

The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

VOL. 23, NO. 6

JUNE, 1946





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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since the issuance of the last press release dated March 24, 1946:

Glenn A. Abbey of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, American Consul at Bombay, India, has been assigned as American Consul at Karachi, India.

William C. Affeld, Jr., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, serving as American Foreign Service Officer at Hamburg, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

Philip H. Bagby of Richmond, Virginia, American Foreign Service Officer, recently returned from military leave, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

William Belton of Portland, Oregon, Assistant Agricultural Attache at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned as American Consul at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., of New Haven, Connecticut, serving as Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Habana, Cuba, has resigned from the American Foreign Service as of March 9, 1946.

Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Consul at Panama, Panama.

Carl Breuer of Locust Valley, Long Island, New York, Second Secretary of American Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

Frederick J. Cunningham of Boston, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, has been assigned as Assistant Commercial Attache at Stockholm, Sweden.

Owen L. Dawson of Witt, Illinois, Agricultural Attache at Chungking, China, has been assigned as Agricultural Attache at Shanghai, China.

Horace J. Dickinson of Little Rock, Arkansas, serving as American Consul at Antilla, Cuba, has retired from the American Foreign Service at the close of business, March 31, 1946.

Winthrop S. Greene of Worcester, Massachusetts, First Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Oslo, Norway, has been designated American Consul General at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

B. Miles Hammond of Anderson, South Carolina, recently returned from military leave and assigned to the Department for duty, has now been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and American Vice Consul at Rome, Italy.

Franklin Hawley of Ann Arbor, Michigan, American Consul at Arequipa, Peru, has been assigned as American Consul at Antofagasta, Chile.

A. Dana Hodgdon of Leonardtown, Maryland, American Foreign Service Officer attached to Office of United States Political Adviser, Berlin, Germany, has been assigned as American Consul General at Stuttgart, Germany.

Walter W. Hoffman of Santa Barbara, California, serving as American Foreign Service Officer at Hoechst, Germany, has been assigned as American Consul at Frankfurt, Germany.

Paul R. Josselyn of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, American Consul General at Shanghai, China, has been assigned as American Consul General at Singapore.

Frederick P. Latimer of New London, Connecticut, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Panama, Panama, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

H. Coit MacLean of Beaver Dam Farm, Virginia, American Consul General at Milan, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

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THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. 23, NO. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1946

Allied Observation of Elections in Greece

By WILLIAM BARNES, *Second Secretary, Lisbon*

A UNIQUE experiment in international cooperation with the disinterested aim of assisting to restore the political health of a valiant nation racked by five years of war, enemy occupation, and civil strife was carried out in Greece during March, 1946 by some 1,200 American, British and French observers charged with scrutinizing the conduct of the national elections for a new parliament held on March 31 and reporting whether they constituted a free and fair expression of the will of the Greek people.

This Allied endeavor had its origin in the Yalta Declaration on Liberated Europe of February 11, 1945 in which Great Britain, Russia and the United States offered to assist the smaller European nations liberated from Axis control in their efforts to establish democratic governments freely chosen by the people. Of all the unsettled countries of post-liberation Europe, perhaps none was in greater need of such friendly and disinterested aid than Greece.

The election, which took place on March 31 under the eyes of the Allied observers, was the first since January, 1936. In the Chamber resulting from the previous election the balance of power between the two chief parties, the Royalists and Venezelists, was held by a small group of Communist deputies. On the pretext of forestalling a Communist coup d'etat, General John Metaxas, who had succeeded to the premiership upon the death of its incumbent, proclaimed a dictatorship in August, 1936. Parliament was dissolved, political parties abolished, civil rights suspended, and a totalitarian regime established. To an individualistic people like the Greeks with a highly developed political consciousness the loss of

their civic liberties was a hard blow. The Communists, already trained for such a contingency, went underground; other parties bided their time until they should be free to resume their normal activities.

There was a truce on political feelings after October 28, 1940, however, when Metaxas correctly interpreted the popular will to resist the Italian aggression and promptly rallied the nation against the invader. The country rose to arms with a unity and determination not exhibited by Greeks since the war of independence against the Turks. During the heroic winter campaign of 1940-41 the Greeks shattered the myth of Axis invincibility, stopping the formidable Italian war machine in the snowy ranges of the Pindus and pushing it back over the Albanian border. Only when the Germans came to the aid of their floundering Axis partner did the tide turn against the valiant Greeks, who, hopelessly outnumbered in men and machines, fought on magnificently with British support against the overwhelming German onslaught until the country was finally overrun.

The necessity of resisting the invaders held political strife to a minimum during the early days of the Axis occupation, but as liberation approached, all parties began to jockey for position and power. Old quarrels that had lain dormant were revived and intensified by German propaganda and the lack of means for normal political expression. After the German withdrawal the political situation degenerated into a scramble for power between extremists of the Right and Left with moderates drawn forcibly into one opposing camp or the other. The

attempt of each faction to use its armed forces built up during the resistance as instruments of political domination led to the outbreak of a bloody civil war in December, 1944, during which cruel excesses were committed by both sides. Although the fighting lasted only two months, the hatred and bitterness engendered by the conflict served to widen even further the rift between the Greek people.

The civil war was concluded on February 12, 1945, the day after the publication of the Yalta Declaration, by the signing of a treaty known as the Varkiza Agreement between the Government and the dissident forces. The final provision, Article IX, created a precedent in the diplomatic history of free and independent countries. Recognizing the deep distrust which had grown up between the factions of the Right and Left and the unlikelihood that free and fair elections could be held in the explosive atmosphere following the civil war, the representatives of the Government and the insurgents agreed that "for the verification of the genuineness of the expression of the popular will the great Allied powers shall be requested to send observers."

In the months following Varkiza widespread terrorism was reported throughout the countryside and renewal of bloodshed on a general scale was probably prevented only by the presence of British troops. Each faction feared that its opponents would use force and fraud to insure victory in the coming elections and accused the others of falsification and duplication of electoral booklets to allow multiple voting by its adherents, while terrorizing and intimidating its opponents to prevent them from registering at all. Under such conditions, it appeared obvious that neither side would accept an adverse result unless the genuineness of the elections was guaranteed by impartial observers.

By June, 1945 the British and American Governments had informally accepted the idea of sending a mission to observe the Greek elections. The Greek Government, when asked whether it was agreeable to the proposed observation, in which the Soviet and French Governments would be invited to participate, gave its assent, and invitations were accordingly despatched to the two other Allies named. France promptly accepted [an] invitation to participate but the Soviet Union declined on the ground that the proposed observation would constitute an unwarranted interference in Greek internal affairs. In spite of the Soviet refusal the three participating powers decided to proceed with the project, and public announcement of the plan to send election observers to Greece, with the concurrence of the Greek authorities, was made on August 25, 1945. The Greek Government offi-

cially approved the proposal on the same day. Great Britain subsequently invited the British Dominions to participate and the invitation was accepted by the Union of South Africa, which agreed to send a small number of observers.

With the decision to send observers made, preliminary plans for the American mission were laid in Washington. Both President Truman and the Department agreed that American representation should be on a scale sufficiently large to accomplish effectively the desire to permit a free expression of the will of the Greek people. The use of civilians as observers was considered impracticable in view of the difficult field conditions under which they would be required to operate, and the War Department was therefore asked to make available approximately 500 military personnel for duty in Greece as observers. The Secretary of War agreed to provide such personnel from United States armed forces in the Mediterranean and European theaters.

On October 28, 1945 President Truman appointed Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, to head the American contingent of the Allied Mission for Observing the Greek Elections, with the personal rank of Ambassador. American participation in the Allied Mission was formally provided for by an Executive Order signed by the President on November 16, 1945. At the same time Major General Harry J. Malony, formerly in command of the 94th Infantry Division in the European theater, was named to represent the War Department on the Mission. The inevitable alphabetical symbol for the Mission was devised—"AMFOGE."

To make advance plans for the observation of the elections, which were then scheduled for January 20, 1946, Ambassador Grady, accompanied by Foreign Service Officer Foy D. Kohler, made a preliminary trip to London and Athens in November and December, 1945, being joined in London by General Malony and Mr. Richard T. Windle, Chief of the British Mission. Late in November the British and American representatives proceeded to Athens, where they were joined by the Chief of the French mission, General Arnaud Laparra. In Athens, the Allied representatives conferred with the Greek Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, the Prime Minister, Mr. Sophoulis, and other Greek officials as well as with the British and American Ambassadors, and the Commander of the British forces in Greece, Lieutenant General Scobie. The three Chiefs of Mission with their military planning staffs also visited Salonika and Patras for general reconnaissance. On December 9 the American group left for the United States, stopping at Caserta en route for a conference with General Ridgeway, Commanding General of MTOUSA, on administra-

tive and personnel problems involved in the organization and operation of the United States Mission and its integration into an Allied Mission.

On his return to Washington Ambassador Grady reported to the Secretary of State that his preliminary trip had resulted in the establishment of close and cordial relations with his British and French colleagues and their acceptance of the tentative plan drawn up by the United States for the observation of the elections. Also, the Greek Government, which had previously announced the indefinite postponement of the elections from the original date of January 20, had agreed to hold them on March 31, 1946.

In the ensuing weeks the organizational and operational plans for the United States contingent were further developed, problems of supply and finance surmounted, civilian personnel recruited and a schedule of operations agreed upon. In January an agreement with the British and French negotiated by Foreign Service Officer James H. Keeley and two officers on General Malony's staff providing for the combined organization, operation and administration of AMFOGE was signed in London. Few international undertakings have ever been so thoroughly prepared in advance and the subsequent success of the Mission may be ascribed to the careful planning which it received at every stage and the close coordination of the French and British efforts with our own.

(Continued on the next page)

Upper: Chiefs of Allied Mission in front of Central Office at Athens. L. to r.: Ambassador Henry F. Grady, General Arnaud Laparra, Mr. Richard T. Winkle.

Major General S. C. Dumbreck (British) and **Major General Harry J. Malony** (U. S.) planning AMFOGE operations.





**British observation team
at the foot of the
Acropolis**



**Members of AMFOGE
Planning Staff. Left to
right: Mr. Oscar Kemp-
thorne (British) and
Messrs. Raymond J. Jes-
sen and S. Shepard
Jones (U. S.).**

The plan called for 240 mobile teams of observers—100 British, 100 American and 40 French—a team consisting of an officer, enlisted man and an interpreter, and equipped with a jeep and trailer. To decentralize the operation Greece was divided into five districts with teams based on each district in numbers according to its size and population. These districts were (1) Athens, comprising east central Greece and the Aegean Islands (96 teams); (2) Crete (12 teams); (3) Tripolis, comprising the southwestern Pelopponesus (34 teams); (4) Patras,

comprising the northwest corner of the Pelopponesus, the west coast of Greece to the Albanian border and the Ionian Islands (48 teams); and (5) Salonika, comprising northern Greece, Macedonia, and Thrace (50 teams). Each district office was to be headed by a board consisting of civilian commissioners of the three nationalities, the chairmanship of which was to rotate weekly. Military operations and administration in each district were to be directed by a single district commander, and this

(Continued on page 47)

Oral Examination for the American Foreign Service

By ROBERT EVANS, *Special Assistant to the Director, Office of the Foreign Service*

(All individuals referred to in this account are purely fictitious and bear no resemblance to any persons living or dead.)

JOSEPH J. JOHNSON, officer candidate for the American Foreign Service, came before a panel of the Foreign Service Board of Examiners at 10:00 a.m., April 30, 1946. Johnson, a 29-year-old native of Arkansas, had just completed four years in the United States Navy and had served both in the Philippines and at Okinawa. Prior to his Navy service, Johnson had had three years' business experience in Brazil, where his company had been engaged in the exporting of agricultural products and the importing of manufactured goods from the United States.

At the outer office on the main floor of the old State Building Johnson was met by a handsome blonde secretary who greeted him cordially, checked his papers, and after a few minutes' wait, conducted him into the high-ceilinged examination room.

Johnson was nervous. At a hasty glance he took in the large room with its bookcases, leather chairs, and conference tables, and the five men who rose to meet him. He was introduced to the white-haired Ambassador, recently returned from an assignment in Europe, who immediately threw Johnson somewhat off balance by greeting him cordially in Portuguese, a language in which Johnson's papers said he was proficient.

After the exchange of a few remarks in Portuguese Johnson was introduced in turn to Rear Admiral Braideman, Brigadier General Horsey, Mr. Farmer of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Traveler of the Department of Commerce.

"Mr. Johnson, will you sit down here," said the Ambassador, pointing to a round-backed chair behind a small table in the center of the room facing the half-circle of examiners. "You may smoke, of course, during the examination." Mr. Johnson sat himself at the table, shot his cuffs, folded his hands, and tried to control his nervousness. He appeared to be conscious of his neatly pressed double-breasted grey suit, starched white collar, and well-shined black shoes. The Ambassador sank into a comfortable leather chair, smiled broadly and said, "Mr. Johnson, tell us briefly your educational background and something of your war experiences."

"I went to school, sir, at the High School in

Little Rock, and later studied here in Washington." He went on haltingly but clearly to describe his education and a few of the incidents that took place during his years in the Navy. As he spoke his hands remained firmly clasped on the table in front of him, the shining ashtray unsoiled by any ashes.

"Have you done any writing," the Ambassador asked. "Very little," he replied, "except for, and it has no significance here, a little poetry which has been published." This was met by a sympathetic smile from the five examiners.

"What do you do for recreation," was the next question from the Ambassador. Johnson replied that he swam and rode horseback, but that he had little time since he had been working in Washington for much exercise. "Do you read much," asked the Ambassador. Johnson looked a little baffled and said, "Yes, occasionally," and the Ambassador went on to inquire about the most recent book that he had finished. After a moment's reflection Johnson replied, "The Razor's Edge by Somerset Maugham." There was some discussion of the book, and then the Ambassador said, "Mr. Johnson, you are acquainted with the Monroe Doctrine?" "Yes, sir," replied Johnson, and he outlined it in a few sentences. "Can you tell me on what treaties it is based?" Johnson hesitated a moment, frowned, and then smiled—"None, sir, it is a unilateral pronouncement." The Ambassador nodded, remarking, "I guess you were ready for that one." Turning to the Admiral, he gestured to him to continue the questioning.

After a moment's hesitation the Admiral asked, "What do you consider the best newspaper for keeping up with world events?" Johnson answered after a moment, "I read all the Washington newspapers, but everybody tells me the New York Times is the best paper." "How about the southern papers," the Admiral went on, and there was a brief discussion of the papers in the South and in the West.

"You served under Admiral Black, didn't you?" Johnson replied in the affirmative, and was then asked the names of various officers in the command. He was fairly successful in this.

"Have you ever thought about amphibious opera-

tions?" Johnson looked questioningly at the Admiral and answered hesitatingly, "Yes, —."

"Who commands an assault force at sea? Who commands it on the shore? When does command change?" Johnson stumbled a bit here, and the Admiral explained when the Army commander took over in a beachhead.

The questioning then shifted to Johnson's travels about the country. He was questioned about where he had been, how well he knew the various communities, and what languages in addition to Portuguese he could speak.

At this point the Agriculture representative, Mr. Farmer, who was smoking a deep-bowled pipe, took over and asked him about his home town in Arkansas. There was a good deal of questioning about the crops, the marketing facilities, the labor problem, and similar items to which Johnson was able to give concrete answers. At one point Mr. Farmer asked, "And just how is cotton marketed at this time?"

Johnson looked a little bewildered and said that it was confused in his mind. Mr. Farmer laughed and said, "It's confused in all our minds."

The questioning then changed to Brazilian agricultural economy. Here Johnson was on a firm footing and discoursed accurately, if not freely, on the exports and imports. For a time the discussion developed a world-wide aspect when the problem of shipping hard wools was raised, together with the relative transportation problems in various parts of the world.

"Who has the treaty-making power in the United States?" was the next question, and Johnson hit it on the head with, "The President, with and by the consent of the Senate." Then followed questions on the qualifications for voters in the various states.

Johnson obviously did well with Agriculture, and when the conversation was turned over to the Commerce Department at the end of about 30 minutes, he relaxed sufficiently to light a cigarette. As soon as the questioning got difficult he put it out, folded his hands firmly in front of him on the table and kept them there for virtually the remainder of the interview.

Mr. Traveler of Commerce opened by asking him his views on the loan to Great Britain. This stopped Johnson, and not a word came forth as his mind raced to formulate something. Traveler then said, "Just tell us how you would explain to your family the issues involved."

Bit by bit Johnson formulated views on the British loan. He thought it was a good idea and was necessary to both countries. Then came a long series of questions on the marketing procedures in Brazil. Amongst other subjects he had to list the

principal exports from the United States to Latin America, the metallurgical exports from Latin America, and similar items. He was again doing rather well when the conversation was turned over to General Horsey.

"In picking leaders for the Army and Navy and State Department, what do you consider the essential qualities?" asked General Horsey. Again Johnson had to stop and think. He listed first "forcefulness and appearance," and, when he got launched, went through the normal categories of a good leader.

"What should be done with the Wacs and Waves now that the war is over?" was the next question. Johnson had to think on this one. He finally allowed as how he didn't think there was any further need for them. The General grinned and chuckled.

"And now, Mr. Johnson, would you please tell me what your views are on compulsory military training." Johnson answered that he thought "it would be good for the boys," and stumbled a bit on this tack. The General then asked him what he thought of it on a national scale, and Johnson again hedged, stating that, "because of the new weapons, maybe we need a small but more highly trained Army with technical abilities—the atom bomb and so forth."

"What do you think of our court martial methods?" asked the General. "There has been a lot in the papers on this. Have you any views?"

"I think they are good sir," said Johnson. "I have served on several naval ones and they seem fair and just to me."

"What are the post-war plans for the Army, Mr. Johnson?" General Horsey asked. "I'm afraid I don't exactly know—it is about a million and a half, isn't it?" Johnson queried. "Well, how about the Navy? Do you know what their plans are?" "Well, I'm not quite sure, I haven't been keeping up with this," Johnson honestly replied, and there was no criticism from the Board of his reaction. Johnson's hands clenched a little bit more tightly, however, on the table in front of him.

At this moment the Ambassador rose, walked over to him, and handed him a paper. Johnson popped up out of his seat, but the Ambassador said, "No, sit down again and read us this paragraph and tell us what it means." Faced with a neatly typed 200 words in Portuguese on the effects of aerial bombing, Johnson haltingly, but in clear and correctly pronounced Portuguese, read it to the five examiners, who were unconsciously ruffling their papers while he worked through it. In about two sentences he summarized its content and said, "I'm

(Continued on page 40)

A New Diplomacy for the World

*Address delivered on April 15th at Louisiana State University by Herschel H. Brickell,
Acting Chief, Division of International Exchange of Persons*

I CAN think of no more fitting occasion for a discussion of international relations in the New World than this celebration of the arrival half a century ago of Louisiana State University's first foreign student, especially since the event falls in Pan-American Week.

Recent developments have tended to shift the center of our interest away from the Western Hemisphere. With the discovery of the atomic bomb, the air became filled at once with talk of world-governments which would ignore all of the familiar political, economic and geographical groupings of nations and make us overnight, or so it has been asserted, into one big happy family.

It seems to me highly important that this idea of world-government be examined with reason and detachment. I do not myself see how it is to replace the need for greater understanding among peoples and I am sure that many nations which have in the past poured out their blood and treasure in the cause of freedom will insist upon firm guarantees of the rights of the individual in the new order. Some, at least, of the advocates of a world-state are assuming that mere universality is the most important thing for the human race, no matter on what terms, as if millions of people had not died for principles which they held dearer than life itself.

It ought not to be necessary, and I am sure it is not in this company, to explain that in saying what I have, I am not expressing opposition to any reasonable attempts to control atomic energy or to bring the nations of the world together to solve their common problems. Like you and most people in this country, and elsewhere, I read every word of the proceedings of the United Nations Security Council with eager hopefulness.

So when at this time, I dare to talk of the New World as something separate and apart, I am obviously taking as my premise that we shall have to continue to develop international relations slowly and patiently, step by step, and that as in the past, these relations, to be sound, must follow natural geographic, economic and political channels. Nothing in my lifetime of experience has persuaded me in the least that understanding among peoples can be forced, even by universal panic. International relations grow slowly and require the most constant care, but they can lead to enduring peace and therefore will amply repay the time and energy spent in their cultivation. At least, this is my own belief.

When I say that we have a primary obligation to continue our efforts at strengthening our friendships in the Western Hemisphere, I am perfectly well aware of the importance of other contemporary problems. I see clearly enough for example, as one must, the sharp clash of ideologies between us and the Russians and its significance in the world scene. Nor am I in the least inclined to try to read Europe out of the picture, nor to minimize the obvious importance of China and the Pacific area in general.

But with all this in mind, I believe we should be much worse than merely stupid if we forgot, in our preoccupation with other matters, a task that lies so close at hand, and a task, too, that we have been working at now successfully for a period of years.

The fundamental and inescapable fact in our relationship with Latin America is, of course, the geographical situation. The possibility of driving an automobile from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego is no longer a dream, but very nearly a reality. The fundamental economic fact in our relationship is that Latin America is a great storehouse of raw materials, essential to our industry, and in turn, a huge market for our manufactured products. This economic relationship is shifting, as Latin America becomes industrialized, and thereby moves away from its colonial status. Since industrialization means a general raising of wages and therefore of living standards, business between the two continents is destined to increase astronomically in this generation.

The most important new fact in our relationship with Latin America is, of course, the airplane, which has brought Buenos Aires, more than 6,000 miles away, within a couple of days of us and made it quite possible for us to enjoy the beautiful beaches of Rio de Janeiro or winter sports in Chile on a week's vacation. The South American continent itself, made up of countries cut off from their neighbors by jungles and mountains, is now bound together by the myriad flights of the great silver birds that were made in the United States, and the full significance of this new unification stirs the imagination.

But even more important still and very often overlooked in superficial discussions of Pan-Americanism, is the political fact that here in the New World are somewhere around three hundred million people, diverse in race, color and creed, who are joined together by common ideals of democ-

racy. This is a phenomenon unique in human history, for never before have so many people of so many kinds had their eyes so firmly fixed upon a common goal. The power that lies in this devotion to democratic ideals has only recently had a demonstration that should have left completely convinced even the most cynical. I am going to quote a few words from President Truman on this vital subject, words that should encourage the most faint-hearted to believe in man's ability to manage his own affairs:

"We tell ourselves that we have emerged from this war the most powerful nation in the world—the most powerful nation, perhaps, in all history. That is true, but not in the sense some of us believe it to be true.

"The war has shown us that we have tremendous resources to make all the materials for war. It has shown us that we have skilled workers and managers and able generals, and a brave people capable of bearing arms. All these things we knew before.

"The new thing—the thing we had not known—the thing we have learned now and should never forget, is this: that a society of self-governing men is more powerful, more enduring, more creative than any other kind of society, however disciplined, however centralized. We know now that the basic proposition of the worth and dignity of man is not a sentimental aspiration or a vain hope or a piece of rhetoric. It is the strongest, the most creative force now present in the world."

The cynic will certainly point at once to our violations of democratic ideals in both North and South America, but he will not find it easy to deny our mutual commitments. The real strength of Pan-Americanism, and this cannot be repeated too often, is that it is not now and never has been a one-way affair. Great men of the North and the South have always reached out their hands to each other in a common gesture of brotherhood, and every word of friendship ever uttered by a statesman of ours may be matched in faith and fervor by the words of the leaders of Latin America.

In the later years it has been the dream of many thoughtful people that out of this New World devotion to the ideals of human freedom and dignity might come a union of states that would set an example for the Old World, that we might prove here the possibility of cooperation for peace and human advancement among peoples of a variety of backgrounds.

We have not reached this goal for a number of reasons, but I am sure we should and must continue to strive for it. I know our difficulties with the present government of Argentina are very much in your minds, but it is not my purpose here to dis-

cuss this complex and difficult situation, except to say that I know something of the Argentine people, for whom I have great respect and admiration and in whose ability eventually to solve their problems I have every confidence.

When I speak of a new diplomacy, I have in mind our attempt of the last few years to put the Good Neighbor Policy into practice through cultural relations. This is not to intimate that the older diplomacy completely neglected cultural contacts, because it did not, nor could it have, in fact, but a deliberate attempt on the part of our government to reach out for the friendship of other peoples rather than of other governments, is new. Historically, it goes back only to 1938, and active efforts in this direction did not begin until late in 1941.

This, then, is what I mean by my title, "A New Diplomacy for the New World." As many of you here know, we are now trying to put this new diplomacy into effect everywhere through the extension of our informational and cultural relations operations, but we began, I think quite appropriately, in Latin America, and I hope we shall never allow anything to divert our attention, even momentarily, from the task that confronts us in this hemisphere.

Lately, I have heard considerable pessimism expressed concerning our accomplishments with this new diplomacy. I believe this pessimism arises from the relative failure of some of our more spectacular war-time efforts at winning Latin American friendship in a hurry. From the point of view of some of us, such attempts were foredoomed to failure, therefore what happened was in no sense a surprise. I can assure you, however, that the more solid and substantial side of the operation of this new diplomacy has grown steadily in grace and efficiency from its inception. The cultural institutes or centers in the larger cities of Latin America, which are striking visible symbols of Pan-American friendship, are every one flourishing, and the 25,000 students of English in their classrooms would grow to ten times the number at once, if we had the necessary facilities. I need not stress here the deep significance of this interest in mastering our language. It is only matched in importance by the enthusiasm of hundreds of thousands of North Americans for Spanish and Portuguese.

Just the other day, I said goodbye to a young teacher who was on his way to La Paz to complete the opening of the center which will give us an institution of this kind in every Latin American capital. I should sleep better at night if I could forget the earnest pleas from many other cities that they, too, be permitted to have centers. As yet, the operations of our new diplomacy have been severely restricted by a lack of funds and nobody with a

sense of humor has ever accused us in the Department of State of extravagance. We are a long way from being able to satisfy the desires, or one might even say, the demands, of our Latin American friends to know more about us, I can assure you.

Another of the phases of the new diplomacy which seems to me of great importance is the exchange of university professors. I like very much the idea of sending our good teachers to universities in neighboring countries and of receiving Latin Americans here on the same footing. In 1941, the first year of such exchanges, exactly four professors were involved. By 1945, we were sending 47 to Latin America and receiving 7 here. In the first five months of this fiscal year we sent out 22 and received 7. We have applications on file for twice this number, many of which we shall not be able to satisfy because, again, of the scarcity of money. I wish to point out in this connection that the Latin American universities paid our professors salaries of full-time teachers of their own. In other words, these exchanges, like just about everything we do in making the new diplomacy work, are decidedly cooperative. As some of you may know, the legislation which enables us to run these programs is called "Cooperation with the American Republics," and this is a title that sounds sweetly in the ears of those of us who insist that cultural exchanges must be two-way and of mutual benefit.

As for the exchange of students, in which this University has played so conspicuous and laudable a part, I believe the numbers of young people coming here on scholarships will go on increasing through additional contributions from the Latin American governments themselves, with several of whom we have now special contracts for cooperative programs. I am sure there can be no more valuable expression of the new diplomacy than this very exchange, and I am equally sure that all of you here will concur in this judgment.

Universities in general agree that Latin American students brought here under our scholarship program are now much better selected and prepared than they were when we began a few years ago. We receive these kind words with gratitude, but with no blushes, because we have worked incessantly on all these problems, as my friend, John Thompson, can testify from first-hand knowledge of our daily operations.

This year, I am happy to say, we shall send ten of our students to Latin America, and next year, if Congress treats us with anything like the generosity we so richly deserve, we shall be sending at least fifty. I hope the number will grow from year to year because of my profound belief that nothing

is more valuable than this kind of first-hand acquaintance.

I could, if there were unlimited time, tell you something of the contribution of our cultural attaches to the new diplomacy. This subject comes close to my heart because I had the great good fortune to be one of the pioneers in this rich field and because I have seen what the right kind of person can accomplish in strengthening all kinds of relations between peoples. A real love of the country to which he is sent is essential to this kind of new diplomat and most of our representatives have finished their tours of duty with as much affection for their adopted countries as I have and shall continue to have for Colombia, where I served for two years.

It would require another speech much longer than this to discuss cooperation in the field of public health, in which a tremendous lot has been accomplished, or in agriculture, or social service, or in education. The story is filled with human interest and perhaps its very best feature—at least the one that pleases me most—is the multitude of close friendships that have grown up between North and South Americans who are cultivating similar areas of activity, friendships which cut cleanly and neatly across all ordinary frontiers of nationality, race or creed.

What then, is the keynote of this new diplomacy for the New World? It is close and friendly cooperation to the end that all of us here in the Americas may be better off materially, intellectually and spiritually. I know that we have made long strides in the right direction and universities such as Louisiana State have done their full share, but we cannot relax our efforts now or at any other time in the foreseeable future, and I say again that we should not allow our attention to be turned aside from this inspiring task by anything, not even the atomic bomb.

The spirit of the new diplomacy and of Pan-Americanism is not really new, my friends. You do not need to go beyond the Bible to find it spelled out there in many beautiful verses. It is also to be found in the older sacred books and every great philosopher has expressed it in one way or another. To realize it, to put it into practice, is our job, and we can do it if we will. We must have faith, patience and courage, and with these three mountains can and shall be moved.

I am deeply grateful for this opportunity to say these words about Pan-Americanism in a state that is of itself living proof of how successfully differing cultures may be blended and at a University which has made its own notable contributions to the new diplomacy.

The Doctrine of "Completed Staff Work"

Prepared by CHARLES F. PICK, JR., *Administrative Officer, Division of Foreign Service Administration*

It is not feasible to enumerate, much less to describe in detail, the many and varied procedures which are employed in the daily conduct of business in this Division. There are as many as free human ingenuity can devise—their number is legion—so, while a full description of the processes and procedures and their subsequent analyses is beyond hope of attainment, there is one general procedure or process that does offer the solution to many of the vexing delays that hinder the expeditious processing of business in this Division.

That procedure or process cannot be better described than to term it the doctrine of "completed staff work." In describing this doctrine, credit is acknowledged to Colonel A. L. Lerch, USA, Deputy Provost Marshal General in 1941 who prepared a paper on the same subject. The doctrine as described herein has been adapted from that paper but modified to some extent to meet with the needs and requirements of this Division.

THE DOCTRINE OF COMPLETED STAFF WORK

Completed staff work is the study of a problem and the presentation of a solution by an individual in such form that all that remains to be done on the part of the Chief of the Division or Assistant Chief is to indicate his approval or disapproval of the completed action. The words "completed action" are emphasized because the more difficult the problem is, the more the tendency is to present the problem to the Chief or the Assistant Chief in piecemeal fashion. It is your duty as a member of the staff of this Division to work out the details. The product whether it involves the pronouncement of a new policy or affects an established one should when presented to the Chief or Assistant Chief for approval or disapproval be worked out in finished form.

The impulse which often comes to the inexperienced member of the staff to ask the Chief what to do, recurs more often when the problem is difficult. It is accompanied by a feeling of mental frustration. It is so easy to ask the Chief what to do and it appears so easy for him to answer.

RESIST THAT IMPULSE. You will succumb to it only if you do not know your job. It is your job to advise your Chief or Assistant Chief what he ought to do, not to ask him what to do. He needs answers, not questions. Your job is to think.

analyze, study, write and rewrite until you have evolved the correct answer—the best one of all you have considered. The Chief or Assistant Chief will then only have to approve or disapprove.

Do not worry your Chief or Assistant Chief with long explanations and unnecessary memoranda. Writing a memorandum which would propose a problem to your Chief or Assistant Chief does not constitute "completed staff work." However, writing a memorandum to your Chief or Assistant Chief for purposes of his information or for him to sign to someone else does. Your views should be placed before him in finished form so that he can make them his views simply by signing his name. In most instances "completed staff work" results in a single document prepared for the signature of the Chief or Assistant Chief without accompanying comment. If the proper result is reached the Chief or Assistant Chief will usually recognize it at once. If he wants comments or explanations, he will ask for them.

The "completed staff work" doctrine may result in more work for the members of the staff but it results in more freedom for the Chief or Assistant Chief. This is as it should be. Further it accomplishes two things:

- (a) The Chief is protected from half-developed ideas, voluminous memoranda and unnecessary oral presentations.
- (b) The member of the staff who has a real idea to sell is enabled more readily to find a market.

When you have finished the "completed staff work" the final test is this:

IF YOU WERE THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO SIGN THE PAPER YOU PREPARED AND STAKE YOUR PROFESSIONAL REPUTATION ON ITS BEING RIGHT?

If the answer is in the negative—take it back and work it over. It is not yet "completed staff work."

The doctrine of "completed staff work" will be a doctrine of this Division.

MARRIAGES

GIBBONS-HUNT. Miss Rachael Louise Hunt and Vice Consul Robert J. Gibbons were married on April 27, 1946, in Lexington, North Carolina. Mr. Gibbons is assigned to Bangkok.

The American Public and the Department of State

By ROWENA ROMMEL

Acting Head of Policy Correlation Branch, Division of Public Liaison

THE Department is expanding its diplomatic relations with the American public. Like all diplomacy these days, the ways and methods are changing.

A program is currently in progress for bringing the views of informed and representative Americans before policy officers of the Department. It is sponsored jointly by the Division of Public Liaison, Office of Public Affairs, and the Training Division, Office of the Foreign Service.

Beginning in April, every week at 11 a. m. Wednesdays outside speakers are invited to talk on any aspect of foreign affairs, the Department, or the Foreign Service, that they choose. On three successive Wednesdays now, the Conference Room (474) has been filled with officers of the Department who choose to attend the sessions. Special invitations are issued to Division Chiefs, Office Directors, Assistant Secretaries and other ranking officials. The speakers are representative of varying points of view on foreign affairs . . . writers and commentators, Senators and Congressmen, and specialized professions. They speak for a half hour and respond to questions for the other half hour.

Those who are familiar with the activities of the Joint Survey Group on Foreign Service Reporting a year and a half ago will recognize the present public liaison program as a continuation of the series of talks sponsored by the Joint Survey Group.

On April 3, Senator Fulbright, D., Arkansas, spoke. Impressive were his ease, his youthfulness (42) and his agility in handling any phase of foreign affairs. He expressed his support for additional Department and Foreign Service personnel, in order that the Department of State will be strong in carrying on the increased responsibilities of the conduct of foreign affairs of the United States in the postwar period. The task, he said, warrants superior personnel. He commented on the unfamiliarity of most Congressmen with the personnel and the policies of the Department. The United States, he felt, had signed the Charter and joined the United Nations without fully realizing the nature of the specific actions which will be necessary to build a strong and lasting United Nations.

Senator Fulbright is the sponsor of the famous "Fulbright Resolution" of 1943, a cornerstone in

the preparations for United States membership in the United Nations. He is the author of a pending Bill to authorize the use of credits abroad from the sale of surplus property for study in foreign countries by Americans and travel of foreign students to study in the United States. An informal luncheon followed his talk, at which were present John Carter Vincent, Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, Jack Hickerson, Deputy Director of the Office of European Affairs, Perry Jester, Chief of the Division of Training Services, Francis H. Russell, Acting Director, Office of Public Affairs, Maurice Needham and Rowena Rommel of the Division of Public Liaison. Senator Fulbright explored further some of his ideas on the Foreign Service and on international education.

On April 10, Senator Austin, Republican of Vermont, spoke. Senator Austin is an active member of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Military Affairs Committee, the Committee on Atomic Energy, and the Postwar Economic Policy and Planning Committee. The Senator spoke with earnest conviction regarding the necessity for the United States having a "military posture" which adequately supports its role in foreign affairs as a world power. The Congress owes it to the Department of State, he said, to provide this military support. He expressed approval of the recently published report of the Under Secretary's Committee, "A Report on the International Control of Atomic Energy." Both Senator Austin and Senator Fulbright expressed their pleasure at the opportunity to speak to and meet officers of the Department.

On April 17, Mr. Ernest Lindley, Chief of the Washington Bureau of *Newsweek*, was the speaker. From a rich background of news analyzing, writing and radio broadcasting, he talked about American public opinion and foreign affairs. The mass public has still to be made aware of the nature of foreign policy and how it touches them. He complimented the Department on its efforts in recent years to expand staff and increase its information work. Still more can be done, he felt, to acquaint the public with the day to day substance of the conduct of foreign affairs. As this is done, public understanding and support of U. S. foreign policy will increase.

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Mission Unaccomplished

A Lone Diplomat Attempts to Open the Door to Cochin China in 1833

BY KENNETH A. BYRNS, *American Vice Consul, Port Elizabeth*

THE stormy dawn coming in over Cochin China on New's Day, 1833, found a United States man-of-war beating in towards a shore rarely visited by ships of that young American republic. The sloop *Peacock*, Captain David Geisinger in command, was in Far Eastern waters charged with carrying a "Commissioner of the United States, to meet, confer, treat and negotiate" with the rulers of Muscat, Siam, and Cochin China.

This commissioner, who came up on deck that morning to look upon the land that was to be the scene of his first adventure in diplomacy, was Edmund Roberts, a ship owner and merchant whose journeys in line of business had taken him in the past from his New England home to the Argentine, from London to India, from Madeira to Zanzibar. On this voyage he had quietly left home eight months before; no fanfare, no congressional oratory, no commentator's blaze of words announced his embassy to the East. Instead, the circumstances surrounding his mission suggested secret diplomacy indeed, with Roberts slipping out of Boston booked on the *Peacock* as "Captain's Clerk." This concealment avoided any possible political hue and cry from "isolationists" at home and prevented other governments from learning of the mission and in some way interfering with its accomplishment.

"The President having named you [read his instructions from the Department of State] as his agent for the purpose of examining, in the Indian Ocean, the means of extending the commerce of the United States by commercial arrangements with the powers whose dominions border on those seas, you will embark on board of the United States Sloop of War, the *Peacock*, in which vessel (for the purpose of concealing your mission from powers whose interest it might be to thwart the objects the President has in view), you will be rated as Captain's Clerk. Your real character is known to Captain Geisinger, and need not be to any other person on board, unless you find it necessary, for the purpose of your mission, to communicate it to others."

Now, off Turon Bay in Cochin China, Geisinger for three days tried to bring the *Peacock* in for anchorage, but his ship was continually driven south by strong currents and heavy winds. He finally dropped anchor at a port known as Fooyan, or Vunglam—a hot and dirty village whose wretchedness was relieved only by the beautifully pictur-

esque and bold hills that surround it. As Roberts looked out upon that luxuriant tropical shore he could not help contrasting it in his mind with the bleakness of Boston on that cold day in March of the year before when the *Peacock* had lifted her sails for the long journey to the Pacific.

Roberts knew when he sailed that the *Peacock's* duties in the Orient were not supposed to be peacefully diplomatic in their entirety. In addition to acting as a transport for Roberts, Captain Geisinger had been directed to administer punishment to the natives of Quallabattoo, Sumatra, for the murder of several American sailors at that place a few years previously.

The ship, on the first leg of her outward journey, was crowded and very little provision was made for Robert's comfort. The "Captain's Clerk" was obliged to sleep on the sea-washed gun deck because all of the space in the cabin was taken up by a *chargé d'affaires* to Brazil and his family. Yet he thought well enough of his situation for he wrote to his friend Levi Woodbury, then Secretary of the Navy, that the ship was directed by "skilful, correct, & gentlemanly officers . . . the crew are orderly men, & I have not yet known an instance of any of them being flogged." The *Peacock* stopped at the Cape Verde Islands, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo; she rounded the Horn and after an uneventful voyage across the South Pacific arrived at Bencoolen, Sumatra, in September of 1832. At this port it was heard that the *U.S.S. Potomac* had been before them, and had "destroyed the Dosoan or village of Qualah Battu, & killed many of the villainous inhabitants which has sav'd us this most disagreeable, & rather painful piece of duty."

From Sumatra the *Peacock* went to Java, and then to Manila. At the latter place Roberts tried secretly to get interpreters for his mission to Cochin China but without success. The *Peacock* did not stay long in Manila as cholera broke out in the city and the ship, attempting to avoid the epidemic, left hurriedly for Canton. Nevertheless, eight of her crew died from this dread disease on the voyage across the China Sea.

At Canton Roberts was able to get interpreters and to buy suitable presents to give to those with whom he must deal, as was then the custom in Oriental countries.

Somewhere to the north away and beyond the

green hills of Vunglam lay Hué, residence of the King and capital of the country. Cochin China in that day was in reality more than the province of that name as it included a greater part of Annam and Laos, as well as a section of Cambodia. It is axiomatic that to negotiate a treaty one must find authorized negotiators, and Roberts realized therefore that he must go inland to Hué as he had no hope of inducing those in authority to come to him. The journey to the capital would have to be made with the permission of the King for Roberts was no Cortez with a hand of armed men at his back but a diplomat who had no choice but to try peaceful penetration. Roberts decided then that his first step must necessarily be to send a message to Hué for the

requisite *laisser-passer*. He knew that this might be difficult as the Cochin Chinese were not anxious to permit "foreign devils" to enter their land and were indifferent to the benefits to be gained by overseas commerce. However, his mission was not without precedent as it had been reported by the American Consul in Batavia some years before that the French and English had been in the country and had obtained written statements defining their rights of trade.

As Roberts stood on the deck looking shoreward and mapping his course of action, he was told by one of his interpreters that there was an official from Vunglam on board, the "Assistant Keeper" of the village, i.e., a sort of a deputy mayor. As Roberts turned to meet him he saw that his visitor's official status was well—though unintentionally—disguised in rags and dirt.

Roberts, through his interpreters, invited his caller down on the gun deck and gave him a seat. He then asked him various questions about the locality and made particular inquiry as to the number and type of fortifications on shore, explaining to the



EDMUND ROBERTS

Photograph of a wax miniature in the John Paul Jones House at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

official that a salute would be fired in honor of the King if there were any guns on shore to return it. Roberts learned that Vunglam was not fortified but that there was a fort at Shun-dai, another town nearby. Roberts then made arrangements with Geisinger to fire a thirteen-gun salute the next morning.

Towards evening of the next day, a large party came on board, consisting of the deputy mayor of Vunglam, two persons who had been despatched to the *Peacock* by the commandant at Shun-dai, two Chinese interpreters, and a number of attendants, all solicitous of satiating their curiosity.

The two officers from Shun-dai made inquiries as to the object of the ship's coming to Cochin China and requested a statement in writing covering these points so as

to enable them to report properly to their superiors. The following extremely simple note was drawn up by the envoy and was translated into Chinese by the interpreters:

"This is a Ship of War of the United States of America. This ship is called the *Peacock*. The Captain's name is David Geisinger. This ship has been sent here by the President of the United States, he wishing to form a treaty of friendly intercourse with the King of CochinChina.

"There is on board the Ship a Special Envoy, Edmund Roberts, bearing a letter from the President which he is to present personally to the King of CochinChina. The number of persons on board, including both officers and men is 166.

"January 6th 1833.

"P.S. The Ship at first intended going into Turan Bay, but not being able on account of the currents, she came here."

This note probably can be considered the official opening of the preliminary negotiations with Cochin China.

(Continued on page 56)

Capitol Pages and the School of Diplomacy

By FORRESTER MAPHIS, *Salutatorian, 1945 Graduating Class, Capitol Page School*

ONE of the most fascinating experiences that can come into the life of any American boy is that of serving as a Page in the United States Congress. Congressional Pages are a select group of the most promising young men of the country, and are the envy of the millions from whom their roster of 70 is drawn.

The patronage committee of Congress must approve the appointment of a Page recommended by at least one member of Congress. His length of service may depend upon three factors: his ability to carry out a Page's duties efficiently; his ability to maintain at least an average scholastic standing; and, the political success of his patron.

A boy may become a Page between the ages of 12 and 16 years, the period when he is just beginning to comprehend the complexities of government and society, and when training and responsibility are of the most value in developing his character.

The basic pay of a page is \$5.00 per day with which he must pay his tuition and living expenses. Among other things relating to the welfare of the

Pages, Congress is considering legislation to build a dormitory where the Pages will be under one roof with competent supervision of their activities.

The continuation of a boy's academic education while serving as a Page is of utmost importance. The Capitol Page School, as now organized, was established in December 1931, and is located near the West Terrace entrance to the Capitol Building. The student body is composed of the Pages of the Congress and of the Supreme Court. The school is operated under the supervision of the District of Columbia Board of Education, which recognizes the School as an accredited high School. It is maintained by monthly tuition fees paid by the students. Classes are held from 7 A.M. to 11 A.M. and a nine months term is maintained.

The boys who are serving as Pages in the Congress during these history-making days have an unrivaled opportunity to learn the true meaning and real worth of democracy. With this opportunity goes a tremendous responsibility for imparting to other

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Senator McKeller congratulating Forrester Maphis upon graduation from the Capitol Page School. At the table are seated Ernest L. Kendall, Principal of the Page School and Superintendent Haycock of the District of Columbia schools.

In Memoriam



Alan N. Steyne

ALAN NATHANIEL STEYNE

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE,
MR. SELDIN CHAPIN

I have been deeply shocked and grieved to learn of the death of Alan Nathaniel Steyne. His death can be attributed to a large degree to his high devotion to duty and his heavy labors for the State Department during recent years. Last year, after a protracted period of extensive and arduous work, Mr. Steyne collapsed and did not fully recover. His career in the Foreign Service has been a distinguished one and has included service as First Secretary and Consul in London; Member of the Inter-Allied Commission on Post-War Requirements, Secretary to the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy, and Executive Assistant to the Director of the Foreign Service. His loss will be deeply felt by the Foreign Service and the State Department.

Of the various contributing causes which may have impelled Alan Steyne to take his own life, one probably was nervous depression brought on by the character of his work. Several weeks previously he had suffered a breakdown which necessitated a period of rest and recuperation. Unfortunately, the cure was incomplete.

As a Foreign Service Officer of career, Alan Steyne was not only a resourceful diplomat and negotiator, but an economic specialist of great brilliance. Following arduous service in Britain during the war, he had, for the past two and a half years in the Department, carried out an assignment in the field of administration and management planning which laid the groundwork for the vitally important pending Foreign Service legislation. To this responsible work he brought an active imagination, great intensity of purpose, and a selfless devotion to the goal of improving the effectiveness of the Foreign Service.

It is a tragic thing that in his earnest concentration on the task of bettering the Foreign Service machine, Alan Steyne should have fallen a victim to that highly developed sense of responsibility which distinguishes the best of public servants. Sincere and sensitive in nature, he gave himself utterly to a long and arduous task of creation, of drawing concrete design from the amorphous, of harmonizing views that were frequently in direct conflict. Such burning anxiety for a program to succeed, it may

safely be assumed, can assist in bringing on a type of mental illness severe enough to drive a man to suicide.

Alan Steyne will be remembered for what he was and what he strove to accomplish for the Service. Surely there could be no more fitting memorial for him than the enactment in deeds—in legislation—of the ideas and ideals for which he died.

—THE EDITORS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Service to Visiting Americans

American Consulate General
Dublin, Ireland,
April 23, 1946

TO THE EDITORS,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The copy of the article entitled NEW ATTITUDE NEEDED in the March number of the Journal and others of similar tone appearing every now and then in American papers lead me to think it's about time that some Foreign Service Officer of experience came to the defense of the "cookie-pushers."

My thirty-two years in the Service qualify me to comment on the attitude of officers toward visiting Americans. In all that time I have witnessed but

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EDITORS' COLUMN

It is with pardonable pride that we note the ap-
pointment of George V. Allen as Ambassador to
Iran. Here is a case of merit fittingly rewarded.
The professional Departmental and Foreign Ser-
vice comes into its own when an officer is selected
solely on the basis of his ability and his qualifica-
tions to take the helm at a post of critical im-
portance.

Mr. Allen is one of the youngest of our profes-
sional diplomats ever to be accorded the rank of
Ambassador. He enjoys no special connections or
outside sources of income. He was chosen to rep-
resent this Government at Tehran because of his
thorough familiarity with the problem at hand, to
which he had devoted much hard work and con-
structive endeavor while serving in the Department
in the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs.
When the urgent necessity arose of filling the place
of Ambassador Wallace Murray, forced into retire-
ment by ill health, Mr. Allen was professionally
ready and prepared technically to accept the heavy
responsibilities thus suddenly placed upon him.

It should be a source of high satisfaction not only
to the Departmental and Foreign Service but to
the Government as a whole that in an emergency
of this kind an officer could be found who was
so well qualified on all counts to serve his country.
The situation in Iran is admittedly one of the most
difficult problems being handled by the Foreign
Service today. In this instance, an appointment
based on domestic political considerations, rather
than on experience and special qualifications, would
obviously have been impossible. The appointment
of Mr. Allen by the President is a tribute to the fact
that trained professional diplomats who have elected
to make foreign affairs their life work, are abso-
lutely indispensable to the conduct of our foreign
relations.

The Editors of the Journal feel a keen personal
loss in the departure of Mr. Allen. For the past
seven years he has ably served as Business Man-
ager in addition to his onerous duties in the De-
partment. The firm financial footing on which the
Journal finds itself today is due in very large
measure to his energetic effort and unflinching in-
terest in the welfare of our publication.

We congratulate the Administration on its wise
recognition of the utility of a trained and capable
officer, regardless of his relative rank or age.

And in behalf of his colleagues in the Service
we take the opportunity to salute Mr. Allen and to
wish him every success in his new task.

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Personals

J. WILLIAM WOEL, Consular Agent, served at the same post for 51 years. Mr. Woel, an American citizen, was appointed acting agent at Gonaves, Haiti, in 1894, was appointed agent in 1899 and retired, with the closing of the office, in 1945. Is this a record?

FSO NATHANIEL P. DAVIS arrived in Manila on April 19th to assume his new duties as State Department Representative on the Staff of the High Commissioner to the Philippines. Readers of the Journal will remember Mr. Davis's last stay there,—when he was interned,—the story of which he related in vivid detail in the January and February 1944 issues of the Journal. Just before his departure Mr. Davis remarked, "I am going back to the same place where I was for a long time, but I won't be seeing the same sights!"

FSOs WILLIAM AFFELD, WILLIAM COCHRAN, ROBERT MCCLINTOCK, and EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD recently participated in a series of lecture tours on the Foreign Service throughout the states of Iowa,

Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois. These tours were arranged jointly by the Office of Foreign Service and the Office of Public Information of the Department.

THOMAS D. BLAKE has resigned as Assistant to the Special Assistant to the Secretary of State in charge of press relations. He is now associated with the Washington office of International Telephone and Telegraph, for which company former FSO HOWARD BUCKNELL is Washington representative.

TIBURCIO C. BAJA, the first Filipino to be assigned to an American embassy under the Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program of the Department of State left Washington on April 22 en route to Mexico City. He will be attached to the American Embassy there for purposes of training and observation until July 4, 1946, the date on which the Philippines become independent. Mr. Baja graduated from the Foreign Service School of the State Department on February 15, later being assigned to specialized work in the Department.

George V. Allen takes oath of office as Ambassador to Iran. L. to r.: Mr. Marvin Will administering oath, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Allen and Undersecretary Dean Acheson.



New F. S. Designations

Mr. Cecil W. Gray, Foreign Service Officer, has been designated Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel of the Office of the Foreign Service succeeding Mr. William E. DeCourcy.

Mr. DeCourcy has been designated Chief of the Foreign Service Inspection Corps, with headquarters in the Department of State, and will supervise the activities of the various Inspectors of the Foreign Service.

Both Mr. Gray and Mr. DeCourcy have assumed their new duties. Mr. Gray entered the Foreign Service in 1923. He has served in Buenos Aires, Berlin, Vienna, Lima, Montreal and the Department prior to serving abroad on his most recent foreign assignment as Counselor of Mission attached to the Office of the United States Political Adviser on Austrian Affairs, first when that Office was located at Naples (Caserta) and subsequently at Vienna.

Mr. Gray was born in Emmett, Tennessee, on August 14, 1898. He is a graduate of Roanoke College. He served in the S.A.T.C. in 1918 and subsequently was an instructor in Millersburg Military Institute before joining the Foreign Service.

Changes in the Journal Staff

The Editorial Board of the Journal announces with much pleasure the recent appointment by the Executive Committee of the Association of FSO CARL W. STROM as Business Manager of the Journal to succeed the HONORABLE GEORGE V. ALLEN, now Ambassador to Iran. Mr. Strom is Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Planning. The Journal welcomes Mr. Strom to its staff.

We also welcome a new member to the Editorial Board, FSO JAMES K. PENFIELD who replaces FSO FOY KOHLER now assigned to Russian language study at Cornell University and who contributed in great measure to the progress of the Jour-



C. W. Gray



Wm. E. DeCourcy

nal. Mr. Penfield, who is Deputy Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, has always taken considerable interest in the Journal.

American Consul to Boston

A weary FSO arrived recently in Boston by ship from his post in East Africa. From there he wrote to the appropriate office in the State Department for travel requests to continue the trip to his home in Montana. Nothing happened in the way of a reply for about two or three weeks. Becoming slightly impatient he wrote to a personal friend in the Department asking him to stir things up on his behalf. The friend in the Department phoned the office in question and an answering voice admitted inability to find the weary FSO's request for requests. The voice did attempt to be helpful, however, with the suggestion, "Why doesn't the officer get in touch with the American Consul in Boston?"

Negroes in the Foreign Service

With the appointment February 28, 1946 of RAPHAEL O'HARA LANIER as American Minister to Monrovia, there is a total of nine negroes at present in the Foreign Service.

North Dakotan Diplomacy

During the discussion of Foreign Service nominations in the Senate on April 26, Senator William Langer remarked that North Dakota, in the fifty-five years of its existence, had never had a single ambassador appointed to any country. He stated: "I serve notice now that if North Dakota does not receive an ambassadorial appointment soon I shall continue to object to every single ambassador who may be nominated."

Gypsy Rose Lee in the State Department

The Washington STAR recently scooped all papers on a State Department story by



Carl W. Strom, new Business Manager of the Journal.

ARTISTIC STATESMAN

Assistant Secretary of State William Benton admires his painting of Gypsy Rose Lee that hangs on the wall of his State Department office.

Star Staff Photo



Jack Horner:—that a painting of Gypsy Rose Lee hangs on the august walls of the Department in no less office than that of Assistant Secretary of State William Benton.

According to Mr. Horner it all came about this way: Because Mr. Benton used to write gag lines for Reginald Marsh's drawings in the Yale Record, he has become a collector of Marsh's drawings and Marsh specializes in Gypsy Rose Lee. One of his Marsh's is from a scene from the "Star and Garter" show in which La Lee started on Broadway after graduating from burlesque. Mrs. Benton shares her husband's enthusiasm for their Marsh collection.

In addition to three Marsh paintings on Mr. Benton's wall in the State Department there are several reproductions of ancient Egyptian paintings. Before becoming an Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Benton was Vice President of the University of Chicago whose Oriental Institute sponsored numerous expeditions in Egypt.

Consular Instructions a la 1838

A very quaint volume has turned up in an old estate file in the Division of Foreign Service Administration. It's entitled "General Instructions to

the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States—1838." It is exactly 42 short pages long!

It reads like something out of this world. For instance, the instructions for writing reports would really amuse our operators of hectographing, duplicating, microfilming, mimeographing and other such machines. To quote from these instructions:

"All letters addressed to this department must be written on foolscap paper, in a fair hand, leaving an inch margin all around the page, and the Consuls will recommend to their correspondents to observe the same form. These letters are to be folded in the manner of the ink lines which are herewith sent to regulate the distance between the written lines of the communication; . . ."

All Foreign Service Officers please take note of the rules for the general conduct of Consuls:

"The Consuls are expected, once in three months at least, to write to the department, if it be for no other purpose than that of apprising the department of their being at their respective posts. They are not required to write oftener, unless in emergent cases, or where interest or business points out the propriety of more frequent communication. . . ."

(Continued on page 44)

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Australia—John R. Minter
Bolivia—Hector C. Adam, Jr.
Brazil—Walter P. McConaughy
China—James O'Sullivan
Costa Rica—J. Ramon Solana
Dutch West Indies—Lynn W. Franklin
Ecuador—George P. Shaw
El Salvador—Robert E. Wilson
French West Indies—William H. Christensen
Greece—William Witman, 2d
Ireland—Thomas McEnelly
Jamaica—John H. Lord
London—Dorsey G. Fisher

Mexico—Robert F. Hale
Morocco—Charles W. Lewis, Jr.
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—Raymond Phelan
New Zealand—John Fuess
Panama—Arthur R. Williams
Peru—Maurice J. Broderick
Portugal—William Barnes
Southampton—William H. Beck
Spain—John N. Hamlin
Tangier—Paul H. Alling
U. S. S. R.—Edward Page, Jr.
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Acly
Venezuela—Carl Breuer

VIENNA



FSO Cecil Wayne Gray being congratulated by General Mark W. Clark after having been presented with the Medal for Freedom (see facing page for citation).

HELSINKI

Presentation of Credentials by Minister Maxwell M. Hamilton, in Helsinki, March 26, 1946. First row, l. to r.: Military Attache Lt. Col. Victor C. Warren, First Secretary Benjamin M. Hulley, President Paasikivi, Minister Hamilton, Foreign Minister Carl Enckell. Second row: Third Secretary Caspar D. Green, Naval Attache Comdr. Francis A. Klaveness, Asst. Naval Attache Lt. Haldor Hove, Press Attache Henry F. Arnold, Chief of Protocol J. A. Nyssönen.



VIENNA

April 9, 1946

In a surprise ceremony on March 15, General Mark W. Clark, Commanding General United States Forces in Austria, awarded the Medal for Freedom to Foreign Service Officer Cecil Wayne Grey, who is leaving Vienna, where he served as Deputy United States Political Adviser, to take up his new assignment as Chief of Foreign Service Personnel.

This is the first time that the Medal for Freedom has been awarded to a civilian at this headquarters and it is believed that the Editor through the medium of the JOURNAL will wish to inform the Service of this outstanding event.

There follows a copy of the citation.

By direction of the President, under the provisions of Circular 278, War Department, 1945, a Medal of Freedom is awarded to Mr. Cecil W. Gray for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

CITATION

CECIL W. GRAY, American Civilian, for performance of meritorious services of direct benefit to United States military operations from 1 August 1945 to 1 March 1946 in Austria. As Chief of the Political Division of USACA, Mr. Gray performed outstanding services in both the planning and operational stages of the occupation of Austria. His thorough knowledge of his field and his background in the diplomatic corps enabled him to give sound advice to the other divisional heads. By the exercise of tact, diplomacy and personal charm, he gained great influence in high Austrian governmental circles and was able to exert his influence for the benefit of the United States. His aid was invaluable to his superior in advising the United States Commissioner for Austria on politi-

cal matters. His accomplishments in clearly enunciating American policies and in dissolving differences of opinion between the various allies contributed much to the success of the occupation and reflects great credit upon him.

LAURENCE C. FRANK,
Administrative Officer.

DUBLIN

April 13, 1946

American Minister and Mrs. David Gray left in April for two months' home leave. Montgomery H. Colladay is *Charge d'Affaires ad interim* in the Minister's absence.

Mr. William Smale, American Consul at Cork for the past seven and a half years, was given a warm send-off by his staff when he left for his new post at Mexicali, Mexico, accompanied by his wife and their children. His departure was described by Miss Patricia Campbell, an Irish clerk in the Cork Consulate, in the following words:

"During the past week in March a small green car with a C.D. plate was held up by a big traffic policeman on duty in Cork City—not for any violation of the traffic regulations but to enable the policeman, pulling off his white glove, to thrust his hand into the car for a handshake, saying: 'We're very sorry to be losing you, Mr. Smale. Goodbye, God bless you, and the best of luck.'

"This little incident was repeated at least four or five times at different points in the city where the traffic police were on duty. It was an action symbolic of the widespread regret at Mr. Smale's transfer from Cork to Mexicali. Every section of the community respected and liked Bill Smale as 'a splendid type of American gentleman, big-hearted and generous, and a dignified, efficient representative of the United States Government.'

(Continued on page 36)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

UNDER ARGENTINE SKIES by Kenneth P. Kirkwood, *Mitchell's Bookstore, Buenos Aires, 1945. 266 pp.*

The author of this stimulating book of travel is Counselor of the Canadian Embassy in Argentina. Possessed of a deep and varied culture, he has touched life at many points, and the fruit of this knowledge and these contacts is to be seen and tasted in the dozen or more volumes from his pen. He is at once historian, traveler, diplomatist and poet! In the first capacity he has written of such varying civilizations as those of Turkey and Japan; the book under review in its contagious enthusiasm and unflagging curiosity prove him to be of the tribe of Borrow and Stevenson; some five volumes of poetry contain his garner of Song; while as diplomatist his successful practice of the queen of professions is seen in his steady advancement in the foreign service of his country.

Mr. Kirkwood's travels in Argentina have taken him across *la pampa grandiosa* to Mendoza, over the mountains to Chile, thence southward and back into the lake region of Argentina, by an unusual route. A subsequent, but more hurried excursion, was made to the northwest,—to Cordoba, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Catamarca.

Everywhere he has viewed with an experienced and discriminating eye the characteristics and beauties of varied prospects, and in delightful asides has mused and philosophized. His own pungent observations and analyses have been reinforced by excerpts from records of travelers of the past,—in fact, it would be difficult to name a book of travel more full of apt quotations than this.

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Kirkwood was not able to include in his volume a chapter or chapters on the great fluvial highways of the Republic—the Paraná and its tributaries; the Uruguay; and the Iguazú, with its marvelous falls. However, the favorable reception being given the present work may provoke, it is hoped, a sequel, in which the author's impressions of these great natural wonders may be set down.

The style of *Under Argentine Skies* lends itself to quotation, for which, however, space cannot be found here. But even the casual reader will find a fold in his memory for Kirkwood's apostrophes to the pampa and the mountain, to the flamingo in flight, to the nimble goat, to the picturesque gaucho, and to his steed. The latter, like his master, is a

rapidly vanishing type in the author's opinion. *Où sont les nags d'antan?* the sentimentalists of the year 2000 may exclaim!

The serious student of South American history will read with satisfaction what Kirkwood has to say of San Martín—"The Saint of the Sword," as he is known to Argentines—a man who in moral stature far outtopped Bolívar, and at least equaled him in military genius. San Martín's three-year preparation for his liberating invasion of the West Coast is here vividly told.

With much to praise in this volume, fairness compels the remark that on many pages there are indications of hurried work resulting sometimes in a prolix and repetitious style. Again the author is faintly contemptuous of his reader's knowledge or discrimination, leading him to explanations of the fairly obvious. Certain familiar quotations appear, too, to haunt his memory, and "Caesar's dust" and its utilitarian use, and Wordsworth's haunting lines of "The Light that never was," each appear at least twice. Paper scarcity and related lacks perhaps account for the inferior quality of the illustrations, while the typographical errors to be noted from time to time may be ascribed in large measure to the fact that the composition was the work of printers whose mother-tongue is not English.

But to sum up: Mr. Kirkwood has written a pleasing work, one calculated to tease the reader with a desire to visit Argentina, while its contents in general cannot but be pleasing to Argentine national pride. It would be difficult to overestimate the beneficent influence of the works of certain writers in promoting good feeling between the peoples of their own country and those of lands which they have visited and described or whose cultures they have studied—Irving, Lowell, Prescott, Havelock, Ellis, to mention but few of a host—and into this happy brotherhood of ambassadors of the spirit of friendship Kirkwood is fairly entitled to enter.

ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL.

ITALIAN DEMOCRACY IN THE MAKING: THE POLITICAL SCENE IN THE GIOLITTIAN ERA 1900-1914. by A. William Solomone. *Introductory Essay* by Gaetano Salvemini. (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1945, xix + 148 pp.) \$2.50.

This scholarly, well-documented study of Italian domestic politics of the period immediately preceding the first World War fills a long felt need for

there have been very few treatments of this period in English. Luigi Villari's study, *Italian Life in Town and Country*, appeared at the very opening of the period (1901); Bolton King and Thomas Okey issued their study *Italy Today* in 1909 (second edition), a general treatment of Italian economic, social, political, and religious life, without the benefit of the perspective which is derived from viewing an era after its termination. The recent work by Cecil J. S. Sprigge, *The Development of Modern Italy* (London, 1943), is a survey of the whole period from the *Risorgimento* to the end of the first World War and gives only brief treatment of Giolitti's era. Margot Hentze's book, *Pre-Fascist Italy* (London, 1939), is vitiated by lack of familiarity with Italian sources and an uncritical acceptance of Fascist appraisals of the parliamentary system which preceded the March on Rome. The book by Salomone is an excellent and critical study and should be useful not only to the English-speaking world but also to the Italian scholars who need a re-appraisal of their country's immediate historical past which appeared only as caricature and distortion in Fascist writings.

The author gives excellent accounts of the pre-war (First World War) development of the Italian Socialist Party, of the emergence of Catholics in politics, and of the Nationalist movement, an understanding of all of which is necessary to comprehend the forces at work in Italy when Fascism emerged. The framework of the parliamentary system within which Giolitti played his part is well explained, as well as the Italian criticism of parliamentarism. It is not quite accurate, however, to term A. Lawrence Lowell's treatment of Italy in his *Government and Parties of Continental Europe* "the classic study on the Italian parliamentary regime" because his work was largely based (as his footnotes testify), on the original study by Brusa. (Professor at Turin University) *Das Staatsrecht des Königreichs Italien*.

Giolitti, the great "boss" of the Italian political machine, is something less of an enigma as he emerges in Salomone's study, and in the Introductory Essay, the confession of Salvemini the historian regarding Salvemini the crusading politician, Giolitti is something more than a mere manipulator and corruptor of men. Italian life and politics in the era of Giolitti left many groups and persons unsatisfied and discontented for no clean cut triumph of any ideal or ideological system was achieved. The emergence of democracy and the awakening of the masses to political consciousness, was characterized by compromises which satisfied neither the nationalist nor socialist idealists, and which left unfulfilled the programs of the Church,

of the Conservatives (Liberals), of the Labor unions. As Italian students seek to regain a comprehension of democracy it would be well for them to consider this careful historical account of a period of frustrations, unsatisfied dreams and aspirations, and yet of slow and steady social progress, largely obscured by the freedom with which criticism and discontent were expressed.

HOWARD MCGAW SMYTH.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, Commentary and Documents. By Leland M. Goodrich and Edvard Hambro. *World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1946. 400 pp. \$2.50.*

The World Peace Foundation has issued another objective, highly erudite and educational volume on today's No. 1 international experiment. In the present book Leland M. Goodrich, Director of the Foundation, and Edvard Hambro, Director of the Department of International Relations of the Chr. Michelsen Institute of Bergen, have collaborated in the compilation of an excellent commentary on the United Nations Charter together with a complete collection of documents drawn up between the summer of 1943 and the ratification of the Charter in October, 1945.

The book is divided into two main parts. The first, "Development and General Plan," occupies only 50 pages and is as clear a statement on the purposes of the Charter as can be found anywhere. The comparison of the Charter's articles to similar ones of the Covenant of the League of Nations points out the seeds of decay which were sown after World War I. The authors believe that the superiority of the former "as an international constitutional document is not easy to establish" and that any "successes as come to the United Nations as an organized effort to keep the peace and promote the general well-being of peoples will be entirely due to the steady and intelligent efforts of peoples and their governments" rather than from the inherent strength and authority of the document. It would be well if this part of the book could be issued in a popularly priced pamphlet since it seems to this reviewer that it would help towards the "understanding of the peoples of the nature of the Organization and the conditions necessary to its success" which is considered the true basis to peace.

The compilation of the Articles together with the author's commentaries forms the main part of the book. It may be possible to differ about the definitions of certain words and phrases, a fact which detracts in no way from the book being an enlightening basis to our understanding of the potentialities and ramifications, strength and weakness of UN.

ALICE L. RAINE

Pontiac
Sedan-Coupé



MOTOR CARS— Class of '46

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Department of State*

OF supreme interest on the national scene today is the heartbreaking struggle of the automotive manufacturers to make good on that promised post-war car. Phenomenal in its military and naval role of creating endless engines, tanks and torpedo boats, the industry has encountered such obstacles in reconversion to civilian production that it looks like a giant temporarily reduced to the strength of a dwarf. After all the gaudy promises of picking up, within six months of battle's cease, where it left off in 1942, America's biggest business is only now starting to shift into second gear, with prospects for 1946 largely written off and eyes fixed on 1947 instead.

Slightly pitiful would be the loud heralds of the advertising pages—if they were not so tantalizing. For while a few reminders of that fondly-awaited dream era have appeared on the city streets, the cold, hard fact to the long-suffering American motorist is that a mere trickle of vehicles will be available to meet the pent-up demand for some time to come. General Motors alone, for instance, had planned to produce more than 300,000 Buicks with the 1946 label. Now goals have been progressively reduced in the face of strikes and shortage of spare parts, till the most optimistic estimate for total output of the industry this year is about 2,000,000 passenger cars and trucks rather than the 4,500,000 units originally contemplated. Because of limitations on steel alone, manufacturers in 1946 will have no chance of coming within striking distance of level at-

tained in 1941, last full year of civilian production.

Prophecies, of course, are rash in this period of readjustment. Granted an early stabilization of its labor and supply problems, the nation's car industry may yet stage a comeback that will confound the pessimists. But the outstanding question remains as to what extent that stabilization will be achieved. One would be foolish indeed in this moment of uncertainty to count the scattered models that have been hatched as harbingers of a satisfactory flock of automobiles for the current year.

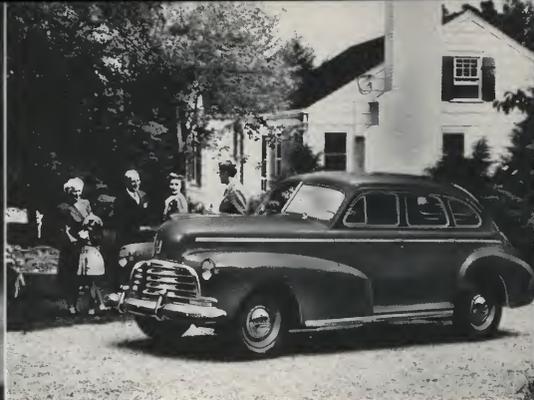
Nevertheless, enough cars have rolled off the assembly line to give the public a good idea what, if anything, will distinguish the new cars for 1946. In general, it may be said, they will strongly resemble their predecessors.

While colorful blurbs proclaim the incorporation of "outstanding trends in streamlining" and "engineering developments permitting new standards of performance", it is safe to say that there are no startling innovations in the majority of the first post-war cars. External refinement in line and detail may please the eye and certain lessons learned in the hard school of war may improve the mechanical operation, but until next year one need expect nothing of note to show the difference which the engineering interval since Pearl Harbor will have wrought.

With the settlement of the grievous General Motors strike, Buick has gone ahead on three new lines, all straight eights of the valve-in-head "fireball" design, characterized by long, low appearance accentuated through the use of sweeping air-foil fenders in combination with wide bodies, massive



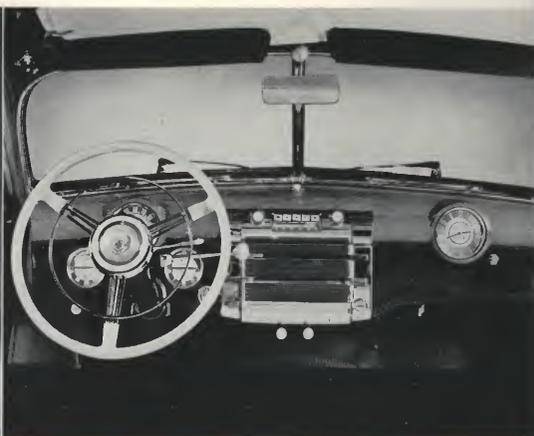
Chrysler Windsor Four-Door Sedan



Chevrolet



Dodge Custom Four-Door Sedan



Buick Instrument Panel

Below: Packard Clipper

De Soto Custom Four-Door Sedan





Buick—Model 56-C



Oldsmobile



Buick—Model 59

front end treatment, smoothly fitting rear wheel shields and substantially simplified chrome trim.

Mechanically, these cars incorporate several score design changes and refinements throughout the body, chassis and engine, ranging from a new method of precision finishing the cylinder barrel walls, new carburetion and new rear axle gears, to a new method of operating the windshield wipers to make this necessary appurtenance for the first time, it is claimed, absolutely noiseless.

Initial production will be confined to the Series 50 "Super" cars on a 124-inch wheelbase. As production steps up and materials become more abundant, the two other series of cars will be brought out. They are the Series 70 Roadmaster on a 129-inch wheelbase and the Series 40 Special on a 121-inch wheelbase.

Some advances in styling as well as functional design are immediately apparent in the new Buicks.

An entirely new grille not only adds massiveness to the front hut due to its construction provides improved air flow. All external surfaces of the new grille are chrome plated stainless steel as are the fender mouldings which serve a utility purpose as well as enhancing the appearance of the car.

The front is further enhanced by new and heavier bumper design, new bumper guards and series designation, new radiator ornament and larger direction signal lenses. Bumpers are of the "wrap around" type, pioneered by Buick in 1941, for full fender protection both fore and aft.

Throughout the body structure, trim, and equipment, will be noted a return to materials which in

many instances ceased to be available after 1941. Cushion springs are covered with rubber tops. The body hardware, knobs and escutcheons are all chrome plated with the former plastic inserts eliminated. Upholstering is of broadcloth and bedford cord. Rust proofing is now carried to new levels and zinc die castings, ideal for small parts but unobtainable during the war, are again employed.

Carefully proportioned spring rates and shock absorber calibrations are said to result in an unusually soft ride combined with good handling characteristics. In 1946 cars, new threaded bearings are used at the inner ends of the lower control arms of the coil spring knee action front suspension, while adequate sealing keeps out mud and water. Buick uses coil springs for the rear suspension also.

Other changes have been made in the construction and controls of car heating and ventilating

equipment. Fresh air intake scoops mounted at the front behind the grille have been increased in size and provided with fine mesh screens, while conduits from the scoops to the valves are now of all metal construction providing an unrestricted flow of air. Air valve and heater thermostat control buttons are mounted below the instrument panel.

Packard has resumed its well-known "Clipper" styling introduced just before the war and representing the most modern trend in automobile body design. These cars are offered on a wheel base of 120 inches, equipped with either the six-cylinder 105 horsepower motor or the eight-cylinder 125 horsepower motor.

(Continued on page 53)



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"I hope you don't mind. I just want to get the feel of the new models."

SERVICE GLIMPSSES

Minister Herschel Johnson with Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cunningham just after their marriage on November 15, 1946, at the French Reform Church in Stockholm. Mrs. Cunningham was before her marriage Miss Marianne Dardel.

Photo courtesy Mrs. Leon Cowles



Ceremony of presentation of Purple Heart at Tijuana, on February 24, 1946. Presentation speech made by Consul Earl T. Crain. Reading l. to r.: Señor Silverio I. Romero, Mayor of Tijuana, B. Cja., México; Lt. General Holland M. Smith, USMC, Commanding Fleet Marine Forces Command, San Diego Area; Earl T. Crain, American Consul, Tijuana, B. Cja., México; Mrs. Francisca Argüello, recipient of medal awarded posthumously to T. Sgt. Waldo S. Argüello; General Juan Felipe RICO Islas, Governor of the Northern Territory of Baja California; General Juan A. Castelo, Commander Tijuana Garrison; the Honorable Harley E. Knox, Mayor of San Diego, California.



C. G. Benninghoff and his crew taken at Tsingtao on April 5 preparatory to the final jump off of the party for Dairen the next day. L. to r., Vice Consul John Coffey, Consul General H. Merrell Benninghoff, Econ. Analyst A. Guy Hope and Courier William R. Curtis. Curtis went with the party to carry courier mail overland from Dairen to Mukden. Photo courtesy Capt. W. L. Leahy and Richard M. Service.



Consul General Roberi Buell (left) at Leopoldville, presenting the Bronze Star Medal to Major Auguste S. Gerard (center foreground, in civilian clothes) of the Belgian Army, for meritorious services performed as Liaison Officer with the American Military Mission in Belgium. (Jan. 27, 1946.)

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, APRIL 19, 1946

*As of interest to members of the Association the
Journal will publish each month minutes of the
meetings of the Executive Committee.*

Present: Messrs. Loy Henderson, chairman; Horton Henry, William P. Cochran, J. Graham Parsons.

The meeting was held in Room 151 of the State Department at 4:00 p.m.

1. After discussion it was decided that subject to the concurrence of the Foreign Service Journal Mrs. Philip O. Chalmers* would be offered the position currently occupied by Mr. Lowe on a temporary basis in the office of the Association. . . . It would be understood that this offer was for the summer only and that it would then be decided whether the situation was mutually satisfactory to Mrs. Chalmers and to the Association and Journal.

2. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the Office of the Foreign Service had made plans for the removal of the Association's office and the Foreign Service Room to the eighth floor of the War Manpower Commission Building and desired to know if the Executive Committee approved of this change. The Office of the Foreign Service is removing to this location shortly. The committee decided unanimously that it was imperative from the standpoint of Foreign Service morale to maintain the Foreign Service Room and Association office in its present location and requested Mr. Henry to place this matter before the appropriate authorities with a strong request that the proposed move not be made. The committee also felt that from the standpoint of the independence of the Association it would be preferable not to have it more closely identified with OFS as it would inevitably be if the move took place. Although considering this an important element in its decision, the committee in no way desired to impair the close cooperative relations which it enjoys with OFS.

3. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that as authorized at the meeting of March 19, 1946 a United States Government \$5,000 bond had been sold and \$3,000 of the proceeds had been invested in the Department of State Credit Union, effective March 30. The balance of \$2,000 has been placed in a savings account and it was decided that it should remain there pending later reinvestment.

*Wife of the late Philip O. Chalmers, Chief of the Division of Brazilian Affairs.

4. The accounts of the Foreign Service Journal for the quarter ending March 31, 1946 were reviewed and approved.

5. The committee noted with regret that Mr. Allen would shortly be resigning as Business Manager of the Journal due to his appointment as Ambassador to Iran. The committee sent its best wishes to Mr. Allen and the Chairman undertook to speak to Mr. Villard about the appointment of a successor.

6. There was further discussion on the question of payment of District of Columbia income taxes by Foreign Service Officers temporarily in Washington by reason of assignments to the Department and it was decided to renew the suggestion to the Office of the Foreign Service that this matter be looked into by OFS in conjunction with Officers of LE currently detailed to OFS.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 27)

"As a farewell gift from the staff of the Cork Consulate, Mr. and Mrs. Smale were presented with a Carrickmacross luncheon set and a letter on parchment, decorated by a Cork artist, 'to a chief who has earned our sincere loyalty, respect and affection.'

"Mr. Smale was also presented with a suitably inscribed silver salver by the business and professional men of Cork. Making the presentation, Mr. J. J. Horgan, one of the leading lawyers and a well known writer, said:

"Mr. Smale came to Cork seven and a half years ago as a complete stranger—a foreigner, if you can call an American a foreigner in this country, which I greatly doubt, and in a very short time he was a personal friend of every one of us. One of his characteristics is his modesty. . . . He is a man of fine integrity, splendid intelligence and a great heart."

Officers of two American destroyers, *Cone* and *Glennon*, were entertained by Mr. Quincy Roberts, American Consul, when they visited Belfast, Northern Ireland, recently.

Submitted by Thomas McEnelly;

Prepared by Clerk Elizabeth C. Bouch.

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RETIREMENT OF THE HON. GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN

The following letters were exchanged between the President and Mr. George T. Summerlin upon the latter's recent retirement.

April 25, 1945

The President
(through the Secretary of State)

Sir:

I have the honor to tender herewith my resignation as the Chief of Protocol, a post to which your distinguished predecessor appointed me on July 29, 1937.

Prior to the statutory date of my retirement, in November 1937, an Executive Order was issued on October 12, 1937, extending my period of service for five years until November 17, 1942, still further extending my period of service for another five years.

It has been a source of much personal satisfaction to have served the Administration, and I should be pleased to continue should my services be required.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN

The White House,
Washington, D. C.
January 21, 1946

Honorable George T. Summerlin,
Chief of Protocol,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Summerlin:

I regret exceedingly that the time has come when you feel that you must retire from the public service. Since that is your wish, however, I have no recourse but to accept, effective at the close of business on January thirty-first next, your resignation as Chief of Protocol, Department of State, which you placed in my hands so long ago. I appreciate the fact that you deferred this step until now.

As I have told you before, we shall miss you at the White House. Your tact, discretion and fine courtesy have carried us safely through the many important occasions which you have directed.

As you go into the retirement which you have earned through long and singularly useful service, I send you this heartfelt assurance of my gratitude and appreciation.

Very sincerely yours,
(s) HARRY S. TRUMAN

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

Patrick Mallon of Cincinnati, Ohio, American Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlement, has been assigned as American Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

James V. Martin, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, has been appointed to the American Foreign Service as American Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, American Vice Consul of Career, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Bombay, India.

James G. McCargar of Palo Alto, California, now serving in the Department after return from military leave, has been assigned as Third Secretary of American Legation and American Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary.

Dayle C. McDonough of Kansas City, Missouri, now serving in the Department, has been assigned American Consul General at Glasgow, Scotland.

Herbert V. Olds of Lynn, Massachusetts, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been assigned as American Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Earl L. Packer of Ogden, Utah, First Secretary of American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been assigned as American Consul General at Rangoon, Burma.

James B. Pilcher of Cordele, Georgia, First Secretary of American Embassy and American Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned American Consul at Shanghai, China.

Walter S. Reineck of Washington, D. C., serving as an American Foreign Service Officer at Berlin, Germany, has been retired from the American Foreign Service at close of business, March 31, 1946.

Edwin C. Rendall of Morrison, Illinois, has been appointed to the American Foreign Service as American Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, American Vice Consul of Career, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Strasbourg, France.

Robert W. Rinden of Oskaloosa, Iowa, Second Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned for duty in the Department.

Leo D. Sturgeon of Chicago, Illinois, American Consul General at Shanghai, China, has been assigned as an American Foreign Service Officer at Tokyo, Japan.

Sheldon Thomas of Rochester, New York, First Secretary and Consul at Copenhagen, has been designated First Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland.

Harry L. Troutman of Macon, Georgia, First Secretary of American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, has been designated as First Secretary of American Legation and American Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

Richmond E. Usher of Madison, Wisconsin, now serving in the Department after return from military leave, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

Sheldon B. Vance of Cambridge, Massachusetts, Third Secretary of American Embassy and American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Nice, France.

James R. Wilkinson of Madison, Wisconsin, American Consul General at Dakar, French West Africa, has been assigned as American Consul General at Munich, Germany.

William L. S. Williams of Racine, Wisconsin, now in the Department on consultation after return from military duty,

has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

Gilbert R. Willson of Brownsville, Texas, serving as American Consul at Piedras Negras, Coahuila, Mexico, has been retired from the American Foreign Service effective close of business, April 30, 1946.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 21)

very few instances of discourtesy or indifference to visiting Americans, but I have, of course, known many cases in which the ire of the visitor was aroused because the officer would not comply with his wishes, simply because he could not without violating regulations. When that happened he was considered a cookie-pusher bound up in red tape and was frequently told so in much stronger words. Nothing is heard of the help Foreign Service Officers give visiting Americans, of the individuals extricated from situations which if known to the folks back home would prove very embarrassing. Of the individuals relieved of temporary want by loans from the officer's own pocket, of the destitute Americans repatriated by funds collected by the officer from benevolent fellow-countrymen, and the countless other favors over and above the line of duty often at considerable inconvenience to the officer. If it were possible to make comparison of the favors done visiting Americans by Foreign Service Officers with the incidents in which Americans had just grounds for complaint of ill-treatment the ratio would be about as a thousand to one.

THOMAS McENELLY

ORAL EXAMINATION

(Continued from page 12)

afraid I did not do very well on that one."

The Ambassador smiled and then started talking to him in Portuguese. At last the clenched hands unclenched, for like others, he found it impossible to speak Portuguese without gesticulating; with suitable wavings of the hands he conversed for several minutes as fluently as he had in English.

Glancing at the rest of the Board, the Ambassador rose and said in English that the examination was over, shook hands with Johnson and escorted him to the door.

Exactly 51 minutes had passed since Johnson had entered the room, and 3½ hours later he was informed by the Office of the Foreign Service that he had successfully passed the examination.



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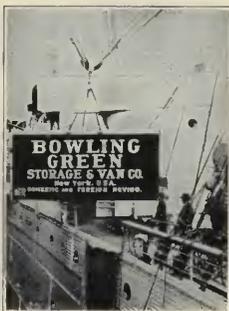
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CAPITOL PAGES

(Continued from page 20)

youths the knowledge and the zeal for preserving the democracy that so many Americans have given their lives to defend. It is not impossible, nor even improbable; rather it is to be expected that they may play an important part in the development of democracy. They can equip themselves for leadership in the field where we shall most need leadership.

When one stops to think of the significance of working with the men and women who compose the legislative body of the greatest government in the world, it is enough to arouse the interest of any ambitious, career-minded boy. But even more significant is the fact that, in the Capitol Pages, government has an excellent opportunity to develop from an early age young men dedicated to its service.

In order to develop an institution suitable to the task, the present situation requires many improvements. Under prevailing conditions, the education of the Pages is more or less subordinated to their duties in Congress. As stated, a Page goes to school from 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M., and spends the rest of the day fulfilling his assigned tasks. Sometimes, frequently during these war years, it is late at night before Congress adjourns, and the Page relieved of his duties for the day.

The work is always tempered with excitement and surprise. The Pages constantly rub shoulders with outstanding personalities that are only names in the newspapers to the laymen, and spend most of their working hours in the midst of our country's leaders. Yet, when he completes his term of service, he has nothing to show for having held this coveted position. He will soon be forgotten by many of the famous people he has met, and will emerge with only memories of any historical events he might have witnessed. In a sense, his experience has gone to waste and the Government has lost what might have been an asset to the country.

Recently we have heard much talk about a foreign service school. Why not start with the Pages? Where is there a more suitable place to learn the art of diplomacy than in Washington, the home of the State Department, the foreign embassies, and legations? Where could one receive more practical instruction than in the Capitol Page School, whose students mingle every day with the members of the

United States Senate and the House of Representatives? Congress, itself, is a veritable textbook of foreign affairs, economics, and everything concerning the business of diplomats. For instance, listening to a debate on the Bretton Woods Agreements will provide a far more practical knowledge of the proposed world monetary fund than any textbook could possibly do. The complex problems of foreign relations might well be studied during hearings in the Foreign Relations Committee rather than by only reading history books and listening to arm-chair professors. Of course, textbooks are necessary for a foundation in any subject but the advantages of applying a subject to current events by the method just referred to can readily be seen.

The Pages have been thrilled in recent years by the visits of many notable foreign officials, among them being the King and Queen of England, Madame Chiang Kai Shek, wife of China's heroic generalissimo, England's Prime Minister Churchill, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, King Peter of Yugoslavia, King George of Greece, and many other foreign personalities, besides numerous military personnel. All of them remarked about the Pages, but how much greater interest they might show if they realized that one of the boys whom they see scurrying around the Capitol might someday represent the United States in their own country!

The Capitol Page School should be the finest institution of its kind in the world, comparable only to that great body for which its students work. It could be modeled somewhat on the order of West Point or Annapolis, whose students are appointed by Senators or Congressman through competitive examinations for a four-year course. As in the case of West Point and Annapolis, a cosmopolitan school would be formed with the finest type of American youth as its enrolled student body. Like those two academies, it, also, would have a central purpose—instruction in diplomacy. The instructors might be foreign service officers from the State Department. Lectures of all kinds could be made available. The Page would have no need for a salary, and the wages he now receives could be used in his training. It is even conceivable that his vacation during congressional recesses could be spent in trips to foreign countries, all of which would be included in his four-year course.

All of these marvelous possibilities make it evident that in the search for a Foreign Service School, the Capitol Pages should not be overlooked.

JUNE, 1946

GEOGRAPHIC FACTS IN DEMAND



In war-battered Plymouth, England, a housewife examines a fishmonger's wares. A *National Geographic* photograph by B. Anthony Stewart.

TODAY the demands and needs for accurate geographic knowledge grow increasingly great as the world works for permanent peace. As a traveled and observant Foreign Service Officer, you can contribute to the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE the articles of timely geography and the human-interest photographs that will both diffuse geographic knowledge and provide the background of current events for your fact-hungry countrymen. Before writing your manuscript we suggest you send us a preliminary outline of your proposed narrative. Liberal payment will be made for all material accepted for publication.

The National Geographic Magazine
GILBERT GROSVENOR, LITT.D., LL.D., EDITOR
Washington 6, D. C.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 25)

And the consular uniform "which had to be worn on all visits of ceremony to the authorities of the place" was prescribed as follows:

"Single breast coat of blue cloth, with standing cape or collar, and ten navy buttons in front; one button on each side of the cape; four on each cuff; four under each pocket flap; and one on each hip and in the folds; two on each side in the centre; and one on each side of the same, at the lower extremity of the skirts.

"The front, (from the cape down to the lower extremity of the skirts,) cuffs, cape, and pocket flaps, to be embroidered in gold, representing a vine composed of olive leaves, and the button-holes to be worked with gold thread; the button-holes corresponding with the width of the embroidery, which is not to exceed two inches in any part.

"Vest and small clothes of white, and navy buttons; the former to have ten in front, and four under each pocket flap. With this dress, a cocked hat, small sword, and shoes and buckles are to be worn. The hat to be furnished with gold loop, gold tassels, and black cockade, with gold eagle in the centre; added to which, it is to be understood that the mountings of the sword, and shoe and knee buckles, are to be gold; otherwise gilt."

Foreign Service Women's Luncheon

The second and last of the winter series of the Foreign Service Women's Luncheons was held at the Mayflower on May 8th. There were about 100 women in attendance and Mrs. Dean Acheson was the ranking guest. The Committee this year for these luncheons is composed of Mrs. GEORGE LEWIS JONES, Chairman; Mrs. SELDEN CHAPIN; Mrs. ROBERT NEWBEGIN; Mrs. ADRIAN COLQUITT, and Mrs. EDWARD T. WAILES.

Following the lunch a short-announcement, which had appeared in the April issue of the Journal, was read. This called for volunteers to do special research in connection with literature on the Foreign Service, the results of which will be used in connection with training and public relations for the Foreign Service. In response to this announcement Mrs. JAMES E. BROWN, JR., whose husband is now assigned to the Office of American Republic Affairs, volunteered for this work. Miss NANCY HORTON, daughter of the late Consul General George Horton, also volunteered.

Mrs. MARGARET CARTER, Assistant Chief of the Division of Public Liaison in the State Department, made a short announcement on how the wives of Foreign Service Officers might help in a forthcoming series of broadcasts on the Foreign Service by contributing stories and incidents from their experiences in the field.

A Terrible Mess

We have just read the newspapers and find that the Foreign Service fiscal records are in a terrible mess.

The press also states that a three-man committee has been set up to examine all Foreign Service appropriations and to get them in order. The committee is composed of JOHN MILES of the Office of Departmental Administration, CLIFFORD HULSE, Executive officer of Budget and Finance, and WILLIAM E. DECOURCEY, who recently retired as Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel to become Inspector General of the Foreign Service.

Lighter Touch

There follows a memorandum, dated April 24, 1946, addressed to all Foreign Service Officers on duty in the Department, from Mr. Robert Evans, Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of the Foreign Service; together with a reply to Mr. Evans from FSO Robert McClintock—both with the same subject: LIGHTER TOUCH:

"At the present time a number of national publications are gathering material about the Foreign Service. This office is making available a vast quantity of statistics, reports, plans, and similar material of a slightly dry and humorless nature.

As there is a strong desire for a somewhat lighter touch, the assistance of the FSO's in the Department is requested. If each officer will provide a very brief account of one incident from his experiences or observations of a humorous, droll, sardonic, witty, waggish, jocular, whimsical, titillating, scintillating, piquant, or pungent nature, a material contribution will be made to the "information" program.

Yarns should be limited to less than one page in length and should not overly offend the sensitivities of the editors of family journals. They should be sent to Robert F. Evans, Room 148, State.

References to dispatches now on file in the Department which have any of the above qualities will also be appreciated."

Reply from Mr. McClintock:

"Humorous, droll, sardonic or witty"—
Anything else that you have in the kitty—
"Waggish or piquant, jocular, pungent"—
Anything goes in the OFS unguent.

"Yarns should be limited—less than a page"—
Gelded, no doubt, to the nerves of the age,
Not to offend those dear family folk
Whose journals must be like eggs without yolk.

Though strong the desire for "lighter the touch"—
"Titillating, scintillating"—nothing's too much—
Here's one FSO who bows to the heavens
And leaves the light touch to Robert F. Evans."



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The Fitch Investors Service of New York, whom the undersigned represents in Washington, is an old New York organization. Fitch has data collected since 1886 and in its present form has been engaged since 1913 in research and in the promulgation of financial service, statistics and advice concerning stocks and bonds to banks, trust companies, brokers, counselors, individuals and institutions, for fees on annual contract. Information concerning all these useful services is available on request. Fitch does not market or handle securities, dividends or interest, or maintain any managed fund. It is entirely independent.

Of special interest to personnel in government service is the fact that Fitch does maintain a supervisory service for individuals and institutions who have all or part of their assets in marketable securities, and advises them what to buy and sell, and when. This service is personal and individual, it is continuous and it is unlimited as to frequency. It is particularly useful to those who travel, who are too busy to give close attention, who are lacking in full information or who bear great responsibility for others.

Government employees have salaries which provide a living during active service and permit some savings until eventual retirement. Under present conditions opportunities for increasing capital are difficult, while prevailing low interest rates make income from investments small. Thus a normal objective for such a person is to build capital during active service, and on retirement squeeze out as much income as possible.

Fitch is now offering to a limited number of government service personnel a full supervisory service for a minimum annual fee of \$100, representing one per cent of a \$10,000 account. For larger accounts and for institutions the rate for fees is substantially reduced.

The client furnishes a list of securities for estimate, and states his general circumstances and objectives. There is no obligation in these preliminaries. The

securities themselves may be kept in the custody of the client or at his bank, or with his broker, more conveniently in New York or Washington. Fitch advice may be given the client himself for execution, or, in case a discretionary account is established, may be given the bank or broker direct for execution with subsequent explanation to the client. The latter is the better plan for those in active service and it relieves the client from an onerous task. Very little correspondence or effort is required of the client.

The client's list of securities is under continuous supervision and review. The service works best over a term of years because building up an account takes time and attention.

The plan is very flexible in that the wishes of the client control as to his investment objective, and this may be changed according to circumstances. The whole or part of the account may be designated for maximum appreciation, maximum income or maximum safety of principal to suit individual circumstances and the industrial conditions. This flexibility of handling is not available in a trust or managed fund, or in real estate. It is anticipated that most clients will desire their accounts to be conservatively handled for appreciation during active service and for maximum income on retirement.

It is possible to establish a joint security account so that the Fitch Supervisory Service may carry on for both husband and wife. The cash proceeds of an insurance or annuity benefit may be added to the account for investment in continuation of the service. In this way the production of income for a family may be continued.

In handling securities most individuals fail from lack of information, experience, continuity or decisiveness. Fitch can supply all of these. While no quantitative results are guaranteed, experience shows that the Fitch staff with wide information can achieve results much better in the long run than most individuals, while relieving the individual of a difficult and time consuming task. This plan offers an excellent means of increasing liquid assets or for achieving maximum income while permitting personal possession and control. The cost of this dependable service is small for the benefits received, which can be demonstrated by a year's trial.

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ALLIED OBSERVATION OF ELECTIONS IN GREECE

(Continued from page 10)

function was to be shared by the three nationalities by having a British district commander at Tripolis, a French commander at Patras and American commanders at Athens, Salonika and Crete.

The over-all operation of the Mission was to be directed by a Central Office at Athens headed by a Central Board consisting of the three chiefs of Mission, among whom the chairmanship would rotate weekly. Within the Central Office a Combined Military Headquarters consisting of the senior military members of the respective national contingents, Generals Malony, Dumbreck and Laparra, together with their military operations and administrative staffs, was to direct the operations of the observing teams through the military commanders in each district. To maintain effective continuity of operations, it was agreed that the over-all command of the Allied military contingents would be exercised by General Malony.

The civilian side of the Mission, while comprising only about one-tenth of the total personnel, was to have the important function of indoctrinating the military personnel in their duties as observers, devising the plan of observation for the teams to carry out, and preparing the final report for transmission to the three Governments. Within the Central Office the civilian component was to consist of a combined Secretariat General headed by the Secretary General of the three national contingents serving in rotation; a planning staff of technical advisers to prepare the plan of observation and supervise its execution by the military; a section responsible for the recruitment of interpreters and their assignment to the teams; an indoctrination and reports section; a combined press section, and a civilian administrative section. While the bulk of the civilian personnel was to be assigned to the Central Office, the staffs of the district offices would constitute counterparts on a reduced scale of the main organization, with civilians assigned to perform the same functions.

Recruitment of civilian personnel to fill these important positions, most of which required special technical qualification or knowledge of Greece and the Greek language, presented considerable difficulty, but thanks to the cooperation of other Government departments and the willingness to serve of a number of eminent persons in private life, the necessary complement was finally made up. As election commissioners to serve in the several districts with the personal rank of Minister the President appointed Mr. Joseph C. Green, Special Adviser on



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Arms and Munitions Control in the Department; Mr. James Grafton Rogers, former Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. William W. Waymack, editor of the *Des Moines Register and Tribune*; Mr. Herman B. Wells, president of the University of Indiana; and Mr. Walter H. Mallory, executive director of the American Council on Foreign Relations. Other key positions in the American contingent were filled by Mr. Kohler, who served as Secretary General until he received another assignment in February, when he was replaced by Mr. Keeley; Mr. Raymond J. Jessen, sampling statistician detailed from the Department of Agriculture and Iowa State College, who headed the group of technical advisers responsible for planning the pattern of observation; Mr. Jay S. Seeley of the Department, who was charged with the recruitment and management of some 130 native Greek interpreters employed for duty with the American teams of observers; and Foreign Service Officer Reginald P. Mitchell, in charge of press relations. Dr. Sarah Wambaugh, leading authority on plebiscites, was also appointed as an adviser to the Mission.

Early in January an advance group to employ interpreters headed by Mr. Seeley flew to Athens via ATC to be followed shortly thereafter by Mr. Jessen and his technical planning staff. Mr. Kohler, General Malony and his staff, and the district secretaries and district commanders were next to depart, the latter being responsible for setting up office quarters and billets in their respective areas. The remainder of the American civilian contingent was flown to Naples, where the indoctrination of the United States military personnel under the direction of Mr. Green began on February 18. Also assembled at Naples to undergo indoctrination before their departure for Greece were the British and French military contingents.

The indoctrination, which was conducted separately for each national contingent but closely coordinated as to the material covered, consisted of a series of lectures lasting one week on the purpose and organization of the Mission (Mr. Green); the geography of Greece and the Greek people and their language (Mr. Shirley H. Weber of the Department); Greek history (Mr. Frank Bailey, professor of history at Mt. Holyoke College); the constitution and government of Greece and Greek politics and parties (Dr. Carl Blegen, cultural relations attache, American Embassy, Athens); organization of the Mission and the Greek electoral system (Mr. Bailey); and the plan of observation and duties of the observers (Mr. Waymack). Mr. Weber's lecture was illustrated by a sound film and slides and the distribution of copies of a handbook on Greece prepared by him for the use of the Mission and

of the U. S. Army's guide to the Greek language were distributed to the troops.

Upon completion of the indoctrination the military personnel embarked for Greece, the American and French contingents departing in two Liberty ships from Naples and the British from Taranto, while the civilian personnel flew on to Athens by plane. Loaded aboard the Liberty ships were 200 jeeps with trailers, 16 sedans, 14 trucks, communications equipment, and clothing, food and medical supplies sufficient to maintain the men for their six weeks' stay in Greece. One ship sailed to the Piraeus with the units destined for the Athens and Tripolis districts, while the other proceeded to Patras, Herakleion (Crete) and Salonika, discharging in turn the contingents of observers assigned to these districts. By March 10 the entire movement was completed and the Allied teams in all districts deployed and ready to begin operations in accordance with the directives of the Central Office at Athens.

The observation was divided into three parts, (1) inspection of the registration lists and interviews with party representatives and local election officials to determine whether or not voters had been given the opportunity to register freely without intimidation; (2) observation of the actual polling on election day, March 31; and (3) scrutiny of the returning machinery and the investigation of complaints. Since the teams had three weeks to inspect the electoral registers, this phase of the observation received thorough coverage, about half of all the registration places in the entire country being visited. The investigations carried out by the teams were not haphazard but were directed toward obtaining the answers to certain specific questions on forms prepared for the purpose by the planning section of the Central Office.

The pattern of observation was based principally on the sampling survey method which in recent years has become firmly established as a scientific technique of proven accuracy. Behind this method is the theory that what is true of a properly selected sample of anything is true of the whole. In Greece the problem was to select registration and polling places for the observers to report on that would constitute a representative cross-section and thereby result in the assembly of information accurately reflecting electoral conditions all over the country. Its solution called for painstaking analysis of population figures, study of voting statistics of the previous election of 1936, and careful investigation of those social and economic factors in the various regions of Greece which might be of significance in determining the political preferences of the people. For accuracy of observation reliance was placed



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almost entirely on the teams obtaining prescribed information at specific registration and polling places in accordance with a preconceived scientific plan, although the observers were also directed to report any items of general intelligence which they might pick up at the localities visited? The importance of devising a reliable sampling technique can be appreciated from the fact that on election day it was necessary to distribute the 240 Allied teams over approximately 3,600 polling places throughout the country, or a coverage of only 8 percent.

For over three weeks the Allied observation teams traversed every region of Greece, their jeeps bouncing over precarious mountain roads and churning through axle-deep mud, to carry out their assignments. When the day's orders called for visits to remote mountain villages inaccessible even by jeep, the teams would go as far as they could in their vehicles and then continue on mule-back. Everywhere they were welcomed by the Greeks, who often put them up for the night and were constantly inviting them to share a meal or to join in a glass of "ouzo," a native drink of considerable potency. One American officer assigned to the Athens district accepted a Greek mother's invitation to act as godfather to her baby daughter. He assisted the priest to the best of his ability, anointing the child with olive oil at the latter's direction, but was somewhat horrified when the priest pushed the little girl under the water in the baptismal urn not once but three times. The officer remarked later that the ceremony had convinced him that the Greeks were a hardy race for otherwise they would never live past their christenings.

To relay the reports of the teams from the districts to the Central Office at Athens the Mission set up a complete communications net consisting of two-way radios at each office. For the speedy transport of mail, supplies and personnel the U. S. section of the Mission brought with it to Greece three Army C-47 transport planes, two Navy PBY flying boats (for transporting observers to the islands), and ten L-5's. Regular flight schedules were established between Athens and all the districts except Tripolis which, because of the lack of suitable landing facilities, was served by motor courier. The British contingent furnished one transport plane and ten motor launches, while two corvettes were made available by the French. These transport and communication facilities proved to be of inestimable value; had they not been provided the Mission would scarcely have been able to operate at all.

Upon reaching the Central Office the observer's reports were studied by the military from the opera-

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tional viewpoint and the progress of the teams in completing their assignments recorded on large-scale maps of the various districts by means of colored pins. The reports were then passed on to the planning section for careful analysis and tabulation. A daily summary of the observer's findings prepared by the Reports Section kept the chiefs of the Mission and the commissioners in the districts informed of the Greek electoral situation as it developed.

The climax of the Mission's activities was reached on election day, March 31, when the teams, carefully briefed for their duties, took up their stations at polling places throughout the country to observe the actual voting. About half the teams were assigned to cover individual polling places scientifically selected for the purpose, remaining at them from the commencement of the voting until the final counting of the votes, while the other half were given roving assignments which took them to six or more polling places during the day. In addition, each of the roving teams spent one or two days after the election in a detailed check of the names of eligible voters at specially selected polling places to determine whether those who were listed as having voted had actually voted and the reasons of those who had failed to appear at the polls for not voting.

On election day the writer acted as an observer in the city of Salonika, arriving before dawn with his interpreter at the designated polling place to be on hand for the opening of the polls at 6:14 a.m. At the sight of the observer with the official insignia of AMFOGE on his armband—the traditional owl of Athena symbolizing judicial impartiality—the election officials welcomed him and brought out a comfortable chair for which he was to be very thankful before the 16-hour vigil was over. A cooperative and friendly relationship was soon established with the head of the election committee, who, it turned out, had two brothers in Brooklyn, and the business of filling out the observer's questionnaire proceeded smoothly. The form, consisting of some 46 questions, was designed to bring out information concerning the voting procedure, the state of public order in the vicinity of the polling place, the manner of counting the votes, and the number of votes cast for each party. Throughout the day the citizenry filed past, identifying themselves as eligible to vote, receiving the official envelope and ballots from the clerk, retiring behind a partition to exercise their choice in secret, and finally dropping their ballots in the ballot box. This last act seemed to have a solemn significance, and as one watched a crippled veteran of the Italian war push his ballot into the box with a gesture of

straightening his shoulders one hoped that out of this election might come a government which would lead Greece away from the abyss of internal conflict and along the path of peace and reconstruction.

The election officials at the observer's polling place discharged their duties conscientiously, and the voting proceeded in an orderly fashion with no untoward incidents. After the closing of the polls at 7 p.m. the ballot box was opened and the votes sorted and counted. Out of some 600 votes about half has been cast for the Liberal party (founded by the famous Greek statesman, Eleutherios Venizelos), with the remainder being divided more or less equally between the Populist party, a conservative party and a Right-Center party known as the National Political Union. No ticket was presented by the Leftist parties, which, having decided to boycott the election on the ground that fair elections could not be held under prevailing circumstances, had instructed their followers to abstain from voting. The percentage of qualified voters who had abstained from voting for party reasons thus became an important figure for the Mission to determine because of its bearing on the validity of the elections.

After a period of intensive activity spent in analyzing the observers' reports and writing up the conclusions to be drawn therefrom, the Mission's official report was signed by the three Chiefs of Mission on April 10 and a summary of its content released simultaneously to the press the following day in Athens, London, Paris and Washington. It was the Mission's final judgment that the elections of March 31 were conducted under conditions that warranted holding them on the date selected, that they were on the whole free and fair, and that the results represented a true and valid verdict of the Greek people.

The Populist party had a majority in the popular vote and a majority in the national parliament resulting from the election. Almost all of the remaining votes and seats were won by the National Political Union, a party cooperating with the Populists, and the Liberal party. The Mission found that if the Leftist parties which boycotted the election had taken part, the parliament chosen would have included not more than 25 percent of representatives of those parties, but that this would not have affected the general outcome. Of the 1,850,000 males who were validly registered, the number who voted on March 31 was 1,117,000, or 60 percent of those validly registered, according to the Mission's analysis. Of those validly registered the Mission estimated that a probable maximum of 15 percent, or 280,000, abstained from voting for "party" rea-

sons. But of the votes actually cast the Mission found that not more than 2 percent were cast illegally in the names of dead or unidentifiable persons and therefore could not have influenced general election results.

Some intimidation of voters by both Rightists and Leftists was found, but this was not general enough on election day itself to affect the outcome of the voting. Of the general state of public order on election day the Mission reported that it was calm and peaceful and comparable as to decorum with the general elections in France, Great Britain, and the United States.

The formal signing of the report marked the end of the Mission's activities in Greece. For six weeks Frenchmen, British and Americans had worked together toward the common end of assisting to restore democratic government in the land of its birth. The rest was in the hands of the Greeks.

MOTOR CARS—CLASS OF '46

(Continued from page 33)

Larger and more luxurious models are offered on wheel bases of 127 inches and 133 inches, equipped with the Super Eight motor of 165 horsepower.

The Clipper Six and the Clipper Eight models are available with the conventional four-door touring sedan and two-door Club sedan body styles, while the Super Clipper and Custom Super Clipper cars are presented with the four-door touring sedan, the two-door Club sedan, the seven-passenger sedan, and limousine body styles.

The 1946 Packards have slight modifications in radiator grille and trim. Streamlines are enhanced by the "Fadeaway" front fenders which disappear into the body contours amidships, permitting the retention of a graceful appearance while allowing extra body width and enclosed running boards. The overall width of the new model cars exceeds their overall height, and excellent visibility and head room are obtained in spite of the low center of gravity. Additional bumper protection is provided by simple and sturdy bumper bars, carried well around the front and rear fenders.

These new Packards are conspicuous for the absence of ostentatious metal garnishings on both the exterior and interior trim. There are some sixty-eight mechanical changes which include more positive and easier steering control, together with many other items designed to add to safety, long life, and comfort. Fabrics of new design and durability are found in the Clipper Six with wider choices of

upholstery material for the Eights and Super Eights, which blend with the color combinations offered in various standard paint schemes.

The "over-drive" is continued in all Packard models, and cars designed for export are to be equipped with leather upholstery and special items of equipment, designed for road conditions abroad.

The Chrysler family—Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler—are putting several new models on the market but are offering only the four-door sedans in each line for export, with the frank explanation that it will be many months before other types are available for the overseas trade.

The fluid drive and transmission with "tip-toe" shift on the new De Soto line enable a motorist to drive virtually all day without touching the gear-shift lever or clutch. The transmission has a built-in hydraulically operated control and larger gears, while a non-locking feature provides more satisfactory operation. Faster pickup in the starting gear is provided by a new third speed gear ratio.

Other features of the De Soto—to take one example—include counterbalanced crankshaft, shockless roller steering, precision bearings, independent front wheel suspension, Oilite bearings at vital points, silent hypoid rear axle, all-steel safety body, "floating power," rubber-insulated body mountings at strategic points and box-type welded frame. Scientific weight distribution, synchronized springing, and chair-height seats are among the features which are expected to produce riding comfort.

An improved type of gasoline filter developed during the war for Army and Navy use, has been installed in the De Soto fuel tank. It is self-cleaning, and prevents the passage of both dirt and water into the fuel system to protect the car against frozen or plugged fuel lines.

Aluminum-alloy brass-coated pistons, unavailable during wartime, are used by De Soto in the new models to provide longer life and improved performance. The two upper piston rings in each cylinder are plated for improved wear-in, with resultant lengthening of engine life. An improved copper and asbestos cylinder head gasket is used to combine the resistance qualities of steel with the high sealing properties of copper.

What is true of the De Soto is generally applicable to the Plymouth, Dodge and Chrysler. In keeping with the general trend, most of these new cars have redesigned front ends to accentuate appearance. Long low lines are marked by wide-shouldered front fenders flowing back into the body. Rear fenders have been designed to harmonize with the front fenders and eliminate the need for a rear wheel shield.

(Continued on the following page)

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A new die-cast grille of wide chromed vertical bars extends across the front of these models, while body, fender and side moldings are wider, lower and tapered to follow the body design. These features add considerably to the elongated appearance of the cars.

New 15-inch wheels are used instead of the 16-inch wheels characteristic of most 1942 models. The smaller wheels are more massive in appearance and the so-called Safety-Rim is supposed to give added safety protection by preventing a blown-out tire from leaving the wheel. Protection against front and rear fender damage in probable post-war traffic and parking mishaps is emphasized here as in other makes by bumpers which curve around the fenders. Headlights, parking lights, tail lights, and the stop light all have been redesigned for greater beauty.

The interiors of the Chrysler group combine what looks like comfort with smartness. Instrument panels have in general been restyled, the steering wheel has as full vision as possible, and horns have convenient finger-tip action. Plastic remains with us in control knobs, window lifts, escutcheons,

and wind-shield wiper control. Heavy chrome, signifying the release from wartime austerity, is used generously as a decoration.

An obvious conclusion to the foregoing is that a heavier-looking front end, smoother streamlines, and the reappearance of chrome decoration are the outstanding features of the transition models. To get back to pre-war builds, time must elapse in order that quality materials may again be in adequate supply. No one doubts that the 1947 car will be a better one than its belated brother of 1946. In fact, so fully accepted is this thesis, that mid-summer may find the 1946 mark merging in the advertisements into advance show pieces of 1947.

Perhaps the most radical departure in a disappointing post-war period is the widely proclaimed front end drive of the brand-new product of Henry Kaiser. The Kaiser car, bound to be a sensation in the keenly competitive automotive field, will make a bid for popularity in both price and economy of operation. Its companion newcomer, the Frazer (the former manufactured by the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, the latter by Graham-Paige), has the conventional rear-end drive but will be a strong con-

tender among the hungry would-be buyer horde. More details of the ambitious Kaiser venture are being awaited with interest.

It is safe to say that for the immediate present, the sedan of all makes will be the most in demand as well as the most readily obtainable. Public interest in the convertible coupe, or convertible brougham as styled by Hudson, is a live factor in the plans of most makers, attesting to no diminution in the American love of the outdoors. Something new in this connection has been added by Ford—a convertible station-wagon, whose smart looks make it as acceptable to many as the roadster of more conventional taste. Chrysler intends to put out a similar "Town and Country" line. It is such models, however, which may be harder for the panting purchaser to acquire till production sets in in earnest.

There is little of cheer in any case for the motorist who wants to turn in his jalopy at once and hit the high road in a shiny new post-war product. Orders are being accepted—but the waiting list is long and some experts are prophesying a six-year wait before the overwhelming desires of each and every customer are satisfied. In keeping, too, with plenty of other bad news for the consuming public,

is the announcement of higher prices in every quarter. Thanks to wage increases and higher cost of materials, the prices of 1946 models are up, considerably over 1942 figures. Again to illustrate from General Motors, the Office of Price Administration has ruled that the Pontiac retail increases will range from \$66 to \$95 for cars built prior to the strike. The hike for Oldsmobiles in the same category ranges from \$86 to \$124 and averages \$107; for Buicks, from \$60 to \$138 and averages \$77; and for Cadillacs from \$148 to \$417, averaging \$286. It is a certain bet that for cars finished after the strike, even further increases will be authorized by O.P.A.

Perhaps the most fundamental change in the soon-to-be-forgotten year of 1946 is the absence of plans for the annual fall auto show at New York's Grand Central Palace. This celebrated event, last observed in 1940, is doomed this year because of the confusion in the passenger and truck manufacturers' plans and the unquestioned difficulty of arranging a representative showing of models in the fall. Rumor has it, in fact, that in days to come, New York may give up its half-century monopoly on this exhibit. Plans are reported under way to build a permanent site for the show in Detroit—acknowledged home of the automotive industry.



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MISSION UNACCOMPLISHED

(Continued from page 19)

The next day the same party that had come on board the day before arrived, bringing with them two deputies from the capital and a host of umbrella bearers, trumpeters, and swordsmen.

The two deputies tried to make as much as possible of themselves. They carried on a prolix conversation and asked a number of questions that Roberts considered impertinent. One question that was always coming up, for example, was the one regarding the number and type of presents he had to offer. He refused to answer these queries and with some difficulty got the deputies to agree to forward a despatch to their King. They waited on shore while Roberts prepared the message.

Roberts stated in his message that the President of the United States wished to establish friendly relations between his country and Cochin China, and that Edmund Roberts, his special agent, was authorized to treat with the King on "important objects which the President has in view." The words used, i. e., "important objects," we shall see later, were indeed an unhappy choice.

An officer of the *Peacock*, Lieutenant Brent, carried the letter to shore where he found the deputies awaiting him in a miserable hut. They were attended by a considerable retinue. A party of soldiers stood on guard, their pikes fixed at regular intervals in the sand. Three elephants with small riding-boxes on their backs and several ponies were evidently used to transport the party. After Lieutenant Brent had delivered the despatch he asked the deputies several questions about the road to the capital, Hué, and about water and provisions but they gave him only indefinite replies. The officials then set out for Hué—making quite a parade with their guards, elephants, palanquins, and ponies.

On January 8 a Cochin Chinese Roman Catholic priest came on board and had a written conversation in Latin with the ship's surgeon, Dr. Ticknor.

"I am a Catholic priest. The governor has sent me to inquire whether you are Catholics, and of what nation you are, whether French or English?" "A few of us are Catholics," said the doctor. "We are from North America."

"On what business has your King sent you?—on business to our King or for the purpose of trade?"

"Our business is with your King; this is a ship of war and not a merchant ship."

"Have you any presents?"

"I cannot answer that question."

"Do you remain here or go to our King at Hué?"

"We shall go to your King at Hué when we hear from him."

"The governor has sent me to learn whether you

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units are located on the dispatcher's desk. For mobile operation, the transmitter and receiver are usually in the automobile trunk; the telephone-type hand-set and control are on the dashboard.

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have business with our King, and what it is, and of what nation you are."

"Our business has been communicated to your King, and is with him alone. We are from the United States of North America. Have you any knowledge of North America?"

"I have no knowledge of North America. I know England, France, Spain, etc. Will you tell me whether you have a minister authorized to negotiate?"

"We have a minister to your King, to be acknowledged by him."

"Has your king sent you to our King, with presents, or empty handed?"

"This is a question which I am not permitted to answer."

"Is your visit here friendly?"

"We come here with the most friendly motives."

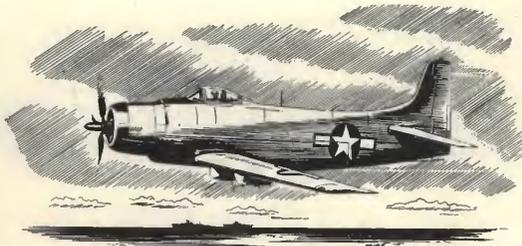
The priest laughed at this and said, "A ship of war come with friendly motives!" This remark ended the conversation and the priest left the ship to report to his governor.

On January 17, two officials arrived from Hué. They made the usual inquiries about the object of the mission and they produced a large sheet containing reproductions of every known flag, with the names of the countries attached, in French and in Chinese. The flag of the United States was pointed out to them. The deputies said that they had long heard of the United States and it was reported to be a "good and happy" country. Whether they had ever heard of the United States or not, Roberts did not know—perhaps the deputies were merely using diplomatic language.

Roberts asked whether the letter he had addressed to the King had arrived at the capital. The deputies said that it had but the address on the cover was erroneous, and, therefore, the Minister of Commerce and Navigation had not ventured to hand it to the King. The country, they said, is not now called Annam, as formerly, but is known as Wiet-Nam and it is ruled not by a King (wang), but by an Emperor (hwang-te). Roberts hurriedly explained that the errors mentioned were not made because of want of respect to their Emperor but rather from ignorance of their forms, which the want of intercourse occasioned. Roberts' letter was returned to him.

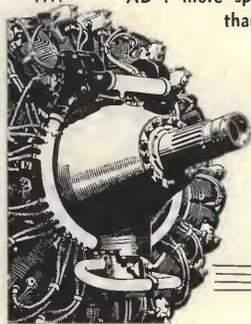
The officials suggested that a letter be sent to the Minister of Commerce and Navigation, informing him of the ship's arrival and its object in coming and requesting him to state the same to the Emperor. The Cochin Chinese now proceeded to draw up a letter for Roberts to write to the Minister—it went as follows:

"Edmund Roberts, Envoy from the United States



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of America, desires to state to your Excellency, that he has received the commands of his President, deputing him a petty officer, to bring a public letter from the President to this effect: 'I have long regarded the fame of your Kingdom, with a desire for friendly intercourse, but I have not previously had an opportunity for obtaining it. I now entreat earnestly for a friendly intercourse. Beyond this there is no other point of desire.'

"The said Envoy presumes to make this statement, praying you to report it to the Emperor, that having glanced thereat, he may happily allow him to repair speedily to the capital and respectfully present the letter."

The servileness of such a letter was heresy to a New Englander cradled in the home of liberty. Roberts refused, therefore, to write such a message. He informed the deputies that he himself, would prepare a despatch and that it would be delivered to them the next day. They contended that they should see the letter before it was closed so as to expunge improper words and they insisted that this was absolutely necessary. Roberts agreed to show them the letter but he stated that no material change in it would be made. The deputies returned to the village after tedious conversations and disputes about matters of small import.

On the morning of the eighteenth of January the deputies came aboard the *Peacock* to receive the letter to their minister. As gifts, they brought along some "refreshments" consisting of a bullock, a hog, poultry, rice and wine.

Roberts then brought out the letter that he had prepared for the minister at Hué. The Cochin Chinese made a few trivial alterations. The final copy was as follows:

"Edmund Roberts, Special Envoy from the United States of America desires to inform your excellency that Andrew Jackson The President of the United States of America wishing to open a friendly intercourse with the Emperor of Cochinchina, has sent the United States Ship of War *Peacock*, commanded by Captain David Guisinger to his Majesty's dominions.

"And the President of the said United States has deputed me his Special Envoy to His Majesty's Court, entrusting me with a letter to His Majesty, and has clothed me with full powers to treat, on behalf of the President of the United States, for the important object he has in view. I therefore request Your Excellency to state this to His Majesty and hope that an interview will be granted with the least possible loss of time. . . ."

As the deputies departed they stated that the letter

would be sent at once and that an answer could be expected in seven or eight days.

There were various visits and counter-visits during the next few days. Both sides asked questions about the governments, customs, and trade of their respective countries.

The Cochin Chinese urged that if the mission was at Vunglam to open up trade, that it was unnecessary to enter into negotiations because the ports were already open. Roberts told them in reply that the regulations of trade were not generally known and the charges in the past on ships had been so high that Americans found it impossible to carry on trade.

Finally, two officers arrived from the capital with an answer to the Roberts despatch. Morrison, one of the interpreters (the son of a Canton missionary), was sent ashore to talk with the new deputies as they would not come aboard, and Roberts felt that it was beneath the dignity of his position to seek an audience with them.

Morrison found that the deputies had brought no written message from Hué but purported to have verbal authority from the Minister of Commerce and Navigation to be allowed to read and get a copy of the letter from the President to the Emperor.

Morrison stated that letters between the rulers of nations ought not to be submitted to the inspection of their ministers and their people but must first be delivered to the rulers to whom they are addressed. There was much haggling over this point and also over the fact that Roberts would not explain what the exact objects of his mission were, although he did say, using very general terms, that it was for the purpose of opening up friendly intercourse between the two countries.

The deputies then said that in the letter from Roberts to the Minister at Hué mention had been made of the "important objects which the President has in view" and that without knowing what these objects were the Minister could make no report to the Emperor. For were he to do so, and should the Emperor make any particular inquiries of him in respecting the mission, he would be unable to reply. Roberts claimed that this was no excuse for letting underlings look at the President's letter.

Roberts then asked them again for permission to go to Hué but was again refused.

The deputies held that as the President of the United States was "elected and promoted" by the people, and did not possess the actual title of king, "it behooved him to write in a manner properly decorous and respectful," on which account it was necessary to see his letter so that they could expunge improper words. Roberts immediately demanded an apology for this statement. After much

talk the deputies denied making it and swore that they had been misunderstood. (This is the advantage of having interpreters.)

During one stage of the negotiations the Cochinchinese expressed surprise that Roberts dared claim equality with the Minister at Hué. They asked for Roberts' titles. Roberts told them frankly that there was no order of nobility in the United States. The Cochinchinese insisted that there must be something equivalent to it. Roberts, finding them so eager to have some statement on rank, decided to give them enough titles to really impress them. The principal deputy took out Chinese pencil and a half of a sheet of paper, and prepared to write them down. Roberts observed that it would be necessary to start with a whole sheet. The deputy was somewhat startled by this and said that the Minister's titles would not occupy one-fourth of it.

Roberts started by giving his name and residence and then he began to add the New Hampshire counties as his first group of "titles."

"Rockingham, Strafford, Merrimack, Hillsborough—"

The deputy laboriously rendered these into Chinese, an almost insurmountable difficulty because of the differences in the languages.

Roberts continued, "Grafton, Cheshire, Sullivan, Coos—"

The deputy showed strong signs of peevishness and asked, "Can there be more?"

"Do not be disturbed, there are a great many more," said Roberts, thoroughly enjoying himself. He then started naming the towns along the New England shore, "Ipswich, Gloucester, Newburyport, West Penobscot—"

When these almost sesquipedalian words came out, the poor mandarin's proverbial oriental calm deserted him. "I must be excused, I have a headache!"

"Wait," said Roberts, "Machiasport, Vinalhaven, Damariscotta, Goose Rock Beach, Kennebunk Port—"

"I feel quite indispensed—it must be the rolling of the ship!" groaned the mandarin.

"I would appreciate it, then, if you would come back in the morning as early as possible so that I may dictate the remaining titles."

The next day the mandarin claimed that he was fully satisfied and no urging on Robert's part could induce him to write further.

As the deputies appeared to act under specific orders from which they would not deviate in the least, Roberts now addressed a letter to the Minister of Commerce, specifying the objects of the mission, and enclosing a copy of the President's letter. Then to Roberts' surprise, the deputies refused to for-

ward these letters unless they were allowed to read them and correct them to their tastes. Roberts gave in to the point of allowing the Cochinchinese to see the letter that was written to the Minister of Commerce. They attempted to change the letter by placing the President's name below that of their Emperor. Roberts of course would not allow this but did permit minor alterations to be made. The deputies insisted also on seeing President Jackson's letter. This was finally shown to them.

This letter certainly smacked of young democracy and could not indeed be said to contain that sophistication of language that the envoy desired in his written transactions with an Oriental people. The President's letter read as follows:

"Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America to His Majesty the Emperor of Cochinchina.

"Great and Good Friend,

"This will be delivered to Your Majesty by Edmund Roberts, a respectable citizen of these United States who has been appointed Special Agent on the part of this Government to transact important business with your Majesty. I pray your Majesty to protect him in the exercise of the duties which are thus confided to him and to treat him with Kindness and Confidence, placing entire reliance on what he shall say to you in our behalf, especially when he shall repeat the assurance of our perfect amity and Good will toward Your Majesty. I pray God to have you always, Great and Good Friend under his safe and holy keeping.

"Written at the City of Washington, the 26th day of January A D 1832 and in the fifty six year of Independence.

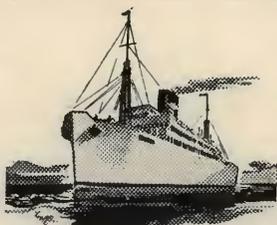
Your Good and Faithful Friend

(Signed) Andrew Jackson

By the President

(Signed) Edw. Livingston, Secy of State."

The above letter, when translated into Chinese, was almost unintelligible to the Emperor's deputies. For example, they seemed to be unable to understand the expression "Great and Good Friend." Such familiar language left them quite beside themselves with astonishment for they could not conceive that heads of governments would address one another in such a fashion. Where Jackson wrote, "I pray Your Majesty to protect him in the exercise of the duties which are thus confided to him and to treat him with Kindness and Confidence," the deputies wished to have Jackson request the Emperor's "deep condescension" in the matter. This alteration Roberts refused to make although he did agree to some slight variations in the translation "but without permitting anything servile." The deputies wished to change the reference to God



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(in the last line of the main body of the letter) into an appeal to "Imperial Heaven for the continual peace of the Emperor's sacred person." There was too much of the New England Puritan in Roberts to permit him to agree to this. He even took it upon himself to explain the Christian idea of the deity to the deputies and to deny the existense of the Cochin Chinese gods. This bit of missionary work certainly had no place in diplomatic discussions and merely added to the already difficult task of reaching a satisfactory settlement.

The deputies also pointed out that the words "Emperor" and "Cochin China" should be elevated above the margin of the page—as a token of respect, and finally they declared that it would be very improper for the President to address his letter simply to the Emperor, but it must be transmitted, they said, either "with silent awe" or "with uplifted hands"—terms frequently used in the Far East in addresses from subjects to their rulers. All this nonsense Roberts firmly rejected.

And so it went on and on, these tiring discussions about letter forms. Neither side would make any major concessions to the other: the negotiations were at a standstill because the deputies would not forward the President's letter without many alterations and Roberts was bound that these changes would not be made.

Another point that troubled the deputies was their doubt as to the manner in which the envoy would react to the demands of the etiquette of their court. Roberts stated that he would, when presented to the Emperor, bow as he would to his President.

"What is the ceremony of your country?" asked Roberts.

"Persons presented to the Emperor make five prostrations, touching the ground with the forehead. Will you make five distinct bows, without the prostrations?"

"Yes, I'll make five, ten or as many bows as desired—but the kneeling posture is becoming only in the worship of the Creator." This apparently satisfied the deputies for the time being.

Roberts attempted to get a copy of the regulations of commerce from one of the deputies. This was refused him.

"The trade," Roberts told him, "is on so bad a footing, the regulations being unknown, and the government charges and duties unascertained, that vessels cannot come here."

"All nations that come here," he was answered, "as for instance the English and French, are on the same footing with you. They do not inquire about the laws, and none dare to extort from them more than the regular charges."

"That statement is untrue; for the Chinese are on

a different footing, being able to go to many places where the English and the French cannot go. England and France have endeavored to form treaties, but without success. We know the regulations of the English and French trade; but do not know any for the American trade. Hence our Mission."

The deputy was being driven from one untenable position to another by these, to him, uneasy questions of trade. He at length pleaded ignorance, admitting the fact that the Chinese are allowed to trade in Tonquin and other places and that he knew only the regulations of Turon and Hué and that he knew nothing of the laws in other places. Roberts dryly told him that the mission was sent not to him but to the Emperor—who knows the regulations for every place.

As no headway could be made, Roberts decided to break off the discussions and leave Cochin China and its petty formalities behind. He pressed the deputy to accept payment for the various refreshments that had been brought aboard ship. The deputy refused. Little niceties were said on each side (as is the habit with diplomats) and the deputy drank the health of the President, and the Emperor of Cochin China was toasted in return. The deputy then took leave, wishing the Americans good health, a pleasant voyage and a speedy return. He was thanked but told that he must not expect to see them again.

In the morning of February 8, 1833, the *Peacock* weighed anchor and slowly beating out of the harbor headed for Siam. The mission to Cochin China had failed—not from major faults in the handling of the situation but principally from Roberts' inability to get to officers of the first rank. The *Peacock* could tarry no longer, lack of provisions threatened the crew with starvation as esculent food was almost unobtainable at Vunglam.

Although the mission had failed as far as making a commercial treaty was concerned, Roberts felt that he at least had acted with dignity and had carefully guarded the honor of the United States. "It cannot be altogether a matter of indifference [he wrote in a despatch to the Department of State] what opinion shall be entertained of her by so large a portion of the human race, as that occupying the countries between the Red Sea and Japan." He was later to write of successes instead of disappointments as within the course of the year he made treaties with both Siam and Muscat. The treaty with Muscat is still in force today; the one with Siam was replaced by a more comprehensive one in 1920. No treaty was ever successfully negotiated between the United States and the Kingdom of Cochin China, and the conditions of trade there remained undefined until that area became a French colony.

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**THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AND THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

(Continued from page 17)

At an informal luncheon, Mr. Lindley talked with Assistant Secretary Braden, Clair Wilcox, Director of International Trade Policy, William Stone, Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Francis H. Russell, Acting Director of the Office of Public Affairs, and Richard Friedman, Division of Public Liaison.

Dr. Arthur Compton, Chancellor of Washington University in St. Louis, spoke on April 24. Dr. Compton is a distinguished researcher and teacher of physics. In 1927 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his cosmic ray research. During the war, he served as Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago, on the "Manhattan Project" for atomic energy development.

Dr. Compton explained in clear and simple terms some of the fundamentals of atomic energy development. He stressed the potential benefits to mankind which can come with the development and application of atomic energy. The atomic bomb, he said, has made war obsolete, and the task facing the world today is to build a United Nations and a system for international control of atomic energy development which will assure the world continuing peace. He praised the Acheson-Lilienthal report as a great step forward in the thinking necessary to accomplish this purpose.

Dr. and Mrs. Compton took lunch following the talk with Francis Russell, Acting Director of the Office of Public Information, Alger Hiss, Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs, George Allen, newly appointed Ambassador to Iran, and Arthur Compton, Office of American Republic Affairs.

Other speakers now scheduled to participate in the program are: Mr. Charles Bolte, Chairman of the American Veterans' Committee; Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Editor and Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association; Congressman Jerry Voorhis, California, on "Foreign Policy in an Atomic Age;" and Mr. Kermit Eby, Director of Education and Research, Congress of Industrial Organization, on "Growing Democratic Roots in Japan."

BIRTHS

SHULLAW. A son, Richard Kurt, was born on February 11, 1946, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shullaw in Pretoria where Mr. Shullaw is Third Secretary and Vice Consul.



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