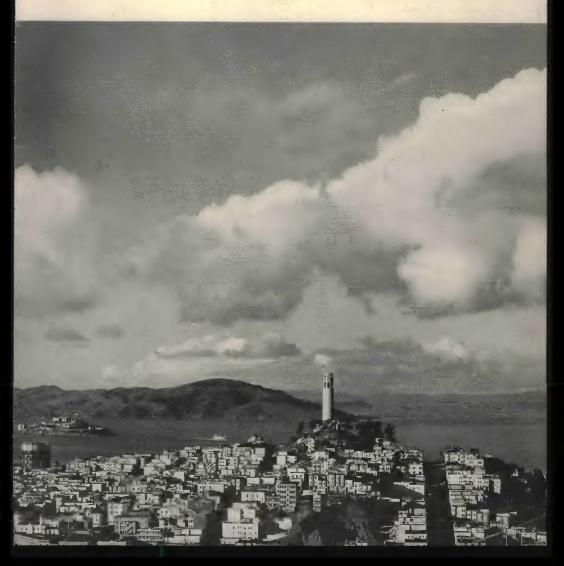
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CONTENTS

JULY 1945

Cover Picture:	
Coit Tower, Telegraph Hill, San Francisco	
(See also page 17)	
Albany Conference: 1754	7
By Maude Macdonald Hutcheson	
Yueh	11
Suggestions for Improving the Foreign Service	
and Its Administration to Meet Its War and Post-War Responsibilities—Honorable Mention	13
By Ware Adams	
UNCIO Glimpses—Photos	16
On Telegraph Hill	17
Salacted Questions from the Ceneral Foreign	
Selected Questions from the General Foreign Service Examinations of 1945	19
Diplomat Fought Nazis as Partisan Leader	21
By Garnett D. Horner	
Editors' Column	22
Letters to the Editors	23
Foreign Service Training School—Photo	24
In Memoriam	24
Births	24
Petroleum for Spain	25
By James Russell Lowell	
News from the Field	26
The Bookshelf	28
Francis C. de Wolf, Review Editor	
The American Foreign Service Clerk	30
Marriage	31
From a Park Bench in Union Square By Henry Warner	32
Service Glimpses	35
Visitors	62

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INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS

American Eastern Corp.	
American Security and Storage Company	
American Tobacco Co.	5
Arabian American Oil Co.	
Aviation Corporation, The	4
Association of Pacific Fisheries	65
Bacardi	4
Barr Shipping Company	46
Brewood	62
Calvert School	60
Chase National Bank	61
Douglas Aircraft Company	
Federal Storage Company	
Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	
Grace Line	
Gude's	62
Hiram Ricker & Sons	
International Telephone & Telegraph Co	43
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.	2
Mayflower Hotel	59
Montgomery Ward	1
National City Bank	54
National Distillers Corp.	
National Geographic Magazine	41
Pan-American Airways, Inc.	48
R.C.A.	53
Schenley Products II and	III COVERS
Security Storage Company of Washington	37
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.	50
Texaco Petroleum Products	58
Tyner, Mrs. E. J.	62
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company	61
United Fruit Company	61
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV COVER
Westinghouse	55
Williams, R. C., & Co.	4

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American

Foreign Service since May 12, 1945:

Gustavus Duran of Washington, D. C., Special Assistant at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Special Assistant for duty in the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Cecil B. Lyon of New York, New York, Second Secretary of the Legation and American Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at the same place, and will continue to serve in dual capacity.

Paul O. Nyhus of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, Agricultural Attaché at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned as Agricultural Attaché at London, England.

John Peabody Palmer of Seattle, Washington, Foreign Service Officer attached to the Staff of the United States Political Advisor at Naples, Italy, has been assigned as American Foreign Service Officer at Budapest, Hungary.

Lawrence Pierce of New York, New York, Economic Analyst at Buenaventura, Colombia, has been assigned as

Economic Analyst at Bogota, Colombia.

Henry L. Taylor of Seattle, Washington, Junior Economic Analyst at Bogota, Colombia, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Buenaventura, Colombia.

Robert W. Wagner of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Economic Analyst at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, has heen assigned as Economic Analyst at Paris, France. Osborn S. Watson of Blackshear, Georgia, Commercial

Attaché at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned Com-mercial Attaché at Wellington, New Zealand.

The following changes have occurred in the American

Foreign Service since May 19, 1945:
Robert John Bernstein of New York, New York, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Bucharest, Ru-

John W. Campbell of Alabama has been assigned Amer-

ican Vice Consul at Bogota, Colombia.
Philip Ernst of Washington D. C.. American Vice Consul at Ankara, Turkey, has heen assigned American Vice Consul at Izmir, Turkey.

Raymond George Fisher of Utah has been assigned Senior

Economic Analyst at Versailles, France.

Laurence C. Frank of N-wport, Rhode Island, has been assigned as Secretary of Mission, attached to the Staff of the United States Political Adviser on Austrian Affairs to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Mediterranean Theater of Operations, at Naples, Italy. William M. Gibson of Stanford, Connecticut, American

Maritime Delegate at Angra do Heroismo, Terceira, Azores, has been assigned as Senior Economic Analyst at Paris,

U. Alexis Johnson of Glendale, California. American Vice Consul at Manila. Philippine Islands, has heen designated American Consul at the same place.

Donald A. Jones of Madison, Wisconsin, has been ap-

pointed American Vice Consul at Lugano, Switzerland. James L. Lee of New York has been assigned American

Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary.
Walter H. McKinney of Sault Ste. Marie. Michigan, American Consul at Winnibeg, Manitoba, Canada, has been designated American Consul General at the same

John F. Meyer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina. John J. Muccio of Providence, Rhode Island, Counselor of American Embassy at Hahana, Cuba, has been assigned (Continued on page 62)

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Albany Conference: 1754

By MAUD MACDONALD HUTCHESON

TWENTY miles was reckoned a good day's journey in the long-gone summer of 1754, when horseback was the general mode of travel. The Albany Conference had been set for around the middle of June, so the Commissioners (delegates) must needs be on their way by the beginning of the month.

Seven of His Majesty's Colonies in North America were sending representatives—New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island,—some 24 men in all. The dean in years and reputation was with the Pennsylvania group, Mr. Benjamin Franklin. He had made a name in business and public affairs and his appointment as Postmaster General of all the colonies just a year before had given him added prestige.

The New York delegation was headed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable James De Lancey, Esquire, who acted as Chairman. His colleagues were three members of "His Majesty's Council of this province," one being the celebrated William Johnson.

Among the five Massachusetts members was Thomas Hutchinson. He was thirty-three at the time and rapidly rising in a public career. He has left a tragic name to history, for in '76 he chose the losing side, but in 1754 he was on the highroad to success.

The Pennsylvania quartette set out on horseback on June 3 and that night "sup' at Trentown." Next day to their discomfort it rained "ye greatest part of ye forenoon," but they pressed on and by the 5th were at Staten Island Point. There they left the horses and "Cross'd ye bay in 1½ hours" to

New York. Although ranking in size below Boston and Philadelphia. New York was already disputing preference with them. It was a charming little town, very much like a garden with its tree-shaded streets, neat solidly built houses. Many of them had balconies on the roof where people sat of a warm evening. A pallisade formed the northern boundary, where Wall Street now runs.

Mr. Franklin and his three companions (John Penn, Richard Peters and Isaac Morris) spent several busy and pleasurable days in New York. They paid their respects to the Governor at his "palace" in the fort at the Battery, dined at Phil. Livingston's, drank "cydar" at the country house of a Mr. Wells, supped with other hosts and discussed the forthcoming meeting. They had been more than a week away from Philadelphia before they boarded the Albany sloop for the up-river trip.

boarded the Albany sloop for the up-river trip. It is not exaggeration to say that they were travelling to the first United Nations Conference, for until that ominous year the American colonies had lived and moved and had their being quite independent of one another. Each might "be looked upon in several lights as a state by itself," observed the Swedish traveller Kalm, "It has commonly happened that whilst some provinces have been suffering from their enemies the neighbouring ones were quiet and inactive as if it did not in the least concern them." That was the point to which they carried their isolation!

In the absence of any common colonial government the only link between these thirteen "little republics" was allegiance to the Crown. They had been erected on differing economic, social and religious foundations, and in an age of slow and

hazardous communication knew, or cared, little about each other.

The men who came to Albany met as strangers, even foreigners, but that was never so again. For the first time in new world history they met face to face, talked over problems that had to be ad-

mitted as a common concern.

France and Britain in this eighteenth century of conflict were sparring for mastery in America. War clouds lowered perilously near. Fearing they would break, the Lords of Trade and Plantations in London had proposed a meeting of the American colonies "to confirm and establish the ancient friendship of the Six Nations (of Indians) and consider a plan for a permanent union among the colonies." The latter proposal was little short of staggering, and even if the time was not yet for its fulfilment, credit must go to the Lords of Trade for their prescience. Mr. Franklin, by the way, was bringing a draft of such a plan with him.

British and French interests had recently clashed in the Ohio Valley to which the Ohio Company was attracting settlers. The French wanted this country, too, and began putting up forts. Late in 1753 the royal Governor of Virginia, Robert Dinwiddle, had sent a promising young Major of the militia to point out to the French they were encroaching and to ask would they kindly desist. They just said No, and the young man came back to Williamsburg with his report. It was remarkably well written and Governor Dinwiddle had it rushed into print, The Journal of Major George Washington 1754. That spring the Massachusetts papers printed it-in parts-proof enough that the situation was serious. The question of mutual defense became of prime importance. It was just as vital which power could claim the Six Nations of Iroquois Indians as allies. These were the subjects on the agenda of this United Nations Conference, scheduled for Albany in the June of 1754.

There was a valid reason for selecting Albany as the Conference city. It had a preferred position in the heart of the Indian country, as the centre of the flourishing fur trade.

Only some 40 miles distant that remarkable Confederation of Indians had their headquarters, the Iroquois or Six Nations. Compozing it were the Mohawks, Senecas, Oncidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Tuscararas. They were advanced peoples, subject to wise laws, living under Sachems or Chiefs, with a regular system of representative government. The Iroquois League was a limited democracy and unique in the sense that mother-rule dominated. They spoke of the commodious houses in which they lived as castles.

Albany was "the ancient place of Treaty where

the Fires of Friendship always used to burn." The Indians frequently came there to talk with the Governor of New York; now they were coming to discussion on a larger scale, to lay certain grievances before the assembled statesmen.

Although it engaged in a brisk and profitable river traffic with New York, Albany in 1754 was a semi-rural community. Broad streets paralleled the

river, others intersected.

The neatness of the houses impressed the Conference visitors. Most of them were built, gable-end to the street and the gables were "stepped" to give access to the chimneys. Two churches raised their spires and there was a wide market space. The fort frowned down on the whole from a high hill.

Albany fairly hummed with excitement as the groups of strangers arrived. For once the meticulous Dutch housewives paused in their scouring and scrubbing to catch bits of their menfolks' talk about an intercolonial conference. It was such a

strange expression.

Natives and visitors were equally curious about each other. To find Albany so Dutch in language, manners and customs was almost startling to men from the distinctly English settlements. They soon observed, however, how thrifty and contented the people were, the women faultless housekeepers and hard-workers in their gardens.

Since the Dutch houses had seats on both sides of the front door the people had grand stand seats, as it were, for seeing the delegates as they went to

and from their deliberations.

Socially Albany was well equipped to handle America's first large-scale Conference. The manors of the Van Rensselaers, the Cuylers, Schuylers and Livingstons were in the town or its environs and (while no one has left word of where they stayed) it seems likely that the delegates would be lodged and entertained in these hospitable homes rather than in taverus. Under the semi-feudal system on which New Amsterdam had been founded each manor had the privilege of sending a representative to the assembly and the patroons were political leaders in their province. It was always open house at The Flatts, the Schuyler estate, a little above the town. The house was on the forest's edge, nobly set and proportioned. Inside were all the evidences of refinement-massive furniture, rich tapestries, exquisite silver.

The view from the wide airy portico or stoop was delightful. It faced the river and that was where the Schuylers served meals in warm weather. Mrs. Schuyler could entertain a group of statesmen from the other colonies with the greatest of ease. She was a remarkable woman, a gracious hostess,



Eighteenth century view of the East Side of Market Street from Maiden Lane south, Albany.

From Harper's Magazine.

an excellent manager, and almost as well versed in Indian affairs as her husband. It was a Schuyler of a former generation who had secured the friendship of the Five (later Six) Nations to the British, now so much more valuable than ever.

One delegate who could meet such people on their own social level was Thomas Hutchinson. His rich clothes were a contrast to Franklin's plain dress, but they met on an equal footing of ability.

The Conference or Congress opened its sessions in the Court House in Albany on Wednesday, June 19, the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor of New York, James De Lancey, Esquire, in the chair. In his greeting to the delegates he explained that pressing concern with home affairs had prevented Virginia from sending representatives, but she desired to be considered as present. The Carolinas were interested too.

When the Commissioners had complied with the

formality of producing their Commissions Governor De Lancey read the letter from the Lords of Trade and Plantations (dated September 18, 1753) which emphasized the importance of the friendship and allegiance of the Six Nations "to all His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America and to New York in Particular." Therefore the hatchet was to be buried, the Covenant renewed. The Commissioners of Indian Affairs had prepared papers suggesting ways of persuading the Indians to remain loyal to Britain, and the Secretary or Agent for Indian Affairs was ready to produce his records. In this way the delegates would be prepared for the interview with the Chiefs.

For the first two days there was slight friction over a familiar and vexing problem, that of protocol. Then the Governor proposed on "Fryday" 21st June that "to avoid all disputes about precedency of the Colonies They should be named in the

Minutes according to their sittuation from North to South." With this difficulty settled, the delegates set to work on "draughts," reading and dis-

cussing, paragráph by paragraph.

By the time the Congress came to the end of its first week the feeling of strangeness had begun to wear off. The men who had met as strangers were beginning to know, to evaluate each other. Stephen Hopkins had formed the friendship with Franklin that was to last between them. He was a Rhode Island merchant, but interested in things literary and philosophical.

Came Sunday, June 23, and one of the Pennsylvania representatives, Reverend Richard Peters, preached the sermon. His colleagues, we may be sure, turned out two dozen strong to hear him. It was an age of strict observance in church going. What a brave sight they made as they walked through Albany's tree shadowed streets in their richly colored coats, knee breeches, silver buckled shoes, silk hose, and three cornered hats set at a

cocky angle atop snowy wigs.

Monday, June 24, opened an epochal week, for the question was debated "whether a Union of all the Colonies is not at present absolutely necessary for their Security and Defence." Each colony was allowed one member on the Committee chosen to bring in a report. Franklin was naturally selected for Pennsylvania, as he had worked out such a plan, Hutchinson acted for Massachusetts, Stephen Hopkins for Rhode Island.

Candles guttered to their sockets as the group of seven worked over Franklin's ambitious scheme, discussing clauses and provisions. Under the plan, America was to have a General Governor, or President General, appointed and supported by the crown. Government was to be in the hands of a Grand Council, chosen by "the representatives of the people of the several Colonies met in their respective assemblies." Each colony, however, was

to retain its own constitution.

It was not lack of admiration that made Thomas Hutchinson a doubter. The people were not ready for union, he pointed out with a shake of the head. But they worked on, and in the meantime the "draught" of the General Speech to the Six Nations was in preparation. By June 27 it was ready. Prefacing every other paragraph with "Brethren" the colonial delegates assured the Indians that "We come to Strengthen and Brighten the Chain of Friendship . . . which hath remained firm and unbroken from the heginning." As proof of the disposition to preserve this friendship they offered a belt, symbolic of "the King as our Common Father, the Six Nations, the Colonies present and absent.'

To add to the color and stir in Albany the In-

dians had arrived and the Lower Castle of Mohawks were introduced by their Interpreter at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of June 27. In an able speech their spokesman Canadagaia asked for redress of grievances, especially with regard to the land that had been taken from the Indians. The Lieutenant Governor in reply promised that the matter would receive attention, and asked solicitously where the lands were and "the names of the persons of whom you complain."

Next day (June 28) the Governor, with due ceremonial, presented a string of wampum (Indian money) "to wipe away your tears and take sorrow from your hearts" and the Cannajohary or Upper Castle of the Mohawks and several Sachems of each of the other Nations were heard through Chief Hendrick, an interpreter. His remarks hit home, for what he said in effect was-the colonies neglect us, while the French do all in their power

to draw us over to them.

The deliberations continued for the next few days and on July 2 a Sachem of the Upper Castle of Mohawks, named Abraham, made another pointed speech. In reply to what the Governor had said on the previous Saturday Abraham answered it was true about the encroachments of the French, but the Indians had not given them leave to build the forts referred to. The British Colonies, he declared, had thrown the Indians, as it were, behind their backs, but not so the French. "Look at the French," he said, "they are men, they are fortifying everywhere, but you are . . . bare and open without any Fortifications." Not even Albany was fortified adequately, and yet it was next door to Canada. This was telling the colonial envoys, in plain enough language, that they had failed to act in concert.

It was time for cooling off and fortunately there was a social event on July 3rd. It had been resolved in town meeting that "His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and the gentlemen that attended him from New York, also the Commissioners from the neighbouring governments, be asked to dinner at the City Hall tomorrow." (July 3.) Catering arrangements were in the hands of Robert Lateridge who had been allowed the sum of one shilling and six pence for each dinner and while "the Commonalty" was to "pay for ye Dinner at their own proper cost" the liquor was to be "at the expence of ve City."

No doubt a very good time was had by all and for the rest of that week the delegates worked hard and long to have certain recommendations ready by July 10. These included the suggestions:

1. That some discreet person or persons be ap-(Continued on page 40)

YUEH

By George V. Allen, Department of State

ONGRESS passed a law a year ago permitting A Chinese to be naturalized as American citizens and establishing a small immigration quota (105 annually) for China. The members of Congress who voted this legislation doubtless thought of the measure in broad terms without specific reference to individual cases. Numerous human interest stories about people who have benefited from the law will probably be uncovered by inquiring reporters. The following is a remarkable sequence of events which has recently come to my attention.

At the end of the last war, a young lieutenant in the American Army, Howard Bucknell, Jr., found himself putting aside his uniform, and along with thousands of other young men, ready for a civilian job. Having acquired an interest in foreign affairs, he entered the American Foreign Service and was sent to China. During the next several years he served as vice consul and later consul in various parts of China, and in 1927 was assigned as diplomatic secretary at the American Embassy in Peking.

The winter of 1928-1929 was a particularly hard one in North China. The nation was torn by internal strife, and war-lords disputed the rule of the northern provinces. A desperate famine laid low several provinces to the southwest of Peking, and an international relief organization sent a commission to the area to investigate. Bucknell was designated by the Ambassador to accompany the com-

The situation in some areas was entirely hope-In many villages the population had been practically wiped out by starvation and disease. As the American party prepared to return to Peking from Siam, the elders of the town brought to Bucknell an emaciated Chinese boy of 9. His arms and legs were like toothpicks, his stomach distended and his face bore the blank expression of one more dead than alive. Only his eyes shone, as if brightened by an inward spark of life that would not go out. The elders, with appropriate ceremony, conferred the child upon Bucknell as his "property and responsibility," explaining that the relatives were dead and the child would follow them soon if left behind.

Bucknell was faced with a difficult decision. There were hundreds of Chinese children on the verge of death, and American diplomatic and consular officers in China would find themselves charged with a great many lives if they acceded to requests such as this. But abstract considera-

tions gave way before the concrete. A decision had to be made involving a specific life. At any rate, Bucknell somehow found himself in possession of a pitiful bundle of humanity with nothing to do but keep it. As he started out of town he called to the local mayor.

"By the way, what's his name?"

"Yueh," was the reply. That was all Bucknell knew of his new responsibility which fate had thrust upon him.

During the return journey many thoughts and plans passed through Bucknell's mind. How would his wife welcome this new member of the menage? Was there a place for him to sleep? Doubtless the amah, Mrs. Bucknell's faithful female servant, would have good suggestions.

He was also somewhat disturbed about the reaction of the Ambassador, who might well think that no member of his staff should allow himself to become charged with such a responsibility. However, the first problem was to try to restore the boy to health. If he survived, other difficulties could be faced later.

The return of the party to Peking created something of a stir. Mrs. Bucknell was enthusiastic, and all of the staff sympathetic. When the Ambassador learned of the development, he immediately sent helpful suggestions regarding Yueh's future. Within a remarkably short time, good food put Yueh on the road to recovery.

Yueh began to grow up in the American Embassy compound in Peking. The Bucknells were able to obtain the assistance of the principle Chinese clerk of the Embassy, the faithful "No. 1 Tingchai," who always saw to it that Yueh had a place in one or another of the American establishments. Mrs. Bucknell and her amah saw to the child's early education. Yueh was a bright youngster and son became useful as an interpreter, being equally at home in English and in Chinese.

Sometime thereafter, Bucknell was transferred to Panama. This posed a more difficult question, but the Bucknells decided to take their Chinese servants to the new post, and Yueh was included in

the menage.

In Panama a new and important influence entered Yueh's life. One of Bucknell's colleagues in the American Legation there was George Merrell, second secretary. The Merrells and Bucknells became close friends, and Merrell frequently saw Yueh at the Bucknell home. Merrell taught the

boy to swim in the waters off the Panama Canal. Yueh was growing up as an American youngster, with the slang expressions of the day ready on his tongue. Visitors were astonished and amused by

his antics and vivid vocabulary.

After two years in Panama, Bucknell was transferred to Belgrade. He again faced the problem of what to do with Yueh. The boy, of pure Chinese race and features, was growing up as an American. Yet he could never hope to live in America because by accident he happened not to have been born there and was of a race which could not immigrate to the U. S. Bucknell decided that it would be better to send the boy back to China, where he would grow up as a Chinese. An American Naval officer was being transferred from Panama to Peking, and Yueh was sent hack with him. Bucknell sent a letter to the faithful old Tingchai, commending Yueh to his care.

Yueh again became a part of the Embassy compound ensemble. Few of the officers were certain who he was living with at any particular moment, but he was a favorite member of the Embassy family, with his ready wit, willing hands and resourceful nature. Bucknell continued to send money for his education, and several officers on the staff con-

tributed from time to time.

In 1935, George Merrell, in the vagaries of American Foreign Service transfers, was ordered to China to serve as first secretary at the American Embassy in Peking. Upon arrival there he found Yueh a stalwart 15-year-old youngster, strong of body and quick of wit, but with no very definite connections. His only steady employment seemed to be to wash the automobile of Jim Penfield, one of the second secretaries. The Merrells offered Yueh the position of No. 2 boy in their household. Within a year he was promoted to No. 1 boy and the Merrells were the envy of the foreign community of the Capital. In a city noted for its capable servants the Merrells were oustanding. No entergency seemed too great for Yueh to cope with. Dinners for any number of guests could be prepared without difficulty and with the briefest notice. If crises ever arose in the servants' quarters, it never disturbed the Merrells or their friends. Yueh was ambitious and anxious to improve his status. but this never interfered with his duties as a model house boy.

Yueh had one characteristic which several persons who knew him during those years remarked upon. He was fastidious in his dress, whether in Chinese or American costume, although he preferred the latter style. In 1939, Merrell was transferred to Mukden. The American Consul General in Tientsin, Mr. Frank Lockhart, recalls that a

large group gathered at the railway station there to see Merrell off to his new post. Lockhart noticed a handsome young Chinese, smartly dressed in European clothes, among the group and concluded that he was a junior Chinese official, probably from the Foreign Office to say a courtesy farewell. In response to a whispered inquiry, Merrell explained that the young man was Yueh, dressed in one of the suits Merrell had discarded.

At this time, Manchuria was a scene of hostilities between Chinese and Japanese forces, and the area was not considered safe for foreign service wives. Mrs. Merrell returned to America, taking with her two Chinese servants, the amah and Yueh. As the vessel on which they traveled entered San Francisco harbor, Yueh saw for the first time the land he had always inwardly considered his own. It was not easy to persuade the immigration authorities to permit him to enter, even for a temporary visit with full guarantees of responsibility by an American official. The document finally proved sufficient, however, and Yueh was admitted for a six-mouth period.

Hostilities in China increased and transportation soon became difficult to arrange. Yueh's permit to remain in the U. S. had to be extended every six months. Then war came to Europe. By the time it was decided that Yueh could remain no longer in America and must return to China, the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor and there was no longer means of transportation across the Pacinc.

Meanwhile, in 1940, Merrell had been appointed American Consul General at Calcutta, India. Subsequently an American diplomatic mission was opened in New Dehli and he was ordered to that post. Throughout 1943, when Mr. William Phillips. American Amhassador, was absent from New Delhi,

Mr. Merrell was in charge.

One of the important responsibilities of American diplomatic and consular establishments abroad since the beginning of the present war has been to arrange for the naturalization of alien members of the American armed forces. Under our naturalization laws any soldier or sailor in American uniform may become an American citizen with verv few formalities, provided, of course, he is racially eligible. American consular officers at posts ahroad where large numbers of American soldiers are stationed have been commissioned as naturalization officers and empowered to issue certificates of citizenship to those alien soldiers found entitled to receive them.

The increase in the number of American troops in India and Burma made it necessary for our Diplomatic Mission in New Delhi to undertake considerable naturalization work. Merrell designation

(Continued on page 42)

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOREIGN SERVICE AND ITS ADMINISTRATION TO MEET ITS WAR AND POST-WAR RESPONSIBILITIES

Awarded Honorable Mention in the JOURNAL Essay Contest

By Ware Adams, Department of State

OBJECTIVES

A N essay on improvement of the Service must necessarily focus on its imperfections. Let it therefore be said at the outset that the administration of the Service has been good, though not perfect. To remain good, it must be subjected to constant review and reform to become adapted to new conditions.

A substantial contribution to this should be found in the criticism evoked by the present contest from those who have been intimately concerned with it, each of

whom, having experienced it from a different point of view, should be able to offer some novel suggestions. To be useful, this criticism must be constructive, and directed towards specific measures for improvement.

That is the aim of this paper. It proposes some specific reforms. Before formulating them however let us consider certain basic characteristics of the Service, the world in which it must operate, and the nation it serves. This is especially desirable because administration of the Service is not a function residing exclusively in an "administrative" organ in Washington; it is to a great degree performed by—and dependent upon—every person in the entire Service, particularly its professional members, the Foreign Service officers themselves. Moreover it involves mere attitudes of mind more than we customarily realize. The following remarks are therefore addressed to ourselves as much as to our "administrators."

THE WORLD OF THE FUTURE

Compared with the future, the world in which the present Foreign Service has grown up between the two wars has been one which was relatively sta-



Foreign Service Officer, Class IV

ble. There were, it is true, depressions and political crises. Still, it was a relatively calm era in which shifts in political, economic and social conditions did not often occur with great rapidity or violence. It was a leisurely one in which it took about a week to travel or send mail to Europe, and three or four to the Far East. Diplomats, consuls and the foreign agents of business concerns "proceeded" abroad to settle down for a period of semi-isolation from home.

We will shortly emerge from this war in a fluid,

mercurial world subject to sudden political and sociological upheavals and violent economic strains. It will be a world in which any part of the earth can be reached from any other in less than sixty hours, and in which news and ideas can spread almost instantaneously. In it the business of government will be incomparably greater, more positive, more vital, and more far-reaching than ever before.

The Foreign Service (and the Department upon which it depends) will have to become more diversified, more flexible, and more adaptable to new conditions with much greater rapidity than heretofore. It must review its own concept of its function as representative of the United States Government and of Americans and their interests. Improvements and changes will have to be made in its organization and personnel.

CHANGE VERSUS PERMANENCY

We live in a world that is changing, and doing so faster and faster. For the Foreign Service, recognition of change is a vital necessity, apt to be ignored. Resistance to it is an inherent characteristic of any "permanent" service. Tradition and precedent are added to inertia. A permanent service and its offi-

cials are rooted in the past; their decisions today are influenced by the norms of yesterday. This does not mean that a permanent service is not valuable. On the contrary, it is even more so in the midst of swift movement, but its natural resistance to change must be kept in a proper perspective if it is to achieve its proper value.

OUR PROFESSIONAL FAULTS

Too often there is justification for the charge that we are ingrown, old-fashioned, slow to act, and slow to accept new ideas.

Paradoxically, life in the service tends at one and the same time both to broaden and to narrow its men. Both they and the personnel office can favor

or discourage one or the other tendency. What are our composite faults as a group? To portray them in caricature for emphasis, they include a narrowness of mind fostered by reliance upon precedent, permanency, position, prestige, and established regulation and usage, without adequate regard for their real bases, which may long since have changed unnoticed. There is a large measure of passivity—the negative attitude of the man who conceives his duty to be merely the avoidance of error rather than the construction of something new or positive. We lack initiative and shun responsibility. These attitudes can easily lead to an unreality of viewpoint that leaves the officer, as so often charged, a "postman" rather than an active participant in the formulation and execution of foreign policy. We are static rather than dynamic. We do not propose; we merely "perceive no objection."

The Service has its share of "coasting," of "soldiering on the job." We gravitate towards an accustomed routine of details until they assume the major importance, and our broader views and best talents tend to atrophy. We are concerned more with preventing things from going wrong than with making them go aright. This has been a characteristic of American officialdom, generally, since its function has been preservative rather than initiative.

We must henceforth be more ready to meet new ideas, develop more positive, constructive attitudes of mind, and cultivate a broader view of the world about us and of our own place in it. We must keep our feet on the ground but above the ruts.

In our daily work we must develop more executive ability and learn to delegate more administrative detail. In our offices and in the service as a whole we must recognize the need for more diversification and specialization, coupled with a sense of team-work towards accomplishment of broad objectives beyond the immediate job.

Above all we must be prepared to make changes and to do so quickly.

THE DEPARTMENT

Its Role in Foreign Relations

Both the Department and the Foreign Service will find their role in American affairs on a new basis after the war. The smaller a country, the weaker is the voice of its foreign office in the council of nations, but the stronger is its voice in domestic affairs, since a small nation is so dependent upon its bigger neighbors. Conversely, the foreign office of a big country wields power abroad but not at home. The State Department represents a big country which, more than any other, has had a tradition that the least government is the best government. Its foreign policies have had to be scrupulously adapted to domestic policies formed in free democratic processes, and rightly so. However, this has schooled its officials in a philosophy of not interfering, of not taking action unless called upon to do so by law, by direction, by request or by a situation "coming" to their attention.

This underlying philosophy of government is now giving way to developments, pressing insistently ever since the great depression, which will make the post-war United States a country in which government is expected to take positive action in many phases of life in which it had not even a passive

responsibility before.

Relations with the Public

The American people will henceforth be ever more interested and active in international affairs. Foreign policy will no longer merely conform passively to a democratic public opinion. Its official custodians will also have to assist public opinion to form it. They must give the public the benefit of their own professional (non-secret) knowledge of world conditions and offer cooperation and leadership in appraising it. They must continue to develop increasingly closer relations with the American people and with the Congress representing them. Only in this way can both Congress and people form realistic and intelligent attitudes towards the problems with which the State Department must deal in their name.

The Foreign Policy Association recently issued a report declaring that one of the great needs of this country is for "education of the public" in international organization. At a recent gathering of the National Policy Committee (composed of outstanding editors, congressmen, educators, and leaders in business, labor, farm and women's groups) it was urged that "the Department of State analyze the American electorate and give it leadership in the policy the Department thinks should be followed," adding that "with more public explanation, organizations might be more willing to uphold its hand." Among the suggestions made at that gathering were Departmental action to clarify general policy by publicly setting forth the "large alternatives in policy available to the people of the United States," possibly through a radio series; "frank statements of facts about the problems we shall face in the rehabilitation period"; "a report on the State Department position in words of one syllable"; and establishment of regional and local information offices in the United States; in its expanding relations with private organizations, the Department "should become a rallying-point for democracy."

All of this points to the great importance of fostering the work of the new channels recently created in the Department's organization to maintain closer relations with Congress and the American public. It also has far-reaching implications for the whole setting of the work of the Service, which obviously can neither be fully utilized nor properly provided for if those for whom it is performed are left in

ignorance of it.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Size of the Service

One of the main defects of the Service is its inadequate size. Many of its other defects result from this. A review of old instructions to the field and appropriations committee hearings would recall that during the past twenty years certain desirable activities could not be performed "for lack of sufficient officers," that officers at isolated posts could not be called to the capital for consultation "because no relief officers were available," that men who had worked continuously at Far Eastern or other distant posts for from three to eleven years could not be brought home partly for "lack of replacements," that many offices could not be inspected for "lack of inspectors," that better training would be accomplished "when the number of officers permitted," and that requests for information or services needed abroad had to be waived or delayed because there were insufficient officers to do the work. These conditions resulted partly from the difficulty of obtaining appropriations, but also from the failure of officers both in the field and in the Department adequately to perceive and to describe needs of the future as distinct from the present. At times there has even been evidence of a deliberate policy to make the Service a "small group of highly trained officers." We have occasionally appeared to take a warped pride in being a small, under-paid, over-worked group of drudges, with our noses too close to the grindstone to stand up and take a broad view of the world about us.

The war has prevented recruitment since 1941 but it is difficult to explain why more men were not appointed when a period of international crisis involving tremendous international activity was made evident by the Munich Conference in 1938, or in 1939 or 1940 when candidates for the Service were still unhindered by the selective service program, or in 1941 prior to the actual stroke of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor. Yet this event caught the Service so badly understaffed that a new Auxiliary Service had to be created to perform a part of its duties and a further part had to be performed by other civilian agencies which created completely new organizations while the Foreign Service remained on its pre-war basis.

The Service has by now been so schooled in economy, self-sacrifice, and adherence to the status quo, that its members instinctively approach budgetary estimates with a view more towards keeping figures low than towards providing the services that the future may reasonably require. Their vision has narrowed.

One of the first measures to improve the Service now must be a substantial increase in its size.

The long post-war era to begin shortly will present tasks requiring an even larger Service than those of the war period itself. Even when the work of lend-lease, UNRRA, and other governmental relief, resettlement and reconstruction activities will have been succeeded wholly or largely by private enterprise, that enterprise will require constantly and permanently a large measure of cooperation from governments. Our own government will not only be required to provide this, but the activities of other governments in doing likewise will necessitate much negotiation with those governments, accompanied by more extensive description and appraisal of them and their countries in the reporting activities of the Foreign Service.

This will call for a more diversified, as well as bigger, Service.

Specialists

A greater degree of specialization will occur, whether it is planned or not, as activity tends to be concentrated in large combined offices in capitals, and the United States increases its requirements for more technical work abroad.

The Service must be prepared to cooperate with greater numbers of other officials sent abroad tem-

porarily for special work.

A greater amount of specialized work will also have to be done by officers on permanent duty abroad. If men already in the Service can develop special skills for it, that is desirable. We already have in the Service competent specialists not only in visas, passports, and politics, but also in agriculture, economics, finance, commerce, press relations,

(Continued on page 49)



DISCUSSING CONFERENCE MATTERS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Paul H. Alling, formerly Deputy Director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs and recently appointed Consul General to Taugier; Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs; and Henry S. Villard, Chief of the Division of African Affairs.



IN THE PRESS OFFICE AT UNCIO Guy W. Ray, Dorsey Fisher, Miss Margaret Halden.

UNCIO GLIMPSES

Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., Chief of the Division of Northern European Affairs.



Lower left: Theodore C. Achilles, Chief of the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs, and Miss Mary E. Innes.

Lower right: Joseph W. Ballantine, Director of the Office of Far Easttern Affairs; Edwin F. Stanton, Depnty Director; John C. Vincent, Chief of the Division of Chinese Affairs and Mrs. Helen Tumas.



Woodruff Wallner, of the Division of Western European



On Telegraph Hill

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1945

By HARRY W. FRANTZ

The Irish they live on the top av it, And th' Dagoes they live on th' base av it, And th' goats and th' chicks and th' brickbats and shticks Is joombled all over the face av it.

-Wallace Irwin

THERE is a strange magic in the tradition of Telegraph Hill. To the sailor just passed through the Golden Gate it is the landmark that tokens the near end of a cruise, and freedom along the Embarcadero. To the artist it is a sort of highland Bohemia, remote from the busy and sometimes sordid marts of trade. To the average Franciscan it has intangible values derived from literature and the association of many strange peoples who live at its base. During the United Nations Conference it has become a sightseer's Mecca.

Originally, the hill was known to the Spaniards as Loma Alta (high hill). The name Telegraph Hill is easy to explain. On this elevation in the days of '49, stood a signal station where the raising of a semaphore marked the approach of a vessel. The first Western telegraph station was built on this site in 1853. The tie of the Hill with the world of communications was extended in recent years when the public by subscription built a granite bench monument to honor Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) of radio fame. Passersby speculate as to the meaning of the Latin inscription: FULGURA PRAEVERTENS VACUAM VOX PERMEAT AETHRAM. It adds to the mystical effect which the Hill produces.

Around the shoulders and base of Telegraph Hill cluster polyglot communities from all the Seven Seas. Nearly a century ago came the Australians to found Sidneytown. There followed Germans, Russians, French, Italians and Greeks from Europe; Chinese and Japanese from the Orient; Chileans, Mexicans and Peruvians from Latin America. You can find more recent communities of Filipinos and Hawaiians, groups even from Tahiti in the South Pacific.

Washington Square is a good place to start the climb up Telegraph Hill. Italian boys play underold willow trees opposite the Church of Saints Peter and Paul. Across the clean stone facade is a line from Dante — "LA GLORIA DI COLUI CHE TUTTO NUOVE POR L'UNIVERSO PENETRA E RISPLENDE." Only the Mexican migration challenges this Italian neighborhood.

I walked on a sun-lit morning up Filbert Street toward the Hill. Above the wild grass and cypress trees stood Coit Tower. It is a high concrete cylinder, with vertically fluted concave stones that give shading to the surface, high balconies and open windows at top. Narrow alleys run off to the right from Filbert Street. From one called Genoa Place, someone shouted "Tony," and the Old World seemed near.

Pink moss clambered over a concrete wall which narrowed the passageway against a row of wooden houses, colored with bright paints and outdoor flower-boxes. I climbed 63 steps and arrived at the park, whence a walk lined by yellow broom and wild roses led to the lookout in front of Coit Tower.

From this lookout one obtains panoramic vista of waterfront and Bay. Starting at the huge Oakland Bridge far to the right, the eye roves from Ferry Building to Yerba Buena Island, along man-made Treasure Island, then to the house carpeted Berkeley Hills, the low green El Cerrito, Alcatraz Island, Marin County, and finally rests on the long red arc of the Golden Gate Bridge.

At the bottom of Telegraph Hill runs the Embarcadero, the traffic lane of Waterfront. Flags above the piers were half-masted for F. D. R. In the slip by Pier 27, a ship was under repair—yellow paint splashed against a blue hull, and the flare of acetylene torch could be seen. Warships were in the Bay beyond, and the tug-boats made one long for the good day to come when the arival and departure of the big Trans-Pacific passenger liners will enliven the presently drab scene.

I looked briefly at the strange murals on the interior of Coit Tower. At first glance, there is something stark and almost repelling in this blunt Public Works Art Project. But as you study these pictures of California industries fascination grows from their amazing detail.

In the journalistic scene, for example, you miss nothing from stereotype room to street vendor. The linotypes, the dictation receptionist, the eye-shaded copyreaders—even the "morgue"—are there in vivid realism. Even the indentation for a narrow window is painted as bookshelves.

The custodian told me that Coit Tower was built

(Continued on page 54)

Selected Questions From The General Foreign Service Examinations Of 1945

The twenty-first written examination for the Foreign Service was held on March 9 and 10, 1945. This examination was open to qualified and approved candidates who were in the employ of the Department of State or of the Foreign Service of the United States (including the Auxiliary) when certifications closed forty days in advance of the examination date. This examination was devised for candidates who met the requirements of the Department in respect to intelligence and education, but who had not had an opportunity for review or special study in preparation for the examination.

Answers to selected questions appear on page 46.

TYPE A

Place a plus mark (+) in the parenthesis to the right of each statement you believe to be true; and a zero mark (0) opposite each statement you believe to be false, whether in whole or in part. Do not mark statements about which you have no opinion. In answering this type of question, a correct response counts +1, an incorrect response —1, and an omitted response 0. It will not pay you to guess.

Illustrations:

Copernicus formulated the law of universal gravitation (0)

The earth is a planet (+)

The questions are arranged in groups, each of which covers associated subject matters. There will be some questions in each group that you can answer. Do not fail to attempt them, even if they are not many in number. In other words, read through the whole test carefully, and answer what questions you can without wasting too much time lingering over any single question.

- On a map drawn according to Mercator's projection, an inch on the Equator represents more miles than an inch on the Antarctic Circle
- 2. Lat. 35°30′ S., long, 100° E. is in the Pacific Ocean
- 3. Lat. 50°45′ N., long, 95°30′ W. is in Canada
- 4. The antipodes of 10° N. 90°30′ W. is 90° S. 9°30′ E.
- 5. At a point 33°30′ N., the noonday sun is observed approximately 80° above the southern horizon on June 21
- 6. The whole of the valley of the Amazon lies south of the Equator.
- 7. The Tropic of Capricorn passes through Australia and New Zealand
- 8. The Province of Quebec has common boundaries with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.....

- 9. The highest altitudes of North America exceed the highest altitudes of South America
- 10. The surface of the Caspian Sea is helow that of the Black Sea
- 11. On the Malabar Coast, the prevailing winds in summer blow from sea to land
- 12. The annual precipitation is greater in the region of the headwaters of the Orange
- than at its mouth

 13. The annual precipitation is greater in northern Chile than in southern Chile . (
- 14. Assam has greater precipitation in summer than in winter ______ ()
- 15. Irish is a Celtic language ()
- 16. Chinese is a Sinitic language ()
 17. Persian is an Indo-European language ()
- 20. Pushtu is the principal language of Afghanistan
- 22. Rumanian is usually written with the Cyrilic alphabet (1)
- 23. The majority of the inhabitants of Palestine are Jews24. The majority of Afrikanders are Catho-
- lics ______(

 25. The majority of Christians in Chile are
- 25. The majority of Christians in Chile are Catholics
- 26. The majority of German-speaking Christians in the Rhine Valley are Lutherans
- 27. The majority of Croatian Christians belong to the Orthodox Church
- The majority of Afghans are Sunnites
 The Federal Constitution was ratified by popular vote in the thirteen original States
- 30. The presidential campaign of 1856 was the first in which the Republican Party nominated a candidate for the Presidency

31. United States Senators were not elected 49. Destruction of a corporate bond does by popular vote until the administration not discharge the obligation evidenced of Woodrow Wilson. by such bond 50. A negotiable instrument confers valid 32. The three houses of the Estates General which met in 1789 were soon amalgated rights on a bona fide purchaser even though, unknown to the purchaser, the into one house execution of the instrument was based 33. England and France were at war without intermission from the proclamaon fraud tion of the First Empire until the first 51. A promise to pay a fixed sum of money abdication of Napoleon I or to deliver merchandise of an equiva-34. The French conquest of Algeria was aclent market value is negotiable complished for the most part under the 52. The Constitution expressly vests in the Bourgeois Monarchy President the power to remove Federal 35. Austria and Prussia were the most powerful states of the German Confedera-53. The Supreme Court of the United States tion of 1815-1866 cannot render advisory opinions to the 36. Cayour labored for the establishment of Congress . of a federal government in Italy_ 54. Congress cannot authorize a State of the 37. Gladstone was unsuccessful in his efforts United States to levy import taxes. to establish Home Rule in Ireland 55. An income tax law cannot originate in 38. The French Third Republic lasted longer the Senate than any of the regimes which had pre-56. A veto of a bill by the President sent to ceded it since the Absolute Monarchy. the Congress fifteen days, excluding 39. On the downfall of Alphonso XIII, a Re-Sundays and holidays, after the bill has publican regime was for the first time been presented to him is ineffective __ established in Spain. 57. No naturalized citizen ean become eli-There are no members of the Labor gible to election to the House of Repre-Party in the British House of Lords sentatives 41. After 1825, Spain had effective control 58. A treaty entered into by the United of no territory on the mainland of the States cannot establish within any State Americas of the Union rights which are incon-42. As a result of the Spanish-American sistent with statutes lawfully enacted by War of 1898, Spain lost her last possessuch State sions in the western hemisphere 59. A treaty entered into by the United 43. Sakhalin was divided between Russia States can annul a constitutional proand Japan at the end of the Russovision of one of the States of the Union Japanese War of 1904-05_ 60. An act of Congress cannot be given 44. The mailing of a written acceptance to effect to insofar as it is found to be ina written offer which has been transconsistent with previously executed mitted by mail cannot of itself create a binding contract 61. A court of the United States, although 45. A depositor is merely a general creditor not an international tribunal, can neverof his bank and has no right to pretheless apply principles of international ferred payment out of the bank's funds in the event of the bank's insolvency 62. To the extent that an act of Congress 46. A principal can be held responsible for is plainly inconsistent with an existing unauthorized acts of his agent if such treaty, the treaty is superseded and the acts appear to a reasonable third person United States is correspondingly reto be within the scope of the agent's lieved of obligation with respect to such general authority 47. An endorser of a note cannot be held responsible unless he has received con-63. International law recognizes that a na-

tion's debts

sideration for his endorsement

48. The stockholders of an industrial cor-

poration are responsible for the corpora-

tion has some form of jurisdiction over

its nationals even though they are physically resident within the territory of an-

other nation

64.	By multilateral treaty arrangements con- cluded between all the states bordering upon an ocean, that ocean could be law- fully closed to the nationals of other states	()	77.	A "customs quota" permits the importa tion of a specified amount of a given commodity at a designated rate of duty; beyond that amount imports can still be made at a higher tariff rate	()
65.	If a later treaty with a third state conflicts with an earlier treaty with another state, the earlier treaty prevails	()	78.	The budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year 1945 was larger than the total national income for the same year	()
66.	To be recognized by international law a blockade must be effective	()	79.	Income taxes account for approximately 80 per cent of the total revenue of the	(,
67.	clause" in a commercial treaty authorizes each party to discriminate against the other whenever it deems that exist-			80.	United States Government A uniform national system of unemployment insurance was established by the Social Security Act of 1935	()
68.	ing economic or political conditions warrant such di crimination Revocation of the exequatur of a consul	()	81.	"Parity" prices for agricultural products are defined by law as the average prices which prevailed for those products in	,	
	on the sole grounds that the consul is persona non grata to the country to which the consul is accredited is not justifiable in international law	()	82.	In the United States, corporations produce a larger proportion of the total	(,
69.	It is possible to recognize the existence of a newly created state without recog- nizing the government thereof	()		manufactured product and furnish gain- ful employment to a larger number of persons than any other form of business organization	()
70.	A merchant vessel under the registry and flag of one nation is immune, when in the port of another nation, from all control by the authorities of that other		,	83.	Full employment in the United States after the war will require gainful employment for approximately 80,000,000 people	()
71.	The making of goods by machine is the	()	84.	The principle of the "Little Steel" wage formula was that wages should be ad- justed to increases in the cost of living	()
72.	Both under monopoly and under perfect competition an enterprise can maximize	-)	85.	Consumers' cooperatives have developed further in Scandinavian countries than in the United States	()
	its profits by producing to the point at which marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue	()	86.	The gold content of the United States dollar can be further reduced by Executive action	()
	A monopoly which charges one price in one market and a different price in another market is called a discrimi- nating monopoly	()	87.	Under the International Monetary Fund proposed by the United Nations Mone- tary and Finance Conference, member countries undertake not to alter the for-	`	,
74.	The "net worth" of a corporation is equal to the par value of its capital stock minus the outstanding indebted-			88.	eign exchange parities of their currency for five years	()
75.	Prices of manufactured goods fluctuate in general less widely than do prices of	()		unless it is commercially utilized within five years from the time it is granted Most of the world's marine insurance	(ì
76.	agricultural products A uniform reduction of twenty-five per cent in the tariff rates of all countries	()		business is handled by American com- panies ————————————————————————————————————	()
	would not affect international trade be- cause the relative height of all tariff rates would still be the same	(ĭ		treme inflation of any country in the present war	()
		,	,		, ,		

Diplomat Fought Nazis as Partisan Leader

By GARNETT D. HORNER

From the Washington Star, May 13, 1945

A 35-YEAR-OLD American career diplomat, who escaped from Fascist internment and grew a beard to disquise himself, was the leader of a band of Italian Partisans fighting the Germans in the mountains of central Italy for a time last year, it can be revealed today.

He is Walter W. Orebaugh, now American consul at Florence, near where 12 months ago he was hiding out in the homes of peasants and organizing raids on Nazi truck convoys and supply depots behind the German lines.

Mr. Orebaugh had just opened an American consulate at Monte Carlo when the Germans and Italians occupied Southern France in November of 1942. The Italians overran the tiny principality of Monaco, took him into cus-

tody and sent him to Central Italy for internment. After the Italian armistice on September 8, 1943, he escaped with the help of local Italian officials to avoid being taken by the Germans.

Turning down a chance for comparative safety in Rome, he grew a beard, managed to get himself a false Italian identity card and in time became a leader of the San Faustino Partisan band, for which he obtained funds through a pro-Ally Austrian friend.

Mr. Orebaugh left the Partisans only after their ammunition was almost gone and made his way—after several close calls with German and Fascist forces—through the Allied lines, to help organize a system for getting supplies to them regularly.

An Italian peasant named Giovanni, his pockets bulging with hand grenades, accompanied Mr. Orebaugh, who carried an Italian army pistol in his belt, for part of this last journey afoot behind the German lines.

Late one night, Mr. Orebaugh said, "suddenly and before we realized what was happening we found ourselves in the main piazza of the town of Calderola, which was illuminated in brilliant moonlight."

"My map had been wrong," he continued, "but it was too late to turn back now. A long line of trees ran the length of the street and among these



Consul Walter W. Orebaugh

trees my companion and I saw a group of five persons.

"As we approached the group, we saw by the characteristic white 'Sam Brown belts,' that two of them were Carbinieri and that the three others were Fascist militiamen. It was a bad moment.

"Shifting my cane from my right hand to my left, I grasped my pistol.

"Giavanni shifted his pack slightly and with his right hand holding a grenade, we cautiously proceeded.

"The group of five watched us closely but we did not move so much as a muscle. Apparently they were as frightened as we were.

"Watching them all the while, we walked down a side street and soon reached the town limits."

Mr. Orebaugh reached the Allied lines on May 10, 1944, and after long consultations with Army officers about supplies to the Partisans, flew back to the United States, reaching here last May 23.

He had a joyous reunion with his wife and son, who were living in Falls Church, Va., got a long rest and then worked in the State Department until he was assigned last fall to go back to Florence as American consul. Mrs. Orebaugh went with him this time.

Mr. Orebaugh told me about his adventures months ago but his story—which puts to shame those critics of the American foreign service who say that our diplomats all wear white spats and spend their time at tea parties—had to be kept secret until there was no danger that its disclosure would endanger the lives of the Italians with whom he had worked.

Following the end of the war in Europe, the State Department gave permission for the story to be published.

The adventure really began for Mr. Orebaugh on November 5, 1942. He then was American consul at Nice, France. He received there urgent telephone instructions to open an independent office immediately in Monaco. By noon the next day the American flag was flying at a corner of the Hotel Metropole where two rooms were turned into the

(Continued on page 56)



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EDITORS' COLUMN

... "TWENTY MORE CLERKS URGENTLY NEEDED" is the plea from one large European post. "THE WORK OF THIS OFFICE CANNOT BE PERFORMED WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CLERICAL ASSISTANCE" is the cry of many missions.

Recruitment of personnel, under existing wartime conditions, is a difficult problem in business as well as in government. "Big business" in America today is going to great lengths to make its jobopenings attractive. Help-wanted ads are written with a view to appeal to the worker—pleasant working conditions—good pay.

What has our expanding Foreign Service to offer in the way of appeal to its clerical personnel? An important drawing card, of course, is travel and the lure of foreign lands. But this is not what holds them in the Service. Interest in their work with an opportunity for advancement, and a general contentment with their life outside of the office will determine their permanency and effectiveness in the Foreign Service.

On the shoulders of the officer in charge of the administration of a mission rests the problem of assigning suitable functions and responsibilities to the clerical personnel. The office may run on greased wheels, but all too frequently there is sometimes a lack of understanding which makes for discontent.

The clerk with the university degree chafes under an unduly prolonged tedious assignment. The accountant loathes the coding, and the code clerk dislikes "pinch-hitting" for a stenographer. This difficulty will be largely eliminated when clerical positions in the Foreign Service are classified. Are there any problems of Foreign Service planning so important that they take priority over these measures to strengthen the backbone of the Service?

The inability of the clerks to forese a future in their work has, up to the present time, precluded complete satisfaction with their work and hindered high-calibre recruitment. The competent clerk who does not belittle the initial salary of \$1,800 asks "Where can we get in the Foreign Service?" The answer to this has been substantially met with the provisions of the newly enacted legislation creating the Administrative Service of the Foreign Service. The deserving \$1,800 clerk may advance to a Senior Clerk at \$2,300 to \$2,900, to an Administrative Assistant at \$2,600 to \$3,800, to an Administrative Officer at \$3,500 to \$5,600. A beginning has been made in this direction in advance of budgetary provision, and it is understood that there is underway a study of the clerical personnel of each individual post with a view to extending the process as rapidly as possible. These forward steps should be followed without delay hy the contemplated classifications of duties and responsibilities.

The final, and an important, determining factor in whether a clerk decides to make the Foreign Service a life's work, is — contentment with overall conditions of life at a foreign post. The present "caste" system in the Service, existing at a few of our missions, causes as much unhappiness and dissatisfaction as the more tangible complaints. Where this situation exists the root of the evil is seldom found in the lack of background, education or presentability of the Foreign Service Clerks but in the attitude towards them of the officers of the Foreign Service and their wives.

In some large posts in Europe and South America a "line of demarkation" exists to a deplorable extent; at small posts to a lesser degree; and in China and some posts in the Far East, almost not at all.

The clerk very seldom officially complains on this score — his pride is involved — hut his feelings are often hurt and a remedy is needed. His privileges will not be the same as those of an officer because his duties are different. However, he should be rewarded not only materially but by the recognition of the importance of his place in the Service and of his need for a pleasant and congenial existence.

Letters to the Editors

Spiritual Side of Reform

American Embassy, London, May 12, 1945.

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Many suggestions have been made recently for the reorganization and expansion of the American Foreign Service. They were made to meet the heavy demands which are at present and will in the future be placed upon the Service and the suggestions originated not only in the State Department itself but in the press, in chambers of commerce, and in learned societies and professional organizations.

I am glad so much thought has been given to the subject. And yet at the same time I invite attention to the fact that the plans drawn and the discussions held have mainly been concerned with deficiencies in technical processes and with inadequacies of physical equipment. There has been a concentration of emphasis on the mechanics of the problem which has obscured the more important spiritual side of the issue of reform in the Service.

The primary need is not for more high-speed typewriters, more rapid telecommunications, or more numerous and more solidly constructed executive desks. Such things are useful but what the Foreign Service needs primarily, in the difficult times that lie ahead, is a group of men who have the capacity to attain or at any rate to approach spiritual eminence. We need men who have the capacity, through frequent open or hidden heroisms, to increase in spiritual stature until they are worthy of representing the United States in the positions of great responsibility which they seem destined to hold now that the United States is taking so active a part in world affairs-now that our country has moved, in the grand manner, into a position of uncompromising greatness.

The work of the Service does not consist merely of endeavoring to settle international conflicts between right and wrong. Our Foreign Service Officers deal also with the differences between nations which arise from conflicts between right and right, as each nation sees the right, and in such cases lasting and equitable settlements can be arrived at only on the basis of high spiritual values.

I submit that we need, in the American Foreign Service of the future, men who have reached a secure haven in their own souls; men who have kept closely to the path which their conscience has exhorted them to follow; men who have never knowingly been untrue to the divinity within themselves.

We need physical tools to work with in the Service, but American representatives who have formed the habit of winning victories of the human spirit can achieve thereby a quality akin to iridescence and that quality is a greater aid to them in the performance of their duties, and of greater value to the country and to the world, than is the material or technical equipment of our missions abroad.

Very truly yours,

JAMES ORR DENBY,

Foreign Service Officer.

Educational Tours for F.S.O.'s

Embassy of the United States of America, Habana, May 16, 1945.

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

As of possible interest to Officers in the field who are reporting on the developments of the various industries in the countries to which they are assigned, I write briefly regarding a trip which I was recently able to make through the cooperation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, with the approval of appropriate officials of the State Department.

Having found that it is difficult to evaluate or interpret industrial developments in the industries with the supervision of which I am charged in this office, I took advantage of a recent trip to the Department to enlist the cooperation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Department and was able to make a two-weeks' tour of New England and the middle and lower South under instructions and with per diem, in the course of which I visited representative factories manufacturing textiles, shoes and plastics as well as a rayon yarn plant and a tannery. In every instance I was escorted through the plant by a high official of the company in question who inevitably and invariably indicated great interest in the reasons for my trip and who expressed wholehearted approval of the idea that Foreign Service Officers should be given facilities to study American methods of pro-

One official remarked that it was obvious that without knowledge of American methods a Foreign Service Officer charged with interpreting develop-



OFFICERS AND CLERKS IN TRAINING FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE IN JUNE 1945

First row, left to right: Mr. Carroll H. Foster, Chief of the Division of Training Services; Mr. Selden Chapin, Director of the Office of Foreign Service; Mr. Julius C. Holmes, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel; Mr. Julian Harrington, Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Service; Mr. Perry N. Jester, Assistant Chief of the Division of Training Services.

ments in an industry located in a foreign country would have no basis of comparison. All the officials urged me to report that they personally would be very pleased to take any other Officer through the plant. Furthermore, I found that the Department of Commerce was heartily in favor of such a program and the prompt and ready acquiescence by the appropriate officials of the Department of State showed that they in turn were in favor of such trips.

One official of the Department urged me to write this letter to you in order that, if you deem it advisable, other Officers visiting the Department for one reason or another might be aware of the possibility of taking an educational tour with specific reference to the commodities and industries in which they are particularly interested.

Very respectfully yours,

ORRAY TAFT, JR.,

Second Secretary of Embassy.

IN MEMORIAM

BENSON. Mrs. Juanita A. Benson, wife of Foreign Service Officer Barry T. Benson, died on May 21st in Sherman, Texas.

Weir. Thomas A. Weir, Auxiliary Vice Consul assigned to Tenerife, died on April 28, 1945, in Washington, D. C.

BIRTHS

TRIMBLE. A son, I. Ridgeway, IV, was born to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. William C. Trimble on May 12th in Washington, D. C. Mr. Trimble is assigned to the Division of Northern European Affairs of the Department.

Wood. A son, William Raymond, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Raymond Wood on June 14th in Washington, D. C. Mr. Wood was formerly Vice Consul at Merida and is now Divisional Assistant in the Division of Caribbean and Central American Affairs.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Petroleum for Spain

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

An officer handling petroleum in one of our missions on the Iberian Peninsula sent a copy of the following despatch, written by Lowell in 1878, to the JOURNAL with the comment that regulation of imports of petroleum to Spain is nothing new. It is believed that this Lowell manuscript is heretofore unpublished.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES Madrid, 6th Feb'y, 1878.

Ne. 66 The Honorable William H. Evarts, Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge your despatch No. 50, received this morning, referring to certain cargoes of petroleum shipped by Messrs. Fischer and Keller of New York to Bilbao as crude oil, and now held by the Spanish Customhouse officials of that port on the ground of attempted fraud as being really refined oil and therefore liable to a higher duty.

Having occasion to see Mr. Silvela this afternoon, I thought it as well to mention the case to him, though I had not, of course, yet had time to comunicate with our Consular Agent at Bilbao, and to obtain more precise information in regard to the

state of affairs there.

Mr. Silvela told me that the matter had already been brought to his attention by the Comte de Chandordy, the French Ambassador, the refining factory mentioned in the letter of the shippers to the State Department, having been built by a French citizen, one Fourcarde, who had long been an object of suspicion and surveillance by the Spanish Government on account of detected attempts at fraud on the revenue (by which he has made a large fortune), and who was believed to have set up this very establishment merely as a cloak for fraudulent importations. One of these frauds has been the importation of refined mineral oil artificially colored (as sugar has been in America) so as to pass for crude, and the cargoes mentioned have been thus doctored, being held only till an analysis can be made by experts of whom one can be named exparte by the persons in interest or their agents.

Under these circumstances perhaps it would help toward a solution of the case if some inquiry should be made by the Department into the mercantile character of the shippers.

One of the devices of Fourcarde which came within Mr. Silvela's own knowledge when in another Department of the Government, is so ingenious and amusing as to be worth recounting. The Frenchman's object was to smuggle petroleum into Madrid without paying the octroi. To this end he established his storehouses in the suburbs, and then hiring all the leanest and least mammalian women that could be found, he made good all their physical defects within tin cases filled with petroleum, thus giving them what Dr. Johnson would have called the pictorial proportions of Juno. Doubtless he blasphemed the unwise parsimony of Nature in denying the women in general the multitudinous breasts displayed by certain Hindu idols. For some time these seeming milky mothers passed without question into the unsuspecting city and supplied thousands of households with that cheap enlightenment which cynics say is worse than none. Meanwhile Mr. Fourcarde's pockets swelled in exact proportion to the quaker breastworks of the improvised wetnurses. Could he only have bethought him in time of the no quid nimis. But one fatal day he sent in a damsel whose contours aroused in one of the guardians at the gates the same emotions as those of Maritornes in the bosom of the carrier. With the playful gallantry of a superior he tapped the object of his admiration and-it tinkled. He had 'struck oil" unaware. Love shook his wings and fled; duty entered frowning; and Mr. Fourcard's perambulating wells suddenly went dry.

With a gentleman so ingenious the Spanish Government is perhaps justified in being on its guard. Even charity has eyes and ears.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. R. Lowell.

News from the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Argentina—Hiram Bingham, Jr.
Australia—John R. Minter
Bermuda—William H. Beck
Brazil—Walter P. McConaughy
Ceylon—Robert L. Buell
Central Canada—Eric W. Magnuson
Colombia—James S. Triolo
Egypt—Edward Dow, Jr.
French West Indies—William H. Christensen
Great Britain—Dorsey G. Fisher
Greece—William Witman, 2d

Jamaica—John H. Lord
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—James M. Gilchrist
New Zealand—John Fuess
Panama—Arthur R. Williams
Spain—John N. Hamlin
Sweden—George West
Tangier—Paul H. Alling
U. S. S. R.—Edward Page, Jr.
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Acly, Edward Groth
Venezuela—Carl Breuer

DUBLIN



Consul General Thomas McEnelly (facing camera); Lord Mayor of Dublin, Martin O'Sullivan (center); and Consul Francis H. Styles.

TRINIDAD

An impressive joint American Army and Navy service was held for the late President Roosevelt at Docksite Cantonment, Port of Spain. Front row: Commodore Ross Stewart, R.N., the Chief Justice, Brigadier General O. B. Bucher, U.S.A., The Governor, Commodore C. C. Baughman, U.S.N., the Colonial Secretary, Brigadier Stokes-Roberts (Commander of British troops) and Consul C. H. Hall, Jr.



RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

April 20th, 1945. "I will lift up mine Eyes to the Hills."

My motive in writing this is inspired by a desire to share one of the most impressive and beautiful experiences any human being could ever hope to have in this troubled world.

Although thousands of memorial services were observed for President Roosevelt, at home and abroad, I sincerely believe that the one held in the garden of the American Embassy residence in Rio de Janeiro is worthy of special note.

At four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, April 14th, about fifteen hundred people including representatives from all the Allied Nations gathered in what is undoubtedly the most perfect setting in the world for such a ceremony. The audience stood in the lower end of the garden facing the residence which is built against one of several mountains. The rugged background etched against a clear blue sky is awe inspiring. The great lawn which sweeps gradually away from the house down to the entrance gates is intercepted by a terrace which made a natural stage for the participants in the ceremony. To the left, in the range of mountain peaks, Mount Corcovado towers above her sisters, topped by the indescribably beautiful statue of Christ whose outstretched arms are raised in an attitude of Eternal Protection.

Our Ambassador, Mr. Berle, the Military and Attachés, and three ministers of the Gospel took part in the service. After the opening prayer the two Attachés read their "Orders of the Day," then, our Ambassador read several passages from the Bible, the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians I, and the one hundred and twenty-first Psalm. Amplifiers carried the solemn comforting words to every listener. On the upper balcony a lone sailor stood at attention. Immediately below, the Brazilian Marine Band of seventy-five men dressed in full uniform of red and gold lent color and drama to the scene.

The soft sunlight of later afternoon came sweetly thru the trees, it seemed as tho we were caught in a rapturous spell which held us apart from the sordid affairs of this Earth. The silence was broken only by the voice of our Ambassador—and then came those unforgettable words—"I will lift up mine Eyes unto the Hills from which cometh my Help."—One could sense the entire audience looking up toward the sky, for at that moment a misty cloud drifted across the base of the figure of Christ, giving the effect of His Presence hovering over us—detached from this Earth, silhouetted against the sky in distinct relief.

The reading was over—there was a moment of complete silence, then the young sailor on the balcony raised his bugle and the sad sound of "Taps" floated over the quiet garden.

"The Star Spangled Banner" played by the Brazilian Band roused us all from these moments of profound grief. Our own National Anthem—to each one the thrilling music seemed to say,—"I will CARRY on—I will lift up mine Eyes unto the Hills."

HELEN STIXRUD TEWELL.

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, Review Editor

MEMOIRS OF AN EX-DIPLOMAT, by F. M. Huntington Wilson. Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston, 1945. 373 pages. \$3.00.

"March 4, 1897, found me in Washington, standing on the curb near the Treasury Department watching the parade in honor of President McKin-

ley's inauguration."

"... one day he (i.e., Wilson's father) breezed into Washington, took Senator Cullom and Senator Mason to the White House in a sea-going hack, saw President McKinley, and returned with the promise that I should be commissioned Second Secretary of Legation at Tokio. My father left for home the next morning, and I was duly commis-

sioned on May 4."

"After a little talk at the State Department with Mr. Alvey A. Adee, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, Sidney Y. Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, and others, I was given a copy of the Diplomatic Regulations and speeded on my way, a diplomatic Regulations and speeded on my way, a diplomate de jure, if hardly de facto. Knowing nothing of international law, diplomatic procedure, or commerce, and little of history, I had as qualifications only a fair command of French and whatever natural ability my inheritance may have given me."

And so, that was that. In this particular instance, however, the Republic was fortunate. Huntington Wilson turned out to be a competent diplomat and State Department administrator. Born in Chicago in 1875, exposed to European travel, Yale 1897, after the strenuous efforts to enter the diplomatic service related above, his first and only for-

eign post was Tokio.

"The ways of the State Department and its 'foreign service' were crude indeed in those days and it seems that William Franklin Sands, my handsome accomplished predecessor, was never notified that he was being displaced until my unwelcome face appeared at the Chancery door and I showed him my commission."

Mr. Wilson remained in Tokio until 1906. His account of his experience in Japan is of great interest—for he is a shrewd observer and an excellent

raconteur.

Foreign service officers now serving in embassies and legations abroad, whose personnel sometimes outnumbers the number of people then serving in the whole State Department, will marvel at how much work was done by the small staff of the American Legation in Tokio in those days, and how

simple things were! Even the minister's wife

While serving under Minister Buck, Mr. Wilson wrote a strong note to the Japanese Foreign Office

in the "White Whiskey Case."

"Finally, one Thanksgiving Day, I wrote a really stiff note to the Foreign Office on the subject, spending most of the day at my masterpiece; and I argued the old gentleman into signing it, and went to bed content.

"When I looked in the press-copy book the next morning, there was a note of equal length, in Mrs. Buck's handwriting. He had taken all the "teeth" out of my chef d'oeuvre and had substituted a namby-pamby version of his own and had got his wife to write it rather than confront me with the message."

His final impression of the Japanese:

"The Japanese seem to me a perfect example of the frog in La Fontaine's fable who wished to be as big as the ox, and so blew himself up till he burst. It is not good for the world that a nation that has contributed practically nothing original to human progress, but has copied everything from China (directly or through Korea) and from the Western nations, should become a great Power; and, not content with that, should have dreams of dominating half the world. The West, having helped Japan in every field, now reaps the rewards for its kindness."

In 1906 he came back to Washington to assume his duties as Third Assistant Secretary of State, at

the age of 30.

"The State, War and Navy Departments were cozily housed in their old quarters and rented only little space outside. Pennsylvania Averuz was still an ugly waste of heterogeneous buildings. That architectural atrocity, the old Post Office Department, fitted in perfectly. The Mall, with its line of handsome government offices, was still a dream."

At that time, Elihu Root was the Secretary of State. "... a great lawyer with a brilliant and ingenious mind; and beneath an habitually cold exterior there was sentiment and sufficient humor. But, strangely enough, he was not a good administrator because it was difficult for him to delegate authority."

He sent to Secretary Root a plan for the reorganization of the Department, "I was only 30 years old, younger than most of the personnel except some of the junior clerks, and a newcomer to a place of hoary traditions where men were growing grey through years of service. Nevertheless, I boldly formulated my plan and presented it to Mr. Root in October, upon his return from South America." The plan made provisions for correcting some of the Department's more archaic procedures. It was not, however, until Philander Knox had succeeded Root as Secretary of State that the author's reorganization plan was put into effect.

"On July 22, 1909, the Secretary asked Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000. Friends of his in the Senate, especially the powerful Senator Hale of Maine, worked for the item and it was granted a fortnight later as a lump sum for the reorganiza-

tion, which immediately got under way."

Some of our older foreign service officers and State Department officials may have a slight feeling of nostalgia when they come across the follow-

ing little item:

"The Secretary used to come to his office about ten or ten-thirty. He seldom returned after lunch except on Thursdays, the regular calling day for foreign representatives who had business with him, or on days when he had special appointments or other reasons to come back in the afternoon. He got in the habit of inviting me out to lunch about three times a week. We would lunch at the Metropolitan Club, after a couple of cocktails, or else he would take me to the Shoreham. There he would order either terrapin and a bottle of champagne or else canvas back duck, done very rare, with a bottle of Romany burgundy."

This book is so full of history of the Department and of the Foreign Service that I should like to quote from it "ad nauseam," but Jane Wilson limits my space and the publishers might politely suggest that a reviewer is not supposed to reprint a book that he is reviewing. But I wanted to give you sufficient tidbits so that you would not fail to buy this book. In it you will read the subsequent story of Huntington Wilson; how he served for a while under President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan; how he resigned when Woodrow Wilson announced an entirely new policy in connection with the Chinese Consortium, and how he studied Latin America in preparation for further diplomatic work - which never eventuated and how, somehow, things began to sour and this able and still young public servant never again had his talents made use of by the Department and the Foreign Service.

It is heartening to realize that, under present conditions and more especially under contemplated legislation, a man of Huntington Wilson's experience and ability would probably no longer be shelved, but would be made use of in one of the thousands of tasks that today confront the Department and the Foreign Service, which, after all, is the most satisfactory reward.

I might conclude with Mr. Wilson's last paragraph which shows that up to the last he is vitally

interested in our foreign relations:

"The only basis, I submit, upon which America can be secure and safe from future menace is (aside from maintaining adequate forces) a set of very simple treaties binding, in the first place, the British, Russians and ourselves, as to the West, and the British, Chinese and ourselves (and the Russians later), as to the Far East, (1) for mutual defense against attack from without, (2) for joint action to stop in advance any incipient menace to world peace, and (3) to confer on all matters of common concern. Such treaties, duly ratified by the Senate and House and become, thus, the "supreme law of the land," should once and for all place the fundamentals of our foreign policy where they should be-outside the arena of domestic politics. This arrangement can be expanded and built upon; but it is the essential foundation and the first task of statesmanship."

No foreign service officer or State Department official can afford to miss this one!

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF.

VOICES FROM UNOCCUPIED CHINA. Harley F. McNair (ed.), Chicago. The University of Chicago Press, 1944. \$1.50.

This is one of the unusual volumes of the Harris Foundation of the University of Chicago. Taking advantage of the presence in the United States of a number of Chinese professors, the Foundation brought them together in a round table discussion and this little volume is the result. Short chapters by each of the seven scholars on the subject of his special interest are well-written and full of ideas for the future of China. Dr. McNair has written an introduction in which he weaves the discussion together and shows that the views expressed were frank and forthright and that there was not always agreement.

For short, brief statements on some of the most pressing problems confronting China. such as health, nutrition, education, economic planning and governmental development, this book furnishes the reader with the results of clear thinking and stimulating discussion.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, George Washington University.

The American Foreign Service Clerk*

THE American Foreign Service clerk, a hitherto inconspicuous cog in the great wheels of government machinery, has recently had the spotlight of publicity focused upon her as the result of her resourcefulness and perseverance under the stress of war. For years mechanically and somewhat monotonously writing despatches and reports, coding and decoding telegrams, filing trade inquiries and birth certificates, some of the women in the clerical service were suddenly jerked out of their routine and hurled into the stream of swift-moving, threatening events. The story of how admirably they met the challenge has been told.

Thus momentarily thrust into prominence against the background of an increasingly important and expanding branch of the government service, the American Foreign Service clerk excites a certain curiosity. Who is she? What does she do? What is expected of her? It is not necessary here to go into the details of routine clerical services. The war has changed many of them, has inevitably created many new ones. While heretofore a high standard of office efficiency was probably all that was asked of her, it is believed that the greatly changed conditions of life abroad in the postwar period will make more extensive demands upon the capabilities of the American clerk, not so much with respect to the mere mechanical execution of duties as with respect

to the broad human aspects of service. In the past Foreign Service clerks were selected from the applications on file at the Department. Emphasis appears to have been placed rather upon office experience than upon higher educational qualification. Appointees were sometimes sent in the field without having been interviewed by anyone in the Department. This practice has recently been somewhat changed. Applications are now more critically examined. Knowledge of a foreign language is stated to be not absolutely necessary but desirable. Appointees are required to serve a short probationary period of duty in the Department, during which they are given an orientation course comprising a series of lectures on departmental and Foreign Service procedure, Foreign Service geography, health problems, and the organization of the Foreign Service. At the termination of the course they are furnished with a useful bibliography for collateral reading. It may be said here, parenthetically, that the clerks who entered the Service under the old system of appointment must look with envy upon their younger colleagues for the priming they receive before being sent into the field.

The American clerk arriving at her first post abroad may be somewhat bewildered by the totally unfamiliar surroundings in which she finds herself; by the difficulties of finding suitable living quarters, of getting accustomed to strange foods and entertainments in a country where she neither understands when spoken to nor is understood when speaking; and, last but not least, of adapting herself to a new job. Before the war the problem of adjustment presented its little problems and perplexities but no insurmountable difficulties. new surroundings appealed by their very strangeness, and when the strangeness wore off in its place familiarity brought contentment. The arranging of the new home, the sampling of new dishes and amusements were the sheerest fun. And the job? It soon became a habit, as jobs will,-and all was right with the world.

There are still posts where the process of adjustment will follow this familiar pattern. There are still places where the delights of travel and diversified entertainment, the leisurely enjoyment of quaint customs and strange foods will be the dividends on foreign service. But there are other places in the world today, many of them, where the pleasures of life are only a memory; where daily existence is grim; where comforts and amusements are scarce or entirely lacking. First contact with war-wracked, dejected humanity and its devastated lands across the seas will undoubtedly be a rude shock to those of us accustomed to conditions of peace and plenty. The problems of adjustment may turn out to be very real ones indeed from almost every point of view. There are bound to be endless shortages, beginning importantly with living accommodations and not even ending with such trivial items as shoe laces. There will be one bright spot, however. Food will often be obtainable from government stores . . . without ration points!

The women of our Service who are the heroines of the recent magazine articles are not the ones to whom this paragraph is addressed. It is not they, who have demonstrated their ability to withstand danger and hardship, but we, who have spent the past five years in countries far removed from battle

^{*}The author, being a woman clerk, has used the feminine pronoun throughout. She does not feel that she can presume to speak for the male clerks in the Service.

scenes, who need to be counseled when assigned to the previous war zones to go prepared to accept with good grace the trying conditions of life that will be found there, to adapt ourselves as quickly and as uncomplainingly as possible to the absence of habitual comforts and services. In our dealings with the people of Europe and Asia we must remember that they have suffered untold privation and bereavement. Their disillusionment and their mirthless outlook on life will require sympathetic understanding on our part. The new environment will consequently call for the best that is in us, for tact, for patience and for poise.

Many clerks probably do not realize—or at any rate they have not overmuch permitted the thought to give direction to their activities-that they are as much representatives of our nation and its people abroad as are the officers. One proof of this may be said to be the fact that rent allowances are granted to the clerical as well as to the official staff of foreign missions, thus permitting members of both branches of the Service to maintain quarters corresponding to an adequate American standard. This, if anything, is a tacit recognition of the representational quality of the clerks. The officers are the official representatives of the Government of the United States abroad. The clerks have no official status but they unquestionably represent the average American to the various foreign populations amongst whom they live. Owing to the nature of their responsibilities and obligations the leisure and social activities of the officers are largely restricted to contact with the officials of the governments to which they are accredited and with prominent business and professional men. The clerks, on the other hand, in their relations with the people of the country are restrained only by their own capacity to make friends. Far from home, they not unnaturally seek the companionship of their own countrymen, and that is all to the good. But the too frequent tendency of many American clerks, especially in countries where a language difficulty exists, to confine their extraoffice activities to social intercourse with members of the American colony is to be regretted. This practice not only precludes their learning anything appreciable about the people of the country in which they are stationed but it also leaves untouched that small area where, through friendly association, they might not only enrich themselves but add something, however little, to our reservoir of good-will. One of the functions of foreign missions is to assist in promoting a better understanding between peoples and in that large field there is a task for everyone-more so now than ever before.

Bearing particularly upon this phase of our sub-

ject is language study. It should be encouraged, and if nothing else should be a self-imposed obligation upon each individual. As Americans are usually happy and frequently relieved when they meet foreigners who speak English, so it cannot be denied that foreigners are pleased when they meet Americans who have taken the trouble to study their language and are flattered if they have attained any fluency in its use. To say nothing of the personal advantages and satisfaction accruing to the student of a foreign language, it is incontestable that a knowledge of the language of the country cannot but enhance a clerk's value to the office and, ultimately, to the Department.

It is but natural to wish for an assignment to one of the important posts, to a large capital where it is possible to have a "good time." The glamour posts, however, have been considerably reduced in number and in the places of many of them now lie large heaps of rubble. Some of us will, therefore, have to accept what may seem to be very uninteresting assignments. While the old Marine Corps slogan may still be paraphrased "Join the Foreign Service and See the World," it is a different world from the one in which that happy catchword was coined, and the "good time" that may be available will necessarily be of a different variety from the kind that the expression usually calls to mind. Those of us who have enjoyed long years in the Service will find a new, if at first saddened, interest in witnessing the rebuilding of old familiar places; the deep satisfaction that accompanies participation of any kind in the rehabilitation of people one knows is an abiding one. Those who are just entering the Service will, no doubt, be grieved that they were deprived of the opportunity to see the glories represented by the destruction that surrounds them, but they too will become absorbed in the new life that will grow out of the ruin of war. To both of us will be offered unusual opportunities for service, guidance for which cannot be found in the regulations.

The swift, spectacular challenge of war and disruption found the women of the clerical service not wanting in courage or endurance. May the far more appealing but equally testing challenge of peace and regeneration find us all equal to the task before us.

MARRIAGE

Josselyn-Grant. Miss Marion Josselyn and Lt. Robert Grant, USA, were married on June 3rd in Washington, D. C. Miss Josselyn is the daughter of Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Paul Josselyn and was on the staff of The American Foreign Service Journal.

From a Park Bench in Union Square

By HENRY WARNER

ROM a park bench in Union Square, you can really understand a world conference for security and peace far better than from a conference table or a gallery seat at plenary session. You cannot hear the rap of statesman's gavel, 'tis true, but you may hear the tap of soldier's crutch or sailor's cane. And if you miss the amplified oratory, at least the newsboy's cry will attune you to a war-torn world. If lucky, and your park bench faces St. Francis, you may even see Molotov or Eden or Soong in the brief instant between hotel entrance and limousine door.

A conference, in fact, is a more or less accidental meeting of men at a particular point in space and hour of time. The United Nations Conference on International Organization happened to assemble at the Municipal Center in San Francisco, starting April 25, 1945, at 3:30 p.m. But at best the meeting here is just an episode in a chain of events before and after. And the gray plush-lined beflagged stage where the four Delegates of Sponsoring States presided in turn is just a tiny spotlighted circle on a great globe where three billion men think their own thoughts of war and peace.

It is, therefore, not amiss to hold one's private

conference in Union Square, where the night breeze tells of the Seven Seas and the night "extra" recounts the war on Six Continents. Here you can ponder on the goodness or the guile of the brilliant figures at the big conference table, and you can make personal inquiry as to whether the Divine Spirit has received all the credentials, badges and passes which admit one to the Veteran's Building.

Union Square is well suited to such private conference. Some of the greatest loafers in all history have idled hereabouts, as Henry George, and Robert Louis Stevenson, and Bret Harte, and Rudyard Kipling, and Jack London, to mention a few. White man, yellow man, brown man, and black man will pass your park bench if you wait long enough, and every variety of marine or military uniform. You can look to the dazzling electric lighted invitations to rail, ship, or clipper, and develop a cosmopolitan feeling that quite enchants. And if you get bored, temple or jive-joint are not far away; or you can try again to get a gallery ticket to plenary session.

It was a round-mooned night when my parkbench conference convened in Union Square, with attendance of one. The orb looked pale against



Union Square, San Francisco the racing red and blue and yellow lights of the sign above the corner department store. Before me was the tall clean shaft which reminds of Dewey's triumph at Manila Bay. Against the sky, Victory herself beckoned with trident to the night, and one hoped this might be an omen of V-E Day at hand.

There was light enough to give pale color to the red blossoming rhododendron, the yellow marigold. One wondered whether the pansy beds were really white or just moon-lit yellow. On the next bench was a sailor, white capped, head down, hands folded—a lonely fellow lost in his thoughts. Sweethearts, vagabonds, soldiers, sailors, office men, and the unidentifiable men of the middle class strolled or sped down walks lined by privet hedges to Stockton, or Powell, or Geary, or Post.

I could hear the underground cables on Powell Street. The San Franciscans are so proud of the dingy rattling cars that climb their high hills—like Beau Brummel treasuring his old hats. But you are relieved when the car with its dissonant clang and bell go by. Better to listen for the distant bell or whistle that night might bring from the

Bay!

Neatly tailored officers passed with foxcoated ladies. And at intervals a GI-Joe. You remember with a pang that Ernie Pyle — the Shakespeare of the Doughboys - is resting forever on Okinawa. Memories came of khaki-clad men here a quarter - century ago, hopeful that the world already was safe for democracy. You hope that the men of World War II have done a better job. Then you are startled as you realize that the measure of their success is being determined in these very days by the Conference at Municipal Center.

You tremble at the responsibilities of these delegates and their aides, and you wonder by what strange lottery the fate of future mil-

(Continued on page 60)

HENRY F. GRADY ENTERTAINS DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATES AT UNCIO

A highlight for State Department personnel attending the San Francisco Conference was the luncheon given on May 22 at the attractive clubhouse known as "The Family" by Henry F. Grady, who served as Assistant Secretary of State from

1939 to 1941.

Early in the Conference, Mr. Grady, who is now President of the American Lines, Ltd., and Chairman of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, expressed a desire to meet in friendly and informal fashion with his former associates in the Department of State. This wish found expression in an invitation to lunch. The following Foreign Service and State Department officers were present to enjoy Mr. Grady's hospitality and a brief respite from their varied duties at the Conference:

Theodore C. Achilles Paul H. Alling Joseph W. Ballantine Donald C. Blaisdell Samuel D. Boykin Vinton Chapin Hugh S. Cumming, Jr.

Charles Darlington John S. Dickey Gerald Drew James C. Dunn C. Burke Elbrick John D. Hickerson Alger Hiss Gen. Julius C. Holmes Morris Hughes Dr. Warren Kelchner Alexander Loveday Robert J. Lynch Michael McDermott Richard L. Morin John Peurifoy John C. Ross Llewellyn Thompson Charles A. Thomson Henry S. Villard John Carter Vincent Frank A. Waring (Dept. of Commerce)

In addition to his many business duties, Mr. Grady served during the Conference as Chairman of the United Nations Conference Committee of San Francisco, a group set up by (Continued on page 46)



Henry F. Grady

SELECTED QUESTIONS FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

(Continued from page 20)

TYPE B

Indicate which of the numbered words or phrases in the left-hand column best applies to each of the words in the right-hand column. Do this by placing the appropriate number in the parentheses to the right of the word or phrase.

Illustrations:

Illustrations:	Peloponnesian War. (1
1. Event in ancient history.	Founding of Rome (1
2. Event in medieval history.	Touriding of Home.
3. Event in modern history.	Crack Co.
	A LONGIN REGION CONTRACTOR CONTRA
In answering this type of question, and an omitted response 0.	a correct response counts +1, an incorrect response -1
1. Alaska.	Ajaccio
2. British Guinea.	Belize
3. British Honduras.	Bello Horizonte
4. Burma.	Brisbane
5. Ceylon.	Canterbury(
6. Chihli.	Canton
7. Corsica.	Carlisle
8. Cumberland.	Colombo (
9. Estonia.	Durban (
10. Georgia.	Fredericton
11. Kent.	Georgetown
12. Kwangtung.	Java
13. Liberia.	Juneau (
14. Lower California.	Kaunas
15. Lithuania.	La Paz
16. Madagascar.	Managua
17. Minas Geraes.	Monrovia
18. Natal.	Peiping
19. Netherlands Indies.	Rangoon
20. New Brunswick.	Regina
21. Nicaragua.	Salisbury
22. Piedmont.	Tallinn
23. Queensland.	Tananarivo
24. Saskatchewan.	Tiflis
25. Southern Rhodesia.	Turin
1. Archangel.	Aleutian island temporarily occupied by the
2. Aruhem.	Japanese
3. Bizerte.	Dutch city; scene of bitter fighting between
4. Kiska.	Anglo-American parachute troops and Ger-
5. Nagoya.	man land forces.
6. Ploessti.	French city in the harbor of which a French
7. Rostock.	fleet was scuttled (
8. Saint-Lô.	French town; scene of heavy fighting be-
9. Salerno.	tween American and German land forces
10. Toulon.	German manufacturing city bombed by Brit-
	ish aircraft(Italian city where Allied troops effected a
	landing
	Japanese industrial city bombed by American aircraft (
	Rumanian town near which oil wells were
	bombed by American planes
	Tunisian seaport near which large German
	forces surrendered to the Americans
	(Continued on page 36)

Arrival of Ambassador and Mrs. Kyle in Guatamala—Left to right; Sra. de Garcia Galvez, wife of the Director of Protocol; Sr. José Gomez, Subdirector of Protocol; Licenciado Carlos Hall Lloreda, Subsecretary of Foreign Relations in charge of the Ministry; Ambassador Kyle, Mrs. Kyle; Mrs. Robert F. Woodward, Mr. Wodward; Mr. Curtis Vinson of the "Dallas News."

SERVICE GLIMPSES

At San José—President Picado in the rear with S. Walter Washington, Sra. de Picado in front with Mr. Norman Wood of the Inter-American Highway, at the wheel.

Staff of the Consulate at Barranquilla—Front row, left to right: Vice Consuls Weldon Litsey and George Carnahan, Consul Leonard G. Dawson, Vice Consuls Terrance G. Leonhardy and S. Wilson Clark. Back row: Messenger Jesus M. Sanchez, Clerks Ruth Richter, Carlotta Ortiz, Florence Tabaka, Beatrice Whelpley and Frances Hopkins, and messenger Pedro Balza.

Second Secretary Carl Breuer and family—taken at Caracas.





	(Continued f	rom page 34)
1. Arabia.		Arapaho ()
2. Australia.		Aruntas
3. Brazil.		Baluchi
4. Canada.		Calabrians ()
5. Ceylon.		Cambrians ()
6. Chile.		Chickasaw
7. China.		Cornishmen
8. Congo.		Cree
9. Egypt.		Creeks
10. France.		Galicians()
11. Germany.		Karelians
12. Great Britain.		Lamas
13. India.		Malagasy()
14. Iran.		Manchus
15. Italy.		Marathas
16. Japan.		Nahuas ()
17. Madagascar.		Nestorians ()
18. Mexico.		Ossetes
19. New Zealand.		Pathans
20. Peru.		Provençals
21. Philippines.		Savoyards ()
22. Rumania.		Shaktas
23. Spain.		Singhalese ()
24. U. S. S. R.		Sulus
25. United States.		Szeklers
20. Cinton Sunta		Tuscans
		Wahabis
		Yemenis
		Yeniseians
		Yogis
1. Agra.		Alamo
2. Athens.		Alhambra
3. Dublin.		Bodleian
4. Edinburgh.		Dome of the Rock
5. Florence.		Hermitage ()
6. Granada.		Holyrood
7. The Hague.		ltamaraty()
8. Istanbul.		Kremlin
9. Jerusalem.		Louvre ()
10. Leningrad.		Pantheon
11. London.		Parthenon
12. Madrid.		Peace Palace
13. Moscow.		Pitti(
14. Oxford.		Prado
15. Paris.		Quirinal
16. Peiping.		Sans Souci
17. Potsdam.		Santa Sophia
18. Rio de Janeiro		Taj Mahai
19. Rome.		Trocadero
20. San Antonio.		Tuileries
21. Seville.		Uffizi
22. Vienna.	•	Westminster
		(Continued on page 38)

(Continued on page 38)

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(Continued from page 36)

	(Continued fro	om page 36)
1. 1775. 2. 1789. 3. 1794. 4. 1798. 5. 1807. 6. 1812. 7. 1815. 8. 1822. 9. 1825. 10. 1831. 11. 1839. 12. 1847. 13. 1856. 14. 1864. 15. 1868. 16. 1870. 17. 1875. 18. 1880. 19. 1882. 20. 1889. 21. 1894. 22. 1903. 23. 1905. 24. 1909. 25. 1915. 26. 1917. 27. 1919. 28. 1925. 29. 1932. 30. 1938.		Battle of Abukir Inauguration of John Quincy Adams Boulanger Incident Proclamation of Brazilian Independence Battle of Bunker Hill War of Austria and Prussia with Denmark Conviction of Dreyfus Eighteenth Amendment Battle of Eylau Second Gladstone Ministry Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty Hitler Installed as Chancellor Lansing-Ishii Agreement Election of Leopold I, King of the Belgians Sinking of the Lusitania Restoration of the Mikado Burning of Moscow Surrender at Munich Ollivier, Prime Minister Beginning of the Opium War Peace of Paris ending the Crimean War Payne-Aldrich Tariff Fall of Robespierre War of the Sonderbund British Government Purchase of the Suez Canal Shares Decision in the Tacna-Arica Dispute Formation of the Triple Alliance Act of the Congress of Vienna First Inauguration of Washington
1. Cadorna. 2. Dewey. 3. Haig. 4. Kitchener. 5. Lee. 6. Moltke. 7. Montgomery. 8. Napoleon 1. 9. Napoleon III. 10. Nelson. 11. Pershing. 12. Scott. 13. Sherman. 14. Taylor. 15. Thomas. 16. Togo. 17. Washington. 18. Wellington.		Antietam () Argonne () Brandywine () Caporetto () Cerro Gordo () El Alamein () Friedland () Nashville () Omdurman () Pyramids () Rivoli () Sadowa () St. Mihiel () Solferino () Spottsylvania () Tsushima () White Plains ()

1 4 1 10 .	433 797 14
1. American architect.	Allston, Washington
2. American composer.	Bancroft, George(
3. American explorer.	Brooke, Rupert(
3. American general in the Revolution.	Clinton, George
5. American historian.	Clinton, Henry
6. American jurist.	Cram, Ralph Adams (
7. American naval officer.	Dehlgren, John Adolphus Bernard
8. American painter.	Fish, Hamilton
9. American Secretary of State.	Hart, Albert Bushnell (
10. British explorer.	Herbert, Victor
11. British general in the American Revoluti	ion. Hooker, Joseph(
12. Confederate general in the Civil War.	Howe, William
13. English composer.	Johnston, Albert Sidney
14. English historian.	Johnston, Joseph Eggleston
15. English painter.	Landor, Walter Savage
16. English poet.	Landseer, Edwin Henry
17. Union general in the Civil War.	Livingstone, David
0	Marcy, William Learned
	Peary, Robert Edwin
	Perry, Matthew Calbraith
	Perry, Oliver Hazard
	Pike, Zebulon Montgomery.
	Porter, David Dixon
	Richardson, Henry Hobson
	St. Clair, Arthur
	Story Joseph
	Story, Joseph
	Sullivan, Arthur Seymour(
	Taney, Roger Brooke
	Trevelyan, George Macaulay (
	Wood, Grant
(Men described in accordance with the	positions they hold or have recently held.)
1. Carmona.	Argentine President of the Republic (
2. Doriot.	Belgian Prime Minister
3. Farrell.	British Minister of Reconstruction
4. Gebrandy.	British Viceroy of India
5. Heydrich.	Dutch Prime Minister
6. Jordana.	Dutch quisling leader()
7. Keitel.	Filipino quisling leader (
8. Laurel.	Finnish Minister of Finance
9. Massigli.	French collaborationist ()
10. Mikoyan.	French Commissioner for Foreign Affairs ()
11. Mussert.	German Chief of Staff ()
12. Pierlot.	German Deputy Protector of Bohemia and
13. Romer.	Moravia ()
14. Sforza.	Italian High Commissioner for the Punish-
15. Stirbey.	ment of Fascist Crimes ()
16. Subasic.	Ignanese Minister of the Navy
17. Tanner.	Japanese Minister of the Navy
18. Wavell.	Polish Foreign Minister ()
19. Woolton.	Portuguese President of the Republic (
20. Yonai.	Rumanian pro-ally leader ()
ZU. I Oliai.	Russian Commissar for Foreign Trade ()
	Spanish Foreign Minister ()
	Yugoslav Prime Minister

(Continued on page 45)



ALBANY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 10)

pointed to reside constantly with each nation of Indians, such person to have no concern in trade but to report to Superintendents.

2. That trade with the Indians be well regulated and made subservient to the public interest rather than to private gain.

That forts be built for better security of each nation and better carrying on of trade with them.
 That complaints respecting the lands be looked

into and injuries redressed.

That business took up the morning session of July 10 and in the afternoon Mr. Franklin's Plan of Union was considered "for their mutual defence and security and for extending the British Settle-

ments in North America."

The document treats in detail of many subjects that have for today a familiar echo, e.g., the powers of the President General and Grand Council, Indian trade and purchases, new settlements, the raising of soldiers, the question of impressment, power to make laws, duties, etc., the issuing of money, appointment of officers, filling of vacancies, and the important provision had been included that in an emergency each colony might act to defend itself without waiting for a meeting to be called.

Members of the Grand Council were to be paid ten shillings sterling per diem "for services during sessions," and journey to and from the place of meeting,—20 miles to be reckoned a day's journey. As for the meeting place, choice went to Philadelphia. And so the Conference ended its labors.

The plan was later laid before the various assemblies for their consideration, but it died aborning, as Hutchinson had predicted. None of the colonial assemblies approved it, and the Board of Trade did not even recommend it to the notice of the King. As Franklin explained, the assemblies all thought there was too much prerogative, and in the eyes of the home government it had too much of the democratic.

As for the powerful Confederacy of the Six Nations, it went out of existence following the Revolution.

So the Albany Conference was a failure? No. It provided the first opportunity for full and free discussion among men who had hitherto been names to each other. This first halting step gave the conference idea its impetus. Personal barriers had been broken down. When the Stamp Act Congress met eleven years later it produced definite enough results. The Albany Plan failed of adoption in 1754, but in history it ranks as the prototype of the Constitution.



On an endless belt at El Molino, one of the world's finest coffee mills in Santa Ana. El Salvador, inferior beans are culled from the good before they are bagged for export. Photographed for the National Geographic Magazine by Luis Marden,

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YUEH

(Continued from page 12)

nated a young officer at the mission to serve as naturalization examiner. A good deal of paper work and preliminary examinations were required, and the officer had to travel to Assam, to Burma, and into China to interview applicants and to complete the formalities.

One day the naturalization officer informed Merrell that a group of cases were ready for final action, which consisted of administering the oath of American citizenship and delivery of certificates. The officer asked for authority to perform the necessary travel, which would include a brief visit into China. Merrell signed the routine authorization. "lncidentally," the examiner added, "here is an application 1 received this morning. It is the first one we've had from a person of the Chinese race. It was filed under the new law which permits persons of the Chinese race to become naturalized. I've only glanced at the file, but it seems to concern a soldier in General Stilwell's comand in Burma who is reported to be doing outstanding work with the Chinese troops the Americans have been training. I see he is not only completely bi-lingual but his recommendation adds that he understands the psychology both of the Chinese and American troops reasonably well. His officers are anxious for him to be able to fulfill a desire he has often expressed of becoming an American citizen.'

Leafing through the file, he added with astonishment, "Look here. He gives you and Mr. Howard Bucknell as references."

"Let me see the file," said Mr. Merrell.

In relating the story to me correctly, Merrell admits that his hand quivered considerably as he reached for the dossier, which included a photograph of the applicant. There he saw the smiling face of Yueh, in an American soldier's uniform, as proud as though the single stripe on his sleeve were a General's star. The file showed that Yueh had joined the American Army in the U. S. and had been sent to Burma as interpreter with the American officers training Chinese troops in that theatre.

Yueh was, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the first American soldier of the Chinese race ever to be naturalized as an American citizen.

Many American Foreign Service Officers have contributed to Yueh's education during the past 23 years, but Howard Bucknell, who until recently was counsellor of the American Embassy in London and is now an official of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and George Merrell, newly designated American Commissioner in New Delhi, stood in loco parentes in the drama of the making of this American.



How the Great Eiffel Tower

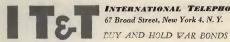
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		(Continued fr	om page 39)
1.	Arnold.		Arrowsmith
	Bergson.		Back to Methuselah
	Brooks.		Cultures and Anarchy
	Carlyle.		The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
	Clausewitz.		Democracy and Education
	Conrad.		Essay on Liberty (
	Darwin.		The Flowering of New England
	Dewey.		Frederick the Great
	Disraeli.		General Theory of Relativity
	Einstein.		Germinal
	Emerson.		Ghosts
	Freeman.		The History of England from the Accession
	Freud.		of James 11
	Gibbon.		History of English Literature
	Hugo.		The Instinct of Workmanship
	Ibsen.		Interpretation of Dreams
	Johnson.		The Kingdom of God Is Within You (
	Lewis.		Laughter(
-	Macaulay.		Leaves of Grass
	Mann.		Lee's Lieutenants (
	Mill.		The Lives of the Poets
	Napoleon III.		Lord Jim
	Nietzsche.		The Magic Mountain(
	Shaw.		Napoleon the Little(
	Taine.		On War
	Thoreau.		Society and Solitude
	Tolstoy.		Tancred
21.	Tolstoy.		Thus Smales Zenathmatra

Zoölogy of the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle (To be continued in a subsequent issue)

Walden

Thus Spake Zarathustra

CONVERSATION OVERHEARD DURING A BAD DREAM

By RAYMOND BASTIANELLO, Vice Consul, Mexico, D. F.

When I first came to the Visa Office and visa work was new to me, the language used by the other consular officers, when they spoke informally of their visa cases worried me considerably. Sometimes I felt that the strain of study had been too great for me, that probably I had learned too fast.

I am setting down below a skit to describe my impressions listening attentively to the visa jargon tossed about by the visa officers during one of these jam sessions, in the first days of my apprentisage.

a.-Did you hear about poor Mendez Mendez?

b.-No. What?.

28. Vablen.

30. Zola.

29. Whitman.

a.-Last Monday he was coming out of the Visa Office when suddenly he collapsed on the sidewalk. They rushed him to the nearest border but he was excluded before they could do anything.

b.-How awful! What was it? Heart?

a.-No, imagine,-advanced ACL!

b.-No, not really! He was so young. Tsk, tsk, tsk. Was he married?

a.-Yes. Left a wife and two unexpired border crossing cards.

b.-Gosh, how dreadful. Unbelievable. He was the best refusal in town. And yet, only last month, good friend of mine,-had pots of three tows,came down with a bad case of NIV. His wife not thinking it very serious did not call the doctor,merely gave him a hot transit certificate and a couple of BC tablets. During the night he became feverish and his temperature reached 811.11. By morning it had developed into an honest-to-goodness NQIV.

a.—That's deadly. Did they revalidate him?

b.—They wanted to but he had insufficient funds.

a.-Did they try affidavits?

b.-They tried everything. Affidavits, letters of recommendation, letters of support, letters of credit, everything. Even tried relaxed procedure. After the first sponsor he was a little better. But he reapplied and they had to give him a second sponsor. But he never made it.

a.--Debarred?

b .- Yep, debarred, deported and defrosted. Buried him next morning in the Ninth Proviso.

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ANSWERS TO 1945 SELECTED QUESTIONS

THIRD GENERAL

TYPE A

1+,2-,3+,4-,5+,6-,7-,8-,9-,
10 +, 11 +, 12 +, 13 -, 14 +, 15 +, 16 +,
17 +, $18 +$, $19 +$, $20 +$, $21 +$, $22 -$, $23 -$,
24 -, $25 +$, $26 -$, $27 -$, $28 +$, $29 -$, $30 +$,
31 +, 32 +, 33 +, 34 +, 35 +, 36 -, 37 +,
38 +, 39 -, 40 -, 41 +, 42 +, 43 +, 44 -,
45 +, 46 +, 47 -, 48 -, 49 +, 50 +, 51 -,
52 -, 53 +, 54 -, 55 +, 56 +, 57 -, 58 -,
59 +, 60 -, 61 +, 62 -, 63 +, 64 -, 65 +.
66 +, 67 -, 68 -, 69 +, 70 -, 71 -, 72 +
73 +, 74 -, 75 +, 76 -, 77 +, 78 -, 79 -,
80 -, 81 -, 82 +, 83 -, 84 +, 85 +, 86 +,
87 —, 88 —, 89, —, 90 +,

Type B

Geographical names: 7, 3, 17, 23, 11, 12, 8, 5, 18, 20, 2, 19, 1, 15, 14, 21, 13, 6, 4, 24, 25, 9, 16, 10, 22.

World War II Scenes: 4, 2, 10, 8, 7, 9, 5, 6, 1, 3.

Tribes: 25, 2, 13, 15, 12, 25, 12, 4, 25, 23, 24, 7, 17, 7, 13, 18, 14, 24, 13, 10, 10, 13, 5, 21, 22, 15, 1, 1, 24, 13.

Buildings: 20, 6, 14, 9, 10, 4, 18, 13, 15, 15 or 19, 2, 7, 5, 12, 19, 17, 8, 1, 15, 15, 5, 11,

Dates: 4, 9, 20, 8, 1, 23, 14, 21, 27, 5, 18, 22, 29, 26, 10, 25, 15, 6, 30, 16, 11, 13, 24, 3, 12, 17, 28, 19, 7, 2.

Battles: 5, 11, 17, 1, 12, 7, 8, 15, 4, 14, 8, 8, 6, 11, 9, 5, 16, 17.

Famous men: 8, 5, 16, 4, 11, 1, 7, 9, 5, 2, 17, 11, 12, 12, 16, 15, 10, 9, 3 or 7, 7, 7, 3, 7, 1, 4, 6, 13, 6, 14, 8.

Contemporary men: 3, 12, 19, 18, 4, 11, 8, 17, 2, 9, 7, 5, 14, 20, 13, 1, 15, 10, 6, 16.

Authors: 18, 24, 1, 14, 8, 21, 3, 4, 10, 30, 16, 19, 25, 22, 28, 13, 27, 2, 29, 12, 17, 6, 20, 15, 5, 11, 9, 23, 26, 7.

HENRY F. GRADY

(Continued from page 33)

Mayor Lapham to cooperate with the Department in arranging local entertainment for the delegates. As a result, Mr. Grady took a prominent part in the various social activities of the Conference.

Here's Front-line Proof that

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If ever life hung on sheer engine dependability, it's with the pilots of the artillery observation planes that help "spot" the artillery fire on the battle fronts.

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Furthermore, service to Foynes (with connections via British Overseas Airways to London) and service to Lisbon, have been maintained on regular schedule ever since.

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Clippers. But, even now, service is available for qualified civilian passengers and Clipper Express to 46 of the sixty-eight countries and colonies to which Pan American had pioneered service before Pearl Harbor. These 46 are:

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Argentina
Azores
Bahamas
Belglan Congo
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
British Guiana
Canada
Canai Zone
Chile
Cotombia
Gosta Rica
Guiba

Curaçao, NWI Dominican Republic Ecuador Eire Ei Salvador French Guiana French W. Africa Guadeloupe, FWI Guatemala Halti Honduras Jamaica, BWI Liberta Martinlque, FWI Mexico
Newfoundland
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Portugai
Portugaese Guinea
Puerto Rico
St. Lucla, BWI
St. Thomas, V. I.
Surinam
Trinidad, BWI
Uruguay
Venezuela

If you need to fly today to any of the above places, please consult your Travel Agent or your local Pan American office. They will be glad to give you schedules, rates, and other up-to-the-minute information. For Clipper Express, call Pan American's nearest office anywhere in the world.



SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 15)

taxation, and so on even to aviation techniques and industrial chemistry.

There will have to be more, however, and for considerations of sheer numbers some of them will have to be new appointees. If they are to be permanently abroad they should preferably be in the Foreign Service. Whether they are classified in a separate specialist corps, or auxiliary Foreign Service, or incorporated in the regular Foreign Service, or incorporated in the regular Foreign Service should depend upon their possession of the other broader qualifications possessed by the specialists already in it in addition to their special skills. Pending Legislation

The bill now before Congress for amendment of our basic legislation represents a wholly constructive step forward. It is to be hoped that it will pass

soon.

To the major point of controversy arising out of it, the appointment of new men to other grades than the lowest, one can only reiterate the point* that the Service must either be big enough to perform its functions adequately or be pushed aside to have them performed by others. The Service is now too small to perform them adequately, and it would be impossible to enlarge it either quickly or suitably enough by appointments to the unclassified grades alone. It is regrettable that the Service has been permitted to become so small, but it has done so, and in planning its improvement we are obliged to start with what we have today-not with what we should have. Those officers who oppose such appointments are laboring under a mistaken idea of their own interests. The position and effectiveness of the individual officer goes up or down as the ability and prestige of the Service as a whole rises or falls. Properly selected, additional officers can greatly improve the effectiveness of the Service and hence the position of every individual already in it. Even an aristocracy is always improved by the injection of new blood, judiciously selected. Selection of Officers

The Service seeks many of the characteristics for which Rhodes scholars are chosen. Do we follow similar methods for determining them? Provision is already made for evaluating intangibles in the oral examination, but they cannot be determined there alone. Does the examining board have before it the opinions of former teachers, employers and others who have had an opportunity to observe the candidate over a long period of time?

*Well put by Walton Ferris in his excellent article on the Auxiliary Service in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for July 1944.



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After appointment more use should be made of the probation of five years already provided for. In practice a man once commissioned is seldom dismissed from probation except for flagrant misconduct. If dismissal ever overtakes him it is usually late in his career when it is more difficult. Dismissal while on duty abroad causes hardship, which deters it, simply by virtue of the fact that he is away from home and has lost his connections in the United States. The man who is not good enough for the Service, but not bad enough to dismiss, should be detached from the Service and given a position in the Department, whence the transition to some other job would be easy or where he could stay on if he chose without harm. Disabilities for foreign service would not usually matter in the Department where there is such a variety of work of all grades to be

Selection of officers for promotion seems to waver between the principles of efficiency and seniority, with the latter constituting the rule and the former the exception.

Mechanically, the present system of making promotion lists* is sound (although of course it can result in either the promotion of all officers on a strict basis of seniority or of none but excellent officers depending upon the ratio of lapses to eligible officers, which in turn depends on promotion policy as expressed in the two-year or 18-month rule).

However, biennial efficiency ratings must frequently expire without ever being reflected in the promotion list, for better or for worse, since the interval between promotions almost invariably exceeds two years. Would it not be more accurate to base promotions not merely on the last available biennial rating but on an average of several? Operations

Representation allowances should be designed to meet only those expenses-but all those expenseswhich must be incurred by individual officers for the sole benefit of the government. They should not be called "representation," which is a bad name connoting ostentation, but rather what they are, simply "expense" allotments. They should be alloted not to individuals but to the office, like funds for local transportation, to keep them in their proper character of expenses of the office, purely for the benefit of the government. Entertainment and other expenses incurred individually by all officers should be chargeable against them according to the extent to which the Department and the chief of the mission or consular office consider it desirable to incur them in the public interest. Chargeable

^{*}Described in the Foreign Service Journal for August 1944.



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expenses should include not only isolated instances of entertaining, which might vary according to unexpected needs, but also items of general overhead expenses of a continuing kind such as maintenance, on a yearly basis, of servants necessary to effective representational duties.

Salaries were properly adjusted in the 1930's. Since then their ratio to salaries in the United States for similar services has been allowed to decline by perhaps 25 per cent, particularly in the lower middle grades, with severe damage to morale.

An auxiliary officer has just resigned to take a private position at \$20,000. He liked the Service so much he would have chosen to stay on at \$6,000, but it only offered him \$5,000. This illustrates the great non-pecuniary drawing power of the Service. It also illustrates the way in which that drawing power is now being used to save a little money rather than to attract or retain the better men.

Communications are a vital element in our efficiency. We need (a) better equipment and methods for transmitting secret messages, and (b) improvements in the present slow procedure for drafting and initialing action papers in the Department, and

circulating them among its divisions.

Files are practically useless as now kept. The vast amount of valuable information flowing into them should be classified, indexed and preserved in a modern system from which it can be recalled quickly for reference whenever desired. It could then be utilized not merely for its "spot" value as it arrives, but also as a cumulative fund of information for reference. We need more business machines and business-like systems for handling papers.

Team-work should become more highly developed. Departmental and field officers should be in closer touch with each other. Official communications should be supplemented (though not supplanted) by a lively personal correspondence. Different posts with mutual interests should keep each other informed about them. Foreign Service officers should be brought to Washington for more frequent, shorter periods of duty, and Departmental officers should visit field offices occasionally. Offices abroad should he kept abreast of developments at home, and of general gackground policies and objectives in addition to those which concern them directly. One of the greatest handicaps of the American diplomatic representative is the tendency to lose touch with the country he represents. During the past two years many of them have had occasion to be grateful to outposts of the Office of War Information for timely news of the United States.

Planning and research needs will make it increasingly desirable to develop functions like those of the Policy Committee, the Committee on Post-War Policies, the Office of Special Political Affairs and the Division of Territorial Studies. We may want to develop a foreign policy Advisory Council comprising a number of permanent members performing functions analogous to those performed for an army by its general staff, joined occasionally by representatives of the War, Navy, Treasury and other departments, and possibly by leaders in various fields outside the government for ad hoc consideration of particular problems.

War Divisions of the Department are performing valuable services that are merging into long-term post-war work. They should now be converted into permanent units in which their high caliber personnel can be retained on a permanent basis.

Geographical divisions of the Department should be staffed in such a way that each "country desk" will have both a Foreign Service officer, for freshness from the field, and a Departmental officer, for continuity. The volume of detail which they must handle should not be permitted to crowd out their more important functions in the policy forming process. Too often the "country desk" officer has been kept so busy by the sheer volume of papers passing over his desk as to be unable to do anything but veto papers or refer them to higher authority. This passive function should give way to the more positive, constructive one of participating more in the actual drafting of papers, initiating recommendations to his chiefs, and periodically drawing up comprehensive reviews and analyses of political conditions in his country and their significance for the United States.

Personnel Relations

Officers should be encouraged to write and speak more freely to personnel officers, about not only their problems and complaints, but also about their interests and plans. Personnel officers should regularly offer them advice and comment. Efficiency records are secret, but from them the chief of personnel can, and should, give every officer a commendation on his good points, and friendly, frank advice regarding his faults, suggesting directions in which to strive for improvement, for which there is room in most cases, to the benefit of both the individual and the Service.

The present essay contest, the open discussion of its subject in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL this year, and the current activities of the new Joint Survey Group and Planning Staff of the Foreign Service, have all aroused an intense interest in the improvement of the Service which should contribute greatly to its soundness and usefulness. As a final recommendation towards that end, it is suggested that this interest be made permanent by inviting continuing criticism and suggestions hereafter, and by providing channels through which they may be given consideration in the future.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



NATIONS MUST SPEAK TO NATIONS ... to the peoples of the earth

As MEN AND WOMEN of the world reach across national boundaries—understand the character and culture of each other—they will find a common purpose to unite in a world organization for peace, progress and prosperity.

Through communications and the exchange of ideas, as well as products, will come understanding and mutual confidence. Like people, nations need friends.

Radio broadcasting offers an invaluable service to world security. It gives wings to words—in a matter of seconds transports the voice of Liberty around the world.

The tree of Liberty may indeed be a radio tower. Where radio enjoys complete freedom of the air and is used as an international instrument to enlighten the world it will help to foster the brotherhood for peace which all nations desire. Through radio broadcasting nations are brought together in an alliance in which culture, history and the ways of life of each is enriched for the benefit of all nations.

If each nation recognizes that it is to its own selfinterest to speak to other nations—to listen to its neighbors—in the freest possible exchange of ideas, mankind will have gone a long way to attaining and preserving the peace of the future.

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This advertisement appeared in San Francisco newspapers during the United Nations Conference on International Organization.



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ON TELEGRAPH HILL

(Continued from page 17)

in 1933 by the Park Commission at a cost to Mrs. Lillian V. Coit of \$125,000 and is dedicated to the Pioneers of San Francisco. It is a cylindrical tower of reinforced concrete and steel. From 2,500 to 3,000 people visit the Tower weekly, taking an elevator to its windowed high balcony.

The view from Coit Tower is a magnificent sweep of hills, bay, skyscraping business district, and pierlined waterfront. Down below is a sca of roofs, gas tanks, warehouses, switchyards, interspersed by yellow ragged cliffs too steep for houses. You relax from the steepness by looking to the long horizontal arches of the great bridges.

Your thought is confused by the impact of the tremendous scene, and your eye seeks relief at a familiar landmark. Less than a mile out in the sea of roofs is a tiny green plaza, recognized as Portsmouth Square. In the middle of it is a little cluster of Lombardy poplars.

You remember that these trees shelter the granite monument to Robert Louis Stevenson, capped by a bronze model of the imaginary galleon Hispaniola, of "Treasure Island." Thereabouts in 1879, R. L. S. took literary communion with sailors, loafers, children, and the drifters of the city. In the sunshine there he fought for his health, and longed for faraway Scotland. Sometimes he walked up Telegraph Hill to "Little Italy," which, he wrote, "was a factory of the city of the sailors of the city of

I went again to Telegraph Hill in the evening, by long walk up steep Kearny Street, guided by Coit Tower which I had seen almost from Market. Fog was drifting over the city and bay as I arrived at the hilltop. City lights cast an amber glow into the fog clouds above Nob Hill, like nicotine coloring an old meerschaum pipebowl. Bright lights played above the Prison Isle. Rotating beacons on the high Bay Bridge towers cast a ruby shaft into the fog, and trains flashed across that bridge from time to time. Out toward the Golden Gate, a long arc of dulled pearls was all that one saw of the suspension bridge. Ferry Tower was bathed with floodlights and stood forth grandily in the city like a meretricious toy.

San Francisco seemed a weird No-Man's Land as the night-fog slowly enveloped Telegraph Hill. There was scant comfort in the lonely sounds from the Bay: the fog horn somewhere in the night, a sledge hammer pounding an iron plate of some ship under repair; a locomotive whistle from the Oakland side; the dulled medley of street traffic, and boy-and-girl voices on the near park benches.

The eucalyptus and cypress trees were dark and

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



forbidding as I walked back down Telegraph Hill. The cosmopolitan Hill seemed somehow to be at the very center of the world. The holding of a United Nations Conference at San Francisco was logical after all.

DIPLOMAT FOUGHT NAZIS

(Continued from page 21)

American consulate—the first ever to be established there.

The reason for this move became apparent on November 8 when Allied forces invaded North Africa and all American consulates in France were closed—it was the hope that a listening post might be maintained in Monaco.

But the Italians moved in and on November 17 took Mr. Orebaugh a prisoner. On November 30 he was put on a train for Italy. There he was held for months under bad conditions at Gubbio before being transferred to a pleasant resort hotel at Perugia on March 22, 1943.

Life at Perugia was uneventful until the Badoglio government armistice with the Allies was announced the following September 8. Within a couple of days, Mr. Orebaugh said, he heard that the Germans were only a few miles away and "I made up my mind to have a try at escaping" rather than wait for possible diplomatic exchange.

The escape consisted simply of packing his belongings and walking to a previously arranged hideout, a room with a friendly Italian family on the third floor of an old building.

From this hideout, always hoping for a quick Allied victory that would end his worries, he got in touch with his Austrian friend in another town, who furnished him money and a false identity card while he grew a beard.

As the weeks went by Mr. Orebaugh heard there were a number of patriots and British and American escaped prisoners of war hiding out in a mountainous district northeast of Perugia, and managed to establish contact with one of their leaders.

On January 20, 1944, a peasant member of the patriot group accompanied him on a train and walking trip to its headquarters. On the train, he said, "I shared my seat with two German officers who unsuspectingly engaged me in conversation in broken Italian."

At the San Faustino patriot headquarters Mr. Orebaugh talked with several anti-Fascist Italian officers and became convinced that he could be of some help in acquiring supplies of arms and consolidating into an effective organization various

small resistance groups scattered about the region.
On January 22 a peasant led him to the home of
a farmer where he was to live, off and on, for more

than two months.

"For hours," he recalled, "we walked up and down hills, scrambled over rocks and leaped streams. We purposely traveled by unfrequented trails to avoid meeting people. At 11 p.m. we arrived at our destination and I was made welcome by the farmer.

"Much to my surprise I learned that I was to bunk in a single bed, next to the double bed in which he and his wife and two children slept. Neither he nor his wife would listen to my protests that I was placing them to great inconvenience."

No sooner was Mr. Orebaugh established there than he learned that his Austrian friend had arrived in Perugia with cars and all necessary passes to get into Rome. He decided not to go, however, hecause "by this time I had become deeply interested in the patriot movement." His wealthy friend was disappointed, but nevertheless contributed 100,000 lira to the partisan group.

Mr. Orebaugh sat in on an important planning meeting of Italians and escaped British and American officers on January 27. They approved a message be drafted to the Allied military command in Italy, describing the strength of the patriot forces, their need for supplies, and specifying in detail where such supplies could be dropped safely from airplanes. This message was taken to Florence and sent out over a clandestine radio station there.

Treachery soon caused trouble with the carefully laid plans, however. The owner of a villa which had been used as headquarters was arrested. An Italian colonel who had been a leader of the Partisan group disappeared. A young Italian who had worked with them had turned informer and given the Germans and Fascists enough information to mean the death penalty for Mr. Orebaugh and the other leaders—if caught.

What was more, the two arrested leaders alone knew the hiding place of most of the arms and ammunition which the patriots had buried months before. This cache could not be found.

"The second half of February and the first part of March, which we had hoped would see the carrying out of several important operations," Mr. Orebaugh recalled, "were largely lost in futile search and in readjusting ourselves to the situation.

"Nevertheless, despite the fact that we knew it would be hard sledding with the limited resources at our disposal, no one thought of quitting.

"Even the knowledge that the Fascists and Germans knew the names of all our officers and our

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strength in arms did not frighten us. We still had the 100 per cent support of the peasants, a mountainous district ideally suited to guerrilla warfare and the expectation that the Allies would send us arms and supplies within a reasonable length of time."

Mr. Orebaugh would say little about his own leadership role in the Partisan organization, but admitted that "throughout this period I personally directed many of the activities of the organization—there being no one else to assume this role."

During the latter part of March, he recalled, the band's operations, in addition to "usual" foot-procurement sorties, included an attack on a Fascist barracks near Scheggia, a raid on a warehouse in the Cagli district where 1,000 blankets were seized, and several ambushes of German truck convoys.

In a neighboring district, another Partisan group known as the Cantiano band fought a pitched battle with Germans and Fascists near Pianello on March 25. The Partisans had 121 men; the enemy 800. Firmly intrenched on a hill the Partisans killed between 150 and 180 of the enemy and lost only one killed and two wounded. Mr. Orebaugh said he personally checked the number of German dead.

This engagement left the Patriots with very little ammunition. A few days later Mr. Orebaugh conferred with leaders of the two neighboring groups and "it was agreed that the interests of all concerned might be best served were I to attempt to go behind the Allied lines and press for the sending of immediate help." A British captain—one of the thousands of escaped prisoners of war—agreed to remain behind to take charge of eventual dropping of supplies by plane and Mr. Orebaugh made his arrangements for the hazardous journey.

He set out on foot, with Giovanni as an armed escort, on April 2.

"On this journey," he recalled, "as always while traveling in German-occupied Italy, we slept and ate at the houses of peasants. These good people would invariably receive us hospitably after their initial suspicions were overcome and would go to great lengths to provide us with food and sleeping accommodations.

"I have personally slept in several hundred peasants' houses and have never had the slightest fear of being informed on.

"Their hearts, as thousands of escaped Allied prisoners of war whom they helped can testify, were solidly with us in this war."

After several other close calls from German and Fascist patrols in addition to the incident in Calderola, Mr. Orebaugh and his peasant companion reached the Adriatic coast on their fifth night of walking. There he made contact with an Allied

agent to arrange to go by boat down the coast to a point behind the Allied lines.

Several days of waiting were spent in a peasant's home near the seaside. Several British and American Army officers-including three British brigadiers and a young earl serving as a lieutenantalso were waiting for the same kind of transportation after escaping from prisoner-of-war camps.

One morning, Mr. Orebaugh and the British earl had just finished their breakfast of roasted barley coffee and two dry hunks of bread "when one of the little girls of the household rushed in saying that the Germans were outside."

"Being used to false alarms," Mr. Orebaugh continued, "I cautiously peered out. This time there was no mistake. Three Germans were on the point of walking up the steps.

"The earl and I hastened into the back room while one of the family went out and around the house to set up a ladder to enable us to get away by climbing down from a terrace in the rear.

"Once down the ladder, we sank down a hill sloping to a stream and hid ourselves in the bushes. We stayed there for about an hour and then, being informed that the Germans had gone away, we climbed up the hill to another house where a British captain and American pilot were staying.

"Hardly had we arrived there when the peasant came running up to exclaim that Fascists were com-

ing up the hill.

"It was only too true. Looking around the corner of the house, we saw six Blackshirts jump the stream and begin to walk up the path in our direction.

"With the peasant now shaking with terror and crying 'Via, via,' the four of us left in the opposite

"The Fascists did not see us until we were some distance away and then a rise of ground cut us off entirely from their sight. We took advantage of

this to hide in a wheat field.

"The grain was about 18 inches high and afforded us pretty good cover. After about an hour, two of the Fascists headed in our direction, and my companions advised moving on. Every few minutes the Fascists would fire their rifles, apparently in order to scare us into showing ourselves.

"I urged that we remain where we were, arguing that this was the safer course. However, the others elected to leave, and I, not wanting to remain where the grain was so badly trampled, crept on all fours

to the edge of the field.

"The two Fascists passed within 20 feet of us. Distinctly I heard one of them say that we were most probably hiding in the center of the field.

"I remained perfectly motionless for an hour and



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then arose and joined a group of peasants who were working in a field close at hand.

"They greeted me warmly and insisted upon taking me to their house, where they served me with wine and a hot lunch.

"My companions also got away. The Fascists saw them at a distance of a mile or more, but were too tired by that time to give chase."

Finally, on May 9, Mr. Orebaugh and 13 Allied "evadees" got off for the Allied lines in a leaky 20-foot sailboat. In the dark hours after midnight, a stick of lumber that had been used to brace the mast suddenly snapped, toppling the sail into the water, just as an extra-big leak developed in the bottom of the boat.

"The situation looked exceedingly grim," Mr. Orebaugh commented. "Yet somehow or other we managed to drag the mast back into the boat and lift the sail out of the water. All the while we were bailing frantically.

"With the sail down, we finally got the mast back into position. Our skipper thrust a thick segment of rope into the big leak in the bottom—our biggest worry—and got it to stick after a heavy application of pitch."

Sailing on down the Adriatic coast of Italy, Mr. Orebaugh and his companions saw some big fishing boats late the next afternoon, signaled to one of them and it towed them for two more hours into the port of Artogna, a British command post.

This was on the night of May 10, 1944, the eve of the beginning of the big Allied offensive that led to the capture of Rome less than a month later.

Mr. Orebaugh, a native of Wichita, Kans., entered the American foreign service in 1931. He served in the consulate at Trieste—where he gained a fluency in Italian that lated served him well—from 1937 until 1941 when he was sent to Nice, from where his adventures began.

FROM A PARK BENCH IN UNION SQUARE

(Continued from page 33)

into their hands. Surely their motives are good and their purposes high. But will Right be at home with Might? Is there not some simple Catalyst, like Kindness, which could suddenly make Security certain and inevitable?

The park-bench conference was getting nowhere, and I decided to stroll over to St. Mary's Square, to see how the moon played on the shining chrome coat of Sun Yat Sen, and see what wisdom boomed from his enigmatic marble face. The Chinese, at least, have wonderful words about friendship and harmony.

I rumbled across Union Square and into side streets, feeling the invisible company of gold miners, Franciscan padres, sailors, Russian immigrants, Chinese coolies, Greek vintners, Yankee traders, and glorious vagabonds who had made this scene great.

A lighted poster in a store window compelled my attention. It was a Prayer of Peace, attributed to St. Francis of Assisi, who lived from 1181 to 1226. There must have been wars, heartbreaks, security problems, and the hope of ultimate harmony even in these far gone days. How else could St. Francis have written a theme for a conference seven centuries later in the very city that bears his name. A night patrolman watched me narrowly as I slowly copied, with lead pencil, St. Francis' formula for security and peace. No doubt it has already been read by many of the Delegates at the big Conference, and I recommend it to all park hench sessions:

PRAYER OF PEACE

St. Francis of Assisi

Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace, Where there is hatred, let me sow love;

Where there is injury, pardon; Where there is doubt, faith;

Where there is darkness, light; Where there is despair, hope;

Where there is sadness, joy.

O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek

To be consoled, as to console; To be understood, as to understand;

To be loved, as to love;

For it is in giving that we receive. It is in pardoning that we are pardoned. It is in dying that we are born to eternal life.

> San Francisco, California May 4, 1945

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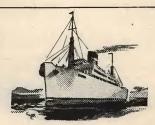
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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

as American Foreign Service Officer at Versailles, France, attached to the Staff of the United States Political Adviser

on German Affairs, SHAEF.
Frederick W. Thomas of Minnesota has been assigned
American Vice Consul at London, England.

Luther A. Thomas of North Carolina has been assigned

American Vice Consul at Bristol, England.
Zalie V. Warner of Washington, D. C., has been as-

signed Economic Analyst at Santiago, Chile.
Royce Atwood Wight of New Jersey has been assigned Economic Analyst at San Jose, Costa Rica.

VISITORS

The following visitors called recently at the Department:

April Marie Gisele Lacasse, Brussels Charles F. Baldwin, Santiago Charles J. Little, Paris Harry E. Hawkins, London Alice Seckel Philip W. Thayer, Santiago Francis R. Senden, Bern George J. Haering, Madrid Helena A. Polichnowski Therese M. Barthelemy Warwick Perkins, Moscow Franklin V. C. Jones, Guaymas

Alexander Marchant, Rio de Janeiro E. Ruth Williams, Managua George Atcheson, Jr., Chungking Robert L. Hunter, Casablanca Larry Winter Roeden, Dhahran Shirley A. Miller, Pretoria Thomas H. Swindol Betty Flohr, Managua, Mary Helen Reeves Arnald B. Lontz Dorothy E. Kennedy Frances E. Diell Sofia Kearney, Rome Alice D. Welch Gordon C. Laughlin Emmet Mashburn Douglas Jenkins, Jr., Managna Virginia A. Priday Medeline T. Brown Barbara Baer Florence M. Widmar Alice Lou Campbell Mary L. McKesson, Paris Frank Cockran Taylor II, Addis Ababa John H. Seate, Pretoria Elaine de B. Johnson, Tehran George J. Quinn John R. Barrow, Jr. Grace E. Palmer, Paris Wilma D. Emery, Beirut Graham S. Quate Doris R. Jacobs, Quito Craig M. Carter, Kumming Charles I. Gidney, Jr., Lima Georgea Bacon, Tangier Ruth E. Bruton

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