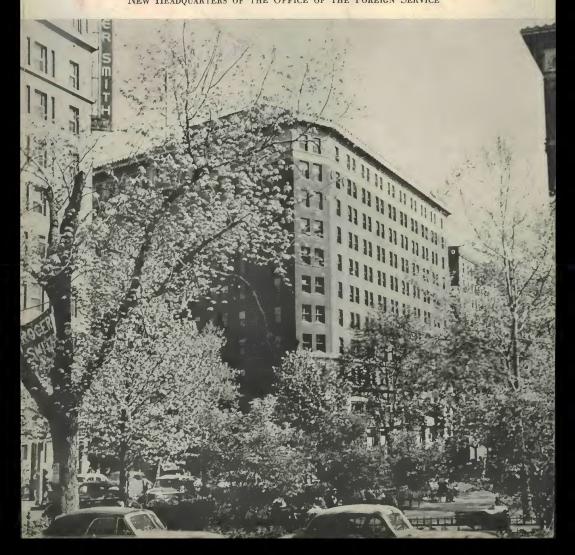
# The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE VOL. 23, NO. 10 JOURNAL OCTOBER, 1946

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

#### FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The Department of State announced today the following transfers and assignments of Foreign Service Officers:

ROBERT W. ADAMS, of 810 Lynwood Avenue, San Antonio, Texas, Vice Consul at Cali, has been transferred to

Porto Alcgre in the same capacity.

Mr. Adams attended the University of Texas and Universidad Nacional de Mexico. Until 1940, he was a research chemist witth a textile firm in Mexico, was a clerk at the Embassy in Mexico City in 1940-41, and during the war served with the Army as a Major. He participated in five campaigns in Europe and was awarded the Bronze Star.

Mr. Adams received his appointment as Foreign Service

Officer in March, 1946.

WALDO E. BAILEY, of 512 High Street, Jackson, Mississippi, Consul at Vancouver, has been transferred to

Dhahran as Consul.

Mr. Bailey received his B.S. from Mississippi State College and did graduate work at Kansas State Teachers College, Vanderbilt University and Peabody Teachers College, from which he received his M.A. He served with the Marine Corps in World War I, and subsequently became a newspaper editor and a professor of history; in 1923-1924 he was a clerk at Karachi and Calcutta. Appointed a For-eign Service Officer in 1928, Mr. Bailey has been stationed at Montevideo, Progreso, Merida, Lyon, Nairobi, London and Ciudad Juarez.

During World War II, he served as a volunteer ambulance driver in combat with the British Army, and was awarded

the Italy Star by the British Government.
\INTON CHAPIN. of Dublin, New Hampshire, First Secretary and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, has been assigned

to The Hague as First Secretary.

Mr. Chapin served with the Marine Corps in World War I, and was later graduated from Harvard. He joined the Foreign Service in 1927, and has since been stationed at Prague, London, Paris, Copenhagen, Dublin and Port Au Prince. In 1945 he was assigned to the UNCIO at San

RICHARD M. DE LAMBERT, of Raton, New Mexico, Consul at Tahiti for the past five years, has been assigned

to Lima as First Secretary.

Mr. de Lambert attended Georgetown and American Universities, and was a clerk at Teheran and Quito prior to his appointment as Foreign Service Officer in 1924. Since then he has served at San Jose, San Salvador, Havana, Lima

FRNEST E. EVANS, of Rochester, New York, Consul at Milan, has been assigned to Nanking as First Secretary

and Consul.

Mr. Evans was educated in New York and Switzerland, and was Secretary to the American Commercial Attache in London prior to joining the Foreign Service in 1917. He has since served at Madrid, Tangier, Gibraltar, Albania, Mexico City, Puerto Castilla, Ceiba, Naples, Bradford,

Matamoros and Rome.
PARKER T. HART, of 57 Logan Avenue, Medford, Mass., Consul at Dhahran, has been assigned to the De-

partment of State in Washington.

A native of Medford, Mr. Hart received his A.B. from Dartmouth, his M.A. from Harvard, and attended the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales at Geneva. He joined the Foreign Service in 1938, and has since been stationed at Vienna, Rio de Janeiro, Para, Manaos, Wellington, Cairo and Jidda. Mr. Hart has also served at three United Nations conferences on the staff of the Secretary General.

H. GORDON MINNIGERODE, of 1812 24th Street, N.W., (Continued on page 54)

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VOL. 23, NO. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1946

# The Informal Diplomats

By DOROTHY E. GREENE, Division of Libraries and Institutes

The positive approach to better understanding between nations is nowhere more concretely exemplified than in the United States cultural center abroad, the informal meeting-place of Americans and nationals of other countries, of diplomats and officeboys. Since 1940 the United States Government first through the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and then through the Department of State, has been encouraging with financial and moral assistance the development of centers in major capitals and leading industrial and university cities where American residents abroad, including Embassy and Consular personnel, can meet and exchange cultures with nationals who are interested in knowing what makes America tick.

Cultural centers now exist in all the capitals of the other American republics except Panama, Ciudad Trujillo, and San Salvador. Plans for 1947 include the possibility of opening centers in the first two. At the present time there are 30 independent centers and 21 branch operations in the other American republics. Authorization to start centers in the Eastern Hemisphere is included in the Bloom

Through the media of English-teaching, libraries of books in English and national languages, art exhibits, concerts, lectures, movies, teas, luncheons, receptions and a host of other devices, the cultural centers are providing daily examples of American life and its democratic customs to an interested audience of doctors, lawyers, dentists, nurses, cabinet ministers, housewives, university students, government workers, stenographers and children. As host to the best in the national cultures centers are providing evidence of American appreciation of the culture of other countries.

Through the American Embassies and Consulates the Department of State provides a steady stream of American administrators and teachers of English, of American books, music, art and other cultural production to the cultural centers. In the Department itself is a section (Division of Libraries and Institutes) devoted to providing needed personnel for the centers, to centralizing the administrative experience gained from administering 50 centers, and for developing new programs and activities for furthering the cultural interchange. The Department serves as a clearing-house of information on the centers, transmitting ideas developed in one to the others; advising on administrative techniques, particularly the expenditure and accounting of center funds; and developing the programs in line with the cultural objectives of the United States Government. During the calendar year 1945 the Department provided 69 teachers and administrators to the centers. The total United States contribution during 1945 was \$341,295; during this same period the centers derived locally \$352,438 from class fees, membership dues and contributions. The centers are, therefore, more than 50 percent self-supporting.

The history of the center program is studded with many examples of the cooperation of the members of the Foreign Service with the new development, and with many examples of the usefulness of this flexible arm of policy to Foreign Service officers. In many instances Foreign Service officers have been the heart and soul of the centers, initiating negotiations to open the centers, persuading others to support the idea and selling the Depart-



Presentation of prizes to winning contestants in the Washington-Lincoln Essay Contest sponsored by the Cuban-American Cultural Institute, February, 1945. Funds for prizes, as well as books to be distributed to libraries at the ecremony, were provided by the Division of Cultural Cooperation.

ment on the need for official encouragement. In Tegucigalpa, the Instituto Hondureño de Cultura Interamericana was founded largely as a result of the efforts of Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Second Secretary of Embassy. The cultural center in Florianópolis, Brazil and its network of branches in the state of Santa Catarina with its large Germandescended population owes its existence in large part to the enthusiasm of Reginald S. Kazanjian, Second Secretary of Embassy. When a cut in the budget of the Santiago center was decreed because of funds limitations, which would have involved drastic curtailment of activities, Ambassador Claude Bowers telegraphed that ". . . the center has reached the height of its important activities, with large membership of influential Chileans, with the finest magazine issued by any center in the Americas and is making a real impression here and doing great good. . . please bear in mind that the plan of operation to be wrecked has the enthusiastic support of hardheaded American businessmen here and that Dawson of the National City Bank is entirely of my opinion and has just come to see me to protest." Needless to say, he got the money.

The instances of participation of Foreign Service officers in the activities of the cultural centers are practically endless. One of the most interesting forms is that of teaching. Lee Hunsaker, Vice Consul at Concepción, Chile has taught conversation courses in English at the Instituto Chileno-Norteamericano de Cultura since his arrival in Concepción. In Bahia, George Phillips, Vice Consul, taught courses in American literature in the Associação Cultural Brasil-Estados Unidos during his stay. George Stone and Chester Dennis, Vice Consuls, recently inaugurated dramatic workshops in the centers in Caracas and Bahia. Daniel Braddock, when Consul at Bahia, devoted many evenings to cataloging the library of the Associação.

American Ambassadors have shown much interest in the cultural centers and have participated repeatedly in center activities. It has become customary for ambassadors to preside at inaugural ceremonies of new centers, and to provide encouragement to center activities in various ways. The opening of the new building of the Uniao Cultural Brasil-Estados Unidos, the Casa Roosevelt, was honored by the presence of Ambassador Adolph A. Berle, Jr., who officially opened the new quarters, one of the finest of the center edifices. The inauguration of the most-recently opened center, the Centro Cultural Costarricense-Norteamericano in San José, included a speech by Raleigh A. Gibson, Chargé d'Affaires, and attendance included a long list of Embassy officers. Ambassador Hallett John-

CASA ROOSE-VELT

New quarters of the Cultural Center of Sao Paulo.



son has been personally responsible for a number of improvements in the San José center since its opening. His cooperation was a major factor in assisting the Centro to develop in less than one year a remarkable cultural and social program. The closing of the seminar for Peruvian teachers of English, held in the Instituto Cultural Peruano-Norteamericano, was marked by a tea given by Ambassador and Mrs. William Pauley for the teachers, in the Embassy. Ambassador Orme Wilson's concern in the affairs of the Institut Haitiano-Américain is reflected in the volume of direct correspondence between Mr. Wilson and the Department on methods of developing the center's functions. In Caracas, Ambassador Frank Corrigan delivered the main speech at the fifth anniversary celebration of the Centro.

Trips made by some of the Ambassadors have had very encouraging results for the cultural center program. An urgent telegram from Ambassador John Wilcy informed the Department that during his trip in the interior of Colombia "I was literally besieged with requests that branches of the Centro Colombo-Americano be established. . . ." During his term as American Ambassador to Argentina Mr. Spruille Braden made an extended trip into the Argentine interior under the auspices of the Asociación Rosarina de Intercambio Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano of Rosario and the Instituto de Intercambio Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano of Córdoba. Eyewitnesses to Mr. Braden's reception reported that this first visit in 40 years by an American Ambassador to these Argentine cities greatly stimulated the cause of Argentine-United States understanding, and led to requests for cultural center assistance in Santa Fé, Tucuman and Mendoza. Mr. Braden's precedent has been followed by Ambassador George Messersmith, who made a point of visiting the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano during the first weeks of his stay in Buenos Aires, on the occasion of its July 4th commemorative ceremonies.

Any enumeration of the cooperation between the cultural centers and the Foreign Service would be woefully incomplete that did not cover the work of the Cultural Relations Attachés. Although the cultural centers are only part of the work of the CRA's, the attachés have been the founders, organizers and directors of many of them. In some centers, such as ICANA in Buenos Aires, the Instituto Cultural Cubano-Norteamericano in Habana, and the Institut Haitiano-Américain in Port-au-Prince, the absence of a paid American director in the centers has meant that the CRA's have carried the full burden of center administration alone, along with all their other duties. Occasionally, cultural center directors have gone on to become Cultural Relations Attachés; Seaver Gilcreast, formerly director of the Porto Alegre center is now Cultural Relations Officer in the Consulate; Eugene Delgado-Arias was moved from director of the Centro Venezolano-Americano to CRA for Venezuela at the request of Ambassador Frank Corrigan. And at least one Vice Consul has applied for a job as a cultural center director!

And so the list goes. It would be impossible to catalog all the kinds of services that members of the Foreign Service have cheerfully lent to the center programs such as autographing books for presentation as prizes in essay contests (Ambassador Bowers has contributed many times), offering services as lecturers (Ambassador Willard Beaulac drew one of the largest crowds ever seen in the Centro Cultural Paraguayo-Americano in Asun-

cion), or attending cultural centers functions endlessly.

Nor is the cooperation of Foreign Service members limited to men only. Miss Shirley Law of the Embassy in Managua contributed her services as a teacher of English shorthand to the English-teaching program attached to the American Library; Mrs. Adolph Berle was an active member of "Alumni" the returned students club of the Instituto Brasil-Estados Unidos, where she lectured several times, and Mrs. Orme Wilson took an active part in the programs of the Institut Haitiano-Américain when interest on the part of other members of the American colony lagged. Miss Julia Wooster, Vice Consul, assisted Mr. Braddock in cataloging the Bahia center's library.

The usefulness of the cultural center to the Foreign Service takes many forms. Each center library contains a collection of books sufficiently varied to appeal to the tastes of all Americans abroad, including a constantly-renewed supply of the latest American best-sellers. The cultural centers specialize in teaching Spanish and Portuguesc to Americans, and often count many Embassy and Consular officials and members of their families in Spanish and Portuguese classes. The informal teas and luncheons provide excellent opportunities for the officers and their wives to meet prominent nationals in a

friendly atmosphere, and there are many examples of lasting friendships between Americans and nationals that have grown out of a lame attempt at English conversation on one hand and a lame attempt at Spanish on the other, over some carefully balanced teacups.

Curiously enough, the American cultural centers have proven to be a bonanza to members of Foreign Services other than the American. In two South American cities the U.S. cultural centers list the British Ambassadors as almost daily visitors to the United States center libraries, and in one the British Ambassador enrolled his daughter in a United States center's Spanish class. Outstanding case of center usefulness to a foreigner, though, is the United States center in South America whose library was visited daily by a member of the Soviet Embassy who was reading through the Encyclopedia Americana, volume by volume.

As the cultural centers continue to expand their facilities for Americans and nationals they call more and more upon the ready cooperation of the Foreign Service for guidance, for participation and for encouragement. In return they try constantly to provide the services that are of use to the Foreign Service, that will make the job of diplomacy easier. With all the flexibility of their unofficial position, and real inflexibility in their purpose of forwarding understanding of the United States, the centers are developing towards their self-appointed goal of becoming institutions of cultural cooperation.

And, as Ambassador Walter Thurston once said, "The cultural center has proven its worth in the propaganda and good will campaigns which have characterized this war and our enemies' astoundingly complete preparations for it. Ours, established only during the past few years have contributed potently to the increase in Latin America's respect for us and sympathy for our cause which have accrued during the war. As far as the Embassy can gather from reports reaching it, in many cities

the centers have served as rallying points for influential Latin-American nationals who wish concretely to demonstrate their admiration for the United States and help in a positive form to further an understanding of our country in their own. The centers have given Latin Americans without a knowledge of our country but a curiosity about it a chance to learn our language and to come into palpable contact with some aspects of our culture. . . . They should be wholeheartedly assisted by our own Government just as generously as is necessary to make them attractive to natives and at least as good, but preferably better, than those of other countries."



Raleigh A. Gibson, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, at San José, speaking at opening of Centro Cultural Costarricense-Norteamericano, October 12, 1945.

# Language Training for the Foreign Service and the Department of State

By Henry Lee Smith, Jr., Assistant Chief, Division of Training Services

(Continued from the September issue)

III

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTENSIVE LANGUAGE
COURSES AND THE BASIC COURSE MANUALS

Months before Pearl Harbor, it became apparent to many that the number of persons in this country possessing competence in foreign languages was pitifully small. This applied particularly to the so-called "esoteric" languages, many of which had never been studied in this country at all. Consequently, Mr. Mortimer Graves, Executive Secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, took the initiative in obtaining grants from the Foundations to begin developing teachers, teaching materials and instruction in all languages not normal.

mally taught in the United States.

Soon most of the competent linguistic scientists in the country were being absorbed in the Council's Intensive Language Program, directed by Professor J. Milton Cowan. Dr. Cowan, now head of the Division of Modern Languages at Cornell University, is also Language Consultant to the Division of Training Services, Office of the Foreign Service of the Department of State. As Secretary of the Linguistic Society of America, the constituent of the Council which included in its membership the majority of practicing linguists, he was in an excellent position to further the work of the Intensive Language Program. This program, and its exceptionally able Director, became at once the chief source of advice for the War Department in most of its language work as well as the actual agency, fiscal as well as technical, for the production of many of its texts and materials.

The linguistic scientists who were brought into the program at an early date started to adapt their knowledge and experience to the teaching of languages. The main new emphases were, of course, on the teaching of language, not writing. The old system of furnishing vocabulary, giving directions or rules as to how to put the vocabulary together, and exhorting students to start writing sentences and decoding the foreign language into English was abandoned for the method of guided imitation. For we don't learn to speak a language by following directions, but by constantly imitating what we hear. Any person who has learned one language—his own—can learn any other language by listening

and imitating, but the proper guiding of his imitation through the linguist's knowledge of the structure of English on the one hand and of the foreign language on the other, is an essential factor in the rapid and accurate acquisition of the new tongue.

Intensive courses were quickly introduced by several linguists at various universities throughout the country, and soon texts developed by them began to appear in tentative form. At first these courses were limited to the esoteric languages, but as the program gained momentum, courses and texts were developed in the European languages as well. Although individual scholars differed as to details of the approach, all agreed on four principles: (1) Listening, imitating, and memorizing ("over-learning") graded material as spoken by a native speaker (informant), (2) Small groups for drill sessions, (3) Devoting as much time as possible to language learning (fifteen contest hours per weck was the average), (4) Close supervision of informant and drill session by a trained linguistic scientist competent in the language being learned, who guided the imitation, lectured on phonology, morphology and syntax and explained the phonemic orthographies usually employed.

The courses were almost immediately successful, and it was those courses that formed the basis of the directives later sent out by the Army Specialized Training Division for the language work to be done in the Army Specialized Training Program's Area and Language curricula. Again it was largely through the American Council's Intensive Language Program that these plans were laid. At about the same time, the Civil Affairs Training Program of the Office of the Provost Marshal General was started, and once more the Intensive Language Program and its Director was the consulting agency. Not all the institutions participating in these programs followed the same methods and relatively few had linguistic scientists on their staffs, but all endeavored to stress the acquiring of a spoken competence as the chief desideratum. Naturally, results were not uniform, and many criticisms of the approach have been leveled at courses which were conducted by methods quite at variance with those described above. But many of the courses achieved what was considered astounding success,

and scholarly journals in the field of modern languages as well as nationally circulated magazines and newspapers have printed thousands of words concerning the new intensive courses,

But there was still another area of language instruction in which the experience of the Council's Intensive Language Program was directly applicable. Early in 1942, within two months of Pearl Harbor, the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation began consideration of the means whereby large numbers of troops might be instructed in the colloquial forms of numerous languages spoken in the areas in which they were likely to be employed. A survey of materials already available for such instruction confirmed their suspected inadequacy. Many of the pertinent lan-guages had never been taught in the United States; few of them had as yet been studied or described by competent linguists. Consequently, the first necessity was a program of basic implementation which would provide materials, as nearly uniform throughout the various idioms as practicable, for elementary teaching of spoken language to Americans without special linguistic training or, indeed, aptitude. The form of the materials had to be such that they could be used for self-instruction in situations where no competent teachers were avail-

At the advice of the Council, the writer was attached to the Joint Committee as Special Consultant and was asked to outline a program to meet the requirements mentioned above. The first task was to furnish a linguistic "shot in the arm" for troops going overseas. This was accomplished by developing two double-faced phonograph records and accompanying written materials to furnish the most needed words and phrases in about thirty-five languages. Later these "first-level" materials were published as War Department Technical Manuals of the 30-300 series and were geared into the revised Military Phrase Books, TM 30-600 serics. Responsibility for the prosecution of the development was entrusted to what is now the Army Education Branch of the Information and Education Division, War Department Special Staff, functioning through its Language Section and Editorial Staff of the United States Armed Forces Institute. These in turn called constantly upon the Intensive Language Program of the Council for cooperation in the production of materials, a cooperation which soon became so intimate that it is impossible to tell what proportion of any single operation was the responsibility of each.

Particularly was this true in the preparation of the Basic Course Manuals and phonograph records, or the so-called "second-level" materials. It is this

series which is of most interest to State Department personnel and especially to personnel of the Foreign Service, since these will furnish the basis of language instruction in the Department. Each of these textbooks in more than thirty languages is designed to provide materials for approximately the first two hundred hours of language study, and is divided into thirty learning units, the first twelve of which are accompanied by twenty-four doublefaced recordings of the foreign language material contained in them. Mastery of the thirty units will give the student not only a sufficient general vocabulary to get along but enough skill in the manipulation of the vocabulary to produce adequate control of it. Each unit is based on a natural speech situation such as would result in asking directions in the new country, seeing the sights, shopping, getting a place to live, ordering meals, and so on. The first component of each unit-the Basic Sentences-introduces a number of new words and a number of new ways of saying things; first broken up into words or short phrases, and then combined in complete sentences. On the printed page, they are presented in parallel columns, which contain on the left the English equivalent, in the center and on the right the foreign language. The center column in the early learning units is always an adaptation of a phonemic transcription specially designed to help the learner hear the significant sounds of the foreign tongue, while the third column is in the writing system traditionally employed by the language. On the phonograph records, the English of the Basic Sentences is heard first, then the foreign language material is repeated twice, with a time interval sufficient for repetition after each utterance.

Thereafter the composition of each learning unit of each Basic Course Manual follows the same pattern, except that the sixth, twelfth, eighteenth, twenty-fourth, and thirtieth units are designed for testing and review. From the Basic Sentences the student proceeds to the section on pronunciation, which is also recorded. In this exercise his attention is called to the sounds difficult for a speaker of English to hear and reproduce; and he is given directions to help him in the recognition and reproduction of such sounds. The pronunciation hints are followed by the section on grammar, where the emphasis is not on giving "rules," but on pointing out new uses and combinations of materials studied up to that point, so that the student is constantly and naturally adding to his knowledge of how the language works. Following the grammatical discussions, a section called "Listening In" is included in each unit. Here are recorded conversations, anecdotes, or stories, which use the vocabulary and constructions learned in each unit and in all those preceding. Its purpose is to give practice in listening to and understanding the foreign language as it might be overheard in normal conversation, and to furnish the student with models for his own conversation practice. This exercise, and many multiple choice exercises, given in the text but not on the phonograph records, furnish the student with all the helps necessary in handling adequately the final and most important section of each unit—the Conversation Practice. Topics for conversation are suggested, and sample speech situations are outlined step by step in English to facilitate group participation in the exercise.

As can be seen from the brief description above, each Basic Course has for its primary aim the fursishing of a control of the basic structure of the spoken language, but each Manual supplies instructions to enable the student to learn the traditional writing system, if the spoken and written forms are no too widely divergent. In the average case, the student should have begun reading at about the twelfth unit, and his own practice should have made him quite proficient in both reading and writing by the completion of the thirtieth unit.

The linguists who cooperated in the creation of this series, and who have had actual experience in using these texts in the class-room situation, believe that the ideal condition for learning a foreign language is the intensive course taught by a bilingual technical linguist in the country to which the language is native. Since this happy state of affairs hardly ever exists, in practice recourse must be had to various successive approximations to it, approximations in which one or more of the desirable elements is attenuated or entirely wanting. The Basic Course Manual—text and records—is designed to be useful at the very lowest level of language learning, that is to say the individual student working by himself. In this case, the text takes the place of the trained linguist, and the records double for the native speaker. Naturally, better results are obtained when, either in individual or classroom work, a native speaker is available and utilized as the texts direct. Here the text takes the place of the trained linguist; the records are still very valuable but not absolutely essential. These latter are the conditions under which the series has most commonly been successfully used, and it is this situation which will prevail most frequently in the courses given in the Field Installations mentioned in Part IV below. Even when the ideal situation is most nearly approximated, the selected materials and the pedagogic devices provided by these Manuals will be useful.

There has been a long felt and often expressed need for a greater degree of language competence among the members of the Foreign Service and among personnel of the Department of State. More than a year ago, with the activation of the Division of Training Services, plans began to take shape for a long range but flexible language training program in the Department. Again the advice of the American Council of Learned Societies' Intensive Language Program was sought, and Dr. Cowan was subsequently appointed language consultant to the Division of Training Services. Since the beginning of June of this year the writer has been Assistant Chief of the Division of Training Services in charge of language training activities.

Plans are progressing and materials and equipment have been requisitioned for a program which ranges from supplying only a rudimentary knowledge of a language (equivalent to a maximum of six learning units of a Basic Course) to a four month intensive course which will carry the student through twenty-five to thirty learning units. Also the Division of Training Services will work in close cooperation with the Geographic and other Divisions of the Department and serve as liaison between the Department and various universities in the matter of placing specially selected Foreign Service Officers and other Specialists in intensive university courses in area and language studies for periods of nine months to a year or more.

Though special attention will be paid whenever possible to the unusual and individual case, every effort will be made to handle as many trainees as possible in groups, both in Washington and the field. For this purpose, it is contemplated to recruit a relatively small number of carefully selected linguistically trained personnel for a permanent staff of the Language Branch of the Division of Training Services, and to have this staff closely supervise groups working with part-time trained native speakers. Also members of this staff would actually establish Field Installations at posts overseas, and be responsible for orienting and training a member of the mission in the method, the use of the materials and equipment, and the techniques of group instructions.

At the present time, it is proposed to divide all prospective trainees into four categories:

I. "Casuals"

A. Foreign Service personnel in Washington who request refresher courses of limited duration in languages in which they already have some speaking and reading competence. (Continued on page 43)

# The Foreign Service Officer Speaks

Last May and June four Foreign Service Officers on assignment to the Department made tours of the Middle West, speaking to clubs and community gatherings on the American Foreign Service. These tours were undertaken at the request of Selden Chapin, Director of the Office of Foreign Service, in response to the desire of the International Kiwanis Club and the Lions Club for luncheon speakers. From the Department's point of view, the assignment of these Officers to this duty had two main objectives, first, to inform people in an important area of the country what the Foreign Service is and does, and second, to give the Officers in question renewed and direct contact with the constituents they represent abroad. It is thought that both of these objectives were achieved. There follow brief individual accounts by the four FSO's who carried the message, if not to Garcia, at least to Goshen.

#### BY ROBERT M. McCLINTOCK

When I left on my hegira to Mattoon, Dubuque and Iowa City, I had one or two old jokes in my head, some recollections of the Foreign Service extending over almost 15 years, a copy of the proposed Foreign Service Act of 1946 and considerable apprehension as to how my digestion would react to Kiwanis cookery. Out of these ingredients, two different speeches were elaborated. One which I gave at luncheon meetings of the Kiwanis Clubs was on the development of the Foreign Service, what it does and what it hopes to do, and the other discussed the foreign policy of the United States and how the Foreign Service seeks to implement it abroad. Both talks were extemporaneous.

My general impression, which was uniform so far as Mattoon and Dubuque were concerned, was that people of these towns had a polite but faint interest in the Foreign Service. They were disposed to leave matters of foreign policy in the hands of the State Department, while reserving their American right of criticism in the event the Department should do something they did not like.

In all three cities queries as to the intentions of the Soviet Union and what the American Government proposed to do about those intentions occupied 90% of the audience's concern, at least as revealed by the questions I was asked. There seemed to be a very genuine feeling of apprehension if not alarm, that the one world for which we fought the war had, in fact, already been split in two and that irrreconcilable differences had come into being as between the USSR and the United States.

On the whole, although the luncheon audiences were as numerous as could be expected in Service Clubs of relatively small towns, the community meetings were but sparsely attended and revealed either correspondingly little interest in the subject under discussion, or as was perhaps more probable, in the speaker himself. In Dubuque, I had the added disadvantage of being one of the preliminaries to the Louis-Coun fight, and this served further to

deplete the potential audience. In Iowa City, the seat of the State University, the general interest in my talks and the intelligent questions which they prompted were in contrast to the situation in the two preceding cities. This was due largely to the fact that my audiences in lowa City were made up principally of graduate students with a heavy percentage of ex-Gls. In Iowa City, I addressed a class in international law, a class which is studying Russian foreign policy, and a smattering of townspeople on one occasion (the subject was the Foreign Service); while in the afternoon I was the guinea pig during a half-hour radio broadcast of a round table discussion on the United Nations and the Foreign Service.

While the effect on my hearcrs is less easy to assess, it is a pleasure to state that my own reaction to the trip was most favorable. I felt it a great privilege to meet the citizens of this rich heartland of our country, to test their thinking and to receive their unstinted and friendly hospitality. Whether this ranged from drinks in a GI club at the University of Iowa or to the consumption of a beefsteak in Dubuque which assuredly had been cut from Babe, the Blue Ox, there was a feeling of being at home, of being an American.

My over-all impression of the trip was that those who came to hear my discourse were on the whole receptive to the Foreign Scrvice, but that this receptivity had a passive and plastic quality. I probably made less impression on the ethos of Iowa than the ethos of Iowa made on me.

#### By WILLIAM C. AFFELD, JR.

To be confronted suddenly with the prospect of addressing a number of service clubs on five successive days may not meet the standard idea of fun. To arrive a week or so later in the center of your area of activity with a neatly prepared speech covering the general subject of the "Foreign Service, Its History, Organization and Function" only to find yourself billed to speak on two other, but closely allied, subjects does not exactly add to the



FSO William P. Cochran, Jr., talks to the Lions Club of Carpentersville, Ohio.

Courtesy "Fortune," pho to by Gordon Coster.



feeling of hilarity. But the experience is worth the effort.

Early in May, I found myself in Indiana, waiting to be passed from one District Governor to another of Lions International. This organization's executive secretary had worked out the tour in collaboration with the Department, and through last minute changes in dates, I found myself the lead-off man of a team of four officers designated by the Department to address selected Lions and Kiwanis clubs in the Middle West. The sudden development of this guinea pig role caused some trepidation, but on the edge of the old swimming hole one always summons the courage for the icy plunge. Once in, it's not so bad.

The tour led from central Indiana by stages to the northern part of the State and then, finally, to the southern border, across from Louisville. One meeting would be a joint dinner meeting of several clubs in a district, the next a public or semi-public meeting in the evening after dinner, generally held in the local high school auditorium. In general, the dinner meetings secmed more worth while from the standpoint of receptiveness and interest shown,

but the tough luck of running into election week undoubtedly had some influence on the more formal open meetings. Perhaps the most difficult aspect of such meetings is the necessity of plunging in cold without much buildup beyond a few words of perfunctory introduction.

But lest the apparent difficulties tend to dissuade officers from undertaking similar tours, let me say that, to the officer who has been a number of years away from the United States there is no more heart-warming experience than to mingle and discuss the affairs of the world with the men from Main Street, the type of people from whom most of us sprang and the type that, despite reputed isolationism can summon a keen interest in foreign affairs and bring to hear a penetrating logic in discussion of them.

The interest in the service is often—but not always—more intense than one would expect. Courteous and attentive interest was always given to the main subject, and it may well be surmised that scries of talks of this nature do something to eradicate popular misconceptions about the service and to plant the seeds of discussion in home circles of matters of international importance. But it is my experience that a period given over to questions and "off the record" answers is most profitable, both to the audience and to the speaker. To illustrate, after a fifty minute talk on the service at a town in northern Indiana, I was kept on my feet for two hours more discussing and answering questions concerning our foreign relations and activities. This same experience was duplicated in one other town, and even before smaller audiences it was rarely possible to call a halt with less than an hour of informal discussion.

Such interest demonstrates, to my mind, the value, in the field of public relations, of speaking tours by Foreign Service Officers; but to even a greater extent should these visits be of value to the officers concerned. The necessity of answering questions from the floor as fully and frankly as possible develops alcrtness, an alertness in fact that makes difficult the wooing of sleep afterwards, as possible future questions arise to plague the weary mind. The occasional individual who insists upon an on the spot reply to such questions as, "What is the foreign policy of the United States?" (and then puts up a squawk when you give him a verbatim quote from the President) or "When are we going to stop playing power politics?" is not an infrequent obstacle to peace of mind. But all in all, the kindliness of our grass roots American people and their insistence upon airing both sides of any question will provide an officer interested in speaking assignments with full exposure to that "re-Americanization" which we have all preached for so many years and which seems finally within reach through the pending Foreign Service bill.

#### BY EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD

It was especially gratifying to find that groups of representative citizens in the various communities l visited in Illinois were taking the time and the trouble to inform themselves on international questions. In every case I found attentive audiencesnot always large, but selective-who seemed genuinely interested in what I had to say about the Foreign Service and its functions. The feeling I encountered that the Service is remote and somewhat of a mystery was tempered to some extent by the contacts with the Service which I found in almost every city: In Kankakee a father asked me if I knew his son, recently appointed vice consul in Paris; in Freeport a member of the Kiwanis Club hrought his son around after the meeting and we discussed preparation for the service as a career; in Freeport also I sat next to a former commercial attache and the luncheon was presided over by a cousin of Ellis O. Briggs-I might add I discovered a cousin of my own in Freeport!-; at Kewanee, an alert young lady presently teaching in the schools there, spoke of a friend who had entered the Service and mentioned her desire to compete for an exchange fellowship in Latin America; at Kankakee a prominent educator indicated his interest in qualifying for a post as a public affairs officer in some foreign capital; in Bloomington, two young men manifested interest in entering the Foreign Service. Everywhere there was proof that the world has become smaller and that the field of international relations, is no longer far removed from the ken of the average citizen.

The same conclusion could be reached from reading the newspapers of the cities visited and those of neighboring centers. The Chicago Tribune spreads its philosophy over this whole region although I observed that its competitor, the Sun, was also well represented on local newstands. I noted violently anti-Russian editorials in several of the smaller papers. Preoccupation with the Russian problem was apparent from some of the questions asked in the various meetings: the same was true in the case of Argentina where there was a tendency to regard recent U. S. Policy toward Argentina as "interventionist."

As could be expected there was also interest in world trade prospects and export possibilities, although one prominent manufacturer (whose plant I had the pleasure of visiting) told me point-blank that he thought it was a "luxury" for the United States to concern itself with export markets and that our main job was to develop and supply our home market. In considering our relations with Argentina, the Illinois communities I visited were not unaware of the duplication of agricultural interests involved.

The value to the officer making such a trip is great; if it were possible to arrange such programs on a nation-wide basis, and place them on a continuing schedule, they would afford an excellent opportunity for officers to become familiar with conditions and opinion through the length and breadth of the land. I believe that the trips should also make provision for talks before high schools and colleges; several educators told me on my trip that this would be definitely worthwhile by informing youth regarding a career in the Foreign Service.

This type of activity also tends to rectify a notable omission in training of our career officers: in the past there has been no attempt to help them develop a reasonable proficiency in public speaking and the newer techniques of radio and discussion forums. This is one way to improve this state of affairs, even though we must naturally see to it that officers used for such assignments are able to do a creditable job despite their lack of actual ex-

(Continued on page 47)

#### OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.) RECENT WEEKLY DIVISION STAFF MEETING IN BERLIN



Courtesy H. C. S. Bush

Left to right around table: Col. James B. Edmunds, Dir. of Administrative Services; Col. David L. Robinson, Control Officer; Col. L. W. Jefferson, Property Control, Finance Div.; Mr. Samuel Kramer, German External Property Comm.; Maj. Gen. F. A. Keating, Commanding General, Berlin Dist.; Col. William Whipple, Secretary Gen.; Mr. Joseph M. Dodge, Director, Finance Div.; Vice-Adm. W. A. Glassford, Naval Adviser; Ambassador Robert Murphy, Political Adviser; Maj. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Asst. Deputy Mil. Governor; Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Mil. Governor; Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, Chief of Staff; Mr. Charles Fahy, Legal Adviser; Lt. Col. Kieffer, G-5 Repres., USFET; Col. S. A. Park, Econ. Div.; Col. S. R. Brentnall, Internal Affairs & Communications Div.; Mr. P. V. Martin, Chief, Industry Brauch, Econ. Div.; Col. J. H. Allen, Restitutious Brauch, Econ. Div.; Mr. Roy J. Bullock, Trade & Commerce Br., Econ. Div.; Col. Hugh B. Hester, Chief, Food & Agric. Br., Econ. Div.; Dr. E. H. Litchfield, Civil Admin. Div.; Col. W. P. Pence, Communications Br., IA&C Div.; Col. W. L. Wilson, Public Health & Welfare Br., IA&C Div.; Col. Orlando W. Wilson, Public Safety Br., IA&C Div.; Maj. Gen. Robert W. Harper, Dir., Armed Forces Div.; Col. F. E. Emery, Jr., Military Directorate; Lt. (SG) C. R. Coleman, Decartelization Br., Econ. Div. At small table, left rear: Lt. Col. G. H. Garde, Adjutant Gen.; Col. A. H. Onthank, Personnel Officer; Miss Dorothy Kremmel, Recording Sec. Not shown: Brig. Gen. F. J. McSherry, Dir., Manpower Div.; Lt. Col. H. S. Messec, Prisoner of War & Displaced Persons Div.; Col. H. W. Holmer, Transport Div.; Mr. D. R. Heath, Office of Political Affairs; Brig. Gen. R. A. McClure, Dir., Office of Information Control; Brig. Gen. C. K. Gailey, Jr., Dir. of Public Relations; Col. T. J. Koenig, Dir., Office of Intelligence; Lt. Col. Charles F. Heasty, Staff Sec.; Lt. Col. W. L. Thorkelson, Asst. Staff Sec.; Lt. Col. Charles W. Sole, Executive Sec.; Lt. Col. Donald H. Me-Lean, Jr., Spec. Asst. to Deputy Military Governor.

**OCTOBER**, 1946

# **Committees of Congress**

By MAUD MACDONALD HUTCHESON

"This is just a bit of window-dressing", remarked the man in the Senate gallery. The real work has all been done already, in committee. In so terming the debate in progress he could have quoted Woodrow Wilson that Congress in session is practically "Congress on public exhibition, but Congress in its committee rooms is Congress at work." It is because of these "little legislatures" or workshops of Congress that the United States Government has been called "a government by the standing Committees of Congress."

As the American public well knows, a plan to reorganize them is at present under consideration. One of the recommendations of the LaFollette-Monroney Report is consolidation of the Senate's 33 standing committees to 16 and the 48 of the

House into 18.

Since there are as many standing committees as there are major classes of legislation the nation's business is parcelled out today among 81 of these small groups responsible for handling special topics. In the first years of its history the country had only four, but Congress, then and now, can be pictured in a few contrasting figures. On March 4, 1789 eight Senators and thirteen Representatives answered "Present" to the roll call in little old New York and a month went by without a quorum. By April 1 the House had sufficient members on hand to conduct business, and on April 6 the Senate was in a similar position. Today the House Appropriations Committee has 42 members, whereas the original House of Representatives had only around 60. It was thus small enough to function as a deliberative assembly and to debate important questions—such as the first Tariff Bill—in Committee of the Whole.

Anyone reading the Committee story must keep in mind that there are two types—standing committees, which have a permanent character, and select committees, appointed for special purposes.

Notable contemporary instances of the latter are Atomic Energy and the Pearl Harbor investigation. When they have served the purpose for which they were set up special committees go into the limbo, joining companions of years long past on the African Slave Trade, Claims of Surviving Officers of the American Revolution, and other topics that show the pulse of history constantly beating in the Committees of Congress.

The honor of being the oldest House Committee goes to Elections, formed on April 13, 1789. The senior Senate Committee is that on Engrossed Bills, set up on March 26, 1806. A close second is the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, which dates from November

Although the House is the junior body its larger size demanded the establishment of standing committees before they became a sine que non for the Senate. During the first decade of the nation's life the House managed with four such bodies-Elections, Claims, Enrolled Bills, and Commerce and Manufactures. The bulk of the business had gone to select committees, but the country's territorial growth and the quickened tempo of the 1800's demanded the increase of standing committees. They made their appearance as new stars came into the blue of the flag. Lauros G. McConachie, Con-gressional Committees p. 123. Ways and Means was set up in 1802. Public Lands grew directly out of the Louisiana Purchase, and now that the mail was being carried over the country by swift stage coaches the need for a Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads was met in 1808. To provide additional courts in an expanding nation the Committee of the Judiciary came into being in 1813, the great trek of settlers westward was mirrored in the Committee on Indian Affairs and Territories (1825), and then the development of the canal system brought an appropriate Committee. Indeed, by 1816, the Fourteenth Congress had the assistance of some 19 Committees to expedite busi-

Since the Scnate was such a small body during

its initial years, and the pace of its deliberations more leisurely, it came later to the adoption of standing committees. For more than the first quarter-century of its history (until 1816) it had

Miss Hutcheson has been a member of the staff of the Canadian Embassy in Washington since 1929. She makes a special study of American history and has written widely in this field. She is also a contributor to "Corps Diplomatique." but two bona fide standing Committees—Engrossed Bills and Audit and Control. The Senate, of course, had its share in two Joint Committees—Enrolled Bills, appointed in 1789, and the Joint Committee for the Library, formed in 1806 to look after the purchase of books. To check the increasing practice of appointing select committees, the Senate in 1816 went in for expansion on the scale of 12 new standing committees to handle foreign relations, finance, commerce and manufactures, militia, military affairs, naval affairs, public lands, claims, the judiciary, post offices and post roads, and pensions.

If we step on to a magic carpet and whizz 30 years forward we find ourselves in 1840,—just a century ago—with the 29th Congress. The number of members of both Houses had grown apace. New States had been fashioned out of former Territories, so that the Senate had more than doubled its original membership. The giant among the 56 men was Daniel Webster, who occupied scat No. 26 in the august upper chamber.

Already the House was in process of becoming unwieldy, for its members now numbered some 224. The roster of standing committees had increased in proportion. The Senate had 25, the

House 36.

Select Committees holding the spotlight that year were giving attention to questions like the Madison Papers, international copyright, establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, and one carried the intriguing title, "On the Subject of French Spoliations Prior to 1800."

By another half century—1896—the Congressional Directory listed 49 standing committees for the Senate, including Pacific Railroads and Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. Among the vital issues of the time occupying the attention of select committees were woman suffrage, international expositions, and the investigation of trespassers on Indian lands.

The House committees (standing and select) had risen to the number of 58, with inclusion of such timely topics as mileage, revision of the laws, the alcoholic liquor traffic, and ventilation and acous-

tics.

The twenties of this century saw a committee reorganization when 40 inactive Senate committees were dropped, in 1921,—a reduction from 74 to 34. Six years later the 61 House Committees were

trimmed to the present 48.

While the Committee system originated in the British House of Commons, its American development has followed individual lines. The system was in use in seventeenth century England when the colonies were taking political shape, so they adopted it and carried it over as a proved ex-

periment into their own legislatures.

The Virginia House of Burgesses had standing committees on Privileges and Elections, Propositions and Grievances, and Public Claims, as well as select committees for special subjects. Massachusetts made constant use of committees, particularly in the turbulent years following the Stamp Act.

To be called to the Chairmanship of a standing committee of Congress is a coveted honor, and the man who fills such a post often joins illustrious predecessors. The House Ways and Means had John Randolph back in 1801, and John Wayles Eppes in 1809. Eppes was Jefferson's son-in-law, husband of the exquisite, fragile Polly, whose untimely death (in 1804) left a scar on her father's heart. This Committee can also claim two Presidents,-Millard Fillmore in 1841 and William Mc-Kinley in 1889. Stephen A. Douglas was serving as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, just a century ago (1846). James A. Garfield served on Military Affairs in 1867 and on Appropriations in 1871. Another noted Appropriations Committee Chairman was beloved Joseph G. Cannon, who filled the post in 1889-1891 and again between 1895 and 1903.

Committee chairmanship goes by rule of scniority, so that a rookie Senator or Representative finds himself at the bottom of the list of names,—a back-bencher. As vacancies occur he moves up a place at a time, sometimes very slowly. The system has its advocates and its opponents. Those who object claim that it places too much influence in the hands of older, even aged, men, and fails to give the younger element a proper chance; but "those in favor" base their argument on experience acquired through years of apprenticeship.

It has occasionally happened in United States history that a Member of Congress has found himself in line for two chairmanships at the same time, and faced with a difficult choice. Senator Smoot in 1923 took Finance in preference to Public Lands and Surveys, and Senator Borah in 1924 chose Foreign Relations and relinquished Education and Labor.

In colonial days the Committees had no designated meeting places. Indeed, they were apt to be shunted around, even convening at times in private houses. Their sessions were sandwiched in before the day's regular business, or after it had finished. Today, standing committees have their own handsome quarters, generally in the House and Senate Office buildings. A century ago they met in the Capitol. In 1846, the House Committee on the Judiciary was assigned to Room 77, second story

(Continued on page 40)

# Letters to the Editors

#### His Chiefs Were Good Fellows

August 15, 1946

TO THE EDITORS:

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Like the "Non-Career Officer who was once a Clerk, but never humble," I served as Clerk at ten posts over a period of about thirty-five years. I have been Vice Consul, Vice and Deputy Consul, and might even have been Vice and Deputy Consul General, had I served at a Consulate General before that mouth-filling title was abolished many years ago. Also like my non-career colleague, I was fortunate in having, at all of my posts, chiefs who were good fellows and who were not under the influence of snobbish wives. Only on two occasions do I remember having been slightly snubbed, both times by "diplomatic" secretaries. One was a rather selfimportant individual, a bit irritable, but all in all quite a decent fellow. The other one was a little on the "flossy" side; he always washed his "hair" instead of his "head" as most men do, but he was very

There is no doubt in my mind that the letter "I'm Sick and Tired of These Clerks" in the August 1946 number of the JOURNAL gives a true picture of the situation in many instances, and I am therefore glad that the JOURNAL is publishing these letters

My happy life in the Foreign Service was due, I believe, partly to the fact that I had the privilege of serving under and with very good fellows, and partly to the fact that I never felt "humble" and, I hope, never gave the impression of feeling so. I never felt socially inferior to those officers, career or non-career, who might have tried to snub me.

A FORMER NON-CAREER VICE CONSUL.

#### Inform the People

11 Story Street, Cambridge, Mass., August 18, 1946.

TO THE EDITORS:

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As the widow of the F. S. O. David H. Buffum I read with great interest, Post-War Diplomacy on "a Shoestring" in the July 1946 issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.\*

In frequent conversations about the Foreign Service I have noticed that even so-called well informed

\*Reprinted from the Corps Diplomatique, May 15, 1946.

people know comparatively little of the great importance and value of the Foreign Service for every citizen of the United States of America.

In Boston, and Cambridge I had occasion to hear lectures by the Foreign Policy Association and, also by a Tufts College Professor on the merits of the Foreign Service, but after all lectures of this sort are only attended by a small group of people.

I, therefore, believe that a reprint of the article referred to, for instance in the Saturday Evening Post and in Readers' Digest would be most valuable. It would be a way of informing many people of the urgent necessity of adequate appropriations for a branch of Government whose members at home and abroad are trying to create good will, to further understanding between nations and to improve trade relations. As Secretary Byrnes said: "In times of peace, the State Department and the Foreign Service are our first line of national defense."

If all these important facts outlined in that splendid article were known to the masses of the American people, I believe Congress would be more willing to grant proper appropriation for a Government Branch which is no doubt very much underpaid for the service it renders and the quality of men it demands.

ANNE S. BUFFUM.

#### The Memorial Plaque

Cosmos Club, Washington 5, D. C.

1946, August 22.

TO THE EDITORS:

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The article on the Memorial Plaque, in the August issue of the Journal, reminds me that some years ago I was invited to suggest a motto. I submitted FIDE PROBATI, to be in silver letters on a violet ribbon over the plaque. The motto met with approval but since there was no mention of it in the article referred to I am presenting it again: every time I pass the plaque I feel that some fitting words should be placed over it.

EDWIN RYAN.

#### From a Clerical Member of the Family

New York City, August 18, 1946.

TO THE EDITORS:

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I owe it to my chiefs.

I am referring to the several letters to the Editors

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

of the JOURNAL entitled "Les Intouchables," "The Clerical Caste System" as well as to the last of its series, "I am Sick and Tired of These Clerks" and think that I owe it to my former chiefs to have this letter written also.

I owe it to many of them—and there were quite a few during the long (over 20) years of my service—for their kindness, assistance and constant interest in their staff's welfare which I have seen during those long years in several posts.

When I first entered the Service, I was an alien, alone in a foreign country, but it did not take long to feel that I was becoming a member of a vast and important family, and this feeling has remained throughout the many years of my connection with the Service. It was due to the splendid spirit of friendliness and appreciation of the efforts of the staff, on the part of our chiefs, as well as to the respect and affection of the staff to them. . . .

I also owe this letter to them because amidst the complex and often difficult political situation and extremely hard work they found sufficient time to take interest in our personal problems and assist

in every possible way.

Some will say that I have been lucky; most likely I was; but in referring to the suggestion of the Non-Career Officer that "the wife of an officer should visit a sick clerk," I can state that not only visits were made, but that during the lengthy sickness and stay of a clerk in the hospital, her food was daily prepared in the home of one of her chiefs, hospital food being inadequate due to war shortages.

And I will also mention that many of us have often spent pleasant hours in the home atmosphere of our chiefs, with children around the house, which in my case was particularly precious since I had recently lost a child of my own.

But, and here I refer to the "Humble Clerk," it is not only "take" but "give" also, and I sincerely think that a small personal service of attention to an officer or his family does not necessarily mean "servitude."

It would be deviating from the truth if I would state that I have never met with snobbishness, but believe me, dear Humble Clerk, the very brief and extremely rare moments of hurt pride are fully compensated by interest in work, friendliness and compensation which you will certainly meet in your career, not mentioning the privilege of traveling, seeing and learning the ways and life of people of other countries, besides serving your own. This will also make up for the first disillusionment and loneliness. A little time is needed for adjustment, and certainly not hasty decisions should be taken

to leave the Service—you may never again have such a good chance of having thrilling moments.

And I will close this letter with the same words I have written in my letter of resignation that "the many years of work in the Foreign Service will always remain as the most pleasant and interesting memories of my life."

ALICE GANELIN, Former Foreign Service Clerk.

#### Who to Whom?

American Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela, August 26, 1946.

To The Editors

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I am sure that many officers in the Foreign Service shared my gratification at the Department's recent airgram informing the Service as to the meaning of the various cabalistic abbreviations of the sundry organizations connected with the United Nations. It was particularly helpful to have such things as the difference between UNESCO and ECOSOC made clear to unfortunately befuddled minds. However, one question of real importance failed to be covered in the airgram. Perhaps the JOURNAL can clarify it and earn the gratitude of the Service in general.

There is the question of whether WHO (World Health Organization) should be referrred to as WHO or WHOM in the objective case. Foreign Service Officers who have been trained in the delicacies and nuances of the English language, as proved by their ability to pass the entrance examinations, may, it is feared, feel some embarrassment in referring to "the delegate to WHO."

ALLAN DAWSON.

The officer in SPA who drafted the airgram referred to by Mr. Dawson has furnished the Journal the following simple clarification:

Who's who in WHO,
And what to whom,
And who to whom is what,
And why to whom
Or where to whom
Who's who in WHO has wrought,
Or WHO's who's who
And who is who
Or who it is we've got—

Just let the syntax gently strew, As who, as you, have not!



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#### The American Foreign Service Association

The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members of *The Foreign Service of the United States*. It was formed for the purpose of fostering esprit de corps among the 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.

#### WELL DONE

On November 13, the Foreign Service Auxiliary passes out of existence. It seems to the Editors that this event should not pass unnoticed. The Auxiliary came into existence in 1942 in order to provide the Foreign Service with the additional manpower necessary for the manifold new duties and responsibilities devolving upon it with the advent of the war. It was necessary vastly to expand the activities of the Service in such diverse fields as economic warfare and the establishment of the controls necessary to the throttling of the economic resources of the Axis. On the propaganda warfare front the Auxiliaries were necessary to the winning of the psychological war; while in a more lasting sense the work of the number of cultural relations officers and attaches will bear fruit in years to come. Without the sudden access of fresh skills and manpower which was provided by the Auxiliary during the heat of the struggle, it is difficult to see how the Service alone, with its ranks stretched thin across the world, could have carried the added

The creation of the Auxiliary was imperative;

yet it must be confessed that at the start the permanent service found difficulty in appreciating its necessity and its potential contribution. In some few posts the Auxiliaries were actually regarded as interlopers and were made to feel unwelcome. This attitude was, perhaps, understandable. Mistakes were inevitably made in recruiting. A few of the Auxiliaries may have been incompetent, and others who were technically capable did not know how to conduct themselves as representatives of the United States abroad. The Auxiliaries were dumped on the field with little or no Foreign Service indoctrination and at salaries which were generally regarded by regular Foreign Service personnel as grossly inflated, to do jobs whose importance was not always appreciated by their colleagues.

Yet despite these unfortunate beginnings, lack of training and unfamiliarity with the techniques of the Foreign Service, most of the Auxiliaries in the end acquitted themselves well under circumstances of great difficulty. Though their methods were often unorthodox and their lack of concern for Department procedures startling to their more pedestrian colleagues, they "produced the goods" in most cases and were responsible for the development of the Auxiliary into a fully accepted arm of the Foreign Service, numbering some 3,000 persons at its peak in 1945. On the basis of the principal assignment of individual officers, the Auxiliary Service was then performing practically all of the cultural and informational work, two-thirds of the economic and commercial work, about one-fifth of the consular and administrative work and one-tenth of the political work of the whole service. It is now certain that without the Auxiliary Service, the Foreign Service could not have met the test of war so adequately or so well.

The strenuous efforts — which fortunately have met with some success - of chiefs of mission and of the Department to retain the services of most of its personnel bear witness to its final vindication. The soundness of the principles upon which it was based has come to be demonstrated by the inclusion in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 of provisions for the creation of a Foreign Service Reserve which in effect regularizes the Auxiliary and gives its members on active duty full equality in rank, pay and allowances with regular Foreign Service personnel. Many of the old Auxiliaries will come into the regular Service under the Manpower Act; some we hope to keep with us in the Foreign Service Reserve; others will join the new Staff Corps. To all these and the many others no longer with us who "sweated out" the birth pangs and the growing pains of the Foreign Service Auxiliary, the Service owes a resounding "well done."

## Press Comment

#### BOLSTERING DIPLOMACY

(Editorial, Washington Post, August 16, 1946)

Passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, which the President signed on Tuesday, must be counted as one of the most important accomplishments of the Seventy-ninth Congress. The strengthening of our Foreign Service which the new law makes possible comes at a time when, as the President said, American diplomats "are demonstrating how great a stake the United States has in world affairs."

Among the major improvements thus achieved is a substantial raise in diplomatic salaries and allowances. Top ambassadors now will receive \$25,000 instead of \$17,500, with increased funds for necessary expenses. Greatly liberalized allowances also are provided for subordinate foreign service officers and other personnel. We have commented before on the gross inadequacy of the old scale of compensation for diplomats compared with that paid by other nations. The disadvantage under which Amercan representatives abroad have operated should now be lessened, and there should be more inducement for men of broad caliber without outside incomes to enter the diplomatic service. Beyond this the new law has other important changes calculated to increase the caliber of the Foreign Service. The Foreign Service Board is expanded to include representatives of interested Government agencies. There are broadened retirement provisions, including a stated policy of weeding out dead wood in the form of foreign service officers who fail to merit promotion. Attaches abroad must now be returned to the United States once every two years for "re-Americanization." Provision is made for taking in qualified men from outside the career Foreign Service for specific jobs. Finally, a Foreign Service Institute is established as a regular institution to give diplomats a more thorough background and training.

Now that these desirable changes have been authorized by Congress, there will have to be uninterrupted funds to utilize fully the advantages conferred by the law. In this connection, we hope that future congressional appropriations committees do not lose sight of the aim. Judicious pruning of unnecessary expenditures, such as President Truman has prescribed, should apply to the Foreign Service no less than any Government agency. But it would be a tragic mistake to allow misguided economy to hamstring the Foreign Service when it finally has obtained the other equipment necessary

for it to do a better job.

#### OUR FOREIGN SERVICE

(Editorial, Philadelphia Bulletin, August 15, 1946)

Increase in the salaries of four classes of our Ambassadors and Ministers was called for not only by higher living costs but by the increasing importance to the country as a whole of our Foreign Service. It is vital that the nation should be able to attract to its posts abroad Americans who do not need to depend on their private incomes to support them while they are performing a public service.

It has often been necessary in the past for our Ambassadors to London and Paris to be men of substantial means; for they could not meet their bills from their official salaries. It is undemocratic that wealth should be a requirement for a high diplomatic post.

President Truman in signing the bill to reorganize our diplomatic service and increase its pay called it a step to make American efforts to win the peace "much more effective." Establishment of a Foreign Service Institute to train diplomats which the measure provides is a step in the direction of a lasting improvement of our Foreign Service.

More progress could be made by scrapping the traditional practice of making high diplomatic posts a plum for deserving Democrats and Republicans. This custom of using our Foreign Service to reward party henchmen or heavy contributors to political campaigns has occasionally brought able Americans to represent this country abroad. But it is almost comic for a nation that has such important stakes in world affairs to continue a practice which grew up in frontier days.

#### UP PAY, UP STANDARDS

(Time Magazine, August 26, 1946)

After 90 years, something was finally done about the low pay of U.S. diplomatic envoys. Last week President Thuman signed a bill which upped the pay of Foreign Service officers at all levels for the first time since the administration of President Franklin Pearce. The bill also upped the standards of the Service itself.

Up to last week there had been one scale—\$17,500 a year for ambassadors and \$10,000 for ministers, regardless of the importance of their assignments. Now there would be four bracketsfrom \$15,000 to \$25,000, according to the posts. Also substantially increased were allowances for

(Continued on page 51)

# News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Personals

FSO CARL C. BREUER left the latter part of September for Zurich where he will be an official observer for the Department at the 16th Congress of International Cooperative Alliance to be held there October 7-10. He went to Stockholm en route in order to visit the cooperative Societies of Sweden, Mr. Breuer is assigned to the Division of International Labor, Health and Social Affairs where he is working on cooperatives.

PHILIP RAINE has been appointed to Area Division IV (American Republics) of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs of the Department, after two years service in the Army. Prior to his military service he was with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and was at one time attached to the Legations in Guatemala and Asuncion.

Former Secretary of State Edward R. Stet-TINIUS, JR. has been named Rector of the University of Virginia. This post was first held by Thomas Jefferson, founder of the University, third President of the United States and also a Secretary of State. Mr. Stettinius will also engage in writing and delivering speeches on international affairs. It is expected that he will devote much of his time to organizing the new Woodrow Wilson School of International Relations, recently created academic department of the University.

FSO CLARENCE E. MACY returned to the United States on leave in September-his first trip home in nine years. He was assigned Consul to Karachi in 1936.

CHARLES W. SMITH, who recently resigned from the Foreign Service, is now back in the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation where he was working before entering the Service.

FSOs HELEN NICHOLL and KATHERINE BRACKEN were featured in an article in the Washington Post on August 11th as "The Glamour Behind Career Desks in our Foreign Service."

Latest News of Yueh C. Tsai

YUEH wrote the Journal asking might he please

#### NOTICE TO FOREIGN SERVICE WIVES

The first of the Foreign Service women's luncheons will be held on December 4th, in Washington, D. C. The Committee for these luncheons will be:

Mrs. Adrian C. Colquitt, Chairman Mrs. William P. Cochran, Jr. Mrs. Arthur L. Richards

Mrs. James W. Gantenbein Mrs. Marselis C. Parsons, Jr.

Wives in transit or temporarily in Washington, who will not receive notices, and who wish to attend call Mrs. Colquitt on Adams 4946 or write her at 2934 28th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

have a copy of the July 1945 issue so that he could see the original article about him, "Yueh, American Citizen," by George V. Allen. He had seen the reprint of it in the May READER'S DIGEST.

He certainly might.

He also was sent a letter from us asking him what he's been up to after leaving the Army. All of Yueh's friends in the Foreign Service will be interested to have this latest news of him:

140 Moss Hill Road, Jamaica Plain 30, Mass., September 12, 1946.

"First, I must thank you for sending me the Journal, and second, I would like to apoligize for not replying to your nice letter sooner.

"The reason being that my wife recently gave birth to a baby daughter and I have been kept busy for a while. Now that she is alright I feel that I should write you and ask your pardon for the

delay in writing. "It is very nice of you to take such interest in myself and my plans. I am afraid there is not much to write that would be interesting and exciting. I am just like any ordinary ex-soldier trying to make a decent and honest living for my family. At present I am working as a butler for a doctor and his wife. They are very kind to us. There is no future in this, but it is only temporary. I am contemplating on a restaurant business, but it is not definite yet.

'My wife is a Canadian Chinese. She was with OSS in Kunming, China also. That is where I first met her. Prior to that she was in Hongkong right in the midst of the Japanese invasion. We were married a week after she flew back from China in Washington, last year.

"Now that I have a daughter, I shall try to give her all the love and care that I have missed as a child.

'Before I conclude, let me thank you again for being so nice.

Yours sincerely, YUEH."

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

The Story Behind the Story

NEAL STANFORD in the August 17th Christian Science Monitor commented in a two-column article on "The Agreement of Sana'a" which appeared in our August issue. Mr. Stanford wrote:

"Early in May, the United States established diplomatic relations with Yemen, also signed agreements of commerce and friendship. These events

got few press notices.

"But the story behind the story, recently appearing for the select clientele of the American Foreign Service in their monthly publication, throws new and fascinating light on the Yemen negotiations. As told by RICHARD SANGER, one of the American negotiators, it discloses drama and color."

Bring-Em-Back-Alive-Minister

GENERAL THOMAS HOLCOMB, Minister at Pretoria, has shot his first South African lion. General Holcomb and his son, Franklyn Holcomb, were hunting recently near the Game Reserve in South Africa when General Holcomb tracked and shot a black-maned lion weighing 453 lbs. The lion was killed at 60 yards. The Minister is a shot of international reputation. He was a member of the American team of marksmen which defeated all comers in the international competition at Bisley in the early 1900s.

Son Holcomb also got some fine specimens of waterbuck, impala, steenbuck, sable antelope and other big game.

British-American Tennis Relations

The British Embassy in Washington recently challenged the State Department to a tennis match. A Journal sleuth accidentally acquired this item as no word of it has been bruited about the State Department corridors.

The British won 5 to 1.

The match took place on the Embassy courts. The players on the British side were: MINISTER ROGER MAKINS, COUNSELOR J. P. SUMMERSCALE, First Secretary D. D. MacLean, Brig. William Arundell of the Caribbean Commission, and First Secretary George Middleton. State

Department die-hards were Frank S. Coan and FSOs Clare H. Timberlake, John C. Pool and Kingsley Hamilton. The majority of the spectators were the wives of the players together with the new British Ambassador, Lord Inverchapel. Players and spectators lunched afterwards with the George Middletons.

Hopfner Stands His Ground

"You see this briefcase, Mr. Will, it's got secret documents in it and I have lost the key," said Mr. John G. Erhardt, on a recent visit to the Public Relations Section of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

"That's simple, Mr. Minister," said resourceful Mr. Marvin Will. "We'll just bust the lock." Mr. Erhardt gave instructions about the delivery of the

papers and hurried away.

Calling Delmar Hopfner, Foreign Service Guard temporarily assigned to that office, Mr. Will ordered, "Will you take this down to the repair shop, have the lock broken and deliver the brief case as is, to Mrs. Halla. Now, don't let it get out of your hands because it contains important papers. Be very sure about this." Hopfner did exactly as instructed, had the lock broken and was sitting patiently in Chief Halla's outer office waiting for her to receive the brief case from him personally.

"Here, I'll take that brief case, it belongs to me," a tall dark man also in the office said to Hopfner.

"I'm sorry, sir, I am to give this to Mrs. Halla," replied the Guard. The tall dark man glared (have you ever seen Mr. Erhardt glare?), but Hopfner sat firm.

Mr. Erhardt entered Mrs. Halla's office, followed by Hopfner. Hopfner delivered the brief case to Mrs. Halla. Mrs. Halla handed it to Mr. Erhardt and a glaring situation was relieved, much to the amusement of all.

DELMAR HOPFNER has recently been employed by the State Department as a Foreign Service Guard. He comes to the Service from the Army, having been stationed in Germany.

### **BUGS: DIPLOMATS ERRAND BOYS**

From Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph
By ARTHUR (Bugs) BAER

What I like about our foreign policy is it sleeps home at night. We also whistle it home for lunch.

It proves that an ambassador is merely an errand boy who knows what's in the bundle. But he has no more say-so than a busted record.

That goes for all diplomats and all nations. And some day we will discover that poor old discredited Chamberlain had more ribs than his umbrella. He was working from blueprints at Munich. He stuck to them and was stuck with them.

What you must remember about any diplomat is that his thinking is prepared, predigested and prepaid. Before leaving Washington he is given a million units of repetitious penicillin.

## **News From the Field**

#### FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Austria—Thomas S. Estes
Brazil—Walter P. McConaughy
Canada—(Western)—Ralph A. Boernstein
China—James O'Sullivan
Colombia—John W. Campbell
Costa Rica—J. Ramon Solana
Dutch West Indies—Lynn W. Franklin
Ecuador—George P. Shaw
El Salvador—Robert E. Wilson
France—George Abbott
French West Indies—William H. Christensen
Greece—William Witman, 2d
Ireland—Thomas McEnelly

Morocco—Charles W. Lewis, Jr.
Nassaü—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—Raymond Phelan
New Zealand—John Fuess
Panama—Henry L. Pitts, Jr.
Peru—Maurice J. Broderick
Portugal—William Barnes
Southampton—William H. Beck
Spain—John N. Hamlin
Syria—Robert E. Cashin
Tangier—Paul H. Alling
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Acly

#### PORT-AU-PRINCE

August 5, 1946

On July 18, during a simple but impressive ceremony held in the presence of the Military Executive Committee and the entire Cabinet, Mrs. Orme Wilson, wife of the American Ambassador to Haiti, received from the Minister of Public Health the high award of the Cross of Honor and Merit. The decoration was given to Mrs. Wilson as a recognition of her devotion and achievement while serving as Honorary Vice-President of the Charity Committee of the General Hospital of Port-au-Prince.

As far as is known, but one other American woman-Mrs. John Campbell White-has been so honored by the Haitian Government. Moreover, none hardly could have surpassed her in sustained enthusiasm and quiet efficiency through which she brought wise counsel and physical aid to the overworked staff of the city's hospital and badly equipped maternity wards, whose gates are constantly thronged with despondent charity patients. For many months, it has been Mrs. Wilson's custom to devote a good part of each week to the local hospital where maternity, infants' and convalescent garments are regularly cut and sewn by a group of Haitian and American volunteers, many of whom were invited to work (and kept at work) through Mrs. Wilson's efforts. In this and many other ways, Mrs. Wilson quickly won the respect and affection of Haitians. In particular were they impressed by her modesty and wish that no attention whatever be drawn to any of her activities.

Not a few of the Embassy's personnel (as well as certain members of the American colony) will recall that she some way found time to care for them also when illness came, for, to quote the

closing words of Emmanuel Thézan's daily column in the *Haiti-Journal* (July 19):

"... She has returned to Charity the quality of vigor, and roots such as these thrust deep into our hearts for the role she played was spontaneously chosen and well accomplished. Nations exchange Ambassadors who come and go, but Ambassadrices de la bonté stay on. I salute that decoration, which is the gratitude of a small country . . . . Madame Wilson, my humble homage!"

#### MANAGUA

September 5, 1946
Ambassador and Mrs. Fletcher Warren received the visit of Senator Ferguson, General T. M. Osborne, Mr. George Meader, Mr. Fred G. Heins, Col. Milton M. Towner and Col. R. J. Haffner, who came to inspect the Inter-American Highway. The Nicaraguan authorities tendered a dinner at the Nejapa Country Club in honor of this group of important visitors. After a restful night at "Las Piedrecitas" they continued their inspection tour proceeding to San Salvador and Guatemala City.

As I approached the Chancery upon my return from a quick trip to Puerto Cabezas, I could not help wondering whether there was a manifestation, a riot or God knows what when I saw the mob in front of the Embassy. I forced my way through the mob, and as soon as I was able to enter our Mission, I asked the receptionist if she could explain to me the reason for the crowd at the door of the Chancery. With her eyes wide open she asked me: "Why, Mr. Phelan, don't you know that Tyrone Power and Cesar Romero are calling on the Ambassador?" No sooner had she finished her state(Continued on page 57)

Services



Winfield House, London-Gift of Barbara Hutton for American Ambassador's Residence.

#### LONDON

Representatives of the State Department on August 1, 1946 announced that the American Government has accepted the gift from Mrs. Barbara Hutton of Winfield House, her Regents Park, London residence, as a residence for the American Ambassador to England.

Winfield House, named for Mrs. Hutton's grandfather, Frank Winfield Woolworth, founder of the Woolworth Stores, is being given in memory of the late Mr. Woolworth. It was built by Mrs. Hutton in 1936 on the site of the former St. Dunstan's. It contains over forty rooms, and has a large landscaped garden of fourteen acres which completely separates the house from the view of the city. A tennis court, indoor swimming pool and greenhouses are included in the property.

In accepting the gift of Winfield House President

Truman wrote Mrs. Hutton as follows:-

'May I express to you in behalf of our Government deep appreciation of your most generous and patriotic offer to give the Government your fine property in London known as Winfield House.'

'I wish that I could accept promptly the gift so unreservedly and simply made but there are, I am told, administrative steps which intervene and I have therefore asked the Secretary of State to get in touch with you and discuss the matter further. It was most thoughtful of you to have in mind the needs of our Government for representation abroad and to give so generous an expression of your thought.'

'May I again express my deep appreciation.'

'Sincerely yours, 'Harry Truman'







#### PARAMARIBO

Staff of the Consulate at Paramaribo, Surinam, with flag made of flowers on occasion of 4th of July party. Ist row, seated: Mrs. Dule B. Maher, wife of the Viee Consul in charge; Agnes Whyte, clerk-bookkeeper; and Lois Thomson, elerk-stenographer, 2nd row, standing: Dale B. Maher, Vice Consul in eharge; Eghert Rozenblad, messenger; James S. Lawton, Vice Consul; and Marjorie Henderson, clerk-stenographer.

#### HORTA

Staff of the Consulate at Horta, Azores, taken in February. This Consulate was elosed on June 29. Seated, left to right: Vice Consul Douglas N. Forman, Jr., and Consul Renwick S. McNiece. Standing, left to right: Joao Medeiros, Luis Fontes, Jose Teles, Manuel Medeiros and Comingos Lemos.

#### CIUDAD JUAREZ

Staff of the Consulate at Ciudad Juárez on July 4th. Seated, left to right: Viee Consul Lionel S. Mordeeai, Viee Consul Edward S. Benet, Consul Stephen E. Aguire, Vice Consul J. D. Lambeth, Blanehe B. Lyons. Standing: Lauro Balderas, Maria Luisa Montoyo, Soeorro Elena Pineda, Margarita de Leon, Mary Aliee McClelland, Antonieta Heredia, Barbara Jean Phillips, Naomi Mizener, and Antonio Cardoza.

# The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, Review Editor

The Economic Aspects of Argentine Federalism 1820-1852. By Miron Burgin. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1946.

This study fills a gap in the literature of the formative years of the Argentine Republic. The politics of the constitutional struggle following the liberation have been exhaustively analyzed by others. The economic factors which underlay that struggle and determined to a degree not generally recognized the direction and relative strength of the contending forces have not heretofore received the attention they deserve. With commendable singleness of purpose, Mr. Burgin has presented a clear and explicit account of the economic conditions of the period and of the reciprocal relationship between government policy and economic reality.

Independence brought with it the destruction of last vestiges of the old colonial policy which had long throttled the logical economic development of the River Plate basin. But though the newly won freedom of trade was of immediate benefit to the commercial interests of the port of Buenos Aires and to the stock-raisers of the province it had serious consequences for local industry in the interior provinces, which had grown up as an incidental consequence of the old colonial system. The major controversy of the period, i.e., between the unitaries and the federalists, was rooted in this

basic conflict of economic interest.

With a wealth of specific detail Mr. Burgin traces the economic phases of this struggle from the short-lived dominance of the unitary party, through its defeat by the federalists, under Rosas, to the ultimate overthrow of the latter when at length it became clear to the interior provinces that federalism under Rosas meant the continued subordination of their interests to those of Buenos Aires. The unitaries, who bore at least a superficial resemblance to the federalists of our own formative years, had seen clearly the need to create promptly a strong central government divorced from the local interests of the individual provinces and to undergo temporary economic maladjustments for the sake of a sounder national economy. They were, however, far ahead of their times, and were unable to make adequate concessions to the narrow regionalism of the bulk of the population. The triumph of Rosas represented a victory for unenlightened provincialism. It is true that for reasons of political expediency his regime on occasion made concessions designed to retain the support of the interior and of the manufacturers and workers of the capital. But the real aim was to promote the interests of the estanciero class of the province of Buenos Aires. A genuinely constructive approach to the problem of national unity was thus delayed for more than twenty years.

Although Mr. Burgin's book assumes a detailed knowledge of Argentine political history, it should be of interest not only to economic historians but to general readers seeking an insight into the origins of the present Argentine constitutional structure.

E. A. GILMORE, JR.

From A Political Diary. By Arnold D. Margolin.

Columbia University Press. New York, 1946.

\$3.00. 242 pp.

The author of this book was born in the Ukraine where he took active part in political events striving for the independence of that region and from where, in 1919, he migrated to America to become an American citizen. The early part of the book deals with events in Russia between 1905 and 1917 and more specifically with the Ukrainan movement of self-determination. The problems and hopes of the various nationalities—mainly of the Ukrainians, of course—which are only a part of the "peoples of Russia," are discerningly treated and present aspects of Eastern Europe about which most Americans know little.

A considerable part of the book is devoted to "discussions and memoranda on foreign policy and my efforts to draw the attention of government officials to alarming omens in the international situation." As can be seen from these letters to President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, and others, the author did have an excellent grasp of the international situation and deduced events which he was convinced would logically follow our foreign policy of those years. That his dire warnings came to pass would give the author the right to preach "I told you so" but his purpose is not one of recrimination. How much he saw of what was to come cannot but make depressing reading.

ALICE L. RAINE.

# God, Man and Diamonds

By Edwin M. Wright, Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs

Photographs by GEORGE D. LA MONT, Consul, Bombay

THE Ismaili Muslim community of India for years has noted the anniversary—on March 10th—of the assumption of Spiritual Leadership by Agha Khan. On this occasion he is usually donated his equivalent in weight of some precious metal—gold having been the last medium used. The Agha Khan is literally worth his weight in gold.

This year was to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the assumption of the Imamate—the title which traces back to the Seventh of the Shiah Imams who died in Bagdad over a millenium ago. While the rest of the world was watching the struggles of nations at Dunkirk and Pearl Harbor, a group of Ismaili devotees met and established the Agha Khan Jubilee Celebration Committee anticipating the arrival of the Sixtieth Anniversary four years ahead. This committee decided the only equivalent to match the weight of their Imam on such a rare occasion, was to balance the scales with diamonds.

The Chairman of the Diamond Jubilee Committee, Mr. Fazalbhoy, at once laid the plans for assembling representatives from the far flung Ismaili congregation. The most of them, numbering under half a million and known as Khojas, live in India and as the ceremonials were to be held in Bombay, the problem of establishing contact was greatly facilitated. But other groups lived at great distances, such as those in central Syria. The belief in Agha Khan as the Living Manifestation of Divine Reason—practically recognition of him as an Incarnation of the Divine, the one toward whom are addressed all prayers, binds together Ismaili sectarians where ever they may be. The person of Agha Khan is the symbol of religious unity to his followers in Burma, Madagascar, East Africa, Iran, Iraq or in the Levant. Differing in tongue, dress, nationality and continent, they are as one in their mystical faith that in the Agha Khan resides all the Power of the Divine Will. Pilgrimages are made to Bombay to see him and to obtain anything which has touched him. Stories circulate of the magic cures effected by his bath water. With such a faith, it was not hard to believe that a Diamond Jubilee could be successfully celebrated in 1946.

Agha Khan assumed the Imamate in 1886. In his earlier years he played a role in Indian political life but for the past quarter of a century, his past-time has been that of patronizing the race courses of Europe, his colors often crossing the finishing line first. He has published various books and

articles in English journals and is well known in the Spas of the west. His present wife, some forty years his junior, is of French citizenship whom he met while stranded in Switzerland during the last war. He is a familiar personage in the west, although in India he assumes a different role as indicated by the long list of titles he bears. He is referred to as "Maulana Huzur Imam Sir Sultan Mohammed Shah Agha Khan." These are a compilation of Arabic, Persian, Turkish and English honorary appelations, mostly hereditary and referring to his religious position. Roughly translated the titles mean, "The Lord, The Manifestation, the Leader, Sir, the Authority, Mohammad, King Chief and Head."

The Committee's plans began to take tangible shape early this year. Every Ismaili had been urged to contribute an average of Rupees 24 (\$8.00) and the amazing total of 93 lacks of rupees had come in (9,300,000.00). Invitations had been sent to all the various communities and by March 1 their representatives, dressed in their national costumes, began to arrive. Arrangements had been made with the Diamond Industry in Great Britain to ship sufficient uncut diamonds by air and invitations were issued to India's princes, governors, Empire representatives and prominent persons to attend the celebration on Sunday, March the tenth.

On Sunday morning, hours before the ceremony was due to begin, immense crowds gathered around the Brabourne Stadium which had been selected as the field for the ceremony. Seventy thousand people had filtered into the city during the week and now they stood patiently for hours waiting for the scene. Kathia wadi peasants dressed in a type of pyjama and long winding turbans stood side by side with Cutchi women wearing their traditional green and yellow bordered, red saris bearing unsual embroidery patterns, elaborately ornamented with silver objects. Intermingled with this crowd of country folk were many obviously sophisticated city dwellers who were drawn by curiosity to watch this never-before-done act.

The influx into the city had strained the city's transportation and entertainment facilities. But this had been anticipated. Various reception centers had been established and as the visitors came in, they were distributed orderly about town and in the suburbs. The Agha Khan had made his own

(Continued on page 39)

Right: The Aga Khan on the seales before the weighing.



Above, from left to right: Her Highness Mahdrani Sita Devi of Baroda, His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, Her Highness Begum Aga Khan, Prinee Saddruddin, and Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice of Bombay.



Below: Representatives from other countries.



Left: Visitors to Bombay from Arabia.





(Upper left) Bob Reoms caught this picture of Mr. Russell os he sat down to rest on a park bench in Paris on his recent trip. The two French women might have just come from the Chartres Cathedral nearby.

(Upper right) Presentation by Consul Quincy F. Roberts of the Legion of Merit, Degree of Officer, to Coptain Sir Richard Pim, V.D., R.N.V.R., on August twenty-second. Photo Belfast News-Letter, Ltd.

# Service

(Left) Mr. and Mrs. Mox W. Bishop just following their marriage at Yokohamo on July thirteenth ond just prior to their deporture for their honeymoon of the Fijiyo Hotel at Miyonoshito. Mr. Bishop is Counselor of Mission of the Political Adviser in Tokyo. Mrs. Bishop was Miss Jessie Marie Brewton.



General Doolittle on his recent trip to Curacao together with Miss Annemieka Kasteel, daughter of the Governor of Curacao, and Consul Lynn W. Franklin photogrophed at the Governor's house.

At the Consulote at Ciudod Juorez during a reception given by Consul Stephen E. Aguirre to two hundred civic and military leaders in Ciudod Juarez and El Paso on July Fourth.





(Upper left) Quarters of the Consulate at Fortaleza, Brazil, are in the "penthouse" of this building. At the left is the Bank of Brazil. Courtesy of Consul Coldwell S. Johnston.

(Upper right) Mrs. Helen E. Wessells, in charge of the U. S. Information Library in Melbourne, talking with the Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, former Australian Minister to the U. S. and recently elected President of the Australia-American Association, who presided at the luncheon.

"Herald" Feature Service

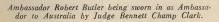
# Glimpses

(Right) This picture of Consul Frederick D. Hunt and his bride (Miss Eleanor Conty) was taken by Gerald G. Jones Just prior to the Hunts' taking off from Laredo for their honeymoon.

"Heraid" Feature Service, Melbourne









Staff of the Office of USPOLAD, Tokyo. Seated, l. to r., FSO and Mrs. U. A. Johnson, Ambassador George Atcheson, Jr., FSO Max W. Bishop, and Mr. W. J. Sebald. Standing, l. to r., Sgt. A. J. Briesemeister, Miss Eleanor Foote, Miss Lunnie Harrison, Miss Ludmilla Floss, T/4 Walter Densmore, Miss Beatrice Comeau, Miss Millicent Funk, FSO Glen Bruner, FSO Jay Dixon Edwards, Mr. John W. Burnett, T/5 Frank J. Moran, Jr., and Mrs. Virginia Swart.

## Our Retired Officers

The Editors of the JOURNAL believe that our readers are keenly interested in the whereabouts and activities of former members of the Service. Retired Foreign Service Officers are being invited by letter (several each month) to send in for publication a brief description of their present dwelling place and occupation, with whatever details as to hobbies and future plans they may care to furnish. It is hoped in this way the widely separated members of the American Foreign Service Association may keep in touch with one another and preserve the common ties which unite them.

FROM WALTER A. ADAMS

Old Orchard Pelham Road Greenville, S. C. August 17, 1946

Thank you for your letter in which you invite me to send you a brief description of my present dwelling place and occupation, to the end that the widely separated members of the American Foreign Service Association may keep in touch with one another and preserve the common ties which unite them.

Our home, and its latch string hangs outside for any of our friends and acquaintances who may come this way, is on some thirty acres of land (part of a peach orchard which belonged to my father) about four miles from Greenville, South Carolina. Thus far we have had all too brief visits from Ray and Florence Mackay, Jimmie and Elsie Pilcher and Willys and Alice Peck.

Our brick house, on a winding driveway and partially hidden by pines, was carefully placed just far enough off the road to prevent passers-by from observing accurately how slothful I may be. I hesitate to call myself a farmer. My relation to agriculture is somewhat reminiscent of the situation of a Chinese hotel at Hangchow, China, which was advertised in English as being "slightly opposite the railway station.

After a stretch of some years in the Department of State I suppose my most serious occupation could be described as a persistent and earnest endeavor to avoid anything even faintly resembling a deadline. I have, however, for sometime been chairman of the Greenville Price Control Board, and back in the gruesome days of gasoline rationing I kept them home and made them sorry when they were caught exceeding the 35 mile speed limit. Once or twice a week at the Greenville Country Club (and especially on the steep ninth hole known as Cardiac Hill) I struggle hard, usually with and against some tough members of the local cotton buying fraternity, to uphold a semblance of golfing prestige.

But an occupation which I recommend to retired

Foreign Service Officers as an unfailing source of interest is reading and hearing in press and radio, possibly with an occasional pleasantly nostalgic twinge, of the staggering problems in foreign relations confronting their friends and acquaintances who are still active in the Foreign Service and the State Department. When engaged in this occupation one should never make ribald noises like "Heh Heh Heh." It is appropriate, however, to make sympathetic sounds like "Tsk Tsk Tsk."

Sincerely yours, WALTER A. ADAMS.

FROM RALPH C. BUSSER

1421 Chestnut Street 1609 Morris Building Philadelphia 2

August 31, 1946

Replying to your letter of August 16, 1946, I take pleasure in giving below a brief description of my present dwelling place, occupation, and other activi-

Since my retirement from the Foreign Service in 1940 I have been practicing law in Philadelphia, specializing in the field of international law and kindred subjects. In connection with my literary activities I am chiefly interested in foreign relations generally, and especially in the political and economic affairs of Germany and other European countries in which I resided for more than thirty years. I have no future plans other than to continue active in my profession with occasional travel so long as my health permits. My wife and I have our own home at 42 Carpenter Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, where we are always glad to welcome our many friends in the Foreign Service.

I am quite in sympathy with the opinion of the Editorial Board that the active and retired members of the American Foreign Service should keep in touch with one another and preserve the common ties which unite them.

Sincerely yours, RALPH C. BUSSER.

(Continued on page 36)

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#### **OUR RETIRED OFFICERS**

(Continued from page 34)

FROM THE HON. NORMAN ARMOUR

c/o Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. 524 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. August 3, 1946.

Your letter of July 13 has been forwarded to me here in New England where we are spending the

summer months.

My wife and I own a few acres on the rocks overlooking the occan at Manchester, Mass., some 25 miles north of Boston, where we plan one day to build a small house which will be our permanent residence. However, as conditions at the present time do not, of course, permit any construction of this nature, we have rented a small house in the country—Northern New Jersey—at Gladstone. Here we hope to assemble our belongings which are now scattered in various storage warehouses—since our return from Buenos Aires and Madrid.

As Gladstone is only an hour from New York, and less than that from my family home at Princeton, New Jersey, I hope to be able to get in touch again, after these many years, with old friends, to hear some good music and to see something of the fine collections in the Museums which brief leaves of absence during these many years abroad have not really given me an opportunity to do. Also, I hope to get further a-field and really get

to know my own country again.

There will, also, I hope be some golf and fishing which are my particular hobbies—if such they can be called—(I still cling to the hope of breaking 100!) and those many books I have been planning to read these years gone by and for which there

never seems to have been time.

I naturally expect to get down to Washington from time to time when I shall look forward to seeing old friends and colleagues in the Service and hope that if and when any of you are in the vicinity of Gladstone or New York you will let me know as it would be a pleasure for my wife and me to see our old friends again.

Very sincerely yours, Norman Armour.

P. S. I think I told you, when I was in Washington in June, how very deeply touched I was by the more than generous reference in the Journal's Editorial in February.

FROM WALTER F. BOYLE
Post Office Box 287,
McLean, Virginia,
September 6, 1946.

Pardon my delay in replying to your invitation

of August sixteenth. As age creeps on we seem to move more slowly. Also pardon the length of the enclosed sketch of the way our retired days slip by. Brevity has never been my way.

Sometimes it seems so far away, and then again but yesterday, since this erstwhile torch bearer for Uncle Sam in lands beyond the seas "lay down the shovel and the hoe" to "take up the fiddle and the bow," wherewith to while away the dream flecked hours of the after glow.

Settle us down, we must. But where? Washington, Wellington, Woolamaloo; London, Paris, or

Timbuctoo?

As in the beginning the Good Lord did fashion me from the clay of the Old Red Hills of Georgia, and all these many years my soul has lovingly borne the smear of that good red earth, I bethought me of my oft expressed wish, that—

In the heart of those hills may I yet lie By the banks of the yellow Savannah Neath the clay from which fashioned was I Your son, full born to the manner.

So now, why not return-

As the dreamlight softly falls
And the mists of memory quiver
To that City of Dreams and shadowy walls
On the banks of a golden river.

But the Lady Fair did set her heart on the "Green Fields of Old Virginia." And was it not that in the days before we took up the torch we had become possessed of some ten acres mid the rolling green fields of the Old Dominion, with a wee little house, neath a giant big oak, on the top of a great grassy knoll. "The roof was falling in, and the chimney tumbling down," but after all—"be it ever so humble, there is no place like home."

So here we are, for better or for worse, on top of the kill, neath the spreading oak, deep in the heart of Fairfax County, and hard by the Nation's

Canital

And how doth this retired colleague improve the shining hours Be it known that from April to October, inclusive and conclusive, he toileth to keep smooth and grassy some seven acres of the surface of this mundane sphere. But, nay, nay my colleagues, retired and otherwise, these wandering feet that poetically have trodden the distant shores of many lands, tread not the thirty odd miles that needs must be traversed that this task be discharged. This is a ride-minded day and age, and the clipper, mower, grass cutter, or whatever the machine may be called, boasts a seat, upon which I sit me down and bump along.

As for the Lady Fair. From the song of the mocking bird until the going down of the Sun there are her flowers and her garden, her Japanese



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beetles and sundry other pests well known to those who would coax from Mother Earth her bounty.

After a year of toiling rather than romping in the great green pastures of retirement, the worker learns that man may not live with the birds, the bees, the insect pests, and the growing grass, alone, as his major company. There is need for fellowship. So why not rejoin Rotary? I did knock, and the Fairfax Club did open its door and take me in, as a "past service" member. This year the Lady Fair and your humble servant attended some Rotary Conventions, and we liked them so much that we are about to adopt the habit of attending other conventions, dinners, luncheous, etc. of the clubs, etc. to which we belong. Perhaps this will become our hobby. Of course having seven acres of lawn is a hobby, though trimming it a dozen times a year is quite otherwise.

And now as the last long quiet twilight
Fades slow to the dark of the night
Our thoughts oft wend
To beloved friends
Of those days when the torch burned bright.

As we softly tread the last few miles Of life's long leafy aisles And the fleecy floss Of dreams long lost Drapes the way to the afterwhiles.

WALTER F. BOYLE.

#### GOD, MAN AND DIAMONDS

(Continued from page 30)

residence into a large camp entertaining 6,000 guests. The Municipality had established emergency medical facilities. Members of the Agha Khan Legion, conspicuous in their scarlet robes surmounted hy turbans of gold lace, were everywhere. They were responsible for order in the crowds, for ushering prominent guests to reserved seats and for message service. So efficient was their activity that extra precautions taken by the police turned out to be completely unnecessary.

Toward late afternoon, a stir began among the crowds who had stood on the grass for hours. The notables began to arrive and were escorted to the reserved seats close to a gigantic scale which had been erected at one end of the stadium. For a moment a large number outside tried to crash the gates, amongst them some beggars. The latter were given gifts of money and turned back while others withdrew without incident. At 4:45 p.m. a procession formed at the Governors Pavillion. Notable in it were the Begum and young Prince Sadr ud Din, son of Agha Khan by a former wife,

(Continued on the next page)

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The Begum, dressed in Indian costume, wore a sari which draped over her shoulder, emitting myriads of sparkling rays from the 1200 diamonds embroidered in its edge, vying with the other thousands of gleaming gems in turbans and dresses moving in the procession behind her.

At 5:00 p.m., the audience was expectantly restless when, preceded by a band and accompanied by his friends, Agha Khan walked across the lawn to the foot of the scales. These were on a raised platform, a roomy brocaded swivel chair placed on one side while on the counter balance was space for the diamonds. Rising above the scales was a huge clock face 30 ft., above the ground, which would register the weight of the Agha Khan so all could see.

Mr. Fazalbhoy addressed the reverent crowd tracing the history of the Agha Khan's leadership stating that he had taught his followers the true meaning of Islam. He pointed out that His Highness had been an advocate of Hindu-Moslem solidarity without which India could never achieve greatness. The diamonds, he pointed out, were symbolic of the influence the Agha Khan had had upon the Khoja community, for from them radiated the energising rays of the sun which inspired life and growth. Messages were read from other Indian leaders.

Then midst thundering applause, Agha Khan stepped over to the chair. He was dressed in trousers of shimmering brocade, creamy in tint and speckled with glint of silver and gold. His head was covered with a flowing turban of green and gold. As he eased himself into the chair, the hand on the clock face moved until it came to rest at the figure 243½ lbs. Then ushers placed on the counter balance, the diamonds packed in transparent bullet proof plastic caskets. Mr. Cook, an official of the Bank who had brought the diamonds from London stood conveniently by midst a group of special police, until the diamond load balanced that of the Agha Khan on the other side. The diamonds were valued at over \$2,500,000.

The Agha Khan then rose, pronounced "Allah hu Akbar" (God is Greatest) while the audience echoed with enthusiastic cheers. After the restoration of silence, he spoke a few minutes into the "mike," thanking all who had contributed to the celebration and announcing that the equivalent value of the diamonds would be given to charity.

As the vast congregation poured out, gary drivers reaped a harvest, charging four to ten times the normal tariff for a ride. On the estate of Agha Khan will be built a small museum to house the dais, the scales and the other paraphernalia of the ceremony.

#### COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS

(Continued from page 19)

South; Ways and Means had Room 44, second story West; and Military Affairs was relegated to the attic (Room 27).

In the days when committees were not specially provided for, service on one of them usually meant allowance for additional quarters and extra office staff. Thus flourished "shadow" committees, of which a notable example is that on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard. It was said not to have met in 38 years, but in 1917 its roster included such names as Senators McCumber, Lodge and Sheppard.

Hearings at which an unusually large attendance is expected are held in the caucus rooms. Thus the senate Foreign Relations Committee heard the United Nations Charter arguments and interrogated the Pearl Harbor witnesses in the Senate Caucus Room. In this palatial chamber sparkling chandeliers cast brilliance over white marble, and crimsom velvet window drapes add to the elegance of the setting.

The present plan to reorganize the committee system is based on a consolidation aimed to improve the entire structure and save members much needed time. The Senators in particular are burdened with committee work; since there are only 96 of them they must necessarily serve on a larger number of committees than their House colleagues, of whom there are 435 to divide up the duties.

Under the reorganization, major committees like Agriculture, Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Finance and Foreign Relations would remain in status quo, but a new committee to be called Rules and Administration of the Senate would be given Audit and Control, Enrolled Bills. Library, Printing, Privilegs and Elections and Rules. Similarly, in the House, Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means and a few others would remain unaffected, but Judiciary would acquire Patents, Revision of the Laws, and Immigration and Naturalization; and under a new heading, House Administration, would be grouped Accounts, Disposition of Executive Papers, Enrolled Bills, Library, Memorials, Printing.

#### IN MEMORIAM

CLINE. Miss Katherine F. Cline, clerk in the Office of the Political Adviser to Army Headquarters in Frankfurt, died on July 23 in Frankfurt.

MASURET. Mrs. Emilienne Masuret, wife of Eugene A. Masuret, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on August 21 in Coronado Beach, Florida.

LANGDON. Mr. L. Thomas Langdon, who for twenty-two years had been private secretary to Ambassador R. Henry Norweb, died on September 12, 1946, in Habana.



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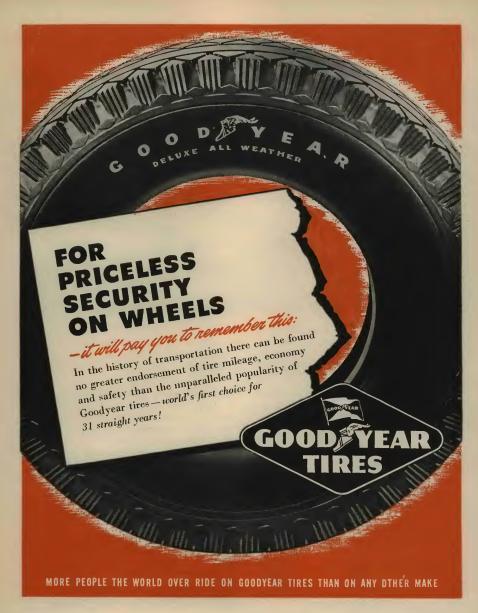
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TO 4 CONTINENTS



#### LANGUAGE TRAINING

(Continued from page 13)

B. Departmental employees who are certified by their responsible superior officers as needing training in a language or languages in order adequately to perform their duties.

C. Personnel of other Departments and Agencies going abroad on official business for the United States Govern-

II. "Regulars"

A. New Foreign Service Officers taking the regular introductory training course given by the Division of Training Services.

B. Foreign Service Specialist personnel including Economists, Attaches, and all other regularly employed Special-

- C. Returning Foreign Service Officers or Officers of the Foreign Service who need a short but intensive course in a language in which they have inadequate competence. This would include Foreign Service Officers assigned to Washington who need intensive course of approximately four months' duration in a language in which they have inadequate competence and for whom attendance at a university is not feasible.
- D. Clerical, administrative, fiscal, and other American personnel of the Foreign Service.

III. "Field Trainees"

Foreign Scrvice Officers, Foreign Service specialist personnel, and specially selected members of the clerical and administrative staff of missions and consulates in the field. Field Installations (one or two as soon as possible, ultimately thirteen) will be established at overseas posts by members of the staff of the Language Branch, FSS. One or more members of the missions or consulates will be trained to supervise group instruction using Basic Course self-teaching manuals, phonograph records, native speakers and specially prepared Sound Scriber discs through which the Field Installation and individual trainees will keep in constant touch with the Language Branch.

Trainees not located at Field Installations may obtain materials and equipment on loan from the nearest Installation,



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and, through contact with Washington via Sound Scriber discs, receive individualized instruction while working on a Basic

IV. "Foreign Service Officers Requiring Longer Periods of Training.

Foreign Service Officers sent to American Universities and other institutions for intensive specialized training in "language and area studies."

In general, with "casuals" as well as with "regulars," the closest possible approximation to ideal conditions for the intensive course will be the aim. Groups of no more than eight (optimally five) will be assembled, and wherever possible both a native speaking informant and a linguistic scientist will be in charge. In the majority of situations in Washington and in the field, however, even where an informant is available, the texts will have to serve as teacher and linguistic scientist, since trained linguists will not be present. However, individual Sound Scriber discs with specially prepared and recorded material will serve as a means of allowing linguist and student to keep in contact, in order to give the students individualized aid and directions and to keep a check on progress.

In the case of trainees in Category II C, no effort will be spared to give a four month intensive course which will equip the student with a complete control of the spoken language. All students who complete the full thirty learning units will not only be fluent within the limits of the vocabulary, but will be able to read and write the language with facility. except in the case of such languages as Chinese and Japanese, where the writing system and language are widely divergent. Specialists who need to master these difficult writing systems must, of course, take special instruction, but in the majority of cases students will find that the transition from the phonemic transcription to the traditional orthography is made easily and naturally and that the acquisition of spoken competence in a foreign language is the most efficient step towards further progress, including a knowledge of the written form of the lan-

Of particular interest to Foreign Service personnel is the proposed establishment of Field Installations in an embassy, legation or consulate. Thirteen of these "parent" Installations will eventually be set up and equipped so that two other installations can be operated from each. It will be the responsibility of a member of the staff of the Language Branch, Division of Training Services to visit the post and install the equipment and to orient and train one or more members of the mission as to the method and techniques of group instruction.

(Continued on page 47)

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

#### LANGUAGE TRAINING

(Continued from page 44)

In addition a channel of communication would be established for the sending and receiving of Sound Scriber discs from Washington to the field. In this way it is hoped that every member of a mission can ultimately master at least the first twelve units of the Basic Course of the language of the country where the post is located, and members transferring from post to post could receive advance instruction

in any language required.

Though the major portion of the language instruction offered by the Division of Training Services and the Department is centered around the Basic Courses, the Division will also advise the various Geographic and Cultural Divisions on the problem of university courses for personnel requiring more extensive training in language and area. This may result in a student's taking a four month intensive language course in Washington and then going on to a university for cultural and background studies including additional language training, or in a program where the first part of the special students' instruction will be at one university and the remainder at another or, as in the case of Chinese, may be continued in the field.

In this way, it is hoped by the proposed program to establish a flexible, though uniform, program to meet the needs of Forcign Service and Departmental personnel, no matter what their language requirements may be.

#### THE FSO SPEAKS

(Continued from page 16)

perience.

I personally found my trip of considerable interest: after having lived abroad continuously for almost five years it was instructive to get back where American way of living can be seen at its best to mix and mingle with fellow citizens whose activities are in some way far removed from ours but with whom there is nonetheless a fundamental feeling of identity. Through Illinois the traveler cannot help but be conscious of the forward thrust that converted its forests into fertile farms, of the ingenuity of its artisans who laid the foundations of great industries, of the mixture of bloods-the French, the Scotch-Irish, the Scandinavian, the Polish, the German, which have contributed to building up these communities. In central Illinois, especially, the traveler will come across many traces of Lincoln, and can meditate on the formative years which the Great Emancipator spent before he moved on to a larger theatre of action.

(Continued on next page)



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#### By WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR.

My trip took me mainly to the State of Illinois, where I made one address Monday night, and two a day for the succeeding four days. This turned out to be a very heavy schedule, especially as the places selected were sometimes quite far removed from each other. No one could object to getting up at 5:00 a. m. or to traveling up to 500 miles a day by automobile or bus, or two specches a day; but the combination of all three, several times during the week, was indeed exhausting, and it is hoped that a less exacting schedule will be worked out for the future.

The trip was organized so that the writer should speak to Lions Clubs. The response was enthusiastic everywhere—and especially in the smaller towns; perhaps because business men in the larger centers were more preoccupied with their business problems and with getting back to their offices or families as soon as practicable—whereas the appearance of an outside speaker was more of an event to the smaller group.

As for the speech itself, it lasted approximately 28 minutes and covered the following five points: What the Foreign Service is; What it does; What it requires of its members; Its plans for the future, and some of its disadvantages. Afterwards, the meetings were thrown open for questions, which were apt and to the point and in many cases very penetrating. The question period was the most stimulating portion of the time, and required the speaker to be fully on the alert. In general, the questions were on the organization and functions of the Foreign Service, but if they got off into the field of foreign relations through an early question, tended to cover a wide field on this subject. Strangely enough, the most frequently asked question was. "What do the Latin Americans think of us?" Perhaps this was a result of the fact that the speaker was introduced as having spent most of his career in Latin America. Other recurring quesions had to do with our relations with Russia, with Argentina, and less frequently, with the British loan. There were a number of questions as to progress on the Inter-American Highway, as to diplomatic immunity, as to methods of maintaining the secrecy of communications between the Department and our establishments abroad, with regard to other countries' attitudes toward the United Nations, whether or not a college degree is necessary in order to enter the Foreign Service and concerning the language requirements for the service. 1 found myself so keyed up at the end of the question period, so stimulated, that I was frequently unable to get to sleep at night until four or five hours after the meetings were over. I believe this is simply a



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normal experience, confirming the report that the greatest output of energy is made not by the day laborer, or by the office worker, or by the engineer,

but by the public speaker.

There were, of course, a number of amusing aspects to the trip. There was inevitably one man sitting down front who would yawn in the speaker's face, no matter how intent and interested the rest of the audience might be. It was indeed difficult to resist the temptation to interrupt the speech and yawn back at him.

Then there was the time that the speaker atempted to answer a question fully and frankly, but the questioner termed the answer "a diplomatic reply." The speaker could only comment that "Surely, you didn't expect me to make an undiplomatic

reply!"

Another time, one of the audience asked a somewhat unintelligible question, more or less to the effect that someone had stated that the British loan was more important than the coal strike (then imminent), and was this the proper comment for an Ambassador to make, and did I agree with it? The questioner was pressed as to who had supposedly made this remark and eventually declared that the statement emanated from President Truman. The speaker could only state, "Well, I am certainly not going to contradict the President of the United States." This brought a roar of sympathetic laugh-

ter from the rest of the audience. All in all, I feel that the trip was just as much of an education for me as it was for any of my audiences. I had never spent any time in Illinois. As a result of this tour, which took me to all parts of the State, I learned to appreciate the beauty of countryside, as well as the reasons why Illinois is so rich and progressive. It has everything: rich agricultural land (the black "bottom land" is the most fertile I have ever seen) as a sound base for its economy; both coal and oil; a diversified industry; and all the trade and commerce centering in Chicago. It was also most interesting to meet the people of Illinois, and to find them so well-informed and so avid for fuller information with regard to our foreign policies and their implementation abroad. This was particularly noteworthy in an area supposedly "isolationist" and deeply influenced by the editorials of the Chicago Tribune.

#### PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 23)

maintenance of residences, entertainment, etc.

At many posts the boosts would still fall far short of meeting bills for maintaining an expensive house, a large corps of servants, and entertaining on a scale befitting an envoy of the world's richest na-



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tion. In London, Averell Harriman, who has been getting about \$31,000 salary and allowance (before taxes on his salary) will now get about \$65,000 a year (before taxes)—to run a show which, by prewar standards, was guesstimated to cost upwards of \$100,000 a year.\* His Union Pacific railroad fortune would still be a handy thing to have around the Embassy.

Command Schools. But the Foreign Service careerist without a substantial private income now took hope. With the increases he could at least afford to become an ambassador or minister at some inexpensive post. Quite as important as the increases in attracting and keeping good men were other changes. Among them:

A Foreign Service Institute, patterned on the Army's and the Navy's command schools, in which promising men will be trained in specialties, to which fledgling ambassadors will come recurrently for updating in U.S. and foreign developments.

A new basis for promotions and retirements, patterned on the Navy's hardboiled "promotion up or selection out" system. Men who fail to win promotions on ability will be weeded out. their leaves in the U.S. every two years, must pass at least three of their first 15 years of service on assignments in the U.S. The idea: to keep officers in step with the U.S. viewpoint, to freshen democratic outlooks frequently fuzzed by overlong foreign exposure.

Foreign Service officers will be required to spend

#### FOREIGN SERVICE SPOILS

Letter to the Washington Post, September 5, 1946

The recently enacted law for the improvement of our Foreign Service has been widely acclaimed as at last providing means whereby persons of talent but no financial resources may serve this country in the foreign field. I do not share the enthusiasm. Never, so far as I know, in the history of this republic, has a law been enacted which provided so many juicy plums for the spoilsman—\$25,000 a year salary, an expense allowance free from accounting, plus a mansion.

One could not be so naive as to suppose that those who drafted the law and the national committeemen as well were unaware of its possibilities as a means of reward, not only to liberal contributors but especially to lame ducks and political wheel horses. They care not a whit for training, although they loudly proclaim its indispensability in the law,

<sup>\*</sup>Britain's Ambassador to Washington gets a tax-free \$70,000 salary, plus allowances.

in finance, in commerce, in politics—yes, in everything except in dealing with foreign peoples for which they feel, one and all, quite capable of doing it to their own satisfaction, and to that of the Nation, an impression which will be assured by the incum-

bent's public relations counsel.

Provision has, to be sure, been made in the law for improvement in the conditions of servitude of those who have idealistically devoted their lives to studying the psychologies and languages of foreign peoples, to living among them with insufficient resources, to working in unhealthful climates; an improvement in the conditions of those on whose loyal support and expert knowledge spoilsmen have chiefly depended for their successes abroad.

Some of the servicemen have succeeded in reaching top executive positions in the Department of State (they have all been eliminated now) and abroad under the old system, but what prospect will there be for such rewards in competition with the horde of untrained political aspirants which is certain to storm the White House and the Department of State as a result of the new law? Huey Long once asked the President for an ambassadorship for a friend but, on learning that private means were necessary, said he did not want it. He could name his man now.

I have no solution to offer but I do feel apprehensive for the future of our foreign relations and,

now that we are teetering on the brink of the precipice, I cannot refrain from tearing the mask of hypocrisy from the faces of the spoilsmen.

Ú. GRANT SMITH

#### FOREIGN SERVICE SPOILS

Editorial in Washington Post Sept. 5, 1946

A contributor whose letter appears in another column sees danger that the higher salaries now authorized for ambassadorships may encourage their use as political plums. While we do not go along with his impugning of the motives of those who framed the new Foreign Service Act, we agree that it would be unfortunate if the expanded law were to prove another adjunct to the spoils system. Our diplomacy has been cluttered in the past with some pretty sad examples of political rewards to incompetents, social climbers and outright schemers. Now is certainly not the time for such persons to represent this country abroad.

Nevertheless, we think that our correspondent places too much emphasis on this possibility. It is true that top ambassadors will now receive a salary of \$25,000 and large allowances. But this is illusory. In the light of expenses, the salary is hardly munificent. The prestige attached to an ambassadorship no doubt still will appeal to persons seeking political rewards, but those attracted probably will continue to be persons who do not expect



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To mend Chinaware in Peshawar, India, this native repairman whacks the pieces with a hammer. Photographed for the National Geographic Magazine by Maynard Owen Williams.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

to profit from their salaries. What the salary revision makes possible is for capable men who otherwise could not afford to accept such jobs to do so

at least without losing money.

All this, however, is relatively less important than the other features of the Foreign Service Act which our contributor minimizes. Important reforms affecting the career Foreign Service include not only increased salaries and allowances, but also improved promotion and retirement provisions calculated to raise the caliber of our professional Diplomatic Corps. Far from being puppets, as our contributor implies, these men are the eyes and ears of America abroad and can make or break our foreign policy. Their morale is vital. The extra inducements to competent newcomers offered by the new act are intended to combat static and mediocre thinking. The fact that it is now casier for such men to rise to top diplomatic positions should not only vitalize the quality of their service in lesser jobs, but should also encourage the growing practice of choosing ambassadors from career men.

The whole effect of the Foreign Service Act has been to give a boost where it has been badly needed. The positive advantages which thus accrue in our opinion far outweigh the dangers from political abuse-dangers which can be largely prevented by

public opinion and an alert Senate.

#### FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

Washington, D. C., Consul at Amsterdam, has been assigned

to Karachi in a similar capacity.

A graduate of Brown University, Mr. Minnigerode joined the Foreign Service in 1930, and has since served at Montreal, Quebec, Jerusalem, Tegucigalpa, Bangkok, Singapore, Penang and San Jose.

E. 1ALBOT SMITH, of 8418 104th Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y., Consul at Durham, has been assigned to

Accra in the same capacity.

Mr. Smith graduated from Trinity College (Phi Beta Kappa), and received his LL.B. from Columbia University. He served with the Army Ambulance Service in World War I, and was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1921. He has since been stationed at Tientsin, Berlin, Konigsberg, Hamburg, Bergen, Milan, Dundee, Nairobi, Asmara and Ethiopia.

ANDREW B. WARDLAW, of 2209 Augusta Road, Greenville, South Carolina, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Civided Truille, has been assigned to Bilboa as Vice Consul

Ciudad Trujillo, has been assigned to Bilbao as Vice Consul.

Mr. Wardlaw received his A.B. from the Citadel, his M.S. from Georgetown University, and attended American University. He joined the Foreign Service from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1940, and has since

been stationed at Toronto and Barranquilla.

The following newly appointed Foreign Service Officers have been assigned to the Department for training:

JOHN W. BOWLING, of 18 N. Cherokee St., Pryor, Okla. ROLLAND H. BUSHNER, of 111 S. College, Tulsa, Okla. JOHN X. CARRIER, of 1832 E. 10th St., Luluth, Minn. THOMAS J. DUNNIGAN, of 2253 Maplewood Rd., Cleve-



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FRANCIS P. GAINES, JR., of Lexington, Virginia.
JOHN C. HARLEY, of 333 E. 69th Street, New York City. BEN D. KIMPEL, of 901 S. 25th, Fort Smith, Arkansas. EDWARD P. PRINCE, of Tamworth, New Hampshire

JOHN L. STEGMAIER, of 5 Breen Street, Kingston, Mass. KINGDON W. SWAYNE, of 226 N. State St., Newton, Pa. HARRY R. ZERBEL, of 613 W. Franklin St., Appleton, Wisconsin.

HENRY F. McCREERY, of 11 Sharon Ave., Piedmont, Calif. STANLEY M. CLEVELAND, of 200 Chase Avenue, Win-

ter Park, Florida.

September 9, 1946 The Department of State announced today the following transfers and assignments of Foreign Service Officers: DOUGLAS FLOOD, of Kenilworth, Illinois, Secretary at

the Mission in New Delhi, has been transferred to Mexico

City as Second Secretary and Consul.

Mr. Flood received his A.B. from the University of Michigan, his J.D. from Northwestern, and practiced law for three years before joining the Foreign Service in 1931. He has since served at Ottawa, Buenos Aires, Asuncion, Barcelona, Madrid, Rome, Lisbon and Ccuta.

ROBERT F. HALE, of Upper Drive, Lake Shore, Oregon, Second Secretary and Vice Consul at Mexico City, has been assigned to the Department of State in Washington.

Mr. Hale attended Cornell University, and in 1931 joined the Foreign Service as a clerk. He served at Vancouver and Ottawa, and was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1939. Prior to Mexico City, Mr. Hale was stationed at

ORSEN N. NIELSEN, of Cove Farm, St. Leonard, Maryland, Counselor of Embassy at Oslo, has been assigned to

Sydney as Consul General.

Mr. Nielsen attended the University of Wisconsin and the University of Berlin, and was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1919. He has since been stationed at Moscow, Stockholm, Berlin, Dublin, Tehran, Warsaw and Munich. Mr. Nielsen has also served as Assistant Chief of the Divisions of Eastern European and European Affairs in the Department of State, and as a member of the Board of Economic Warfare.

H. EARLE RUSSELL, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, Consul General at Sydney, has been assigned to Canberra as Coun-

selor of Embassy.

Mr. Russell received his A.B. and LL.B. from the University of Michigan, and practiced law for a year prior to joining the Foreign Service in 1916. He has since been stationed at Salonika, Smyrna, Rome, Casablanca, Alexandria, Johannesburg, Pretoria and Capetown.

TERRY B. SANDERS, of Edinburg, Texas, has been transferred from the Department of State in Washington to

Moscow as 3d Secretary and Vice Consul.

Mr. Sanders attended the University of Virginia, received his A.B. from Yale and his M.A. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. He joined the Foreign Service in 1940, and has since served at Riohacha, Puerto de la Cruz, Managua and Mexico City.
CHARLES W. THAYER, of Villa Nova, Pennsylvania,

has been released from the armed forces and assigned to

the National War College for training.
Upon graduation from the United States Military Academy, Mr. Thayer joined the Foreign Service in 1934, and has since served at Moscow, Berlin, Hamburg, Kabul and

The following Foreign Service Officers, whose appoint-

ments have recently been confirmed by the Senate, have completed training in the Department of State and have been assigned to their first posts as follows:
WILLIAM BEAL, of 231 Park Drive, Boston, Massachu-

setts, has been assigned to Montevideo as Vice Consul.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, of McLean, Virginia, has been assigned to Quito as Third Secretary and Vice Consul. rtlCHARD M. HUGHES, of 361 Kenilworth Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, has been assigned to Mexico as Third Sec-

retary and Vice Consul.

LEROY F. PERCIVAL, JR., of Forestville, Connecticut,

has been assigned to Bremen as Vice Consul.

NORMAN K. PRATT, of Reeds Road, Downingtown, Penna., has been assigned to Alexandria as Vice Consul. ROBERT J. REDINGTON, of Madison, Conn., has been

assigned to La Paz as Third Secretary and Vice Consul. JOHN H. STUTESMAN, JR., of Mendham, New Jersey, has been assigned to Shanghai as Vice Consul.

CARLIN A. TREAT, of 2811 Girard Avenue, Evanston.

Illinois, has been assigned to Casablanca as Vice Consul. NORMAN E. WARNER, of North English, Iowa, has

been assigned to Antwerp as Vice Consul.

RICHARD R. WILFORD, of 1209 Chapin Street, Beloit, Wisconsin, has been assigned to Madrid as Vice Consul.

September 16, 1946 The Department of State announced today the following transfers and assignments of Foreign Service Officers:

W. STRATTON ANDERSON, of 1548 44th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., has been assigned to London as Second Secretary and Vice Consul, his assignment to Budapest having been canceled.

Mr. Anderson received his B.S. from Harvard and in 1937 was appointed a Foreign Service Officer. He has screed at Havre, Johannesburg, Lourenco Marques, Lagos, Accra, Lima and Iquitos. RUSSELL W. BENTON, of 175 Woodward Avenue, Buf-

falo, N. Y., Second Secretary and Vice Consul at Havana,

been assigned to Munich as Consul.

Mr. Benton received his A.B. and M.A. from Princeton, and attended the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and the London School of Economics. He was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1935, and has since served at Montreal and London. Mr. Benton has also been Assistant Chief of the American Hemisphere Exports Office, of the Division of Exports and Requirements, and Secretary of the Information Services Commission.

ALVIN M. BENTLEY, of 419 N. Shiawassee St., Owosso, Michigan, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Bogota,

Michigan, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Bogota, has been transferred to Budapest in a similar capacity.

Mr. Bentley received his A.B. from the University of Michigan, and was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1942. Prior to Bogota, he was stationed at Mexico City.

HOWARD R. BRANDON, of St. Marys, Georgia, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at La Paz, has been assigned to

Algiers as Vice Consul.

Mr. Brandon received his A.B. from the University of Georgia, and attended the University of Grenoble and the University of Bordeaux. Upon release from the Navy, hc was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1942, and prior to La Paz was stationed at Montreal and Valparaiso.

ROBERT Y. BROWN, of 502 South Oates St., Dothan,

Alabama, Second Secretary and Consul at Montevideo, has been assigned to Manila in a similar capacity.

A native of Dothan, Mr. Brown received his B.S. from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and was appointed a

Foreign Service Officer in 1928. He has since served at Baghdad, Cairo, Bogota, Panama and San Jose.
MISS LORA C. BRYNING, of Olympia, Washington, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Mexico City, has been

transferred to Antwerp as Vice Consul.

Miss Bryning is a graduate of the College of Puget

Sound, and also attended Mills College. She was a clerk at Mexico City prior to her appointment as Foreign Service Officer in 1945.

officer in 1945.

DON V. CATLETT, of Birch Tree, Missonri, Vice Consul at Leopoldville, has been assigned to Bogota as Third Sec-

retary and Vice Consul.

A native of Birch Tree, Mr. Catlett received his A.B. from Southwest Missouri State College, and was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1941. Prior to Leopoldville. he was stationed at Ciudad Trujillo and San Sebastian. FRANCIS M. COLOMBAT, of 900 Lake Street, San

FRANCIS M. COLOMBAT, of 900 Lake Street, San Francisco, California, Vice Consul at Guayaquii, has been transferred to Paris as Third Secretary and Vice Consul. Mr. Colombat received his A.B. and M.A. from Stanford

Mr. Colombat received his A.B. and M.A. from Stanford University, and attended L'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris. He was an instructor of history at Stanford before joining the Foreign Service in 1944. ROBERT F. CORRIGAN, of 1586 E. 115th Street, Cleve-

ROBERT F. CORRIGAN, of 1586 E. 115th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, Vice Consul at Natal, has been assigned to

Berlin in a similar capacity.

A graduate of Stanford University, Mr. Corrigan joined the Foreign Service upon his release from the Navy in 1941. His first post was Rio de Janeiro.

HOWARD ELTING JR. of 232 San Leandro Lane, Santa Barbara, California, Consul at Geneva, has been transferred

to Casablanca in a similar capacity.

A graduate of Princeton, Mr. Elting joined the Foreign Service as a clark in 1931, was appointed an Officer several months later. He has been stationed at Dresden, Istanbul, Izmir, Batavia, The Hague and Geneva.

#### NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 26)

ment than the visitors emerged from Ambassador Warren's office. By this time all female members of the staff had abandoned their desks and were gathered all over the lobby, the stairway and the balcony above the entrance hall. They all, of course, had to see the famous movie specimens!

Owing to unfavorable atmospheric conditions and other adverse factors, it is not always possible to listen to the Foreign Service broadcasts on Fridays. Would it be possible to reproduce these broadcasts in pamphlet form and distribute them among Foreign Service establishments?

RAYMOND PHELAN

#### SAN SALVADOR

August 24, 1946

Stanton Brown, Legal Attaché, is marrying Miss Nena (Elena) Castro, daughter of Hector David Castro, Salvadoran Ambassador in Washington. Ambassador and Mrs. Castro are flying down from Washington for the wedding, which is to be held September 4 at 6 p.m. in the American Embassy here, that is, in the residence of Ambassador and Mrs. John F. Simmons. Ambassador Simmons will be the best man and Miss Nena Quinonez will be the maid of honor. Amhassador Castro, of course, will give the bride away. About 400 guests, Salvadoran and American, have been invited. The bride and groom will leave shortly after the ceremony



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Dhahran Saudi Arabia for a brief honeymoon at Lake Coatepeque (El Salvador). The bride was born in Washington, D. C. at the time when her father, now Ambassador, was Secretary of the Salvadoran Legation there.

Along with about twenty other offices in Latin

America, I may as well also report this:

Twentieth Century Fox stars Tyrone Power and Cesar Romero, accompanied by James Denton, William Gallagher and John Jefferies, spent August 24th in San Salvador, wher they were entertained by Ambassador and Mrs. John F. Simmons at a cocktail party in the Embassy. About two hundred guests, including members of the diplomatic corps, the cabinet, and persons in Salvadoran Society, were invited. Following the party, members of the Embassy staff joined the visiting celebrities at their table at a dinner dance in the Casino Salvadoreno.

ROBERT E. WILSON

#### LA PAZ

August 13, 1946

The American Embassy staff has passed through exciting days in La Paz. On one occasion we were all marooned in the Chancery because of the large volume of shooting in adjacent streets. We finally arranged some sort of informal truce and with flags flying we formed a caravan of cleven vehicles

—jeeps, private cars and station wagons—and got safely through mobs, shooting and various other obstacles. Several times we were cheered from windows as our caravan with its large American flags came into view. On the final day, July 21, when the revolt was successful the Ambassador was standing on the seventh floor at a window looking out at the violent shooting below. Standing along side was Commercial Attaché Neathery, Assistant Legal Attaché Haverty and Secretary Adam. Suddenly we heard a clap like thunder and we all fell to the floor automatically. An explosive bullet had entered the window only two feet above our heads.

Ambassador Flack and his wife arrived in La Paz on July 9, in the midst of a tense political situation. Between the President's illness, holidays and revolution there was only onc day, July 15, on which he could have presented his credentials. Fortunately, he did so that day. In less than a week the President was dead, as was his young aide who assisted the presentation ceremonial. Ambassador Flack has earned the deep and sincere admiration of his staff for the truly magnificent manner in which he has carried the Embassy through these terrible days.

Many changes in the staff are occurring in August. Vice Consul France has left for his new post in El Salvador and the Legal Attaché, Keith Angell, is returning to a home post in the same month. Willard Galbraith arrived to take up the position of senior secretary on August 11, replacing Hector Adam who is leaving for Santo Domingo on August 22. Four more Foreign Service officers are assigned or en route to La Paz. They will be welcome as the work recently has been extremely heavy. There has not been a dull moment in La Paz for a long while.

HECTOR C. ADAM, JR.

#### DUBLIN

August 8, 1946

Senators Allen J. Ellender (Louisiana), Hugh Butler (Nebraska), Congressmen John Robinson (Utah), Fred L. Crawford (Michigan) and George P. Miller (California), and J. Weldon Jones of the Bureau of the Budget were guests of the Minister and Mrs. David Gray when they passed through Dublin on their return to the United States from the Independence Ceremonies in Manila on July 4. They were entertained at dinner at the Legation on August 1, when the following were invited to meet them: Sean T. O'Kelly, President of Ireland; the Chief Justice, Mr. Conor Maguire; Mr. Sean Mac-Entee, Minister for Local Government and Public Health; Mr. Frederick H. Boland, Secretary to the Department of External Affairs; Consul General Thomas McEnelly, Col. Kenneth R. Kreps, Military Attache and Montgomery H. Colladay, Second Secretary.

The usual Fourth of July luncheon was held at the Legation, to which the American legation and consular staffs were invited. Outside guests included Mr. J. P. McEvoy, a Roving Editor of the Reader's Digest, and Mrs. McEvoy.

Mrs. Thomas McEnelly has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Paul Delahousse, in

Algiers.

The Colladay family are vacationing in Switzerland for the month of August. The twins, Jean and Joan, will remain at school there when their parents and younger sister, Diane, return to Dublin.

Mrs. Moreland accompanied her son, Consul William D. Moreland Jr. to Ireland. After a temporary assignment to the Legation to replace Secretary Colladay when on leave, Mr. Moreland will assume his duties as American Consul at Cork.

Miss Joyce Lorraine Menter of Middletown, New York, is spending a month in Dublin with her brother and sister-in-law, Vice Consul Sanford

Menter and Mrs. Menter.

Mrs. Edwin S. Coleman and her young daughter have come from London to visit Vice Consul and Mrs. J. Alfred La Freniere. Mr. Coleman, who is Vice Consul at London will join his family in

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Dublin in the latter part of August.

American Foreign Service Clerk Thomas Dell entertained at a cocktail party at the Gresham Hotel recently prior to the departure for the United States of Warrant Officer Keith Corley of the Military Attache's office.

Submitted by Thomas McEnelly; Prepared by Clerk Elizabeth C. Bouch

#### MARRIAGES

BISHOP-BREWTON. Miss Jessic Maric Brewton and Foreign Service Officer Max W. Bishop were married on July 13 in Yokohama. Mr. Bishop is Counselor of Mission of the Office of the U. S. Political Adviser in Tokyo. (See Service Glimpses.)

HUNT-CONLY. Miss Eleanor Conly and Foreign Service Officer Frederick Drum Hunt were married on August 30 in Laredo, Texas. Mr. Hunt is Consul at Nucvo Laredo. Mexico. (See Service

Glimpses.)

FRITZLAN-HELYAR. Miss Marigold Helyar and Foreign Service Officer Andrew David Fritzlan were married on September 3 in Tangier. Mr. Fritzlan is Second Secretary and Vice Consul at

Tangier.

CLUETT-JOHNSON. Mrs. Catherine R. Johnson and the Hon. F. Harold Cluett were married in early September. Mrs. Johnson is the widow of the late Stewart Johnson, Chargé d'Affaires at Cairo. Mr. Cluett is a former Congressman from New York.

#### BIRTHS

SMITH. A son, Henry Lee, was born on May 11, 1946 to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Henry T. Smith in Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Smith is assigned to New Delhi as Secretary of Mission.

HENRY. A daughter, Helen Louise, was born on July 2 to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. J. William Henry in Mombasa, Kenya, Mr. Henry

is Vice Consul at Mombasa.

PALMER. A daughter, Gayle Foster, was born on July 10 to FSO and Mrs. George Eliot Palmer in Aruba, Netherlands West Indies, where Mr. Palmer is Vice Consul.

AlNSWORTH. A daughter, Lee Thornton, was born on August 17, 1946 to FSO and Mrs. H. Gardner Ainsworth in Rome, Italy. Mr. Ainsworth is Second Secretary of Embassy.

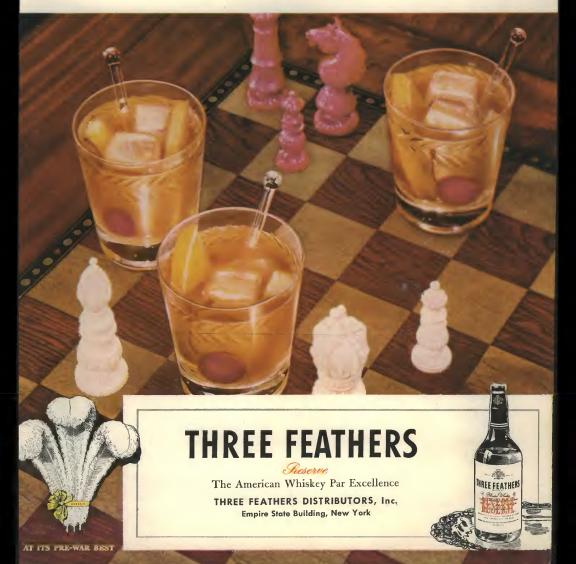
VANCE. A son, Stephen Baird, was born on August 25 to FSO and Mrs. Sheldon B. Vance in Nice,

where Mr. Vance is Vice Consul.

HUGHES. A daughter, Ann Elizabeth, was born on September 6 to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Richard M. Hughes. Mr. Hughes is assigned to Mexico City as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

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