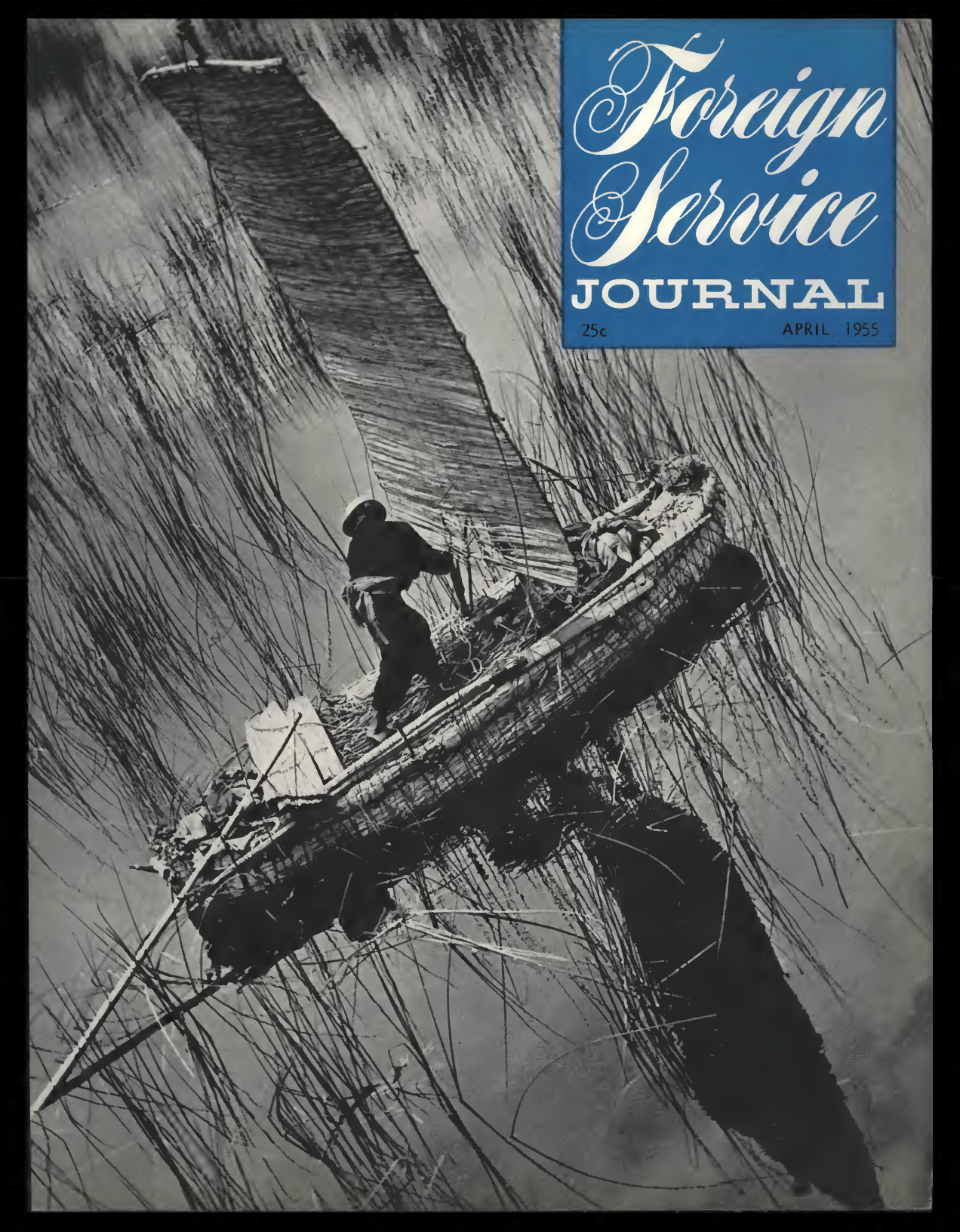




Foreign Service

JOURNAL

25c

APRIL, 1955



*... may I suggest
you enjoy
the finest whiskey
that money can buy*

**100 PROOF
BOTTLED IN BOND**

I.W. HARPER

since 1872

The Gold Medal Whiskey



THE *Prized* **BOTTLED IN BOND**
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT *Bourbon*

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY, BOTTLED IN BOND, 100 PROOF, I. W. HARPER DISTILLING COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY



World's finest High Fidelity phonographs and records are RCA's "New Orthophonic"

NEW THRILLS FOR MUSIC-LOVERS!

For the first time—in your own home—hear music in its full sweep and magnificence! RCA's half-century research in sound has produced New

Orthophonic High Fidelity records that capture *all* the music. And New Orthophonic High Fidelity phonographs reproduce all the music on the records! You may either buy

RCA components and assemble your own unit, or purchase an RCA instrument complete, ready to plug in and play! For the highest quality in High Fidelity it's RCA Victor!



ASSEMBLE YOUR OWN SYSTEM. Your choice of RCA intermatched tuners, amplifiers, automatic record changers, speakers and cabinets may be easily assembled to suit the most critical taste. Use your own cabinets if desired. See your RCA dealer's catalog.



READY TO PLUG IN AND PLAY. Complete RCA High Fidelity phonograph features three-speed changer, 8-inch "Olson-design" speaker, wide-range amplifier, separate bass and treble controls. Mahogany or limed oak finish. Model 3HES5C. Other models available.



RCA NEW ORTHOPHONIC HIGH FIDELITY RECORDS CAPTURE EVERY NOTE!

From popular songs to grand opera—New Orthophonic High Fidelity Records reproduce every vibrant note of the music. Now music sounds as wonderful in the home as it does in the concert hall! Order from the latest RCA catalog.

REGISTERED ® TRADEMARK(S)
MARCA(S) REGISTRADA(S)



RCA INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

RADIO CORPORATION of AMERICA

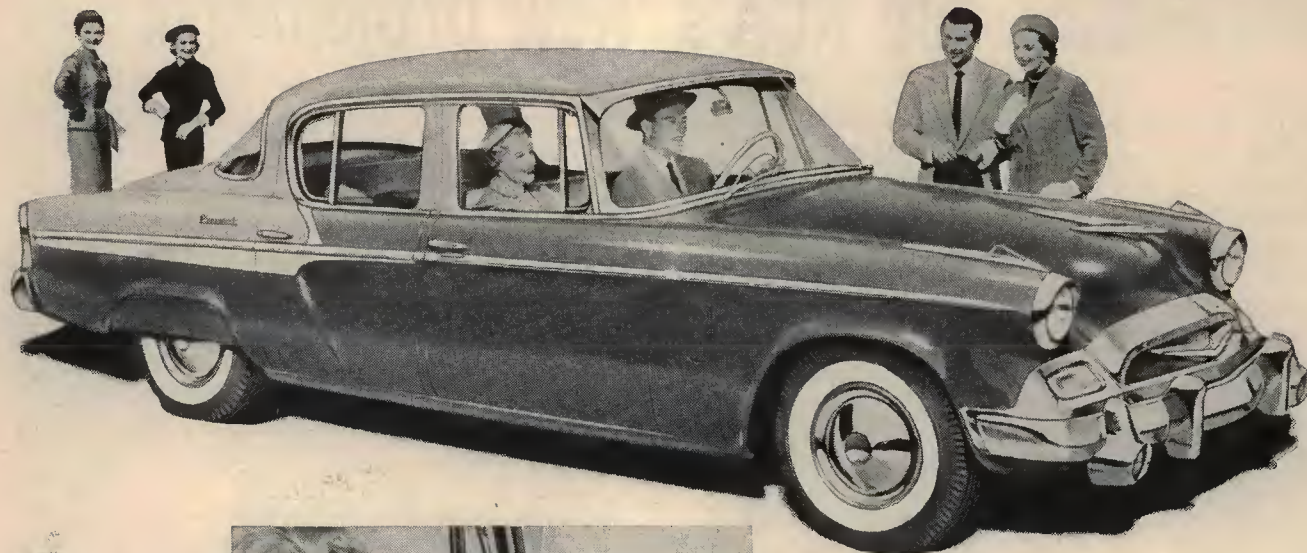
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK 20, N. Y., U. S. A.

The newest of the new!

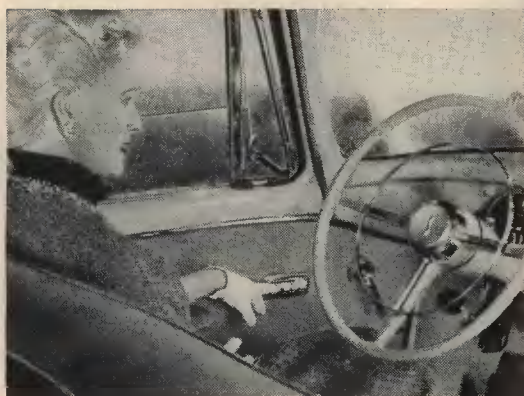
Ultra Vista Studebaker

NEW VISIBILITY! NEW COLOR! NEW POWER! NO INCREASE IN PRICES!



Windows you raise or lower automatically!

The exciting Ultra Vista Studebakers offer the newest of the new in electrically controlled door windows—available for either the front-door windows only, or for all four sedan doors, as you prefer.



Newest surprise from alert, fast-moving Studebaker! Exciting Ultra Vista models! A breath-taking additional line of '55 Studebakers! Unexpected new visibility! Dramatic new two-toning! Tremendously increased power! All at no increase in Studebaker's low-level competitive prices! Marvelous power assists and air-conditioning, pictured here, are optional at extra cost. See your Studebaker dealer now and go for a trial drive. Studebaker... so much better made... worth more when you trade!



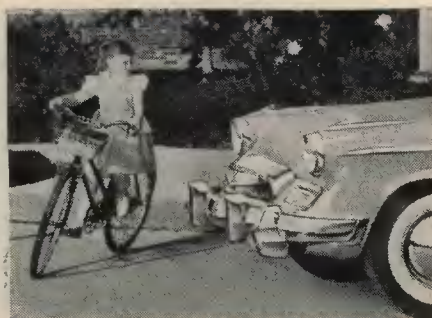
Newest of the new air-conditioning!

Studebaker's advanced-design air-conditioning provides more cooling than 10 average home refrigerators—filters, dehumidifies and freshens the air. Optional in all Ultra Vista Commander and President sedans.



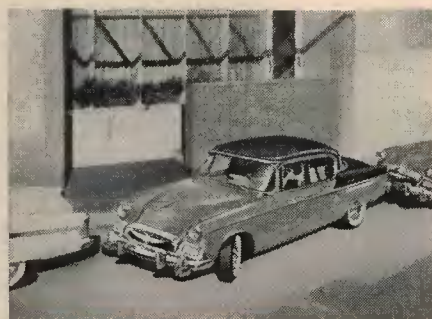
Newest of new power seats!

Just touch a finger-tip switch and the driver's seat moves forward or backward as desired. This convenience is optional in all the Ultra Vista Studebaker models.



Newest of the new power brakes!

A slight pivot of your foot from accelerator to brake pedal—and Studebaker's newest of the new power brakes stop your car swiftly, smoothly, surely. Optional in all models.



Newest of the new in ease of parking and steering!

Studebaker power steering—advanced again for 1955—relieves you from tiresome and exasperating wheel tugging. Better still, its price has recently been reduced. Almost everyone can now afford it easily.

STYLED AND BUILT BY STUDEBAKER-PACKARD CORPORATION...
WORLD'S 4TH LARGEST FULL-LINE PRODUCER OF CARS AND TRUCKS

Studebaker-Packard Corporation, Export Division,
South Bend 27, Indiana, U. S. A. Cables: STUDEPACK

Foreign Service JOURNAL

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Honorary President

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, *Secretary of State*

Honorary Vice-Presidents

THE UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE

THE COUNSELOR

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE

ROBERT D. MURPHY, *President*

LOY W. HENDERSON, *Vice-President*

BARBARA P. CHALMERS, *Executive Secretary*

board of directors

OUTERBRIDGE HORSEY, *Chairman*

PARKER T. HART, *Vice-Chairman*

HARRY A. MCBRIDE

WILLIAM C. BURDETT, JR., *Secretary-Treasurer*

CHRISTOPHER A. SQUIRE

Alternates

WALTER MCCONAUGHY

STERLING COTTRELL, *Assistant Sec.-Treas.*

DAVID LINEBAUGH

FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM

ANNE W. MERIAM

journal editorial board

JOSEPH PALMER, 2ND *Chairman*

CHARLES F. KNOX, JR.

EDMUND GULLION

EDWARD W. MULCAHY

EDWARD P. MONTGOMERY

JOHN L. STEGMAIER

LOIS PERRY JONES, *Managing Editor*

GEORGE BUTLER, *Business Manager*

JANE D. FISHBURNE, *Circulation Manager and
Editorial Assistant*

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

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

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

Copyright, 1955, by the American Foreign Service Association.

Issued monthly at the rate of \$3.00 a year, 25 cents a copy, by the American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Printed in U.S.A. by Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore.

published monthly by

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

APRIL 1955 Volume 32, Number 4

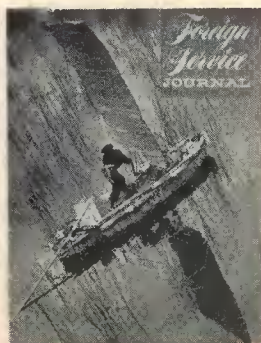
CONTENTS

page

- 20 MY LAST WALK IN MOSCOW *by Betty Jane Sommerlatte*
- 22 GLIMPSES OF GANGTOK *by Judith Laikin*
- 24 THE JOB OF ECONOMIC REPORTING *by Harold E. Hall*
- 26 THE CONSULAR OFFICER *by The Honorable Manuel Aguilar*
- 30 SPECIALIZATION—Correspondence between H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., and George F. Wilson
- 36 ADDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS
- 54 FSO PROMOTION LIST
- 54 APPOINTMENTS TO FSO CORPS
- 56 JOURNAL CORRESPONDENTS

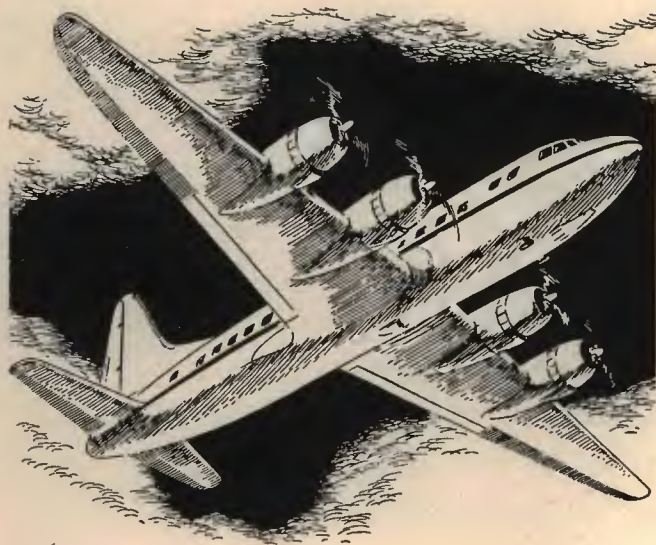
departments

- 4 LETTERS TO THE EDITORS
- 14 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO *by James B. Stewart*
- 19 NEWS TO THE FIELD *by Lois Perry Jones*
- 28 SERVICE GLIMPSES
- 32 EDITORIALS
The Journal's Masthead Foreign Service Academy
- 34 NEWS FROM THE FIELD
Story of the Month: The Big Ones Are in Karachi
by Henry W. Spielman
- 36 BIRTHS, IN MEMORIAM
- 40 THE BOOKSHELF—Francis C. DeWolf, Editor
*Stanley D. Metzger Northrup H. Kirk
William L. Smyser*
- 47 MARRIAGES
- 56 FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES



COVER PICTURE: Gathering Balsa on Lake Titicaca. Appeared originally in *Americas Magazine* in February, 1955. Photo by Kurt Severin.

Because Performance is Paramount...



**AIRLINES USE
THE FINEST!**



Today, 45% of the oil used by major scheduled airlines in the United States is supplied by Sinclair.

Sinclair produces lubricants of the same high quality for cars, trucks and buses.



"IT PAYS TO
BUY THE BEST."

SINCLAIR

A Great Name in Oil

Letters to the Editors

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

REPLY TO FISHBURNE LETTER

In a letter published in the December JOURNAL, Mr. John I. Fishburne asserted, in connection with the Davies case, "that the Security Board has usurped the functions of the Board of the Foreign Service as set up in the Foreign Service Act of 1946," and further stated that "if this provision of the Foreign Service Act has been superseded by later legislation, I think the Service should be duly informed, and I suggest that you make an inquiry along this line and print your findings in the JOURNAL."

Representatives of the Association and of the JOURNAL have in recent weeks discussed with Departmental officers in a position to speak authoritatively about the matter the question raised in Mr. Fishburne's letter. While these efforts have not resulted in any formal, written findings, they have elicited the following position:

Congress, by the Act of August 26, 1950 (5 U.S.C. 22-1), provided that notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State and certain other heads of agencies were authorized, in their absolute discretion and when deemed necessary in the interest of national security, to suspend, without pay, any civilian officer or employee in such agencies. In accordance with the procedures prescribed in the Act, the head of each agency is authorized to terminate the employment of such suspended civilian officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interest of national security of the United States. This legislation makes specific reference to the Foreign Service of the United States. Executive Order No. 10450, which embodies current procedures for the separation from the Government of persons considered to be "security risks" is based upon this legislation. The 1950 law did not repeal the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

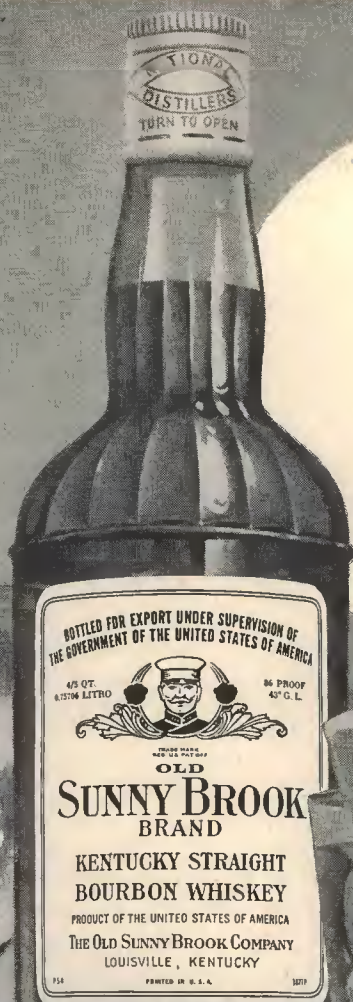
We thus have a situation in which charges can be brought against Foreign Service personnel either under the Foreign Service Act of 1946 or the later 1950 Act. The 1946 Act provides for separation from the Service on three grounds: unsatisfactory performance of duty, misconduct, or malfeasance. The later legislation and Executive Order No. 10450 provides for separation on much broader grounds having to do with national security. As pointed out in the JOURNAL's editorial in the December issue, these two separate concepts can and do overlap. Under the present conception of "security risk," malfeasance in office might certainly involve a danger to the national security; so also might various forms of personal misconduct. Persons guilty of "unsatisfactory performance of duty" might also find themselves considered as "security risks," depending upon the circumstances of a given case. In any event, when charges are brought against an officer, a decision has to be taken as to which procedure should be followed: that provided by the Act of 1946 or that embodied in the Act of August 26, 1950.

(Continued on page 6)

Wise men
name their brand
...the wisest say

OLD
SUNNY BROOK
BRAND

STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY • PRODUCT OF THE U. S. A.

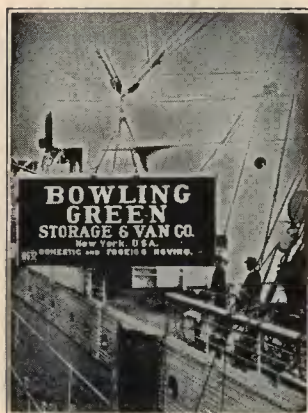


NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORP. • INTERNATIONAL DIVISION, 99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

COMPLETE SAFETY

**DOOR TO DOOR
MOVING
THE WORLD OVER**

**FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
REMOVALS in safe steel lift
vans, wooden vans or cases.**



**STORAGE of household effects,
Works of Art, furniture, office
records and private automobiles.**

**BOWLING GREEN
STORAGE & VAN CO.**
Cable Address: Bowlinggreen
248-252 West 65th Street
New York, N. Y.

MEMBER
ALLIED VAN LINES

Washington Representative:
FEDERAL STORAGE COMPANY
1701 Florida Avenue
ADams 4-5600

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 4)

FOA AND FS OFFICER COMPLEMENT

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In his excellent letter to the February issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, Ambassador Mills shows very clearly that the Foreign Service Officer is overwhelmingly outnumbered by representatives of other agencies in the field, and he draws the parallel between the position of the Ambassador and the Chairman of the Board of a corporation. Pursuing the same analogy for the post at which I am now stationed, I find that, if all officer positions in the Embassy were filled by FSO's (which they are not), there would be a maximum of six, which would include the Administrative Officer, the Disbursing Officer, a Vice Consul, two Economic Officers and the Deputy Chief of Mission—in effect, no more than four substantive officers. The USIA has one officer, the U.S. Navy two, the Air Force four, the Army three, and the FOA thirty-six. There are, in addition, regional military, air and naval attachés, who need not be included in the enumeration. Thus, of a total of fifty-two officers present for duty, the Embassy's total of six possible FSO's works out to be about 11½%.

The substantive work of the Embassy is performed chiefly by the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Mission, and the Chief of the Economic Section. The military officers, as members of training missions, play an important role in this country and can be considered substantive, inasmuch as this is a land in which the Armed Forces are supreme. The biggest impact, of course, comes from the FOA officers, who work daily with high-ranking officials of several ministries and who negotiate and sign, in their own names, international agreements with cabinet officers. The U. S. Government seems to recognize in the salary scale that FOA officers are more important than Embassy personnel. Of the thirty-six FOA officers, six are paid higher than any officer in the Embassy and, when the 10% differential is added, seventeen of the thirty-six surpass the highest Embassy salary. The salary of the USIA officer likewise exceeds that of any Embassy officer. All thirty-six officers of the FOA receive higher pay than the Embassy's consular officer, though it could hardly be argued that all FOA personnel have greater responsibility than an officer who issues approximately 3,000 visas per year. This salary question is of importance in view of the Department's recommendation for legislation permitting officers of other governmental agencies to be appointed Foreign Service Officers (Foreign Service News Letter, January, 1955).

From my observation at this post, I am led to believe that the preponderance in FOA numbers and rank also engenders some reversal of assigned roles in the relationship between the Embassy and the FOA Mission. Since the FOA program is the largest in this country and perhaps the chief means of implementing our local policy, there is some

(Continued on page 8)

RETIRING? COME TO ASHEVILLE

Finest all year around climate in the United States. Cool summers. Mild winters. Elevation 2200 feet. Retired colony now here. Write C. B. King, Dillard Realty Co., Asheville, N. C.



It takes two kinds of **POWER**

... to keep them flying!

It takes tremendous power to fly faster than the speed of sound. It takes unfailing electric power, too ... racing with the speed of light to operate the complex mass of electronic instruments and control devices packed within the sleek skin of modern military aircraft.

It's this vital kind of power that is provided by Federal airborne direct-current power supplies ... rugged, dependable rectifier units made by Federal Telephone and Radio Company, division of IT&T ... another of the many IT&T important contributions to aircraft efficiency and safety relied upon by major aircraft manufacturers.



INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CORPORATION
67 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

*In all latitudes...
in all languages...*



The Greatest Name in Motor Oil

*for more than half
a century*

SOCONY-VACUUM Oil Co., Inc.

26 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK



WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING MOTOR OIL

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 6)

natural tendency for it to take the lead in policy matters too. If the Ambassador is considered to be the Chairman of the Board and if his major policy decisions involve the FOA program or military matters, the Embassy can gradually be converted into a service organization, issuing visas, initialing routine notes to the Foreign Office, providing a commissary, maintaining a classified communications center, and providing other services for the government agencies which have the major substantive and representational responsibilities.

All the current discussion of what is happening to the Foreign Service reminds me of what the regular Army used to say during the expansion which took place in the war years, "First we had the old Army, then we had the new Army, and now we've got this damned thing."

Foreign Service Officer

M. WILLIAMS BLAKE—TWO LETTERS

EDITORS' NOTE: *The following letter appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the Washington Post and Times Herald on February 14, 1955.*

The death of M. Williams Blake, a career Foreign Service officer, deserves from his former chief more than a few words of commendation. Perhaps he did not attain the rank of Minister or Ambassador, if these rate distinction, but he did acquire another type of distinction, that of utter loyalty to his country and to international principles of democracy and liberty.

Specifically, Blake saved the life of the great peasant leader in Poland, Mr. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk. One of the last messages conveyed to Mr. Blake before his death was the gratitude of this Polish patriot who realized that Blake was ready to risk his life for a people which through Kosciuszko and Pulaski and countless others had been willing to sacrifice themselves for the independence of the United States.

The people of the United States as well as the people of Poland owe to Mr. Blake and his wife a great debt of gratitude.

Understanding between peoples, especially those who are so closely tied in terms of ideals and blood, should never be allowed to be dissolved merely because a Soviet-dominated government happens to be for the moment in control in Warsaw.

Arthur Bliss Lane

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Many more in the Foreign Service and the Department knew him longer and perhaps better than I. However, in a short span of time, a little less than ten years, it was my privilege not only to work with M. Williams Blake but also to be accepted as his friend.

My first meeting with Bill occurred not too long after the end of World War II, in Italy. Those were the days of coal shortages and inadequate electrical service. Even in Rome in November and December it was bitter cold, but the warmth of both Bill and Gene, his wife, plus a roaring fire in the fireplace made me completely forget a hazardous trip and the frigid room in the Hotel Hossler.

(Continued on page 10)

GOOD CHEER FROM AMERICA TO THE WORLD!



famous **OLD FORESTER**

KENTUCKY'S FINEST BOTTLED-IN-BOND BOURBON

Every day new thousands the world over are turning to famous Old Forester for its matchless, full-bodied goodness!

As fine in quality, as elegant in flavor as it was in 1870 — the year the first Old Forester was created — it's the whisky that sets the standard for all Kentucky bourbons... The favorite whenever men of affairs relax in hospitality and good fellowship... as it says on the label:

"There is nothing better in the Market"

OLD FORESTER

Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whisky
100 and 86 Proof
Both Bottled in Bond



Our Export Division is at your service, ready to give careful attention to every detail. You'll like dealing with them. Write or cable your requirements today.

OF



BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERS CORPORATION

At Louisville in Kentucky Export Division: 244 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

at
home



... or
abroad

for . . .

- Expert wrapping and readying for overseas shipment.
- Careful, conscientious handling of your valuable possessions.
- Full insurance coverage at nominal extra cost.
- Modern fireproof storage in our extensive Washington warehouses for things left behind.
- Steel lift vans, watertight, theftproof, offering maximum security.
- Wooden lift vans, where steel is impractical, tailored to the dimensions of your shipment . . . your property at your new post.
- MERCHANTS takes the worry out of all moving and storage . . . solves your problem easily and quickly.

Telephone EXecutive 3-7770
"Over 65 years of quality service"

Merchants
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.

JOHN L. NEWBOLD, PRES.

920 E STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Cable address: "Removals"

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 8)

A year later after having spent what seemed a life time in the Far and Middle East the MATS plane finally touched down on the steel-matted runway of Champino Airport. As the stripped down C-54 nosed into her billet a Buick roared down the runway and as I alighted the huge figure of Bill Blake emerged from the car. With a five day beard growth, soiled Army fatigues and a pouch in each hand I might have presented a rather grotesque figure, but I'll never forget Bill Blake's kindness to an exhausted traveler with a bad case of nerves (due to motor failure) and more than a touch of the "Delhi-Belly."

Much later, when my wife accompanied me abroad, and she was worried about the children and was generally miserable, again it was Bill and Gene who made everything all right.

Bill and I also had a mutual interest in one of the Department's projects and I know from experience that he devoted long hours in order that it be successful. His devotion to duty, his loyalty and integrity could well serve as a model for all of us.

What has been said here may seem relatively unimportant to many, but to me it constitutes the many little unforgettable facets that went into the make-up of an Officer of the Foreign Service—a gentleman—a friend—Bill Blake.

Edwin J. Madill

PRAISE FOR LOCALS

Washington, D. C.

To the Editors,

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I wish to thank Mr. G. Edward Clark for his article "Key to Continuity . . . The Local," which appeared in the January issue of the JOURNAL and which, at long, long last, focuses general attention on our non-American colleagues who, without any doubt, are a great asset to our Foreign Service.

We owe them very much; how much, the Department does not seem to realize. It is we, who have worked side by side with them in the field who know how dependent is our Service on their friendly cooperation and efficient guidance. Whether we are struggling with the vicissitudes of a new life or language; or are learning new duties, it is always the loyal and patient "local" on whom we rely and who seldom, very seldom, lets us down. Honesty should compel us Americans to admit that only too often it is we who receive credit and payment for the work which they have done.

It is a great pity that the Department knows them not.

In an effort to bring about some of the excellent suggestions made by Mr. Clark, I suggest that each Mission and Consular establishment submit to the Division of Personnel Operations, Department of State, a biography and photograph of each local on its staff who has and is making life and work at the post more pleasant and more efficient. A full description of their duties, background, their personalities, language qualifications, length of service and present salaries would be helpful.

It would be a beginning of a campaign of appreciation and recognition, long overdue, which, many of us hope, will lead to legislation affording our local friends justice, better pay and greater security.

Frances M. Dabell

(Continued on page 12)

THE CREDIT UNION IS FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

... Use it to help
solve those financial problems.
See your administrative officer
for further details.

Total Loans
\$1,336,759
Total Shares
\$1,839,746

A place to save

STATE DEPARTMENT
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

. . . . A place to borrow



America's "Big Two"

S. S. UNITED STATES—To EUROPE in less than 5 days! World's fastest liner, a modern city afloat—completely air conditioned, "climate control" in every stateroom.

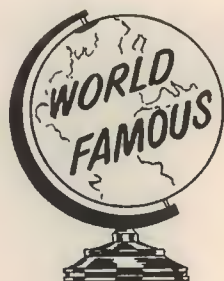
S. S. AMERICA—Favorite of thousands for her friendly atmosphere and for extra hours of leisure and pleasure at sea.

CONSULT OUR AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AGENTS OR

United States Lines

ONE BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y. Tel: Digby 4-5800

NO FINER FOOD AND SERVICE AFLOAT OR ASHORE!



EASY Spindrier®

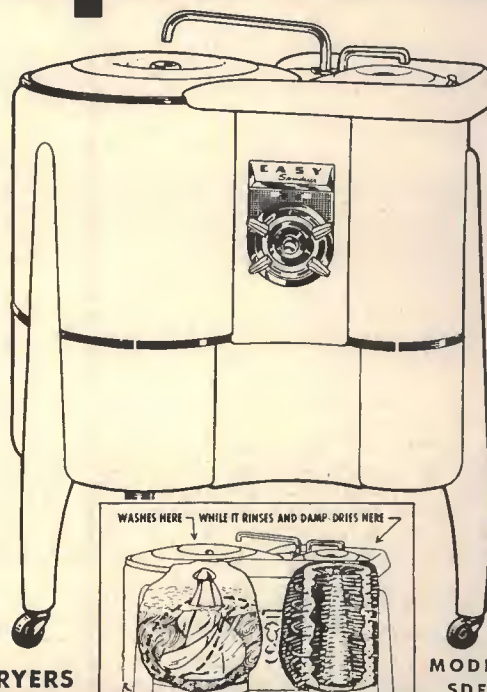
with 3-minute
Automatic Spin-rinse

MOST anywhere you go, you find this famous Easy Spindrier. That's because it washes clothes cleaner—with exclusive Spiralator Action—and uses far less soap and hot water.

Easy's 2 tubs work as a team—do a big week's wash in just one hour. Spiralator washing action gets every garment super clean in *any* part of the tub.

Portable—use at any sink. New Finger-Tip Control Center lets you wash, rinse, fill or empty washer at the flip of a finger. Factory built to meet individual electrical requirements. Write for full information and State Department Prices.

*Exclusive manufacturer of Home
Laundry Equipment for 78 years!*



WRINGERS • SEMI-AUTOMATICS • AUTOMATICS • CLOTHES DRYERS

EASY WASHING MACHINE CORPORATION SYRACUSE
NEW YORK

**FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS AND
PERSONNEL
ARE INVITED TO CONSULT, EITHER IN
PERSON OR BY MAIL,**

WITH

J. ALAN MAPHIS
Chartered Life Underwriter
Insurance Advisor to the American Foreign
Service Protective Association

about

Coordinating their Group Life and Permanent Life Insurance into an individually designed program for their families

Insurance to guarantee a college education for their children

Retirement Income to supplement annuities

Insurance available at many stations abroad.

J. Alan Maphis, C.L.U.
1741 DeSales St., N. W. Telephone:
Washington 6, D. C. EXecutive 3-8141

Collective Security

Group Insurance

For:

Foreign Service Officers
Foreign Service Staff Officers
Permanent American Employees
of the Foreign Service

In accordance with established policy and as the result of another successful year of operations, the Board of Directors of the Protective Association is pleased to announce additional substantial benefits to members. These will be extended without any increase in contributions paid by members.

The additional benefits include:

Substantial increases in the payments to be made under the hospital-surgical policies in such items as room and board, miscellaneous expenses; and an extension of period of hospitalization.

An increase in the accidental death and dismemberment insurance to an amount equal to the group life insurance.

An increase in the amounts of group life insurance that may be retained after age 65; and a liberalized hospital-surgical coverage after age 65.

A new booklet describing the Group Insurance Plan in detail will be mailed to all members within the next few weeks.

If additional information is needed, write:

**AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE
PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**
Care of Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

or

1908 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS (from page 10)

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

Denver, Colorado

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

"The Heart of the Matter" is a perfect caption for that very special letter in the February JOURNAL which was written by Ambassador Sheldon T. Mills. That officer has served in and after the "golden decades" and so is in a position to contrast the two eras. Referring to the former, may I recall that its outstanding figure was Wilber J. Carr, father of the modern Foreign Service and strong believer in the written as well as the oral and physical examinations.

The dividing line between the two eras was, I believe, when good officers in the field stopped fighting for additional help and began fighting against it, and when the practice of lateral appointments was adopted to meet an emergency.

Like Ambassador Mills, all must have been pleased with the appointment of Loy Henderson as Undersecretary for Administration. That means without doubt that the Service will soon enter on a long period of stability with emphasis from first to last on the substantive. Thus it will grow in strength and prestige causing some of the present problems to disappear. Therefore, it is hoped that the Undersecretary will devote several years to his present vital task in which case his reward will be the witnessing of a revitalized Service, "the major part of which will again consist of young men who have dedicated themselves heart and soul to Foreign Service."

James B. Stewart

JEFFERSON ON CONSULS

Palermo, Italy

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I am writing you about an amusing quotation, lately brought to my attention by a friend, which you may be able to use in the JOURNAL, if it has not been previously quoted there.

The quotation: "... As for ourselves, we do not find the institution of Consuls very necessary. Its history commences in times of barbarism and might well have ended with them. During these they were perhaps useful, and may still be so in countries not yet emerged from that condition. . . ." The author is Thomas Jefferson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in a letter to Count de Montmorin, Foreign Minister of His Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI, June 20, 1788 in connection with negotiations for a consular convention.

This quotation was sent me by a friend, Frederick Aandahl, who is an assistant editor to the publication of the papers of Thomas Jefferson currently in progress under the joint sponsorship of the *New York Times* and Princeton University. I hope it will prove of interest to all Consuls General, Consuls, and Vice Consuls to learn that this prediction of their technological unemployment has not as yet materialized!

Samuel R. Gammon



"Old Bonds" of Friendship



Whenever you
relax among
old friends...

these three superb whiskies
will add to the occasion.
Choose any one and be as-
sured of matchless enjoy-
ment. For, the distinctive
characteristics of each of
these superlative whiskies
reflect uncommon skill in
the art of distilling.



NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORP. • INTERNATIONAL DIVISION, 99 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.



12% YIELD

We are now offering a group of five securities listed on the London Stock Exchange which have paid dividends averaging more than 12% free of all taxes for the past few years.

\$110 buys 28 shares of these five stocks
INQUIRIES ARE INVITED

THE MOROCCAN BANK

23 Boulevard Pasteur, TANGIER

All banking operations — Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts — Foreign Exchange and free
financial consulting services.

The oldest established bank under American management in Morocco
Write for our FREE BOOKLET on latest European Currency Regulations

Look for Shopmark  for satisfaction

CONSULT US FOR YOUR FURNITURE REQUIREMENTS

Fine 18th Century Reproductions in
Solid Mahogany

LIVING ROOM-DINING ROOM-BEDROOM

*Have been selling Foreign Service Personnel for years
and packing and shipping to all parts of the world*

For New Catalogue please send \$1.00

NORRIS FURNITURE CORPORATION
P O Box 1812 RICHMOND 14, VIRGINIA



Members of the American Foreign Service
can depend upon this firm promptly to
fill orders for Engraved cards, Invitations,
Stationery, etc.

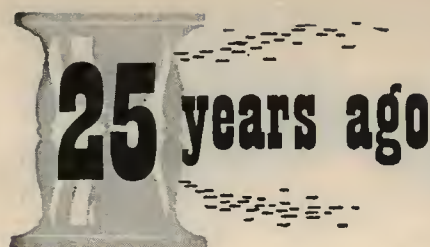
BREWOOD

ENGRAVERS

to Washington's Most Distinguished Residents

Reasonable Prices

1217 G STREET : WASHINGTON, D. C.



BY

JAMES B.

STEWART

THROUGH FIRE AND WATER

John Moors Cabot Arranges Truce

In connection with the widely published accounts of SECRETARY CABOT's trip to revolutionary headquarters in Santo Domingo, the JOURNAL was happy to be able to reproduce for the first time the above photograph of Mr. Cabot splashing through a stream in a motorcar. The group awaiting the American emissary's arrival were unfortunately not visible but Secretary Cabot's expression did not denote any fear of their guns.

NEXT—DOUBLE PROMOTIONS: Acting Secretary JOSEPH P. COTTON addressed two letters to the President, commending DIPLOMATIC SECRETARY JOHN M. CABOT and CONSUL WILLIAM A. BICKERS for their activities during the disturbances in Santo Domingo and recommending them for promotion of two classes in the Foreign Service.

WHO'S WHO IN PI GAMMA MU: The following have been made life members in Pi Gamma Mu, national social science honor society: FRANCIS WHITE, Assistant Secretary of State; POST WHEELER, Counselor of Embassy; FRANK C. LEE, Consul General; and Consuls KENNETH S. PATTON, EMIL SAUER, O. GAYLORD MARSH, ALFRED R. THOMSON, DAVID J. D. MYERS, PARKER W. BUHRMAN, THOMAS D. DAVIS, STEWART E. McMILLAN, LESTER L. SCHNARE.

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF. By JOHN CARTER, Department. Well worth reading is "Clemenceau" by his secretary Jean Martet. The book abounds in piquant sayings by the Tiger such as: "This business of reduction of armaments and outlawing war is just a colossal buffoonery. Poor Claudel gets so excited about it."

IT'S UNDRAMATIC: "There is nothing dramatic in the success of a diplomatist. His victories are made up of a series of microscopic advantages; of a judicious suggestion here, of an opportune civility there, of a wise concession at one moment and a far sighted persistence at another, of sleepless tact, immovable calmness, and patience that no folly, no provocation, no blunder can shake."

—Lord Salisbury in "Castlereagh."



VICE CONSUL LEWIS CLARK was married in Washington on March 22 to MISS ANNE COVINGTON of this city. Among the ushers were CONSULS MAXWELL HAMILTON, ELLIS BRIGGS, C. J. SPIKER and MR. HUGH CUMMING of the Visa Office.

AUFWIEDERSEH'N

By Mrs. Florence Lincoln Washburn, wife of ALBERT H. WASHBURN, former United States Minister to Austria.

Bewitching Wien, Aufwiederseh'n

(Continued on page 16)

Hand Made Tropicals

\$38.90

Hunt & Winterbotham
England

CRASHES

Even for blase us — this raises eyebrows! And yours will, too!

John Foster

Huddersfield, England

WORSTED

MOHAIRS

If you were a technician, this would evoke quite a lot of excitement. Usually found only in very high price brackets.

Josiah Ecnarf

Scotland

3-Season

TWISTS

One of the world's most wanted — and this is the prize understatement of the year!

• AT LAST! THE ANSWER TO THE BIGGEST SUMMER REQUIREMENTS: COOL COMFORT AND EASY UPKEEP

"WASH 'N WEAR"

TROPICALS FOR MEN

• TAI' FUNG CORD—(Orlon 80%-Nylon 20%) An incredible Wash'n Wear weightless suit. One of the few with tailoring refinements of a fine old clothing maker. Wrinkle-resistant; washable—dries and "presses" itself in about 3 hours. Nylon sleeve lined. **\$28.90**

Slax . . . 7.88

• LINN 'N DAC—An exciting new Dacron blend (55%—45% rayon) in the newest linen shantung weave. Real "body" and springy wrinkle resistance. A great new fabric of incredible beauty. Sleeve lined. **\$28.90**

Slax . . . 7.88



• EGYPTIAN COTTON (62%)—DACRON (38%)—baby cords. An amazing "miracle" blend . . . featuring the perfect fit and superb line of a quality clothing maker. 3-button, Ivy League model only; patch- & -flap pockets, **\$32.90**

Slax . . . 8.88

• 100% DACRON—Deluxe machine tailored with body & sleeve lining. Hang it wet, "presses" dry overnight. Marvelous hand; rich sheen; highly wrinkle-resistant; outstanding **\$35.90**

Slax . . . 12.40

WALTER H. SWARTZ co.

501 E. PRESTON ST. BALTIMORE—2 MD.

IN ORDERING: GIVE YOUR CHEST, WAIST, SEAT, & HEIGHT MEASUREMENTS

**IS A SAVINGS BANK
THE BEST PLACE FOR YOUR MONEY?**

It may be. Perhaps the best thing to do while you are abroad is to put excess cash in the bank and forget about it. . . But perhaps you can do better. If you would like to try, I would be glad to explore it with you.

**PROMPT AND INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION
TO YOUR INVESTMENT PROBLEMS**

Harry Kahn, Jr.
Member, New York Stock Exchange
Associate Member, American Stock Exchange
821 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.
Cable: "Kahnstock"
Trades Cleared Through Laidlaw & Co.

World Wide Shopping Service

Smart New York shops brought to you no matter where you are.

Will shop for men, women and children's wearing apparel, furs, household appliances, radios, T.V. sets, furniture, rugs, decorative fabrics. Gifts for all occasions.

Make Hotel Reservations

MRS. PAULUS PRINCE POWELL
777 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Cable address:
PEASHOP, N. Y.

Telephone
Trafalgar 9-4180

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Appliances

FOR

EXPORT

**REFRIGERATORS — RANGES — FREEZERS
WASHERS — DRIERS
AIR CONDITIONERS
RADIOS — SMALL APPLIANCES**

**GENERAL ELECTRONICS
INCORPORATED**

**SHOW ROOM — 4513 WISCONSIN AVE., N.W.
EM. 2-8300 WASHINGTON, D.C.**

WRITE FOR CATALOG

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (from page 14)

Guard well the friends we leave;
Your "Stimmung and Gemutlichkeit"
Form bonds to which we cleave.

Your Danube and your Wienerwald
Are shrines within my heart;
Your folk songs and your symphonies
Will haunt me when we part.

Your legends charm, your science heals;
God bless you for them all!
Aufwiederseh'n, Aufwiederseh'n,
My heart repeats the call!

(From a Vienna newspaper)

BOB MURPHY SPOOFS YE EDITOR: CHARLES E. ALLEN, Constantinople, wishing to contribute to the JOURNAL, observes, however, in a letter to the Editors, that it contains the statement that material of a "tendentious nature" would not be published and then asks the meaning of "tendentious." The Editors replied that they were at a loss to understand to what Mr. Allen referred since the JOURNAL contains no such statement. And right there is where BOB MURPHY enters the picture. It was precisely the Ides of March of 1930 that he strolled across the corridor from his desk in room 115, Old State, to room 109 and solemnly handed the following letter to his old friend and colleague, GUS INGRAM, Editor: Augustus E. Ingram, Esq., Editor, American Foreign Service Journal, Washington.

My Dear Sir:

A careful polishing of the editorial spectacles and, through their glistening lenses, a well directed squint at the heading of the "Letters" column on page 112 of the March, 1930, edition of the JOURNAL will go far to restore the loss of editorial understanding of which Mr. Allen is informed in the editorial note to his letter of January 30, 1930, asking for a definition of "tendentious."

In returning the journalistic slap Mr. Allen might refer to the editorial carried by the *New York Herald* some time ago, which explained the editor's conception of the proper form of complimentary close to be employed in correspondence with subscribers. Under his formula if the subscriber wrote a laudatory note concerning the conduct of the paper, the customary close would be, "Sincerely or Cordially yours"; if the incoming letter was lukewarm or indifferent, the reply would conclude, "Very respectfully or Very truly yours"; if, however, the incoming letter was embarrassingly critical, the editorial answer would close with the wording, "Go to Gehenna," or appropriate synonym for the last word.

Mr. Allen's acknowledgement of your letter will undoubtedly conclude in proper style, as the JOURNAL continues to proclaim that letters of a tendentious nature will not be printed.

The delectable ambiguity of that word, which continues to grace the articles of our Association, and from which it might be deleted, blurs even the wonted crystal-clear accuracy of our distinguished editors.

With the malicious hope that your grave error may be noted in red on the editorial efficiency record, I am,

Your obedient and groveling servant.

Robert D. Murphy.

(Ed.—"O hateful error, Melancholy's child! Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of men the things that are not.")

It Fits Anywhere!

Fits Casement Windows

Fits Ordinary Windows

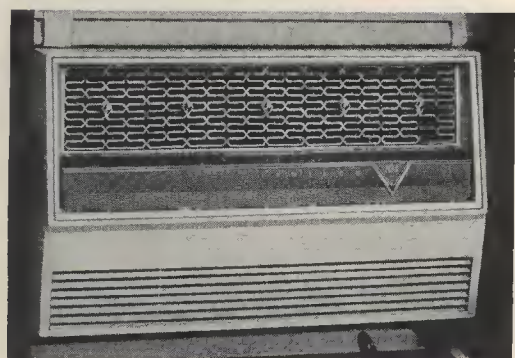
Fits in the Wall

It's All Inside the Room

PHILCO MODEL 284-M



Revolutionary New **PHILCO Air Conditioner**



Model 104-M (1 H.P.) Truly Automatic Temperature Control maintains room temperature at the desired level 24 hours a day. Never overloads. Never stops dehumidifying. One piece unit mounts on the window sill or in the wall. Four way adjustable grilles for utmost flexibility and draft-free circulation. Simple, easy-to-operate controls are right at your finger tips for convenience, yet out of sight.

Completely different in concept, the Philco 284-M is the first Full Capacity $\frac{3}{4}$ H.P. Air Conditioner that is *All Inside the Room*. In an amazingly compact cabinet, 33 inches wide, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ high, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ deep, it fits on the floor, on the sill or in the wall. It can be installed *even in casement windows* without cutting the frames and without blocking the view. True Automatic Temperature Control regulates the temperature at all times while the unit wrings excess moisture out of the air *continuously*.

Unmatched for cooling, moisture removal, filtering, fresh air ventilation and exhausting stale air from the room. It can even combine with heating systems to supply heat during cold weather . . . entirely eliminates unsightly radiators.

See this Philco all-new idea in Air Conditioning today at your dealers, or write for folder FS-2.

Other Philco Models available in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 H.P.



PHILCO *International Corporation*

P. O. BOX No. 4759 • PHILADELPHIA 34, PA., U.S.A.

RADIOS • TELEVISION • AIR CONDITIONERS • ELECTRIC RANGES • REFRIGERATORS • FREEZERS

*Ford**Cadillac*

OLDSMOBILE

*Packard**MERURY**PONTIAC*

**Original Equipment on the
Finest American Cars—The Best
and Safest Tire for You!**

Lincoln

BUICK

STUDEBAKER

NEW

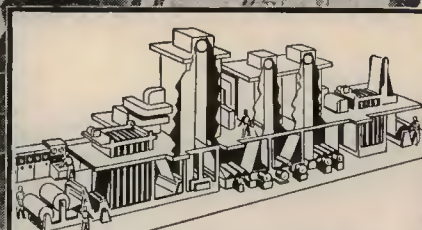
Firestone

De Luxe Champion TUBELESS TIRE

SO NEW—so outstanding that these leading American car manufacturers have selected it as original equipment — at no extra cost! Here's why car engineers, after the most exhaustive and severe tests, acclaim the new Firestone De Luxe Champion as a real automotive achievement:

- **More Protection Against Blowouts and Punctures** — New Safety-Liner encases impact damage, provides effective seal for punctures.
- **Noiseless; More Protection Against Skidding; Longer Mileage** — New Silent Safety-Grip Tread grips better on starts, stops, turns — will not squeal.
- **More Riding Comfort, Easier Steering** — More resilient tread and shock-absorbing construction eases bump and road shocks.

You can order your 1955 car with Firestone De Luxe Champion Tubeless Tires, or you can equip your present car — at the same price as with conventional tires and tubes. Available also for use with tube if desired.



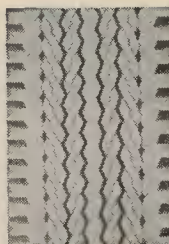
New Safety-Tensioned, Gum-Dipped* Cord Body Makes Firestone Tires Safer . . . Stronger . . . Run Much Longer!

See the New SILENT SAFETY-GRIP TREAD

Diagonal "sipes" give greater flexibility, traction and skid protection.

See the New Tubeless CONSTRUCTION with SAFETY-LINER

Butyl Safety-Liner guards against blowouts and punctures.



*T.M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ANOTHER PROOF THAT YOUR SAFETY IS OUR BUSINESS AT FIRESTONE



By Lois Perry Jones



Harold B. Hoskins

FSI Director Named

HAROLD BOIES HOSKINS, former Special Assistant to the United States Ambassador at Tehran and later Economic Counselor at Cairo, was named Director of the Foreign Service Institute in March.

Mr. Hoskins, who was with Cannon Mills, Inc., for twenty-two years, is a graduate of Princeton University. He is Trustee and President

of the Board of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon; President of the Board of the Near East College Association; a onetime Trustee of Lingnan University at Canton; and a Counselor of Smith College.

The son of American missionary parents, Mr. Hoskins was born at Beirut, Syria, and is a veteran of both World War I and World War II.

At the same time that Mr. Hoskins' appointment was announced, it was also announced that responsibility for supervision of the Institute was transferred from the Office of Personnel to the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, Mr. LOY HENDERSON.

Mrs. Shipley resigns

After 47 years of government service, MRS. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, Director of the Passport Office, will close her desk for the last time on April 30.

A Methodist minister's daughter, Mrs. Shipley was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, near Rockville, and educated in Washington. In 1903 she took her first job in Government as a clerk at the Patent Office. From 1909 to 1914, following her marriage to Frederick William van Dorn Shipley, she retired from Government.

In 1914, however, she came back with the Government, this time as clerk in the State Department. Fourteen years later, in 1928, she became Chief of the Passport Division, a position she has held ever since.

Her retirement plans include an extended vacation in Europe with visits to Spain and Turkey and a Mediterranean cruise.

New Journal Board Chairman

JOSEPH PALMER, 2nd, was elected Chairman of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL Editorial Board succeeding RAY L. THURSTON, who has been transferred to Athens, where he will be Deputy Chief of Mission.

Mr. Palmer, now Deputy Director of the Office of European Regional Affairs, entered the Service in 1939 following graduation from Harvard University and a year at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. His

overseas assignments have taken him to Mexico City, Nairobi and London, where he was First Secretary and Consul. In the Department, he served as Assistant Chief and Acting Chief of the Division of African Affairs from 1947 to 1949.

Ray Thurston, who has been serving as Director of the Office of Eastern European Affairs, joined the JOURNAL Editorial Board in March of 1952, when he was enrolled at the National War College, and became Chairman in the summer of 1953. Prior to his War College assignment, he served as First Secretary and later as Counselor of Embassy in Moscow, and as Assistant Chief of the Division of Middle Eastern Affairs (now SOA).



Roland Welch, incoming Director of the Visa Office, shakes hands with Edward S. Maney, outgoing Director of the Office, on the occasion of the presentation of a gold watch to Mr. Maney by personnel of the Visa Office. Mr. Maney was promoted from Class II to Class I on the most recent list.

Proposed Education Allowances

Considerable information concerning proposed education allowances was included in a House Committee on Foreign Affairs print published February 16.

The explanatory material accompanying a statement of proposed legislation granting education allowances stated in part:

"The education allowance or grant is intended merely to assist, not completely to reimburse, an officer or employee in defraying annual costs which are unavoidable if an adequate primary-and-secondary school education is provided for each of his minor dependents. Maximum rates established for each post would not cover all expenses incurred for this purpose but would consider the following costs:

"1. Where it has been determined that adequate schooling is available at the post—a. tuition, b. usual expenses (books, etc.), c. local transportation.

"2. Where it has been determined that adequate schooling is not available at the post—a. periodic transportation to and from the post and nearest school, b. tuition, c. board and room, d. usual expenses (books, school supplies, etc.),

(Continued on page 38)



MY LAST WALK IN

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mrs. Sommerlatte's description of her ordeal was first published in Collier's magazine, February 5, 1955.

By BETTY JANE SOMMERLATTE

Moscow was unusually sunny and bright on October 25, 1954. In the year and a half that I had been there I hadn't had much chance to sightsee in the city since I worked all day at the Embassy commissary, inventorying supplies, keeping accounts and checking out purchases to the more than hundred Americans who make up the staff at our Embassy in Moscow.

But on this last Monday in October I was no longer working and I decided that I should get out and see something of Moscow before the winter finally set in. I thought it would be "now or never" since my husband's tour of Russian duty was supposed to end a few months later in February 1955. But what started out to be an innocent sight-seeing stroll became an international incident after I fell into the rough hands of the Soviet secret police. As a result, I was declared *persona non grata* by the Soviet government, the first time the wife of an American diplomat has ever been declared unacceptable by a foreign government.

Because our American newspaper correspondents in Mos-

cow are subject to strict censorship by the Soviet Government, they were unable to file the true facts of the story. Now, for the first time, I want to tell publicly the full and true account of what happened that day at Trëkhgorni Val. Once that is done, I hope that I will never have to repeat the story since my only wish is to put that terrifying experience out of my memory.

When my husband entered the Foreign Service almost six years ago, we had been sent to Singapore where I had seen all that I cared to of Communist violence and terrorism. But when we returned from Singapore, he volunteered for Russian language training and after a year of study and an assignment for several months in Washington at the Department of State, he was sent off—alone—to Moscow. My son and I could not go along with him because there were no apartments available at that time in Moscow for any more families. After two months, however, we left New York on a Swedish ship and ended up in Helsinki where my husband met my son and me and took us in to the "worker's paradise."

Life in Moscow can be dismal and it is only through the joint efforts of the unusually congenial group of people assigned to the American Embassy and other diplomatic missions of the free world in Moscow that morale remains high and people manage to enjoy themselves. In addition, the American community is particularly fortunate in having Ambassador and Mrs. Bohlen. They are grand people who never fail to show every kindness to and consideration for all members of the staff.

But despite the fine people one has as friends and neighbors, the dreariness remains. Although one hears much about Russian hospitality, the Soviet government has such great control over the people that they dare not be friendly with Americans and would not dream of inviting an American to their homes. In my year and a half there I was never inside a Russian apartment or home and I don't know any American who was.

All of the American Embassy families live in three separate wings of the ten-story building in which the Embassy offices are also located. In the rear of this is a fairly large courtyard where the Embassy cars are kept and the garage and workshops which service the Embassy are found.

Back of the courtyard is a small enclosed area about the size of three tennis courts where the American children play whenever weather permits. We found life so confining and unpleasant for youngsters that we decided after we had

have weighed over 180 pounds, and "rudely pushed" a Russian woman who looked as though she weighed as much as the man.

I asked Billie if she was interested in going for a walk. She was quite surprised to hear such a suggestion come from me since she knew that I seldom went out. She immediately agreed, put on her coat and came over to my apartment to make sure that I wouldn't change my mind.

Billie took her camera, thinking we might have an opportunity to take some pictures on our way. I had no camera and didn't even carry my husband's since I have never bothered to learn about focal length, lens opening, light meters and all the things that amateur photographers seem to need to take a picture.

Billie, however, had taken some pictures earlier—always carefully observing the Soviet regulations on photography—and about two months before had snapped some photographs of a Russian Orthodox church near the Embassy. Some of the church attendants who had consented to have their pictures taken asked if she would bring them prints of the negatives after they were developed. Since she had just received these prints from the United States, Billie suggested that we walk past the church and drop them off.

We walked out the front entrance to the Embassy, past two policemen who, along with their reliefs, maintain a 24-hour-a-day, 7-day-a-week watch on all persons coming in and going out of our Embassy in Moscow. We turned down the corner at Devyatinski Pereulok, where we passed the side entrance to the Embassy which is similarly guarded by policemen, and started toward the church which Billie had visited before.

After a ten or fifteen minute walk we reached the church and entered it. As we passed into the interior of the church, a woman attendant whom Mrs. Stiff had seen on her previous visit approached us and Billie gave her copies of the pictures she had taken. The Russian woman, obviously pleased, took the pictures over and showed them to two of her friends. While she was doing this we walked to the front of the church and stood quietly while a Russian Orthodox priest performed some religious ceremonies. I said a prayer as I always do whenever I enter a church of any faith.

After about ten minutes the woman attendant who had taken the pictures approached us and indicated that she wanted to show us the rest of the church. She took us farther into the interior and showed us some beautiful murals on the walls. Then a young, black-haired man came up to us and said that he was an artist who was restoring these murals. He spent the next ten minutes pointing out the work he had done and was planning to do, using a lot of sign language, since neither of us could understand very much of what he said as it was all, of course, in Russian.

While the artist was talking, a little old man came up and joined us and suggested that we might like to see some other pictures by the same artist who had drawn these murals. He said something about these pictures being in a museum and then pulled a piece of paper out of his pocket, wrote down the name and address of the museum, and gave the paper to Billie Stiff. We then thanked these Russians who had been so kind and hospitable and left the church.

We continued our walk, feeling quite pleased that here we had found some Russians who were not afraid to be

(Continued on page 48)

MOSCOW

been there over a year it would be better to send our young son, Mac, to school in England, much as we hated to part with him.

I think the thing I missed most was shopping. It's not fair to say that there's nothing to buy, but I wouldn't have had the squeaky leather shoes they sell in the stores as a gift, and when I saw that they cost about 200 rubles or almost \$50 I felt certain that they had nothing I wanted. And so it was with all clothing and most items I was interested in—poor quality and high prices.

My next door neighbor and good friend in Moscow was Billie Stiff (wife of Lieutenant Colonel Stiff, a Marine Corps attaché at the Embassy in Moscow.) Billie is attractive, blonde and vivacious. Neither she nor I think we look much alike, but we are about the same height and weight and on one occasion an American who had visited in her home mistook me for her.

It was to Billie's apartment I went on that Monday morning, the day on which the Soviet government said that I—a slightly built woman—attacked a Russian worker who must



The author, who was Publications Procurement Officer, South Asia, at the time of making the trip.

glimpses of...

GANGTOK

By JUDITH LAIKIN

There had been a holiday the week before, and chains of marigold hung from the eaves of houses, dangled from trees, and embraced the outlets of streams that came pouring from the hillside. Some people still wore their garlands, and all the goats had not finished chewing theirs. In the end, I was not surprised to see one hanging from the radiator cap of a two and a half ton truck. The people of Sikkim have an easy way with their environment.

Only some of the passengers in the Landrover were Sikkimese; there were as well a pair of Tibetan men, a Nepalese, and a woman who might have been a gypsy. Up front with the Indian driver and myself were a businessman from Calcutta and part of a Sikh soldier, most of whom was behind the seat which he straddled. In addition to the large and generally inert bundles that filled every inch of space, we had a goat and a brace of hens. The jitney service runs twice daily between Kalimpong, on the Indian border, and Gangtok, capital of Sikkim. Recently it has been fully booked.

Traffic had never been so heavy, nor business so good, as in this autumn of 1953. With the Chinese garrison in Tibet demanding impossible quantities of consumer goods, prices were skyrocketing and everyone who could scrape together the money was buying into one of the mule caravans that linked up with the yak trains that lumbered across the Tibetan plateau with Chinese rice from Peking, mill cloth and shoes and kerosene from India; returning

southward with the ages-old export of Central Asia, raw wool. The road near Kalimpong was thick with the dust of the mules, which were being goaded on by huge Mongolians in knee-high leather boots and a full-skirted coat cinched at the waist, the untenanted shoulders hanging down behind. High brocaded caps with fur earflaps covered the long braided hair, and every right ear was pierced by a turquoise stud, every left one by a golden hoop from which a lump of turquoise was slung. I had seen these yak wallopers on market day in Kalimpong. Towering above their Indian neighbors they stalked the covered stalls, and came away with kerchiefs full of chocolate and Yardley's talcum powder. The muleteers also brought new life to Gangtok, which was just a few hundred yards of sleepy wooden bazaar before the ancient trade route to Lhasa was reactivated. Now every day is market day, prices have doubled and tripled, and a new street of houses is being constructed. Some of the merchants profess not to like the Chinese, who are foreigners; but trade has never been so good.

At the moment of landing in Gangtok, however, I was not so much interested in Tibetan trade routes as in finding a bunk for the night. Luckily, and crazily, a man in the white cotton jodhpurs and tight little nightcap of the Nepalese came up to me as I was hefting my luggage over the fender, and pointing to the lettering that runs across the chest of my football sweatshirt, said "My brother-in-law is studying at the University of Michigan." Then, apparently



In the attic of the Maharajah's Buddhist temple, a priest poses in one of the masks worn in the New Year's dance.

feeling this was not sufficient grounds for conversation with a strange woman, turned away. I stopped him, and asked for help in finding the Dewan. He immediately arranged with the driver to have me taken to the residence of the Prime Minister, and soon I was on my way back out of town—not a pleasing prospect. I did not, after all, know where I was going, nor what my greeting would be if I got there.

I was let off in front of a steep driveway cut into the side of the mountain, and climbing it, knocked at the door of a cottage which might have been lifted right out of Surrey, except for the enormous picture window which exposed the living room to the mountains. However had they gotten that pane of glass up here? My knock was answered by a kindly-looking lady in the North Indian sari. We looked at one another, in doubt over a mode of communication.

"Good afternoon," I assayed, and was relieved to hear a response in the same language. In three minutes my baggage had been carried up by the Gurkha soldier who guarded the gate; and I was sipping tea on the inside of the picture window. Mrs. Lall told me her husband had had the glass installed. There were both pride and puzzlement in her voice.

The Dewan

The Dewan came home at five. John Lall is forty-odd, dapper, just five feet and a bit. His family, who left Lahore at Partition, has produced, in addition to the Dewan, his brother Arthur, head of India's permanent delegation to the United Nations.

A product of the old Indian Civil Service, John Lall is the ostensible servant of the Maharajah of Sikkim and the actual appointee of the Indian Government at Delhi, which holds a protectorate over the state. English-educated, he rules Sikkim with the air of a despotic but benevolent paterfamilias.

Lall is not the only foreigner concerned with Sikkimese affairs; there is also the Political Agent. It was from this post that British civil servants, in the days of their Raj, dominated the life of the Indian princely states, "advising," directing by indirection the policies of the rulers to whom they were accredited. With the premiership under central control, the post of Political Agent would appear to be vestigial, one of the less exacting jobs in the Indian Foreign Service.

It is clear, however, that the Political Agent has other hats than the one he wears in Gangtok. Through his agents in Bhutan and Tibet, India maintains her most direct contact with the unknown quantity on the other side of her northern border.

Two races share the area, the Sikkim Bhutias, or Lepchas; and the Sikkim Nepalese. Thus Sikkim is in the unenviable position of being not only a geographical fender between the unwieldly bulks of India and China; but also an ethnographic scrimmage field for the eastward and westward *drang* of Nepal and Bhutan.

In the North-South equation, India has announced that she has no intention of interfering with what she considers to be China's rights in Tibet, and maintains a strict prohibition on the entry of foreigners to the border area. (Entrance to Sikkim is by permit, at the discretion of the Dewan.)

It may be imagined, however, that the conflict which concerns the local population more nearly is the social dislocation caused by the recent heavy influx of Nepalese, whose commercial and reproductive instincts are alike more vigorous than the Lepchas'.

The Dewan's problems revolve around this racial competition, Tibetan trade, and the stirrings of democracy among the Maharajah's many subjects.

As a hostage to the nineteenth century, which is just making its way into Nepal but has not yet penetrated Bhutan, a State Council was recently established in Sikkim, consisting of twelve elected (6 Lepcha, 6 Nepalese) and six nominated members. Education, public health, excise, publicity, transport, bazaars, forests and public works are the subjects the Council may discuss, the others being reserved to the Maharajah, who also appoints the Council President (the Dewan, oddly enough) and retains absolute veto power.

Within these severely circumscribed limits, the Council has begun to function, taking up as its first problem the condition of the public roads after Lall had thrown out of court an incipient argument over the adoption of an



Tibetan young men, on their way to Gangtok. In the background, guy ropes for a bridge over the Tista River.

official language. With four major tongues being spoken commonly in Sikkim, the institution of one official language would have embroiled the Council in a hopeless wrangle from the start, and the suggestion was viewed as a nasty political tactic by the President, who ruled out of order the Member who proposed it. The President of course has the advantage of being the only Member who has read Robert's *Rules of Order*. Lall presides in Hindi or English as the mood strikes him, and a court interpreter translates to Lepcha, Nepalese or Tibetan at the request of any Member.

The State Council meets in a royal blue pagoda with an orange roof which Lall, with a nice instinct, had constructed on a hillside outside the town. The bazaar is not so picturesque by far, a dreary collection of planks, corrugated tin, and cinder blocks. The dress of the villagers is just as nondescript, being composed of odds and ends of Indian, Tibetan and Western costumes. Lady Lepchas wear a modest blouse and skirt ensemble with an apron striped like Joseph's coat, in many colors. Enormous beads of

(Continued on page 44)

The job of economic reporting

By HAROLD E. HALL

On March 3, 1776, four months before independence was declared, Congress sent Silas Deane, one of its members, to France as a "commercial agent." He was instructed to report on methods of gaining economic assistance from French sources but, because of British antagonism, his position was so precarious that he was forced to adopt a fictitious name and to write his reports in invisible ink. During the early years of the Continental Congress the United States had twelve such agents abroad, and one American historian wrote that eleven months once elapsed without a word being heard from any of them.

These commercial agents were the predecessors of the present corps of Foreign Service economic officers. Today, however, there are approximately eleven hundred officers. American clerks, and local personnel engaged, on a full or part-time basis, in activities assigned to the economic staffs at Foreign Service posts, and during 1955 approximately 90,000 economic reports, including commercial intelligence responses, will be transmitted to Washington from posts in 116 foreign countries. This reporting system, which operates at an estimated annual direct cost, exclusive of administrative support, of approximately \$7,000,000, provides the Government and the people of the United States with the most extensive coverage of foreign economic affairs found anywhere in the world.

The expansion of the economic reporting system has resulted from the increasing awareness in government and private circles of the importance of foreign economic factors. The era of expansion of economic interest within the Department of State commenced in the 1930's with the introduction of the trade agreements program and the resultant passage of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Other government agencies similarly acquired new or enlarged interests in overseas economic developments, while still other agencies, equally or even more implicated in foreign economic affairs, were newly created. The American business community, looking to foreign shores for the sale of its products and the obtainment of raw materials, added its voice to those requesting more data on overseas economic conditions. It would appear appropriate at this time, therefore, to consider some of the problems involved in an operation that accounts for about 20 percent of the total over-all Foreign Service effort.

The Field of Economic Reporting

The activities of a Foreign Service economic officer may be roughly divided into reporting and non-reporting duties. The latter, which may include such functions as contact work, meeting visiting business men, and office administra-

tion, is equally important to the conduct of United States relations with foreign countries. However, the scope of this article is confined principally to the reporting area.

The term "economic reporting" is generally used to describe that function of the Foreign Service activity concerned with the collection, analysis and transmission to Washington of information on the various sections of the economies of foreign countries. Consequently, for the purpose of this survey an economic officer is defined as one engaged in covering finance, trade, agriculture, industry, mining, transportation, communications, commercial intelligence and other associated fields. Generally, labor is also included in this category although such reporting falls completely in the realms of neither economic nor political reporting.

While such agencies as Defense, Treasury, Foreign Operations Administration, and the United States Information Agency are also actively engaged in data collection programs abroad, the satisfaction of the bulk of governmental and private requests for foreign economic information remains primarily the responsibility of the Department of State. Foreign Service economic officers, however, should work in close cooperation with these agencies as well as with the other organizational units at their posts, and the fullest recognition must be given to the close relationship among economic, political, cultural and intelligence matters.

The problem of establishing and maintaining an effectively operating economic reporting program encounters certain difficulties not present to the same extent in other types of Foreign Service reporting. Unlike political and administrative activities, which are primarily the responsibility of the Department of State, the foreign economic field, with its wide variance in subject matter, is of concern to many government agencies. The Secretary of State was instructed under Section 311 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 to collect data for these agencies, each of which had, and rightly so, its own specific interests in such reporting. At the present there are about 70 government agencies that are end-users of Foreign Service economic reports, but only about 20 of these participate on a large scale. The basic problem, therefore, is to satisfy the requests of these agencies as fully as possible within a reporting service whose capacity is currently limited by personnel shortages, lack of adequate data in many foreign countries and, in certain areas, by pronounced hostility on the part of foreign governments who resent the preparation of reports on their domestic affairs.

The reduction in economic reporting personnel at Foreign Service posts that occurred in 1953 necessitated the rejection of certain reporting requests submitted by government agen-

cies, inasmuch as the effects of the reduction-in-force program were severely felt by post economic sections. About 20-25 percent of the American officers and clerks so engaged received notices. This cut particularly applied to staff officers. Of the 281 Foreign Service Staff Officers of Grade 11 and above in the regular program who were separated in 1953, a total of 71, or approximately one out of four were engaged in economic activities, a total substantially larger than that for any other category.

The Division of Foreign Reporting

The economic reporting system in force prior to, during, and immediately following World War II left much to be desired. Generally speaking, it had not kept step with the over-all expansion in interest in foreign economic affairs; the end-user in Washington complained that many of the reports submitted by the field were written with little or no regard for their ultimate usage, and that a substantial share of the requirements remained unsatisfied; while the reporting officer abroad was often confused as to his assignments and how to go about completing them. Many posts, regardless of size, personnel position, and degree of availability of material, were often subjected to duplicative reporting requirements. Consequently, it became apparent that the system would have to be re-styled on the principle of planned management if it were to employ effectively its full capabilities in aiding the Department to serve as a responsible agency capable of formulating and carrying out foreign policy.

The establishment of a Division of Foreign Reporting Services in 1946 was designed to improve this situation, but it was not until the reorganization of that Division in 1951 that a system of centralized control, as recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, gave it the authority to serve effectively as a middleman between the end-using government agencies and the overseas economic staffs. The cardinal principles followed in the 1951 reorganization were the recognition of differences in post reporting capacities and capabilities and the imposition of a tighter control over reporting requirements. It was evident that Kabul, for example, could obtain only meager information on many aspects of the Afghanistan economy. Data on labor productivity were available in the United Kingdom but not in San José, despite the best intentions of the Costa Rican government. At other posts statistics were readily available but their accuracy was questionable. These factors and many others were taken into consideration when the new reporting requirements were initiated in 1952. There was, of course, no implication that the larger posts were or are immune from reporting difficulties. Such posts were assigned complex reporting requirements, but only after examination of data availability and staff personnel positions.

The "CERP" System

The application of tailor-made reporting requirements, called Comprehensive Economic Reporting Program (CERPs), recognized individual post conditions as well as end-user requests in the formulation of reporting requirements. The first of these programs was for Japan, and was transmitted on March 3, 1952. In terms of total work load, posts at India, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, Italy, Brazil, France and Japan were assigned the heaviest requirements. The CERP for Germany, for example, now

includes 137 specific Section A, B, and C CERP requirements calling for the submission of approximately 500 statistical and analytical economic reports annually, exclusive of those transmitted under Section D, "spot" and voluntary classifications.

While no Section A, B, or C requirements are listed for Mauritius, Seychelles, and a few other places these areas do have Section D assignments which are focused on the reporting of major developments that may occur in particular fields of interest. In fact, Section D of the CERP and the voluntary reporting field provide the element of flexibility that is desired in the reporting program by enabling posts to submit information on developments that are not specifically covered elsewhere in CERP or under other instructions. Additional elasticity is provided through the CERP amendment process. When Algiers reported that statistical data on hours of work were available only at irregular intervals, this requirement was changed from a quarterly to an "as available" basis, and when end-users agreed that an annual report on iron and steel from Luxembourg was sufficient, this item was changed from its semi-annual status.

While the CERP program has been criticized by some agencies on the grounds that it has reduced reporting in particular fields, nevertheless it is felt that consideration of post conditions in the determination of reporting requirements is essential to the success of the reporting program. Consequently, clearance of all economic data requests must now be made by the Division of Foreign Reporting.

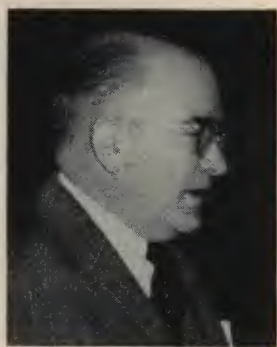
"Spot" and "Voluntary" Reporting

A reduction in the economic reporting load has been achieved through the curtailment of "spot" requests which involve informational needs arising from a day-to-day basis which cannot be placed in advance as a part of CERP. The Department of Commerce is the principal end-user of such reports, largely because of its requests for commercial intelligence material. In 1953, for example, 18,997 world trade directory reports and 1,005 trade lists were received from Foreign Service posts. These totals were reduced to 17,069 and 575, respectively, in 1945, reflecting the reduction in economic staffs at Foreign Service posts. It is interesting to note that the Department of Commerce has recently introduced a new system of trade list reporting whereby certain lists normally prepared at Foreign Service posts are now completed by the Department of Commerce through the use of directories submitted by the posts.

A third form of reporting, the voluntary report, has often been the subject of differences in interpretation. Certain officers feel that the term "voluntary report" is undesirable because it is the duty of an officer to report on any and all developments that are of concern to the United States. In other cases, reports have been incorrectly labeled "voluntary" when, in fact, they could have been tagged as a CERP Section D requirement, particularly under the catch all D-1 item which calls for coverage of "particularly significant developments with respect to subjects listed in Sections A, B, and C of CERP."

The current interpretation by the Department, however, regards reports as "voluntary" if they contain basic or background data which obviously show considerable research and investigation on the part of the reporting officer. Each post

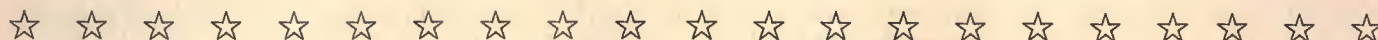
(Continued on page 46)



Hon. Manuel Aguilar

The Consular Officer

By THE HONORABLE MANUEL AGUILAR



An address delivered by the Honorable Manuel Aguilar, Director General of the Mexican Consular Service, on January 20, 1955 before the 1955 Annual Consular Conference of American Consular Officers in Mexico.

Gentlemen:

It gave me real pleasure to accept the kind invitation made by your Consul General in Mexico City, to address this Conference, as it afforded me the opportunity not only of renewing many old acquaintances but also of offering to each and every one of you the cooperation of my Office in the solution of mutual problems that might arise.

In this very brief talk, please do not expect the words of a scholar nor of an expert in consular affairs, but those of a colleague, who, having lived similar experiences as most of you, wishes to make a few remarks, taken at random about our work, that is so deep in our hearts.

SERVICE ABOVE SELF is the well-known slogan of a worldwide organization, Rotary International, but I think that it could be applied, more appropriately, to the members of the Consular Branch of the Foreign Services of all countries for that is in fact what is expected and required from

all of us. We are supposed to do, and I am sure we all do it, a good job of work not during an eight hour day or a 40 hour week, but all around the clock and all through the years.

Foreign Service, to the uninitiated, to the layman, is one of the more glamorous professions, and I am sure we can call ours a profession. Seeing the world, with expenses paid by our Governments, visiting and living in the great world capitals, meeting the right people in the best places; luncheons, cocktails, dinners, receptions, a little bit of intrigue and even a great deal of romance, is what the public at large thinks is the work of a Foreign Service Officer, and that is also the dream of the youngsters that have, deep in their hearts, the desire to enter into the Foreign Service.

It is indeed an erroneous conception; for those youngsters, after studying the complicated curriculum of international law, of diplomatic and consular procedure, of political economy, foreign languages, plus all the laws and regulations of their own country about which they will be asked questions (and they must know them well in order to give the proper, correct and expected answers); after filing applica-



tions, giving evidence of their background, social, financial, health and otherwise, passing their final examinations and once they are in possession of their appointments, may find themselves in the Consular Branch of the Foreign Service. Instead of being assigned to Paris, Vienna, Washington, Mexico City or other important and delightful posts, they may be handed a ticket to a little town in a far away place they had never heard about, where the climate, the facilities, and even the people are entirely different from those that used to appear in their dreams.

And that is when the fun begins. Instead of arriving at the Office after a leisurely round of golf, the young appointee has to gulp down a hurried breakfast in order to beat the eight o'clock deadline. Once at his desk and before being able to peruse his mail or start to get his work straightened out, the problems begin to arise: passports, visas, certificates of all kinds, commercial invoices; a telephone call to advise that a fellow countryman, ignorant of the law of the land, has committed a slight transgression and requests the urgent intervention of his Consul, not within a few hours but immediately; a visitor wants to know how to take with her a pedigreed dog that she simply cannot leave behind; another inquires what is the shortest route to a nearby resort; one more call and an irate citizen demands that the Consul protest at once to the highest authorities because he was not allowed to park in front of a fire hydrant in the main street. The day goes on, with ever mounting problems. Many of them are trivial, but must be taken care of, because we are the servants of the people. Our own citizens as taxpayers demand a service which we are obliged to give, even though their requests might be unreasonable. The citizens of the country where we are stationed must be treated with special courtesy and consideration because through us, their first contact with our people, they may learn to like or dislike a whole Nation, and that is a big and serious responsibility. Unlike our brethren from diplomatic branch of the Foreign Service, we do not have to deal with the high officials of a Government, nor through the medium of notes and memoranda, arrange all the important problems that arise in foreign relations, commerce, industrial development, tariffs, educational and cultural programs. We have to deal with people, rich or poor, intelligent or dull, healthy or ill, educated or uncultured, but men and women like us, human beings like us, people that have their own minds, their own ideas, their own concepts of life, and who

expect, and have the right to expect, that we understand their problems, petty though they may be and that we do all within our power to help them attain satisfaction. A Consul's job is not an easy one, nor is it glamorous. Our attainments are hardly ever publicized, but our errors, few as they may be, always reach the ears of our Congressmen and find at least a one column space in the newspapers. We have to act at a moment's notice. We cannot wait to receive instructions from our superiors in most cases, but we must assume full responsibility for our actions, and take it on the chin if anything goes wrong. Gratitude we should never expect, for as I said before, we are dealing with people and people almost always forget. A note of thanks hardly ever reaches a Consul's desk. Even though we exert ourselves to the limit, over and above what is considered our duty, and through our efforts we are able to solve, as we often do, an unsolvable problem, our only reward will be our own satisfaction in being able to help a fellowman.

Sense of Honor Necessary

Outside of all the psychological, legal and technical knowledge we must perforce attain and keep up, in order properly to discharge our duties, we have to develop many other qualities such as adaptability, patience, a sense of humor, comprehension, love of humanity. We must delve into the background, the culture, geography and history of the country to which we are accredited, so that we may learn to understand and appreciate its people, for only through understanding and appreciation, may we be able to make our own country known to them. We have to do away with all sense of superiority, trying to put ourselves on the same dignified level of all persons we deal with. If we desire that our country be respected and admired, that our people be considered and well treated, we must respect and admire other countries and give proper consideration and good treatment to their people. Only through those means may we eventually reach our common goal of true international friendship and goodwill.

In both our countries, we have a Foreign Service, constituted practically along the same lines, with two branches, diplomatic and consular, and the officers are interchangeable. I consider the system to be a magnificent one, and to make it even better I think that all beginners in Foreign Service work should spend at least two years in consular activities before engaging in the diplomatic functions, so that they may acquire a fuller human touch in the handling of international problems.

We are glad to have you in Mexico, all over our territory, because through your observations, through your local contacts, through your own citizens who reside amongst us, you are able to form a truthful picture of our endeavors, of the problems that confront us and of the steps being taken to solve them. We do not have anything to hide. We are proud of our achievements and recognize our deficiencies and try to correct them. Those of you who have been in Mexico for a few years bear witness to our efforts. You have seen new roads built, lands opened to agricultural development, electrification and irrigation projects constructed, oil wells drilled, sulphur deposits exploited, and oil refineries established. Hundreds of new industries have surged up; schools and hospitals are on the increase; smallpox has

(Continued on page 53)

Officers at the Consular Conference which The Honorable Manuel Aguilar addressed. Seated in the front row are James B. Pilcher, William P. Snow, Mrs. Ruth Mason Hughes, The Honorable Scott McLeod, The Honorable Francis White, The Honorable Raymond A. Hare, Frank Auerbach, and Colonel Leland Hewitt. Standing in the second row are Henry G. Krausse, Jr., Arthur V. Metcalfe, J. Leopoldo Romero, George W. Skora, Henry G. Krausse, Sr., Paul S. Dwyer, Walter W. Oregough, Sam P. Gilstrap, Dr. Paul Minneman, Elmer Bourgerie, Gerald A. Mokma, Clifton P. English, Kennedy Crockett, Charley L. Rice, Robert Y. Brown, Delano McKelvey, and Culver Gidden.



1



Service



4



1. ALGIERS—Consul General Lewis Clark having the intricacies of Algerian irrigation described to him during a tour of Western Algeria.

2. BERLIN—One hundred twenty-five thousand CARE packages are turned over to needy West Berliners as a gift of the American people by Assistant U. S. High Commissioner for Germany Henry Parkman. The picture shows from left to right, facing the camera: Former Governing Mayor Dr. Walther Schreiber; newly-elected Governing

Mayor Dr. Otto Suhr, and Mr. Parkman.

3. MADRID—A handsome silver cigarette box, bearing the signatures of officers of the Embassy, USIS, FOA and attached military services in Spain, was presented to Ambassador and Mrs. James Clement Dunn at a staff reception on the eve of the Dunn's departure from Madrid. The reception was held at the home of Minister Homer M. Byington, Jr., who took over as Chargé until the arrival of the Honorable John Davis Lodge.



4



3

Glimpses



5



6

4. SEOUL—John A. Calhoun, Chief of the Embassy's Political Section, waves good-bye to his friends at Seoul City Airport after completing his two year tour. Mr. Calhoun was transferred to an assignment with the Department in Washington.

5. BUENOS AIRES—Ambassador Albert Nufer presented length of service awards to Embassy staff members at Buenos Aires recently. Recipients, front row, left to right, are Findley Weaver, Catherine Fleming, Flora Barrs, Cecilia Burton and Evolio Miguez. In the

back row are Howard Brandon, Dorothea Pages, Ambassador Nufer and Paul W. Meyer. Mr. Meyer received a 30-year award, Mr. Miguez received a 20-year award, and the others received 10-19 year awards.

6. OSLO—Consul Carroll C. Parry issued a visitor's visa to Johannes Solliias of Snaasa on the occasion of Mr. Solliias' 101st birthday. He was given a free trip to the United States by the Norwegian-American Line.

Specialization :

Correspondence Between
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr. and
George F. Wilson

11 January, 1955

Dear Mr. Wilson:

In discussions with other Foreign Service Officers at the War College, it appears that they share my apprehensions that specialization and training for specialization, intensified and applied to beginners in the FSO Corps as outlined in authoritative pronouncements, will run into serious practical difficulties at posts abroad, and most obviously at medium and smaller posts. The policy pronouncements in question were presented in Mr. Wriston's talk last spring to the Foreign Service Association, in Mr. Saltzman's "Policy Statement on Career Training" in the December *News Letter*, and in his talk of December 16 to the Association. Attempts to visualize application of the announced policies to field circumstances lead to questions which I shall attempt to sketch below.

If a Foreign Service Officer now serving at a reasonably typical post abroad, let us say at Bern, or Lisbon, or Bordeaux, attempts to relate the pronouncements on training, specialization and generalization to his post and its authorized positions and duties, I would expect the following considerations to occur to him:

1. The staff present and on duty at the post at any given moment must discharge the sum of the duties of the post.

2. Only exceptionally is the officer complement of a post complete. Usually it is incomplete in that one or more officers are absent from the post. In particular, there are intervals or gaps between the departure of an officer and the arrival of his successor—gaps which are the result of budgetary methods whereby an officer is listed as filling a position on a given post's complement although he may be on leave, undergoing medical treatment, attending the Intermediate Officers' Training Course, or physically absent from the post for a number of other reasons.

3. An officer is frequently discharging duties additional to and quite different from those implied by the label attached to his complement position and the job description. The additional duties arise from unforeseen events, and, more importantly, from the normal absence of officers on vacation, transfer, etc.

4. Versatility with which to face novel tasks and situations is inherent in the requirements for Foreign Service work. Any officer aspiring to greater responsibilities, for example a post of his own, is eager to develop versatility and adaptability through functional rotation.

5. Recent pronouncements make one wonder what is currently meant by the term "generalist"? Have the highest awards been in fact reserved for generalists in the past? And what, in terms, for example, of the positions on the regular Foreign Service staffing patterns at Bern, Lisbon and Bordeaux, is a specialist? The only positions on regular complements at such posts are for consular, political, economic and commercial officers. If these are specialties, then the men who serve at these posts

must, for practical reasons, be able to handle, while still junior, several of these specialties. Will this render them generalists, or diversified specialists? Is something really new planned or are we perplexed by semantics?

Absences from duty occasioned by transfer, vacation, illness, etc., result in assigning the duties of an absent officer temporarily or even permanently to one or more other officers. If the absentee has been performing economic or commercial duties, these may have to be performed intensively by an officer who has hitherto been engaged in other lines of work. Conversely, when a political or consular officer is absent, the incumbent of an economic position may have to serve as the absent officer's short or long term replacement. The crucial fact of the situation is that the principal officer must make sure that all functions of the post are performed, and he must have the authority to assign and redistribute duties to fit prevailing needs.

Staffs at most Foreign Service posts, for example, at Bern, Lisbon and Bordeaux, engaged in functions of the regular Foreign Service are currently scheduled at levels which represent the minimum personnel required to carry the prescribed work loads. The adding of new positions at posts abroad as a device to increase the use of specialists would, I imagine, raise a number of questions. In any case, a far more urgent priority for utilizing additional funds, if some become available, might well be reserved to schedule the arrival of replacements at the post of assignment before the departure of the man being released. The lack of opportunity for departing officers to brief and introduce their successors locally represents a serious loss of professional knowledge and continuity.

It has been the impression of most Foreign Service Officers that, as a rule, the highest rewards tended to be given to officers performing political work. Some of us believe that this has had its drawbacks in that certain officers have preferred to remain in political work to the exclusion of all other types of duty, and thus lack experience for the broad executive functions which come automatically with increasing rank and responsibilities. It is also felt that specialization in a single geographic area can, if not varied by service in other areas, lead to narrowness of political outlook.

Certain elements of skill as a political officer can best be acquired through experience in jobs in the field. Formal training can certainly enhance political skills, but experience under a qualified chief remains essential.

An officer's ability to perform political, and to a lesser extent, consular duties will be enhanced by economic training. Conversely, an economic or commercial officer will become more useful and effective through knowledge of political and consular work. Each of these fields opens avenues toward better understanding of the country of assignment and of its people and problems. It is, moreover, axiomatic that whenever an officer assigned to a particular function gains information of possible value to an officer performing another function at the post, he passes that in-

formation along to the other fellow. Thus, consular and economic officers are encouraged to contribute to the political reporting activities of a post, and political officers in turn are urged to pass pertinent material along to their economic and consular colleagues. This "teamwork" is a Foreign Service tradition.

Rotation of field assignments for the purpose of giving variety of climate (hardship and non-hardship) and of functional experience has in the past been presented, within the framework of service needs, as serving general career development purposes and has the advantage of distributing hardship and non-hardship tours, and desirable and less desirable functions, with a measure of fairness. To speak briefly of career development, much can be said in favor of developing in each junior officer at least two fields of concentration and interest, having in mind the wide fluctuations in Foreign Service demand for particular functions and the desirability of avoiding the narrow outlook so often associated with single track specialization.

In the spring of 1954, the Ambassador at Bern requested an additional junior officer position, which was granted. The Ambassador indicated that the additional officer would be assigned a variety of duties. Perhaps it was intended that he substitute for each of several officers at Bern whenever one of them might be absent. An assignment such as this would afford the Junior officer an opportunity to develop a variety of skills. Indeed, he might become proficient at several.

The optimum time to assign a Foreign Service Officer to training for specialization would, from the point of view of utilization in field assignments, be when the officer is an FSO-5 or an FSO-4. He has not been tested or given sufficient basic on the job rotational training until promotion to Class 5, and by the time he reaches Class 3 the pattern of his career will as a rule have become set.

In attempting to relate the pronouncements on training and specialization to circumstances at Bern, Lisbon and Bordeaux for purposes of illustration, I have avoided mentioning the really large Embassies and Consulates General because Foreign Service operations at certain large posts may not lead to conclusions of general application. Nevertheless, I venture the thought that at Paris, for example, where the regular program staff is small despite the imposing size of the Embassy, the post might well hesitate to replace a departing FSO of 6 or 5 whose French is good and who has been performing important duties by assigning a new arrival to the same duties. Instead, the Embassy might prefer to shift another junior officer, whose good French and good judgment had been tested on the spot, from a less responsible position at Paris into the job being vacated, and assign the newcomer to the less critical position vacated indirectly.

The fact that political work has been regarded as the field most highly rewarded has been mentioned. I should add that the greatest prestige has also attached to political work, which thus possesses the quality of a choice assignment suitable as a recompense for good performance in other, less attractive fields of work. Political work is, moreover, regarded as possibly the most direct avenue to the position of Deputy Chief of Mission. The staffing patterns of our posts show that there are ceilings above which an officer can not hope to rise in specialized work. In most cases, a specialist

will want eventually to be promoted out of his specialty and become a Consul General or Deputy Chief. A number of economic and commercial specialists have risen to Deputy Chief or even Chief of Mission rank, and some agricultural and labor specialists have been promoted and assigned out of their fields of specialization. In such cases, experience early in the officer's career in a variety of regular Foreign Service functions contributes notably to his ability to assume the broader responsibilities of a Consul General or Deputy Chief.

Nobody questions the desirability of knowing the local language, particularly if it is a world language or one which will be useful at more than one post. Our officers bring language skills with them as an element of their qualifications for appointment. At any rate, to continue to use Bern, Lisbon and Bordeaux as examples, officers in France should have French, those serving in Switzerland should have French or German, or preferably both, and those in Portuguese territory or Brazil should know or learn Portuguese. Language training at the Institute is a welcome help to many officers, while others, who have shown a facility for learning languages at their posts, should be permitted or encouraged to choose this approach, perhaps following a brief course at the Institute. (I am not attempting to discuss the role of the Institute in the Foreign Service.)

It has long been recognized as desirable for junior Foreign Service Officers to be given diversified duties and experience—before assignment to specialized training. The Foreign Service Manual instructs supervisors to provide rounded experience and on the job rotational training for junior officers. Incidentally, the competence and adaptability of junior officers and their wives to foreign service should be tested by field assignment prior to possible training assignments. It is, moreover, a fact that a junior officer can be assigned many tasks which contribute to rounding out his experience but which can not properly or usefully be assigned, because of rank and prestige considerations, to more senior and more highly paid officers. And it is usually awkward if not impossible for a man to be assigned for on the job training as a subordinate to a man whom he outranks.

Does the Department really intend to depart from the practice of functional rotation at posts for junior Foreign Service Officers prior to encouraging them to specialize? If the policy is in fact to alter this practice, and to revise accordingly the pertinent passage in the Manual, it would be helpful if the Department would explain how the revised practice will harmonize with Foreign Service duties and staffing patterns.

I am cognizant of Mr. Saltzman's warm and continuing interest in the Foreign Service, and, as this letter concerns pronouncements made in part by him, I am taking the liberty of sending him a copy.

I appreciate your own constructive interest.

Respectfully yours,
H. FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, JR.

The Honorable
George F. Wilson
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
for Personnel
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

(Continued on page 44)

EDITORIALS

THE JOURNAL'S MASTHEAD

On several occasions in recent issues, the JOURNAL has drawn incidental attention to its masthead in announcing changes in the composition of the Editorial Board. The loss of devoted and hardworking members of the Board is always an occasion of regret, but it is with particular sadness that we announce this month the resignation of Ray L. Thurston, who has served for the past twenty months as Chairman of the Editorial Board and who leaves to take up his important assignment as Deputy Chief of Mission at Athens. We know that the JOURNAL's readers will want to join his colleagues on the Association and JOURNAL Boards and staffs in wishing him every success in his new duties and in extending a special expression of appreciation for the tireless and devoted leadership he has shown in assuring that the JOURNAL speaks constructively and effectively in furthering the interests of the Service.

In this busy age, the masthead page is probably the least perused section of a magazine. Much of its space is devoted to routine data relating to the table of contents, the cover scene, postal information, subscription data, and the names of those responsible for publication. The JOURNAL carries this traditional information one step further by setting forth, in an admittedly rather obscure box, the aims of the American Foreign Service Association and the limitations on the authority with which its creature, the JOURNAL, speaks.

It is well that we all occasionally take the time to read the JOURNAL's masthead page. For here, in one place, are all the important ingredients which make up an organization: the objectives, the names of those charged with the responsibility of carrying them out, and a list of implementing acts in the form of the table of contents. In a very real sense, the masthead page is a monthly balance sheet for the readers and members of the Association to use in judging the progress being made in achieving our objectives.

The aims of the Association, as set forth on the masthead page, are twofold: (1) to foster *esprit de corps* among members of the Foreign Service, and (2) to improve the Service through united efforts. As we read these objectives, they place the emphasis on professionalism and on the highest standards of service as the best means of promoting the country's interest, rather than on the achievement of greater individual benefits. This is in keeping with the concept of the Association as a professional, rather than a trade union, organization. The JOURNAL believes it important that this emphasis be maintained. Our yardstick must continue to be the public interest.

The JOURNAL believes that the Association's objectives are as valid and worthwhile now as they have been in the past. We are confident that our new colleagues under the integration program will agree and will wish to identify themselves with their realization. It has been in a spirit of public-mindedness and professional concern that the JOURNAL has not hesitated in the past to speak out when it felt that the objectives for which it stands were in danger of being

prejudiced. Nor will it hesitate under similar circumstances in the future.

FOREIGN SERVICE ACADEMY

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, and referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by Representative J. Arthur Younger of California, which will be of interest to the Foreign Service. Entitled H.R. 2232, the preamble to the bill suggests that "in order to promote peace, greater understanding, and goodwill throughout the world and to provide for a trained force for the Foreign Service of the United States, and in order to provide more adequate and effective orientation and training for technical and other personnel serving with the Foreign Operations Administration" there be established an Academy "to be known as the U. S. Academy of Foreign Service."

Broadly speaking, the Academy proposed by the Younger bill would be organized on a basis closely approximating the military and naval academies at West Point and Annapolis.

Under the Younger bill the management of the Academy would be vested in a Board of Trustees. The Board would consist of the Secretary of State, the Directors of FOA, two members of the Senate appointed by the Vice President and two members of the House appointed by the Speaker. This Board would have general charge of the Academy and would determine its location which must be "outside of the District of Columbia at a distance of not more than one hundred miles therefrom."

The President and the faculty of the Academy would be selected in the first instance by a committee consisting of twelve educators nominated by the Secretary of State and the Director of FOA. The Board of Trustees would also determine the duration of the normal course of study in the Academy.

Candidates for the Academy would be chosen in much the same way as candidates for West Point and Annapolis. That is, each Senator and Representative of Congress would be entitled to nominate one candidate; one may be nominated by each Delegate of a Territory; one may be nominated from Puerto Rico, five from the District of Columbia, and fifteen from the United States at large. Pay and allowances for students would be the same as those received by cadets at West Point.

Qualifications for nomination would be: U. S. citizenship (male or female); ages 20 to 24; and at least two years' college or university education or the equivalent thereof. An entrance examination to ascertain the intellectual capacities of the applicant and his aptitude for the Foreign Service would be required.

The bill would require that, upon graduation, a student would be assigned for a year of specialized study and upon

(Continued on page 42)

Throughout the world
more people buy
Seagram's V.O. Canadian
than any other brand
of whisky exported
from any country.



ARGENTINA



FRANCE



GREAT BRITAIN



SOUTH AFRICA



ITALY



URUGUAY



NETHERLANDS



UNITED STATES



TURKEY



GREECE



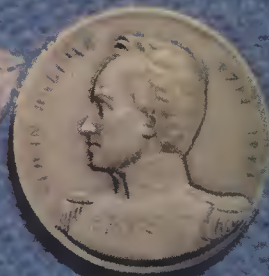
SUEZ



PANAMA



DENMARK



BOLIVIA



SWEDEN



INDIA



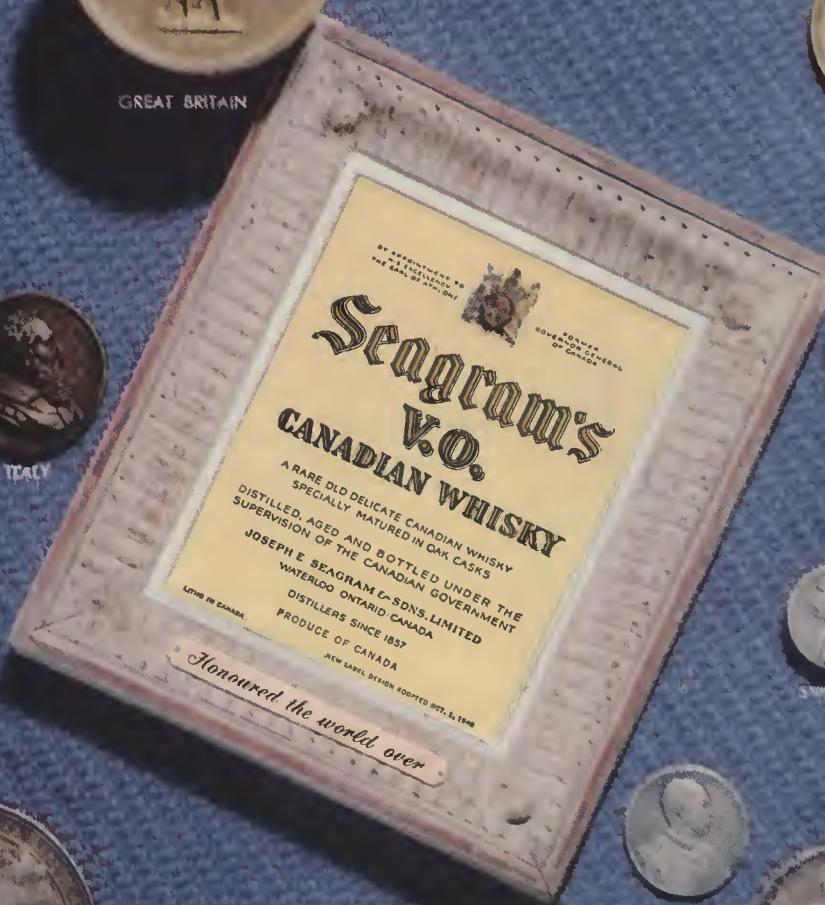
SIAM



MEXICO



SWITZERLAND



NEWS FROM THE FIELD



THE BIG ONES ARE IN KARACHI

By HENRY W. SPIELMAN

Many experienced fishermen claim that fishing in the Arabian Sea is about the finest deep sea fishing to be found any place in the world. One day last year, to test this theory, HORACE HOLMS, AL PAGNOTTA, BURR and GRANT SMITH, JAN SPIELMAN and I went out about one o'clock in the afternoon. We had a boat called the *Almadena* with Hassan, who operates some of the boats in Karachi, in control. Our first stop after we left the Karachi harbor was the outside of the breakwater where the fish had been biting a few days earlier. Although there were birds feeding and fish jumping we got no strikes; still, since most of the fish we could see were small bonito we were not particularly disappointed that none of them were tempted.

Giving up that spot, we moved toward some ships waiting at anchor for berths in the harbor. Just as we passed one President Line ship we saw a large flock of birds working to the west and followed it. Once arrived, Hassan made a big circle around the spot of activity, a maneuver which resulted in strikes for both Horace and Grant. Landing them was difficult because they had surf-casting equipment. Grant landed his first, an eight-pound bonito, with Horace following with a ten-pounder.

Following this initial success, it seemed as though every fish in the area had decided to try its luck on the bait. Burr got a strike. Jan got one. Burr's fish went over Jan's, lines crossed. Horace was bringing his line in when he got a strike. Three fish at one time. That was a test of skill—to keep the lines from tangling and land all the fish. If the fish have much line out they will cross. The fisherman must keep his line straight. Burr's fish kept moving around until Burr was on the bow of the boat. Jan's was straight down. Horace landed his, another bonito. Jan's fish kept diving. The rod bent more and more. Finally the fish tired and was brought in. Another bonito of ten or twelve pounds. So was Burr's.

When we next put five lines in the water we had five strikes. Too many lines too close together. Two lines crossed and the fish threw the hooks. The other three came in at about the same speed. Hassan gaffed the two on the same side of the boat but did not have time to get the third one and the fish finally threw the hooks. That was poor percentage, only boated two out of five fish on the lines.

Five lines in the water again; three strikes—Jan, Al, and Burr. All three boated.

By 4:10 we had 31 fish in the boat. We saw sardines jumping and hoped for king mackerel. As we passed the school someone got a strike and the reel sang as the line went out. The line went out so fast that it broke. Jan got a strike, the line was going out fast, she tightened the star drag but that only slowed up the fish. Hassan began to reverse the boat as Jan tightened the drag. She could begin to see the metal axle of the reel. Then the line began grad-

ually to come in. After thirty-one minutes Jan landed a 28-pound tuna.

As the sun went down we headed for the harbor, counting our catch as we went. Fifty-four fish, 31 bonito and 23 tuna. Altogether they weighed nearly 800 pounds. Everyone had caught at least four fish including Hassan who had used a rod and reel for the first time. This was the best day any of us had had and the shortest. From the time we left until we returned to the dock it had been only six and a half hours.

The fishing season in Karachi is from the last week in September until about the middle of March. Of course the types of fish vary during that period, with the bigger fish being caught early in the season. In the last week of September, for example, an Englishman caught a 132-pound sail fish, the only one that has been caught on a rod and reel. Several others have had sails on their lines but lost them. Most of us fish with light equipment and when one of the big boys decides to strike we are at a disadvantage.

In our Embassy group our biggest fish has been a 63-pound king mackerel caught by CHARLES LUDEWIG. We have had a number of these fish weighing over 40 pounds. A big king fish puts up a wonderful fight. We have also caught 25 to 40 pound barracuda, 15 to 20 pound jack, 20 to 25 pound kakan, 10 to 14 pound cod, 8 to 15 pound bonito, 8 to 10 pound tuna, 10 to 60 pound king mackerel. That is quite a variety of good eating fish. Of course we catch far more than we can eat, fill our deep freezer and those of our friends, give a lot away to friends and to hospitals and orphanages. We sell none of them. We are sports fishermen and do not want to lose our amateur standing.

The regular fishermen—about 35 to 50 people go fishing in all—have their own equipment. The lightest equipment used is surf-casting rods and reels. All reels have star drags. The largest equipment I know of is the 9/0 reels with balanced rods—a heavy rod. Three of the fishermen have harness for their equipment, which is helpful when one gets a big fish on the line. The line varies in size from

The author with a forty-three pound king mackerel he just caught.



about 34 pound test to at least 80 depending on the whim of the fisherman. All types of line have been used but it cannot be said that one is better than another. I personally like a 40 to a 55-pound test linen line. Others have used, with at least equal success, braided nylon, spun nylon, mono-filament nylon or dacron. I do not like a line that stretches noticeably. It seems to add tension on the spool of the reel.

We have had a great deal of luck with feather jigs that weigh from two to three and a half ounces. Red and white feathers are popular although plain white and white and yellow have been successful. Nylon feather jigs are good also. Bucktails are good and light plastic feather jigs are especially good for tuna and bonito. A heavier lure seems to be better for king mackerel and the larger fish. We have caught fish using spoons and plugs, but the plugs are not too successful. A sardine following about a quarter pound to half pound weight has been good also. All the fishing equipment is "brought in" to Karachi, since none is available here.

Since there are no regular fishing boats for hire in Karachi, practically all sport fishing is done from motor launches that are generally used as ferries between Kaimari and Monora Island. The boats vary in size from 25 to 35 feet long, with awnings to keep the sun off if one wants to use them. Usually, we take the awning and rigging off the back third of the boat and put a bench across the back where four of us sit. The boats have gasoline or diesel engines and do 8 to 10 miles an hour with a trolling speed of 4 miles an hour. The price is reasonable, about three dollars an hour for any number of people. We must carry our own water, food, and all equipment except possibly a gaff.

Since fishing has become more popular, we formed the Karachi Game Fish Club. Not a dues-paying club, the purpose of the club is to stimulate interest in sea fishing and give advice to newcomers. Charles Ludewig is President and SETH THOMPSON is Secretary and representative of the International Game Fish Association.

Of course we enjoy the secondary pleasures of fishing, especially the pleasure of getting out on the blue waters of the Arabian sea. During the fishing season the sea is smooth to slightly rough, and there is nearly always a breeze. Sometimes we have gone as far as 40 miles from the harbor. When we make these long trips we generally start about an hour before daylight in order to be at or near the fishing ground by daylight. We have seen playful whales who were not afraid of the boats and continued to perform for us until we were close enough to take pictures. JOHN EMERSON took some beautiful movies of the capers of a whale and Seth Thompson got some excellent snapshots. Of course, we have seen lots of porpoise, shark and huge turtles. We have seen a few blue marlin but only once knowingly had one on a line. That was the time Winfield King had a marlin take his lure, stand on its tail, throw the hook out of its mouth and bounce across the water for about a half mile. It was a beautiful sight—though King was almost sick at not having had a chance to fight him.

Fishermen, experienced or would-be, should look forward to at least one tour of duty in Karachi where there are sea fish for all types of fishermen.

GLASGOW

The fourth annual ball for benefit of the Roosevelt Memorial Fund was held in Glasgow January 18 and netted

over two thousand dollars. The Lord Provost of Glasgow and his wife were among the principal guests, and entertainment was provided by most of the stars currently appearing in Glasgow theaters.

Unlike the "March of Dimes," all proceeds of the Fund, sponsored by the American Society in Scotland, go to the after-care of polio patients in Scotland, assistance being given to projects which are not contemplated in the National Health scheme, so that there is no overlapping with work which can be done by the Government.

Included in the assistance given by the Fund are exercise frames, ladders and parallel bars, a muscle-testing machine, a blood analysis instrument, television sets for hospitals, and shoe repair service for patients.

Three additional functions this spring, a film benefit, a buffet dance and a bazaar, are expected to add several thousand dollars more to the Fund's resources.

Walter Smith

BONN



The flooding of the grounds of the Chancery in Bonn-Bad Godesburg during the recent floods.

ANKARA

The staff of the Embassy launched what it hoped will be the first of many social gatherings with the staffs of the other diplomatic missions accredited to Ankara with a reception Sunday afternoon, February 6, 1955, in the recreation room and theater of the Embassy Residence. The enthusiasm with which the reception was met is best measured by the fact that over two hundred and fifty guests attended and gave every indication of enjoying themselves hugely. The Embassy "orchestra" with Mrs. Ryan of the Canadian Embassy at the piano and BILL LLOYD and JOHN SUSKO of the Embassy accounting office at the drums was an instant hit. One young lady from the Pakistani Embassy proved that she could teach the Americans a few tricks so far as jitterbugging is concerned—her sari notwithstanding! The AMBASSADOR and MRS. WARREN, with MR. and MRS. FOY D. KOHLER and MR. and MRS. ERIC WENDELEIN, joined in the festivities to bid the guests welcome. As best this correspondent can recall, this occasion marks the first time that the staffs of diplomatic missions in Ankara have had an opportunity to come together and get acquainted. From the buzz of conversation and the smiles generated, it was a signal success with everyone's best thanks going to JANICE PLOWMAN, FLORENCE COEY and their cohorts for their hard work in planning the party.

Howard J. Ashford, Jr.

(Continued on page 45)

ADDITIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Association takes great pleasure in announcing that substantial additional support for the American Foreign Service Association scholarship program has become available through the munificence of Mr. Francis R. Stewart, retired Foreign Service Officer. The Gertrude Stewart Memorial Scholarship has been created by Mr. Stewart in memory of his wife.

Mr. Stewart, who was born in Evansville, Indiana, in 1874, entered the Service on January 16, 1911. During his career he served at Hamburg, Vera Cruz, Bern, Coblenz, Bremen, Santiago de Cuba, Niagara Falls, Vienna and Venice. He retired in 1939.

His provision for this scholarship for the children of active career Foreign Service Officers is an expression of his devotion to the Foreign Service, in which he was on active duty for nearly three decades.

The scholarship will amount to approximately \$1,200 annually. Funds are to be disbursed at the discretion of the Committee on Education to assist in defraying expenses at a university, college, seminary, or conservatory, or at a professional, scientific, preparatory, or other school, in the continental United States. Applications should be submitted on or before May 1, 1955, to the Committee on Education, American Foreign Service Association, 1908 G Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

* * *

Thanks to the continuing generosity of former Ambassador Bliss, the Roberts Woods Bliss Scholarship, in the amount of \$1,000, will be available again for the coming academic year. The conditions governing this scholarship are the same as those of the William Benton Scholarship, as announced in the January 1955 issue of the *Foreign Service Journal*.

* * *

The Association is also pleased to announce that an active officer of the Foreign Service has set aside a fund which will make possible an annual scholarship award of approximately \$600 for the son of a Foreign Service Officer who is accepted by St. Andrew's School, Middletown, Delaware. This school was founded in 1929 by the Episcopal Church School Foundation, Inc., with the generous assistance of the late Alexis Felix du Pont. To make the school available to families of moderate means there are four tuition rates, the highest being \$1600. The cost to the recipient of this scholarship would depend on the financial status of the family. Required entrance tests are given in April. Potential applicants should write immediately for further information to Rev. Walden Pell, 2nd, Headmaster, St. Andrew's School, Middletown, Delaware. A catalog is available for inspection to prospective applicants in Washington at the office of the Association.

* * *

The Association is confident that it speaks for the entire Service in expressing sincere appreciation and gratitude for these and other contributions to the scholarship program. The education of children is perhaps the most important and the most difficult of our private concerns in relation to a career in the Foreign Service. The need for scholarship assistance so continuously out-runs the available resources that it is to be hoped that the scholarship program will continue to expand. Everyone interested in the Foreign

BIRTHS

BRUNGART. A son, Ralph Walter, born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brungart on November 25, 1954, in Berlin.

BUTTON. A daughter, Margaret Jean, born to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Button on August 5, 1954, in Berlin.

CONRATH. A daughter, Cynthia Carol, born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Conrath on December 17, 1954, at the Aramco Senior Staff Hospital in Dhahran.

CRAWFORD. A daughter, Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Crawford on February 26, 1955, in Washington.

MILLAR. A son, Bruce McLaren, born to Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Millar on October 23, 1954, in Berlin.

OWSLEY. A son, John Stephen, born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Owsley on September 8, 1954, in Berlin.

RICHARDSON. A son, Stephen Ralph, born to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Richardson on February 24, 1955, in Lourenco Marques.

STOFFEL. A daughter, Elizabeth, born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stoffel on October 7, 1954, in Berlin.

WOOTTON. Twin daughters, Emily Greenwood and Virginia Bransford, born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenwood Wootton on February 16, 1955, at the USAF Hospital in Wiesbaden, Germany.

IN MEMORIAM

GOULD. Mr. Bernell F. Gould, Foreign Service Staff Officer, accountant at the Embassy in Vienna, died on December 15, 1954.

JACOBY. Colonel H. Murray Jacoby, former United States Ambassador to Ethiopia, died on January 26, 1955, in Florida.

JARMAN. The Honorable Pete Jarman, former Ambassador to Australia, 1949-1953, and member of Congress from Alabama, died on February 17, 1955, in Washington.

Service is urged to seek opportunities to develop new scholarships. They can also help by writing to the Association concerning any scholarships other than those listed in the January and March issues of the *JOURNAL*, and in this issue, which are available specifically for children of Foreign Service families.

There are on file in the office of the Association three booklets of additional scholarship information which cover most existing scholarships at colleges and universities in the United States to date. These booklets may also be obtained by writing to the publishers. They are:

1. Scholarships and Fellowships, Bulletin 1951, No. 16. Publication of the Office of Education. Available at the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 55c.

2. The College Handbook, published by the College Entrance Examination Board, Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey. Price \$1.00.

3. Scholarships for Women of the District of Columbia, prepared by the Associated Alumnae Clubs of Washington, D. C., c/o Mrs. John D. Stewart, 2869 Beechwood Circle, Arlington 7, Virginia. No charge.



Security steel lift van going into hold of ship

INSURANCE CLAIMS

In 1954 276 claims arising under Security Annual Government Service policies or Security trip policies were settled promptly and satisfactorily.

Write for rates, giving approximate date of shipment, destination, and value of goods to be insured.

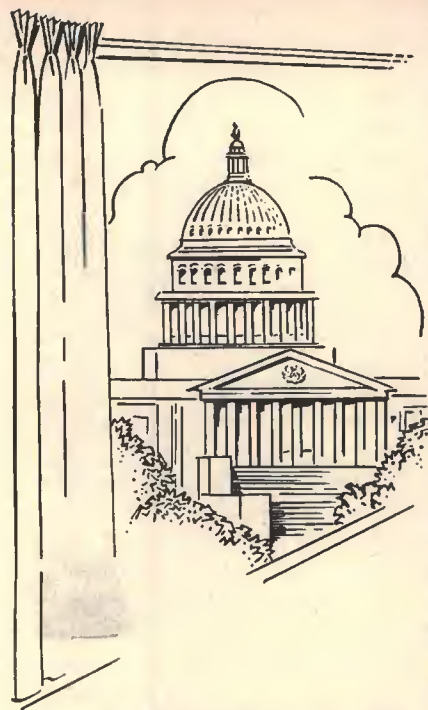
Security Storage Company of Washington

a safe depository
for 65 years

1140 Fifteenth St., N. W.

Affiliated with
The American Security and Trust Co.

Around the corner, or around the world, move by SECURITY van



Let us be your

WINDOW

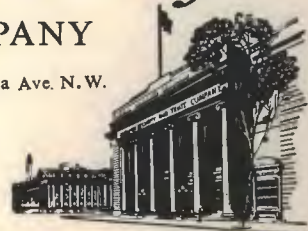
in Washington...

From our advantageous location in the heart of the Nation's Capital we are in an exceptional position to be of real use to our friends in the Foreign Service, both in this country and abroad. You are cordially invited to write us for a copy of our little booklet "Your Bank and How It Can Serve You".

It lists all of the many ways we can assist you in financial matters.

American Security & TRUST COMPANY

Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Daniel W. Bell, President



Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation — Member Federal Reserve System

NEWS TO THE FIELD (from page 19)

e. local transportation, if dependent does not reside at school.

"It is anticipated that the maximum rate for a post where adequate schooling is available will be lower than for a post having no adequate schools. It is not contemplated that the officer or employee will necessarily send the dependent to the school used in determining the maximum rate. In no event, however, would he be reimbursed in excess of such rates.

"If the officer or employee has 5 or less years of service abroad, he may elect either to educate his child locally or send him at his own expense to the United States, or to some other country where good schools are established, receiving only his actual expenses and transportation costs, or the maximum rate for his post, whichever is lower. . . .

"If the officer or employee has more than 5 years of service abroad, he has the alternative, with respect to secondary-school education of his child, of receiving the reimbursement available to the person with 5 or less years' service abroad who is stationed at the same post, or of receiving a grant to assist in defraying the cost of one round-trip to the nearest port of entry in the United States or in a Territory or possession of the United States.

"In the United States, a majority of the parents send their children to nearby colleges or universities; in contrast, personnel stationed abroad are faced with the significant added expense of sending their children long distances in order to enroll them in American colleges or universities. It is desirable that at least a part of this expense be offset by a travel grant to defray the expense of one round trip to the United States, or its Territories and possessions, for the purpose of securing a college education. Tuition, room, and board would not, of course, be paid in such instances. . . .

"It is believed that the legislative prescriptions contained in this amendment represent a reasonable assumption of responsibility by the Government adequately to assist officers and employees of the Service in defraying the significant out-of-pocket expenses incurred in providing appropriate educational opportunities for their children."

Estimated costs included in the report indicated that the average allowance for elementary and secondary school students would be \$340, travel allowances to nearest satisfactory school would average \$100, round trip transportation costs to the United States for secondary and college education would average \$1,476 per child.

New Written Examination

The new written examinations for prospective FSO-6's will be given June 24 in each of the 48 states and 5 territories as well as at any Foreign Service post.

Candidates, during a day, will write four tests as follows: 1. English expression—90 minutes. A test of correctness, effectiveness, sensitivity, and organization in written English; 2. General ability—90 minutes. A test of ability to read and to interpret tabular and quantitative data. 3. General background—120 minutes. A test of understanding of the ideas and concepts basic to the development of the United States and other countries. 4. Modern language—60 minutes. A test of ability to read with comprehension French, German, Russian, or Spanish.

The modern language examination will be graded separately. The three other parts of the written examination will be weighted as follows for a total of 10 points: 1—3 points; 2—3 points; 3—4 points.

Perkins Appointed USRO Ambassador

THE HONORABLE GEORGE W. PERKINS, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs from August 1949 to 1953, was nominated by the President as United States Permanent Representative on the North Atlantic Council with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

A graduate of Princeton and a veteran of both World Wars, Ambassador Perkins will replace THE HONORABLE JOHN C. HUGHES, who has resigned in order to return to private life.

NEW FSO'S



Swearing in of Foreign Service Officers under the Integration Program in February, 1955. In the front row, from left to right, are John B. Penfold, T. Greig Henderson, Charles F. Pick, Charles B. Selak, Jr., Elvira P. Martin, William L. Hamilton, Jr., Leonard H. Price, Raymond Hare and Marvin Will. In the second row are Northrup H. Kirk, Joseph S. Henderson, Horace L. Talley, James A. Ramsey, John K. Havemeyer, Andrew Stalder, and Harlan Clark.

USIA Increases Overseas Jobs

USIA, having discovered that approximately 20% of its field positions were in effect unstaffed at any particular time because of absences caused by home leave, special training and prolonged illnesses, has decided to add 153 employees to form a total of 1,117 employees to staff 964 jobs.

Loy Henderson Statement

LOY HENDERSON, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in support of amendments to the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

His statement included the following paragraphs:

"Most of those who choose the Foreign Service as a career do so because a life devoted to public service appeals to them. They are not interested in self-enrichment. Nevertheless, they cannot do their best when beset by financial worries. They worry for instance about how they can find means to give their children an American education; how they can assure their families proper medical attention in case of illness. Worries of this kind are particularly bothersome to those serving at distant and disease-ridden posts. A reluctance to face such worries is one of the reasons why some members of the Department of State have not relished the idea of transfer into the Foreign Service. It seems to me that it would be in the public interest to try to relieve the Foreign Service to an extent, at least, of some of these worries. In this connection, I venture to point out that personnel in the overseas service of other United States governmental agencies, as well as those in the employ abroad of American organizations, fare in general better in this respect than those in the Foreign Service.

"The Foreign Service is the backbone of the representa-

(Continued on page 39)

tion of the United States abroad. It is difficult for the State Department to maintain capable personnel in leadership positions abroad if it cannot give them treatment at least as favorable as that offered by other employers, private as well as public."

New Security Procedures

New security procedures drawn up by the Department of Justice were approved by President Eisenhower in an exchange of letters between Herbert Brownell, Jr., Attorney General, and President Eisenhower.

As reported in the *New York Times* the recommendations, seven in number, called for the following revisions in procedures:

1. The general counsel, or other top legal officer, of each department or agency is to be consulted on the drafting of charges against an accused employee, so that the employee shall be fully aware of the specific accusations.

2. Personal interviews with employees against whom derogatory information has been received are recommended before suspension. The legal officers of the agency should be consulted on the sufficiency of the information before formal charges are filed and suspension ordered.

3. A legal officer would be present at all security board hearings to advise members of the board on procedural matters and the employee, unless represented by his own lawyer, on his rights.

4. Agency heads would be required to review at periodic intervals the list of persons from their agencies certified as eligible to sit on hearing boards.

5. Agency heads would be required to consult each other when one official makes an adverse security evaluation of a person who has been cleared by another agency.

6. In all cases where national security would not be jeopardized, witnesses who have given derogatory information should be produced at hearings and the accused employee permitted to confront and cross-examine them.

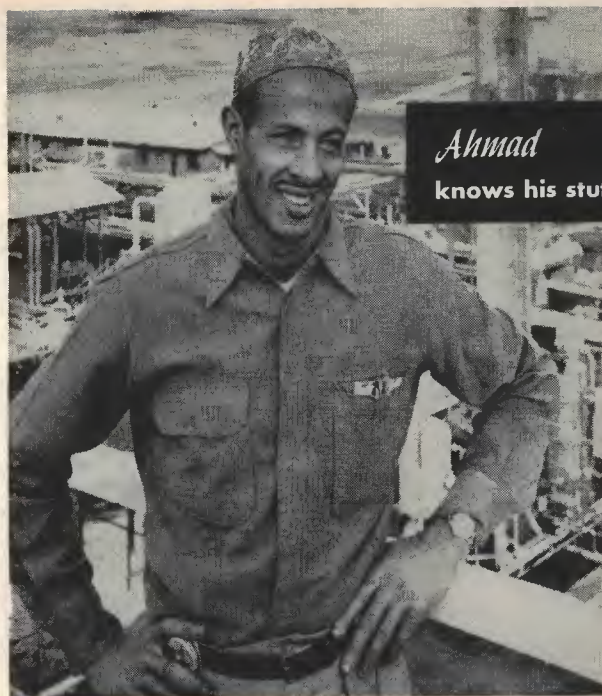
7. The seventh recommendation would require all violations of law disclosed in security proceedings to be reported at once to the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice.

Miscellaneous

CABOT COVILLE, retired FSO, called to our attention the fact that the encyclopedia entitled *American Jurisprudence*, a work of sixty volumes, defines volume 16 as being concerned with "Death to Diplomatic Officers."

IRVING FLORMAN, United States Ambassador to Bolivia from 1949 to 1951, received patent No. 2,703,367 for a radiation detector and alarm to be installed in an automobile. The device can be used to warn a car's occupants of dangerously contaminated areas or alert prospectors to the presence of uranium or other radioactive ores. Mr. Florman has many other patents on such inventions as radium-luminous instruments, airplane compasses, unbreakable glass and self-winding watches.

HENRY SPIELMAN, who contributed "The Big Ones are in Karachi" to this month's *News from the Field*, followed his contribution with a news clipping announcing the catch of a 61-lb. king mackerel by SETH THOMPSON, Information Officer for FOA. The fish, according to the story, measured 62 inches from tip to tip and 26 inches in girth, and was boated after a 26-minute battle.



Ahmad
knows his stuff . . .

Ahmad Isa al-Mosalli is just the man for the instructor's post at the Dhohran stabilizer. He has 14 years of service with the Arabian American Oil Company. Now Ahmad passes on his wealth of technical knowledge to his Saudi Arab countrymen who come to work at the complex stabilizer.

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA NEW YORK, N. Y., U. S. A.

*A book of vital concern to
every foreign service officer*

Louis J. Halle's CIVILIZATION

AND

FOREIGN POLICY

An Inquiry for Americans

With an Introduction by DEAN ACHESON

"A daring, speculative and learned synthesis of U. S. foreign policy, by an expert in the subject, a former member of the State Department's planning staff."—THOMAS K. FINLETTER

"The product of a rich and reflective mind, fortified by a unique experience."—HERBERT ELLISTON, Editor, *The Washington Post & Times Herald*

\$3.75 at all bookstores

HARPER & BROTHERS

49 East 33rd Street, New York 16

Francis C. deWolf, Review Editor

THE BOOKSHELF

NEW AND INTERESTING

by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **Essays in Public Philosophy** by Walter Lippmann, published by Knopf \$3.50

A brilliant philosophical inquiry into the present workings of Western Democratic Governments, which he finds woefully deficient.

2. **Hadrian's Memoirs** by Marguerite Yourcenar, published by Farrar-Straus \$3.75

A remarkable recreation of the life of the great Roman Emperor (117-138 AD) in the shape of a letter from the Emperor to his adopted grandson, Marcus Aurelius.

3. **Alexandre Dumas** by André Maurois, published by Little, Brown \$2.50

The life of the creator of "The Three Musketeers" entertainingly told by this witty French biographer.

Benjamin Franklin and American Foreign Policy, by Gerald Stourzh. *University of Chicago, 1954. XVII plus 335 pages. \$4.50.*

Reviewed by STANLEY D. METZGER

This book is not a three-dimensional study of Benjamin Franklin or of his participation in the making of American foreign policy in the 1750-1785 period during which he was active. Rather, it represents an effort to define Franklin's "approach" to foreign policy problems; an attempt to discover whether his thought and actions in the foreign fields can best be described, in "modern" terms, as founded in those concepts which are brought to mind when the words "national interest", "security", "morality", etc., are mentioned.

The author covers the high spots of Franklin's activities in France and England, quotes a number of Franklin's generalizations which appear to him to be relevant to his quest, and arrives finally at the conclusion: "It is not easy to grasp the essential quality of Franklin's political concepts in terms of present-day debates on the nature of politics". (p. 257).

This conclusion was inevitable. Franklin's cool passion, pragmatic tactics, and subtle intelligence was the product of and functioned in the Enlightenment, which had its own problems, philosophy, and vocabulary. Franklin and the Enlightenment are certainly relevant to modern problems, as Becker and Van Doren have so brilliantly demonstrated, but on their own terms, not those of "present-day debates".

The "present-day debates" which are the frame of refer-

ence of the author, and preoccupy the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy at the University of Chicago which sponsored this book, its director, Hans J. Morgenthau, and many others, including George Kennan, revolve about the appropriate roles which should be assigned to "international morality" versus "national self-interest" in the formulation of a nation's foreign policy. These debates may be meaningful if translated into pleas by their instigators for changes of specific foreign policies, because present ones do not work or may be thought not to be as workable in the future as new ones proposed. But cast in the mold of sweeping generalizations, they are neither meaningful now, nor a useful tool in analyzing behavior of other people in other eras. Ideas of right and wrong, material interests, self-preservation, etc., obviously play a part in all conduct all the time, including the formulation and execution of foreign policy; the relative weight of these and other factors is and has been determined by men according to their view of all the circumstances surrounding the problem before them at a given time. The manner in which they phrase their determinations, once reached, will often reflect the weight assigned, but often will reflect other judgments such as those relating to effective presentation. To some extent their views will be influenced by idealistic conceptions of all kinds—religious, economic, political, etc., and concepts of this sort, at a particular time, may give specific content to phrases such as "self-interest", "international morality", etc. But the phrases will be meaningful and relevant only because of such specific content at the specific time. Without it, they are empty vessels, in themselves useless as tools for analysis of current or past behavior.

The story of Franklin's activities in the formative period of American foreign policy is a fascinating one. To the extent that the book relates this story it contains interesting material, much of which is useful to anyone concerned with American foreign policy. It is a pity, however, that the part of the story which is told is segmented and then related in the context of preconceived notions which interfere with its flavor and with an appreciation of its significance.

The Threat of Soviet Imperialism, edited by C. Groves Haines. *Johns Hopkins Press. Baltimore. 1954. 402 pp. \$5.00.* Reviewed by WILLIAM L. SMYER

All men who have a part in shaping America's future may profit from this book, for its theme, "The Threat of Soviet Imperialism," is the study of factors which aim to delimit, to shorten, and ultimately to destroy whatever future we have. No single author could present so many aspects of the problem so well as this group of specialists, each illuminating some facet of the Soviet posture, technique, potential strength, or actual accomplishment in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Called together in conference by the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, many of these contributors had only to leave their desks at the State Department to read and discuss their papers, some of which amount to admirable miniature monographs. It is nonetheless comforting to record that a majority of the contributors come from outside the Department, from journalism, the universities, and the armed forces, because it is essential that not all the experts on communism should be concentrated in Foggy Bottom: there should be a stronger leaven of really informed persons throughout the country, discussing realistically in all centers

of opinion the broad and vital issues raised by the Soviet threat.

Certain observations stand out, like George Kennan's to the effect that the Russian revolution has been transmuted into a despotic craving for power so that the menace today, in so far as concerns the West, is "almost exclusively a physical one, a military-territorial one, along traditional patterns," while in Asia Soviet Imperialism masquerades as a liberating force, infiltrating and perverting nationalism. It is to the credit of these authors that they do not hesitate to suggest remedies, and D. Vernon McKay, after pointing out that the major problem in colonial Africa and, one may add, in Asia, is not poverty but passion, "passion about the colonial relationship," urges that we accelerate political advancement, extend technical guidance, and, especially, combat the race prejudice of the white man.

War seems inevitable to some of these specialists, not only because of the implacable enmity vowed by the revolutionary theorists to all non-communists but also because of the need within the Soviet of new stimuli such as internal or external conflict. On the other hand, Harry Schwartz, author of the standard work on *Russia's Soviet Economy* (Prentice Hall, New York), found hope in the thesis that the pressure for consumption goods was forcing the Malenkov regime to make certain concessions which slow up the march of ever increasing production just as surely as does the depletion across the years of the better qualities of coal in the Donetz Basin, or of the better grades of iron ore at Magnitogorsk and Krivoi Rog. Population growth may call for such a growth in consumption goods as further to limit the increase in production for war. Finally "industrialization," the new god of communism, replacing Marx, causes embarrassment and possible discord between the new partners USSR and China. The Chinese need for machinery swamps any Soviet surplus, and poses the question of where China may turn if not to the big Russian brother. In the answer may lie future history not only in the sphere of trade but also in that of politics and the military. In the meantime we must live under a threat which this volume makes very real—"The Threat of Soviet Imperialism."

Problems of Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Countries, by Ragnar Nurkse; *Oxford University Press*, New York. 163 pages with index. \$3.00.

Reviewed by NORTHROP H. KIRK

"Labor is the real source of wealth. . . ." Professor Nurkse notes that the words are Bentham's and the theme recurrent in economic thought. In re-thinking and restating this theme in terms of contemporary problems facing underdeveloped countries Professor Nurkse offers them hope, marks numerous pitfalls for them, and places the responsibility for capital formation squarely upon their own shoulders.

"Capital is made at home." Here the words are Nurkse's own and they make up the companion theme in this brief, thoughtful and very readable book which is a revised version of lectures given in Rio de Janeiro and Cairo. Thus the author risked his popularity by lecturing a group of officials and economists representative of those for whom he prescribes bitter medicine. If both donors and recipients of U. S. economic aid and technical assistance were agreed

(Continued on page 42)

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Betty Jane Sommerlatte, whose stroll in Moscow received widespread publicity late last year, is the wife of Karl E. Sommerlatte. Mr. Sommerlatte was transferred to Chiengmai following their return from Moscow.

Harold E. Hall, author of "The Job of Economic Reporting" is well qualified to write on his subject. Now chief of the Program Planning Branch, Division of Foreign Reporting, he has experienced the "end-user's" problem during five years in the Department of Commerce, and the problems of the field officer when he served as economic officer at Sydney, Australia.

Judith Laikin was a publications procurement officer in South East Asia during the time of her visit to Gangtok. Now in the Embassy at London, Miss Laikin is a career officer. She earned a Master's degree from Columbia University before entering the Department of State as a clerk-typist in 1950.

The Honorable Manuel Aguilar, whose address on "The Consular Officer" touches upon the universal problems of all consular officers, is the Director General of the Mexican Consular Service.

Announcing

IMMIGRATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

by FRANK L. AUERBACH, M.S., J.U.D.

1 Volume, 380 pages \$8.00

Incorporating statutes, treaties, regulations, administrative practices and decisions. Contains all changes in the law passed by the last Congress.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, INC.

730 North Meridian Street
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Any book reviewed in this Book Section (or any other current book) supplied by return mail. You pay only the bookstore price. We pay the postage, anywhere in the world. Catalogue on request.

THE BOOKMAILER, Box 101, New York 16

upon many of the aspects of capital formation discussed in this book as they sit down to negotiate and formulate programs, a new era of understanding and accomplishment might be inaugurated.

The first of the above quotations appears near the beginning of the book and the second near the end. In between the author discusses problems of capital formation and saving as related to the size of the domestic market, population, the standard of living, external sources of capital, commercial and fiscal policy. The penultimate chapter carries some pertinent warnings to those who believe in the necessity and even the inevitability of a steady flow of capital from the developed countries. By attempting a summary the reviewer would be doing the reader a disservice and the author an injustice since Professor Nurkse summarizes well and often in language precise enough for the economist and understandable to the layman.

Mention should be made of the fact, however, that the author offers a way out of the "vicious circle of poverty" which has mesmerized and frustrated so many sincere advocates of economic development. One version of this circle goes: poverty or low real income is due to low productivity resulting from lack of capital and inability to save because real income is low. The only practical, theoretical means of turning this circle into an upward spiral requires increased productivity which is perforce saved and invested in productive works. Achieve a fuller utilization of labor—in the over-populated countries by having surplus farmers work where it does not interfere with someone else at work, and in the under-populated countries by introducing new techniques thereby freeing labor—and productivity is increased. The spiral can then commence if consumption can be held down while savings (investment) are created.

Absolute poverty and the poverty proscribed by divine kings has been endured, but, with the rise of the art of advertising and communication in the twentieth century, 99% of the impoverished know that their poverty is only relative and they exert great pressures upon their political leaders for increased consumption. Since thrift is no longer the religion it once was in Boston and Victorian England, Professor Nurkse is led to the conclusion that the proportion of any increased productivity or income that is saved will be the responsibility of political leaders willing to stake their careers on the traditionally unpopular fiscal measures of taxation and enforced savings. While he considers the act of saving to be one for governmental action by necessity, he recommends that the investment function be left largely to the individual entrepreneur which in this case may be the bridge between theoretical economics and practical politics.

The Road to Safety, A Study in Anglo-American Relations, by Arthur Willert, with a preface by Prof. Charles Seymour. Praeger, New York. 184 pages with index. \$3.50. Reviewed by WILLIAM L. SMYER

A distinguished author traces the personal equations behind America's share in World War I. From a well documented study of the growth of a British Secret Service Agent, Sir William Wiseman, to the stature of presidential confidant, this book broadens in scope to make comparisons between the aftermaths of two world wars. Arthur Willert concludes, too, that the "aloof and static nationalism of the English-speaking nations was hardly less responsible for the wars than the predatory, dynamic nationalism of Germany."

its satisfactory completion would be appointed as a Foreign Service Officer without the examination required by the Foreign Service Act. Graduates would have preference over all other applicants for appointment as FSO's.

The idea of establishing a Foreign Service Academy analogous to the other service academies is not a new one and its merits have been occasionally debated both within and outside the Foreign Service. As of this writing it is not yet certain that Mr. Younger's bill will receive congressional attention during this session. If it should, presumably both the Department and those responsible for the administration of the Foreign Service will be called upon to state their position for or against its proposals. Certainly if the principle that junior officers should be wholly or mainly recruited from the graduates of a Foreign Service Academy is accepted, there seems little to question in the specific provisions embodied in H.R. 2232. The system suggested for appointing candidates has been in use for many years by the other service academies and has proved eminently fair and successful. The provision for supervision of faculty and studies by the Board of Trustees should insure high standards of education and training.

The issue to be debated therefore is the idea itself—whether or not the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy will represent an improvement over existing methods of recruitment into the Foreign Service. On this issue there is room for considerable argument both pro and con.

On the affirmative side, it would provide for a steady stream of recruits into the lowest rank of the Service. It would provide the opportunity for qualified young people of limited means to receive the education and training necessary to prepare for the Service. It would assure a curriculum adequately tailored to provide an education suitable to the needs of the Service.

On the negative side it may be questioned whether with so many universities and colleges in the country available to provide a broad general education is there a need for a special academy for the Foreign Service? It may also be doubted whether the analogy between the Foreign Service and the military services is sufficiently close to justify the application of the principle of a separate academy for the Foreign Service. It should not be forgotten that the military services are highly specialized and highly technical, whereas the qualifications for the Foreign Service are much more general in character. There is also the question of whether the actual volume of recruits needed for such a comparatively small service would justify the expense which the establishment of a Foreign Service Academy would entail.

These are only a few of the arguments that may be heard for and against when the issue comes up for debate. The JOURNAL is sure that everyone interested in the strengthening of the Service and the maintenance of a high standard of recruitment will follow these developments with special interest.

Here's straight talk about straight bourbon!



Among
better Kentucky Bourbons
BELLOWS
CLUB BOURBON
is a better buy

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



86 PROOF

NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORP. • INTERNATIONAL DIV., 99 PARK AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

beaten gold strung alternately with cushions of green velvet and lumps of coral are *de rigueur*.

When you leave the scraggly bazaar to climb the northward cliff, you pass houses built of the very rock of the hillside, with no johnny-come-lately tin. Far up above these homesteads, above the gullies through which the women twine with bundles on their heads and children scamper after their goats, and again above the crossing with its roadside shrine, a path along a ridge leads to a Chinese gate and the estate of the Maharajah of Sikkim. A little world in itself, the palace occupies a plateau which drops sheerly away on three sides to wooded hills and terraced bottoms. Round about the land's end, bamboo staffs offer prayer flags to the breeze, which in flapping reiterate ceaselessly the suits and blessings written upon them.

The royal family occupies a lemon-colored stucco building of square and spare dimensions. As I entered the hallway, calling card in hand, I remembered the weird and unsatisfying snatches of rumor which were my only knowledge of this land and its rulers. What does a republican say to a king?

As it turned out, there is an international formula for such contingencies. Prince Palden Thondup Namgyal, Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim, discussed books and education, climate and the arduous journey to Punakha, with the cool detachment of the manor-born. He is a slim graceful young man with opinions which he expresses forcefully. The Princess his wife, albeit she speaks (or admits to speaking) no English, pours tea admirably, and would decorate any parlor, Eastern or Western.

It was a beautiful afternoon—the clouds themselves very like gigantic prayer flags torn loose from their pine tree staffs—and His Highness directed his secretary to take me on a tour of the estate. We went first to the family chapel, a large whitewashed brick structure from under whose upturned eaves wooden gargoyles grimaced. Inside, the cool air was inflamed with the scarlet lacquered walls, writhing with golden-finned dragons. Religious paintings hang in scrolls and lie bound in damask on rows of shelves. At the front of the hall, three figures of the Buddha sit in the classic pose, and before them, in an urn of butter, burns a perpetual flame. In a corner, a shaven-headed priest recites from a book that lies open on a red-painted stool, strikes a gong arrhythmically, and drinks tea which he has brewed on a little hotplate.

Upstairs, through galleries of wooden beams, we entered a room filled with the oversize and garish masks worn by the priests in the New Year's dance. My guide commanded a passing monk to don one of these, which he did, and then sat down on the ground end of a sunbeam. "Snap him," said my guide, and I hardly saw how I could refuse. The ceremony over, the monk rehung the mask on its nail and moused away.

Below us, the golden roof of the Maharajah's reviewing stand gleamed and glittered in the sun. Descending, we crossed the plateau to the servants' quarters, and came to the cellar where the weavers work. The palace guard wear a yellow and red striped padded kimono, and the cloth is woven right here. His Highness, observant of the fact that I myself was wearing homespun, had instructed his secretary to show me his own weavers at work. As in India, there is a new interest in handicrafts among the sophisti-

cated, who regard their encouragement as a necessary part of the country's economic development. The Dewan's latest toy was handmade paper, on which he ordered the infrequent issues of the Darbar Gazette to be printed.

We all dined that night off another home product—a wild boar the Prince had shot that morning. With the royal couple laughing together in their unknown tongue like two young people very much in love, with the Agent and the Dewan crossing metaphoric swords on metonymic subjects, we had for a while around one board what must have been the jolliest government in the world. Outside the picture window, November was getting its back up, but there was a good supply of logs and liquor at the Lalls'. The drinks sped our tongues so that we talked and joked without effort. Once, a Member of the State Council put in a brief appearance and conferred with the Dewan; and there was a complaint of wife-beating brought by a Gurkha against his neighbor, which Lall disposed of from the window. The life of Sikkim swished vibrantly through and around the house, then subsided into the night-ridden valley.

Long after the guests had gone, and the last joke had been exchanged between the impassive Agent and the Dewan, when the fire had been banked and the guard huddled in his blanket on the verandah, from my bedroom I could hear the caravan bells.

And it was the bells that woke me in the morning, as a mule train made its way up the mountain, round past the Lall's front lawn, heading north. The muleteers walked beside, whistling through their teeth, indifferent to the fabulous march ahead of them. They whistled, the bells clanged to a trot, and the caravan passed over the hill to Tibet.

SPECIALIZATION (from page 31)

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

The analysis and views expressed in your letter of January 11, 1955, are very interesting and are very much appreciated. I am arranging for copies of your letter to be distributed to members of the Staff concerned with planning and implementing the program for strengthening the Foreign Service.

A frame of reference for our implementation activities has been set by the Public Personnel Committee's report and the Secretary's Directives, issued subsequent to the Secretary's review of the report. In our search for the best possible methods to carry out the Secretary's program, we have been discussing, and attempting to take fully into account, emergency requirements, need for versatility in officers, the appeal of political work in relation to other specialties, and rotation difficulties. The degree of specialization in assignment and training of officers, to which you also made reference, is one of the most difficult problems with which we must cope, and, of course, it is interwoven with the other problems stressed. However, we have arrived at a tentative identification of the career areas and specialties and are now proceeding with an analysis of the elements of specialization required in each position of the expanded Foreign Service Officer Corps. The need for area knowledge and competence in languages is also being given special attention in this analysis. We do not expect to reach definite conclusions in implementing the specialization aspects of the new program until the analysis of positions has been completed and

(Continued on page 45)

SPECIALIZATION (from page 44)

until new methods under consideration have been tried out on a small scale and proven to be workable.

Whether and, if so, how junior officers are to be given functional rotation at foreign posts before they are encouraged to develop specialized skills has not been finally resolved. In this connection, our guideline from the Public Committee's report is as follows:

"Whatever the precise form of the system to be adopted, it should have the aim of developing more specialized competence in the younger generalists and more generalism in the mature specialist."

In approaching this problem, as well as each of the other problems cited, we are seeking the most effective method of operating so as to meet both immediate and long-range needs of the Service. With respect to specialization, this means, of course, trying to find the "happy medium" which permits flexibility, as urged in your letter, but at the same time assures the best possible development and utilization of officers and maximum effectiveness of operation within the Department.

Thank you for your comments which evidenced such keen interest and represented considerable thought and time on your part.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE F. WILSON

Assistant Controller for Personnel

NEWS FROM THE FIELD (from page 35)

BERLIN

The holiday season was bright and gay in divided Berlin. Each year West Berlin's main business streets look more like Fifth Avenue, and this year Christmas trees, garlands of light, and spectacular window displays belied the city's position 100 miles behind the Iron Curtain. Even Marx Engels Platz in the Soviet Sector, traditional scene of mass Communist rallies, became a giant Christmas fair. West Berliners were in a good mood for Christmas. Although still unable to match the sensational economic progress of West Germany all economic indices were at record post-war levels. A satisfying election on December 5 had returned the three moderate parties to power, definitely rejecting extremists of the right and left, with the Communists polling less than 3 per cent.

Local HICOG and US Army personnel entertained thousands of refugee and other underprivileged children at Christmas parties in the three U. S. Army barracks in the city. Assistant High Commissioner Henry Parkman started the distribution of some 125,000 CARE packages to unemployed persons shortly after Christmas. All American, British, and French children had received, as a gift from the local government, a bag of the products of Berlin's famed candy-makers for December 6, St. Nicholas Day, the day all German children leave their shoes before their doors to receive their bounty.

January 30 marks the passing of what must surely be one of the proudest achievements of the Information program, "Die Neue Zeitung," the United States Government's German language daily newspaper. In its 9 years of existence, it developed a German-wide reputation for thoroughness, impartiality and accuracy and—what is certainly the perfect tribute—few of its readers remembered that it was an official U. S. publication.

Jack Button

To F.S.O.'s. Applications received for membership in **DACOR**, and **DACOR HOUSE** (an inexpensive Service Club). Medical and life insurance. Employment Service. Rooms. Welfare. Social activities. Write for details. **DACOR**. 1718 H St. N.W., Washington.

EDUCATIONAL CONSULTING SERVICE: A non-profit agency with professional background and Foreign Service participation. **Box 248, Sandy Spring, Maryland.**

WASHINGTON BOUND? Send for our new free illustrated booklet on housing, maps, school, financing, rentals. Northern Virginia. **J. FULLER GROOM REALTY CO.**, 208 Radio Bldg., Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A. Multiple Listing Realtor.

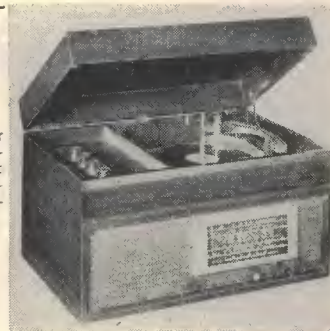
Your dollars can work hard for you in Canada:

as underpriced as many U.S. stocks were in 1953, certain Canadian stocks still look today. Request: "Canada, world's fastest growing economy", free to those who wish to consider the potential rewards for letting your dollars serve you in Canada.

K. Kauffmann-Grinstead, Ph.D. (economics)
Economist and financial advisor (formerly N.Y.)
401 Mt. Valley, Hot Springs National Park, Ark.
(Airmail inquiries answered promptly by airmail.)

NOW

A complete High Fidelity Automatic Phonograph and All-Wave Radio combined in a smartly styled table top cabinet. The finest components skillfully matched for outstanding performance.



The INTERNATIONAL

Series 755 Hi-Fi

Model 755 Hi-Fi Mahogany

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

- Four-Band Radio, precision built to communications set standards with Standard Broadcast and complete Short Wave coverage from 540 Kc. through 31 Mc.
- High Fidelity Audio Amplifier with push pull 8 watts output and essentially flat frequency response of 40-20,000 cps. Individual Bass and Treble Tone Controls.
- Latest Webcor 3-speed Record Changer.
- G. E. Variable Reluctance (magnetic type) Pickup with dual sapphire styli. (Diamond needle for long playing records available at slightly additional cost). Provides true fidelity sound reproduction and is not affected by temperature or humidity.
- Large 8-inch Extended Range Speaker with unusually fine bass response.
- Attractive Table-Top Cabinet available in choice of hand rubbed Red Mahogany or Blonde Korina wood finishes.
- Moderately Priced.

Please write for literature and price information.

WILLIAMS EXPORT ASSOCIATES, INC.

37 Wall Street

New York 5, N. Y.

Cable Address: WILEXASSOC

ECONOMIC REPORTING (from page 25)

is encouraged to prepare and submit such reports on its own initiative, but activity in this field has been sharply curtailed since the 1953 reduction-in-force program.

Application of Reporting Guides

Two problems commonly raised by economic officers are that they are told what to report but not how to do the reporting, and that they are often unaware of the ultimate end-uses to which their reports are assigned upon arrival in Washington. These situations, of course, detract from the effectiveness of a report. Both comments are principally made by newly appointed officers, by officers who have been moved to economic sections from other post units to gain rounded experience, and by officers working at a one or two-man post in which they perform a wide variety of functions and, consequently, may not acquire a deep knowledge of economic reporting.

The providence of guidance material to be used in the preparation of economic reports is being achieved through the issuance of Volume 3 Part II of the Foreign Service Manual, which is devoted to economic reporting. When completed, this Manual will provide direction in approximately 70 different fields of economic reporting, ranging from the preparation of an annual economic review to the coverage of such specific items as strikes, hides and skins production, trade complaints, and industrial production indexes. As of February 1 a total of 25 subchapters and sections of the Manual had been completed and distributed to Foreign Service posts, replacing the Economic Reporting Circulars and all other releases previously issued for guidance purposes. It is assumed that the Manual will be of value to all personnel in the economic field, but especially to new and integrated officers who may not yet have a clear understanding of how to prepare reports.

End-Uses of Reports

The determination of the end-uses of foreign economic reports can best be achieved by the reporting officer on a personal basis through direct conversation with interested agencies on the occasions of home leave or reassignment. However, the procedure upon receipt of economic reports in Washington is for the Department's Office of Communications and Records to prepare sufficient copies of the report and to distribute them in accordance with a pattern determined after examination of the contents. An annual economic review from La Paz will be distributed to the Bolivia desk and the Economic Affairs Division in the Department of State for the appraisal of current conditions, to the Department of Commerce for publication in *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, to Treasury and Federal Reserve for country analysis, and to Foreign Operations Administration as supplementary data to its own reporting system. In addition, the Washington intelligence community, Tariff, Labor, Agriculture, Interior, and many other agencies will receive copies. A petroleum report from Kuwait will go to State, Interior, Defense, Commerce, Foreign Operations Administration, and Navy; a civil aviation report from Manila will be studied by State, Commerce, Defense, Foreign Operations Administration, and the Civil Aeronautics Board. In general, the end-user agencies employ Foreign Service reports in the formulation of economic policy, the development of estimates of foreign potentials, the conduct of negotiations, the promotion of United States interests, and the establishment and administration of agency economic programs.

Policy and Administration Problems

It is only natural in any operation of the size and importance of the Foreign Service economic reporting system that differences of opinions would arise over matters of policy and administration. To illustrate, three such problems are briefly described, with no attempt made to defend or attack the issues involved or to present conclusions:

The Foreign Service is not isolated from the often-heard government service versus private enterprise debate; and

The question has frequently been raised as to whether the Foreign Service should participate in economic reporting assignments of a nature that could be undertaken by private sources such as research agencies and marketing specialists;

As another example, certain Washington agencies contend that posts should not attempt to prepare analytical reports but should, instead, confine their efforts to the transmission of factual data, leaving the analysis to be undertaken by the Washington specialist;

Finally, there are, and probably always will be, differences of opinion among government agencies as to the degree of administrative control that should be exercised by the Department of State over the Foreign Service economic reporting system.

Conversely, there are some points on which unanimity of agreement is achieved. All end-users, for example, hope that funds will soon be forthcoming to enable Foreign Service officers to travel within the area administered by their posts so that their reports will include that element of authority gained through personal knowledge and experience. Like a salesman, an economic officer is severely handicapped if his "door-knocking" activities are curtailed.

There are other problems of a more recent vintage that will be of major concern to economic staffs during the present year. One is the integration into the Foreign Service of departmental personnel engaged in economic work. There are between 250 and 300 dual-service positions in the Department that are basically economic in nature, and within the next few years many of the individuals holding these positions will receive overseas assignments as economic officers.

It is anticipated that the separate agricultural reporting service will become fully operative on June 30, 1955, and that State's Foreign Service will no longer participate in agricultural reporting, except, perhaps on issues or developments which affect the overall economics of foreign countries. In those countries where no agricultural attachés are to be appointed during 1955 the agricultural reporting will be done by the Department of State's Foreign Service personnel, and the Department of Agriculture has currently undertaken to reimburse the Department of State for this service at a rate of \$20,000 each month. Approximately fifty officers are involved to the extent that they must decide whether to remain with State or go to Agriculture, and, as of February 1, thirty had been transferred to the latter department.

The Foreign Service personnel position will also be affected by a request recently made by the Department of Commerce for the appointment of a number of Trade Commissioners to be stationed in commercial centers of the world. Unlike the action taken by the Department of Agriculture, however, this request would not result in the establishment of another separate foreign service as the appointments would be in State's Foreign Service reserve category. The trade

(Continued on page 47)

commissioners would engage in trade promotion activities but probably would not participate in the general reporting requirements in this field.

In addition, there is the emphasis placed by President Eisenhower on United States participation in international trade fairs and exhibits. This will undoubtedly be reflected in greater reporting activity from the field on these subjects, and personnel adjustments and individual reporting assignments will have to be reviewed in line with these and other developments. The Department of State, in its fiscal 1956 budget, has requested \$1,000,000 in additional funds to be used in expanding economic reporting. This request was approved by the Bureau of the Budget and has been submitted to Congress. If this is approved it should alleviate to a certain extent the tight personnel situation which currently exists and the elimination of backlogs in economic reporting.

It is a far cry from the twelve commercial agents of the Continental Congress to the present organization of the Foreign Service but, nevertheless, there is a visible thread of continuity. As Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes once said:

"In every part of the earth the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States are watching every turn of events in their relation to the general policies of this government. They report every source of international irritation; they note the signals of economic and political unrest, of international rivalries, prejudices, and discriminatory policies. They aid the government not merely in settling disputes, but in removing or limiting the causes of possible controversy."

The officers, clerks, and local personnel assigned to post economic staffs represent an integral part of a Service dedicated to the attainment of these objectives.

MARRIAGES

COLLIER-MAC EWEN. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Edward MacEwen have announced the marriage of their daughter, Ellen Mae, to Mr. Theodore McSpadden Collier, son of Col. and Mrs. James Victor Collier of Santa Barbara, California. The couple is residing in Aden, where Mr. Collier is Vice Consul.

DODGE-DAY. Miss Ann Day, daughter of Lt. Col. Philip S. Day, USA, retired, and Mrs. Day, was married to Mr. Henry Whitney Dodge, son of Mrs. Nathan P. Dodge and the late Mr. Dodge of Brookline, Mass., on January 22, 1955, at the Church of St. Andrews in Rome. The couple will make their home in Rome, where Mr. Dodge is attached to the Embassy.

FERRI-BURSLEY. Miss Mary Teresa Bursley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sidney Bursley, was married to Mr. Guy Ferri on January 29, 1955, at the Bolling Air Force Base Chapel in Washington.

RAJACICH-STYLES. Miss Ellen Warfield Styles, daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Francis Holmes Styles, was married to Mr. Nicholas Rajacich on January 15, 1955, at The Falls Church, Falls Church, Virginia.



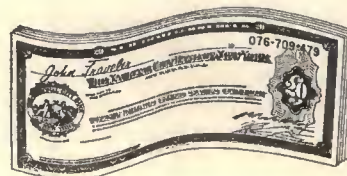
First in World Wide Banking

57 Overseas Branches

ARGENTINA Buenos Aires Bartolomé Mitre 502 Flores Plaza Once Rosario	CUBA Havana 402 Presidente Zayas Cuatro Caminos Galiano La Lonja Twenty-third St.	MEXICO Mexico City 54 Avenida Isabel la Católica Republica
BRAZIL Sao Paulo Praça Antonio Prado 48 Avenida Ipiranga Porto Alegre Recife (Pernambuco) Rio de Janeiro Salvador (Bahia) Santos	ENGLAND London 117 Old Broad St. West End 11 Waterloo Pl.	PERU Lima
CANAL ZONE Balboa Cristobal	FRANCE Paris	PHILIPPINES Manila Juan Luna Port Area Cebu Clark Field
CHILE Santiago Valparaiso	HONG KONG Hong Kong	PUERTO RICO San Juan 2 José de Jesús Tizol St. Santurce
COLOMBIA Bogota Barranquilla Cali Medellin	INDIA Bombay Calcutta	REP. OF PANAMA Panama
	JAPAN Tokyo Nagoya Osaka Yokohama	SINGAPORE Singapore
		URUGUAY Montevideo
		VENEZUELA Caracas

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

71 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK



When traveling carry National City Bank Travelers Checks or Letters of Credit. They safeguard your funds against the hazards of loss or theft.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

WALK IN MOSCOW (from page 21)

friendly and helpful, even though they knew we were Americans. Although most of the Russian people would like to be friendly to all foreigners, they are generally quite afraid to be seen talking to an American and they either try to excuse themselves and leave quickly or else they find some pretext to denounce the American Government.

A little farther along the street we stopped and Mrs. Stiff took my picture in front of a residential building. A short way beyond this we passed four workmen sitting on a bench. One of them noticed the camera Mrs. Stiff was carrying and asked her if she would take their picture. She agreed, but when she asked them to move so that her camera wouldn't face the sun, the other men objected to this. Billie then, of course, did not make any effort to take their picture and we continued our walk.

Asked Permission for Photo

We went a little farther and turned up a street which we later found out was Trekhgorni Val. We passed a group of women who were mixing some concrete and close by them saw two cute little Russian children. We asked one of the women for permission to photograph the children.

The woman at first hesitated and looked toward two men who we had not known were behind us. These two men, we were to find out later, were two Soviet police agents who had no doubt been following us since we left the Embassy. One of these men stepped up and said "nyet." Billie made no effort even to touch her camera which was in a leather case and I, of course, had no camera so I could not have taken a picture.

It is perhaps of some interest that the Soviet Government never charged either of us with having taken this picture, no doubt because we still had the film which could furnish proof of the fact that we had not taken the photograph.

We still did not know what was objectionable about photographing two children, but we were to find out later that the Soviet Government said that there was trash in the background. Although neither of us noticed any trash at the time, there may well have been, since when one leaves the few broad main thoroughfares of Moscow one invariably finds what we would in America describe as slum conditions. But in any event the only thing that Billie was interested in was a picture of two cute children and the background did not occur to either of us as being anything unusual, since it appeared to both of us to be a typical Moscow scene.

At this point a crowd began to gather and the two men insisted that we come to the building on the top of the hill where they would show us something more interesting. (We understood this because the Russian word "interesno" is very like the English "interesting" and the men repeated it a number of times.) Neither Billie nor I wanted to go but we did not want to offend these people, particularly when other Russians had been so pleasant to us in the church only a few minutes earlier. I also thought that this might be the museum the man in the church had told us about and if that were the case it would be interesting to see. At any rate, we seemed to have no choice in the matter, since we were herded by a group of people up the hill and would have had no chance to get away.

As we approached the building I became more uneasy and said to Billie "I hope we get back to the Embassy in time for lunch." When we saw the building which they wished us to enter, it seemed most unlikely that there was anything of interest in it. We stopped at the door and

indicated that we didn't wish to go any farther. Then one of the men held open the door and said in a harsh and intimidating manner, "Pachemu, pachemu?" (Why, why?)

I realized now that this might well be a trap but also saw that we had practically no chance of getting away since we were still surrounded by a group of men and women. I still hoped, however, that these people wanted to be friendly like those we had met in the church and felt that perhaps it was just that I didn't understand what they were saying that made me afraid. Furthermore, I knew that neither of us had done anything wrong even by Soviet law, so I didn't really see why I should be afraid.

As soon as we stepped in the door, we could see that there was nothing of interest in this place. There were fifteen or twenty people (mostly women) sitting in chairs along the wall and most of them had suitcases or packages in front of them. I had noticed a bus parked in front of the building and I assume they were waiting to go somewhere on that. There was also a desk in the far corner of the room with a telephone on it and a woman sitting behind it. On two of the walls there were bulletin boards with some notices in Russian posted on them. Someone in the room said that this was a "KLUB" (that is, a club), and I realized that we had probably been brought to a worker's club.

Now a worker's club in the Soviet Union is quite unlike any club in the Western world. There are no bars, no drinking or dancing. Instead, workers go there to absorb "culture" by reading Communist Party and Government publications, by listening to Soviet radio broadcasts and by listening to records and music officially approved by the Soviet authorities. (Such music does not, of course, include modern American compositions which the Communists consider "decadent, bourgeois music.") In addition, the clubs may have libraries or reading rooms and in certain cases have dormitories where some of the workers may live.

One of the two men who had insisted that we come here asked us to go into a room at the rear where we would find something still "more interesting," but we did not go more than five or ten feet from the door, since we both were now certain that this was a trap of some sort. After a brief look around which lasted less than a minute, we said "Spasibo," ("Thank you") and started to leave. We found the door blocked by three people including one of the Russians who led us up the hill. They refused to move and when we asked to leave simply said "Nyet, Nyet."

Our Diplomatic Cards

We both immediately pulled our diplomatic cards (identity cards issued by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs which say in Russian that the individual is not to be held or detained) out of our purses and showed them to the people blocking our way. One of the men tried to keep my card but I pulled it back from him.

We stood there a moment, realizing that we were going to be held against our will. Suddenly I saw the door start to open as a man tried to enter the building from the outside. I made a dash for the door and succeeded in getting my foot and fingers in it. But the two Russian men who had led us into the club seized me. The larger stood behind me and placed two burly arms around my chest, holding me tightly and painfully. The shorter man roughly held my arms to prevent any further movement and a heavy Russian woman standing by slowly pushed the door shut on my hand.

(Continued on page 49)

The only thing that saved my fingers from being seriously injured was the unusual construction of Russian doors, most of which have gaps between the door and the door frame. In addition, this door, like many in the Soviet Union, had an overlapping strip of wood at the edge so that my fingers were slowly pressed back between this overlap against the flat frame of the door.

While these two men were manhandling me to prevent me from leaving, Billie was able to dash to the desk and dial the Embassy number, and by a great stroke of luck the Embassy operator answered on the first ring. (Telephone service is notoriously bad in Moscow and one must frequently dial three or four times to get the proper number.) She asked the operator for my husband, since, unlike her husband, he speaks Russian, and she hoped that the Russian woman sitting beside the desk would give him the name and address of the building which we were in. (This may have been the reason that the Russians confused our identities; they no doubt believed that a woman would most naturally call her own husband, not being aware of the reason for Mrs. Stiff's decision.)

Billie told my husband that we were being held "in a club near the church behind the Embassy." She quickly turned over the phone to the Russian woman by the desk who she hoped would tell him the address and rushed to my aid. I was calling for help since one of my fingers was still caught in the door which they were holding shut, and the men who were holding me were hurting me.

Struck a Blow

Billie rushed up to the men and said "Nyet, Nyet," and then when they did nothing told them in English to let me go. She then tried to pull the man's arms away from me but she wasn't able to budge him the least bit. Seeing that I was in considerable pain, she courageously struck him a resounding whack on the cheek with the palm of her hand and stood back, looking him in the eye, waiting for the blow which she was certain he would give her in return.

The secret policeman dropped me and started toward Billie as though he were going to strike her. Apparently, however, he then decided that he had done enough mauling of women for that day for he made no attack on her and did not return to hold me.

I made no further effort to escape from the room since I realized that resistance was useless. I refused, however, to leave the vicinity of the door and after a few minutes one of the women in the room brought me a chair and told me to sit down.

Soon we asked again for permission to telephone the Embassy as we were afraid that the Russian woman by the telephone had not given my husband the address of the place we were being held. (We found out later that she hadn't, and the only information my husband had was that given him by Mrs. Stiff.) It was certainly fortunate that Billie had taken advantage of the opportunity to telephone the Embassy while the police agents were busily occupied holding me or we would never have been able to call for assistance.

During the next ten minutes we continued to ask our captors why we were being held. The two men who had led us to the building simply shrugged their shoulders while the persons sitting in the room looked at us with stolid and impassive faces.

(Continued on page 50)



Symbol of Service in World Trade

Flying high over the decks of trim, modern *Santa* ships, the Grace Line flag is a symbol of service familiar in key harbors of all the Americas. To shippers and travelers alike, it is a reminder that Grace ships have been serving vital inter-American trade for a century.

With expanding world trade—more important than ever to global economic stability and international understanding—Grace Line will continue to improve its facilities, ships and services for the furtherance of a flourishing, two-way trade between the Americas.

In this important phase of world trade, Grace Line's service typifies the significant contributions of America's Merchant Marine. Keeping pace with the growing needs of Hemisphere trade, Grace Line stands ready, as always, to provide exporters, importers and travelers with the best in swift, dependable transportation to and from Latin America.

REGULAR DIRECT AMERICAN FLAG PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES BETWEEN THE AMERICAS

Between New York, Atlantic Ports and
Netherlands Antilles,
Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Canal Zone,
Ecuador, Peru (Bolivia), Chile.

Between U. S. Pacific Ports and Guatemala, Mexico,
El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica,
Panama and West Coast of South America.

GRACE LINE

Hanover Square, New York 5, N. Y.

Agents and Offices in All Principal Cities

We now had a good opportunity to look closely at these men who had railroaded us into this building and were responsible for our being held. One man was about 5'7", the other 5'9" (fairly tall for a Russian), and both were of a hefty build, probably about 40 or 45 years old. They both wore colored shirts and dark business suits with the excessively wide, bell-bottomed trousers which are the fashion in the Soviet Union today. They were well and warmly dressed by Soviet standards, shabbily attired by ours. The taller man had a ruddy complexion, the shorter was rather dark, and neither could by any stretch of the imagination have been considered nice looking. The main impression I have of their faces is that they were expressionless except for the cold, hard eyes of the taller man.

We asked that someone be sent for who could speak English. With that the woman who had spoken briefly to my husband on the telephone came up to me and asked me if I worked. When I told her no, she indicated that I then had no need to hurry and that I should sit and wait. She said that someone who spoke English would be there soon, but no English-speaking Russian ever appeared.

Shortly after this a militiaman arrived. (A militiaman is a policeman but the Soviet Government prefers to call him a "militiaman" since they say police are used in capitalist countries to suppress the workers.)

At first I was glad to see him because I thought that at last a responsible person had arrived who would straighten these people out. We immediately showed him our diplomatic cards and said that we wished to leave. But instead of granting this permission, he insisted that we accompany him to a room at the side of the building. We at first refused to go with him, pointing out that we were diplomatic personnel and that he had no right to hold us. He paid no attention to this but again demanded that we accompany him to the room. Not only was this man an official of the Soviet Government, but also he was armed with a pistol and we therefore had no choice but to accede to his demand.

Held in a Room

We entered the room the militiaman indicated and found it small, ill ventilated and furnished only with a davenport, a chair, a desk with a telephone on it and a large picture of Malenkov. The two men who had brought us to this building followed close on our heels, came into the room, closed the door and stood in front of it.

As soon as we entered we asked again for permission to use the telephone but the police officer refused. He then demanded that Billie turn over her camera to him, which she did. He kept the camera for some time but later on returned it to Billie when she insisted that he do so. I then said that I was very warm and asked that the small, upper window be opened. The militiaman repeated this request to the two men who were standing in front of the door but they refused to open the window.

During the next half hour we were held in this room while the militiaman telephoned and the two secret policemen who had followed us went in and out of the door conferring with each other and giving instructions to the militiaman. I repeated my request that the window be opened so that we could have a little fresh air and finally one of the plainclothes police agents grudgingly complied. At one time when I got up to walk around the room to stretch my legs the militiaman rapped on the desk and called out to me sharply. Billie quickly told him that this was very "nikulturni" (in

Russian this means "uncultured" and it is generally a very effective word since most Russians are extremely sensitive on this point, desiring to be considered "cultured"). The militiaman then smiled and said, "Izvinite" (excuse me).

I told the militiaman that I was becoming ill and he offered to let me go to a rest room. But since I knew that the rest rooms in the Soviet Union almost without exception have a terrible odor and are generally filthy and unsanitary, I told him that this would only make me sicker.

I Needed Air

Somewhat later I said that I must have more air. One of the plainclothes agents replied roughly that if I was warm I should take off my coat. This, of course, I refused to do. I then said that they would either have to get me a doctor or let me go outside since I was afraid that I would faint. The militiaman answered that he could not stay there any longer since he had to return to work. I replied that I did not wish to stay alone with the two men who had so mistreated me but that I would go outside with him and wait there.

The militiaman led us outside and told me to sit on a wooden bench in front of the building. After a few minutes a crowd began to gather and suddenly an American car drove up. Before it had stopped my husband had opened the door and came running toward us. He had spent the hour after receiving Mrs. Stiff's call scouring the area around the Embassy. Since the only information he had as to our whereabouts was that which Billie had given him, he had asked numerous people and had gone to a number of clubs in the vicinity looking for a "club near a church."

We told him briefly what had happened and he immediately demanded that the militiaman arrest the two men who had manhandled me. These two men then smilingly denied to my face that they had ever laid a hand on me and the militiaman said that he could do nothing.

My husband next asked that the militiaman and the two men come along with us in the car to a place where these charges could properly be investigated, but they refused to do this.

The two plainclothes police agents then said that we had been walking in a "factory district." My husband said that as far as any of us knew it was a church district and that if there were any factories in the area none of us knew about it. Even if there were, however, this was not prohibited since the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had not advised us that any of the area in the immediate vicinity of the American Embassy was off limits to foreigners.

The two men then shifted their attack and said that we had wanted to photograph trash. My husband told them that we had only been interested in photographing two children but even if there had been trash in the background of which we were not aware, photographing it was not prohibited by the Soviet regulations on photography and, in any event, they had no right to detain us once we had identified ourselves.

A well dressed but hard-looking woman then made a hysterical speech denouncing imperialist warmongers, Americans who live in a police state, and American women who slap Soviet police. (This was a clear admission that she knew the two plainclothes agents who had held me were agents of the Soviet secret police.) My husband replied briefly to her saying that he would not comment on life in the Soviet Union but that in America we did not attack de-

(Continued on page 52)

how to

ADD

INCOME

for **RETIREMENT**



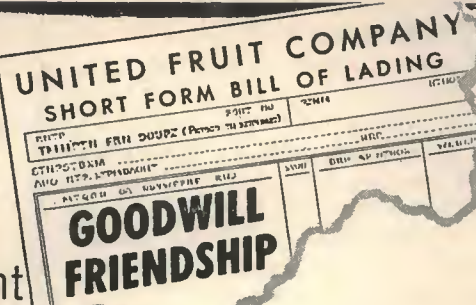
With the purchasing power of the dollar at about half what it was ten years ago, it is reasonable to assume that the dollar you save today may have value fluctuations in the future.

Many civilian and service personnel are preparing for extra retirement income to help compensate for a possible decline in dollar purchasing power through the regular purchase of Mutual Fund shares . . . Funds comprised of dividend paying securities. And doing it out of current earnings.

As our company has counseled thousands of civilians and service personnel, we are well aware of the important problem of supplementing fixed-dollar savings for extra retirement income. Let us help you get started on the way to a more sound financial future. For complete information, just mail a postcard with your name and address for our free booklet, "The Modern Way to Invest".

BROWN, MADEIRA & Co.

Specializing in Mutual Investment Funds FS-2
One Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.



With a
Permanent
Place on
Every Bill of Lading...

Steaming North, the Great White Fleet carries such cargoes as bananas, coffee, sugar, abaca and cocoa. Returning to Middle America, it may bear any commodity produced in this Country. But for more than 50 years, our ships have *always* carried goodwill and understanding. For the essence of our service has been reliability and usefulness; and where these exist, friendship is fostered too.

GREAT WHITE FLEET

General Offices: 80 Federal Street, Boston
New York • Philadelphia • Chicago • New Orleans
San Francisco

BRITISH
HONDURAS
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
JAMAICA, B. W. I.
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
CANAL ZONE



.... AS NEAR AS AN AIR MAIL STAMP!



**SPECIAL
EXPORT
PRICES**

Ney's Shopping Service will save you money on leading American Refrigerators, Washers, Radios, Phonographs, Electrical Household Appliances, Foods, Gifts, Cosmetics etc.

*The Most Unusual
Shopping Service of its
Kind....in the World!*

With full knowledge of electrical currents in every country in the World. Every electrical item is fully guaranteed to operate in the country for which it is sold.

PACKING & SHIPPING

Ney's maintain their own packing and shipping Department . . . insuring fast service and utmost protection.

Foreign shipments by ocean freight, surface or air parcel post or State Department pouch (when regulations permit).

**WRITE FOR
OUR NEW CATALOG
AND
your FREE copy of
"ELECTRICAL LIVING
IN FOREIGN
COUNTRIES"**

CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED.

**NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
MERCHANDISE**

1144 - 18th Street, N.W. WASHINGTON 6, D. C., U.S.A.
STERling 3-3244 • • • • • CABLE - NEIGH

fenseless women and that if this did by some mischance occur, any policeman would immediately arrest the persons who did this.

My husband then asked for the names of the two men who had mishandled me; the militiaman refused to give their names, saying that they were known to him and would be conveyed to the proper authorities. (The reason for this now seems clear; refusal to give names of these persons would give the Soviet secret police authorities an opportunity to make up a story about a "worker" and "school teacher" who were horribly mistreated by an American "hooligan"). Seeing that nothing could be accomplished, my husband helped us into the car and we returned to the Embassy.

Soviets Fabricate Guilt

But the Soviet government still had not finished with me. They now set out to prove the innocent guilty and the guilty innocent, and they used the standard Communist technique of the Big Lie to attempt to achieve this end.

First they tried to weave a completely false story around a few facts in an effort to justify the outrageous behavior of their police agents whom they called a "worker" named Andrienov and a "schoolteacher," Diomidov. The TASS story said that we "had begun to group children living there (around Trekhgorni Val) for the purpose of photographing them on the background of a pile of rubble." Although we neither knew of nor were interested in the rubble, we couldn't expect the Soviet account to give us the benefit of the doubt on this point.

What we did have a right to expect was that the report should have stated that permission was asked to take a picture of the children, and when this was refused Mrs. Stiff made no effort to take her camera from its carrying case. But, of course, had they admitted this there would have been no pretext for an incident.

A second obviously fishy part in the TASS story is the following paragraph:

"Arriving at the club, one of the said women, who, it was established later, is the wife of a second secretary of the United States Embassy Sommerlatte, telephoned the Embassy and made for the exit. At the exit, having met the worker Andrianov, who tried to draw her attention to the fact that what she had done was wrong, Sommerlatte struck Andrianov in the face and rudely pushed a woman worker of the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura, D. I. Sinelnikova, who was standing near."

Aside from the confusion of identities by the Soviets, the story here is so patently fabricated that a number of questions immediately arise in the mind of any intelligent person reading this account: Why would a woman telephone if she weren't afraid? Why did she "make for the exit"? What was "wrong" about wanting to telephone? And why should a slightly built American woman who had just telephoned the Embassy and was making for the exit, strike a much larger Russian man unless she (or her friend, as the case actually stood) was being forcibly held or mistreated by that person? But such troublesome questions presumably do not arise in the minds of the Soviet hierarchy when dealing with a minor matter affecting an American woman.

The next step was to make low and vicious attacks on me personally, accusing me of "hooliganism" and "behavior unworthy of a civilized person." This was followed by a particularly nasty cartoon in the Soviet "worker's" news-

paper *Trud*. Then at the Moscow circus, a one-ring affair where animal and variety acts are interspersed with numerous skits of a highly political and propagandistic nature, there appeared an act in which a fat and slovenly Russian woman (whom they called Mrs. Sommerlatte) came on the stage with a bag of trash and started to photograph it. For some reason which remains a mystery to me this act was taken off after one or two performances.

I would like to think that the reason for this was that it was not pleasing to the patrons, but I'm afraid that the wishes of the public are not given very serious consideration when the Soviet authorities decide what entertainment will be shown to the people in the Soviet Union.

The reason the Soviet government attacked me so violently in the press was entirely clear. The Soviet authorities realized that they had been completely in the wrong. But since they could never admit that a Russian could be wrong and an American right and since they realized from our Embassy's note of protest, which was delivered shortly after the incident, that the American government was most indignant over the Soviet authorities' treatment of two American women, they employed the smear technique which they so often use.

However, the reason that the Soviet agents decided to pick on Mrs. Stiff and myself at this time is not quite so clear. The most plausible explanation seems to be that the two men, who were secret police agents assigned to follow Embassy personnel, followed us into the church and saw Mrs. Stiff give something to the Russian woman attendant and then receive a note from a Russian man there. In the mind of a Russian secret agent, these perfectly harmless and friendly gestures could mean only one thing—that we were Mata Haris or female spies out doing espionage work for the American Embassy. We, therefore, had to be held while they no doubt had an investigation made at the church.

When the police learned that the pictures given the Russian woman were perfectly harmless photographs of the church and when they found out, through their own effective methods, that the old man had only written down the address of a museum, they were then willing to release us. But not, of course, until they had made up a story to attempt to justify their own high-handed and illegal actions. In doing this, they made still another error and confused me with Mrs. Stiff because of the fact that she had called my husband. But facts made no difference to the Russians at this point since wild accusations were the order of the day.

Falsity of Charges

During the next few days Ambassador Bohlen did everything within his power to attempt to prove to the highest officials in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs the complete falsity of their charges. The same day that the incident occurred he tried to send one of the senior officers of the Embassy to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make a verbal protest but the Soviet officials were "too busy" to receive him.

The next day the Embassy sent a note of protest to the Soviet government. A few hours after this was delivered the Soviet Foreign Office gave us their fabricated version of the incident which ended by declaring me *persona non grata*. In diplomatic language that means the person must leave the country, and although Ambassador Bohlen later talked with both Gromyko and Molotov, neither was willing to admit that the Soviet version of the incident was in any way incorrect.

(Continued on page 53)

WALK IN MOSCOW (from page 52)

Our friends in the American and foreign diplomatic community thought the whole affair most outrageous. Not only had we been treated in a manner unheard of in the Western World, but the Soviet government's own account of events was so improbable that any intelligent person would have difficulty believing it. Yet the Soviet authorities insisted that this version was what their people and the world should believe.

On Friday, October 29, I began packing our belongings and one week later, on the morning of November 5, my husband and I said goodbye to our American and foreign friends who were gathered at Moscow's Vnukovo airport. At noon we landed in Leningrad and ate our last meal in the Soviet Union.

We then continued our flight to Helsinki, flying because of a low ceiling at no more than 1,000 feet, with the plane pitching from side to side. I was extremely airsick, as was the stewardess and almost half the passengers, many of whom were wondering if we would ever reach our destination safely.

One friendly passenger on the plane suggested that this low flying and failure to go above the clouds might be the final indignity which the Soviet authorities had planned for me. But I don't think even the secret police could have persuaded the pilot and crew to fly at that height if the plane had had the equipment to climb above the ceiling unless the police stood over the crew with a gun.

A wave of relief and happiness overcame me when we arrived in Helsinki and thus brought to an end the most harrowing experience of my life.

As of this writing our plans are uncertain, but I hope that my husband's next assignment will take him to a country where women may walk along the street without fear of being molested by the secret police.

I have no scars to show, but I still have nightmares of that frightening experience which I hope will leave me in time.

THE CONSULAR OFFICER (from page 27)

been eradicated and other endemic diseases have greatly decreased; cities are being transformed; popular housing has reached a high degree of development. You find first class hotels and tourist facilities all along our main highways and important cities and resorts. We have withstood serious problems such as the hoof and mouth disease that disrupted our cattle industry to a great extent and that has finally been eradicated, thanks to the friendly cooperation that exists between our two Governments. The forces of nature have also worked against us, floods having laid waste large agricultural regions, but their impact is being overcome. We have full political stability and while we are on the alert to stop any foreign disruptive influences, we have full freedom of the press, of thought, of speech, of association.

There still remains much to be done along all lines. We try to do it, as far as possible, with our own resources, but we also welcome foreign capital, if such capital is willing to abide by our laws and comes into Mexico, not with the idea of having special privileges but of helping, on a partnership basis, in the development of our country, for the good of the people and the profit of all.

Allow me to thank you, very sincerely, for the kind attention you have given me, and to express my wishes for the fruitful results of your Conference and the happiness and well-being of all of you.



A NAME OF *International Fame*



Friendly hospitality awaits Foreign Service men and their families at this distinguished hotel in the nation's capital. Its central location is convenient to the White House, embassies and government buildings. Famous for luxurious comfort, fine food and service. The Mayflower is the residence of many noted personalities... the scene of internationally-important events and the favorite meeting place of society. Exclusive Men's Bar. Gay Cocktail Lounge.

COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED

The Mayflower

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. Mack, Vice President & General Manager

An American Education for Your Child



**Kindergarten
through
ninth
grade**

Wherever you may be stationed, Calvert "School-at-Home" Courses can provide, by mail, a sound, modern education for your child. No teaching experience needed. Complete, easy-to-follow lessons. Guidance by Calvert teachers.

Books, supplies provided! Calvert Courses are accredited, stress the fundamentals and are enriched with such studies as art history, drawing and mythology. Children all over the world have been educated by the Calvert method.

Start any time. Calvert-taught children transfer easily to other schools. Send for catalog. Give child's age and school grade.

CALVERT SCHOOL

130 E. Tuscany Rd.

Baltimore 10, Md.



Serving the Men's Wear
Needs of the Department
of State and the
Foreign Service
For Over 50 Years

"Washable"

HASPEL SEERSUCKER-PALM BEACH

In Stock the Year 'Round

**ARROW — MANHATTAN — VAN HEUSEN
McGREGOR**

HENRY J. GOODMAN & CO.

1707 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

FSO PROMOTION LIST

The following Foreign Service Officers were nominated for promotion by the President during the last month:

From Class two to Class one:

John K. Emmerson	George A. Morgan
Edward S. Maney	Woodruff Wallner
Gordon H. Mattison	

From Class three to Class two:

R. Austin Aclý	Sidney K. Lafoon
N. Spencer Barnes	John M. McSweeney
Leo J. Callanan	John Ordway
Sterling J. Cottrell	Walter W. Orebaugh
Robert C. Creel	John M. Steeves
Fulton Freeman	Robert C. Strong
Edward L. Freers	Alfred T. Wellborn
Richard D. Gatewood	H. Bartlett Wells
Wesley C. Haraldson	Eric C. Wendelin
Landreth M. Harrison	Randall S. Williams, Jr.
Owen T. Jones	

From Class four to Class three:

James M. Byrne	William E. Knight 2nd
Keld Christensen	Roswell D. McClelland
Clyde L. Clark	William D. Moreland, Jr.
Merritt N. Cootes	Clinton L. Olson
Roy T. Davis, Jr.	Norman K. Pratt
Juan de Zengotita	Robert Rossow, Jr.
Donald P. Downs	John H. Stutesman, Jr.
Philip F. Dur	Cyril L. F. Thiel
James R. Gustin	Edward L. Waggoner
David H. Henry 2nd	Joseph J. Wagner
William P. Hudson	

From Class five to Class four:

Theo C. Adams	Herbert B. Leggett
Willard Allan	Edward V. Lindberg
John Q. Blodgett	Edward T. Long
Archer K. Blood	James A. May
Robert W. Dean	Cleo A. Noel, Jr.
Richard H. Donald	LeRoy F. Percival, Jr.
Robert B. Dreessen	Harry F. Pfeiffer, Jr.
Adolph Dubs	Jordan T. Rogers
John W. Fisher	John A. Sabini
Wayne W. Fisher	Dwight E. Scarbrough
Scott George	John P. Shaw
John I. Getz	Francis T. Underhill, Jr.
Charles C. Gidney	Milton C. Walstrom
Robert S. Henderson	Park F. Wollam
Edward W. Holmes	Parker D. Wyman
Thomas D. Kingsley	Sam L. Yates, Jr.

From Class six to Class five:

Richard H. Adams	John F. Knowles
William G. Allen	Henry Lee, Jr.
Robert J. Ballantyne	William W. Lehfeldt
William R. Beckett	Harry R. Melone, Jr.
William D. Broderick	Thomas N. Metcalf, Jr.
North C. Burn	George C. Moore
Alan L. Campbell, Jr.	Benjamin R. Moser
Frederic L. Chapin	Harvey F. Nelson, Jr.
Maxwell Chaplin	Richard D. Nethercut
Edward R. Cheney	G. Edward Reynolds
James D. Crane	Ralph W. Richardson
Franklin J. Crawford	William E. Schaufele, Jr.
John E. Cunningham	Kennedy B. Schmertz
David Dean	Talcott W. Seelye
Francois M. Dickman	William C. Sherman
Chester G. Dunham	Robert K. Sherwood

James B. Freeman
Alexander S. C. Fuller
James Robert Greene
Herbert M. Hutchinson
Kempton B. Jenkins
Richard E. Johnson
George R. Kenney
Lucien L. Kinsolving

Christopher A. Squire
Heywood H. Stackhouse
William W. Thomas, Jr.
Lewis R. Townsend
Charles L. Widney, Jr.
Frank S. Wile
William D. Wolle
Chester R. Yowell

APPOINTMENTS TO FSO CORPS

The following were nominated as Foreign Service Officers on March 10, 1955:

Class One

George H. Emery

Class Two

Bernhard G. Bechhoefer	Alfred Puhan
William I. Cargo	Joseph W. Scott
Sam P. Gilstrap	Richard S. Wheeler
John W. Jago	William D. Wright
Charles H. Mace	

Class Three

George H. Alexander	Robert M. Marr
Morton Bach	Howard Meyers
Edward P. Dobyns	Trevarion H. E. Nesbitt
Bryan R. Frisbie	Nils William Olsson
Robert A. Hancock	Nestor C. Ortiz
John E. Hargrove	Lawrence A. Phillips
Marshall P. Jones	Arthur J. Waterman, Jr.
Warren H. McKenney	

Class Four

Paul C. Campbell	Frederick D. Leatherman
Roger P. Carlson	Allen F. Manning
Antonio Certosimo	Ralph J. Ribble
Asa L. Evans	Charles M. Rice, Jr.
Mrs. Florence H. Finne	Robert M. Schneider
Harry George French	Peter J. Skoufis
Harrison M. Holland	Harry R. Stritman
William S. Krason	

Class Five

Robert Anderson	Richard N. Kirby
Miss Mildred J. Baer	Nicholas S. Lakas
Miss Edna H. Barr	Kenneth W. Linde
Miss Dorothy V. Broussard	Charles G. Mueller
M. Lee Cotterman	Virgil E. Prichard
Ray H. Crane	Joseph H. Quintanilla
A. Hugh Douglas, Jr.	Miss Martha Jean Richardson
Elden B. Erickson	Robert F. Slutz, Jr.
Richard V. Fischer	Miss Violet Smith
Ralph C. Fratzke	Miss LaVerne L. Thomsen
John H. Hermanson	Paul E. Woodward
Miss Olive M. Jensen	

Class Six

Robert J. Allen, Jr.	Miss Elizabeth J. Rex
Harvey J. Cash	Miss Betty A. Robertson
Brewster R. Hemenway	Carl G. Seasword, Jr.
Adolph W. Jones	Miss Alice M. Smith
William H. McLean	Nicholas A. Veliotis
Paul J. Plenni	

Nominations sent to the Senate by the White House on February 23, 1955, included the following appointments:

Class Two

Robert H. S. Eakens	James R. Johnstone
Henry H. Ford	Clifford C. Matlock
Merrill C. Gay	Dwight J. Porter
Graham R. Hall	Philip H. Trezise

Mose L. Harvey
Frank K. Hefner

J. Raymond Ylitalo

Class Three

John W. Auchincloss
John A. Chappellear
John F. Correll
Joseph F. Donelan, Jr.
Donald B. Eddy
Robert Eisenberg
John W. Ford
Leo A. Gough
Stanley I. Grand
Herbert W. Griffin
Robert J. Halliday

Henry S. Hammond
William K. Hitchcock
Russell B. Jordan
Abe Kramer
Stanley R. Lawson
Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr.
Louis C. Nolan
Richard C. O'Brien
Charles E. Rogers
Joseph M. Roland
John D. Tomlinson

Class Four

Rodger C. Abraham
Edwin M. Adams
Hugh M. Adamson
John L. Barrett
George A. Berkley
Keirn C. Brown
Robert W. Caldwell
Miss Margaret A. Fagan
George S. Freimarck
Justie E. Gist
Harold M. Granata
Warren G. Hall
Dwight B. Horner
Thomas D. Huff
J. Alfred LaFreniere
John S. Meadows

John G. Oliver
Harold W. Pfau
Harry M. Phelan, Jr.
Ferdinand F. Pirhalla
Normand W. Redden
Reed P. Robinson
Kenneth J. Ruch
Miss Eleanor W. Sandford
Schubert E. Smith
Richard L. Sneider
Mrs. Lucille M. Snyder
William B. Sowash
Bertus H. Wabeke
William H. Wade
Frederick S. York

Class Five

Karl D. Ackerman
Joseph P. Bandoni
William P. Boswell
Hampton E. Brown, Jr.
Robert L. Burns
William J. Bushwaller
Max R. Caldwell
Everett L. Damron
John R. Diggins, Jr.
George A. Ellsworth
Miss Helen V. Garrett
John W. Gordhamer
Miss Anna C. Gustavs
Arvid G. Holm
Thomas J. Hunt
Anthony J. Jay
John W. Jelich
Edward P. Kardas
Miss Mary A. Kellogg
Joseph A. Livornese
Miss Charlotte McLaughlin

Jack C. Miklos
William D. Morgan
Robert L. Mott
Mathias J. Ortwein
James B. Parker
Richard W. Petree
John M. Powell
Ralph C. Rehberg
W. Courtlandt Rhodes
Charley L. Rice
Emery Peter Smith
Mrs. Virginia C. Stryker
Miss Margarite H. Tanck
Charles P. Torrey
Miss Irene Toth
Allen R. Turner
James M. Turner
Miss Mary L. Walker
Leland W. Warner, Jr.
Miss Alice D. Westbrook
Ralph H. Wheeler, Jr.

Class Six

John Daniel Barfield
Robert T. Burke
Robert J. Carle
Charles M. Gage
Harold E. Grover, Jr.
Stanley P. Harris
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Johnsen
Henry G. Krausse, Jr.

Franklin O. McCord
Donald W. Mulligan
John Patrick Owens
James R. Parker
James G. Sampas
William R. Smyser
Arthur H. Woodruff

There is a
MUTUAL FUND
to fit every investment objective*

We Recommend

For dependable income & stability of capital:
BOSTON FUND & WELLINGTON FUND

For high current income:
VALUE LINE INCOME FUND

For capital and income growth:
MASS. INVESTORS TRUST & FIDELITY FUND

For long term capital growth:
ATOMIC DEV. FUND & CANADA GEN. FUND LTD.

Information is being sent to your administrative officer
and can be obtained from the

SERVICE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Hubert K. Ladenburg, President
(Formerly with the Foreign Service)

917 15th Street, N.W.
(between I & K Streets)

Cable: SERVISCO
Tel.: NA 8-6770

WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

*There is no assurance that any objective will necessarily
be achieved.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY APARTMENT HOTEL
600 - 20th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

NAtional 8-5425

*Why Foreign Service Personnel prefer the
Francis Scott Key Hotel:*

- (1) It is only two blocks from the State Department
- (2) It offers family accommodations
- (3) One room, kitchen and bath, completely furnished
apartments, air conditioned
- (4) Coffee shop and excellent food
- (5) Reasonable rates—\$5.00 to \$8.00 double

CAPT. & MRS. MARSHALL McKIBBIN, Mgrs.

Beautiful Flowers

For Every Occasion

AT POPULAR PRICES

CHARGE
ACCOUNTS
INVITED

Circle
florists

5634 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
EM. 3-6465

CHIEFS OF MISSION CHANGES

Armour, Norman, New Appt. to Guatemala
Mills, Sheldon T., New Delhi to Quito
Sparks, Edward J., La Paz to Dept.

CHANGES OF STATION

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO
Ackerson, Garret G., Jr.	Prague	Buenos Aires
Aisley, Harold	Dept.	Oslo
Arico, Ector J.	New Appt.	Palermo
Armenta, J. Anthony	Caracas	Genoa
Baldwin, Laverne	Dusseldorf	Vancouver
Blacque, Valentin E.	London	Istanbul
Braggiotti, D. C.	USUN, New York	San Salvador
Burnet, Frank N.	Hong Kong	Taipei
Byington, James G.	Hong Kong	Mexicali
Byrne, Patricia M.	Monterrey	Dept.
Campan, Thomas S.	Bogota	Dept.
Carpenter, William T., Jr.	Dept.	Seoul
Carson, Charles C.	Saigon	Porto Alegre
Carter, Albert E.	Bremen	Dept.
Cary, Raymond, Jr.	Dept.	Athens
Chase, Elwyn F., Jr.	Baghdad	Genoa
Clark, Lewis	Dept.	Algiers
Davies, Rodger P.	Dept.	Benghazi
Dearborn, Henry	New Appt.	Dept.
Doyle, William H.	Rome	Dept.
Dunham, William B.	New Appt.	Dept.
English, Clifton P.	Dacca	Nogales
Estes, Rose E.	Dept.	Quito
Feldman, Harvey J.	New Appt.	Hong Kong
Guthrie, John C.	New Appt.	Dept.
Hackler, Windsor G.	Bilboa	Tokyo
Hagemann, John K.	New Appt.	Dept.
Hammond, Merrill M.	New Appt.	Dept.
Hejno, Francis J.	London	Genoa
Herron, Francis W.	Dept.	Buenos Aires
Herz, Martin F.	Paris	Tokyo
Hooker, Robert G., Jr.	Dept.	Belgrade
Huhs, Bette L.	Dept.	Athens
Jerabek, Milan W.	New Appt.	Prague
Johnson, Paxton B.	Genoa	Palermo
Jones, J. Jefferson	Jidda	Dept.
Kneeland, Walter E.	Mexico	Seoul
Konya, Charles J.	Istanbul	Tangier
Lafoon, Sidney K.	Budapest	Dept.
Lafreniere, J. F.	Madras	Dept.
Lane, Lyle F.	Guayaquil	Madrid
Larimore, Donald E.	Rotterdam	Belgrade
Linthicum, Thomas H.	Baghdad	Dept.
Lucas, Robert T.	Buenos Aires	Vienna
Lundy, Frederic K.	Dept.	Tripoli
May, James A.	Dept.	Baghdad
McClanahan, Grant V.	Dept.	Dahran
McIntosh, C. J.	Frankfort	Tel Aviv
McKesson, John A.	Bonn	Saigon
McKnight, C. B.	Guatemala	Dept.
Midhun, Kermit S.	Colombo	Fukuoka
Neal, Robert J.	Wellington	Tokyo
Nickels, Horace J.	New Appt.	Dept.
O'Neill, Hugh B.	Taipei	Brussels
Phelps, William W.	Belgrade	Pretoria
Poppie, Paul Monroe	Oslo	Taipei
Remole, Robert A.	Aden	Bonn
Rives, Lloyd M.	Hanol	Guatemala
Robson, Catherine M.	Tel Aviv	Athens
Ross, Robert W.	Naples	Hamilton, Bermuda
Sabini, John A.	Jerusalem	Dept.
Sharp, F. D., III	Managua	Madrid
Sinderson, Paul G.	New Appt.	Dept.
Singer, Richard T.	Saigon	Bonn
Sommerlatte, Karl E.	Moscow	Bangkok
Spielman, Henry W.	Karachi	Dacca
Thoreson, Musedorah	Dept.	Bonn
Turner, Allen R.	Montreal	Windsor
Vallon, Edwin E.	Dept.	Guatemala
Voorhees, Harold C.	Dept.	Athens
Wagner, Joseph J.	Nicosia	Dept.
Walmsley, Marion	Vienna	Cairo
Walstrom, Milton C.	Algiers	Belrut
Wardlaw, Andrew B.	Guatemala	Asuncion
Webster, Donald E.	Mesheh	Taipei
Wells, Elizabeth I.	Dept.	Rangoon
White, Lewis Marion	Bogota	Noumea
Wight, William L., Jr.	Dept.	Pretoria
Wolf, Victor, Jr.	Baghdad	Tehran
Wolfe, Glenn G.	Dept.	Paris

AMENDMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

Anderson, Robert N., remain Brussels
Fagan, Rosella J., Copenhagen amended to show post of assignment as The Hague
Goldstein, Fannie, now Marseille
Hawkins, Richard H., Jr., now Bilbao
Phillips, Richard I., now Dept.
Hackler, Windsor G., now Tokyo
Sanders, Terry B., Jr., now Dept.
Schott, Robert R., now Dept./FSI
Steeves, John M., now Tokyo
Thompson, Charles O., detail to FOA cancelled, remain assigned to Dept.
Wiesner, Louis A., now Ankara

RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Alexander, Robert
Ecker, Robert C.

Fisher, Mary Elizabeth
O'Connor, John G.

JOURNAL CORRESPONDENTS

Without the help of the men and women listed on the opposite page as JOURNAL correspondents and contributors, it would be impossible to edit the JOURNAL. Not only do correspondents provide a considerable portion of the material which goes into the JOURNAL each month, but they insure, by their existence and work, the continuance of the JOURNAL as a Service magazine, rather than a home-office publication. They function as both originator and end-user, starting the flow of material which comes into the editorial offices, and reading the finished product.

Some correspondents have volunteered their services while others have been designated to serve by the principal officer or counselor of their post. Some correspondents communicate with us regularly, some sporadically, some unfortunately, not at all.

While anyone who chooses to may send in a contribution to the JOURNAL, it is the correspondents on whom the JOURNAL depends for fresh cover photos, interesting pictures for *Service Glimpses*, sketches for the *Story of the Month*, items for *News from the Field*. Correspondents can, and sometimes do, stimulate the writing of articles at their post, write letters to the Editors, and act as the Editors' "best friend and severest critic" by suggesting what is right and wrong with the JOURNAL.

For their good offices and their friendship the JOURNAL's Editors thank their correspondents and contributors. We hope they will be heard from in increasing numbers and frequency in the months to come.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Foreign Service Protective Association	12
American Security & Trust Company	37
Arabian American Oil Company	39
Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., The	41
Bookmailer, The	41
Bowling Green Storage & Van Company	6
Brewood	14
Brown-Forman Distillers Corporation	9
Brown, Madeira & Company	51
Calvert School	53
Circle Florists	55
DACOR	45
Dillard Realty Company	6
Easy Washing Machine Corporation	11
Educational Consulting Service	45
Firestone Tire & Rubber Company	18
Francis Scott Key Apartment Hotel	55
General Electronics Incorporated	16
Goodman, Henry J. & Co.	53
Grace Line	49
J. Fuller Groom Realty Co.	45
Harper & Brothers	39
International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation	7
Kahn, Harry, Jr.	16
Kauffmann-Grinstead, K.	45
Haphis, J. Alan	12
Mayflower Hotel	53
Merchants Transfer & Storage Company	10
Moroccan Bank, The	14
National City Bank of New York	47
National Distillers Products Corporation	5, 13, 43
Ney's Shopping Service	51
Norris Furniture Corporation	14
Philco International Corporation	17
Powell, Mrs. Paulus P.	16
Radio Corporation of America	1
Schenley International Corporation	II Cover
Seagram's V. O.	33
Security Storage Company of Washington	37
Service Investment Corporation	55
Sinclair Refining Company	4
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	8
State Department Federal Credit Union	11
Studebaker-Packard Corporation	2
Swartz, Walter H. Co.	15
United Fruit Company	51
United States Lines	11
Waldorf-Astoria, The	IV Cover
Williams Export Associates, Inc.	45

JOURNAL

CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS

Addis Ababa—Roberta Field
Aden—Robert A. Remole
Alexandria—Nicholas S. Lakas
Algiers—William G. Marvin
Amman—Paul Geren
Amsterdam—Margaret C. Kenny
Ankara—Howard J. Ashford, Jr.
Antwerp—Max V. Krebs
Aruba—Joseph F. MacFarland
Asmara—Edward W. Clark
Asuncion—S. Paul Miller
Athens—Thomas S. Estes
Baghdad—David D. Newsom
Barcelona—Harry R. Zerbel
Basel—Attilia Sestini
Beirut—Talcott Seelye
Belem—George T. Colman
Belfast—H. Reid Bird
Berlin—Jack Blair Button
Bilbao—Julian P. Fromer
Birmingham—P. Wesley Kriebel
Bogota—Richard A. Poole
Bonn—Melville E. Blake, Jr.
Bordeaux—Charles C. Adams
Bremen—Thomas L. Alexander
Brussels—Rupert Prohme
Bucharest—Richard Funkhouser
Budapest—Robert Corcoran
Calcutta—Robert E. Wilson
Calgary—Cyrus B. Follmer
Cali—Andres G. Sanchez
Capetown—Richard H. Adams
Caracas—Joseph F. McEvoy
Cardiff—Malcolm P. Hallam
Casablanca—William C. Canup
Ciudad Juarez—Agnes S. Crume
Ciudad Trujillo—Owen L. Steele
Coblenz—Reginald Bragonier
Copenhagen—William R. Duggan
Cork—Harold D. Pease
Curacao—Andrew Metal
Dacca—Roy O. Carlson
Dakar—John W. Edwards
Damascus—Schubert Smith
Dublin—Randolph Roberts
Durban—Roy P. M. Carlson
Dusseldorf—Blythe Ellen Foote
Edmonton—C. O. Hawthorne
Frankfort—James M. MacFarland
Fukuoka—Clifton B. Forster
Geneva—John C. Shillock, Jr.
Genoa—Alfred P. Dennis
Glasgow—Walter Smith
Goteborg—Francis H. Styles
Guatemala—William W. Warner
Habana—Richard G. Cushing
The Hague—Dorothy N. Bell
Hanoi—Howard C. Thomas, Jr.
Helsinki—William J. Karppe
Istanbul—Katherine W. Bracken
Izmir—Edward L. Waggoner
Karachi—Bernice M. Strawn
Kingston—John N. Hamlin
Kobe—Richard B. Peters
Kuala Lumpur—R. Nelson
Leopoldville—Robert L. Yost
Lima—Patricia Ann Sloan
Liverpool—Sheldon Thomas
London—Chester E. Beaman
Lourenco Marques—R. Smith Simpson
Ralph W. Richardson
Luanda—Hugh A. Kessler
Madras—Ray Barth
Madrid—W. Pierce MacCoy
Managua—Raymond J. Barrett

Manchester—Marian L. Nash
Manila—William W. Wright
Medellin—H. H. Stackhouse
Melbourne—Joseph E. Wiedenmayer
Mexicali—Henry G. Krauss, Jr.
Mexico City—James B. Pilcher
Milan—Marjorie F. Ferguson
Monrovia—Wilbur W. Hitchcock
Montreal—Joseph E. Gross
Nagoya—Jeanne C. Good
Nairobi—Richard I. Phillips
Naples—Robert J. Cavanaugh
Nassau—Hartwell Johnson
Niagara Falls—F. Willard Calder
Nice—Charles B. Beylard
Nicosia—Daniel Sprecher
Oslo—Michael Neivlin
Ottawa—Albert E. Pappano
Palermo—George E. Palmer
Paramaribo—DeWitt L. Stora
Paris—James E. Akins
Phnom Penh—Joseph J. Montllor
Piedras Negras—Charles H. Taliaferro
Port-of-Spain—Kenedon Steins
Port Said—Curtis F. Jones
Porto Alegre—Robert S. Hoard
Pretoria—Peter J. Skoufis
Puerto la Cruz—May M. Wiles
Pusan—Bernard A. Spiegel
Quebec—George W. Renchard
Quito—Howard E. Shetterly
Rabat—William J. Porter
Rangoon—Thomas R. Kruse
Rio de Janeiro—Emerson I. Brown
Rome—Charles R. Tanguy
William J. Crockett
Rotterdam—Paul J. Reveley
Saigon—C. Hoyt Price
St. John's Newfoundland—William E. Flournoy, Jr.
Salisbury—Frederick P. Picard, 3rd
Salonika—Max E. Hodge
San Jose—Barbara Southerland
Santiago—Robert E. Neprud
Santiago de Cuba—Arthur W. Feldman
Seoul—Gladys Knutzen
Seville—Francis L. Spalding
Singapore—Edward J. Conlon
William P. Shockley, Jr.
Southampton—John C. Pool
Stockholm—Mrs. Marshall Green
Strasbourg—Ruby V. Maes
Stuttgart—Frank S. Hopkins
Sydney—Anne L. Dorr
Taipei—John Perry
Laura Jenkins
Calvin E. Mehlert
Tampico—Harold C. Wood
Tangier—G. Edward Clark
Tegucigalpa—Wymberley DeR. Coerr
Tehran—Norman B. Hannah
Tel Aviv—Eleanor Templeton
Tijuana—Valerie Lewallen
Tokyo—Clinton H. Green
Toronto—Frank A. Tinker
Trieste—G. Ryder Forbes
Tripoli—Arthur B. Allen
Valencia—Lloyd H. Wilkins
Veracruz—Roberta B. Bullock
Vienna—Robert J. Martens
Irvin M. Tobin
Vigo—Weldon Litsey
Windsor—Mrs. Levi P. Smith, Jr.
Winnipeg—Knowlton V. Hicks
Yokohama—Xavier W. Eilers
Zurich—Margaret Hussman

*Supreme
in the Arts
of Public
Hospitality*



Overseas and Latin-American Department:
F. DELL'AGNESE, *Manager*

The **WALDORF-ASTORIA**

CONRAD N. HILTON, *President*

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

The most extensively air-conditioned hotel in the world