been all-too-prone in the past to expect too much, and then suffer disillusion.

In this excursion into the realm of prophecy I have deliberately not talked about the Department, the Foreign Service, or an amalgamated foreign affairs service. Like most people I know, I assume that there will be some further changes in organization and administration of both home and field services in the near future. Over the long pull there may be many changes. The real question is not what changes are made, but what will endure through the years in spite of change. If my reasoning strikes others as biased or unsound, I hope that at least they will address themselves to this issue as the one which should be discussed.



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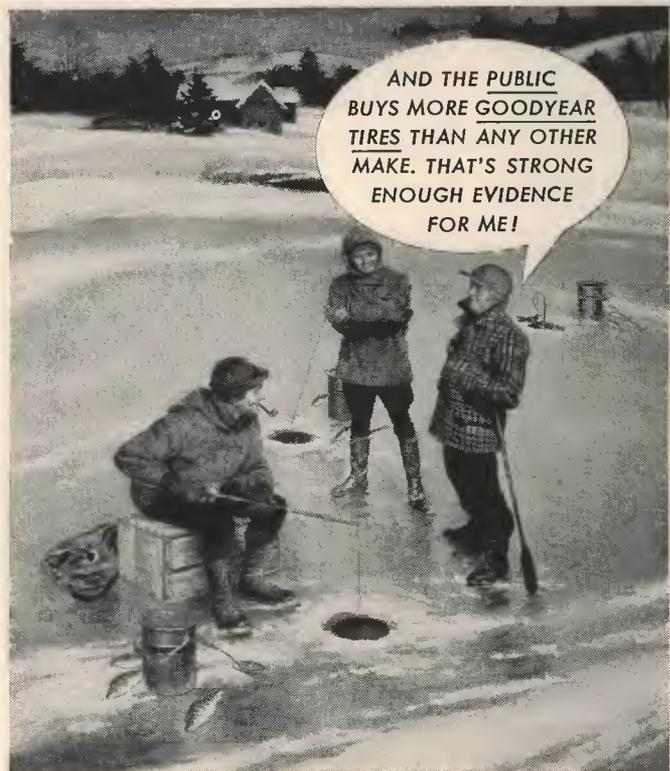
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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 9)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Erickson, Raymond J.	Department	Jidda	FSS
Ericson, Richard A., Jr.	Yokohama	Tokyo	3rd Sec. VC Consular Off.
Eschliman, Dorothy G.	Department	Addis Ababa	FSS
Etheridge, Martha A.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Eurich, Alan R.	Tehran	Department	FSS
Evangelista, Maria A.	Rio de Janeiro	Brussels	FSS
Fagan, Lorena G.	Department	Bangkok	FSS
Fedak, Olga I.	Department	Sappora	FSS
Feldmann, Elda R.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Finkbohner, Irene A.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Fluine, Florence H.	Mexico	Department	VC
Fitzgerald, John F.	Tunis	Valletta	FSS
Footte, Blythe E.	Vienna	Antwerp	FSS
Fratzke, Ralph C.	Frankfort	Department	FSS

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Freitag, Ruth S.	Department	London	FSS
Gates, Walter B., Jr.	Department	Rio de Janeiro	Reg. Sec. Off. Att.
George, James S.	Department	Tel Aviv	FSS
Geret, Paul F.	Bombay	Department	FSS
Gilmore, Eugene A., Jr.	Calcutta	New Delhi	1st Sec. Consul Econ. Off.
Goodrich, Lois Sue	Department	Ankara	FSS
Granata, Harold M.	Naples	London	VC-Visa Off.
Gary, Nellie J.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Greene, Harris C.	Genoa	Rome	FSS
Grey, James J.	Department	Budapest	FSS
Gustin, James R.	Istanbul	Department	FSS
Guthell, Bryon Wm., Jr.	Department	La Paz	FSS
Guthrie, John C.	Moscow	Department	FSS
Gwyn, Rufus C.	Cairo	Paris	Courier
Hannan, Margaret M.	Department	London	FSS
Harnett, James B.	Warsaw	Buenos Aires	VC-Visa Off.
Harrington, Davis O.	Lille	Paris	Consular ATT. (PAO)
Harrington, Wm. S.	Rome	Genoa	FSS
Harris, Kenneth O.	Department	Lima	FSS
Hawkinson, Joan E.	Department	Paris	FSS
Henderson, Theron S.	Warsaw	Naples	VC-Pass. & Citz.
Hennesy, Helen M.	Department	Bangkok	FSS
Henson, Frank D.	Department	Rome	FSS
Heslep, Martha F.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Hoard, Robert S.	Naples	Hong Kong	Pass. & Citz. Off. VC
Hunter, Natalie M.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Hurley, Catherine M.	Department	Rome	FSS
Jacobs, J. Roland	Antwerp	La Harve	VC-Econ. Off.
Jacobsen, Elsie E.	Department	Lisbon	FSS
Jarvis, Mildred L.	Department	Singapore	FSS
Jennings, Thomas J.	Bordeaux	Lille	Asst. Pub. Aff. Off.
Jensen, Don C.	Department	Rome	FSS
Jesky, Ralph J.	Taipei	Manila	FSS
Johnson, Ruth E.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Jones, Iva J.	Department	Cairo	FSS
Kauers, Leona G.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Keliber, Margaret R.	Department	Ankara	FSS
Kelley, Margaret R.	Venice	Milan	VC-Consular Off.
Kenny, Harold F.	Munich	Tangier	Sr. Engineer
Keppel, John	Moscow	Frankfort	FSS
Kerrigan, William M.	Stuttgart	Oslo	2nd Sec.-VC Econ. Off.

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RETIRED FSO'S BENEFITS FROM BLOOM BILL

(Continued from page 14)

The language of Section 2 of the bill is somewhat complicated. In general, it provides similar increases for officers retiring with reduced annuities and for their widows and other beneficiaries. The reduced annuities of both the officers and their beneficiaries are increased by the same percentage that the full annuities are increased. For example, an officer who retired in 1945 and is receiving a full annuity of \$4200 will receive an increment of \$420 or 10%. Had the same officer elected instead a reduced annuity, say \$3150, this amount would be increased by the same percentage, 10%, or \$315. The way to discover one's own increase, therefore, is to determine what would have been received had a full annuity been elected and apply that percentage increase to the annuity presently received.

Many retired officers have wondered publicly why the increases proposed are so small, why they are not retroactive, why they are not automatically adjustable to future changes in the cost of living, why they are related to the Civil Service rather than to other groups of Federal employees, and many other questions. Much as we may desire to secure improvements, the realities of the situation are that H. R. 2786 represents the best break for retired officers that can be obtained at this time. It represents an important step in the direction of placing retired FSO's on a more nearly equal footing with that of their colleagues who will retire under the benefits provided by the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

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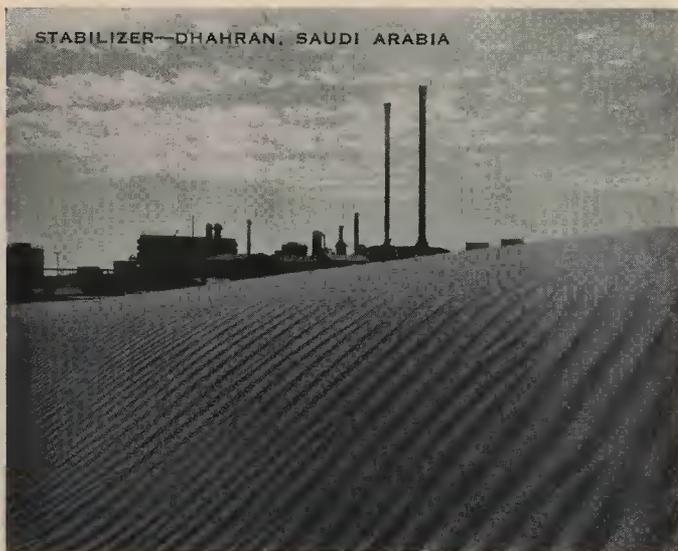
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GUESTS FROM JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE

(Continued from page 25)

United Nations relations has developed enormously since Japan was last represented in Washington, and that the qualifications of men in the Japanese Foreign Service equip many of them to derive maximum benefit from programmed activities in the United States in which a fluent command of English is, of course, vital. The attitude of the Department was one of lively support.

Prime Minister Yoshida responded with enthusiasm to the invitation from the Acting Political Adviser that the Prime Minister draw up a list of the officers of the Foreign Office whom he would wish to have visit the United States under this arrangement. He made his recommendations on the basis of men of outstanding promise, and his list was accepted.

Meantime my own plans for leave in the United States were deferred at the Department's instruction with a view to my travelling with the first group of four Japanese and remaining on consultation in Washington while planning and arranging the schedule for them after our arrival at the Department. William Turpin, a Foreign Service interne, was likewise assigned to the undertaking, and had done some advance spade work. The particular requirement has been to set up, day by day, those meetings and discussions, indicated by the day's work as desirable, which might aid the Japanese in their search for useful and usable pieces of information as to how the United States conducts its foreign relations responsively to the will of the people.

The Foreign Service Institute, the numerous offices concerned of the Department, the headquarters of the United Nations, the United States Delegation to the United Nations, Harvard University, the East Asian Institute of Columbia University, Brookings Institution, and many others, individuals and groups, all lent a helping hand. Much was prepared for the benefit of the visitors. At the same time a number of sessions were organized with a view to obtaining access to the knowledge of Japan and of conditions in Japan which the men are able to bring forward in discussion.

The interests of the Foreign Office men in coming to the United States are strictly professional. This makes their visit unlike some of the other visits of Japanese, which in several instances have been primarily concerned with good will.

A number of pending Japanese Government problems have served as focus for inquiries of our guests. They have, for example, traced out with special care the procedures under which the United States Foreign Service handles abroad the interests of departments other than the Department of State, for over the next few years the Japanese Foreign Office and Cabinet may well be faced with the necessity of fundamental decisions in this regard. For the same reason, the Foreign Office has been eager to examine the requirements, in terms of budget and personnel and otherwise, of maintaining a delegation to the United Nations and its agencies. They have devoted intensive study to the newly developed organs of U. S. public relations and to relations between the State Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and Congress.

Messrs. Ohno, Tsuchiya, Takeuchi, and Nara are the members of the first group in this country from December 23 to March 7; the second group, here from March 22 to early June, consists of Messrs Takahashi, Yoshikawa, Ushiroku, Fujisaki, Saito, and Hoshi. Several have served previously in the United States and know their way around with ease. Their travel across the continent has been arranged to allow full contact with the larger communities of Japanese and persons of Japanese descent, with a view to

(Continued on page 42)



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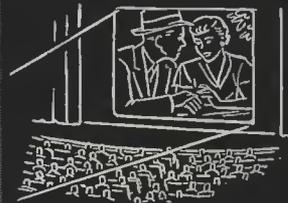
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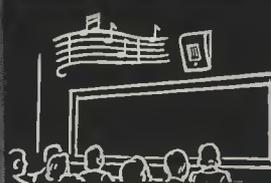
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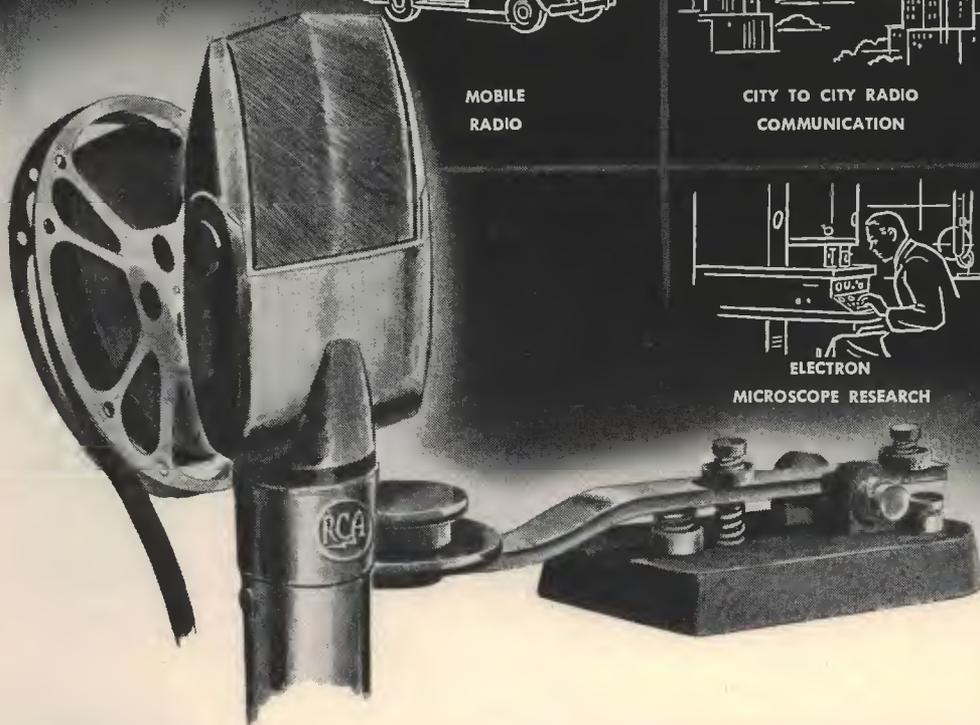
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BIRTHS

BARRETT. A son, Grainger Raymond, was born on September 5, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. Raymond J. Barrett at Mexico City, where Mr. Barrett is Third Secretary of Embassy.

DURRANCE. A son, Thomas D., Jr., was born in Copenhagen on September 29, 1949 to FSR and Mrs. Thomas D. Durrance. Mr. Durrance is assigned to the ECA Mission at Copenhagen.

COLLINS. A daughter, Delia, was born in Copenhagen on December 29, 1950, to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Collins. Mr. Collins is assigned to the ECA Mission at Copenhagen.

BROWN. A son, Donald Hoffman, was born in Copenhagen to FSS and Mrs. Edward H. Brown on January 11, 1950. Mr. Brown is attached to the staff in the Accounting Section.

SMYSER. A daughter, Joy Patricia Maud, was born on January 30, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. William L. Smyser at Bordeaux where Mr. Smyser is Public Affairs Officer charged with the USIS program for Southwest France.

AXELROD. A daughter, Nancy Rae, was born in Paris, France, on February 6, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Philip Axelrod. Mr. Axelrod is assigned to the Consulate General at Marseille.

HINTON. A daughter, Deborah Ann, was born in Mombasa, Kenya, on February 13, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Deane R. Hinton. Mr. Hinton is Consul at Mombasa.

STORA. A daughter, Susan Linda, was born on March 3, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. DeWitt L. Stora in Guadalajara, Mexico. Mr. Stora is Vice Consul and Public Affairs Officer, as well as Journal Correspondent, at the Consulate.

CHRISTENSEN. A daughter, Kerry, was born in Rochester, Minnesota, to FSO and Mrs. William H. Christensen on March 7, 1950. Mr. Christensen is being transferred to Dublin from Marseille.

DILLON. A daughter, Penelope Jane, was born on March 19, 1950, to FSO and Mrs. Thomas P. Dillon at Bern, Switzerland, where Mr. Dillon is Second Secretary and Consul at the Legation.

BRANDON. A son, Howard R., Jr., was born to FSO and Mrs. Howard R. Brandon on March 26, 1950, at Athens, Georgia.

GUESTS FROM JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE

(Continued from page 40)

letting the Foreign Office appraise closely the nature and volume of activities which Japan's new offices in the United States will have to handle.

All in all, our effort has been to give our guests the most concrete information available on United States methods in dealing with the complexities of foreign affairs under a democratic system of government. We hope they have found features to introduce into Japan's political system. Meantime it has been stimulating and pleasant to travel with them throughout, and one of the main benefits to anticipate from this modest investment in good relations will be the friendships which have been formed with key personnel in the international field.



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 James C. H. Bonbright, of New York
 Philip W. Bonsal, of the District of Columbia
 Homer M. Byington, Jr., of Connecticut
 Robert D. Coe, of Wyoming
 Everett F. Drumright, of Oklahoma
 Elhridge Durbrow, of California
 Wilson C. Flake, of North Carolina
 John Wesley Jones, of Iowa
 Foy D. Kohler, of Ohio
 Livingston T. Merchant, of New Jersey
 James K. Penfield, of California
 William J. Sehald, of the District of Columbia
 Ben H. Thibodeaux, of Louisiana
 Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of Colorado
 Angus Ward, of Michigan
 George H. Winters, of Kansas
 Robert F. Woodward, of Minnesota
 James S. Moose, Jr., of Arkansas

The following-named Foreign Service Officers for promotion from Class three to Class two:

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 Samuel D. Berger, of the District of Columbia
 Max Waldo Bishop, of Iowa
 Richard W. Byrd, of Virginia
 Archie W. Childs, of Ohio
 Howard Rex Cottam, of Utah
 John K. Emmerson, of Colorado
 Francis A. Flood, of Oklahoma
 William A. Fowler, of Oregon
 Laurence C. Frank, of Rhode Island
 Carlos C. Hall, of Arizona
 Thomas A. Hickok, of New York
 Heyward G. Hill, of Louisiana
 Outerbridge Horsey, of New York
 John D. Jernegan, of California
 Robert P. Joyce, of California
 C. Porter Kuykendall, of Pennsylvania
 Douglas MacArthur, 2d, of the District of Columbia
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 Elbert G. Mathews, of California

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 J. Graham Parsons, of New York
 Hector C. Prud'homme, of Connecticut
 G. Frederick Reinhardt, of California
 Livingston Satterthwaite, of Pennsylvania
 Henry E. Stebbins, of Massachusetts
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 W. Stratton Anderson, Jr., of Illinois
 Waldo E. Bailey, of Mississippi
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 H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Nebraska
 Frederic C. Fornes, Jr., of New York
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 Richard A. Johnson, of Illinois
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The following-named Foreign Service Officers for promotion from Class five to Class four:

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 Donald A. Dumont, of New York
 C. H. Walter Howe, of New Jersey
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The following-named Foreign Service Officers for promotion from Class five to Class four and to be also Consuls of the United States of America:

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 Harry H. Bell, of New Jersey
 Mrs. Katherine W. Bracken, of Florida
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 Rupert A. Lloyd, of Virginia
 LaRue R. Lutkins, of New York
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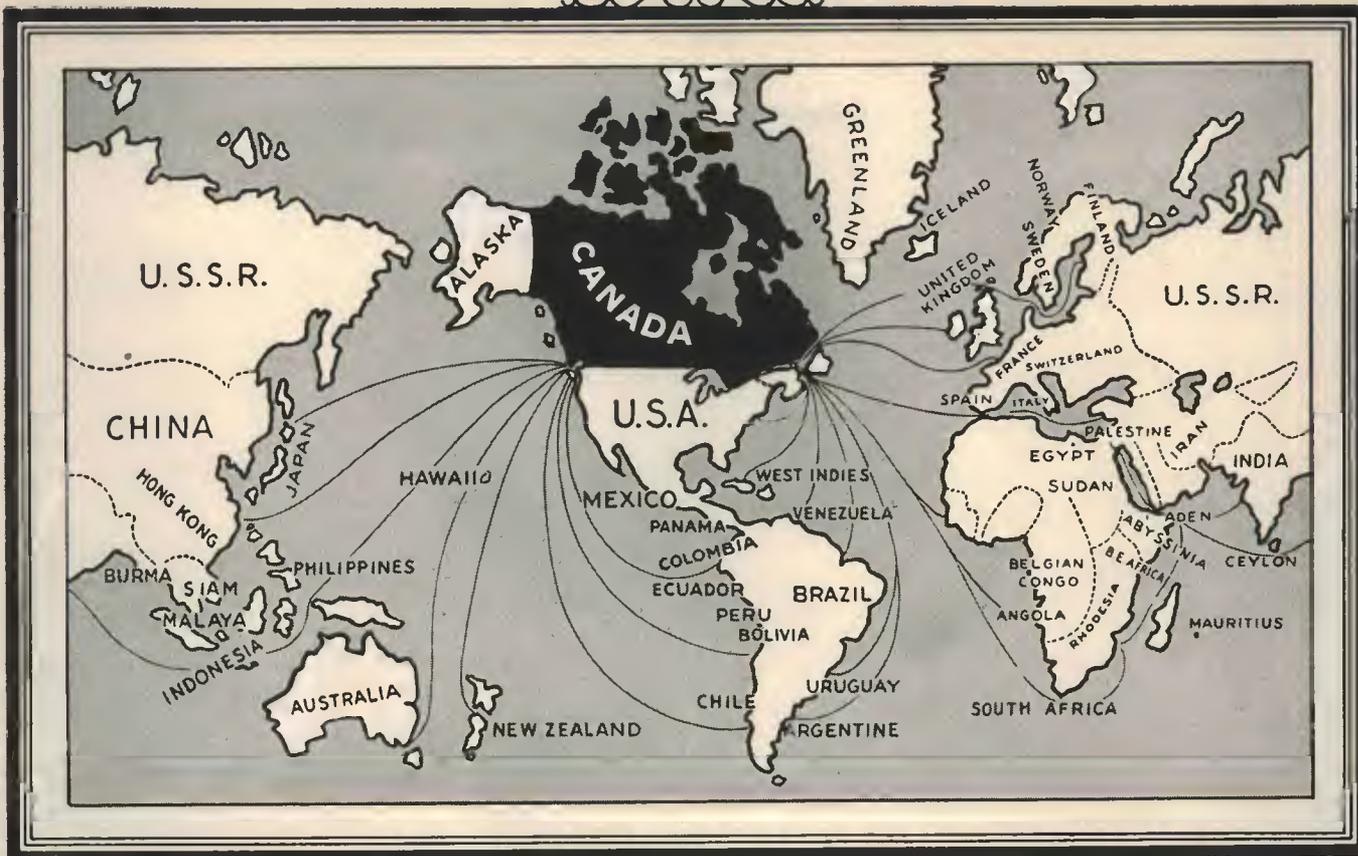
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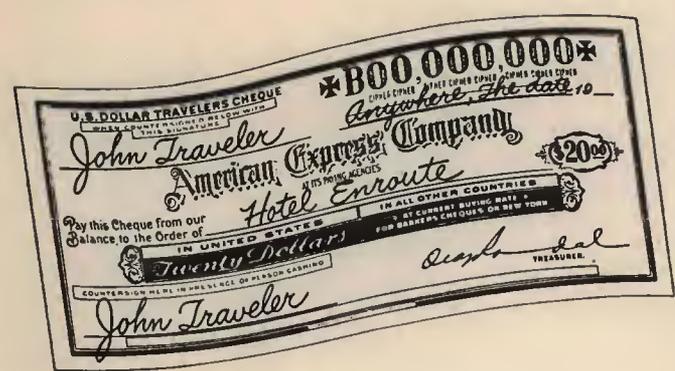
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R. B. SHIPLEY
 (Continued from page 17)

Marragon was a reputable industrialist on urgent business . . . and that meant something to her. He was not just a peddler, an *agent provocateur*, but a businessman."

GENERAL VAUGHN: "I think, Senator that Mrs. Shipley has gotten many thousands of letters of that kind and I don't think Mrs. Shipley . . ."

SENATOR MUNDT: "From you?"

GENERAL VAUGHN: "No no! I don't think Mrs. Shipley is greatly impressed by the letters. She takes out the information and I don't think she is too greatly impressed."

Actually Congress finds the combination of no cost to the taxpayers, a quarter of a million satisfied customers annually, plus a profit for the government impossible to resist.

At the last appropriations hearings, after expressing amazement at the speed with which the average passport is issued, Congressman Stefan took time out to remark "Mrs. Shipley, I want to say that I, as a Member of Congress and a citizen who has had occasion to do business with your office many times, have never found any agency of the Government more efficient than yours under your direction. I just want to express my appreciation for it."

Earlier he had taken time out to indulge in another pleasant interchange.

MR. STEFAN: How long have you been in the Passport Division?

MRS. SHIPLEY: I have been chief of the Passport Division for 20 years and in the State Department for 34 years.

MR. STEFAN: And 41 years in the Government service?

MRS. SHIPLEY: Yes.

MR. ROONEY: She certainly does not show it!"

And she doesn't. Everyone who has written about Mrs. Shipley—and she has been the subject of more than a dozen feature articles in the last ten years—has commented on the contrast between the absolute power she wields and her unassuming manner. She has about her none of the aggressively independent, self-assertive air that is supposed to go with being a career woman. She would look more in place presiding at a church tea than she does behind the big desk in her high-ceilinged office.

But that doesn't mean she can be taken advantage of. More than one newcomer has enthusiastically sized up Mrs. Shipley as expendable only to find that as time went on she was as securely in control of the Passport Division as before any intrigues were launched. "I'm afraid I'll be getting in your way," one of them is reported to have warned her after his third week on the job. Legend has it that she rejoined pleasantly "That's perfectly all right. I've outlasted lots of you before."

Mrs. Shipley doesn't mind telling an occasional story on herself. Son "Bill" (Frederick William van Dorn Shipley, Jr.) wrote her from overseas during the war that he had met a young woman who claimed to know his mother well, remarking "We always called her 'Ma Shipley.'" Bill wasted no time on phony reminiscences. With a prideful chuckle Mrs. Shipley relates how Bill closed his account "I told her she didn't know you, *Mother*," he wrote.

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

George R. Canty	Retirement
Grant G. Hilliker	Resignation
Daniel Reagan	Retirement
North Winship	Retirement

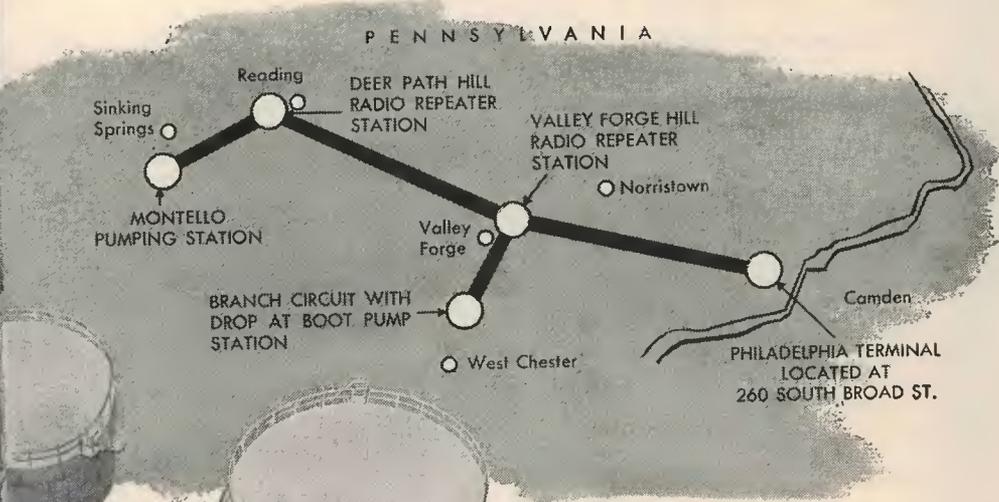


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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 21)

be necessary to anchor until the next tide. Swinging at anchor 10 or 12 hours in diminishing water, we would be easy prey for any wandering Nationalist plane. Fortunately it was decided to push on. The steady cadence of the twin diesel engines sounded better than ever as the little ship pushed again toward sea.

A vessel soon appeared on the horizon ahead—and in each mind was the unspoken question, “Is it a Nationalist blockade vessel? Are we to be taken into the Chusan Islands or to Formosa, detained as a blockade runner?” But in a matter of minutes we knew that the vessel was H.M.S. “Cossack,” the British destroyer on station at the mouth of the Yangtze. The skippers had much to say to each other and kept the blinkers busy for half an hour as the gap between the vessels closed. It was then that we saw a small sloop, or vessel of the mine-sweeper type, following rapidly in the wake of the destroyer. The newcomer was at once identified as a unit of the Nationalist naval forces. Our meeting with H.M.S. “Cossack” had been very timely. The latter was to our right, and the Nationalist craft, beyond and ahead of H.M.S. “Cossack,” kept swinging in, her bow pointed straight at us and her signal lamp blinking furiously from her position about a mile away. The Captain said to us, “Get behind something if you are going to stay up topside. That fellow just might get reckless.”

We had now reached the three mile limit, but it seems the Nationalists claimed 12 miles from the coast as territorial waters. In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding or incident, H.M.S. “Cossack,” with forward guns manned, placed herself between us and the Nationalist craft, and thus, three in a row, the ships headed out to sea. Soon the Nationalist craft, with what chagrin can be imagined, fell astern and went away. The British destroyer, her decks lined with sailors curious for a look at their newest responsibility, came up on our port side a couple of hundred yards off, while her commander, with a very efficient loudspeaker confirmed our passenger list with our Captain, and wished us a good voyage.

There was joy aboard the “Elsie Moller” now that we knew that the blue water of the high seas was under her keel, and Hongkong only a few days away. The run to the south, while far from smooth, was aided by a following sea which helped the ship along at better than her normal ten knots—“about eleven and an onion,” laughed the Captain, a man of colorful language and a soldier-of-fortune temperament. Three days later we were in Hongkong.

PIGSKIN PARADE IN POLAND

Piaseczno, a suburb of Warsaw, was startled one bright cold Saturday afternoon in early November by a great hullabaloo on its local soccer field. A curious crowd of residents gathered to watch an exhibition of organized violence which they no doubt learned in the course of the afternoon was the American version of football. The show they witnessed included an authentic exhibition of American cheering and pigskin spectator enthusiasm. Everyone seemed impressed except a fleet little dachshund which kept dashing excitedly into the melee of players—always miraculously emerging in one long piece.

Yes, on November 5, 1949 the Embassy in Warsaw inaugurated what was most likely the first season of American football on the soil of Poland. During preceding weeks all male athletic talent in the Embassy had been circularized—chiefly through the efforts and enthusiasm of Dorothy Lindberg who had just arrived from the States (and perhaps for

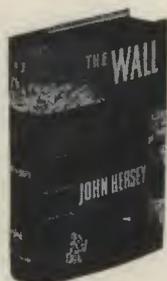
(Continued on page 50)

GOOD NEWS!

Now you can get ANY book, FICTION or NON-FICTION, at a 20% DISCOUNT if you are a member of the Foreign Service Association. (This arrangement has hitherto been restricted to books on foreign affairs). You need not order only books mentioned in the JOURNAL. Select ANY title, deduct 20% from the list price, and send in your order and check. (D. C. Residents please add 2% for Sales Tax).

Following are a few suggestions:

Recent Fiction Best Sellers



THE WALL

By John Hersey

the author of "A Bell for Adano" and "Hiroshima." A gripping, tragic chronicle of the end of the Warsaw Ghetto. 632 pages. Knopf. \$4.00.

THE EGYPTIAN

By Mika Waltari

An international best seller. "A splendid novel . . . colorful, provocative, completely absorbing . . . an exciting, vivid and minute recreation."—*Saturday Review of Literature*. Putnam. \$3.75.

THE HORSE'S MOUTH

By Joyce Cary

Time calls it "that rare thing, a first-rate comic novel." Third and best of a hilarious trilogy. Harper. \$3.00.

THE WAY WEST

By A. B. Guthrie

By the author of *The Big Sky*. Guthrie's writing about the pioneering days is more than just good reading; it is also literature and honest historical reporting. Sloane. \$3.50.

Recent Non-fiction Best Sellers

THE MATURE MIND

By Harry A. Overstreet

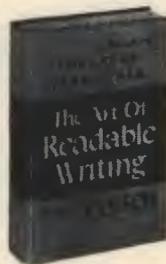
Consistently at the top of the best-seller list. An inspirational work that, for a change, appeals to the mind."—*The New Yorker*. Norton. \$2.95.

THE COMING DEFEAT OF COMMUNISM

By James Burnham

Written with verve and imagination, this controversial book by the author of *The Managerial Revolution* contains much food for thought. 278 pages. John Day. \$3.50.

THE ART OF READABLE WRITING



By Rudolph Flesch

This book shows you how to say exactly what you want to say, and know exactly when to stop—two "musts" for bringing your writing to peak power. By the author of *The Art of Plain Talk*. Harpers. \$3.00.

THIS I REMEMBER

By Eleanor Roosevelt

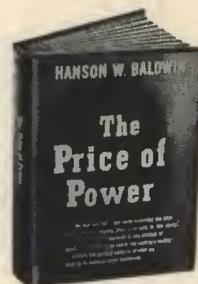
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From the Journal's Own Book List

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 48)

that reason was full of the football bug). It was found that the number of males in the Embassy justified a division on an Army-Air versus Chancery-Navy-Marine Guard basis. Thus the opposing line-ups for the November 5th game and a return engagement of the 19th were drawn from the following:

The NME Beavers*
Cpl. Harold M. Anderson

WOJG Leonard V. Bedore
Sgt. Vincent L. Bogucki
Capt. Donald F. Brazee
Capt. Paul Chmar
Col. Nelson Dingley, III
Col. John Erikson
Sgt. Austin T. Fagin
Maj. Lawrence M. McNally

The Embassy Eagles
John A. Bastek, Asst. Gen. Ser. Off.
Sgt. Roy O. Cook
Sgt. Edward J. Cooley, Jr.
Edward A. Crowley, Clerk
Richard T. Davies, 3rd Sec.
James B. Harnett, Vice Con.
Ralph A. Jones, 3rd Sec.
Joseph Kinal, Clerk
Chief Yeoman Stephan G. Kmeco

Sgt. 1/c Bobby L. Musso
S/Sgt. Allan Shatford
Lt. Col. Karl L. Sherer

Cpl. Dave H. Moore
Cpl. William A. Murray
Walter Omachel, Clerk

For the game on November 19th, the Beavers were permitted to recruit Col. Ted Cutbill, the Canadian Military Attache, to fill the gap caused by the injury of Fagin and Dingley on the 5th. Fagin served as official for the latter game. This function was performed by Marion H. Basham, Military Permit Officer, on November 5th.

The Embassy Eagles emerged the victors in the two-game series, tying the November 5th game 6-6 and winning the November 19th one 18-10. Eagle players and fans claim that the first game was actually a victory for them too since the Beavers' tying tally was made when Erikson (a former West Point star) alertly snatched up an Eagle fumble and ran all the way for a score. No pre-game agreement had been made between the teams as to whether collegiate or pro-

*NME has been deciphered as "National Military Establishment" and as "None More Eager" (Beavers).

(Continued on page 52)

MIDDLE EASTERN CHIEFS OF MISSIONS CONFERENCE WHICH WAS HELD AT ISTANBUL, NOVEMBER 26 THROUGH 30, 1949

1st row, l to r.: Amb. J. Rives Childs of Saudi Arabia, Amb. Henry F. Grady of Greece, Amb. Jefferson Caffery of Egypt, Amb. George Wadsworth of Turkey, Assistant Secretary of State George C. McGhee, Amb. John C. Willey of Iran, Amb. Edward S. Crocker of Iraq. 2nd row, l to r.: Minister Lowell C. Pinkerton of Lebanon, Amb. James G. McDonald of Israel, Burton Y. Berry, Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, Philip W. Ireland of Egypt, A. David Fritzman of Amman, Minister Gerald Drew, chairman of the American Delegation to UNSCOB, Minister James H. Keeley, Jr. of Syria. Back row, l to r.: Joseph Palmer of London, Gordon H. Mattison, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Joseph J. Wagner of Terehan, Consul General LaVerne Baldwin of Istanbul, Robert Minor of Athens, William C. Burdett, Jr. of Jerusalem. Absent from picture: Gordon Clapp, Chairman of the U. N. Survey Mission to the Middle East, William J. Porter of Nisosis, William L. Sands, of Beirut, and Robert Bruce of Jidda.



THE PROMOTION LIST (from page 44)

William L. Magistretti, of California
James V. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts
Francis E. Meloy, Jr., of Maryland
Armin H. Meyer, of Illinois
Warren S. Moore, Jr., of Illinois
David G. Nes, of Maryland
R. Kenneth Oakley, of Arkansas
Douglas W. Overton, of New Hampshire
Richard I. Phillips, of California
Henry Clinton Reed, of Ohio
Frederick D. Sharp, 3d, of Connecticut
Albert W. Sherer, Jr., of Illinois
Garrett H. Soulen, of Texas
Emory C. Swank, of Maryland
Joseph J. Wagner, of New York
Harvey R. Wellman, of New York
The following-named Foreign Service Officers for promotion from Class six to Class five:
Hugh G. Appling, of California
John A. Armitage, of Tennessee
Douglass K. Ballentine, of Texas
William J. Barnsdale, of California
Archer K. Blood, of Virginia
Robert C. Bone, Jr., of Pennsylvania
John A. Bovey, Jr., of Minnesota
William H. Bruns, of the District of Columbia
Edward West Burgess of Wisconsin
Gardner C. Carpenter, of California
Stanley S. Carpenter, of Massachusetts
Philip H. Chadbourne, Jr., of California
Robert A. Christopher, of Minnesota
William B. Cobb, Jr., of North Carolina
Ralph S. Collins, of Tennessee
John C. Craig, of Massachusetts
Oliver S. Crosby, of Pennsylvania

Richard T. Davies, of New York
Leon G. Dorros, of New York
Robert B. Dreessen, of Missouri
William R. Duggan, of Utah
Lawrence B. Elsbernd, of North Dakota
Baird E. Emmons, of California
David H. Ernst, of Massachusetts
Thomas R. Favell, of Wisconsin
E. Bruce Ferguson, of California
E. Allen Fidel, of Wyoming
Seymour M. Finger, of New York
Richard W. Finn, of New York
James W. Gould, of Pennsylvania
Philip J. Halla, of Florida
Norman B. Haunah, of Illinois
Edwin M. Harbordt, of Missouri
John Calvin Hill, Jr., of South Carolina
Peter Hooper, Jr., of Massachusetts
Rogers B. Horgan, of Massachusetts
Robert B. Houghton, of Massachusetts
John M. Howison, of Texas
Richard M. Hughes, of Ohio
John D. Iams, of Oklahoma
Robert L. James, of California
Miss Dorothy M. Jester, of California
Alexander C. Johnpoll, of New Mexico
John Keppel, of the District of Columbia
David Klein, of Illinois
Max V. Krebs, of California
Bruce M. Lancaster, of Mississippi
Donald S. Macdonald, of Massachusetts
David S. McMorris, of Alabama
Charles R. McVicker, Jr., of New Jersey
Robert J. Mautner, of California
James A. May, of California

Everett K. Melby, of Illinois
Miss Susannah Mirick, of Massachusetts
Edward W. Mulahy, of Massachusetts
Joseph W. Neubert, of Washington
David W. Newsom, of California
William F. Penniman, Jr., of Georgia
Sandy MacGregor Pringle, of New York
Herbert F. Propps, of Wisconsin
Ellwood M. Rabenold, Jr., of Pennsylvania
Thomas M. Recknagel, of New York
Lowell G. Richardson, of Wisconsin
Jordan T. Rogers, of South Carolina
John W. Rozier, of Georgia
Peter Rutter, of Massachusetts
Sidney Sober, of New York
Ernest L. Stanger, of Utah
William Perry Stedman, Jr., of Maryland
Richard W. Sterling, of New York
Robert A. Stenvenson, of Florida
William N. Stokes, of New York
Galen L. Stone, of Massachusetts
Kenneth P. T. Sullivan, of Massachusetts
Kingdon W. Swayne, of Pennsylvania
Charles R. Tanguy, of Maryland
Nicholas G. Thacher, of New York
Malcolm Toon, of Massachusetts
Charles M. Urruela, of Ohio
Raymond A. Valliere, of New Hampshire
Hendrik van Oss, of New Jersey
Mayland B. Waters, of Michigan
Robert W. Weise, Jr., of Minnesota
Richard R. Wilford, of Wisconsin
Robert M. Winfree, of the District of Columbia
Stephen Winship, of Massachusetts
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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.

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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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 50)

fessional rules would apply during the contest. Therefore, over loud Eagle protests, the Erikson touchdown was ruled valid by referee Basham. For the November 19th encounter, however, collegiate (touch football) rules were adopted by mutual agreement prior to the game's start.

The Eagles took the lead early in the first period of the November 5th game when Jones connected with a pass from Cook in the Beavers' end zone. When the second half ended with the 6-6 tie resulting from Erikson's alert fumble pick-up, it was agreed to play another 30 minute period to give one side or the other the chance to emerge victorious. However, the score was still 6-6 at the end of the additional half hour and both teams straggled wearily off the field, happy that imminent darkness (which comes at 4:00 p. m. in Warsaw in November) had saved them from another grueling half hour.

In the November 19th encounter the Beavers scored first when Chmar's pass was intercepted by Cook behind the Eagles' goal line on a touchback. However the first half ended with the Eagles leading 6-2, having scored through a Cook to Cooley pass in the middle of the period.

During the second half, action was plentiful indeed with all kinds of polished trick plays being brought into service. The Eagles garnered the first score of the period by a Davies to Cook to Murray pass play, but the Beavers came right back with a long scoring pass from Chmar to Bedore after a rapid march up the field.

The game—or what should have been the game—ended with the Eagles ahead 12-8. However, both teams seemed to have in reserve a lot of untapped energy. It was agreed to play another half hour period just as had been done in the November 5th game. This time the Beavers obviously had everything to gain and nothing to lose since they were already on the short end of the score.

The Eagles, however, clinched their title to the Warsaw football championship during this extra period. They pushed over another touchdown for themselves and then magnanimously donated 2 more points to the Beavers' score by intercepting a Beaver pass behind their own goal. Final score, Eagles 18, Beavers 10.

Capacity crowds of American spectators at both games (the second played in a drizzle) included practically the entire Embassy staff. Beer and snacks were enjoyed after the final whistle at the nearby Chmar-McNally country villa. There is talk in Warsaw of a bowl bid for the Eagles. It is rumored that Hugh D. Kessler, who took movies of both games, has been asked by Moscow "Punch Bowl" officials to send along his films for examination before selection of competitors for a post-season game there.



Ambassador Muccio receives a bouquet from Korean admirers after his address at the dedication of a new playground at the USIS center.

BELGRADE

The timely shipment of American turkeys insured a traditional American Thanksgiving for the Belgrade Embassy staff. Although the birds were too big for most Belgrade stoves and ice-boxes and threatened to thaw out too fast, nevertheless somehow everybody managed to preserve a turkey and have it cooked in time for Thanksgiving. As far as we know, the only person who couldn't wait was Joseph Neubert, who ate his turkey the Sunday before turkey day. There were many individual turkey dinners at noon on Thanksgiving Day, but the climax of the holiday was a turkey supper given at the Embassy residence by Counselor and Mrs. Robert B. Reams, to which all Americans in Belgrade were invited. True to Thanksgiving tradition there was more food than even the one hundred and fifty guests could eat. After supper there was dancing for the very few who were still able to muster that much energy.

A rapid turnover in Embassy personnel as many tours of duty come to an end has meant the departure of many old friends and their replacement by new faces which soon become old friends, too. Recent departures include Ruth Briggs, who has been the Embassy Administrative Officer for more than a year and who is returning to the United States to enter the Army, and Jessie Harnit, who has been in charge of the Accounting Section for more than two years. New arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Alexander C. Johnpoll, who have come from the other side of the world, Sydney, Australia, and who are now installed in Belgrade's famed Majestic Hotel until a house can be found, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hoylen and Gerald Saunders, also Majestic-bound, and Lillian Alderman.

There was a considerable pre-Christmas exodus from Belgrade on the part of those fortunate enough to take leave and spend the holidays in the place of their choice. Consul and Mrs. Arnlioth G. Heltberg and their son, Robbie, left to spend a skiing Christmas in Norway; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund O. Stillman departed to spend the holidays in Italy; Janet Bloom decided to go to the Austrian Tyrol to meet Santa Claus; and the Misses Dorothy Ault, Helen Stewart, and Shirley Thomas chose Switzerland for the holidays. The rest of us, who will celebrate December 25th in a country where Christmas doesn't come until January 7, will make the best of the holiday in Belgrade, and are encouraged a bit by the first snowfall, which may mean a White Christmas after all.

* * *

Ambassador and Mrs. Allen, and their young son, Richard, arrived in Belgrade on January 20 in a blinding snowstorm that kept their plane circling over Zemun airport for more than an hour and almost prevented them from landing. Thanks to the capable piloting of Embassy Air Attaché Colonel James Anderson, the plane landed safely in spite of the storm. An Embassy delegation, headed by Counselor R. Borden Reams, and a delegation of Yugoslav officials greeted Ambassador and Mrs. Allen upon their arrival.

On Sunday evening January 22 a reception in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. Allen was given at the home of Second Secretary and Mrs. Adrian Colquitt, to which all members of the American staff were invited.

Ambassador Allen presented his credentials to H.E. Dr. Ivan Ribar, President of the Republic, at a ceremony which took place at the Presidium on January 25, and which was attended by all officers of the Embassy. Motion pictures of the ceremony were made and presumably will be on view in Yugoslav theaters shortly.

Following the ceremony the officers of the Embassy accompanied Ambassador Allen to the Embassy Residence for an informal gathering.



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C. J. MACK
GENERAL MANAGER

The Embassy was pleased to learn of the marriage of Miss Gene Harbeson to FSO Joseph W. Neubert which took place in Rome on January 21. Mr. Neubert recently finished his tour of duty in Belgrade where he was greatly liked and admired by all members of the Embassy staff while Miss Harbeson, also very highly regarded, departed from Belgrade last summer and until her marriage was on the staff of the Embassy in Rome. The Embassy understands that the rather extensive colony of Belgrade "alumni" now stationed in Rome was well represented at the wedding



FSO and Mrs. Joseph W. Neubert just after the wedding.

ceremony, which tends to confirm the Embassy's belief that having served at Belgrade is something akin to wearing "the old school tie" in that friendships made in Belgrade appear to be lasting.

WILLIAM H. FRIEDMAN

LE HAVRE

Municipal authorities of Le Havre held a reception at the Town Hall early in November to honor retiring U. S. Consul General James E. Parks. Mayor Pierre Courant (also a member of the French National Assembly) was very eloquent in expressing his appreciation to Mr. Parks for his good offices on behalf of the Municipal and other authorities during the difficult post-liberation period. The ceremony was climaxed by the presentation to Mr. Parks of the Municipal Medal of Le Havre — the sixth time in the past thirty years that a foreigner had been so honored.

REINHARD W. LAMPRECHT

BELFAST

On October 27 last Belfast joined the ranks of posts with an employee of thirty years' service when Fenton Drennan, the finance and invoice clerk, completed thirty years at the Consulate General. Mr. Drennan is believed to be the first member of the staff to attain this distinction since the opening of the office on September 22, 1796. At the time of his appointment to the Consulate, as it was then, in 1919, Mr. Hunter Sharp was Consul.

A surprise ceremony was arranged and at 5.00 p.m. the Consul General called the staff to his office to congratulate Mr. Drennan on his long and faithful service and present to him on behalf of the staff a very attractively engraved silver cigarette box. Congratulatory messages which had been received from former officers of the post were read.

PAUL M. MILLER.

TOKYO

Any attempt to comment on life in Tokyo these days exposes the writer to instant danger of dealing in hackneyed titles: "Crossroads of the Orient," "VIP-ville," "Where East Meets West." The stream of visitors, business men, and investigators of all categories is swelling like a spring freshet, and it seems likely that FP may soon require a job

description for a position denominated "Foreign Service glad-hander."

At the same time that the planes and ships are bringing in the other travelers, they are also ferrying additional personnel for the constantly-expanding Foreign Service in Japan. Consular establishments have just been opened in Nagoya and Sapporo, at least one more is contemplated in the near future, and the office in Tokyo has become a supervisory Consulate General. The list of arrivals in the past three months is bound to evoke from JOURNAL readers the familiar cries of recognition: "So they finally did get out of China!" "Why, the last I heard, he was assigned to Kuala Lumpur!" "I wonder how she likes Japan after those years in the Balkans—"

Recent arrivals in Tokyo include: John B. Cruine, William W. Diehl, Richard A. Ericson, Jr., Mildred F. Kryder, Eleanor J. Mayor, Juanita A. McElhannon, Beth Newton, James B. Pilcher, Donald F. Scott, Wilma Seeman, Helen O. Taylor, Florence Wilson.

LORA BRYNING.

RETIRED FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

(Continued from page 34)

Tredwell, Roger Culver,
R.F.D. 3,
Ridgefield, Conn.

Tuck, S. Pinkney, Hon.,
Chateau de Bellerive,
Collonge-Bellerive,
Near Geneva, Switzerland

Turner, Mason,
P. O. Box 505,
Norfolk, Conn.

Wilson, Edwin C., Hon.,
2804 O St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Wilson, Orme, Hon.,
2406 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Wilson, Thomas M., Hon.,
2540 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington 8, D. C.

Van Wickel, Jesse F.,
4631 Indianola Way,
La Canada, Calif.

von Treskow, Egmont C.,
Greene Street,
Camden, S. C.

Wadsworth, Craig W.,
Genesco,
Livingston County, N. Y.

Waterman, Henry S.,
2938 Clay Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

Wheeler, Post, Hon.,
Century Club,
7 W. 43rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

White, John Campbell, Hon.,
Chester P. O.,
Queen Anne's County, Md.

Wiley, Samuel H.,
% Wachonia Loan & Trust Co.,
Salisbury, N. C.

Williams, Frank S.,
Signal Hill Farm,
Route 2, Box 172,
Vicksburg, Miss.

Williamson, Harold L.,
Bradlea Farm, W. Patent Road,
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Willson, Gilbert R.,
Brighton, Digby County,
Nova Scotia, Canada

Wilson, Warden McK.,
12 White Oak Road,
Biltmore Forest,
Asheville, N. C.

Winship, North, Hon.,
"Breezy Hill,"
Forest Hill Rd.,
Macon, Georgia

Winslow, Rollin R.,
2000 Miles Avenue,
St. Joseph, Mich.

Wolcott, Henry M.,
14 Grove Street,
Woodstock, Vt.

Woodward, G. Carleton,
5200 11th Avenue, N.E.,
Seattle, Washington

Wright, William P.,
Northumberland Apts.,
New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Yerby, William J.,
4756 Champlain Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Yost, Bartley F.,
1633 E. Washington Street,
Pasadena, Calif.

Young, Whitney,
409 Pacheco Street,
San Francisco 16, Calif.

Zapf, Lacey C.,
3944 Garrison Street, N.W.,
Washington 16, D. C.



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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 38)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Key, David McK.	Rio de Janeiro	Department	FSO
Kleinecke, Kathryn J.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Kuhler, Mary J.	Bucharest	Department	FSS
Kotun, Joseph C.	Department	Jakarta	FSS
Kozlowski, Wanda J.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Lange, Lois M.	Department	London	FSS
Latimer, Frederick P., Jr.	Department	Ankara	Cultural Aff. Off. 2nd Sec.
Lee, Adele P.	Lima	Stockholm	FSS
Leggett, Herbert B.	Yokohama	Nagoya	VC Consular Off.
Leland, Joanne May	Department	Brussels	FSS
Lewis, Theo H.	Department	Kingston	FSS
Linceweaver, F. Ridgway	Port of Spain	Recife	Consul
Little, Charles J.	Brussels	Manila	Econ Off. 1st Sec. Consul
Loughlin, Nina M.	Dusseldorf	Lima	FSS
Lundberg, Joan M. C.	Mexico	Department	FSS
Lynch, John B.	Stockholm	Department	FSO
Lyons, Kathleen	Department	Quito	FSS
McClure, Jean	Department	Frankfort	FSS
McElligott, Margaret C.	Milan	Department	FSS
McKerness, Joan R.	Vienna	Buenos Aires	FSS
McLaughlin, Gloria M.	Department	Dublin	FSS
McMillan, Dorothy E.	Department	The Hague	FSS
McNaughton, Velmour C.	Department	Manila	Courier
Madigan, Mildred P.	Yokohama	Nagoya	FSS
Maggard, Peggy M.	Department	Pretoria	VC Prin. Off.
Magistretti, William L.	Yokohama	Sappora	FSS
Maguire, Patricia G.	Department	The Hague	FSS
Mann, Raymond A., Jr.	Department	Rome	VC Consular Off.
Meriam, Anne W.	Palermo	Rotterdam	FSS
Michaelson, Ruth G.	Department	London	FSS
Mickartz, Lee A.	Department	Amman	FSS
Miles, Joseph C.	London	Belgrade	FSS
Miller, Benjamin	Havana	Praha	FSS
Miller, Mildred A.	London	Karachi	FSS
Mills, Ruth D.	Department	Saigon	FSS
Moise, Nona C.	Department	Paris	FSS
Moore, Clare R.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Moore, Dorothy A.	La Paz	Montevideo	FSS
Moran, Lawrence J.	Berlin	Dublin	Gen. Serv. Off.
Morse, Eleanor	Moscow	Marseille	FSS
Mott, Robert L.	Department	Leonpville	FSS
Mulcahy, Edward	Munich	Addis Ababa	3rd Sec.-VC Con- sular Off.
Nagoski, Joseph P.	Reykjavik	Marseille	VC (Exec. Off.)
Newbold, Gilbert L.	Jakarta	Department	FSO
Newman, Charles S.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS
Niles, Margaret I.	Department	Mexico	Personnel Asst.
Nollette, Gerald F.	Department	La Paz	FSS
Numbers, Nancy K.	Department	Lima	FSS
O'Connell, Daniel L.	Department	Kahul	FSS
O'Keefe, John J.	Department	Singapore	FSS
Olcott, Alice N.	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Olson, Andrew E., Jr.	Vienna	Manila	2nd Sec. VC
Olstad, Oscar	Department	Addis Ababa	FSS
Ostrowski, Margaret B.	Department	Panama	FSS
Paddock, Paul	Dairen	Department	FSO
Parker, Edward S.	Strasbourg	Belfast	VC
Pasquini, Josephine	Sofia	Rome	Admin. Asst. VC- Asst. Att.
Patterson, Jefferson	Cairo	Department	FSO
Pearson, Robert G.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS
Pease, Alfred A.	Department	Rio de Janeiro	FSS
Peterson, Carolyn Ann	Department	Vienna	FSS
Pierce, Edward R.	Paris	Cairo	Courier
Pigott, C. Montague	Bucharest	Bilbao	Consul-Prin. Off.
Pinard, Isabelle	Ottawa	Frankfort	Admin. Asst.
Pitts, Donald N.	Department	Warsaw	FSS
Prieto, Robert	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Puntney, Wilda J.	Department	Singapore	FSS
Pynn, George R.	Department	Moscow	FSS
Redford, Ralph H.	Karachi	Kabul	FSS
Renaghan, Thomas J.	Vienna	Wellington	FSS
Reveley, Paul J.	Department	Habana	1st Sec. Consul Consular Off.
Rhine, James E.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Robertson, Betty A.	London	Dhahran	Asst. Disb. Off.
Robertson, William P.	Paramaribo	Montevideo	VC
Rogers, Ruth E.	Department	Paris	FSS
Roser, Harold C., Jr.	Lahore	Manila	3rd Sec. VC Con- sular Off.
Sales, Mariano	Nice	Lishon	FSS
Sappington, James C.	London	Oporto	Consul Prin. Off.
Schafer, Frances	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Scheller, Dorothy C.	Ankara	Toronto	FSS
Schilling, Avis A.	Tunis	Valletta	FSS
Scholpp, George E.	Tehran	Nicosia	FSS
Scott, Winston M.	London	Department	FSS
Shaw, Marion G.	Budapest	Rome	Personnel Asst.
Shurtok, Bertha	Rome	London	FSS
Simon, Harvey	Department	Tehran	FSS
Simon, James M.	Department	Jidda	FSS
Siscoe, Frank G.	Praha	Rome	2nd Sec.-Consul Econ. Off.
Small, Patricia S.	Milan	Department	FSS
Snyder, Wayne E.	Munich	Lourenco Marques	VC
Speshock, George P.	Sofia	Praha	FSS
Stanton, Willard Q.	Capetown	Lagos	Consul General
Stephens, Richard H.	Porto Alegre	Sydney	VC Consular Off.
Stirling, Phyllis	Department	Frankfort	FSS
Supinski, Leo A.	Bucharest	Rome	FSS
Szymkovicz, Betty A.	Department	Zurich	FSS
Taylor, Helen O.	Tehran	Tokyo	FSS
Thomasson, David A.	London	Department	FSO

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Thompson, Audrey R.	Department	La Paz	FSS
Thompson, Martha J.	Tehran	Department	FSS
Toole, John C.	Department	Kuala Lumpur	FSS
Vaughn, Jack	Bogota	Panama	FSS
Von Hellens, Carl I.	Helsinki	Geneva	VC Disb. Off.
Walker, Lillian K.	Department	Stockholm	FSS
Walker, William T.	Manila	Department	FSS
Wallace, Dorothy A. C.	San Jose	Mexico	FSS
Walsh, John P.	Dublin	Ottawa	3rd Sec.-VC Econ. Off.
Walsh, Robert E.	Department	Tehran	FSS
Wattis, Warren L.	Brussels	Praha	FSS
Wenderoth, Joseph	Belgrade	The Hague	Radio Opt.
Wharton, Josephine D.	Athens	Madrid	Dish. Off.
Whitney, Patricia A.	Department	New Delhi	FSS
Whittlesey, Frances F.	Department	Praha	FSS
Wiinikka, Ruth M.	Department	Athens	FSS
Williams, Charlotte I.	Toronto	Algiers	FSS
Wink, Elisabeth E. C.	New Delhi	Department	FSS
Wolgamott, Dorothy E.	Department	Baghdad	FSS
Wood, Grace M.	Moscow	Paris	FSS
Woodward, Kathryn	Montevideo	Mexico	FSS
Woodworth, Lewis A.	San Salvador	Vienna	FSS
Zavada, Vincent P.	Department	Praha	FSS

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CHANGES

Name	Information
Abbott, George M.	Transfer to Budapest cancelled, now transferred to Department as FSO.
Courton, Lavern C.	Transfer to Taipei cancelled, now transferred to Hong Kong as FSS.
Greenwood, C. Ursula	Transfer to New Delhi cancelled, now transferred to Kabul as FSS.
McElhannon, Juanita A.	Transfer to Singapore cancelled, now transferred to Tokyo as FSS.
McLaughlin, Elizabeth A.	Transfer to Paris cancelled, will remain in Frankfort as FSS.
Savage, William F.	Transfer to Taipei cancelled, now transferred to Hong Kong as FSS.

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