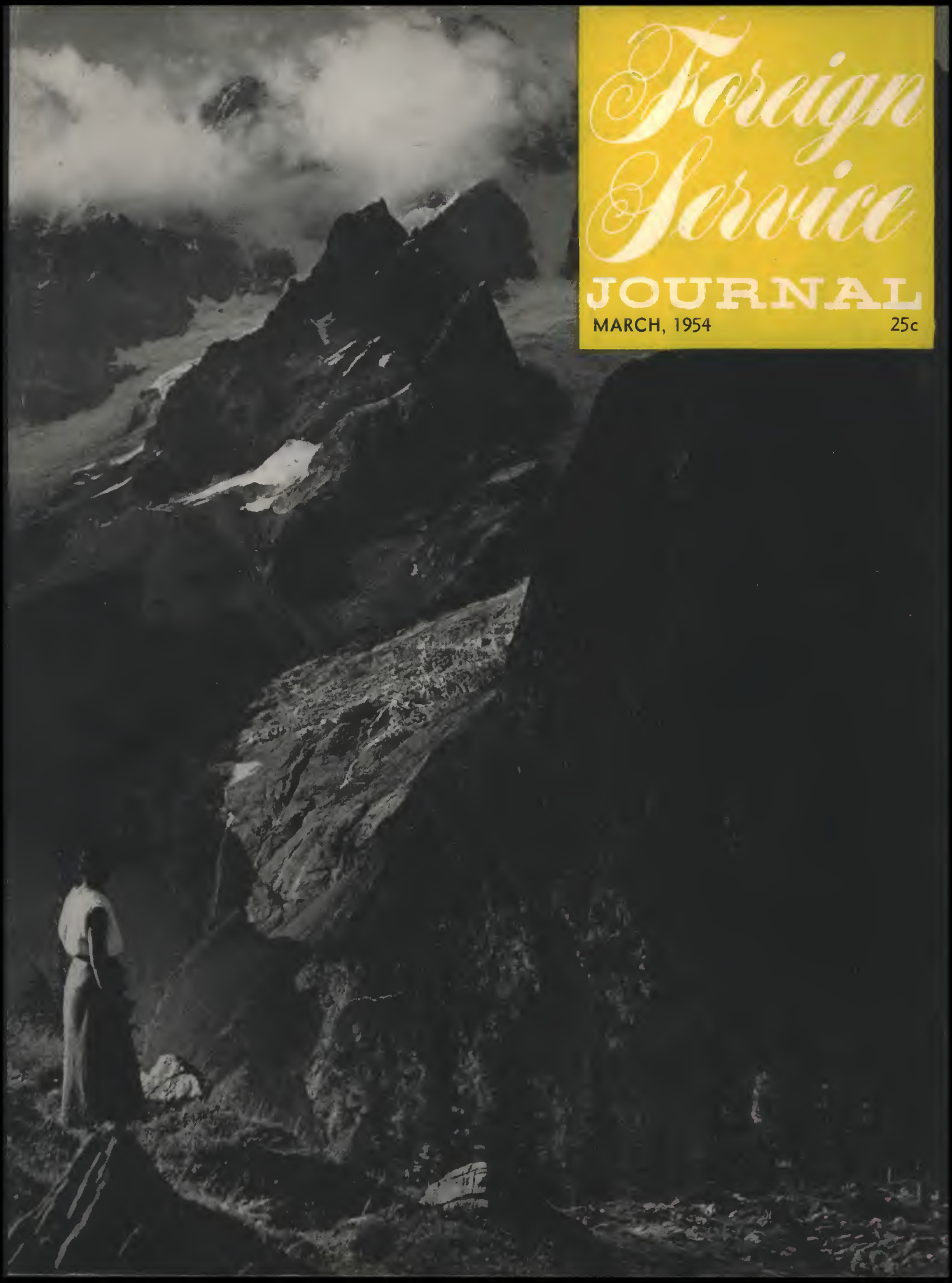

Foreign Service JOURNAL

MARCH, 1954 25c

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*(translation: *naturally* . . . the finest!)

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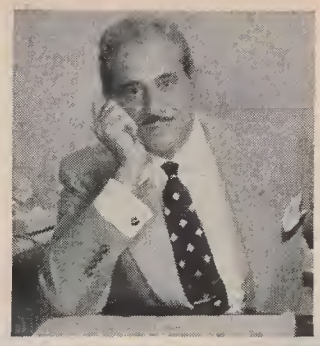

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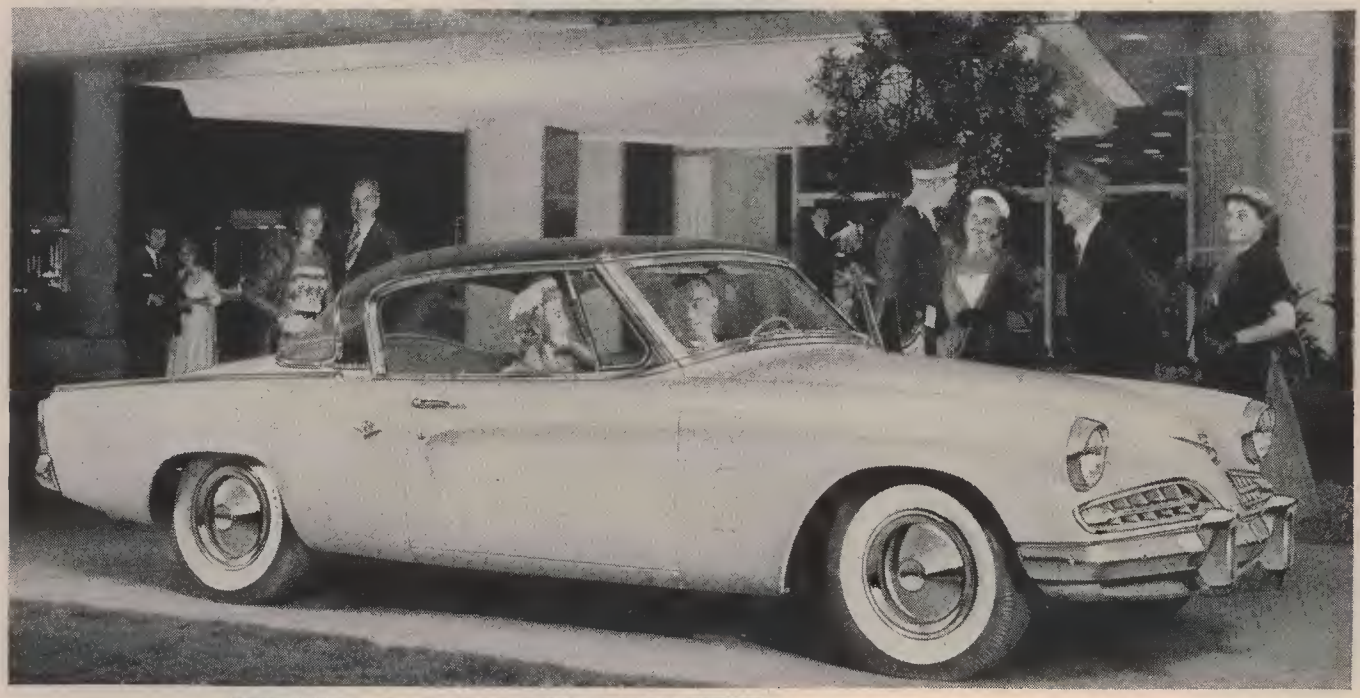
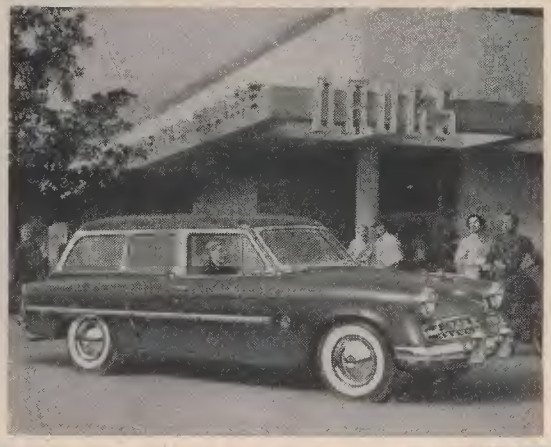


World's most beautiful station wagon

It's the long and low-swung, roomy Studebaker station wagon. You can get one either as a Champion or as a Commander V-8. Like all 1954 Studebakers, the station wagons are superbly color-styled inside as well as outside. Every 1954 Studebaker offers Automatic Drive or Overdrive—and marvelous Power Steering—at extra cost.



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Foreign Service JOURNAL

published monthly by
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

MARCH 1954 Volume 31, Number 3

CONTENTS

COVER PICTURE: The Brevent Mountain Range, as seen from the French side of Mont Blanc. *Photo by Ernest Maass.*

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

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

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

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Letters to the Editors

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

WRITE FOR PUBLICATION

Santiago de Cuba, Cuba
January 19, 1954

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I notice that the reaction as expressed by several letter writers is that we take some sort of action in view of the attacks on the morale and on the physical well-being of the Foreign Service. However, no one has to date presented any plan or procedure to be put into effect to effectively counter-attack such items as reducing a person to his permanent rank upon transfer, even though he worked hard and merited his most recent promotions, since they are considered to be temporary; reducing his home leave in time and frequency even though it countermands past recommendations and regulations set up to maintain a high degree of American homeliness (British definition) among F. S. personnel; suggesting that a person about to be transferred should sell his old clothing and other items for which he may have no need, etc.

In addition to these borings from within, we are also undergoing attacks from without. A recent one is an article entitled "I Rode Uncle Sam's Gravy Train," which appeared in the January 9, 1954 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post,* written by Thomas Drake Durance, an ex-member of the staff of E.C.A.

I don't believe that there is much that we can accomplish in trying to change the above mentioned type of regulations, since they are apparently based upon the last appropriations and the availability of funds for certain activities. It may be true, as one writer stated, that in the effort to put into effect the recommendations of Congress, more stringent conditions were imposed than were warranted, as time has shown. However, this would be criticizing the foresight of the planners with our hindsight, and this is not fair to our colleagues even though it is the game now being played by many who should know better.

There is one definite way we can hit back in a dignified and yet effective manner and that is to pool our resources and to urge our associates, blessed with a facile pen, to take the time to write articles on the Foreign Service for publication in the popular national magazines. These articles need not be written in a scholarly or objective fashion but should carry an impact and explain the functions and lives of F. S. personnel. They can, if need be, even be a little emotional and flag waving. I feel sure that a story about the life of the family of the average member of the F. S. would make interesting reading to Americans, many of whom do not even know the correct spelling of such simple titles as "consul." We have our heroes in the Service—let the public know about them. Let them also know that we are, in the main, a group of Americans, who through our own volition, have chosen to work hard and loyally, many times under difficult conditions, to help keep the U. S. strong and to make our way of life known favorably abroad.

(*Continued on page 6*)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS *(from page 4)*

I believe that the approach of speaking to groups during home leave is a good one but it fails to meet the overwhelming adverse attack on us because of the perforce limited contacts. Articles and stories appearing in 10 cent to 50 cent national magazines would receive the widespread attention we want in order to explain that the individual F. S. employee is neither a pervert, nor a millionaire, nor a foreign agent, nor a "cookie pusher," nor a rider of the gravy train but is an average middle class American who wants to do a good job with a reasonable recompense and a feeling of appreciation and security.

This is my suggestion which I believe will bear favorable reaction and which might in time even cause Congress to look upon us with approval and with a more generous attitude (appropriation-wise).

Arthur W. Feldman

INSURANCE THROUGH DACOR

Washington, D. C.
February 11, 1954

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

DACOR (Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired, Inc.), a non-profit association operated since 1950 by retired Officers of the Foreign Service, is sending to all Missions and Consulates "An Invitation to Join DACOR" addressed to American civilian personnel now or formerly connected with the United States Government abroad, to which is attached a circular entitled "Group Hospital and Disability Insurance." An advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL invites eligible persons to become members.

The aims and accomplishments of DACOR are summarized in the advertisement and set forth in the Invitation where details are given regarding eligibility for membership. Associate Membership, costing $4 a year, should be of particular interest to:

1—Foreign Service Officers and staff personnel preparing for termination of active service, whether by retirement, resignation, inter-service transfer or otherwise.

2—Americans employed by the Foreign Service on a temporary basis including Reserve Officers, and by other agencies such as FOA and USIA.

3—Persons interested in legislation pertaining to the Foreign Service.

4—Persons who do not have Foreign Service Protective Association insurance, or who desire additional insurance.

5—Those sympathetic to the aims of DACOR and those who wish to keep in touch with their retired colleagues.

DACOR actively cooperates with the Foreign Service Association and the Protective Association, and carries on where they are forced to leave off. Some features of DACOR are beneficial to certain members of those Associations, even those on active duty, and most members of DACOR are also members of the associations.

I wish to express, on behalf of our Board of Governors and members, our appreciation of the cooperation extended by all the officers and personnel of the Foreign Service Association. Many of our meetings are held in the Foreign Service Club, and the Association has always been ready to check changes of address. The establishment of the Committee on Retired Foreign Service Personnel by the

(*Continued on page 8*)

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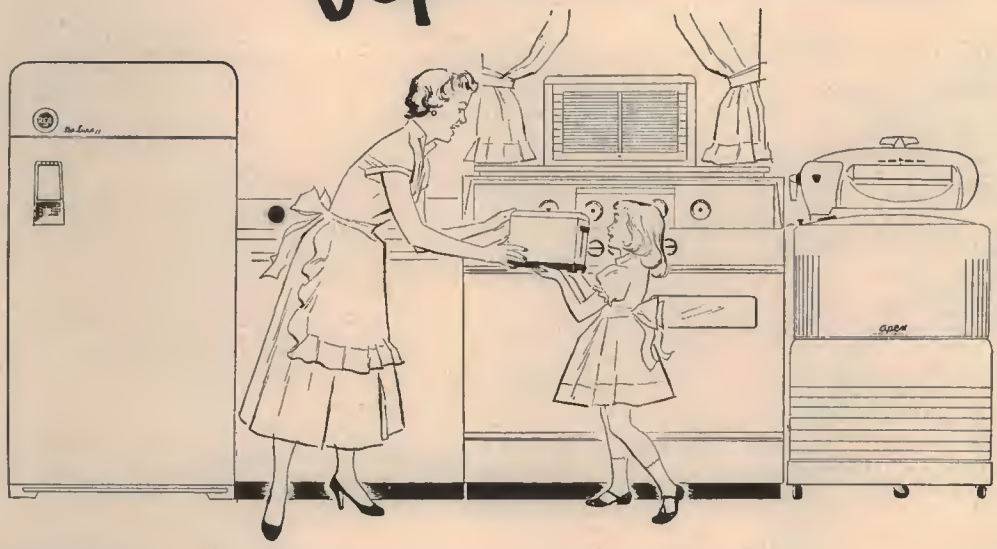

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Apex-Lovell Instinctive Safety Wringer... keeps you safe at all times while wringing clothes. A slight pull stops the wringer instantly. Adjustable selector sets pressure exactly right for the fabric.

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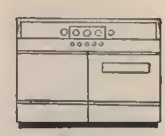

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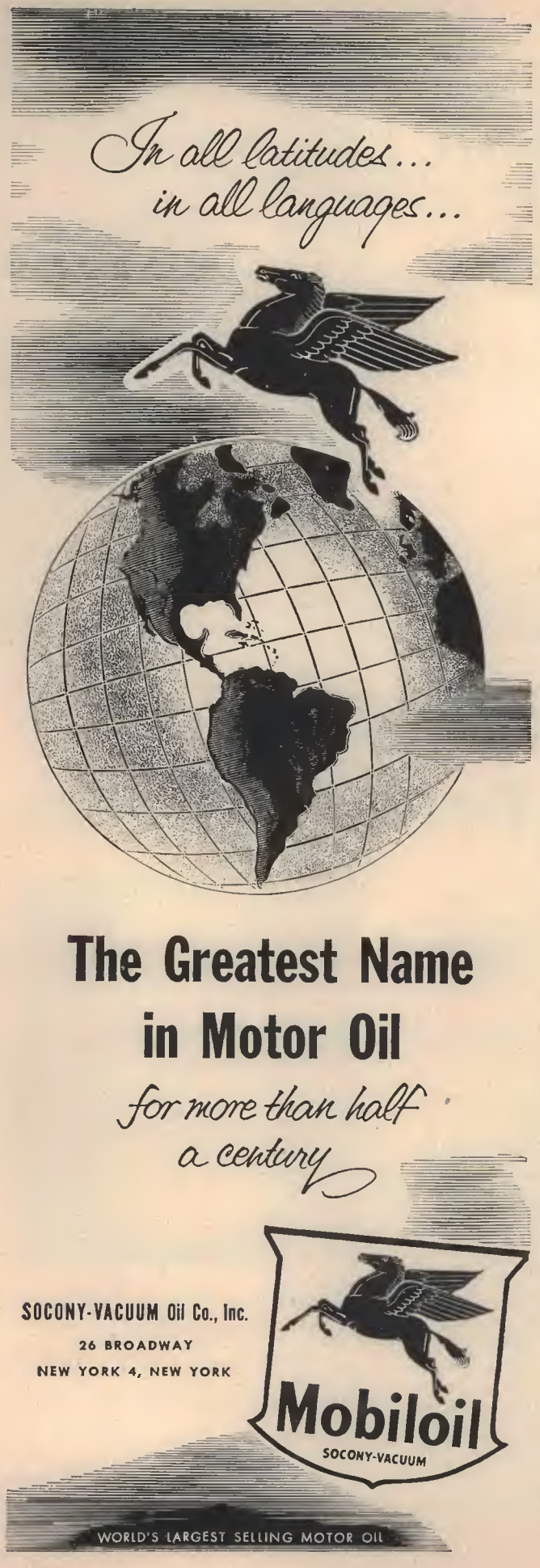

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS *(from page 6)*

Association, of which the Executive Director is a member, has provided a channel of liaison for advantagcously coordinating our activities.

The experiences of the Armed Services and the Civil Service, as well as DACOR, have demonstrated the advantages of separate organizations to handle the problems of the active and the retired persons. The unrestricted freedom of those who are retired puts them in an excellent position to solve the many retirement problems, which are quite distinct from those of the active service. Two associations are more effective than one in satisfying the needs of their members and in building up a strong and effective Foreign Service.

George Gregg Fuller
Executive Director

A DESIRABLE POST

Budapest, Hungary
January 27, 1954

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I think your readers may be interested in the following excerpts from the Budapest Post Report submitted on December 28, 1953:

"The following is added for the sole purpose of enabling those with limited experience in the Service to realize that an assignment to Budapest is something to look forward to with interest and enthusiasm.

"The above post report has been written objectively and to many readers unfamiliar with Iron Curtain posts, Budapest may seem an undesirable post. On the contrary, it is the considered opinion of those officers and staff personnel who have served at this post during the past two years that Budapest is rather a choice post for many reasons. The *esprit de corps* of the staff is extremely high. We are a congenial group who are pulled closer together by the restrictions and so-called hardships imposed upon us by life in a Communist controlled country. From the top to the bottom we have fun together. We appreciate the thoughtful gestures made by one another to make life more pleasant and enjoyable for the other—a pleasure denied one in larger posts. We have a nice club with tennis, swimming and golf; the latter constructed through our own ingenuity and resourcefulness. The proximity of Vienna enables us to get away on frequent weekends and relieve nervous tension. Vacation travel through choice spots in Europe by car, train or air is convenient and reasonable. We actually find that two years does not give us enough time to visit all the spots we wish during our vacations. Travel within Hungary has been relaxed and we take frequent weekend trips for picnics and sightseeing. We all have extremely comfortable government quarters (without exaggeration the best in the Service since they are available to the entire staff). As a matrimonial bureau we are probably unexcelled: during the past year five members of the staff have married and two have left the Service to marry.

"Officers with small children have found Budapest healthy and enjoyable. They appreciate the opportunity

(*Continued on page* 10)

3

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS *(from page 8)*

of being able to devote more time to quiet family living—a factor which all too often is lacking at other posts where the social life is more demanding.

"Most of us had some slight reservations about an assignment to Budapest. Being something new and different we were naturally doubtful about certain aspects thereof. We found our doubts unjustified and the majority of us will leave at the end of two years with nostalgia. We will all remember and treasure our assignment, and our associates within the Legation and among the Western diplomatic corps.

"All the above factors are more than ample compensation for those of us who take the restrictions imposed by life in a Communist country in our stride."

These comments were included because during the past two years there have been a number of resignations or changes in assignments of junior staff personnel designated for service at Budapest. We feel that those who failed to accept the assignment to Budapest have missed a rewarding experience.

I might add that quite a few, including myself, have asked for an extension of time at Budapest prior to home leave and others have asked for a second tour of duty after home leave.

From this it is not intended to imply that Budapest should be placed on a non-hardship status or that this post is entering a popularity contest. The two year rule is an excellent one which should be followed with few exceptions.

Sidney K. Lafoon

DEDUCTIBLE REPRESENTATION

Army War College
Carlisle, Pennsylvania
February 3, 1954

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Concerning a letter published in the JOURNAL from Woodbury Willoughby with regard to the deduction of unreimbursed representation expenses in the computation of income tax, I attach a copy of a letter from the Internal Revenue Service affirming that Mr. Willoughby's interpretation is not correct. The letter states:

"This is in reply to your letter of January 21, 1954, relating to a deficiency assessed against you because of the disallowance, as a deduction in computing adjusted gross income in your 1949 income tax return, of certain official representation expenses for which you were not reimbursed.

"You referred to and enclosed a copy of a letter dated August 21, 1953, to the *Foreign Service Journal.* The closing paragraph of the August 21, 1953, letter reads as follows:

'The gist of the above evidently is that unreimbursed representation expenses may be deducted under Item 1, page 1 of Form 1040 and, therefore, are in addition to the "Standand Deduction" provided for in Item 2, page 3 of the form, I doubt that many people would realize this from reading the printed instructions.'

"The conclusion quoted above is based on a misinterpretation of a ruling from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the pertinent part of which is quoted as follows:

(*Continued on page* 12)

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'Representation expenditures incurred abroad by Foreign Service Officers of the State Department in excess of the representation allowances granted them, and for which no reimbursement is made, are deductible as ordinary and necessary busienss expenses under section 23 (a) (1) (A) of the Code. In such cases, a certification from the Secretary of State is required to the effect that the expenditures were made in a representative capacity for the benefit of the United States and for which the officer was not reimbursed.

'Section 22(n)(3) of the Code is construed as dealing only with expenses that are reimbursed where the expense is borne by the employee. Representation allowances in the case hereinvolved go to offset the representation expenses and result in the employee's not bearing the burden of such expenses. Where the burden of expenses is not borne by the employee, no deduction is allowable.'

"It is believed that the difficulty in interpretation results from the lack of familiarity with the applicable sections of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 23(a)(1)(A) authorizes deductions for certain ordinary and necessary expenses *in computing net income*. Thus, in the quoted statement above, representation expenditures for which no reimbursement is made are deductible in computing net income on page 3 of the return. Section 22(n)(3) provides for the deduction of reimbursed expenses in connection with employment *in computing adjusted gross income.*

"The answer to your question is also found on page 31 of the 1953 edition of Your Federal Income Tax as follows:

'Reimbursed expenses other than travel.

'If your employer pays you an "expense account" or otherwise reimburses you for money spent for him (other than "travel expenses"), you should add these payments to your wages, and then subtract your actual expenses but not more than the reimbursements. Enter the balance of the wages in item 2, page 1, Form 1040. Any allowable expense in excess of the reimbursed amount may be itemized and deducted on page 3 of the form under the heading "Miscellaneous".' "

William P. Cochran, Jr.

DAVID LE BRETON

Milan, Italy,
November 20, 1953

To the Editors,
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The Service lost a fine officer when David Le Breton, Jr., drowned last August after heroically rescuing two Foreign Service children from the sea at Tunis.

David had served in posts in the Near East and Africa, behind the Iron Curtain and in Washington during his thirteen years in the Foreign Service. Those who knew him appreciated his many talents. He was a Foreign Service Officer of real promise.

As one who worked closely with David in Warsaw, I admired his abilities and enjoyed his ready humor. He represented a fine American background and tradition. His heroic action was merely another expression of this same spirit.

I hope David's family will find comfort in his memory. We in the Foreign Service can also take heart and courage from the example of David Le Breton's heroism.

Thomas D. Bowie

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25 years ago

BY JAMES B. STEWART

THE JOURNAL'S TENTH BIRTHDAY

In the March, 1929 JOURNAL appears an "Anniversary Message" by the HONORABLE WILBUR J. CARR, Assistant Secretary of State, who is known as the father of the American Foreign Service. Mr. Carr's message begins with this tribute to the JOURNAL: "This, the tenth anniversary of the birth of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, should have a permanent place in the mind of every member of the Foreign Service. The modest publication which first appeared 10 years ago as the organ of one branch of the Service under the title of *The American Consular Bulletin* has now grown in dignity and scope and appears as the magazine of the whole Foreign Service."

PASSPORTS FOR COWS: From Budapest comes the following story regarding the extension of passport formalities: in the Hungarian village of Susa the new frontier divides the pasturing ground in two. The result is that every cow going out to feed is obliged to carry a passport, the number of which is burned on its hoof. As cows unluckily are not provided with pouches like kangaroos, it falls to the herdsman's duty to cart the passports of the whole herd to and from the pasture each day.

The above story calls for comment, you might say "crummy" comment. Now suppose that Hungarian cows *did* have pouches like kangaroos. They would be available for passports only part of the time and the poor cows, like the kangaroos, would have added annoyances. Take the mamma kangaroo and her two babies. She kept scratching and scratching and fidgeting and wiggling until she was frantic. Finally a light dawned! She yanked out her darlings, laid them over her knees and, as she spanked, cried: "There! Take that! And that! You *will* eat graham crackers in bed!"

ABOUT PEOPLE: AMBASSADOR ROBERT WOODS BLISS, Buenos Aires, sailed from Valparaiso on the Royal Mail steamer *Orcoma,* for California. He transferred to the Panama-Pacific liner *Virginia* at sea 50 miles off the Canal Zone — a rather unusual proceeding.

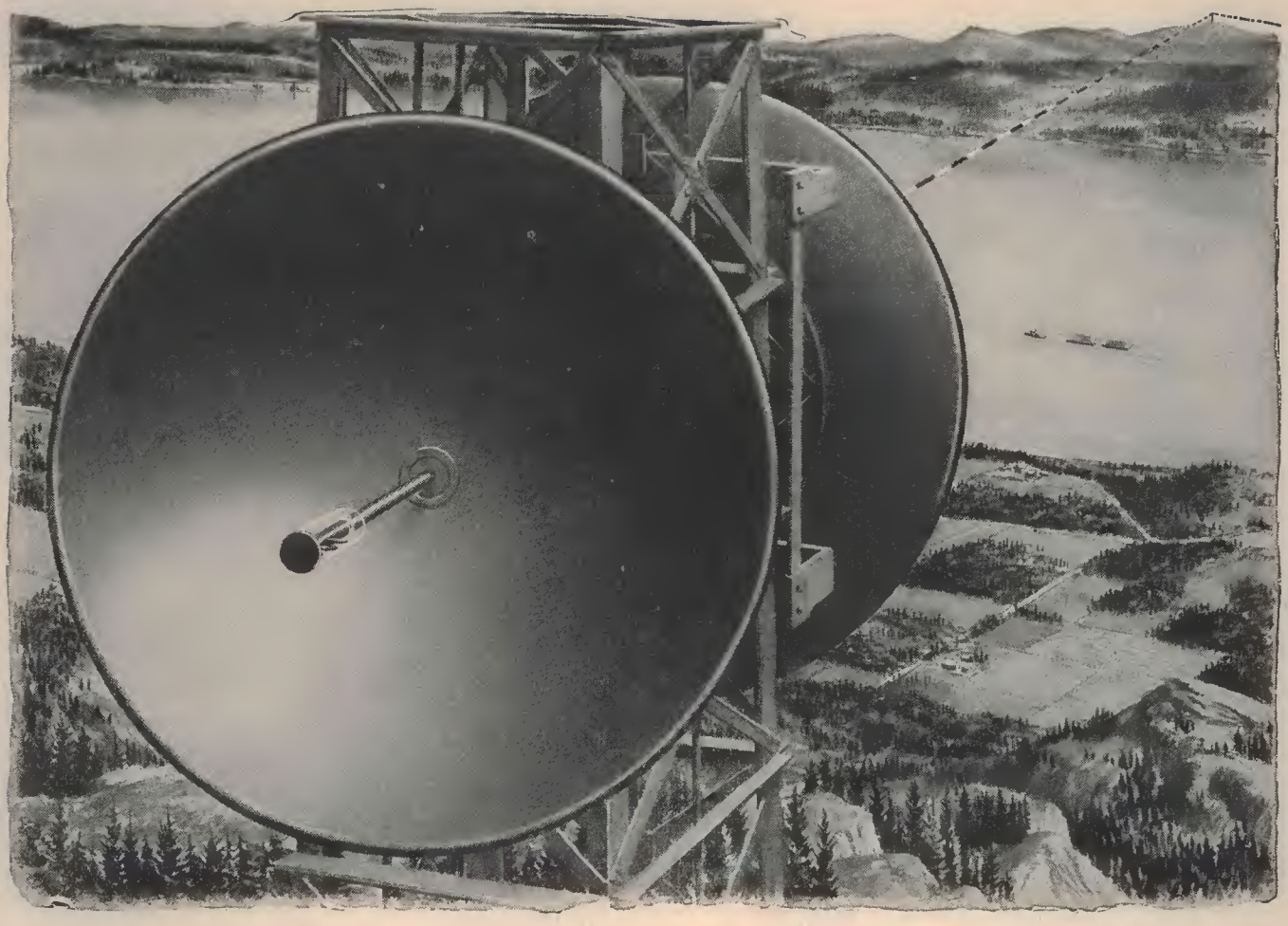
MR. HARRY A. MCBRIDE, Honorary Vice Consul at Malaga, formerly a member of the career service, who is at present the manager of Bevan & Company, of Malaga, and MRS. MCBRIDE with their son ROBERT, were the guests of CONSUL GENERAL and MRS. NATHANIEL STEWART at Barcelona.

CONSUL PETER H. A. FLOOD, formerly at Tampico, has been assigned to the Division of Mexican Affairs.

CONSUL GENERAL ROGER C. TREDWELL and his mother, MRS. BUXTON, spent several days in Manila as guests of Governor General and Mrs. Henry Stimson.

MÜCH GOT DUCKED: Our MR. MUCCIO, formerly of Hamburg and since known as Müch, has just returned from a trip up the West River on the *U.S.S. Guam.* While we haven't been able to verify his statement that he got a lot of ducks, the fact that he got ducked has been confirmed. Müch and several high ranking naval officers boarded a

(*Continued on page* 16)



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IT&T engineers successfully demonstrate first voice transmission by microwave, Calais to Dover, March 31, 1931.

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

sampan at Wuchow. The weight of so much "brass" was too much for the narrow craft and when the last officer stepped on the gunwale the whole caboodle were flung into the muddy waters of the Sikiang. The scene was enjoyed by neighboring sampan coolies, but the owners of their own boat, frightened no doubt by the verbal fireworks underneath the overturned sampan, fled precipitately, leaving Müch and his fellow-bathers to their own devices. (CONSUL HAROLD SHANTZ, Hong Kong.)

THE ROOSEVELT BROTHERS AT ADEN: Kermit and Theodore Roosevelt trod Aden lava rock recently on their way to Tibet. They called on VICE CONSUL CLOYCE K. HUSTON and later at the famed Aden Club, Theodore explained how the Republicans won the election, while Kermit reminisced on a previous visit 20 years ago when he and his father were on their way to African big game country.

STORKLINE JOTTINGS: A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born on November 1, 1928, at Riga, Latvia, to FIRST SECRETARY and MRS. LOUIS SUSSDORFF, JR.

A son, Robert, was born on January 12, 1929, to CONSUL and MRS. CURTIS C. JORDAN, at Barcelona.

A son, James Keith, was born on January 24, 1929, at Torreon, Mexico, to VICE CONSUL and MRS. JAMES C. POWELL, JR.

NECROLOGY: Kenyon Gambier (pen name for LORIN A. LATHROP) is no more. The hand of death took from the tired fingers the familiar pen and wrote on the unfinished manuscript the words so familiar to his legion of readers, "To be continued." A dual life of remarkable activity, sustained and buoyant to the end, crossed the frontier of this world on January 22, 1929, when LORIN ANDREWS LATHROP, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, surrendered to pneumonia at his Paris home.

Entering the Consular Service as consul at Bristol in 1882, Mr. Lathrop was one of the few survivors of the political control which then shaped the careers of consular appointees.

More than 30 years ago Mr. Lathrop began to devote his leisure hours to literary work. He developed such talent in the writing of serial stories that for years he was almost a daily contributor to the London *Daily Mail.* When the pressure of war had compelled the English newspapers to omit fiction, Mr. Lathrop turned to the American public and soon became a regular contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post.* He adopted the *nom de plume* of Kenyon Gambier. The first was the name of his college and the second that of his birthplace in Ohio. It was not until 1925, when he published in the *Post* a series of "Recollections of a Consul," under his real name, that the public was apprised of the identity of the fiction writer and the former consular officer. DAMON C. WOODS, Paris, January, 1929)

P.S.: The reference to "Latvia" above reminds me of a story which JOHN MONTGOMERY told when we were both at Budapest, he being the American Minister. It seems that when JOHN (JACK) MACMURRAY was appointed Minister to Latvia, his young son rushed to his uncle and enthusiastically told the elderly gentleman that he was going to Latvia. Whereupon his uncle exclaimed: "Good! Very good! I have always considered that one of our better smaller colleges."

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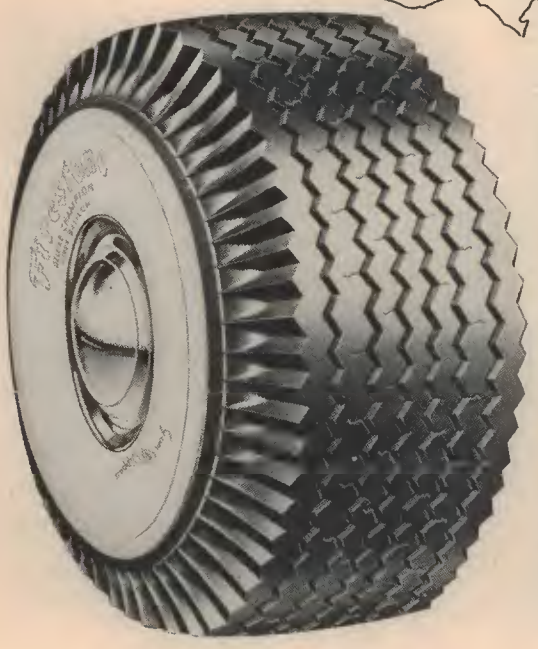

"Chuck" Stevenson, famous United States race driver, won the International Standard Stock Car Championship for the 4th "Carrera Panamericana" Road Race, November 19-23, for the second year in a row.

From Tuxtla Gutierrez near the Guatemalan border to Ciudad Juarez in the extreme north — border to border — for a total of 3078 kilometers (1912 miles), Stevenson raced against the clock in the International Standard Stock Car Category of this International Speed Contest sponsored by the Asociación National Automovilistica. Stevenson, in winning, covered the distance in the record time of 20 hours, 31 minutes, 32 seconds driving time over all kinds of terrain — through mountains, desert and urban areas, hitting speeds up to 122 m.p.h. (196.2 k.p.h.). His car, as well as the next three cars, was equipped with Firestone Tires. These drivers used and bought Firestone rather than risk their lives or chances of victory on any other make.

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Announcement of the 1954 JOURNAL ESSAY CONTEST

The Editorial Board of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL takes pleasure in announcing a prize essay contest that it is conducting, under the auspices of the American Foreign Service Association, to promote thinking on how American official representation abroad may be best organized and developed to carry out the foreign policy of the United States.

Subject

The subject of the essays to be submitted is: "The Organization of American Representation Abroad."

The essays should deal with the question of what kind of foreign service organization can best serve our national interest in the field of foreign relations. Basic concepts, basic problems of organization, basic problems of administration, legislative requirements, and practical working relationships of the foreign service to the rest of our government might be considered. A contestant may choose to write a general article, philosophical in tone, or he may prefer to examine a broad central problem or group of problems.

The criteria for judgment of the entries will be two: (1) the measure in which they present thoughts or proposals that are constructive by the test of our total national interest; and (2) the excellence of the presentation. Successful entries should meet both of these criteria.

Legislation, surveys, and reorganization plans† give evidence of past and continuing efforts to meet the problems of our representation abroad at a time when our participation in world affairs has been expanding.

Contestants may wish to examine such questions as:

What significance for American representation abroad may there be in changes that have occurred in modern times in the theory and practice of international intercourse?

Have past and continuing efforts to solve the main problems of American representation abroad gone far enough, or too far, or in the wrong direction?

What kind of foreign service recruitment, what kind of training, and what kind of general personnel policy would best serve the national interest?

What are the most practical solutions to the problems involved in reconciling the need for specialists and technicians with the need for an American diplomatic representation with broad and basic experience?

In this connection contestants may recall that President Eisenhower in urging the Congress to support the reorganization plans which created the Foreign Operations Agency and the United States Information Agency said, "There is need for a critical analysis of the various systems of employment and compensation for United States Government overseas civilian personnel. I am directing that this entire matter be studied with a view toward recommending appropriate legislation."

Categories

Entries will be submitted in four separate categories, with prizes in each, as set forth in the CONDITIONS appended to this announcement.

Awards

1. One grand prize of $1000 will be awarded for the best single essay entered in the contest.
2. First prizes of $750 apiece will be awarded for the best essay, aside from the grand-prize winner, in each of the three remaining categories.
3. Second prizes of $150 apiece will be awarded for the second-best essay in each of the four categories.
4. "Honorable Mention" citations will be awarded to the writers of the third best essay in each category.
5. *Special student award.* The School of Advanced International Studies of The Johns Hopkins University, a graduate school devoted to the study of international affairs, has generously offered to supplement the first prize in the student category up to the amount of $1,000 so as to make available to any student winner who is otherwise qualified for admission to the School, as an alternative to the prize money, a tuition scholarship in the total amount of $1,750, sufficient to cover all essential expenses of a year's study.

Judges

The Committee of Judges to select the winning essays is composed of:

Lt. Gen. Harold R. Bull, (ret.), former Commandant, National War College, 1949-52; former Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, 1943-45.

Boyd Crawford, Staff Administrator, Foreign Affairs Committee, House of Representatives.

John Sloan Dickey, President, Dartmouth College; former Director, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, 1944-45.

Robert D. Murphy, deputy Under-Secretary of State; former Ambassador to Japan, 1952-53; Ambassador to Belgium, 1949-52.

Philip D. Reed, Chairman, Board of Directors,

(*Continued on page 50*)

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES

I commend the initiative of the American FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL in conducting a prize-essay contest on the subject of "The Organization of American Representation Abroad."

The Eisenhower Administration has from the beginning been dedicated to improving the organization of our Government for the conduct of a positive foreign policy that will protect our national interests and promote our national security. However, this is not a problem for the Government alone. It is one that concerns all the citizens of our American democracy in which the wisdom of the many is paramount. I hope that this contest will produce constructive and helpful thinking on a matter of importance to all Americans.

—JOHN FOSTER DULLES

†See Bibliography beginning on page 58 of this issue of the JOURNAL.

The Utility of a Trained and Permanent Foreign Service

By The Hon. George V. Allen

(This essay, which won the 1936 Journal Contest, was written by our Ambassador to India when he was a Vice-Consul)

In developing strength and efficiency in any organization, whether for educational, industrial, political, or other purposes, the first requisite for success is to draw to that organization men of ability. No business institution of Governmental service, however carefully devised its program or exalted the ideas of its promoters, can develop utility unless conditions exist which asure for that institution or service a capable personnel. To attract such a personnel, a career must have two outstanding characteristics, namely, opportunity and permanence.

The serious young student in planning his life's career is drawn first to those fields of endeavor which will be of high importance during the generation which lies before him, careers which will challenge his best abilities and offer opportunity for greatest reward when he shall have arrived at an age at which he may expect to have achieved a position of importance. If he considers, for instance, that the era ahead is to be a period of wars, the ambitious youth may find strong appeal in a call to a military career. And if the age promises to be conspicuous for its achievements in diplomacy and international relations, the farsighted young man may wisely consider the field of international relations as his province.

For many years in the history of our nation, business and commerce gained the lion's share of the able and energetic young men of the country. The outlook in the United States was toward the development of our country's physical resources, and industry and trade offered not only the greatest promise to young men for achieving positions of authority and power but also for indulging that innate yearning for the building of empire that so generally animates man's activity. Because of the allurements of commercial and industrial life, business annually drew a disproportionate number of the more able and ambitious men in the country, while the term Government clerk or political appointee was too often synonymous with that of mediocrity.

The past few years have happily witnessed a marked increase in the prestige of all Government careers in America. Since the World War, young men of ability have come increasingly to look toward Washington for their careers, largely because of the more important position which government has assumed in America and, in consequence, the

greater opportunities offered therein for outstanding work and prominent careers. No branch of our Government has experienced this augmentation to a greater degree than that which is responsible for our representation abroad. The tremendous importance of international relations today and the extent to which American interests have multiplied throughout the world have rendered the opportunities for outstanding accomplishment in our consular and diplomatic fields unsurpassed.

The stage is set, then, for the Foreign Service to play a conspicuous part in the life of the next generation, but the possibilities for acquiring wealth remain in favor of business, causing the Foreign Service still to be handicapped when competing with more lucrative careers in the annual contest to draw outstanding recruits. The handicap is not unsurmountable, however, and has been overcome to a considerable degree by the permanent basis on which the Foreign Service has been successfully established. Without this basis as an incentive, the Foreign Service would not often

Competition of Careers

attract men endowed by nature with the ability to succeed in life and therefore able in large measure to choose their own careers. No matter how alluring the opportunities of the Service might be for the achievement of glory and fame, few young men would desire to enter it if their careers might be blasted at any moment by a dismissal having no connection with efficiency and depending merely upon the capricious winds of politics. The first utility, therefore, of permanence in the Foreign Service arises from the fact that the permanent hasis which it enjoys, when coupled with opportunities for outstanding achievement, has enabled the Service to attract able young men, capable of making the Service efficient and useful in carrying out its purpose.

The influences in our Governmental system clamoring for patronage were difficult to overthrow, and the fight to give permanence to the Foreign Service was not easily won. The history of American legislation contains many glorious pages, but none more important than those which tell of the struggle of the legislators and statesmen who battled for many years before the necessary enactments for a permanent Foreign Service came into effect. Persons interested in the development of our Government consider that the permanent basis which most of our civil services, and particularly the Foreign Service, now enjoy is an invaluable part of our Governmental institutions, to be handed down to the next generation along with those great political heritages of universal suffrage, freedom of religious thought, and freedom of speech and the press so bravely won through the labors of our forefathers. A suggestion that the ground so slowly and painfully gained be thrown into the discard would be heresy indeed.

In order to picture fully the advantages of training and permanence in the Foreign Service, it is well to consider for a moment the kind of service which would exist without those two qualities. Let it be supposed, for instance, that the practice were re-instituted wherein a complete change in the personnel of the American Foreign Service were made by each new administration, with diplomatic and consular officers being removed from office before they had learned well the language and usage of their positions, to be replaced by others appointed to start anew where their predecessors had begun.

Inefficiency and confusion would be only part of the ill results in consequence of such a system today. Our foreign policy would lack continuity, the Service would be made up of only such men as were found willing to enter a career which held for them no assurance of more than four years of employment, and the attention of such men as were attracted to the service would be concentrated on political straws in the wind at home rather than in doing properly the jobs to which they were assigned. Such a system, which existed too long in the history of our nation, was at best endurable only so long as the American stake abroad was small, and today would be not only administratively imprudent but detrimental to our national interests and national prestige. America's place in international life today is too important, too deeply embedded and intricate, for the conduct of its foreign relations at home or abroad to be entrusted to other than the best available talent, trained to the highest possible degree. The traditional picture of the American Consul of O. Henry's stories, spending most of his term of office getting to his post and the remainder of his time trying to master his codes, was too sad a spectacle a generation ago for any sane person to wish to see it ever attached to the American system again. An untrained and ever-changing Service would be a national liability, costing enormous expense to operate while rendering our Government a poor contributor to world understanding and a feeble pawn in the international game of diplomacy.

Guiseppe Mazzini pictured an enlightened nationalism in which various nations, representing their own highest interests and developing their best qualified, contributed each its part to the general advancement of the international community. Woodrow Wilson envisaged a world community in which national efforts were addressed to a more direct international cooperation. Whichever standard of international life is to be the guiding theme of the twentieth century, the nations which contribute most to world advancement and world peace must give unstintingly of their brains and ability to problems arising from their contacts and relationships with each other. America's power and influence are such as to demand that her place in this world advance should be in the lead, but such a position can only be assumed hy the aid of an efficient and well-trained body of men charged with day by day conduct of her foreign contacts and foreign relations.

Study Needed

Certain circumstances render the Foreign Service the particular branch of Government in which the qualities of training and experience are most conspicuously in demand. The most obvious of the considerations is the fact that time is required for languages and customs of foreign nations to be learned before an officer is able adequately to carry out his duties in a foreign field. Moreover, the great extent to which the world of the Foreign Service is bedded in usage and precedent causes a considerable amount of study and experience to be required before an officer acquires a working knowledge of the tools of his trade. Such knowledge is no more to be acquired out of text books alone than a finished trial lawyer is to be produced out of Blackstone. There is certainly as little substitute for native ability, in-

tegrity, and character in diplomacy as in any other fields of human endeavor, but these characteristics have a limited scope when undirected by training, while their effectiveness is increased and embellished by a knowledge of the forms of international intercourse, much as a scientific genius increases his accomplishments by the use of good apparatus. In the sensitive atmosphere of an international conference, where national pride may be aroused by the most unwitting remark, a failure to observe the established rules of intercourse may sometimes do more harm than the genius of all the statesmen present can repair. Although at such conferences inexperienced delegates have sometimes achieved success apparently by the exercise of native ability alone, they have usually leaned heavily upon assistants who were trained and experienced in the methods and customs of international usage.

Continuing Policy Necessary

Furthermore, the one department of the government most urgently demanding a continuing policy is that charged with executing the nation's foreign policy. Although cabinets and Governments may change, the foreign problems of a nation transcend the platforms of political parties, for issues between neighboring nations continue regardless of changes in the complexion of the officials in power at home. Sudden change of diplomatic and consular personnel does more than merely wreck the careers of the persons involved —it wrecks the policy of the nation, rendering it vacillating, uncertain, and unsuccessful.

Two considerations which combine to render training and performance peculiarly necessary in the American Foreign Service result from our geographical situation and from our democratic traditions. Situated apart as we are, occupied as a nation with our own problems and lacking overfrequent opportunity for foreign intercourse, we do not find among our people a large group of citizens accustomed to international life and familiar from private experience with the language and customs of foreign lands from which a foreign service might be recruited readily. The situation is by no means to be deplored, since a strong national flavor is given to our Foreign Service by the very fact that its personnel is recruited from men whose backgrounds are strictly American. The fact remains, however, that it is more essential in America for a body of officers to be especially trained for foreign work than might be true in a country where, to mention only a minor consideration, the ordinary schoolboy speaks one or two languages in addition to his own. There is certainly no dearth of Americans who are suited by native ability to carry out any tasks which men of any nation are called upon to perform, but the geographical position of our country and its historic preoccupation with internal affairs has precluded the development of a body of men accustomed from birth to the international sphere.

Another consideration, resulting from the democratic traditions of which every American feels so justly proud, increases nevertheless the need for a specially trained American foreign service. The democratic nature of our Government causes us to deny preference in the Foreign Service to an aristocratic group whose members under a less democratic social structure might be predestined from birth to assume positions of importance in the diplomatic ranks of the Government, and who might therefore fit themselves from early age for the work in the foreign field. We have, indeed, numerous persons able by wealth to provide themselves with any private training that may be desired, but we take just pride in our claim that the positions of power and influence in our Government are held open to ability and merit, that our Foreign Service is recruited from no special class of society or economic group, and that the democratic control of our foreign relations is thereby assured. At the same time we face the necessity of training men to assume those positions in the Foreign Service of our nation which we decline to reserve for any particular group. If the reactionary and aristocratic societies of Metternich and the Bourbons found it necessary to put emphasis upon the training of their foreign representatives, such training is even more necessary in America, where the lowest school boy fortunately may aspire to the highest honors within the gift of the nation.

An important element in the development of the American Foreign Service in recent years has been the appointment of career men as ministers and ambassadors. The opening of such posts to the career services has been highly beneficial to the morale of the officers, who otherwise would consider themselves as men struggling up a mountainside the summit of which was forever closed against them.

A further need for a permanent foreign service results from the fact that a non-partisan, objective attitude on the part of members of the Service is essential for the effective execution of our foreign policy. Only career training, with appointments made irrespective of political affiliations and posts assigned with consideration only for the good of the Service, can assure an objective attitude in the Service, useful to any administration at home and in any field abroad. A person who obtains by political means an appointment to a particular country merely because he prefers to live there than in the United States often fails to represent his country's interests in as detached a manner as is necessary for the effective discharge of his duties.

Conditions of Modern World

The necessity for training and permanence in the Foreign Service today results in part from special conditions which exist in the modern world, and which, evidence indicates, will continue to grow stronger as the years progress. Detractors of the modern diplomat often assert that before the advent of the telegraph, diplomatic representatives were placed largely on their own initiative and were therefore in greater need of training and experience than their successors today, who can obtain immediate instructions from home and are merely rubber stamps for their foreign office. Evidence, however, points to a contrary conelusion. It was more often the case in former days that officers far away from home, knowing that reports might be several months late anyway, had strong incentive to be lazy, to hibernate in Algiers and Siam and let things go, doing little except draw their pay for preparing quarterly reviews of general trends in their districts. Today, if a revolution breaks out in Crete, a military occupation occurs in Mukden, or an insurrection arises in Antilla, the officers of the region affected must be on the alert immediately, telegraphing accurate news of the events as they take place, not six months later. As life increases in complexity, a higher rather than lesser degree of training is required of persons responsible for the smooth operation

of Governments. Furthermore, when American interests were concentrated at home, it was not always of tremendous moment whether the consul in Australia waited for six months to report political happenings in his district. But today, with American interests multiplied around the world and the future pointing to a steady enlargement of this interest, our foreign service has become increasingly vital in all parts of the world, and officers must be on the alert to protect American interests of a variety and extent undreamed of by their predecessors.

Increasing interrelationships between nations today has been cited until trite, but recitation does not change the fact that the air has become filled with wireless messages and broadcasts which are playing increasingly important parts in national and international affairs. Treaties have to be drawn keeping these channels of communication in order—a highly technical business, requiring the greatest degree in training. To cope with the other nations which have trained services, America must have such a service or be left out of consideration when the aerial treaties are drawn, the postal conventions made, and the international labor codes adopted.

Old Diplomacy

In ancient times when a diplomat was accredited to a powerful prince who ruled his realm according to his own despotic will, seldom asking the advice of his ministers or listening to the voice of public opinion, it was only necessary for the diplomat to gain the ear of the prince in order to speak to the nation. A well-filled larder and a pretty wife were the best attributes a diplomat could have and sometimes the only ones he needed. When the prince spoke, the will of the nation had been given, and opinions of others had little influence and were unworthy of being reported. Today, with the advance in the importance of public opinion, the foreign service officer, in order to fathom properly the feelings and temper of his surroundings, must understand a much wider and more complicated voice, speaking in multitudinous tones around him, through newspapers, votes, strikes, riots, petitions, and other expressions of group action. A proper interpretation of this voice and a knowledge of what is significant among the many manifestations of popular will which occur require training of a very special sort, and generally comes only with long practice.

It is frequently asserted that democracy is on the wane today and that dictatorships are rendering the will of the people of little importance. On the other hand, there is no form of government in which the acclaim of the populace is more assiduously sought than in a dictatorship—no public figures in the world today owe more of their power to the force of oratory, to the thrilling appeal of banners, symbols, and song than do the dictators. Display and pageantry, enjoyed by despots of old as food for the despot's own vanity, are today the very lifeblood of the dictator's power. The Gracci in Rome never spoke with rousing words to such crowds of people as gather today to hear national leaders harangue their followers, nor are the material and psychological counterparts of "grain and the circus" any less carefully povided today to cultivate the plaudits of the multitude. Side by side with the unorthodox court methods and secret police which exist today are the most highly developed and ardent propaganda bureaus that have ever existed, seeking the good will of the masses whose opinions the aristocrats were wont to despise.

When the will of the mob is of such great importance, the Foreign Service Officer, in order to judge intelligently the movements taking place about him, must be an able observer, diligent in seeking evidence that might be overlooked by one untrained for such duties. The course to be taken by a government ruled by a small clique or dominated by a military staff usually may be foreseen within general lines, but the caprices of a mob which has thrown up one of its members into the semblance of power is much more difficult to project. Political theorists have only begun to explore the field of mass action, the influence of universal suffrage, and the spread of learning to the common people. The Foreign Service Officer whose duty it is to keep his finger on the pulse of the nation to which he is accredited has a task far different today from that of even a generation ago, and one which requires training and experience in subjects which his predecessor never was called upon to consider.

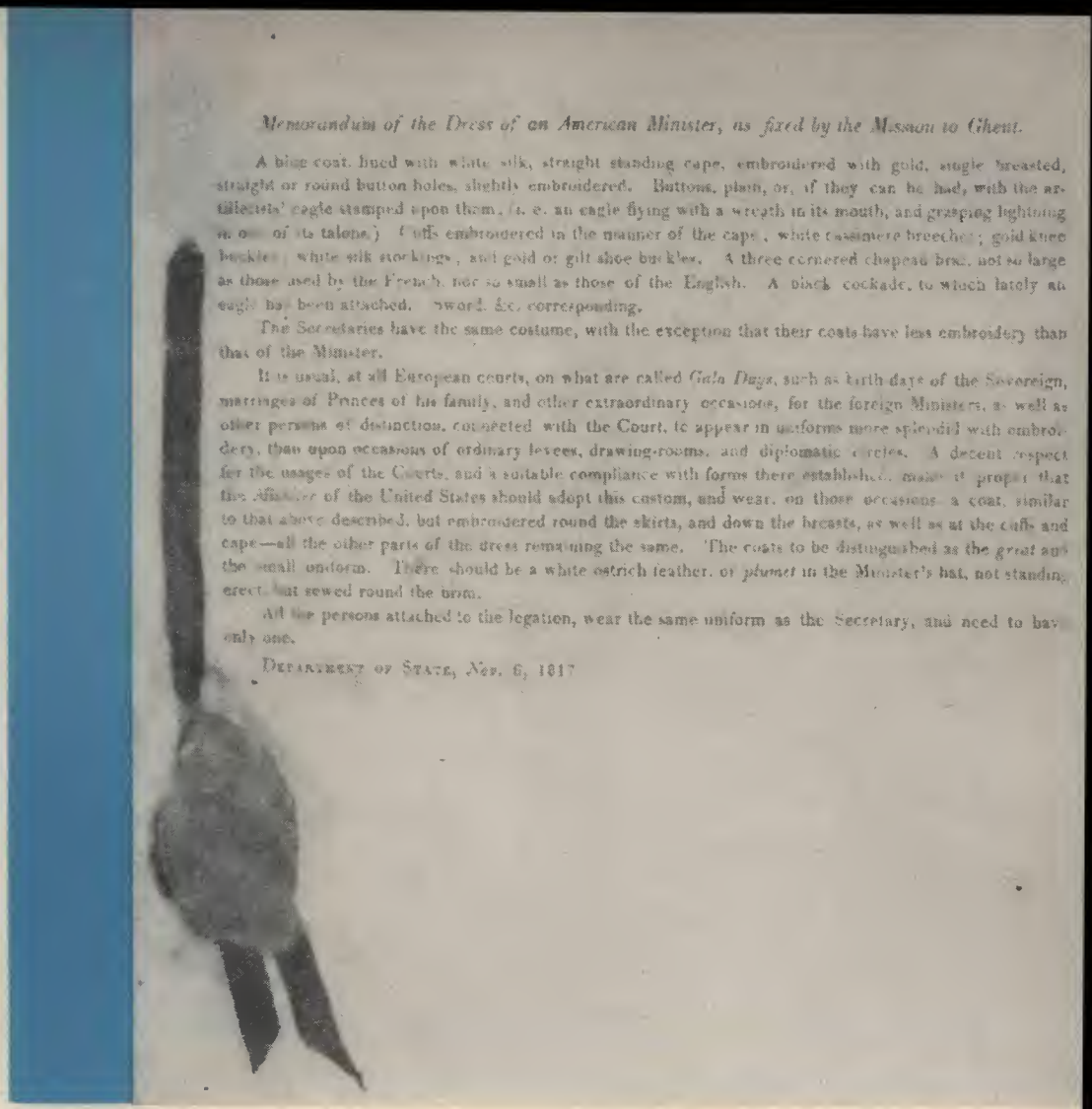
A simple illustration of the considerations mentioned above may be drawn from the recent events surrounding the prebiscite of the Saar and the elections in Danzig. During several weeks before the voting in the Saar, the pre-election campaigns were waged by three parties appealing to the voters in their separate manners. An astute observer having knowledge of the psychology and background of the people of that area was required to estimate the appeal of the Swastika bands which paraded the streets of Saarbrucken singing patriotic anthems and providing pageantry for the populace.

Events similar to those in the Saar occurred in the subsequent elections in Danzig, where the appearance of Swastika arm bands and stormtroopers caused uncautious observers to foretell a parallel result there. The diplomats who foresaw the results of these two situations clearly and prepared their Governments for them are to be congratulated. Examples closer home may be taken from recent history in Cuba and Mexico. To judge wisely the most probable actions of large groups requires sane judgment, based on both training and experience, and the nation which does not have such observers in its foreign service today is inadequately provided to cope with modern conditions. A few geniuses at foretelling political events may arise now and then, but for the ordinary man long training and experience are required in order to be able accurately to forecast group reactions.

A more pertinent illustration of the need of trained observers is provided by the events which have occurred in national and international economics during the past five

(Continued on page 49)

The Honorable George V. Allen, Ambassador to India, entered the Foreign Service in 1930 as vice consul of career and secretary in the Diplomatic Service. Sixteen years later, in 1946, he became a Career Minister, having served in the far east, in the Caribbean, in the near and middle east and in the Department. Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to India, he served as Chief of Mission in Iran and Yugoslavia.



Memorandum of the Dress of an American Minister, as fixed by the Mission to Ghent.

A blue coat, lined with white silk, straight standing cape, embroidered with gold, single breasted, straight or round button holes, slightly embroidered. Buttons, plain, or, if they can be had, with the artillerists' eagle stamped upon them, (i. e. an eagle flying with a wreath in its mouth, and grasping lightning in one of its talons.) Cuffs embroidered in the manner of the cape, white cassimere breeches; gold knee buckles; white silk stockings, and gold or gilt shoe buckles. A three cornered chapeau bras, not so large as those used by the French, nor so small as those of the English. A black cockade, to which lately an eagle has been attached. Sword, &c. corresponding.

The Secretaries have the same costume, with the exception that their coats have less embroidery than that of the Minister.

It is usual, at all European courts, on what are called *Gala Days*, such as birth days of the Sovereign, marriages of Princes of his family, and other extraordinary occasions, for the foreign Ministers, as well as other persons of distinction, connected with the Court, to appear in uniforms more splendid with embroidery, than upon occasions of ordinary levees, drawing-rooms, and diplomatic circles. A decent respect for the usages of the Courts, and a suitable compliance with forms there established, make it proper that the Ministers of the United States should adopt this custom, and wear, on those occasions, a coat, similar to that above described, but embroidered round the skirts, and down the breasts, as well as at the cuffs and cape—all the other parts of the dress remaining the same. The coats to be distinguished as the *great* and the *small* uniform. There should be a white ostrich feather, or *plumet* in the Minister's hat, not standing erect, but sewed round the brim.

All the persons attached to the legation, wear the same uniform as the Secretary, and need to have only one.

Department of State, Nov. 6, 1817

Sartorial Diplomacy

By Andor Klay

An unexpected and delicate problem had to be solved by young America's diplomatic trouble-shooters in the summer of 1814 as they made ready to travel to Ghent to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain.

Some kind of diplomatic uniform had to be adopted by the delegates of the United States if they were to appear as equals of their opposite numbers.

To create a favorable impression was all the more desirable as American prospects in general were not good. The military advantages were held by His Majesty's forces on land and sea. Andrew Jackson's sensational victory at New Orleans was yet to come; ironically, it came two weeks after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. The American "Commissioners" were to be handed a set of demands tantamount to a surrender of one-third of our territory—a region larger than England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, combined.

The British could be counted upon to display at the conference the fullest splendor of sartorial elegance. A lack of suitable apparel was certain to place the "poor relations" from over the seas in a psychologically disadvantageous position even before they could open their mouths.

The question of what the well-dressed American diplomat should wear, trivial as it may sound today to 160,000,000 unorthodox Americans, was an important one at that time—only 38 years after the Declaration of Independence—for a nation of little more than 7,000,000 inhabitants. To some of the emissaries themselves it seemed to spell the difference between getting off on the right foot or on the wrong one.

The Department which they had been called upon to represent consisted of a Secretary and a dozen clerks, all told, with a salary budget of about 12,000 dollars, without subdivisions, without a library, without even suitable quarters. And they were to confront representatives of the world's mightiest empire: men steeped in sacrosanct traditions of diplomacy and noted for their stubborn insistence on propriety as defined by time-honored protocol.

Yet the Americans had one all-important asset which the British lacked on this occasion.

The delegates sent to Ghent by the Foreign Office in London were unsurpassable in elegance but known to be so deficient in ability and experience that some observers began to doubt the genuineness of British intentions to conclude a treaty. There could be no question about the intentions; but the Foreign Office, holding nearly all the trumps, felt too sure of itself to be much concerned about the exact qualifications of its delegates. Besides, where a Castlereagh and a Liverpool towered at the top, emissaries of whatever caliber could be no more than transmitting clerks.

In sharp contrast, the American delegation included four of the ablest men of their generation: John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin and James Bayard. These men, so to speak, "had everything." Everything, that is except proper uniforms. . .

A Gala Dress is Born

Time was short. Pens and sissors went into swift action, and just a few days before their departure the Commissioners were outfitted for the momentous assignment according to the following specifications:

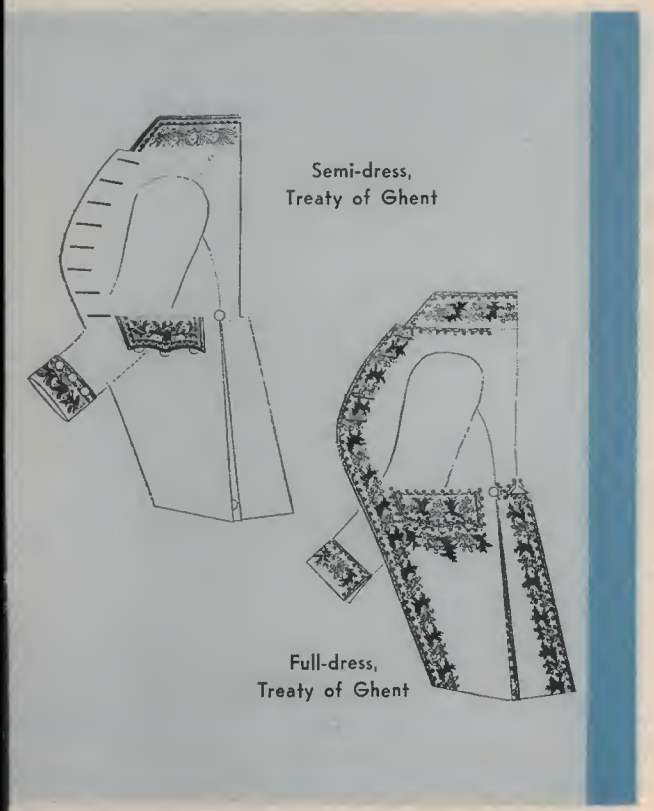
> "Blue coat, lined with white silk; straight standing cape, embroidered with gold, single-breasted, straight or round buttonholes slightly embroidered; buttons plain, or, if they can be had, with the artillerists' eagles stamped on them, i.e., an eagle flying with a wreath in its mouth, grasping lightning in one of its talons. Cuffs embroidered in the manner of the cape; white cassimere breeches; gold knee buckles; white silk stockings, and gold or gilt shoe buckles; a three-cornered chapeau-bras, not so large as those used by the French nor so small as those of the English; a black cockade; sword corresponding."

It was in such impressive style that after being kept waiting at Ghent for a full month, Adams and his associates entered the conference hall in the ancient Flemish town then garrisoned by British troops.

They created considerable stir. As a contemporary diarist put it, "their attire was rather appropriate, quite different from that which had been expected of these Gentlemen. . ."

The same model later served, at the recommendation of Adams, as a pattern for the official gala uniform of all American Ministers abroad. For this purpose it was further embellished by such features as a white ostrich feather in the hat "not standing erect but sewed around the brim."

A circular issued by the Department on November 6, 1817, with an accompanying tablet, recommended the same costume for secretaries and attachés of legation but suggested "that their coats have less embroidery than that of the Ministers." With a leniency presumably stemming from an awareness of the typical foreign service man's financial situation—one which has changed relatively little in nearly a century and a half—the Department added that of these uniforms each officer "need to have only one."



Costume Tailored to Size of Budget

The uniform á la Ghent underwent radical alerations in 1829, during the Jackson Administration, to become much simpler and far less expensive.

Secretary of State Van Buren informed the heads of missions that

"the President has thought proper to adopt the following as the dress to be used by our Ministers and other diplomatic agents upon all [established special] occasions, which is recommended as well by its comparative cheapness as its adaptation to the simplicity of our institutions, viz: A black coat with a gold star on each side of the collar, near its termination; the under clothes to be black, blue or white, at the option of the wearer; a three-cornered chapeau-de-bras; a black cockade and eagle, and a steel-mounted sword with a white scabbard. It is to be understood, however, that the use of this particular dress is not prescribed by the President. It is barely suggested, by his direction, as an appropriate and a convenient uniform dress for the use of our Ministers and other diplomatic agents of the United States."

Later correspondence revealed the existence only of uniforms, not of uniformity.

"We were unappraised till the receipt of your letter," wrote the Secretary to one of our envoys in the spring of 1831, "that our Ministers at London and Paris had adopted a different fashion." He registered no alarm, reiterating that the adoption of the uniform was "recommended but not prescribed." But the proverbial "appropriate officers of the Department" felt increasing concern about frequent reports of examples of diversity. They urged what in the Departmentalese of later periods could be poignantly defined as substantive action aimed at facilitating overall coordination.

Steps were finally taken in 1853 by Secretary Marcy who, on June 1 of that year, issued a "Dress Circular."

Although its tone was mild, the edict soon became the cause of greater headaches than those it had been intended to cure.

"The Simple Dress of a Citizen. . ."

Marcy's circular rescinded all instructions previously "recommended" on the subject.

It stated that "the Department would encourage as far as practicable, without impairing [the Minister's] usefulness to his country, his appearance at court in the simple dress of an American citizen. . . The simplicity of our usages and the tone of feeling among our people is much more in accordance with the example of our first and most distinguished representative at a royal court than the practice which has since prevailed. It is to be regretted that there was ever any departure in this respect from the example of Doctor Franklin."

Marcy was an able Secretary, formerly a fine Governor of New York, widely considered "presidential timber." But he was no historian, nor even a reader of the works of that unhappy species. Evidently, he had heard that Franklin often wore "Quaker full dress;" but he did not know that the Doctor's appearance at the French court in simple dress "was not owing to any love of simplicity on the part of Franklin. . . On a certain occasion his presence was so much desired at court, when he had no clothes in which he considered it fit to appear, that he was requested to come in whatever he happened to be wearing at the moment."

Be that as it may, trouble started brewing not long after the Secretary's pronouncement had reached the Missions.

S.N.A.F.U.

At first, all seemed to be going reasonably well. Messrs. Fay at Berne, Sanford at Paris, Seibels at Brussels, Daniel at Turin, approved the circular. Mr. Belmont, at The Hague, reported that he had appeared at court in simple evening clothes and that to his delight, the Queen showed him marked attention at the royal ball, dancing a quadrille with him.

"I was the only member of the diplomatic corps," wrote our Minister with pardonable pride, "so honored that evening."

But Mr. Vroom, at Berlin, reported that it was simply impossible for him to ignore the strict rules of dress which then prevailed at the Court of Prussia. He felt that he had to comply with those rules unless, contrary to the intent of the circular, an impairment of his usefulness was to be allowed. He had been informed by court officials that "the King would not consider an appearance before him without costume respectful."

While the matter was under consideration in the Department, an embarrassing development set in at Madrid where Mr. Soulé, whose pomposity had often been caricatured, decided to take his cue from the Secretary's allusion to Ben Franklin. Instructions were given to Madrid's finest tailor to make what Soulé thought was a duplicate of the good Doctor's costume or a reasonable facsimile thereof. Maunsell B. Field, who saw Soulé appear in it at court, described the costume as follows:

". . . a black velvet coat, cut single-breasted, and with a standing collar elaborately embroidered with black silk, black velvet breeches, black silk stockings, shoes with black buckles, a black chapeau without plume—every thing was as black as Erebus. He looked as Edgar of Ravenswood might have looked upon a state occasion, his black locks and pale complexion completing the fanciful resemblance."

Before the Department could recover from the shock of this onslaught á la mode, an outright quarrel broke out between two of its highest ranking officers at Paris: Mr. Mason, the Minister, and Mr. Sanford, his deputy. The latter bluntly refused to accompany his chief to a court ball at the Tuileries because the Minister, according to Mr. Sanford, "was dressed in toggery . . . he adopted a coat embroidered with gilt tinsel, a sword, and a cocked hat, the invention of a Dutch tailor in Paris borrowed chiefly from the livery of a subordinate attaché of one of the petty

(*Continued on page* 54)

Andor Klay, whose article on "Quarterdeck Diplomacy" appeared in the JOURNAL last summer, was born in Hungary and educated at the Franz Liszt Conservatory of Music, the University of Vienna Seminary, and the Royal Hungarian University at Budapest. Following three years in the United States Army, he entered the Department as a research analyst in 1945.

THE TASKS OF *Contemporary American Diplomats**

By Francis H. Russell

I should like to express my appreciation, and that of my associates in the American Embassy, for the many evidences of the esteem and affection the people of Israel held toward our cherished friend and Chief, Ambassador Davis. It was a stunning blow to all of us that he should go, particularly at a time when he was making such a valiant effort to add his unique contribution to the solution of the problems, to the achievement of the goals, with which we are all concerned. It can literally be said that he gave his life in the cause of friendship between the people of Israel and the people of the United States, and to the part which such a spirit of fraternity can play in the peace and the progress of man. He could not have known, as we do, that even his death, with the welling up of a sense of community of sorrow, could in its way help to accentuate and make more vivid that sense of comradeship.

Your chairman has suggested that instead of confining my remarks this evening to Monnett Davis the man, I deal rather with the profession which he adorned, American diplomacy, and the contributions which he made to it. That is particularly appropriate because it is doubtful whether there has ever been a member of the American Foreign Service whose life was dedicated more single-mindedly and intensively to his profession than Ambassador Davis.

It is additionally appropriate to discuss Ambassador Davis in terms of his profession because he played an important role in it at one of the turning points, during one of the most crucial periods, in the century and three quarters of American foreign policy.

I first knew Monnett Davis at the heginning of World War II and saw him frequently during the period when he was Director General of the United States Foreign Service and when he took on important diplomatic assignments in Europe, the Far East, Latin America, and, most recently, here in Israel. Ambassador Davis, I am sure, would want to be remembered in terms of the tasks that he faced and the contributions that he made to American diplomacy.

Last year there appeared in the United States one of the best books ever written in any country on diplomacy. In it, one of America's foremost writers on foreign policy said this:

"In a sense that is true in no such degree in other nations, American diplomatic action has been determined hy the people. There were ardent debates on foreign policy in the first days of our national history. There have been such debates ever since. The democratic tradition is deeply rooted in our history. The men who stand at the levers of control are almost always men with substantial political experience. Their habits, their prepossessions, their convictions all lead them to pay heed to the voice of the great body of citizens, to shape their decisions with that voice in mind. . . . The general sentiment of the people lies at the root of every great issue. . . . To say this is not to praise or condemn. It is simply to state a fact. One may believe, if one is a convinced democrat, that in the main the popular instincts are sound. Or one may be cynical enough to distrust them. The important thing is to recognize that they exist."

I read that to you because at the time Monnett Davis assumed the direction of the American Foreign Service one of the greatest revolutions in American public opinion had just taken place. During the two decades before World War II the American public had been predominantly isolationist. It had refused to accept the responsibilities of membership in the League of Nations. Candor requires us to say that it failed to see the importance to the United States of what happened elsewhere in the world and to recognize the importance of developments in America to many other countries and peoples.

In the course of World War II that sentiment changed. It changed to the extent that during and after the war, according to public opinion polls, 92% of the American public favored America's participation in an international organization designed to resist aggression, to lessen tensions, to promote economic progress throughout the world and bring about an improved ordering of international relations.

Coincidentally there was another development, of equal significance in the challenge which it presented to American diplomacy. It became apparent that the free way of life, the product of the previous three thousand years of human endeavor and struggle, was threatened by the emergence of the monolithic society in its various forms and the determination on the part of its adherents to impose its pattern upon as large an area of the world as possible by any means available to it, including the use of force. It was apparent that if the pluralistic approach to organized human existence —if the struggle to create a society which strives to make possible for every individual the inward happiness that comes from growth and progress toward valid goals—if this age-long, world-wide progress built upon experience, upon the growing knowledge of the nature of man, and upon religious insights—if this was to continue, a vast cooperative effort on the part of all free people would be necessary.

These two developments created a challenge to the Ameri-

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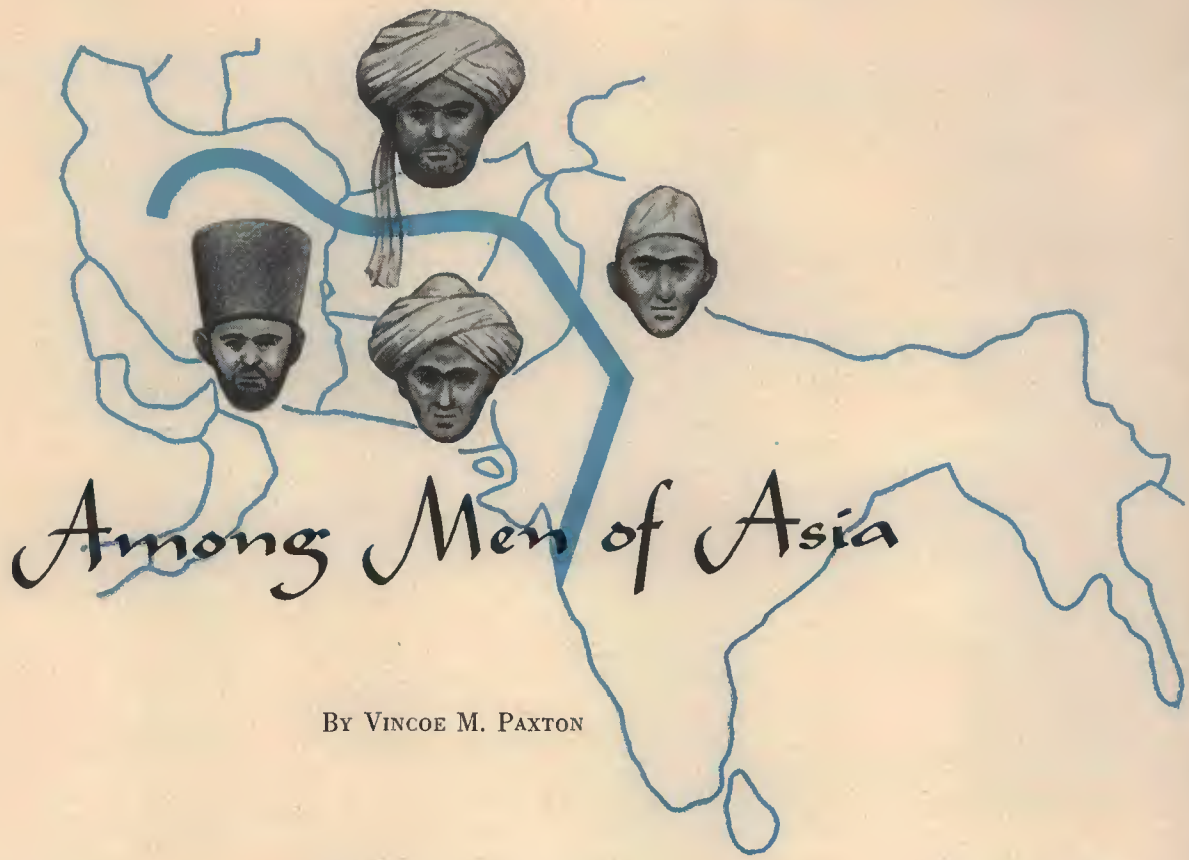
*"The Tasks of Contemporary American Diplomats" was originally presented as a talk given by Francis H. Russell, Chargé d'Affaires a.i. at Tel Aviv, at a Memorial Meeting in honor of the late Ambassador Monnett B. Davis. Mr. Russell, who entered the Department in 1941 and later served as Director of the Office of Public Affairs, was appointed FSO-Class I in December, 1951, under the "517" program.



Among Men of Asia

By Vincoe M. Paxton

I dutifully read the words from my lesson: "Meshedi Hassan aziabani dehi ma ast" and my teacher waited for my translation. It had not been easy for me to resume my Persian study after the death of my husband, the American Consul at Isfahan, a year ago. I could still hear his voice saying the words I was reading and it increased my longing for him. My Persian teacher had understood this and had been gentle with my slow progress on days when I was weary from my long, rough travel to the villages, where I was doing school nursing, and my brain seemed always a little numb. "Yes, it says that Hassan is the miller in our village," I replied, "But I don't understand why it is 'Meshedi.'"

My teacher smiled. "That is the title given any pilgrim after he has gone to Meshed." I remembered that Meshed is in northeastern Iran and is the shrine city of the eighth Iman.

And now some months later I was bouncing along in a loaded bus on the way to Meshed. It was not my destination but my way led through this important city. In a sense I was doing a much longer pilgrimage. It was because the whole of the Moslem world had been my husband's new and vigorous interest after the Communist regime had terminated his twenty-five years of diplomatic service in China. That was why we had travelled overland from Beirut to Isfahan after visiting Egypt on the voyage. Two years before we had visited Pakistan and Turkey. "Next year," he had said, "we will drive across Afghanistan too." When vacation time came I remembered this and now I was on the way.

We were only forty-five minutes out of Tehran when we were in trouble. Something was wrong with the right rear wheel of the bus. This was totally unexpected. We had paid for first-class tickets and it was a new — or nearly new — bus. Leaving the passengers to their own devices and the bus in the care of the mechanic, the driver caught a ride back to Tehran to get another bus. I judged that as we had not gone far it would take a little more than three hours for him to return and as it was only eight in the morning, even the desert was not hot.

Time dragged on. Some passengers crowded into a passing truck and rode on ahead. The rest of us kept waiting. At high noon there was still no bus in sight. The heat danced in waves across the parched camel thorn and one passenger said, "We must pray that the wind will keep on blowing or it will be very hot." I suppose when there is not a leaf of shade in sight nothing seems more like a furnace than a sun-baked automobile.

Six Hours After Mishap

It was exactly six hours after our mishap when the new bus hove in sight. They had brought an earthern jar with water and politely offered me the first drink. They did not know that, since my resistance to disease is not so great as theirs, my fear of unsafe water was greater than my thirst. Besides there was not quite enough water to go round. Some time later I overheard the driver commenting, "Just imagine! After six hours in that hot sun she said, 'No thank you' when I offered her water," and from the tone

I guessed the rest of his sentence could have been translated, "Can you tie that?"

This episode earned me my place among the passengers and one driver told the next about me. Travel is rigorous in this area and one should be able to take it. Besides just at this time with Nationalist feeling running high Iranians are apt to feel a bit impatient with all foreigners. And a woman? That is something else again among men of Asia.

In the seat next to mine, when we started out in earnest after lunch at a tea shop some distance from the place of our breakdown, sat a pilgrim going to Meshed. He had not troubled to notice me before but now he condescended to ask me if I were visiting Meshed or going to live there. While I was struggling to make my verb endings come out right before I voiced my reply he scornfully said to all in general on the bus, "God have pity on such ignorance."

"No, Pilgrim," came a gentle rebuke from one with a sense of justice I have sometimes observed in a bystander in China, "The lady is a cultured American. She just doesn't speak Persian well."

The Pilgrim's Son

This remark aroused the interest of the pilgrim's young son, Hassan. (That was really his name. He seemed small to me but he said that he was thirteen and was making the pilgrimage in his own right.) He decided that if it was only a matter of learning, now was the time to teach me Persian. He didn't know that he was also teaching me a little of what it means to be a young pilgrim going to Meshed. There was a break in the desert and a thin stream flowed beside the road. "Water," I said to him.

He smiled and added, "Brackish water." Later he tried some sentences. "Do you also have automobiles in America?"

"Quite a few," I told him.

He was beginning to like me so he said, "What do you know from the Koran?"

"In the name of the most merciful God," I answered promptly, "and that is all."

It was enough to strike a responsive note. "I will teach you more," he said.

I can still hear his eager young voice urging, "Say after me." Sometimes my pronunciation was not exact as it was hard to hear above the clatter of the not-so-new bus on the rough gravel road. But he would patiently say it again and again until I satisfied him. Now his teaching had gone far into the night and it had been a strenuous first day's travel for me. "Young teacher," I pleaded, "Don't you think I have learned enough for today?"

"You have done well enough," he admitted. Then he paused and out came the first of two problems that had been worrying him. "You didn't prostrate yourself at sunset prayer."

"No. But I do pray," I assured him. "Many Americans pray at night just before they go to sleep."

He accepted that; then said, "In Meshed" (and of course it is his Holy City) "you should wear a veil."

"But American women don't wear veils," I said.

In the moonlight his face unexpectedly became sympathetic. "You don't have enough cloth in America then?"

The hopes and dreams and eager concern of youth for its world! I could not lie to this youngster but, as his is a modern world, he will have to face that there are differences in social customs. "Yes, we have much cloth in America," I said. "It is just that American women don't have the habit of wearing veils." And I left it at that for him to puzzle over.

A few days later I crossed the border and was riding in another bus surrounded by stern-faced, big-turbaned Afghans. As evening fell I felt strange and a little frightened. Presently I began to observe that a man of some importance was on this bus. At intervals we would stop and out of the darkness from across the empty land would come other white turbaned men. The bus door would open, they would kiss their leader's hand and extend their own in fealty. The presence of this man of authority gave me a feeling of protection.

That was my last bus in Afghanistan. The next day I arranged onward travel in the cab of a truck which carried the Afghan mail. In this seat besides the driver and me were two other passengers and some twenty more perched on top of the mail sacks in the bed of the truck. All night long the truck's engine struggled with this load up the steep mountain climbs. Sometimes it rebelled and with a cough and a shudder it would stop altogether. Then we would pray that the brakes would hold until someone could get down and put a stone under the wheel. On the steepest grades the passengers walked ahead of the truck. When it was necessary they shoved it over the top. No one took any account of holes in the road and unbridged rivers. That was an accepted part of the road. Sometimes I would look at the streamer of our driver's turban flying in the wind and could imagine that he would stay in the saddle and ride over anything that came in the way. The cab seat had no springs. It was made of board planks over which an inch layer of straw had been fastened down with canvas cloth and as the nails had pulled out, the back had lost part of its stuffing. I put part of my blanket behind my back and sat on the rest and still developed quite an array of blue spots on the parts that took the most bumping. Yet I was incomparably better off than those who rode behind us.

Engine Trouble Developed

The second day the engine developed some sort of trouble and that evening it began to miss and refused to budge futher. It is lucky it happened where it did for we were just setting out to cross a stretch of the Dashte Murgo (Desert of Death). As it was the men were able to push the truck right around and coast all the way back to a little inn at the foot of the miles of incline we had just climbed.

In the flicker of the dim lights it seemed to me there was a forest of white turbans in that small inn. When I walked into my small room one passenger, a middle-school graduate, offered to sleep on the floor beside my bed if I felt afraid. Then the driver said that he would be within easy call in the next room and the inn-keeper added that he was awake at night and there was no danger. Just one sleeper, lying on some blankets in the hall beside my door awakened and somehow got the idea that we were suspicious of him. He rushed quickly into the group and gesturing wildly said "Certainly there is nothing to fear from me. A Moslem

(*Continued on page* 55)

Vincoe M. Paxton, widow of the late John Hall Paxton, is doing school nursing in Iran under the Point Four program. Her work is among 2300 children in 20 schools of 17 villages in the area near Isfahan, where Mr. Paxton died.

The small settlement of SarGuaq, typical of Greenland villages.

The Passing of Godthaab

By Wayne W. Fisher

Godthaab is gone. I know because I closed it. And so passes into history what surely was one of the strangest posts in the entire American Foreign Service.

This is not a detailed historical treatise on how an ancient representative with a name like Baleb Bushing first established an office in 1849 which grew and grew until it was finally a full-blown product of modern bureaucracy. It is only an informal story about a tiny post which almost literally died aborning, having been brought into existence in the early days of World War II and blown away 13 years later in the autumn of 1953 on the wings of an economy drive.

The Consulate at Godthaab came into being in May, 1940 in order to provide direct representation between the American Government and Danish officials in Greenland, following the German invasion and occupation of Denmark in April of that year. Greenland's strategic importance, which was considerable during the war when a number of German weather stations on the isolated east coast were rooted out and when it was used as a stopover by planes en route to England, appeared to dwindle somewhat during the illusion of peace in the years immediately following World War II. But its importance became evident as witnessed by public disclosure in the autumn of 1952 of the existence of the air base at Thule. A glance at a globe is sufficient to indicate the obvious importance of Greenland's position in any strategic concept involving the polar regions.

A total of 13 men served at Godthaab during its brief existence. Of them, three have left the Service and one was killed in a plane crash a few years ago, leaving nine of us in a rather exclusive little club which has its members now in such distant places as Dacca and Canberra. Some of us may never meet each other, and it may be years between

The Consulate on fire in March, 1953. The blaze was caused by an electric spark, that ignited some shavings.

the few meetings that will occur, but I am sure there will always be an intangible bond between all who have ever served at Godthaab, hard to explain but nevertheless real—something not found in the large, factory-style, HICOG-type of operation (which I have also experienced) where nearly every service imaginable was performed for the employee. At Godthaab every aspect of both official and private life, from entertaining the Governor to cleaning out stopped up drains, was the individual's own personal concern.

Although two officers were the normal complement of Godthaab during most of its life, it operated with but one man during the last two years of its existence. During its final year I was the one man.

Comfortably settled in Frankfort in the summer of 1952, I received The Call to proceed to Greenland with a feeling akin to shock, Godthaab never having occupied a very prominent position on any of my annual lists of post preferences. Hunting for winter clothing in the midst of Frankfort's hottest summer weather in 100 years, accompanied by

looks of incredulity on sales clerks' faces when such items as heavy sweaters were requested, turned out to be neither very pleasant nor productive of results.

One comforting thought was the knowledge that I was to have as an assistant Vice Consul Harris Wood, who was being given a month's special training in accounting, disbursing and administrative matters in the Department and who was due to arrive in Godthaab at about the same time as myself. Woods' deathless article entitled "Godthaab, the Post I Never Got To," describing how he was practically yanked off the plane physically while it was revving up for the takeoff for Greenland, after having gotten down to one small suitcase and one change of clothing, everything else having been shipped on ahead to Godthaab, appeared in the October, 1952 issue of the JOURNAL. Shortly after my arrival at Godthaab in August of 1952 came word that Woods' assignment had been cancelled; he was sent to Tokyo and Godthaab was to become a one-man post. I hope that by this time he has received all his effects which I forwarded from Greenland.

Wayne W. Fisher with his "winter beard" in the office at Godthaab. He is now stationed in Stockholm.

The first photograph below shows a U. S. Air Force plane flying over Godthaab to make an air pickup.

The second photograph below shows some young Greenlanders.

I had previously labored under the assumption (whenever I thought about it) that Godthaab was somehow partly administered from Copenhagen in a vague sort of way. It was not. This miniature post even disbursed, and I suddenly awoke to find myself Principal Officer, Disbursing Officer, Certifying Officer, Administrative Officer, Information Officer, Chief Clerk, Emptier of Wastebaskets and Garbage, and General Handyman. Not only had I no American clerk but not even a local employee of any kind.

Since my previous knowledge of accounting in any form had consisted solely of being able to recognize the color of a pay check on sight (I could do that quite well), I was paralyzed at the prospect of being a Government Disbursing Officer, particularly after seeing the size and variety of applicable financial instructions, regulations, circulars, monthly accounting forms, et cetera. Suffice it to say that I was literally buried in them for countless hours when accounting-time rolled around, especially in the early months. Having no one to consult regarding questions which I could not clarify to my entire satisfaction was particularly disconcerting. Since, however, the Department never leaped down my gullet, and since I am not chanting the "Song of the Rif(f)s," I assume that either the accounts were reasonably correct or else I will be answering correspondence about them for the next several years.

Housekeeping Problems

There was almost never a day when everything in the house — the office consisted of two small rooms in the residence — was in working order. Electricity, heating, plumbing — all presented constant problems which normally had to be attended to personally due either to lack of competent help or its unavailability when needed. Such housekeeping problems could become quite acute during the winter when gales known as "southwesters" roared up Godthaab Fjord from the open sea, often up to 80 miles an hour, and piled up foot-high drifts of snow as much as a yard inside the house, through the barrier of *two* doors. Anyone not a handyman when he arrived at Godthaab perforce became one, and fast.

Some of my earlier predecessors were confronted with even greater difficulties in matters of electricity and heating. Godthaab had no central power system until 1949 and the Consulate operated two generators in an outbuilding to supply its own electricity. Until a central furnace was installed in 1950, the building, which was purchased knocked-down from Sears & Roebuck in 1941, was heated by a number of small oil stoves scattered throughout the house, which I understand leaked considerably and occasionally blew up.

Drain pipes were a constant problem, especially in the coldest months when they were constantly freezing up. This made the honor of having the only two flush toilets in Godthaab a somewhat dubious distinction in winter.

Last March the Consulate experienced a near-disastrous fire from the macabre cause of a frozen water pipe. A system in current use in Godthaab, involving the attachment

(*Continued on page* 52)

SERVICE

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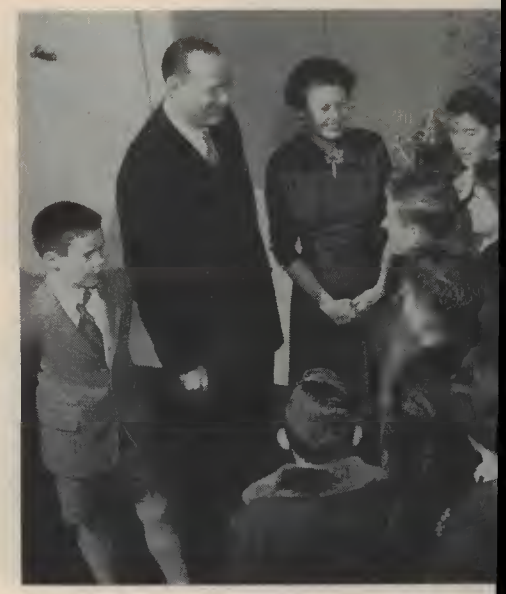

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1. Dublin—Ambassador William H. Taft, III, talking with the Irish Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Frank Aiken, and the Papal Nuncio, Most Reverend Gerald P. O'Hara, Archbishop of Savannah-Atlanta. The occasion: the formal opening of the new premises of the USIA Library and reading room.

2. Brussels—On Christmas Eve at the American Embassy residence, Ambassador and Mrs. Frederick M. Alger, Jr., together with their son, David, were serenaded by the Teen Age Choral Group of the American Women's Club of Brussels.

3. Lisbon—Shown at the Christmas party at the Embassy are, from left to right, Col. Malcolm Jones, Army Attaché: Mr. James Minotto, Minister, FOA Mission to Portugal; Commander Hugh Lewis, Naval Attaché; Ambassador M. Robert Guggenheim; Brig. General Frank Camm, MAAG, Portugal; and Col. Lester Messenger, Air Attaché.

4. Amman—Ambassador Lester DeWitt Mallory and King Hussein I of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan during the presentation of credentials ceremony at the Palace on December 1, 1953.

GLIMPSES

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5. Tokyo—One of the recent visitors at the Embassy was a 300-pound champion sumo wrestler, who called to return a call which political officer Jack Conroy had made to the training quarters of the wrestler a few days before. Here is the Champion, Kainoyama, and Mr. Conroy.

6. Taipei—Counselor of Embassy Howard Palfrey Jones taking a flight in one of the jet planes presented to President Chiang Kai-shek's forces in Formosa as a part of the U. S. military aid program. The occasion was the presentation ceremony at which Counselor Jones represented the U. S. Government.

7. Genoa—The presentation to Consul General and Mrs. Finley of a silver bowl and tray marked the occasion of his retirement after nearly 35 years in the Foreign Service. In the photograph, from left to right in the foreground, are Consul General Finley, Consul Alfred Dennis, and Mrs. Finley.

Pirogues and Moonbeams

By Leonard C. Overton

A pirogue crew as it passes the Royal Barge on the way to the starting line, one kilometer upstream.

Every year during October or November, at the moment of the full moon of *Kattik*, the Embassy in Phnom Penh is unofficial host to the very small number of Americans fortunate enough to arrive in Cambodia during the Water Festival, one of the most spectacular and memorable of all Cambodian ceremonies. Springing from a dark and obscure antiquity of which even the average Cambodian is only dimly aware, the annual pirogue races and moon salutations present a most remarkable sight to Western eyes.

For three afternoons the visitor sees more than a hundred long wooden pirogues, each manned by some 30 shouting villagers, rush down a one kilometer course on the swiftly-flowing Tonle Sap, past the Royal Barge of His Majesty King Norodom Sihanouk, to a finish point opposite the delicately spired Royal Palace where the river joins the wide Mekong on its route to the South China Sea.

During the early evenings he will see illuminated barges bearing monstrous mythological figures, while occasionally small toy rafts carrying lighted candles and glowing incense sticks—the offerings of devout families along the river shore—dart past on the dark water. At night the richly-dressed Royal Dancers will enact an ancient tale from the Ramayana. Until dawn the loiterers on the riverbank may catch the soft echoes of the chants of *Sakrava* or the music of *Mohari*.

The Cambodian villager, close to the soil and extremely sensitive to the world's natural phenomena, conveniently divides the year into three seasons determined by the lunar calendar and characterized by the changeable direction of the monsoon. From the new moon of December to that of February the fresh northeast wind brings dry, cool weather. Beginning with the new moon of March and ending in May,

The first picture below shows two clowns, one dressed as a woman, mocking the crowd lining the shore. The second picture shows the Royal Barge in the background and the smaller barge for wives and children of cabinet ministers.

the southern wind blows dry and hot, bearing the promise of developing storms which never quite break. The western wind, introduced by the new moon of June, releases the rain which inundates the land during the year's final months. Symbolically the Water Festival—marking the retreat of the waters—signifies the end of the rainy season.

The full moon of *Kattik*, which this year rose on November 20, officially sets the date for two traditional and simultaneous ceremonies: the Salutations to the Moon and the Water Festival. Through the centuries both have come to be related although their individual origins have been partially lost in the dark patchwork of Cambodian history. Present in each, however, is a pinch of Brahmanism, a strong dash of Buddhism, and heaping quantities of the spiritual animism so common to Cambodian ceremonial custom.

Being a man perpetually bombarded by the arbitrary intentions of a number of Spirits, Genii and Formless Characters—some good and others very, very bad—the villager has learned to be extremely diplomatic in dealing with the forces which determine his earthly destiny.

When the *Kattik* moon reaches its fullest proportions the people gather in their pagodas to offer thanks to the Moon Lord for making possible the bountiful rain which for six months has flooded their rice fields. Presenting gifts of cooked white rice, coconuts and fruit, they salute the Spirits of the Sky and cannily invoke additional assistance for a plentiful harvest during the months ahead.

Simultaneously the King, on his Royal Barge in Phnom Penh, offers his salutations by dipping his fingers in lustral water taken from a conch shell and then stretching them forth towards the ascending full moon. After moistening his face, he sprinkles drops of the perfumed water upon children gathered at his feet.

Opinions about the origin and significance of the Water Festival are widely diverse among the various elements of the Cambodian population.

To the villager the festival represents a splendid opportunity to paddle his racing piroque to Phnom Penh where he will be given prize money by the King if he is able to paddle faster than his competitors during the three-day racing period.

To others the festival marks the symbolic end of the long rainy season and the change of current in the Tonle Sap, Cambodia's strange river which reverses its direction twice yearly.

To the more mystic, it represents the expulsion of all the evil Spirits brought into the country by the heavy floods of the rainy season. This idea is evident in the final race of the festival's third day. Traditionally a leather cord is stretched between two barges at the finish line to symbolize the imprisonment of the Spirits. The racing pirogues take their places at the starting line, one kilometer away. As darkness falls upon the water and the moon rises over the horizon, a Palace *baku* cuts the cord with three strokes of his great sword and immediately the entire fleet of pirogues rushes furiously towards the finish line, the men shouting and waving as they sweep the spirits before them, down the river and into the obscurity where they will sleep until the rainy season comes again to Cambodia.

It is likely, however, that the racing custom is derived from the Khmer Empire period when war pirogues guarded the water routes of the country and individual captains boasted of their speed and strength. By the year 1528 pirogue races had come to be held at a moment coinciding with the Festival of the Salutations to the Moon.

Pride and superstition are liberally intermingled among the men who paddle the long racing pirogues. Most villages along the Mekong and Tonle Sap possess at least one.

King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia accepts the conch shell filled with lustral water at the beginning of the ceremony of the Salutations to the Moon. In the front row, second to the right of the King, is American Ambassador Donald R. Heath.

It is handled with all the fervor usually found among American collegiate crews and, even better, it has eyes, it lives, and it is under the protection of a special Spirit which must be bribed yearly.

During the year the craft rests under a shelter close to the village pagoda under the benevolent care of the monks. Usually one villager is responsible for keeping it in good repair. It is he who after each year's competition will work out structural changes to compensate for embarrassing shortcomings observed during the race, or will recommend a complete rebuilding to make the craft as superior as those of neighboring villages.

Racing pirogues are masculine and sacred. No woman is ever allowed to touch one. If she be so indelicate as to pass too close, she risks immediate death—or at least severe abdominal pains. If she happens to be pregnant when she commits this error her child will be born dead. At the same time her irreverence may incite the protecting Spirit to retard the speed of the craft or even to capsize it during a critical race.

Most of the racing pirogues are made of Koki, Phdiek or Sralau wood. Koki is especially preferable because of its lightness and gummy quality. Whenever a village decides to build a new pirogue the men trudge to the mountainous regions of the forest to select a tall, straight tree. With genuine Cambodian caution they place an offering of rice and incense at the tree's base and then attach a small sign to the trunk notifying the protecting Spirits that they will return in exactly seven days to fell the tree. This, it is believed, will give the Spirits enough time to find new lodgings.

(*Continued on page* 50)

EDITORIALS

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST

On page 19 of this issue we announce a prize essay contest designed to promote thinking—and writing—on the subject of "The Organization of American Representation Abroad." The JOURNAL has conducted other essay contests in the past, but this is the first to be open to persons outside the Department of State and Foreign Service. There are four categories of participants, with prizes totaling $3850. In addition, the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies has generously undertaken to supplement the first prize in the student category so as to make available a fellowship in the total amount of $1750 as an alternative prize if the prize-winner qualifies in other respects.

The JOURNAL is planning to finance the contest by contributions to be solicited in wide circles. Meanwhile, some twenty-five public-spirited persons have generously underwritten its expenses in advance of such solicitation.

It is commonplace by now that this country's responsibilities in world affairs demand that its interests be served by the best possible representation abroad. What does "best mean? Simply stated, it must mean that representation which most effectively serves the national interest. Basic ingredients of such representation are men, money, organization, administration and leadership. Shortcomings in any one of these ingredients (e.g. shortsighted recruitment and training policies, unwise economies on the one hand or administrative empire-building on the other) can and do impair the quality of the end product. In the past, legislation, reorganization plans and surveys have addressed themselves not only to specific problems of our representation but also to its broadest aspects. Similarly, it is expected that some competitors in this contest may wish to develop their ideas on one or more problems under the contest subject, while others may want to chalk out their own more or less complete model of a representation. Some may wish to be concrete in their presentation; others may tend toward the philosophical. Any of these approaches is acceptable, as is noted in the official contest announcement.

The first criterion for rating the essays is the total national interest—as opposed to the narrower interest of any one group. The names of the Judges indicate that this criterion will be honored.

The JOURNAL hopes for wide interest in the contest, and plans actively to encourage participation in the two categories of eligible public contestants.

Here, then, is an opportunity to have your say on a subject with which you live.

Good luck!

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The First Half of the Promotion List Selected in 1952

The President sent the names of the Foreign Service Officers listed helow to the Senate for promotion. These names comprise only one-half of those selected by the 1952 Selection Boards. The remainder of those selected then will be nominated by the President at a later date. When the promotion list was announced, Secretary Dulles, then in Berlin, made the following statement:

"To my associates in the United States Foreign Service:

"It is with great pleasure that I interrupt my duties here in Berlin to announce that promotions for members of the United States Foreign Service are being resumed. I have asked Acting Secretary Smith and Under Secretary Lourie to initiate the necessary personnel actions as quickly as possible.

"The delay in effecting the promotions recommended by the last Selection Boards and promotion panels has been a matter of deep concern to me and my colleagues in the administration of the Department. They join me now in extending congratulations to each of you who will be named on the forthcoming lists."

The list follows:

Class one to Career Minister:

Edward T. Wailes for promotion from Foreign Service Officer of Class one to the Class of Career Minister of the United States of America.

Class two to Class one:

George M. Abbott
Garret G. Ackerson, Jr.
Max Waldo Bishop
Howard Rex Cottam
Walter P. McConaughy
Avery F. Peterson
James B. Pilcher
Harold M. Randall
Horace H. Smith
Henry E. Stebbins
Carl W. Strom

Class three to Class two:

Charles W. Adair, Jr.
Robert M. Carr
Harlan B. Clark
Leon L. Cowles
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr.
Donald D. Edgar
James W. Gantenbein
William M. Gibson
Theodore J. Hohenthal
John P. Hoover
Richard A. Johnson
Edward P. Maffitt
Roy M. Melbourne
David A. Thomasson
Rolland Welch
Thomas K. Wright

Class four to Class three:

Kenneth A. Byrns
John A. Calhoun
William H. Christensen
Adrian B. Colquitt
William N. Dale
Donald A. Dumont
Clifton P. English
Joseph N. Greene, Jr.
Henry A. Hoyt
Charles E. Hulick, Jr.
Spencer M. King
LaRue R. Lutkins
George E. Miller
David G. Nes
Herbert V. Olds
James L. O'Sullivan
Richard I. Phillips
Ernest V. Siracusa
Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.
S. Roger Tyler, Jr.
Livingston D. Watrous
Harvey R. Wellman

Class five to Class four:

Philip E. Haring
Hendrik van Oss

Class five to Class four and to be also Consuls of the United States of America:

Alfred L. Atherton, Jr.
James J. Blake
Frank E. Cash, Jr.
Thomas J. Corcoran
Samuel D. Eaton
Richard T. Ewing
Richard G. Johnson
Bruce M. Lancaster
Roye L. Lowry
Frank E. Maestrone
Eugene V. McAuliffe
Richard M. McCarthy
Sandy MacGregor Pringle
Herbert F. Propps
Ernest E. Ramsaur, Jr.
Thomas M. Recknagel
William Perry Stedman, Jr.
Galen L. Stone
William H. Sullivan
Charles R. Tanguy
John M. Thompson, Jr.
William H. Witt
Robert L. Yost
Robert W. Zimermann

Class six to Class five:

John A. Baker, Jr.
Harry G. Barnes, Jr.
John W. Black
Samuel C. Brown
William A. Buell, Jr.
Pratt Byrd
Christian G. Chapman
Elwyn F. Chase, Jr.
George T. Churchill
W. Kennedy Cromwell, 3d
Frank J. Curtis, Jr.
Arthur R. Day
William L. Eagleton, Jr.
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr.
James B. Engle
Raymond E. Gonzalez
Herbert I. Goodman
Harry W. Heikenen
Gordon G. Heiner, 3d
Henry L. Heymann
Max E. Hodge
Lewis Hoffacker
Robert B. Houston, Jr.
Wharton Drexel Hubbard
Heyward Isham
James R. Johnston
Walter M. McClelland
John A. McVickar
William B. Miller
Grant E. Mouser, 3d
Paul M. Popple
Clifford J. Quinlan
Frederick H. Sacksteder, Jr.
David T. Schneider
Peter A. Seip
Roland C. Shaw
Herman T. Skofield
Paul A. Smith, Jr.
Richard E. Snyder
William F. Spengler
Daniel Sprecher
Jack A. Sulser
David R. Thomson
Theodore A. Tremblay
William N. Turpin
J. Robert Wilson
Orme Wilson, Jr.
Arthur I. Wortzel

MORE COMMENDATIONS FROM THE SERVICE

In the January issue we published a half dozen pleased comments from claimants under our world wide insurance policies. Here are some more received in a recent two months' period — more "Proof of the Pudding."

"Thank you very much for the promptness and courtesy with which you handled the adjustment. It was a pleasure doing business with you and we certainly appreciate the attention you gave this matter."

"The expeditious handling of this matter was greatly appreciated."

"As always I am very grateful for your prompt and careful handling of the matter."

"Thanks for your prompt action in sending me your check to reimburse me for my loss of an article by theft."

"Thank you very much for your excellent cooperation."

"I thank you for the immediate attention given this claim."

"Thank you for your prompt and favorable action on our claim."

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Remarks of The Honorable Robert Murphy at the January 1954 Association Luncheon

I deeply appreciate the honor which the American Foreign Service Association does me today. It has not been possible for me during a great many years, due to my absence from Washington, to attend these luncheons and I am especially glad now to have a chance of seeing so many dear friends. Years ago I would have referred to "old" friends; but since passing fifty I find the word is of increasing sensitivity. So, on advice from Dale Carnegie, I omit the words "old fellow" and "old man" from my vocabulary. But I do want friends of years' standing to know how pleased I am to be with them, and I am happy to get to know the younger men and women of the Service. The future of the Foreign Service and this Association, of course, is in their hands.

This is my first regular assignment to Washington since 1930. Of course, I have been here for brief periods during the interval, but I have enjoyed a number of interesting assignments to the foreign field where I think the direct interest of most Foreign Service officers naturally is engaged.

Apart from the sentimental aspect of renewing contacts and seeing something of Service friends, it seems to me that this time there is a special opportunity for constructive work to be done in behalf of the Service by members of our Association. Perhaps the opportunity has been there for a long time. I believe it has. But my case perhaps is typical of a good many Foreign Service Officers: they have been too preoccupied with the immediate things of urgent interest which they were doing in the field of foreign affairs to pay much attention to Service matters. I admit to an uneasy sense of guilt over my neglect of these matters. Perhaps I am not alone in this respect. I know that many—like myself—have assumed that somewhere, somehow, a kindly *deus ex machina* was guarding over the interests of the Service and the welfare of its officers. Like myself, many have been inclined to pass the buck to the intangible somebody and to hope for the best.

Well, my conclusion is that such a line of easy-going conduct does not meet modern day conditions. This is a world in which constant struggle is of the essence. If Foreign Service Officers themselves are inert or indifferent to the practical needs of an effective Foreign Service and especially to their standing with the American community, even the most sympathetic Secretary of State and the most kindly Departmental staff will not be able to develop conditions most of us would want to see prevail.

I know that I for one had become completely absorbed in the foreign field and was not conscious of a trend of opinion in the American community which seems to be unfavorable —if not at times even antagonistic—to the Foreign Service. This sentiment has various degrees of refinement depending on the individual or group with whom one talks. But there are doubts about the Foreign Service on the part of a good many Americans. Some of these doubts are inspired obviously by the insistent drumfire of headline news regarding loyalty to the United States, "giveaway" policies and mistakes of political judgment. The old and threadbare cliches about "cookie pushers" and "striped pants" continue to be used to a point where I wonder at times whether our Service really has a friend. I do not want to exaggerate. However, I find that the curve of popularity of the Foreign Service on the chart of American public opinion is down low. It seems to me that, if it is not falling off, it is also not showing much of a rise. If that is true, it is a serious state of affairs which we cannot afford to ignore. We are, it seems to me, better understood in many foreign countries than we are among our own people. That condition, if I have stated it correctly, must not be permitted to continue. Most of you have put too much sweat and too many tears into a devoted Service to take such a situation lying down.

If you agree with the estimate which I have given very briefly and inadequately, what is it, if anything, that the members of this Association can and should do about it? Just the other day I heard a reference to this Association as the "Cookie Pusher's Union." It was not a friendly reference. This Association of course is not a union. It is, however, an Association of men and women who have the best interests of the Department of State and the Foreign Service—and more especially our country—very much at heart. They have at heart the high tradition of the American diplomatic and consular services. Even in the days when our country was not a great world power, and certainly since it became one, it has long been recognized that the President and the Secretary of State are not able to carry out the foreign policy of our country without a corps of experienced men and women both at home and abroad. These people are expected to be specialists in the several international areas and to be experts from whom our Government expects support in the achievement of its foreign policy aims. There is no doubt that a man who may have been brilliantly successful in business or a profession or politics in the domestic field usually finds it necessary to have the assistance of a career officer to advise him in the many intricate details of diplomatic practice abroad. Many nonprofessional diplomats who have disdained such assistance at the advent of their work abroad have been happy to resort to it before they returned to private life.

Going way back to the youthful days of our Republic, there has been a Foreign Service tradition of high standards and able performance associated with the names of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Silas Deane and John Jay. I know the members of this Association want to perpetuate that tradition.

I have mentioned criticisms of the Service, but in fairness it should be said that there is also recognition of good qualities and able performance. Bruce Lockhart in his book *My Europe* recently paid a fine tribute to American diplomats. Doc Matthews quoted a passage of the tribute at a luncheon meeting of the Association prior to Doc's departure for The Hague.

But the suggestion I want to make is that the members of this Association, in addition to doing the best job we can

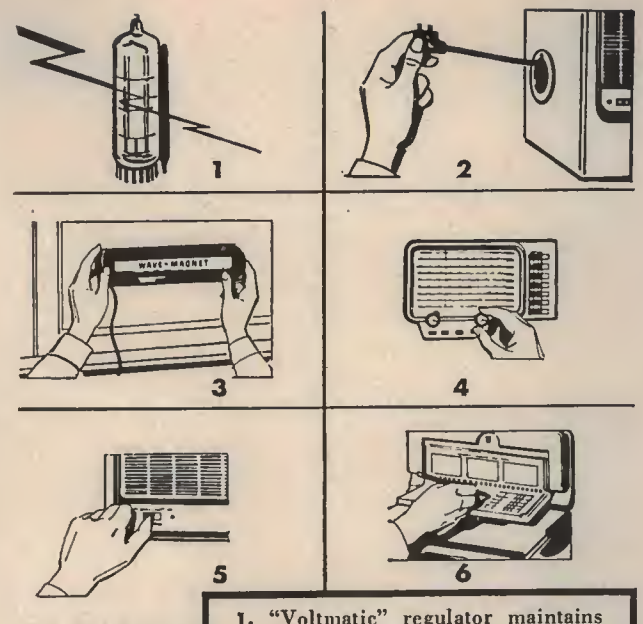
in the duties which fall to us, can, as individual Americans, make a greater effort with the American community to acquaint them with our problems, the policies with which we work, and the conditions abroad which affect all of us. We need to persuade them that we are their business representatives. They should know the truth of the old saw that an able diplomat is worth more than an army division. We all realize that our duties often do not permit of advertisement. We know that in the case of a military victory there is no hesitation to acclaim publicly the commanding officers and the men who participated in the victory. In the case of a diplomatic victory it would often be against the national interest to proclaim it. For example, a victory in a negotiation which resulted in very substantial monetary gain for our Government usually cannot be shouted from the house tops, nor can advantages gained in a secret agreement even be mentioned without danger of nullifying the advantages. A diplomat may succeed in avoiding a military clash or civil commotion but that effort, which may be very exhausting and at times, dangerous, is not spectacular, like winning a battle, and is often a matter of public indifference.

In some of the older nations such as Great Britain the diplomatic and consular services are better understood perhaps than by our own public because Britain has been involved in world affairs as a great power so much longer than we have. The average British soldier, I noted during the past war, understood what his Foreign Office did; but I found a number of American soldiers who had never heard of the Department of State.

Therefore, I believe that it is up to us as members of this Association to do a little fighting in behalf of our Department and Foreign Service. I believe that on appropriate occasion, when individuals apply language such as "cookie pusher" we should start pushing that kind of a cookie around. I think we should individually spend more time with members of Congress, not in an effort to obtain personal advantages, but to raise the congressional estimate of our Service, and to let the members know us, as individuals, and what we stand for. In addition to contacts which we might have on the Hill in our official capacities, each of us also has two Senators and at least one Representative to whom we can have access. I believe they would welcome our approach, if it is done with due consideration of the heavy load most of them carry. And I believe there are many organizations here at home—forums, press and radio people, chambers of commerce, world affairs groups and influential clubs and the like—where a plug for the Foreign Service will be welcome. We should transmit to them some of the pride we feel as members of a Foreign Service which is second to none in the world both in the quality of its personnel and its policies.

And finally I think we should try to exploit the interest which even some of the criticism of our Service has engendered to work for a constructive program for the Service. We should fight for a better, far better, training program for our officer corps, and we should have, in my opinion, a more effective interchangeability for the officer corps. All of the armed services of our Government have elaborate and expensive educational systems. In addition to the Military and Naval Academies, the President now feels that the Air Force should have its separate institution. They all have an enormous amount of special and refresher courses all through their careers. The Foreign Service,

(*Continued on page* 57)



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THE BOOKSHELF

NEW AND INTERESTING
by FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

1. **The Man Who Never Was** by Ewen Montagu, published by Lippincott $2.75

How British Intelligence fooled the Germans into believing the Allies would land in Greece instead of Sicily—by the depositing of a corpse in Spanish waters suitably accourtered with the proper clothes and appropriate "confidential" papers. It worked. . . .

2. **The Great Iron Ship** by James Dugan, published by Harpers $3.50

The story of the great and unlucky Atlantic liner launched in 1858. Great: her then phenomenal size, 22,500 tons, was not exceeded until 50 years later. Unlucky: everything possible happened to her.

3. **The Head and Heart of Thomas Jefferson** by John Dos Passos, published by Doubleday $5.00

The distinguished American novelist this time delves into biography and comes up with an imaginative and original life of the great American statesman up to the time he became the third president of the United States.

4. **The Conquest of Everest** by Sir John Hunt, published by Dutton $6.00

The story of the conquest of the world's greatest mountain by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing on May 29, 1953, as told by the leader of the British expedition.

Fire in the Ashes — Europe in Mid-Century, by Theodore H. White; *William Sloane Associates, New York, 1953. 398 pages. $5.00.*

Reviewed by MARTIN F. HERZ

It is embarrassing to be defended, as the Foreign Service is by Theodore White, when that defense leads to the statement that the consistent Congressional and other attacks have practically wiped out our usefulness. Says Mr. White: "In the years since the war, under attack, the native caution and conservatism of these men — with a few brave exceptions — has deepened until now it has reached a level of timidity which gives the American people a Foreign Service of eunuchs." (Page 374)

This is an incidental passage, but the pages on "America abroad" which deal not only with the Foreign Service but with the entire mechanism of our foreign representation, are full of meaning for us. Only, Mr. White goes too far in his generalizations. Speaking of the European Army, for instance, he says, "it is quite safe to bet that only the rarest few [in the Foreign Service] have gone beyond the coldest reporting of fact, injecting neither misgivings nor enthusiasm into their accounts. No Congressional committee ten years hence will be able to charge the great majority of them with strong opinion one way or another; their dispatches are neutral."

Now, it so happens that reporting from Paris on the knotty problem of parliamentary approval of EDC is part of the duties of this reviewer who is also familiar with the reporting from other European capitals. It is betraying no secret, nor need one be afraid of any future Congressional inquisition, to say that our officers in the field are thoroughly and loyally committed to the Administration's European policy, that they report objectively both on the successes and the difficulties in the way of that policy, and that they generally call the shots as they see them.

As a matter of fact, it doesn't call for such an unusual amount of courage because, as Mr. White points out very well in his book, the policies which we pursue in Western Europe have a consistency and logic which are compelling; and the problem which confronts us in the main is precisely whether we are to persevere — and whether the methods used are the ones most apt to achieve the desired results. American policy in Western Europe has not zig-zagged or about-faced and it is not, so far, a domestic political football. The officers who have been associated with it since the war need not be afraid to stand up for that policy, and to point out realistically the difficulties that lie in its way. If we couldn't do that, we would not deserve to be defended by Mr. White, but rather should be attacked; for we would have become not only useless but a danger to our nation.

Fire in the Ashes was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection and as such has been so widely reviewed that there is no need to give a full analysis here. It is recommended for anyone who desires a highly readable introduction to present-day France, Germany and England, with added very useful chapters on European unity, NATO and the Communist danger.

One need not agree with all of Mr. White's statements to find his book on the whole sound and refreshingly constructive. He does not resort to facile generalizations about the past, His thesis is that we have on the whole not done so badly, and that the Soviets, while continuing to be a deadly menace, have not been so devilishly clever in the way they handled themselves in Western Europe. By the same token, however, White believes they still have some cards up their sleeves with regard to Germany which they may play in the near future, offering the neutralization of a united Germany as a buffer between East and West. While White considers that "our diplomacy has won a position in Europe strong enough to repudiate such a settlement," he believes that a limited "deal" with the Soviets might be possible whereby Germany could be united, left unarmed, but otherwise closely integrated with the West.

This is the weakest part of his book, but perhaps also the most provocative one, for White believes strongly in the rightness, indeed in the vital necessity, of the policy of integrating Germany closely within the six-nation community and thus with the Atlantic world. But scattered through *Fire in the Ashes* are occasional remarks that indicate his belief that a military equilibrium already exists in Europe, that a German military contribution is not an absolute necessity, and that the policy of European integration could succeed without EDC. That is an interesting thought, but it is very rarely found among the enlightened advocates of European unity of whom Theodore White is one.

Struggle for Africa, by Vernon Bartlett; *Praeger, New York. 246 pages with index. $3.95.*

Reviewed by BENJAMIN GERIG

"Struggle for Africa" is not intended for the experts. It is, nevertheless, a most valuable comprehensive survey of that continent's vast range of political, economic, social and cultural problems as they are so significantly emerging in our time.

The author, Mr. Vernon Bartlett, is a well-known British journalist who has served at various times as foreign correspondent for the London *Times* and for the *News Chronicle.* He was for twelve years a Member of Parliament and has frequently served on British diplomatic and United Nations missions. He has acquired a reputation as an objective observer who is not only scrupulously fair in his treatment of great political and social issues, but views them with deep concern and human compassion. No one, therefore, could be more suited for taking a detached but concerned view of the African scene.

Because he is not writing for the African expert and because he attempts to cover in 242 pages the most significant developments in that vast continent, his treatment of the subject is necessarily broad in its scope and selective in its subject matter. But the average reader will find that his understanding of the tremendous movements taking place in Africa will be greatly clarified by reading this book.

The basic issue of "apartheid" in South Africa, which so vitally affects other parts of Africa, is explained both as it developed historically and as it exists at the present time. The inter-racial problem as it is differently treated in the Portuguese colonies, in the Congo, and in Middle Africa is also the subject of his attention. Mr. Bartlett's conclusion on this issue is stated in the following words: "You can play a tune of sorts on the white keys, and you can play a tune of sorts on the black keys. But for harmony, you must use both black and white."

The tremendously interesting developments toward self-government now taking place in the new Nigeria and in the Gold Coast are examined by Mr. Bartlett. He explains what effects the assumption of responsibility has had upon such people as Dr. Nkrumah, the African Prime Minister of the Gold Coast. He also explains how the lack of a nationalism encompassing the whole of Nigeria has made it necessary to make concessions to regionalism and to a more limited provincialism in developing the new governmental institutions of Nigeria.

(*Continued on page* 57)

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NEWS to the FIELD

By Lois Perry Jones

Open Hearing on Hill

Personnel matters important to Departmental and Foreign Service Officers were discussed at an open hearing before the Subcommittee on International Operations of the Committee on Government Operations in December. Testifying before a committee composed of Mr. Brownson, Mrs. St. George and Mr. Lantaff were GERALD DREW, Director General of the Foreign Service, GEORGE F. WILSON, Director of Personnel, and HOWARD P. MACE and ROBERT J. RYAN of the Division of Personnel Operations. Testimony was also heard from Philip Young, Civil Service Commissioner, now conducting a study on overseas civilian personnel requested by the White House.

Testimony presented covered in part the following points of interest: acceleration of the rate at which Foreign Service Officers are assigned to Washington; the designation of Washington as another post, with Officers assigned here to he given a quarters allowance; the statutory correction of the situation at some posts where the No. 2 man, because of his hardship differential as a Staff officer, receives more money than the FSO acting as principal officer.

The role of Foreign Service Officers in personnel matters affecting the Foreign Service was described by Mr. Wilson, and an outline of how the RIF regulations were established and carried out was presented to the committee by Mr. Ryan.

The possibility of having Washington designated as another post was brought out in the course of testimony concerning assignment of FSO's to Washington. The difficulties involved in placing FSO's in Washington are being looked into, Mr. Wilson said, and a study is being prepared to see if a single personnel system might be evolved for GS and Foreign Service personnel such as the Hoover Commission had in mind. Mr. Wilson's response to a question by Mrs. St. George implied that in such a single personnel system Washington might be designated as another post where certain allowances might be received by personnel returning from abroad.

A comprehensive plan to assign people who have been overseas for many years to Washington had just been approved by him, Mr. Wilson said. It would enable the Department to carry out the "three years in fifteen" provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Mr. Drew testified that such assignments would improve the functioning of both the Department and the Foreign Service, and Mr. Mace reminded the Subcommittee that the transfer policy had only been set in motion under the Act of 1946, and that therefore not all the personnel in the field had yet had an opportunity for a Washington assignment.

Answering often-heard criticisms of the role of the Foreign Service Officer Corps in handling personnel matters affecting FSO's, Mr. Wilson pointed out the balance in the existing system where both Foreign Service Officers and Departmental officers participate in the management of personnel matters and where the Board of the Foreign Service acts effectively in an advisory capacity for the Secretary in all matters concerning Foreign Service personnel. He did not think that the unfavorable allegations made against the FSO Corps were factually true.

He continued, "I think that you have to regard the Foreign Service Officers as a group of men and women who have been carefully trained and selected . . . many of them are highly trained, having had extensive training in the field . . . and they truly feel a sense of responsibility to the people of the United States . . . and they have pride, as it were, in their particular group. . . . These gentlemen have been brought back and because of their background, their wide experience, the knowledge they have of various areas all over the world, they have been placed in positions of greater responsibility. . . . They have done, I think by and large, an excellent job."

Later in the hearing, morale factors in the field were discussed. Mr. Wilson said, "Generally speaking, I do not think you have the friction or the jealousy, nor the morale problem between the FSO and the FSS and the FSR as some people imagine." He stated that a morale problem was created, however, by the fact that at some posts the Staff officer who filled the No. 2 or No. 3 position, because of his differential pay, might be getting more money than the principal officer. He indicated that this situation would have to be corrected by statutory action, and that plans to do so have a high priority.

Discussion of the recent reduction-in-force in the Foreign Service brought out the fact that the RIF in the Department was conducted strictly according to Civil Service Commission procedures, and that the Foreign Service RIF procedures were developed by the Department and approved by the Commission. Mr. Wilson told the Subcommittee that the RIF was not something that the State Department or any other Government agency asked for. It was given to them, he said, "and the sum of money which was available for salaries was not sufficient. We have no control over it; we feel just as badly as the people affected by it do."

"By and large," he continued, "I think the RIF was accomplished mechanically as well as it probably could be managed. I do not say it was a perfect job at all. There were certain inequities, but I think we complied completely with the spirit and intent of the RIF procedure, and I feel we did a reasonably good job."

Mr. Philip C. Young, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, who was also present during part of the hearings, reported on a government-wide study now being carried out with a view to establishing a single overseas personnel system for all departments maintaining personnel abroad. He pointed out the desirability of evolving a system which would "dovetail" with the Civil Service system and would have the advantage of avoiding many of the difficulties found in the Department which operates under two differing personnel systems. Mr. Young said that the study would not be ready before the fall of 1954 and could not, therefore, be submitted to the present session of Congress.

The hearing ended on a note emphasizing the need, according to Chairman Brownson, for a simplified overseas personnel system.

To the Editors, SATEVEPOST

Gerald A. Drew, Director General of the Foreign Service, sent the following telegram to the editors of the *Saturday Evening Post:*

"It is of interest to note that about the same time Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Durrance were 'living it up' in Copenhagen and Paris ('I Rode Uncle Sam's Gravy Train Overseas'), other Americans serving their Government abroad were not doing so well: In Mukden, American Consul Angus Ward was released from 13 months enforced imprisonment by the Communists; in Jerusalem Consul General Thomas Wasson had been murdered by extremists while he was conducting truce negotiations; and in Tibet, American Vice Consul Douglas Mackiernan lost his life as he was attempting to escape from Chinese Communists.

"Mr. Durrance was never actually a member of the Foreign Service of the State Department. Since he so implies, I deeply resent the further implication that all Americans serving their country overseas do nothing but 'live it up.' We in the United States Foreign Service earn our pay, and we go wherever we are sent—to posts, for instance, such as Accra, Belem, Jidda, Reykjavik or Hanoi—far cries from Paris.

"Rather than capitalizing further on the high living and 'five tons of loot,' which he enjoyed at the taxpayer's expense, I would suggest that Mr. Durrance return to the U. S. Treasury any money he accepted from the Government over and above what he honestly earned. The Durrances might thus ease their own consciences and relieve the burden for all of us taxpayers who gave them so much comfort for so long—and apparently got so little in the way of devoted public service."

William Benton Scholarship

The William Benton Scholarship, established in 1946, will be available again for the school year 1954-55. This scholarship provides $1,000 and is available to children of any officer or American employee of the Foreign Service or in the field service of the Department of State abroad for use in meeting expenses of undergraduate or graduate studies at any college or university in the United States. At the discretion of the Committee on Education, the amount of this scholarship may be divided between two or more deserving applicants.

Retired List Corrections

Since the retired officers' list was printed in November, we have been notified that two names were not included on the list and two addresses were incorrect. Those not included: AUGUSTUS OSTERTAG, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue, Dowington, Pennsylvania; and MAURICE F. DE BARNEVILLE, Bernastrass 54, Bern, Switzerland. Those whose addresses were incorrectly stated are JOSEPH F. WALKER, c/o American Consulate, P. O. Box 3, El Paso, Texas, and JOHN FLETCHER HUDDLESTON, 1245 Sunset Drive, Winter Park, Florida.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

SECURITY AT AN EMBASSY UNSPECIFIED

The JOURNAL has received a report that the following memorandum was circulated in one of our embassies classified "Unspecified."

"To: All American Personnel

"Suhject: *Security Classifications*

"In accordance with instructions received from the Department in Circular Airgram dated November 31, 1953, the following security classifications will replace the Restricted, Confidential, Secret and Top Secret classifications now in use.

"Effective immediately, Section chiefs and other responsible officers will instruct those working under them to use the new classifications. Responsible officers are reminded that the new system, while designed to permit a greater flexibility in classifying material, devolves upon the drafting officer the responsibility of judging the appropriate security rating to be designated. The new classifications are as follows:

Inviolate: Burn before reading. Ashes are to be considered "esoteric" until scattered by the Marine Guard on the most accessible body of water. (NOT the W.C., which is at no time to be considered a classified repository.)

Ocular: Formerly "Eyes Only."

Auricular: Ears Only.

Esoteric: To be distributed only to properly identified political officers. Those not wearing socks and tie, vest and horn-rimmed glasses will be asked to show other credentials identifying them as political officers.

Abstruse: For minutes of EDAC, COCOM, and similar intangible bodies. Also covers reports of Congressional Committees on tours of observation and surveys.

Surreptitious: Instructions as to the use of this classification are classified "Inviolate." Therefore, not available to the field (or Dept.)

Furtive: Same as "Surreptitious." For use in U. S. Narcotics Agents' reports.

Reticent: To be used only on unclassified material. Telegrams classified "Reticent" will he considered "Furtive" or worse.

Unclassified: In the interest of economy, unclassified reports will not be sent, since unclassified material is *per se* not sufficiently important to be of interest to the Department."

GLASGOW

Former Glaswegians will be happy to know that the Consulate is now housed in Government owned quarters and that for the first time in the office's history of over 130 years we are enjoying the comfort of central heating. Those who recall the 11 coal fires which had to be stoked in our previous premises will appreciate what this means. Despite our greatly improved situation and including the amortization of the cost of our new building and its renovation, we are operating it at a saving to the government as compared with our previous rented quarters, described by a recent inspector as the worst he had seen in twenty years in the Foreign Service.

The Roosevelt Memorial Fund, sponsored by the American Society in Scotland, is giving two balls in Glasgow in January in connection with its annual drive to raise funds for the aftercare treatment of polio in this area. One of the dances will be in the City Chambers and is sponsored by the Lord Provost. We hope to double last year's net proceeds of over one thousand pounds.

Walter Smith

MONTERREY

Pictured at Consul General Mokma's home in Monterrey are, from left to right, Consul General Mokma, Senator Capehart, Mrs. Capehart, Mrs. Frear, Mrs. Mokma, Senator Bricker, Senator Frear, Congressman Spence, and Jose Cantu Farias, manager of Monterrey's Chamber of Commerce.

NAIROBI

Accompanied by several members of the staff, CONSUL GENERAL DORSZ recently visited Nyeri, in the Mau Mau area for an interesting ceremony. A Colt revolver nearly 100 years old was turned over to him by a Nyeri resident, Mr. Frank S. McNamara, in exchange for the newest model Colt .45 automatic.

Behind the exchange, which took place on January 8 at Mr. McNamara's home, lies a romantic story of the old pistol. Several months ago, Mr. McNamara took the pistol to a mechanic in Nyeri for a minor repair. It created such interest that one enthusiast of old firearms persuaded Mr. McNamara to write to the Colt Company to let them know of his possession. The company expressed keen interest in obtaining the "sixshooter" and the exchange of the old for a new Colt was worked out, with the Consulate General making the arrangements. The old Colt is destined for the Company's museum in Hartford, Connecticut.

The exact date of manufacture of the old gun is not known, but Mr. McNamara's father purchased it in India in 1857. It bears on the stock the inscription "A.D. 1857—J. M. McNamara—Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry." It came into Mr. McNamara's possession about the turn of the cen-

(*Continued on page* 48)

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tury, and he brought it to Kenya when he retired here from India 20 years ago and settled in Nyeri.

While the new Colt presented to Mr. McNamara weighs only 27 ounces, the old one weighs over 4 pounds.

Although he is 83 years of age, Mr. McNamara is now a full-time member of the Kenya Police Reserve. He gave up playing polo a year ago!

The small town of Nyeri, about 100 miles from Nairobi and situated on the border between the "White Highlands" and the Kikuyu Reserves, now is one of the operational headquarters in the anti-Mau Mau campaign. Only a few miles away is Tree Tops Hotel, where Queen Elizabeth was spending the night on which her father died and she became Queen.

Richard I. Phillips

TAIPEI

That the Vice President, two senators, 14 members of the House of Representatives, two four-star and three three-star admirals were among the high American officials who visited Formosa during October and November 1953 dramatized American interest in this once-obscure island. (During the same period in 1950, for example, Senator Knowland and former ECA Director Foster were Taipei's only VIP visitors.) In December, Secretary of the Navy Anderson, Admiral Radford and Assistant Secretary Robertson also came "to see for themselves." That more than three hundred million dollars is being expended as economic and military aid to Free China during the current fiscal year has been a major reason for these civilian and military leaders to come here.

AMBASSADOR and MRS. RANKIN have returned from a short leave in Japan and Korea, where they were house guests of AMBASSADOR and MRS. ALLISON and AMBASSADOR and MRS. BRIGGS. Mrs. John Allison has already paid a return visit to the Rankins.

AMBASSADOR and MRS. DONALD HEATH were in Taipei for a short visit as house guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Rankin.

The American colony in Taipei has built a new school in Taipei which includes all the grades and high school. The school, which takes both Chinese and American children, has 386 pupils and is said to be the largest straight Calvert system school in the world.

The Taipei Dramatic Club recently gave the play, "Death Takes a Holiday," as a benefit for the American School. FSO WILLIAM A. BUELL was "Death"; MRS. BUELL and MRS. DOROTHY CONLON also took prominent parts in the successful play.

WHEN THE THAW HIT "THE FREEZE": FSO and MRS. RICHARD T. EWING (and the four little Ewings) are now on home leave and will return in March 1954 to Taipei; FSO and MRS. GERALD STRYKER arrived December 19 after a tour with VOA in New York; HILDA "RED" ANDERSON returned to China December 19 following an extended tour in the Department; FSS and MRS. JOHN C. DONNELL came in from Chinese language and area study at Yale University, thus relieving HAROLD MCCONEGHEY who at long last assumed his post as Director of the Kaohsiung USIS center; FSS and MRS. ED STANSBURY left for home leave and assignment at USIS Saigon; FSS JEANNE CRAWFORD transferred here direct from Singapore, following FSS BETTY KENEIPP, lately in Korea, also on direct transfer; FSO ROBERT W. RINDEN, FSS FRANCES M. WILSON and FSS PAUL VOHS have all returned from home leave; FSS MIG SCHWARZ, long overdue for home leave, departed December 29 for the States; FSS ROBERT W. STONE left January 3 for his next post — Paris, yet; only AMBASSADOR and MRS. RANKIN, and your correspondent, remain from Formosa's uncertain summer of 1950.

John Perry

ROME

December 10 will long be remembered as a festive and comradely day by the Italian employees of the Embassy and the other U. S. Government agencies in Rome, who were invited by the HONORABLE CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, to a reception in her home that evening.

Every Italian working for a U. S. Government Agency in Rome had been invited to attend, and to bring his wife or, in the case of the women employees, their husbands. Some of them were not able to come, or so we were told, but an estimated 800 persons did come, and the spacious halls and salons of the Villa Taverna were soon brimming over. Along with the Italian staff, the Ambassador had invited the senior American officers of the Embassy and the other Agencies represented, as well as other American employees with a large Italian staff. Refreshments were served, and were enjoyed by all concerned, except perhaps by the butlers and waiters, whose activity of necessity was as animated as the conversations of the guests.

The reception, in short, was a memorable success, not only because it gave us all a chance to relax and enjoy ourselves, but also because it enabled the Ambassador to meet and speak with many of the Italian employees for the first time. Then, too, at an Embassy the size of Rome, it is always a pleasure to chat and compare crises with fellow staff members, many of whom one does not see for days at a time.

Charles R. Tanguy

PALERMO

Being one of the three offices in Italy which will be issuing visas under the new Refugee Relief Act, the Consulate General in Palermo has, within the past two months, had occasion to welcome several new additions of the staff. Those who have arrived so far include VICE CONSUL RUTH PERRIN from Rome, VICE CONSUL LEWIS D. JUNIOR from Lagos, VICE CONSUL GEORGE E. PALMER and family from Barcelona, IMMIGRATION INSPECTOR and MRS. FRED C. DEGENHARDT from the U.S.A. and DR. and MRS. HENRY C. SHOETTNER and family from Germany. Also newly arrived are VICE CONSUL JAMES ROUSSEAU and family from Hong Kong. Mr. Rousseau will take over the position left vacant in the citizenship section by the resignation of VICE CONSUL ROGER SMITH who left for the U. S. with his wife in December.

AMBASSADOR LUCE accompanied by COUNSELOR OF EMBASSY THOMAS A. LANE, PRESS ATTACHÉ WALTER DOYLE, THIRD SECRETARY OF EMBASSY JOHN J. SHEA, COLONEL EMMET B. CASSADAY and MAJOR LYLE FROST arrived in Palermo on December 16 for a two-day stay. This was the Ambassador's first official visit to Sicily and she was received enthusiastically by the Sicilians.

George E. Palmer

years. Comparatively few have been the diplomatic representatives who have mastered the difficulties of exchange, of gold standards, and of managed currencies. Many foreign representatives in the United States during reeent years have had to turn to their university text books in economics in order to report intelligently upon the changes wrought and in prospect by legislation of the New Deal, and the nations which have been blessed with representatives who understood these things have been highly fortunate. Outside the United States, the task of fathoming the effects of trade restrictions, quotas, barter transactions, and monetary policies has been equally difficult. Persons unskilled in the comprehension of trade balances, flight of gold, and production statistics have been left out of a great deal of the diplomatic picture during recent times. If wealth and social qualifications were the high requirements of a diplomatic representative accredited to monarchs of old, the present qualifications are an understanding of economic trends and mass reaction. The modern Foreign Service Officer may be called upon to gauge the effects of symbols and slogans on the voters of the Saarland, the extent to which the millions of India will follow the instructions of a diminutive leader in a cotton shirt, or the results of a bear raid on a nation's currency.

Since the Conference of Versailles, an unprecedented emphasis in the world has been placed on international conferences. Never in the world's history have so many multinational groups met each year in an effort to settle problems by council-table methods. Some of these meetings have been fruitless, and few of them have achieved the results their sponsors hoped for them. Nevertheless, they have been held, and will probably continue to be held in ever-increasing number as the interdependability of the world decreases. Technical conferences to arrange postal, radio, aeronautic or hygienic conventions are almost continually in session, and these must continue regardless of the fate of political conferences, which themselves show no signs of decreasing. For better or worse, the world is committed to the conference method, and it remains largely for Foreign Office officials to make the method work. The past fifteen years have shown that there is no more delicate task to perform than that of bringing achievement out of an international conference. Yet results must be achieved if the recurrent destructive wars of the past are ever to be checked. Such results are not to be achieved without persistent effort on the part of men accustomed to dealing with the sensibilities of alien mentalities, and the nation which contributes the largest number of such men will add greatest good to the international structure. If only a modicum of the terrible results foretold for another war is realized, the world may well look to the next major conflict with the gravest apprehension. The only method by which such results may be avoided is through diplomacy, and a kind of diplomacy which looks not to the besting of an opponent, but to the discovery of paths along which nations may walk in harmony and peace. As Chief Justice Hughes has so aptly remarked, "Events must be anticipated, and the monsters of the imaginations must be slain daily." Such achievements by diplomacy can only be realized by study, training, and an attack on the problems of the best minds of the world, in the most highly organized method possible.

(*Continued on page* 50)

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JOURNAL ESSAY CONTEST *(from page 19)*

General Electric Company; former Chief of U. S. Mission for Economic Affairs in London with rank of Minister, 1943-45.

Francis O. Wilcox, Chief of Staff, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; former head International Relations Analyst, Library of Congress, 1945-47.

CONDITIONS

Manuscripts should not contain material which, if published, would be prejudicial to the security of the United States.

1. Contestants shall be American citizens, shall enter the contest in one of the following four categories only, and shall be qualified for their respective categories at any time during the period March 1 to October 15, 1954.

A. Present or former officers and employees of the Department of State or the Foreign Service. This category includes Career Ministers and Chiefs of Mission who serve or have served as non-career appointees.

B. Personnel of any other department or agency of the United States Government, including the armed forces.

C. Students regularly enrolled in a recognized school, college or university (American or foreign), and devoting a major portion of their time to their academic programs.

D. American citizens not qualified for any of the three categories above who nevertheless have a recognized interest and competence in foreign affairs or in governmental organization for the conduct of foreign affairs.§

2. No contestant may submit more than one entry.

3. Members of the Editorial Board of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and employees of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and their immediate families are not eligible to enter the contest. Also excluded from the contest are the Judges and their immediate families.

4. The contest closes October 15, 1954, and essays mailed after that date will not be considered.

5. Essays should be at least 3,000 words in length and may not exceed 5,000 words.

6. Essays must be typewritten, double spaced, on standard size paper, approximately 8½" by 11", without indication of the name of the writer or place of origin.

7. Essays should be submitted in triplicate.

8. Each essay must be accompanied by a separate sheet of paper bearing the signature of the writer over his typewritten name, his address, an indication of which category he is entering, and a statement of his qualifications for the category indicated. Entries will be numbered and transmitted to the Judges without indication of authorship.

9. Each essay must be accompanied by a separate "Outline of Contents" of not more than one page in length.

10. Essays should be addressed to FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, Contest Committee, 1908 G Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

11. Manuscripts submitted in this contest become the property of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and will not be returned to the authors. The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL reserves the right to publish or disseminate any of the essays submitted. In case a published essay has not won a prize, the essay will be paid for at the JOURNAL's regular rates.

12. The right not to award a prize or prizes is reserved if, in the judgment of the Committee of Judges, the essays submitted in any of the four categories are too few in number and too mediocre in quality to warrant such award.

13. As soon as the Committee of Judges has made its decisions, which are final, prize winners will be notified and the names of the successful contestants made public.

§This category would include, for example, persons now or formerly active as journalists, authors, political scientists, teachers, professors, lawyers with international experience, members of commercial firms engaged in the foreign field, members of research organizations or learned societies, and former employees of government not included in Category A who have by their activities developed some claim to competence in foreign affairs or governmental organization for the conduct of foreign affairs.

PIROGUES and MOONBEAMS *(from page 35)*

No word must be spoken during the actual felling. Later the trunk is entrusted to the care of the village's most skillful builder and the construction begins. Cambodian pirogues vary in size. Some carry 24 men, others as many as 44. The paddlers sit side by side.

For any pirogue crew possessing prize money ambitions it would be fatal not to placate the craft's protecting Spirit before leaving for Phnom Penh. This is done during the evening before the departure after a week's hard training of the village crew. A dish of cooked rice, fruit and five incense sticks are placed in the exact center of the craft. At the stern go more rice, bananas, and two lighted candles. At the bow it is necessary to place four incense sticks, one lighted candle, more bananas, and the pagoda's small silk banner. All is nearly ready. The Spirits of the Water, Sky and Earth have been appeased.

Early the next morning, to the accompaniment of music, the villagers gather to watch the departure for Phnom Penh. At the last moment a monk brings forth two large golden eyes which have been carefully guarded in the pagoda since the previous year's competition. These are attached to the bow. With a shout the men take to the river.

Usually a clown dressed as a woman rides in each racing pirogue. His songs, sometimes accompanied by the low beat of a Cambodian python-skin drum, are frequently bawdy and off-color.

"The Cambodians," he chants to the crowd, "make love all night. The Vietnamese make love all day. And the French make love only in the evening. Hei-ya, hei-ya, hei-ya."

PERMANENT FOREIGN SERVICE *(from page 49)*

Sometimes in the history of science great discoveries or inventions have been made by the attic scientist, experimenting alone, but more and more today the great discoveries are coming from the laboratories of the leading industrial concerns and universities, where many scientists have collaborated on new discoveries, and where no one person can lay claim to the whole achievement. So in diplomacy, the laboratory method has come to prevail. International delegations, whether at Versailles or at an international postal conference, are supported by groups of experts trained in their individual fields. The days when Thomas Jefferson and six clerks constituted the State Department are no more. Industry has recognized the utility of the laboratory method, wherein trained scientists, working steadily at the problems to be solved, advance the physical well-being of our country. Statesmen now realize that Government must attack its complicated tasks with no less efficiency and skill. Only through the concentrated efforts of able men may the knotty problems of world stability and peace be brought to solution.

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of an electrical device at both ends of the frozen portion of a pipe and thawing it by transmitting electrical current, was being used by the local electrician one day. The frozen pipe was successfully freed of ice but the house was set on fire during the same operation. The current continued in the upstairs portion of the drain pipe being thawed and, at a point within the walls where it was nearly touching another pipe, a spark jumped between the two and ignited some shavings which burned for 10 minutes before smoke was detected coming from the roof by Greenlanders passing by. The local Fire Department finally managed to get the blaze under control. The entire structure as well as half of Godthaab could easily have been destroyed had a strong wind been blowing.

Office Problems

In view of the stories of air bases in Greenland one might be tempted to think that we were living in the lap of the PX. Nothing could be farther from the truth. As an example of Godthaab's isolation, I was able to visit the nearest air base *once* during my first 11 months in Greenland. Deliveries of mail, both pouch and personal, as well as any food ordered from the air base commissary, were by means of airdrops from an Air Force plane since the extremely rugged terrain around Godthaab made the landing of any type of aircraft impossible. Scheduled to be made monthly, these airdrops averaged two months apart during my stay at Godthaab. The frustrations of expecting an airdrop of mail and food daily for weeks on end, not knowing whether it was coming until the plane was observed overhead, receiving two months of official mail at one time, getting spoiled food that had been crated for two weeks, receiving Christmas gifts from home in the spring, et cetera, were clearly "exigencies of the Service." In case any reader is beginning to wonder whether I am taking literary license to exaggerate, I assure him that any exaggerations are on the side of understatement.

To make matters merrier I was constantly hounded by the Department with requests and reminders for the prompt submission of various reports. Particularly helpful would be a request for some special report, together with a peremptory follow-up dated six weeks later, both of which were received in the same airdrop.

No couriers ever came to Greenland. In winter my outgoing pouch mail would sometimes wait as much as two months for some means of dispatching it, and even then often had to be forwarded to Washington via Copenhagen, on a Danish ship calling at Godthaab. The difficulty of travel not only to and from Greenland but also within the country, which has no railroads or highways whatsoever and no dogs in the southern half, is hard to imagine for one who has not been there.

After months of arranging the operation, I did manage to dispatch mail once by means of an air pickup system, setting up the poles and cord on a frozen pond, with the plane, a lumbering C-47 type instead of the small single-engine type normally used in such an operation, coming in between two rocky hills bucking a strong cross-wind and finally making the snatch on the fourth pass, while I on the pond below in my sealskin pants, together with hundreds of natives who were viewing the operation from the surrounding hillsides, cheered the feat to the echo.

To top all this, however, my wife and I once went seven full months without even *seeing* any other Americans. Incredible as this may sound in these days when the American Government with all its attendant and elaborate supply system is operating in every nook and cranny of the earth, it nevertheless happened. This drought of Americans, incidentally, was broken when the good ship *Eastwind*, a Coast Guard icebreaker, appeared on the horizon one day in June. Trembling from the sheer excitement of such an event we escorted our visitors to the Consulate where palates were anointed with spirits in honor of the occasion.

Under the heading of Foreign Service adjustments, my wife and I went from Frankfort, which probably had the greatest concentration of Americans in its vicinity of any post in the world, to Godthaab where we were the only two. In addition, there were no other Consulates and no other "outsiders" of any kind. We spoke no Danish and, of course, no Greenlandic which is a difficult Eskimo tongue. The Danish colony in this Arctic village of 1,600 was quite reserved in its social manners and anything but informal. With few of them speaking any English, the first few months were rather difficult, especially for my wife who had previously lived only in large cities and greatly missed being able to wander among the shops and along the avenues. Godthaab offered neither, having but one narrow, meandering, unpaved street and one official store of the trading post variety where staple items could be purchased. With effort we gradually learned some Danish, however, and the reserve of a number of the Danes was partially washed away at a carnival party in February.

The Greenlanders

As the months went by we picked up the rudiments of the native language and came to know many Greenlandic families well. During the last few months we were often invited to their homes, many of which were small and rude, but in which we invariably felt welcome and among real friends and had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Generally speaking, the Greenlanders are not always treated exactly as equals in all respects by many of the Danes living in Greenland. I say this quite objectively since we also had many Danish friends there. Quick to sense the attitude of others, however, the Greenlanders respond to this with an attitude of equal reserve. It is not a reflection of their true nature, however, and when they feel that someone is genuinely interested in them and is meeting them on the same level, as human beings possessed of spirit and dignity, their reaction is one of overwhelming hospitality and friendliness. We always met them as equals, as we would any people.

There is nothing fawning or servile in their friendship, since there are no more independent people anywhere in the world. Some outsiders might find their nature rather roughhewn. True, the Greenlanders' sense of humor can be a bit rough. If, for example, someone struggling along with two bucketfuls of water slips and falls on the ice, an onlooker invariably breaks into a loud guffaw, whether the unfortunate one be male or female. I believe this feeling, however, stems from a "survival of the fittest" attitude spawned by the traditional difficulty of survival in the barren land of ice and rocks which contains practically no vegetation of any kind. Their attitude toward animals and game birds might also seem rather harsh to outsiders, but it occurs to me that if our environment were such that survival itself could depend on our success in hunting, we might not be as inclined toward a "be kind to animals" philosophy either.

And, on the other side of the ledger, they are quite gentle and kind with their children.

In the limited contacts that have taken place between them, principally during and after World War II, Americans and Greenlanders have gotten along very well. I believe this is based largely on a fundamental similarity of nature and attitude toward others. Lest anyone think it might be even partly due to Marshall Plan-type handouts, let me state that no such American aid was ever sent to Greenland.

The Greenlanders are not ignorant and dull, but a warmhearted and spontaneous yet resourceful and ingenious people who have always wrested their existence from what is one of the bleakest areas found on the face of this planet, under conditions in which many of us would perish. And yet, with such a background of constant struggle for survival at the subsistence level, they have developed and maintained a remarkably cheerful spirit. No one should ever look down on or pity the Greenlanders for their lack of material progress and gadgets, but rather respect and admire them for their record of resourcefulness in adversity and their friendly, hospitable nature.

Closing the Office

The closing of the Consulate was quite a chore in itself. I had to personally sort and cull the files and spent days burning obsolete and unneeded material which had accumulated throughout the life of the Consulate, in addition to packing and crating the files and material being retained (not to mention my own possessions), negotiating the sale of Government property including drawing up of contracts, et cetera.

It was with some emotion that I had to take down the insignia over the entrance and lower the flag for the last time. Not only because of my personal feelings of regret at having to haul Old Glory down in this remote land but because it had come to mean so much to the Greenlanders as a symbol of American friendship for and interest in them. It was really touching the way they came to express their sorrow and regret in the final weeks. Never during the entire time I was in Godthaab did I ever hear any Greenlander say a single word against the United States or against any American. The good will which exists toward our country and our people among the Greenlanders is great and widespread. As to possible savings effected by the Government, exclusive of my salary, the total expenses of operating Godthaab during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 were less than $3,500. I doubt if any post was ever operated for less.

No, there will never be another post like Godthaab. While it had far more than its normal share of headaches in operating the office, keeping the house in running order, and adjusting to very unusual conditions, it impressed upon me more than ever before that in spite of this era of specialization and mushrooming "administrative services" a person can do most things by himself when it is really necessary. For that reason alone I consider myself fortunate to have served at Godthaab.

The thing that stands out in my memory of Godthaab above all others, however, is the unsophisticated friendliness and wonderful spirit of the Greenlanders. It was a heart warming and richly rewarding human experience for my wife and me to have lived among them. We left a host of very real friends there and shall never, never forget them.

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SARTORIAL DIPLOMACY *(from page 26)*

powers."

Mr. Sanford denounced the Minister in a letter to the Secretary for "ignoring the spirit of the new instructions and adopting a course directly the opposite," and tendered his resignation therewith.

Marcy's reaction dumbfounded the Legation's staff. The Secretary accepted Sanford's resignation. This action is, of course, understandable; plain insubordination was a matter far more grave than whatever deviation from "the spirit of the new instructions."

All this, however, was *en famille,*—unlike another consequence of the circulation, one which for a while threatened American-British relations.

A Clash at the Club

On a chilly, foggy October evening in London, in 1853, the American Minister, Mr. Buchanan, happened to meet at one of the capital's fashionable clubs Major General Sir Edward Cust, Master of Ceremonies at the Court of St. James. Their conversation soon turned to Marcy's circular. Buchanan told Cust that he desired to appear in court "wearing neither gold lace nor embroidery but the simple dress of an American citizen." He mentioned by the way that Senator Stephen A. Douglas, who had lately visited in Russia, had been permitted to visit the Czar, both at the palace and on parade, in plain dress. Cust replied that "although Her Majesty would receive [Mr. Buchanan] at court in any dress he chose, it would be undoubtedly disagreeable to her if he did not conform to the established usage."

Buchanan remarked with some impatience that regrettable as that was, he would not change his mind in a matter of principle. Whereupon the General declared that in that case Buchanan "of course could not expect to be invited to court balls or dinners."

"He grew warm by talking," recorded the future Secretary of State and President, "and I became somewhat indignant in my turn." He wrote Mr. Marcy that "I should probably be placed socially in Coventry on this question of dress." If he should not be invited by Her Majesty to court balls and dinners, he would not receive invitations to those of her courtiers, and thus lose the opportunity of cultivating relations for purposes of information and diplomatic business.

A few days later it was suggested to Buchanan by someone—described only as a person important at court—that he "might assume the civil dress worn by General Washington."

After examining Stuart's famous portrait of our first President, the Minister felt that by wearing a costume so completely out of date he might expose himself to "ridicule for life," to say nothing of the fact that "it could be considered presumptuous to affect the style of dress of the Father of his Country."

Finally he decided not to attend court functions for the time being.

"Teach Him A Lesson"!

The Buchanan-Cust impasse could not be permitted to last indefinitely. Parliament's ceremonial opening by the Queen in person was to be held early in February 1854; the entire diplomatic corps was making preparations to attend.

A few days before the event Mr. Buchanan received a printed court circular, describing the ceremonies and including this stern sentence in large letters:

"NO ONE CAN BE ADMITTED INTO THE DIPLOMATIC TRIBUNE, OR IN THE BODY OF THE HOUSE, BUT IN FULL DRESS."

"Full dress" meant only one thing: the entire complement of laces, embroideries, sword and all other appurtenances.

But the American Minister's last word in the matter likewise meant only one thing.

He stayed home.

An outcry in the press followed this "unprecedented effrontery" which, according to one of the editorial oracles of the day, "clearly called for teaching Mr. Buchanan a lesson," and in the words of another, "should prompt Her Majesty's Government to demand the immediate recall" of Buchanan.

A Royal Smile and an Act of Congress

London's diplomatic and social circles made frantic efforts to bring about a compromise. Dignified old courtiers tried to sway Mr. Buchanan; attractive ladies of the nobility attempted to mollify General Cust. Time was short because the Queen's levee was on schedule to be held in less than two weeks. Just before that date, the incredible happened.

The Court of St. James capitulated to the American in a matter of ancient protocol.

True, Mr. Buchanan also yielded an inch—in fact, about thirty inches, the length of a dress sword—but otherwise maintained his original position. Here is how he described the situation to Secretary Marcy on February 24, after the event:

"I appeared at the Queen's levee in the very dress which you have seen me wear at the President's levees, with the exception of a very plain black-handled and black-hilted dress sword, and my reception was all that I could have desired . . . I have never felt prouder as a citizen of my country than when I stood amidst the brilliant circle of foreign ministers and other court dignitaries 'in the simple dress of an American citizen'. . . In the matter of toe sword I yielded without reluctance to the earnest suggestion of a high official character, who said that a sword, at all the courts of the world, was considered merely as the mark of a gentleman. . . I told him promptly I should comply with his suggestion, and that in wearing a sword at court as an evidence of the very high regard which I felt for Her Majesty, I should do nothing inconsistent with my own character as an American citizen, or that of my country. . . At the first, I had thought of United States buttons; but a plain dress sword has a more manly and less gaudy appearance."

He concluded his report with these words: "I hope I am now done with this subject forever."

In a personal letter Mr. Buchanan gave an interesting account of the reaction of the Queen herself:

"[The sword] was to gratify those who have yielded so much, and to distinguish me from the upper court servants. . . As I approached the Queen, an arch but benevolent smile lit up her countenance, as much as to say. 'you are the first man who ever appeared before me at court in such a dress.' "

Victoria Regina herself was satisfied. But it was only a year later, at the very club where the affair had started, that the Battle of Protocol really ended. There, one evening in May 1855, General Cust stated to a group of diplomats discussing the case that the simple attire of the American Minister "was quite sufficient to fulfill court etiquette either for an American or an English gentleman."

(*Continued on page* 63)

knows how to respect another man's wife." Reassuring and thanking them all I closed my door, shoved a table against it and promptly fell asleep.

The next morning the young man who brought my tea, flat bread and eggs said to me in English "I am a school boy." I had been speaking Persian for a week and found I had been using more words than my teacher would have suspected I could. It was good to hear English and I asked him where he had learned it. He invited me to come and visit his class. He took me to the village public school. His classmates were just finishing a lesson in chemistry when I walked in so I waited for the next period when they were learning English. When I walked back into the room this time twelve, tall, bareheaded pupils stood beside their desks on which twelve big-up-turned turbans had been placed. "We are a backward village, our people are almost savage and we have few books but we are trying to learn," said the teacher in quite good English.

Back at the inn I met a Western archaeologist who had been quite concerned when he had learned that an American woman was travelling alone in this area. When I told him that our car was out of order he offered a seat in the truck in which he was travelling and he also suggested that the governor of a nearby city was passing by with his family in a private vehicle and I might ride with him. I requested him to use his more adequate Persian and inquire into the state of repairs on our mail truck. He passed on all of this information. In answer my driver, the mechanic and two of the more important passengers stood stoutly together and replied "the car will be ready to-night. We have a receipt for this American lady. She cannot travel with you or even in the Governor's car. She must be delivered with the Afghan Mail."

I reached Kabul safely a few days later and after some rest went on into Pakistan through the Khyber pass. That night I took the train to Lahore from where I flew on into New Delhi. Travel in Pakistan and India was so convenient and rapid that I missed the close companionship that our earlier journey had provided. I was glad to be surrounded by people who could speak English, however.

By plane from Bombay we found ourselves in the dog-house at the big international airport at Karachi. They had not had prompt notification by Iranian airways that our plane had been delayed a day and they were cross at having waited up for us all night. Assigned to my room at the airport hotel I found the room boy making up the second bed and he impatiently demanded "Where is your husband.?"

"He died in Iran last year." I answered in a cooperative voice. "I am going back there because my work is there."

In an incredibly short time he came back into the room with a tray of hot tea and a second Pakistani room-boy in tow. "Listen," he said gently. "I work day-shift but I have told this night-shift man about you and he will take care of you and put you on the plane in the morning."

Aloft again, I realized it was only a matter of hours until my journey would be finished. I had been a month on the road. When my way had been near an American Embassy, Consulate or TCA office I had been given every possible assistance. The rest of the time I had been alone among Men of Asia and been entirely dependent on their kindness. They had welcomed and protected me and made me feel a part of every community I had visited.

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can Foreign Service of an unparalleled nature. The old concepts of diplomacy—its objectives and its methods—were no longer adequate. Because of the political and economic stature of the United States and its military potential in the event of necessity, it was obvious that this great effort to preserve the free pattern of life could succeed only if America recognized the responsibilities of leadership and, having recognized them, exercised them with skill, imagination, and with restraint, an awareness as President Eisenhower said last month, that the easiest thing to do with great power is to abuse it.

This posed problems in the solution of which it was necessary for diplomacy to play a leading role: such problems as how to evolve a pattern for a justly ordered world, but a world in which each people would have freedom to work out its own destiny in its own way; how to achieve unity without satellitism; how to find ways in which one form of democracy, such as that of Jefferson and Lincoln, can work closely with other forms of democracy such as those of a Britain, a Sweden, an Israel, and others; how to find new patterns of international economic life so that countries that are far from being self-sufficient and are dependent upon foreign trade for the livelihood of their citizens can find markets and obtain goods and materials? These were—and are —some of the substantive questions to confront American diplomacy.

Along with these problems of goals and objectives there were equally difficult problems of methods and procedure. How do widely separated and differing peoples go about the job of evolving common policies? For one thing it was obvious that the familiar tendency to regard a country's foreign policy as something that could be constructed by the intellectual process of working out a syllogism would no longer do. This, I would like to suggest, incidentally, is one of the most important objectives in public education in the field of international policy in all of our countries today.

Every profession has its particular intellectual discipline. The way in which a doctor diagnoses an illness is different from the process of thought by which a judge decides a difficult legal problem. In the field of geometry and physics it is appropriate and essential to employ the method of the syllogism: all solids have a specific gravity; granite is a solid; therefore granite has a specific gravity.

The point that I would like to make is that that type of thought process not only is not applicable to the field of foreign policy, but the tendency of many people in many of our countries to employ it is a danger to international peace. The reason why it is dangerous is this. Each country can select its own premises and can construct its own syllogisms. "Democracy is good. My country is a democracy. Therefore everything that my country does and wants is right." But the premises available to different countries are infinite and the conflicting conclusions of their air-tight syllogisms do not solve problems. They create new ones. It is important for us to realize that there are many truths and many goods. Oliver Wendell Holmes once received a letter introducing someone as "a man of principle." Holmes wrote back saying that he would have no time for him; a man who only had one principle was woefully equipped and not worth meeting.

Instead of regarding policy formulation as something that can be arrived at in the manner of a syllogism, it is more valid to regard it as a problem of arriving at a sector of moral forces. You remember how, when we were in high school, we were given problems that posed a force of two pounds going in one direction, a ten-pound force in another, a six-pound force in another, and a twelve-pound force in still another. The problem was to determine the net direction from this combination of forces.

Our problems today exist precisely because there are conflicting rights, conflicting claims, duties, and allegiances. The task therefore is essentially one of identifying them, assigning to each its just moral weight, of finding a solution that will meet as many of them as possible, and, where they cannot all be met, of determining a line of action that will be as equitable as possible. An inculcation of an instinctive approach of this nature to the problems of our day would go far toward a maximum achievement of the goals we all so ardently desire. It was instinctive, I know, with Monnett Davis.

Only in this way can we successfully go about resolving such momentous conflicts for instance as that between the need for developing the unity of free peoples while preserving the essential diversity which is the essence and expression of freedom. Only in this way can we strengthen the bonds that must exist among groups in various countries dedicated to the democratic idea without interfering with the sovereignty and rights of the nations in which they live and to which they give their affection and allegiance; or strive toward peace and at the same time make sure that security against aggression is not allowed to remain disastrously weak, make sure, that is, that we shall have no more Koreas with their frightful toll.

All of these have come to be among the principal tasks of modern diplomacy. They have demanded the attributes which Harold Nicolson defined as essential for a diplomat: accuracy, calm, patience, good temper, modesty, loyalty, intelligence, knowledge, discernment, prudence, industry, courage and tact. But above all they require integrity and friendly understanding.

These latter, as it happens, were the attributes that have been so widely remarked in Monnett Davis. May I read to you from a letter I received from one of the persons in the Israel Government with whom Ambassador Davis had a great deal to do. He wrote: "Ambassador Davis was a real personal friend and among the finest I ever met among the diplomatic and political figures I have been connected with. He was so tremendously honest—that was his highest quality, the highest quality to which any human being can attain. With all his personal prestige, and that attaching to his office, he was unassuming, calm, friendly, straightforward." Ambassador Davis knew, with Callieres, the renowned French commentator on diplomacy, that: "Dishonesty is only proof of the smallness of mind of him who resorts to it and shows that he is too meagerly equipped to gain his purposes by just and reasonable means." It was perhaps not significant but it was at least symbolic that Monnett Davis was born only a few miles from the boyhood place of the man whose honesty and integrity have been proverbial in American life, Abraham Lincoln.

That Ambassador Davis was friendly merely meant that he was a true representative of the American people who have sometimes, indeed, been charged with placing too high a value upon friendship. But we, I think, can agree that

Ambassador Davis' instincts in both respects were sound. The new world, which is the objective of modern American diplomacy and, of course, of the vast bulk of people around the world, must have both integrity and friendship woven firmly into it. They are of the essence of the fraternity of free men.

The final characteristic of Monnett Davis' approach to his task which I should like to mention, was the invariability with which he kept the ultimate goals in mind. He was a man of broad interests and broad views. He always fitted the immediate task into the larger goal. He saw the local interest in terms of the common interest and the necessity of fashioning the general undertaking in terms of the local needs. And he knew that courses that are laid out without the aid of the compass of moral truths, so many of which found enunciation in the hills and valleys around us, are not likely to be successful.

He was a friend and colleague we shall all sadly miss.

REMARKS AT LUNCHEON *(from page 41)*

on the other hand, which is certainly part of our first line of defense in this respect, is treated like a redheaded stepchild. We should work for adequate training provisions for our officers.

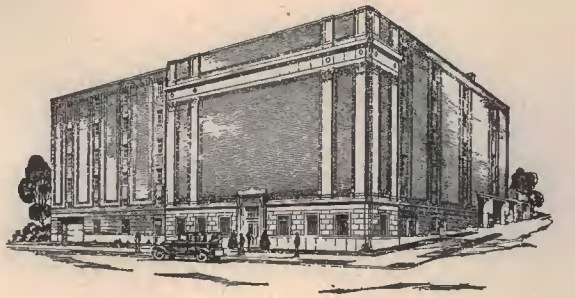
This is not intended to be a gripe session and I do not intend to develop a good many other features which I am sure have engaged your thought. I would just like to leave with you the idea that individually the members of the Association should take a more positive approach to promoting a better understanding of the Department and the Foreign Service on the part of the American public. Under the direction of an exceptionally able and knowledgeable Secretary of State, we can and should influence the American community to become our ardent supporters.

THE BOOKSHELF *(from page 43)*

The particular problems of the French in Equatorial and West Africa and the efforts being made to fit these territories into the French Union are discussed with objectivity and understanding. The reader will get the impression that there is a long and difficult road ahead before these problems reach solution. The author also points out how the Belgian Congo differs radically from all other African territories with its 76,000 Europeans and its 12 million Africans who, he says, "probably live in greater material comfort than the Europeans and Africans of any other tropical African country."

The special problems of East Africa, of the Central African Federation and the violence and bloodshed which have developed in Kenya are explained in a summary but adequate manner. The special problems which arise when the African tries to jump over the centuries in the space of a few years and finds himself confronted with expanding white settlements are clearly set forth.

Historians may question the thesis in the first chapter of the book which is entitled "Continent Without History." However this may be, Mr. Bartlett has at least contributed significantly to an understanding of the current scene, and one would be justified in concluding from his treatise that if Africa's history is somewhat sketchy, its future looms up as one of vital importance not only to the Western world but also to the peace and prosperity of the world in general.



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Supplement to a List of the Foreign Service Institute on the Subject

February 1954

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SARTORIAL DIPLOMACY ***(from page 54)***

Final word on the subject was pronounced by Congress in a "Joint Resolution Concerning the Uniform of Persons in the Diplomatic Service of the United States" (March 20, 1867), signed by President Andrew Johnson and promptly communicated to our Ministers abroad in the form of a Departmental circular. It reflected a fundamental principle briefly and powerfully expressed two decades later by Secretary Bayard:

"The dignity of the representative office should be deemed *per se* above all distinctions in the way of personal apparel."

It is perhaps safe to assume that chubby little John Quincy Adams, squirming unhappily in his tight-fittting diplomatic jacket at Ghent, would have approved that statement with considerable enthusiasm.

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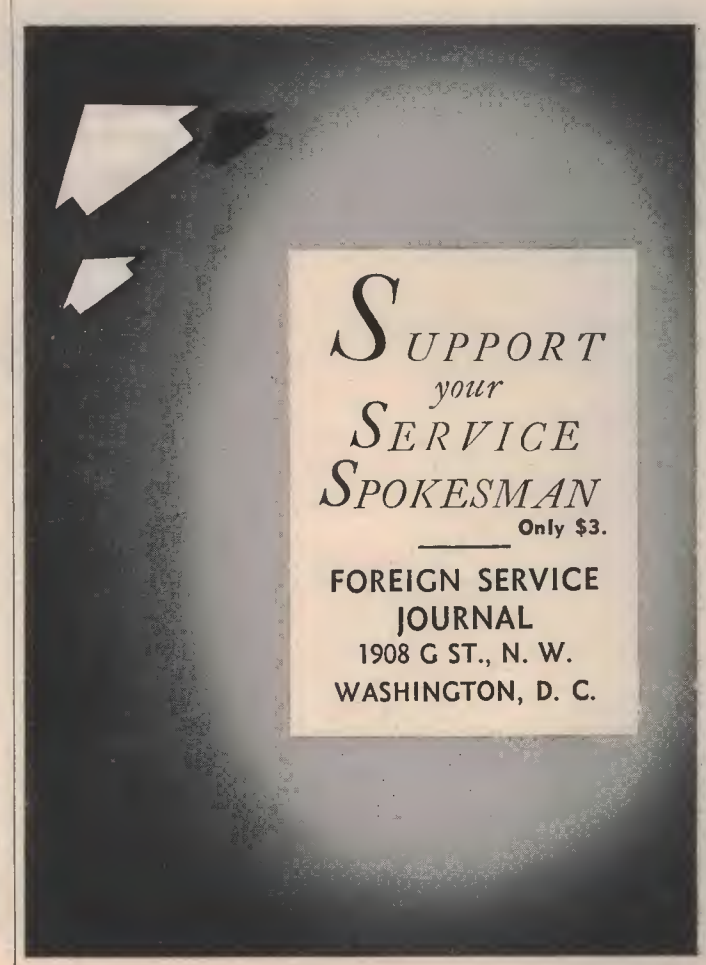

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Blake, M. Williams	Dakar	Manchester
Blake, Robert O.	Tokyo	Dept.
Bland, G. Edith	New Appt.	Dept.
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Coty, Elizabeth	Florence	Managua
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Diamanti, Walker A.	New Appt.	Athens
Donnelly, Muriel J.	Dept.	Amman
Ebert, Louis V., III	New Appt.	Tegucigalpa
England, Frank	New Appt.	Kabul
English, Clifton P.	Vienna	Dacca
Field, Pattie H.	New Appt.	Genoa
Foote, Eleanor S.	Tripoli	Damascus
Gaiduk, Ronald A.	Bonn	Bangkok
Getsinger, Norman W.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Dept.
Gufler, Bernard A.	Colombo	Dept.
Gunderson, Arthur R.	Tokyo	Tebran
Halsema, James J.	Manila	Bangkok
Hancock, Robert A.	Bonn	Tripoli
Henderson, John W.	Tokyo	Bangkok
Hopkins, Arthur H.	Benghazi	Tripoli
Horn, Adolf B.	Dept.	San Salvador
Jones, Howard P.	Taipei	Brussels
Kellis, Mary L.	Bonn	Quito
Kent, Robert W., Jr.	Frankfurt	Palermo
Knutzen, Gladys M.	Tokyo	Seoul
Konold, Florence W.	Athens	Tehran
Kreisher, Noel Albe	Tokyo	Djakarta
Lister, George T.	Regensburg	Dept.
Lund, John V.	Helsinki	Tehran
Mallon, Patrick	Leopoldville	Dept.
Mazzeo, Louis B.	Belize	Florence
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Murpby, Robert T.	Khartoum	Cairo
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Painter, Carvel	Stuttgart	Athens
Pond, Jeannette	New Appt.	Baghdad
Reynolds, Wendell P.	Habana	Panama
Roudybush, Franklin	Strasbourg	Paris
Shea, Robert S.	Tangier	Tehran
Shuttack, Stephen J.	Tokyo	Pusan
Squires, Leslie	Tangier	Colombo
Sullivan, John W.	New Appt.	Athens
Tetro, Robert C.	Rome	Buenos Aires
Thirkfield, Ben A.	Johannesburg	Sydney
Walmsley, Walter N.	Rie de Janeiro	Singapore
Wanamaker, Temple	Dept.	Tel Aviv
Wenderoth, Joseph	Reykjavik	Agency
Wilson, Earl J.	Paris	Bangkok
Wright, Mabel B.	New Appt.	Tokyo

OFFICER RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

CAREER MINISTER
Daniels, Paul C.

FSO
Fox, Homer S.—Retirement
Graves, George M.—Retirement
Green, Caspar D.
Humes, Elizabeth
Janz, Robert—Retirement
Lockett, Thomas H.—Retirement
Olson, Andrew E.
Washington, S. W.—Retirement

FSR
Barr, Richard M.
Miller, Lewis Rex

FSS
Eves, Amos F., Jr.—to USIA
Prostov, Eugene V.—to USIA
Russo, Vincent
Sexton, Helen R.—Deceased
Sinclaire, Matilde
Singer, Dudley G.

CANCELLATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Armour, Norman, Jr.	Hong Kong cancelled, to remain in Dept.
Brogley, Bernard J.	Seoul cancelled, now trfd to Tokyo
Burrows, Hugh W.	Bonn cancelled, to remain in Paris (USIA)
Dean, Emily M.	Lahore cancelled, to remain in Ankara (USIA)
Elliot, James A.	Fukuoka cancelled, to remain in Sapporo (USIA)
Green, Casper D.	Sao Paulo cancelled, now resignation
Hubbard, Wharton D.	Glasgow cancelled, now trfd to Rome
Lehmann, Wolfgang	Naples cancelled, should be Rome
Luebker, Eugene A. T.	Duesseldorf cancelled, declined appt. (USIA)
Mueller, Charles G.	Tijuana cancelled, now trfd to Hong Kong
Sullivan, John W.	Athens cancelled, should be Naples
Thomas, Edward J.	Bangkok cancelled, now trfd to Saigon
Turner, William T.	Additionally accredited to the Portuguese possession in India (Goa)
Wenderoth, Joseph	Budapest cancelled, should be Reykjavik (USIA)

BIRTHS

BEAM. A son, Jacob Alexander, born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Beam, on January 25, 1954, in Washington.

COLLOPY. A daughter, Susan, born to Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Y. Collopy, on January 7, 1954, at Manila.

GANNETT. A son, Frederick Walker, born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Gannett, on December 31, 1953, at Tehran.

LYON. A son, Stephen Otis, born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott Lyon, on January 6, 1954, at Munich.

MORELAND. A son, Daniel Dawson, born to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Moreland, Jr., on January 26, 1954, in Washington.

SHETTERLY. A daughter, Jane Burns, born to Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Shetterly, on November 22, 1953, at Quito.

STUTESMAN. A daughter, Drake Hilbert, born to Mr. and Mrs. John Hale Stutesman, Jr., on January 8, 1954, in Washington.

WILSON. A son, Bruce Franklin, born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Wilson, on October 4, 1953, at Nagoya.

IN MEMORIAM

FISHER. Dorsey Gassaway Fisher, Foreign Service Officer, died of a heart ailment on January 12, 1954, at Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland.

SEXTON. The friends of Miss Helen Sexton will be sorry to hear of her sudden death of a heart attack on December 12, 1953 at New Delhi.

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