

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 23, NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1946

"FOREIGN OFFICE, OR FACTORY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS?"

See page 7.





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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

September 23, 1946

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

NORRIS S. HASELTON, of 50 Beverly Road, West Orange, New Jersey, Second Secretary and Vice Consul at Santiago, has been assigned to Rio de Janeiro as Second Secretary and Consul.

A graduate of Princeton, Mr. Haselton joined the Foreign Service in 1935. He has since been stationed at Guadalajara, Manchester, London, Calcutta and New Delhi.

JOHN D. JERNEGAN, of San Diego, California, Second Secretary and Vice Consul at Tehran, has been assigned to the Department of State in Washington.

Mr. Jernegan received his B.A. from Stanford, his A.M. from Georgetown, and was a newspaper reporter prior to joining the Foreign Service in 1936. Since then he has served at Mexico City, Barcelona and Cartagena. In 1943, Mr. Jernegan accompanied the Secretary of State to the Moscow Conference.

GERALD A. MOKMA, of 656 44th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, First Secretary and Consul at Bogota, has been assigned to Berlin as Consul.

A graduate of the University of Iowa, Mr. Mokma first joined the Foreign Service as a Clerk in Batavia in 1927. He was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1929, and has been stationed at Surabaya, Cologne, Leipzig, Maricao, Nuevitas, Antwerp, Ensenada and Tijuana.

W. PAUL O'NEILL, Jr., of Rydal, Pennsylvania, Vice Consul at Tunis, has been transferred to Stuttgart in a similar capacity.

Mr. O'Neill received his A.B. from Princeton, and joined the Foreign Service in 1941. Prior to Tunis, he was stationed at Winnipeg.

HARRY L. TROUTMAN, of 609 Goodall Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, has been assigned to Geneva as Consul, his assignment to Wellington having been canceled.

Mr. Troutman was a member of the Naval Reserve Force during World War I, and joined the Foreign Service in 1919. He has served at Milan, Messina, Budapest, Aleppo, Beirut, Jerusalem, Bucharest, Salonika, Alexandria and Ankara.

CARLOS J. WARNER, of Blue Ribbon Farm, Westport, Connecticut, Consul at Berlin, has been assigned to Bogota as First Secretary and Consul.

Mr. Warner received his A.B. and LL.B. from Harvard University, and was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1928. He has served at Buenos Aires, Bogota, Colon, Panama, Havana, La Paz, Berlin, Reykjavik and London.

FRASER WILKINS, of 312 South 37th St., Omaha, Nebraska, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Tangier, has been assigned to the Department of State in Washington.

Mr. Wilkins received his Ph.B. from Yale University, and was appointed a Foreign Service Officer in 1940. He has served at Halifax and Baghdad.

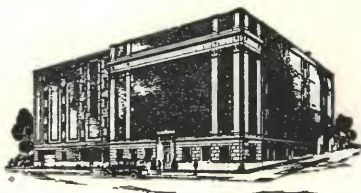
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South Yarra, Australia
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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NOVEMBER, 1946

Foreign Office, or Factory for Foreign Affairs?

The Department of State moved to its present abode from an orphan asylum, and it stands fair to move out once more, again an orphan and with not much asylum.

Plans are on foot, in fact well advanced, to "take the core of the State Department"—whatever that means—and place it in the New War Department Building at the corner of Virginia Avenue and 21st Street, N.W. Quarters now occupied in the present State Department Building will be given to the economic offices of the Department, the Bureau of the Budget and the executive office of the President. Just where the present tenants of the New War Department Building will go—the Combined Chiefs of Staff, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Headquarters of the Army Engineers and the Intelligence group—is not clear. The simple fact is that the process of moving Federal Agencies and Departments in a Washington where there are more Federal agencies and Departments than there are buildings to house them is like the game of musical chairs; when the music stops, someone is left without a place to sit.

The proposed move of the State Department is justified, like every move in the Government, on the grounds of greater efficiency. Policy making officers, it is pointed out, are seriously overcrowded in the present quarters occupied by State; and it is alleged that in the New War Department Building each officer belonging to the "core" of the State Department may have an office of his own, or something approaching that goal. The War Building is modern, constructed in 1940, it is air conditioned, and it possesses land around it which at some future time, and depending upon future Congressional action, could be made avail-

able to house the whole State Department establishment.

Would the move to the War Department Building now improve the space requirements of the Department? After painstaking discussion and lengthy argument on the grounds of increased efficiency, these facts emerge:

The total internal area of the present State Department Building is 298,000 square feet. Of this the State Department now occupies 225,000 square feet. However, the proponents of efficiency say that only 150,000 square feet of this provides really adequate office space. Turning to the New War Department Building they point out that the total area of that structure is 268,000 square feet of which 200,000 is usable. In other words, should State leave its present home it would have to fit in to 25,000 square feet less of space than it now occupies. But since, under the plan, it would leave the economic offices in the present building, taking up 100,000 square feet of office space, there would be a little more room in the War Department Building for other State Department Offices. Nevertheless, say the space experts, it would be necessary to retain the present outside annexes such as the War Manpower Building, the Walker Johnson Building, the Winder Building and several others. In other words, the announced main objective—of eventually getting all of the State Department under one roof, or at least in the same compound—would not be achieved.

No one seems to have mentioned a few other and simpler alternatives. For example, the solution which sounds really too simple for budgetary language—to leave the whole State Department in the whole State Department Building. It seems diffi-

cult to believe that, if this solution were adopted, it would prove beyond the prowess of the air conditioning engineers so to ventilate the fourth and fifth floors of the building so that all, every inch, of those 298,000 square feet of space could be utilized. Furthermore, if expansion is needed, a State Department Annex could as easily be built on Government land on the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street N.W. as it could near the New War Department Building. Another alternative has never even so much as been mentioned under the most bated breath at a cocktail bar—why is it that when extra offices are needed for the White House staff or the Budget all eyes are turned to the building west of the White House? There is an equally large building immediately to the east of the presidential mansion, but it seems miraculously immune from any talk of incursion.

However, let us suppose that efficiency carries the day, and the State Department, leaving behind the economic people, the administrative and functional offices, takes only that mysterious "core" of the Department which presumably would comprehend the Secretary of State and his Assistant Secretaries, the geographical and political officers and their attendant code facilities and correspondence units.

The Ambassador of Great Britain, for example, calling on the Secretary of State, would no longer drive down West Executive Avenue between the present State Department and the White House and enter the great, gray building which looks like a Foreign Office; he would instead drive past the gas works on Virginia Avenue and alight before an imposing factory-like structure seemingly built of slabs of saltwater taffy. Entering, he would at once feel a tinge of imperial consciousness, for the main hall of the building is an almost exact replica of the grand foyer of the Cunard-White Star liner, *Queen Mary*, except that instead of wood veneer the walls are of molasses-colored marble.

The Ambassador, whether Lord Inverchapel, or possibly Mr. Novikov with his former chief, Mr. Gromyko, would be confronted by a prodigious mural painting, done in the best W.P.A. manner, in which heroic figures become sturdy to the point of elephantiasis and allegory is laid on less with a brush than a club. In this particular instance the Soviet diplomats would doubtless give a particular glance at the encirclement theme as done in a capitalistic society. The huge fresco shows bulky and square-jawed soldiers with ponderous artillery, gas masks, machine guns, a plethora of small arms and no Navy, defending the American Scene from all-encompassing war. The American Scene itself is an interesting omnium-gatherum of history, showing emancipated slaves, a wide-open ballot booth and the tranquility of home life—if such could be calm under a vigorous canopy of war planes intertwined with eagles. On the fringes the rest of the world, at the hands of our troops, seems to be having a pretty bad time. Presumably the gentlemen who advocate the change of residence from State to War for State have also budgeted a few artistic deletions in this monumental mural. At least a modus-vivendi should be worked out to make it possible for the dove of peace to perch somewhere under the voracious and widely spread eagles.

Yes, in the bright new quarters, with the mechanical lungs of the air conditioning system giving everyone just the proper amount of slightly used and well-oiled air, the Factory for Foreign



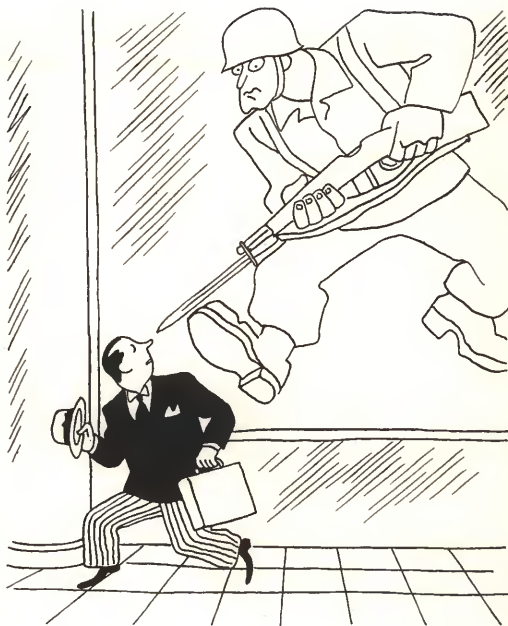
... there is a nostalgia which cannot be denied ...

... a prodigious mural ...

Illustrations by J. D. Irwin

Affairs would be well established. The swivel chairs would roll effortlessly over the plastic floors and, by the association of ideas, thoughts on what to do about this or that emergency in the affairs of state would roll smoothly, too. Possibly an assembly line could be set up and immature ideas could be endowed with coats of shining Duco and trimmed with chromium before being sent to such fuddy-duddy old Foreign Offices as Whitehall, or La Moneda or the "U.D." in Stockholm. One would think wistfully (if wistfulness were permitted in a factory) of the great Foreign Offices—the Ballplatz, the Quai d'Orsay, the Itamaraty and the Old State Department—the places where history was made as well as manufactured, and draw a deep but air-conditioned sigh.

Why not stay where we are? After all, there are historical associations between the present site of the State Department and the Department itself. After the vicissitudes of the early years when the Department wandered between Fraunce's Tavern and various houses in New York and later in Philadelphia, with a three months fever spell at Trenton, State was established on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street in 1801. From this site its records were trundled over the Chain Bridge in 1814 and saved when the British burnt the White House and the State Department Building; and later State returned to the same spot. It was not until 1820 that its wanderings began again, and it settled at the corner of Pennsylvania and 15th where the Treasury now stands, in the old Executive Building. Then came the humiliating interlude in the orphan asylum, followed by what was then thought to be the millenium, when in 1875 Hamilton Fish moved into the south wing of the present building and hung up the marble clock.



Those who plan the present shift may not recall that when the State, War and Navy Building was authorized by Congress its construction was placed under the direction of the Secretary of State. That it was the intention of Congress that the building should continue to house our Foreign Office was plain so recently as the early 1930's, when Congress appropriated \$3,000,000 "for remodeling the State, War and Navy Building as the Department of State Building." Some might be inclined to think that possibly the Congress should be consulted before the senior department of the government is again ousted from its home to make room for agencies of undoubted worth but whose claim to the historic site has no better justification than convenience.

It is popular to jibe at the appearance of the State Department, its French Renaissance architecture which does not blend with the neo-classic mausolea of other Departments, its "old-fashioned," high-ceilinged rooms, and the corridors which seem to be terminated only by the horizon. However, to

(Continued on page 58)

The Economic Officer in the Foreign Service

By FISHER HOWE,* *Special Assistant to Under Secretary Clayton*

A WASHINGTON correspondent recently said: ". . . The Atlantic Charter deals with eight economic matters and one political proposition. Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points all were political, save one."

While that is a provocative statement which relies too much on definitions, it is illustrative, especially when the correspondent says at the same time:

"Government is not what it used to be. There was a time when the chief concern in Washington was with political matters. Today economic questions occupy most of the time of members of Congress and of the executive branch. . . . While it (Washington) remains a political capital, it has become the economic capital as well—a great center dealing with questions which are vital in the production, distribution and consumption of goods. Closely related are the problems of money and credit with which Washington also is dealing on a world-wide basis."

If that is a true statement—and I firmly believe that it is—what are its implications with respect to the Foreign Service? There has been a change in the nature and substance of world affairs and it is timely to examine that change and analyze its effect. It is just as timely to examine the Foreign Service to see if it too has changed to meet this transformation and to see what might be needed to make it fit the pattern of the world in which it operates.

Following World War I and the Versailles Treaty, J. M. Keynes wrote "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." Whether or not one agrees with his analysis one must admit that he had the vision and the perspective to recognize coming forces in present facts. He was ahead of his time and he spoke out forcefully and forthrightly. He has been proved to be right.

One does not have to be a Marxian or even a follower of Charles A. Beard to agree that in the last two decades people have come to realize that economic forces are a dominant part of world affairs or to accept that an understanding and mastering of economic forces is one of the most important problems any country or the world at large

must face. One can even accept without too much difficulty the thesis that non-recognition, non-understanding and mishandling of them have been responsible for most of the woes of the world in the last century and are probably the primary causes of the last two wars.

But that is a subject for long and not too fruitful debate. Much more important is the fact that economic problems have themselves changed in the last 30 years. Economic factors are larger, relatively and absolutely, than they ever have been before.

Twelve years ago, the business of the Department related largely to political matters, for, until the depression of 1930, international economic activities were still to a large extent the business of private enterprise. As a result, however, of the attempts of many countries to break away from the world economy which was dragging them with it to the depths of depression, and, later, as a result of their efforts in the period of recovery to mobilize their economic resources for political and military ends, governments undertook to control, and in some cases to conduct, economic transactions across their frontiers and entered into agreements with each other for this purpose. Thus economic affairs became in large part the substance of foreign relations.

Look at the figures of world trade now and 30 years ago; and at the problems that arise in world trade: tariffs, commodity arrangements, quotas, cartels. Look at the extent and complexity of international financial operations. Look, if you will, at the brand new economic field of civil aviation and the very old but no less changing and intricate fields of shipping and telecommunications. Look finally at the United Nations and other International Organizations and see how many of the operations are in the economic field:

ECOSOC, its commissions and subcommissions
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Monetary Fund
ITO
ILO
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The change for the U. S. in particular is disproportionately large. In the first place, politically we have changed from a narrow isolation to a recognition of "one world" which means that economic

*Since writing the following article, Mr. Howe has been appointed Executive Secretary of the new interdepartmental Board of the Foreign Service which was constituted by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 and which has as its frame of reference the policies affecting the administration of the Service.

matters in the world at large which never before were a concern of ours are now very important to us. In the second place, our own economic position has undergone a transformation. We have become relatively recently a creditor nation—the largest creditor nation. We are the biggest trader, the biggest investor, the biggest loaner, the biggest air transporter and possibly the biggest shipper in the world.

The U. S. Government today must deal with matters of world economy which on the one hand were never before a concern of the people of the U. S. and on the other hand were, 30 years ago, either unrecognized in significance or non-existent in fact.

The U. S. Government structure reflects that change. Vast bureaus and offices dealing solely with foreign economic problems are found in the Departments of Commerce, Treasury, Agriculture, Interior, and Labor; in agencies like CAB, FCC, the Maritime Commission; and the Export-Import Bank. And the State Department, responsible for foreign affairs, translates the needs and demands of the people of the U. S., channelled through these other Departments and agencies, into the foreign policy of the U. S. In little over 10 years the economic section of the State Department has grown from a matter of 2 advisers to 3 Offices of 12 Divisions containing over 300 officers headed by an Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

What change has there been in the Foreign Service?

How many more men, how many men at all in the regular Foreign Service, are doing economic work of any kind?

How many officers have had any training in economics; have to any recognizable extent concentrated on economic work to make up in experience what they lack in training?

How many Foreign Service Officers still say "I want the 'political'—economic work bores me, like administration"?

Frank answers to those questions could be very discouraging. They shouldn't be. There are a number of explanations and reasons—real and wishful—to account for the unhappy picture the answers present. But if the answers are not discouraging they should be a challenge—a fighting challenge—to the individual officer and to the Service as a whole—to make the Service reflect the changing world, to make it capable of meeting the demands which are being made upon it and will increasingly be made upon it in the years to come.

I would like to suggest that the Foreign Service must adjust itself to the world affairs of today. I would like further to suggest that one of the most important, if not the most important area for ad-

justment is in the field of economic reporting and negotiating; the recruitment, training, assignment and general encouragement of economic officers is of paramount importance to the Service and to the country today.

Specifically, what does this economic work consist of?

Satisfactory economic reporting, for instance involves something more than simply sending published statistics back to the Department. In this, there has been a change in recent years. There was a time when the bulk of economic reporting was in the more routine field of World Trade Directory reports, trade letters and commodity and market surveys. Now the Department and other agencies of the Government need a great deal more information, most of it complex and all of it requiring a critical analysis and appraisal. Think, for instance, of these subjects and estimate the economic knowledge necessary to report ably on:

the levels and potentials of industrial production,

international balance of payments and their implications,

national and international banking and currency policies—intergovernmental loans, quotas, clearing agreements, and bulk purchases in world trade policy,

price and wage structures

elements of national income, savings, and investment.

Many lessons have been learned from the Auxiliary Foreign Service—lessons both positive and negative. I do not want to go into them except to say that the very existence of the Auxiliary Service indicates a transition in the nature of our representation abroad. It was created to meet an emergency which did not arise from the war alone. Almost eighty per cent of the men in this service worked on economic subjects. Many of the functions they set out to perform must be taken over by the regular Service, and new functions are being continually added to its burden.

The technical specialists, the attaches for agriculture, minerals, labor, petroleum, civil air, telecommunications and shipping, present another phase of the total picture of economic representation. The Foreign Service must have men technically able to handle these specialized subjects but no one would want to see the whole Foreign Service directed along specialty lines of such limited scope. Such work must be correlated and integrated with the broader economic functions with which this article is concerned.

We must, with due respect and without prejudice,

establish whether the Foreign Service Officer today can do this part of the work demanded of him, and if the Foreign Service itself is so organized that it can develop officers competent to handle this important part of their total task.

The Foreign Service has usually taken the view that the training and experience a Foreign Service Officer receives throughout his career makes him capable of handling economic work as outlined above. Foreign Service Officers tend to conceive of the requisite knowledge in terms of the economic part of the examinations for entrance into the Service. They review an Officer's assignments which include posts where he has done economic reporting almost exclusively. Finally, they say that the political is so intertwined with the economic that a political officer cannot help knowing the economic.

In considering the last of these points first, let me say that it is all too easy to fall into a common fallacy. One hears these days a statement which is so true and yet so obvious that it borders on the cliché; namely, that political and economic work are so much a part one of the other that they are inseparable and often indistinguishable. The fallacy is not in the statement but in the implication that accompanies it: that from the inseparability it follows that a man doing political work is, *ipso facto*, proficient in economic work. Surely a really good political officer must be a sound and proficient economic officer, but how many are there in the Foreign Service today who are really proficient in both?

There is a corollary thought which may bring this relationship into better perspective. One can conceive of an economic officer acquiring the political technique and ability in the course of his economic assignments. One cannot as easily see a political officer learning and understanding as readily the more complex and—if you will, academic aspects of economic work. Put it still another way: One can visualize that a sound economic officer, reporting and negotiating on economic subjects, would automatically learn the techniques and acquire the abilities required of a good political officer. The reverse, however, would not hold.

The opposite point of view taken by those not in the Foreign Service but in government or in business who use the reports from the field on these subjects and are dependent on them is that this economic work requires a man with considerable business experience or that requires an "economist."

What is meant by the word "economist." To turn over the work of the Foreign Service to a group of academic theorists, called economists, would discount the value of practical Service experience, would ignore the purely political issues

of the day; in short, would fail to meet the needs of the time. For the present purposes, the "economist" is one who has devoted continuous and extensive time and thought to the economic forces at work in society, in business, in finance, in government, or in foreign relationships. He may have had graduate academic training—in fact, it is unquestionably to his advantage—but that does not mean that he is wrapped in the cloak of impractical theory. He may have come from business but it does not mean he is devoid of intelligent understanding of the relation of commercial enterprises to world affairs. An economic officer in the Foreign Service should be a practicing economist, one who has devoted most of his time to the study and application of economic and business principles as they confront the world today.

It is quite true that according to this definition there are qualified economists in the Foreign Service. The point made here is that they are all too few and, more important, the Service as now constituted does not develop more or anywhere near enough of them. Certainly no one wants to say that a Foreign Service Officer cannot or should not be an economist. Nor should the Foreign Service Officer be replaced when it comes to economic subjects. The question is really whether a Foreign Service Officer who is not an economist can do the economic job required and whether the Foreign Service is so organized as to facilitate and encourage officers to be really proficient in economic subjects.

Look for instance at those few now in the regular Foreign Service who are considered by other economists and by other Foreign Service Officers about them to be competent in economic matters. They are not the men who have worked part-time on economic or trade promotional subjects. They are not those who twice in their careers have been assigned to economic reporting and found it rather dull. No, they are the officers who have spent the major part of their time in the study of economic society; who have had a continuous interest in the observation, study and comparison of economic structures.

The only thing wrong with them is that there are not enough of them. Before we can have a Foreign Service capable of handling economic work we must develop economic officers, not two or three but hundreds, who can report ably and soundly on such matters as the more complex methods of trade restrictions and blocked exchanges, of monetary stabilization, of cartels, of balance of payments. Look for them now and you don't find them. At least you find very, very few of them.

Ask yourself this question: How many officers in

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The Division of Foreign Reporting Services

By RALPH H. ACKERMAN, *Chief*

Reporting methods and procedures have been the subject of continuing study within the Department. Our present vital interest in developments and trends abroad has emphasized the value of objective reporting and the need for a greater flow of timely and detailed information on what is happening in all parts of the world.

The merger of the specialized Foreign Services of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce within the Foreign Service and the conviction that the public interest requires a Foreign Service designed to meet the needs of all government agencies has imposed on the Department of State the responsibility of administering and equipping the service in such manner as would enable it to perform these broadened functions. Most government agencies are principally interested in information relating to their own fields of action, but as their areas of interest are extensive and frequently border on each other or are similar to areas of interest of the Department of State, it becomes apparent that there must be centralized in a single agency or division within the Department the responsibility for administrative control, planning, appraisal and coordination of reporting on subjects of general interest.

The Division of Foreign Reporting Services was established to meet such a need in so far as concerns reporting in the broad field of economics. It was charged with the responsibility of assuring that the offices and divisions of the Department and other departments and agencies of the Government are effectively supplied with full and timely information; with reviewing and coordinating requests for foreign service reporting; and assuring that the field staff is adequate to meet these de-

mands; with appraising and grading of reports from the field; and maintaining liaison with users of the reporting facilities of the Foreign Service.

The Division was activated in November 1945 by transfer from the Division of Communications of responsibility for reproducing and distributing despatches and reports. Thirty-six employees were transferred at that time and twelve additional positions were made available. Subsequently the personnel of the Division was increased to fifty-five. Mr. A. Cyril Crilley, former Foreign Commerce Officer, was named Acting Chief at the beginning of December and, assisted by Mr. R. L. Heacock, now Vice Consul at Genoa, attacked the early organizational problems; the writer joined the Division late in February and obtained the assignment of Mr. A. W. Childs to replace Mr. Heacock as Foreign Service Officer Adviser.

From its inception the Division recognized that if it were to serve a unified Foreign Service it must have the support, cooperation and counsel of the various agencies originating and using reports on economic subjects and that it must be receptive to suggestions from reporting officers in the field. Although charged with ensuring that instructions to the field are not confusing or conflicting, the Division does not exercise veto power over reporting requests, nor determine the substance of such requests except to the extent required to achieve coordination.

An Advisory Board was created which is at present composed of the liaison officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior (Mines) and the representatives of the Economic Divisions of the Department of State. This Board is consulted at all times concerning policy and



Photo by Duter

FSO Ralph H. Ackerman,
Chief, Division of Foreign Reporting Services



FR Panel Reviewing Distribution, Action and Appraisal Comments on Incoming Documents. Left to right: Raymond E. Chapman, Special Assistant to the Chief; William E. Conrad, Chief, Coordination and Programming Branch; John R. Kennedy, Chief, Evaluation Branch; and H. Douglas Keefe, Chief of Programming Section of Coordination and Programming Branch.

procedural matters. Experts from the various Departments often accompany Board members to meetings so as to ensure that all problems are approached realistically and that decisions are conveyed to all interested entities. Since the Board is kept informed of the personnel situation at each foreign post and is also aware of current reporting workloads it can champion the Foreign Service in discussions with the originators of reporting requests both within and without the Department.

The first task undertaken by the Division was to broaden the distribution of incoming material to include all agencies known to be interested in the subject matter. The Division now receives each month about 6,000 reports and despatches, exclusive of Trade Lists, World Trade Directory Reports, Trade complaints and letters. An average distribution of this material will include about twenty-five government agencies; some seventy Divisions in all receive the service. In addition to the regular distribution the Division handles requests for additional copies required for specific needs.

I should like to emphasize here a point often made in instructions to the field: all incoming material should be prepared for hectograph reproduction. The Department can get copies of reports prepared in this way into the hands of end-users within four days while it takes so long to reproduce reports rendered in other ways that their timely value is often

completely lost and there is no reason for circulating them.

At the time of its establishment the Division took over a number of projects which had been initiated by the Division of Foreign Service Planning, including the preliminary edition of the Economic Reporting Manual. It took a long time to prepare and publish this comprehensive guide to economic reporting because it was a product of the joint efforts of the Departments of State, Agriculture, Commerce and Interior (Mines) and each contributor had to be consulted at each stage of preparation. It was prepared in loose-leaf form in order to permit improvement and continuing revisions; but such revisions will not be undertaken until the Department has received comments and suggestions from Foreign Service officers by whom the manual is to be used. The Division also inherited the task of following up certain preliminary work undertaken during 1945 designed to rehabilitate and keep current the libraries in the economic sections of missions and consulates so as to enable reporting officers to have at hand reference material essential for attaining the high standard of reporting now expected of them. If the funds requested from the 1947 Budget are forthcoming for such reference material, the major part of the requests submitted to date will be satisfied, and it will be possible to supply additional publications recommended by the Division.

A Cyril Crilley, Assistant Chief of the Division of Reporting Services (right) and Archie W. Childs, FSO Adviser to the Division, reviewing the economic workload of a mission.

Photo by Ralph Duter



In this general connection the Division is also endeavoring to assist the field by following up requests for services or information which are directly or indirectly related to economic reporting. Several weeks after the communication has been distributed, a reminder goes to the Division or Department to which the "Action" copy of the report or despatch was sent asking whether it has been answered. This should at least alleviate a condition which has been the cause of justified criticism from field officers.

The problem of coordination was found to be a task of major proportions. It involved screening and recording all outgoing instructions and incoming communications concerning subjects falling within the broad field of economics. Records had to be organized to permit instantaneous determination as to whether a new instruction duplicates or is in conflict with an outstanding instruction, and whether the information requested has been received in whole or in part from the post to which the communication was addressed. An effort to identify, collate and compile a list of all instructions still in effect requiring reports, whether sent by telegram, airgram or mail, disclosed many gaps in the records and brought to light instances of conflict and duplication. It also uncovered the fact that some requests for reports for war-time purposes, but not essential for peace-time activities, had not been cancelled.

As the work progressed it became evident that the records were insufficient definitely to determine the reporting responsibilities of each post, and it was decided to transmit to the field for comparison with the records of each office, a list of instructions which could be identified. As these lists are returned and complete records assembled each office will be supplied with a duplicate of the card maintained in the Division so as to establish to the extent possible an identical record in Washington and in the field.

To determine the current status of each office it has been necessary to establish a centralized compliance record. Heretofore the agency originating an instruction was expected to follow field compliance because of its primary interest in receiving the information requested, but as many instructions are now the joint product of several divisions or departments the former system of control has become more theoretical than real. Only adequate direction and control by a single agency can prevent the recurrence of criticisms of non-performance which at times have been made against the Foreign Service and concomitantly demonstrate the high levels of performance consistently maintained by most offices and posts. To overcome the difficulties experienced in matching incoming reports with the originating instructions so as to permit adequate compliance control, the Division is at

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ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM L. CLAYTON TO NEW FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS SEPTEMBER 13, 1946

In the absence of the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary, it is a real pleasure for me to welcome to the Foreign Service of the United States a new group of officers.

It may seem a little trite to say that never before has it been so important as it is now that we should have as representatives abroad, men of character, men of good judgment, of prudence, of patience, and men otherwise fitted for the tasks and responsibilities of the foreign service. This should be obvious to all of us. But I once heard a very wise man say that he had found in practice that a truism is usually a forgotten truth; otherwise, it would not be necessary to repeat it so often.

I must confess that I am sometime a little frightened when I think of the power and influence which our country has in the world today. There are perhaps no examples in history where a country has reached a position of such great power in the world without eventually abusing that power.

But I think we may gain hope when we consider that the circumstances under which we have reached this position are unique in that we neither planned

nor fought for it.

No doubt a majority of our people would be happier if the United States did not possess this power. But I am just as certain that a majority also are determined neither to shirk nor to abuse it.

We hear much these days about human nature always running true to form and about the innate selfishness of man. There is nothing inherently wrong in the protection of self-interest provided it be an enlightened self-interest.

Now, what is our enlightened self-interest with respect to the rest of the world today?

First of all, I should say that we should not and do not covet the territory or the possessions of any country.

Next, I should say that we are interested in the maintenance of the integrity and independence of nations so that their peoples may have the opportunity to choose the kind of Government under which they wish to live.

Now, the next point which I would list in importance springs from the fact that we have in

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**Mr. Clayton greet-
ing the new FSOs.
Mr. Julian Har-
rington, Deputy
Director of the
Office of the For-
eign Service, is
standing on Mr.
Clayton's left.**

Photo by Ralph Duter

A World University for Public Service

By STUART E. GRUMMON
Foreign Service Officer Retired

The era of the "white man's burden" came to an end with the outbreak of the first world war. In a very haphazard manner, and more often than not either through private philanthropy or merely incidentally to more narrowly selfish purposes such as protecting the health or guarding the safety of foreign merchants and civil servants, it had been a period of very slowly rising living standards for many of the less advanced areas of the world. Occasionally, improvements had come in the train of missionary activities, and, though in the main subservient to the spreading of the gospel and the saving of souls, miscellaneous temporal benefits that were later to bear important fruit were also conferred.

Between the two wars the British, Netherlands, French and American governments had gradually, and in differing degrees, come under the influence of a more enlightenend philosophy of service, and much more thought and effort had been directed to raising the material standards of colonial and semi-colonial peoples. Living conditions in the more backward European, Near Eastern and Caribbean countries, too, had become more modern, at least for the wealthier classes. Improved sanitation and better schooling were here and there benefitting even the humbler strata of society.

Largely due to the impact of the past world war, we have been forced to think of the need to raise the living standards of every nation in the world and particularly to narrow as rapidly as possible the disparity between the relatively high political, educational and social levels attained in our own country and in western Europe, on the one hand, and the widespread human misery to be found in the middle East, the Caribbean and the colonial areas, on the other. It is to this disparity that are due very many of the world's political headaches of which we have read so much in banner headlines since the conclusion of overt hostilities on VE and VJ days. Those political problems are of course necessarily our first concern since they are the more immediately pressing ones, but it is imperative that we deal boldly at the same time with their long term causes. We must learn how to check their symptoms before they have turned into grave maladies.

The importance of this problem is indicated in Owen Lattimore's book *Solution in Asia*. He points out how easily pseudo-ideological elements can

creep into the politics of countries lying along the periphery of the Soviet Union, where the standard of living is lower than in Russia. In many of these countries dwell semi-civilized tribesmen who see their kinsfolk across the Soviet border enjoying a somewhat higher standard of living than their own. In such countries, as well as in other regions of the world where the Soviets are in no wise concerned, countless opportunities exist for misunderstandings and conflicts and for fishing in troubled waters, which far from being ideological, come down in the last analysis to the simple matter of more food and health and a better chance in life.

An approach to a solution of problems of this nature, which are pregnant with future political conflicts, ought to be undertaken on a world basis from which selfish political and ideological interests are excluded for the benefit of all nations. The whole of world society suffers from its weakest link. Primarily it is a matter of education—but of a broadly specialized sort. It is the purpose of this article to outline the possibilities of one such approach.

We have long had an international exchange of students on a modest but increasing scale, such as the Rhodes scholars, the Boxer Indemnity students, and those supported by our private foundations, and by such unofficial organizations as the International Institute for Education and the Scandinavian American Foundation. There have been increasing exchanges of students and teachers, and the number of young people attending summer schools in many foreign countries has been steadily growing. Latterly, we have also seen a very important program of international cultural relations carried out by our own government under the direction of the Department of State in collaboration with various affiliated war-time agencies. Their work of helping to make our American manner of life better known and appreciated abroad has been supplemented by assistance to students, teachers, journalists, government officials and intellectuals from Latin America, the Far East, the Near East and other areas. Official travel grants and scholarships have been given and, of particular importance from the point of view under consideration, in-service training has been provided for a large number of students, specialists and government technicians in agriculture, public health, forestry, nurs-

ing, census-taking and many other fields of governmental activity—national, state and local. A government committee representing the Department of State and other federal agencies has also arranged for practical industrial experience for such foreign students and technicians in a great variety of important American industrial enterprises. In varying degrees this inspiring work has also been undertaken by one or two other governments. It should be greatly expanded and provided with ample funds, for there is no better investment which we and the other nations of the earth can make in this stage of the world's history than in international education and mutual understanding.

Instruction for public service, mostly on a national basis, is no longer uncommon. The *Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques* in Paris has long trained candidates for positions in the French government and its foreign and colonial services, and many foreigners contemplating public service have also received their education in that famous institution. At Robert College, the American University of Beirut and the International College at Smyrna, many administrators, educators and scientists have been trained in past years for service throughout the middle East. In Cuba, too, it has been announced that a school for the training of Cuban municipal employees (with scholarships offered to three persons from each capital city in the Americas) will open shortly. Here, at home, the School for Public and International Relations at Princeton has been operating successfully and with increasing enrollment since 1930. The Littauer School at Harvard for public administration has been giving graduate instruction in that subject for a decade. Recently Columbia University has announced that it will inaugurate a School of International Affairs at the graduate level beginning this autumn, "for the purpose of developing a continuing group of American specialists in international business, economics and government to provide an integrated training of experts in those areas of study." It has further stated that: "It is apparent today that America stands more than ever in need of men who understand the political, economic and social institutions of other areas of the world and the interplay of political, economic and social forces in the international arena." A new School of Advanced International Studies established in Washington in 1943, under the auspices of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation whose trustees are distinguished educational, governmental and business leaders, "recognizing the need . . . for international specialists in the foreign field" offers training not only for the various federal departments having foreign services but also for journal-

ists, teachers, scientists and other professional persons who expect to participate in any important type of international service. These examples indicate the direction which the United Nations could appropriately take towards a narrowing of the disparity in progress among the various members of the United Nations family.

Constructive as have been the expanding programs of intercultural interchange and the schools for public administration in several countries, they have operated haphazardly and only on a private, institutional or at most a national basis. They have moreover, touched the more backward European peoples and vast areas in Asia only superficially, if at all. We have definitely passed out of the age for any purely national approach to this problem and it is now essential that the subject be broadly and intelligently dealt with by the United Nations, presumably acting through UNESCO. We are faced with a pressing need for a leveling-up of all peoples, for the development of a truly international approach to the necessity for a sharply improved standard of living for every nation in the world, and for an intelligent program for training a body of future teachers, administrators and leaders imbued with a genuine world viewpoint and a comprehension of the imperatives of our age. We need to spread a knowledge in every country of the best techniques used in other parts of the world and to put them everywhere to use in the service of the public. We need to study the important cultures and languages of mankind. The waste of the valuable time of world officials at our international conferences alone, caused by our ignorance of other people's tongues, is appalling. Our future world administrators and leaders must, if the world is to hold together, become bi-lingual and poly-lingual, both literally and figuratively. Time does not stand still, and any program attempting to achieve such objectives must after being thoroughly studied and subjected to searching discussion and analysis, be pushed vigorously, for even after a plan of action has been adopted, it will take years to bring about the desired results.

The logical step toward a solution of these problems; the creation of a genuine world understanding; and the implementation of the United Nations basic mandate to achieve a dynamic and lasting peace, is the establishment by that organization on its own territory of a vast center of undergraduate and graduate study which could appropriately be called the World University for Public Service, with a distinguished international faculty representative of the best available scholarship in the various areas of study envisaged, from whatever countries it might come. The University could

advantageously have in addition, the occasional collaboration of qualified officials and personnel of the United Nations for special lectures and courses of study, when consistent with the proper discharge of their primary duties. The University's two chief objectives should be first, to train competitively selected world youth for the future personnel of the United Nations itself — young people who, perhaps after entering public life in their own countries, would gradually acquire experience in international affairs and become, because of their special preparation, logical material from which their governments would select certain of their diplomatic representatives, and in later life their delegates to the United Nations' bodies. Whether others entered the United Nations secretariat after graduation from the World University, however, and continued their whole careers in its service, or went first into business, government or university work in their own countries for a longer or shorter period, later returning to the service of the United Nations, they would be equally valuable and would contribute their variety of talents to its smoother and more effective functioning. The second major objective of the University would be to provide the best possible education for able and ambitious young people throughout the world who desired to fit themselves for future leadership in their own countries and communities in politics, education, the social sciences and the like, as well as to prepare trained personnel and advisors for other less favored areas, whose need for such experts will remain great for many years to come. No one who has lived for any length of time in the Orient, the Near East, Africa or parts of Latin America can have failed to be impressed by the extreme need in those regions for properly trained officials and expert personnel with a knowledge of modern methods of operation and administration to undertake the elementary tasks of hygiene, child care, sanitation, and the abolition of illiteracy, in order to lay the foundation for economic rationalization, flood control, water power development, modernization of primitive agricultural methods, public health services and the building of adequate networks of hospitals and rural clinics to serve the needs of the people, as well as modern schools, technical institutes and universities. What those areas need immediately is the assistance of the United Nations to train their own people to undertake those tasks — young men and women with a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice employed in the most advanced countries in the world. Perhaps of even greater immediate importance, they need a few experts who have learned how other countries with a low standard of living and financial re-

sources pitifully small in comparison with their human need have coped with their problem of wresting maximum benefits for their people from minimal expenditures. Much has been done experimentally along this line in northern China, where, before the Japanese invasion, substantial progress had been achieved with the advice and assistance of specialists financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, to provide better county (hsien) administration at minimum cost—often only a few coppers per capita. The examples of splendid results from the meagerest of tools and money, obtained in many retarded countries by devoted, trained workers, are among the great moral and spiritual sagas of the human race. It is from the studying together under great teachers consumed with interest in their work, that hundreds of young graduates of the University could return to their own countries fired with the enthusiasm of missionaries to promote the physical welfare of their people.

While the University would be in a sense a professional school, it should be particularly careful to avoid turning out graduates with merely the narrow, professional proficiency which characterizes the lawyers, engineers, military and naval officers, etc., graduated from so many purely technical institutes. It is of vital importance that the young people educated by the World University should have a broad humanistic approach to their life work of public service. Their first year's courses, emphasizing the essential oneness of humanity and the comparative aspects of basic world culture, should include a study of world history, international relations, comparative literature and philosophy, the chief religions and legal systems of the world and one or two languages. Their subsequent undergraduate and graduate years might include, in addition to specialization in any of the above fields, such subjects as international law, maritime law, jurisprudence, politics, international, national, municipal and comparative government, diplomacy, economics, international trade, domestic commerce, regional development, the medical, physical and social sciences, education, archaeology and the arts. Especially in the early stages of its development, the University would undoubtedly find it desirable to make arrangements to depute other institutions of learning, both here and abroad, to provide specific training wherever a distinguished faculty member or the facilities of a given university might be able to provide more specialized instruction required to fit the individual needs of a student. To promote its constructive influence, the University might also decide to accept qualified honor students from other colleges for

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Streamlining Congress

By DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, *Legislative Liaison Officer, Department of State*

CONGRESS, having streamlined the Foreign Service will, next session, do as much for itself.

The cause is the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, passed last August; effect will be a faster and smoother Congress after January 3rd.

This Reorganization Act, also known as the LaFollette-Monroney measure from its two sponsors, will shorten some committees, amalgamate more. Part of its provisions improve the Congressional Library, part the Capitol restaurants. There is a ban in it against institution of private bills over \$1,000, and another against illegal lobbying. It compels lobbyists to register their salaries, but it also makes both Congressmen and Senators sign increased salary statements of their own. In its final form the bill runs 45 pages, or two less than the Foreign Service reorganization act. But out of it will come a new Congress speeded up and more efficient.

Indeed, so exceptional are some of the Act's changes that agitation for their palliation has already begun. A drive is certain to be made against those provisions which metamorphose long-standing committees. This attack failing, opposition may turn toward those sections which trim committee strength. These innovations are now finding opponents and will come up for debate at the beginning of the 80th Congress.

Changes in committee structure are, in fact, the most significant features of the bill. As has been said, some of the older committees are made to disappear by it, some remain constant, but nearly all will be reduced. Such old friends as the Claims, the Inter-oceanic Canals, the Indian Affairs, and the Mines and Mining Committees vanish from the Senate list. The Senate Appropriations Committee stays, of course, but drops from 25 to 21 members. All other Senate committees, new or old, are cut to a membership total of 13. The House Appropria-



Darrell St. Claire has been in the Office of Legislative Liaison under Under Secretary Acheson's office for the past year, coming to the Department after war service in the Navy. He was active during the recent passage of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

tions Committee loses two of its 45 members, the Foreign Affairs one of its 26. In the House, as in the Senate, if a committee survives, it may still find itself considerably pruned around its lower branches.

Also, under the new Act, no Senator may serve, with minor exceptions, on more than two of the standing committees, and no Representative on more than one. Heretofore every Senator has had at least three committee assignments. Six or seven was more often his general quota, and one Senator, Joseph C. O'Mahoney, hurried about on the business of a record ten.

Before next session, each member must tell his leader or his party caucus what of his committee number he wishes to retain. A Congressman will have to pick from an average of two to nine assignments he now holds; a Senator from three to ten. Nor in many instances will he have a free choice. More than half the Senators now sit on the so-called top committees, such as Judiciary, Interstate Commerce, Finance, Appropriations, Naval Affairs, Foreign Relations, Military Affairs, Banking and Currency, Agriculture and Forestry, Public Lands and Surveys, Immigration. As in the case of all committees, these top groups, where they survive, will be limited to 13 members in the 80th Congress. Many are the Senators currently serving in the lower branches of important committees who, finding themselves outranked by others more senior, will have to get off whether they wish to or not. Under the act they have no alternative. Their service may have been helpful through years past, but if they do not enjoy sufficient seniority, off they go.

The future, after January 3rd, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will serve as a good instance of this. This Committee at present has 23 places. It is also a group which, because of its prestige and existing world anxieties, will doubtless

be selected by every Senator sitting on it as one of his two allowable committees.

Yet, barring the usual unforeseen circumstances, 10 Senators must leave this one committee and most of that ten will have to be Democrats. In their order of rank the 13 Democrats now on the committee are Senators Tom Connally of Texas, Walter F. George of Georgia, Robert F. Wagner of New York, Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, James E. Murray of Montana, Claude Pepper of Florida, Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, James M. Tunnell of Delaware, Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, Lister Hill of Alabama, and Scott W. Lucas of Illinois. A fourteenth place, formerly held by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, has been vacant since his recent death.

From this list it will be seen that any Democratic pruning, if it is to be done, may well start immediately below Senator Pepper. This assumes that the Democrats will have six places on the Foreign Relations Committee, and that some system, used in the reduction of all committees, will pare those committees from the top down. Assuredly, seniority will count in such reductions. But whether it is to be seniority in the Senate or seniority on a certain committee has not been stated. And there is a great difference existing between the two.

Conversely, on the Foreign Relations Committee, the Republicans must divest themselves of two of their presently assigned nine places. This, in effect, has already been accomplished by the resignation of Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont to join the United Nations Security Council, and the defeat, in their party primaries, of Senators Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin, and Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota. Able Senator LaFollette, a hard and important worker on the committee, will not be present next year to see the shortening process which his bill imposed.

Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee should therefore have no such worries as their Democratic colleagues. Nor will there be much reorganization trouble occurring on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This committee goes down from 26 to 25 members. The place which must be dropped under the Act has been already vacated by the resignation of Luther A. Johnson of Texas. His spot has not been filled. It is likely that it will not be upon the convening of the 80th Congress.

In fact, the principal headscratching over committee assignments is now being done in the Senate. There the cuts go deeper, and greater problems are imposed by the act's amalgamation of committees. The Immigration Committee and the

Patent Committee, for example, will find themselves next year merged with the Judiciary Committee. As in the House, also, the Naval Affairs and Military Affairs Committees become the single affair of an Armed Services Committee. A merger of this sort may compel a reconsideration of the chairmanship, again because of seniority or through the decisions of a party caucus.

Despite expected debate on it, the new bill is not all controversy. There are many of its provisions concerning the administration of Congress which have met broad acclaim. A few of these:

(a) Outlaw the Senate precedent which formerly permitted amendments of general legislation, not germane, to be attached to appropriation bills.

(b) Declare that, except in time of war or emergency Congress must attempt an adjournment sine die not later than the last day in July of each year.

(c) Provide that Senate committees, like those in House, must not meet, without special leave, while the Senate is in session.

(d) Provide for a close watch over the executive agencies by the separate committees most concerned with the business of that agency.

(e) Prohibit the reappropriation of unexpended balances of appropriations coming over from a previous fiscal year.

(f) Send to the National Archives all non-current records of the House and Senate at the end of each Congress.

(g) Authorize the appointment, by each standing committee, of four professional staff members in addition to present clerical staff, on a permanent basis.

(h) Improve and expand the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress and the Legislative Counsel of the Congress.

(i) Regulate lobbyists, the filing of tort claims against the government, and the introduction of bridge bills.

(j) Increase Congressional salaries from a current \$10,000 salary and \$2,500 expenses to \$12,500 salary and \$2,500 expenses.

Congressional business with the State Department has also increased and will continue to do so. In the Congress just closed the Department stood 12th in total appropriations awarded among the agencies for the 1946-47 fiscal year. Yet in business done with Congress, based on the amount of enrolled law enactments, the State Department ranked seventh.

Foreign Service officers may anticipate an even greater volume of direct mail from Congress in the future. It is a job which will have to be done in the face of reduced personnel and overburdened

(Continued on page 55)

**THE
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The American Foreign Service Association

The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members of *The Foreign Service of the United States*. It was formed for the purpose of fostering esprit de corps among the members of the Foreign Service and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

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ASSIGNMENT POLICY

Now that the Foreign Service Act of 1946 is about to go into effect, it may not be amiss to examine one of the lacunae in the Department not covered by the current legislation. We refer to the need for a major overhauling in the assignment and transfer policy of the Department and in the present system of counseling Foreign Service Officers on the best method of shaping their careers.

Nothing could be more conducive to improved morale, we are convinced, than an exhaustive study of the personnel problem and an extension of the plans for the growth of the Service to the human material with which it operates.

In the age of specialization which is now upon us, far more attention seems to be paid to augmenting staffs and elaborating policies to deal with economics, information and cultural activities, or other problems than to selecting and training officers for particular posts or assignments. With the exception of a few special area or language projects, the development of an officer for service in one type of country or another is virtually non-existent. When successive personnel administrations have attempted to maintain consistent assignment policies, they have been handicapped by budgetary limitations and by the manpower shortage which makes a planned rotation of personnel extraordinarily difficult. The new Act offers new hope and we are glad to learn that the Office of the Foreign Service and the Division of Foreign Service Personnel plan to make the most of their opportunities.

Despite the realization of most officers that they are expected to serve in any part of the world at any time, no one relishes being moved from one post to the next like a filing cabinet or other inanimate object. Especially in the middle and upper grades of the Service, an officer usually develops certain qualities and traits of temperament which make him well suited for one post but not so well for another. Transfer cards or efficiency reports may provide factual data, but they cannot take the place of the skilled personnel counselor who studies the individual at first hand on the basis of modern techniques in personnel management.

We believe that it should be possible for a good officer and a resourceful personnel authority to plot with fair accuracy the course of the officer's assignments over a period of years. Breaks in the sequence should be planned breaks; and, barring overriding emergency, the officer should be able to anticipate them and their duration.

With all the good will in the world, it is manifestly impossible for a small and overburdened personnel staff in Washington to handle to the best possible purpose the individual and his varied prob-

(Continued on page 58)

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Carlin Treat and Mrs. Howard Elting and Daughter Die in Airplane Crash

Foreign Service Officer CARLIN A. TREAT, and MRS. HOWARD ELTING and daughter, CLAIRE, met their deaths on the night of October 10 in an airplane crash near Sefrou, Morocco. Mr. Elting had remained in Paris on official business and his wife and daughter were proceeding from there to Casablanca to await his arrival. Mr. Treat was recently appointed an officer of career and was proceeding to Casablanca, his first post of assignment. His wife, the former Miss Marjorie Anne Maryland did not accompany her husband. She is residing in Evanston, Illinois.

The plane struck a cliff in the dense fog, caught fire as it hit and all sixteen of the occupants were so badly burned as to make immediate identity impossible. The funerals were held at the American Military Cemetery at Casablanca on Sunday morning, October 13th.

R. Borden Reams—Chef de Cabinet

Newbold Noyes, Jr., Staff correspondent for the *Washington Star* in a write-up of the personnel of the American Delegation of the Paris Peace Conference had this to say about BOB REAMS:

"The taciturn Mr. Reams occupies an unusual position. When Mr. Byrnes first took over as Secretary of State, he knew nothing about the internal functioning of the Department. Mr. Reams, on the other hand—a Foreign Service Officer who was also serving as Department information officer—knew everything about it.

"Mr. Byrnes needed somebody to tell him who to send for when he wanted something done, what mechanical process he had to go through to achieve a certain result. Mr. Reams got the job and still has it. His actual position today is hard to name in English. The French would call him Mr. Byrnes' chef de cabinet."



FSO Carlin A. Treat
... killed in airplane crash

New Association Officers

On September 30th the Electoral College of the Foreign Service Association met for the purpose of electing officers of the Association and the Executive Committee for the year beginning October 1st. The Electoral College was composed of:

ELLIS O. BRIGGS	J. KLAHR HUDDLE
SELDEN CHAPIN	J. GRAHAM PARSONS
WILLIAM E. DECOURCY	JAMES K. PENFIELD
ANDREW B. FOSTER	JAMES W. RIDDLEBERGER
CECIL WAYNE GRAY	JOSEPH C. SATTERTHWAITE
EDMUND A. GULLION	HAROLD S. TEWELL
JULIAN HARRINGTON	EDWARD G. TRUEBLOOD
LOY W. HENDERSON	HENRY S. VILLARD
JOHN D. HICKERSON	EDWARD T. WAILES

The following officers were elected:

THE HONORABLE ROBERT WOODS BLISS, *President*
THE HONORABLE EDWIN C. WILSON, *Vice President*

Executive Committee:

JOHN ALLISON	ELLIS O. BRIGGS
CLARE H. TIMBERLAKE	EDWARD T. WAILES
LESTER D. MALLORY	

Alternates:

GEORGE J. HAERING ROBERT M. BRANDIN

At a meeting of the new Executive Committee on October 11th, Mr. Briggs was nominated Chairman, Mr. Wailes as Vice Chairman and Mr. Timberlake as Secretary-Treasurer.

Foreign Service Board

The Foreign Service Board, created by the recent Foreign Service Act (which takes the place of the Board of Foreign Service Personnel) will be composed of three Assistant Secretaries of State, the Director General of the Foreign Service, Assistant Labor Secretary DAVID MORSE, ARTHUR PAUL of Commerce and LESLIE WHEELER of Agriculture.

FISHER HOWE, an Assistant to Under Secretary Clayton, has been appointed Executive Secretary to the Board.

Foreign Service Tragedies

CAPTAIN WARREN E. JENKS, Assistant Military Attache at Rio de Janeiro, was killed when the military plane he was piloting crashed on a mountain peak in Tijuca, suburb of Rio shortly after its take-off on a flight to Bello Horizonte. Two U. S. Army fliers and three women passengers were killed. Captain Jenks is described as one of the most distinguished flying officers in Brazil. He had served with the Eighth Air Force in England, piloting B-17s, and was a veteran of 50 missions over Germany.

CAPTAIN WALTER L. HEIBERG, former Naval Attaché in Stockholm, perished on the blazing Swedish ship *Kristina Thorden* in the mid-Atlantic on October 11th. Captain Heiberg, accompanied by his wife was returning from a trip to Sweden. He was buried at sea. Four persons lost their lives in the battle against the flames which swept the vessel. Four American passengers slightly injured were reported transferred to the Norwegian liner *Stavangerfjord* headed for Bergen: They were MRS. HEIBERG; MISS HAZEL MARIE JACOBSON, Clerk assigned to the Embassy at Stockholm; WALTER A. LEONARD, retired Foreign Service Officer, and a fourth American.

Personals

MRS. FOY KOHLER could be found any morning during September and October in one of the language-practice rooms of the Division of Training Services at the Lothrop House brushing up on her Russian. She was conscientiously following the Division's method of *guided imitation* by means of Sound Scriber discs and, according to DR. HENRY LEE SMITH, JR., in charge of language instruction, is making admirable progress. Mrs. Kohler took an intensive Russian language course at Cornell University when her husband was recently assigned there for Russian study.

FSO GORDON KNOX has been permanently assigned to the American Delegation of the Security Council of the United Nations as aide to Mr. HERSCHELL JOHNSON.

CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL, Counselor at Stockholm, returned to the States on the inaugural flight of the Scandinavian Airlines which left Stockholm on September 17th. Mr. Ravndal visited his father, retired Consul General C. BIE RAVNDAL in Orlando, Florida, and planned to return to the Depart-

ment for consultation the first week in November after which he was scheduled for a short visit to New York for various consultations. Mr. Ravndal says that while in Orlando he learned to fly. In fact he loves to tell about it—and about the new Piper Cub he has bought.

JOHN R. MINTER, Counselor of Legation at Canberra, visited the Department during October. The highlight of his visit to Washington was the purchase, loss and recovery of a Crossley car. He bought the car from FSO RICHARD HAWKINS and was extremely puffed up about his acquisition—Ambassador NELSON JOHNSON had remarked about it that the shape resembled a koala's nose. Two days after he bought it, the car was stolen. Mr. Minter was disconsolate. A day after it was stolen—it was recovered, only two blocks from the scene of the theft. What's wrong? Didn't they want it? Mr. Minter couldn't figure it out.

THURSTON GRIGGS has left for Peiping where he will establish the first Field Installation for language training under the auspices of the Division of Training Services of the Department. This is the first of a contemplated thirteen installations planned throughout the world. Mr. Griggs will also establish installations in Nanking and Shanghai.

E. PAUL TENNEY, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, lost his reserved parking space among the four in the court of the War Manpower Commission Building, when the Office of the Foreign Service moved over from the main building. He was outranked.

LIVINGSTON T. MERCHANT has been designated Chief of the Aviation Division. For the past year he has been Counselor for Economic Affairs, with the honorary rank of Minister, at the Embassy in Paris. JOE D. WALSTROM, FSO and Associate Chief, who has been acting Chief for the past several months, intends to return to the field in the near future, completing a regular period of assignment to Washington.

Foreign Service Women's Luncheon

The first of the Foreign Service women's luncheons will be held on December 4th in the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel. Wives in transit or temporarily in Washington, who will not receive notices, and who wish to attend, call Mrs. Colquitt on Adams 4946 or write her at 2934 28th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

State Department Scoops Columnist, Punch Hears

By The United Press

LONDON, Oct. 7—Today's comment by *Punch* on the Washington scene:

"There is an extraordinary report current in Washington that an important document that was to have been published by a columnist has come into the hands of the State Department."

FOREIGN SERVICE WIVES GO TO SCHOOL

Wives of Foreign Service Officers are being encouraged by the State Department to go to school right along with their husbands. Here we have a group of trainees taking a course in September under the Division of Training Services of the Department at the Lothrop House, 2001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. Left to right: FSO (Lt. Commander) and Mrs. John H. Clagett assigned to Oslo; FSO and Mrs. DeWitt L. Stora assigned to Montevideo; Dr. William P. Maddox, Chief of the Division; FSO and Mrs. Stanley M. Cleveland assigned to Sofia, FSO and Mrs. Robert L. Yost assigned to Madrid; and FSO Laurence Taylor, Assistant Chief of the Division of Training Services.



Photo by Ralph Duter

Spot for the Emblem

Ambassador WALTER THURSTON writes from Mexico City:

"I read with much interest John Goodyear's scholarly article in a recent issue of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL concerning the need for a Foreign Service emblem. The heraldic device that accompanied that article seemed to me to have great merit. I would suggest, however, that he consult an expert on the subject with a view to the incorporation, probably by quartering into the device, of at least one white spat. I would also suggest that the entire emblem, when manufactured for lapel wear, be neon lighted."

Diplomatic Quiz Kids

The United Nations Club in Washington, D. C. held a Quiz Contest on October 4th with Commander KENNETH DOWNEY, Attaché of the British Embassy, and MISS MEREDITH HOWARD, President of the Club, as Masters of Ceremonies. The Quiz Kids participating were:

H. F. ESCHAUZIER, First Secretary, Netherlands Embassy

ROBERT HENRY HADOW, Counselor, British Embassy
ROBERT M. MCCLINTOCK, Foreign Service Officer, State Department

P. A. MENON, Financial Secretary, Indian Mission
COUNT MILTKE HUITFELT, Secretary, Danish Legation

CHENG PAO-NAN, Representative of C.I.N.R.R.A.

FERNANDO SABOIA DE MEDEIROS, First Secretary, Brazilian Embassy

NOVEMBER, 1946

From the thirty questions asked we have picked several at random with which you may test your diplomatic mettle:

1. Who in the U.S.A., is entitled to be addressed as Esquire?*
2. Who said to his hostess, on leaving a dinner party in his honor, "I apologize if there were any whom I neglected to offend"?
3. What is, or are: a) tachometer, b) Paris Green, c) bunyip, d) gangrel, e) ganoidei, f) boojum
4. The ruling body in the U.S.A. is Congress. What are the equivalents in: a) Sweden, b) France, c) Poland, d) Yugoslavia, e) Germany, f) Czechoslovakia?

Note *Answers:

1. Chief Clerks and Chief of Bureaus of the Executive Department, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Mayors of cities, American diplomatic officers below the grade of Minister and American Consular Officers.
2. Johannes Brahm
3. a) A speed indicator—surveyor's instrument
b) Copper aceto-arsenite (poisonous)
c) A fabulous, immense Australian animal
d) A vagrant, stupid or awkward chap
e) A division of fishes, sturgeons, paddle fish
f) The Snark was a Boojum in Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark"
4. a) Riksdag
b) Chambre des Deputes
c) Seym
d) Skupshina
e) Reichstag
f) Narodni Shromazdeni

News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

ASUNCIÓN



Courtesy David A. de Lima

Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac (foreground) and Dr. Miguel Angel Soler, Paraguayan Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship, taken at the moment of signing the Trade Agreement between the United States and Paraguay. The signing, which took place in the office of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship at 10 o'clock on the morning of September 12, 1946, marked the termination of long and tedious negotiations on the part of representatives of both countries.

BEIRUT

Interior view of the main hall, American Legation, Beirut, after the bombing outrage of August 4th. Two bombs were placed in this room on a Sunday evening when the Legation was unoccupied, the watchman being at the time on inspection rounds of the Legation property. Two young Arabs have admitted to perpetrating the outrage in protest against American policy toward Palestine.

Courtesy Robert E. Cashin



SANA'A

The Hon. J. Rives Childs, First U. S. Minister to Yemen, presented his credentials to the Imam Yahya at Sana'a, Capital of Yemen, on the morning of September 30. Minister Childs, who is also U. S. Minister to Saudi Arabia, was accompanied by Harlan B. Clark, Second Secretary of Legation at Jidda.

Minister Childs and his party were welcomed by Qadhi Abdul Karim Mutahar, Acting Foreign Minister, and escorted to the throne room where the Minister presented his letter of credence from President Truman and was warmly received by the Imam.

The Imam expressed a desire for American assistance in improving medical conditions in Yemen and has requested that the United States send a medical mission to Sana'a. The Government of Yemen is also interested in American assistance in developing transportation, irrigation and agriculture.

Minister Childs and his party left Sana'a October 4th for a tour of the more important cities of southern Yemen enroute to Aden and then to Jidda, where Minister Childs is permanently stationed.

FORT-DE-FRANCE, MARTINIQUE

October 2, 1946

We had another earthquake in Martinique on September 5th and the following day our new Vice Consul, Angelo D. Valenza arrived. There is no connection between these two events, of course, but both were important in their own way. The earthquake did no damage, except to our sleep which was disturbed only momentarily.

Another big day occurred on September 30th when Mrs. Valenza arrived from Washington.

On September 8th we attended an official ceremony in St. Pierre which used to be known as the Paris of the West Indies, and where Lafcadio Hearn was inspired to write hauntingly about his years in the French West Indies. The city was destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Pelee in 1902 which wiped out 30,000 persons in a few seconds. The ruins are still there and life is creeping back where there was once only utter devastation. On the day of the celebration in question, which was in honor of the landing of Pierre Belain D'Esneambuc, in 1635, the first colonizer of Martinique, Pelee showed herself from time to time—as the usually ever-present clouds were blown away by the trade winds.

The organizers of the celebration had built a small Carib village as it must have existed in the days of Columbus. Our ancient Carib fire making ceremony was reenacted, a hunting scene, and best of all there was a tribal dance which ended when the Chief seized the Queen and carried her off (she did not seem unwilling) to the accompaniment of exclamations of delight from all sides.

The participants in the Carib scenes had their bodies painted with an oily red paint which reputedly the Caribs used to concoct from local plants.

On the same day as the Carib celebration a large American tourist ship anchored off St. Pierre. We went aboard to meet Miss Vera Bloom, daughter of the Honorable Sol Bloom, and many passengers were of the mistaken opinion that the festive appearance of St. Pierre was for their benefit!

We had lunch with Miss Bloom and her charm-

(Continued on page 62)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

Top Secret. By Ralph Ingersoll. *Harcourt Brace and Co., 1946, 373 pages with index. \$3.75.*

Ralph Ingersoll, editor and founder of the liberal New York *PM*, has written several books on World War II, but none quite as controversial as his latest effort.

Ralph Ingersoll, enlisted as a private and after his reserve commission was revived ended up as a Lieutenant Colonel, was, first, in the plans section of General Devers' headquarters. Afterwards he was attached as an observer to Field Marshall Montgomery's staff, and then to General Bradley's field headquarters. He was given an assignment as staff officer with Col. Edson Raff's task force on the invasion of Europe.

Top Secret is written with zest and assurance, is easily read, and several chapters on the Invasion are excellently done. The last three chapters are the poorest, and not particularly necessary to the rest of the book. Ingersoll's book is highly contentious, argumentative, and will be "meat" to the Anglophobes, but the more discerning reader will take Ingersoll with a few grains of salt. *Top Secret* is extremely opinionated, and Ingersoll's judgment and views on individuals, strategy and politics are purely subjective and should not be considered authoritative.

Ingersoll considers Gen. Eisenhower as incapable, too sympathetic with the British point-of-view, too easily influenced and led, unable to make his own forceful decisions, and he brings out Gen. Eisenhower's abject desire to please Gen. Marshall. And as for SHAEF—it was "set up as a super-de-luxe, polylingual go-between, complete with WAC's, ATS's MP's, PA's and brass enough to start a foundry." His criticism throughout the book has an aura of vindictiveness.

Of Field Marshall Montgomery, Ingersoll states that he is "arrogant to the point of bumptiousness—bad-mannered and ungracious," and that the British think as little of Montgomery as do the Americans, and as a soldier, Montgomery was pretty much of a "has-been."

Ingersoll appears to have an exaggerated case of hero-worship whenever he speaks of Gen. Bradley. Gen. Bradley is modest, restrained, considerate,

kindly, self-effacing, fatherly, the ablest American general, and so on. He feels that Gen. Bradley deserves a great deal more credit than has been given to him.

The impression gained in *Top Secret*, was that if the war had been left to the Americans, the war would have been over a good deal sooner, and that the British were chiefly concerned with hemispheric solidarity, power politics and preserving the life-line of the Empire, rather than with the job of finishing the war, and that all their efforts were bent towards the "soft-underbelly of Europe"—the Balkans. Therefore, they were not interested in pushing the cross-channel invasion, and further "that the longer the Russians fought the weaker the Russians would be at the end of the war and the better chance the British had, vis-a-vis the Russians, in the postwar struggle for the domination of Europe," and "now . . . they are attempting to manipulate American foreign policy to link our future irretrievably with theirs."

ELEANOR WEST.

Alexandria Houses. By Deering Davis, Stephen P. Dorsey, Ralph C. Hall. *Architectural Book Publishing Co. \$5.00.*

As a sequence to *Georgetown Houses* the authors Deering Davis, Stephen P. Dorsey, and Ralph Cole Hall have collaborated to bring to those of us who swear by Georgian architecture some of the finer specimens of the beautiful houses built in Alexandria during the Georgian period. *Alexandria Houses* cleverly combines maps, drawings, photographs, and even conjectured restorations by Deering Davis to present to the reader an accurate picture of the kind of house in which such dignitaries as Robert E. Lee, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, or George Washington lived and considered their home. The authors do not concern themselves solely in depicting the physical aspects of old Alexandria homes but present to the reader an intimate history of each house concerning such facts as its builder, architect, and present owner.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

Latin American Civilization, Colonial Period.

By Bailey W. Diffie, with the assistance of Justice Whitfield Diffie. *Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Sons, 1945. Maps, illustrations. Pp. 312. \$4.50.*

Amongst the Indians exploitation and "warfare and conflict were the normal order from the Arctic Circle to Tierra del Fuego" when Columbus and the other discoverers "lifted the curtain and revealed the American drama." The ensuing fusion of three races, Indian, European and Negro, produced Latin American civilization through processes of interaction and evolution. It is the stated aim of this work "to present as complete a story as possible of all the influences that have gone into the making of Latin America, and to trace their effect up to 1810."

The volume is divided into three Books. The First, "Foundations of Latin America," deals with land and labor conditions, Indian customs, and the Church. Book Two, "The Evolution of Colonial Latin America to 1810," covers agriculture, mining, manufacturing, trade, and development of the institutions of Church, state and society. Book Three describes "Colonial Brazil" in the patterns set by Books One and Two.

There is brief analysis of Spain's trading institutions, the Casa de Contratacion, the Consulado (Merchant's Guild) of Sevilla, and the Juzgado de Indias at Cadiz. These, like her trade policy—as indeed were also the policies of exploration, settlement and colonial government—were improvised to meet the exigencies of the times. A variety of restrictive trade practices and exactions contributed in no small measure to the growth of contraband trade, piracy, the convoy system, and eventually to open conflict among the French, Dutch, British, Portuguese and Spanish.

The preeminent role of the Church is stressed throughout. It is characterized as the royal, "Spanish Roman Catholic Church," with its conflicts with the state, with its inquisition, and its great missionary movements.

Dr. Diffie's fresh approach does not over-emphasize any one aspect of colonial development; he achieves a coordinated, political, economic, social, industrial, i.e. cultural history. Where it has previously been the practice to treat the sciences, art, literature and education in a perfunctory manner, he devotes 175 pages to them. Where other books have few visual aids, his contains 47 illustrations plus numerous maps and charts. The influence of the Negro, hitherto slighted, is constantly brought out, especially in the sections on Brazil.

At page 566 a hint is dropped that another volume

might materialize later to give the story of Latin American independence.

This volume is more than a text. Its usefulness is enhanced in that it is simultaneously a source book. The many unusual excerpts derived from early Spanish chroniclers, and from the archives of Spain, Portugal, or South America—entirely beyond the reach of most scholars—offer opportunity to taste of the riches of research which Dr. and Mrs. Diffie conducted for over a decade, on three continents.

Inherent in the main thesis, i.e. the fusion of three races, is an issue but fleetingly raised by the author at page 192 and page 671: efforts to ameliorate the status of the Indians were related to, if not the cause of, the systematic importation of slaves from Africa. To save the remnants of one race, was another doomed?

WILLARD F. BARBER

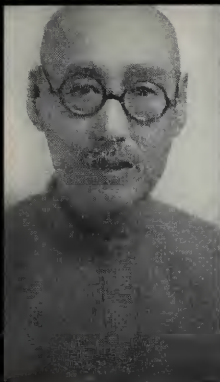
Woodrow Wilson and the Great Betrayal. By Thomas A. Bailey. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1945. 416 pp. \$3.50.*

Patriotism is not dead in the United States and while we may have been an undemonstrative people, I insist on believing that deep within the thinking of Americans, whether in public or private life, there resides a sincere appreciation of the traditions, privileges, and opportunities of our great Nation. If your faith in that patriotism is weak, however, I fear it will be shaken by the record portrayed in this recital of the era of the First World War and the immediately succeeding years. You can only lay this book down with a sense of discouragement as you contemplate the well-nigh nation-wide futility, if not the actual intellectual dishonesty, which it describes; and, on the basis of its record, you ask yourself whether any public man of that time was actually a statesman and whether the American people were capable of applying in the stress of an emergency the principles of democracy for which they had fought. The struggle over the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations does not afford a pretty picture but there it is, all nicely documented and printed and bound for your perusal.

On the other hand, I advise you to read the book. It is interestingly written and brings momentarily to life the political figures in this land and others which played their part in that stirring era. It revives memories of personalities and events long grown vague in our thinking and reminds us that other times and other peoples had problems as difficult as those with which we are confronted. But, what is more important, it may also afford a warning for thoughtful people in our own troubled time to which, in some degree, we may well give heed.

HARVEY BOYD OTTERMAN

Service



Left: Chinese writer Han Ching-chang has completed 47 years' service at the Consulate General at Tientsin. (See page 63)



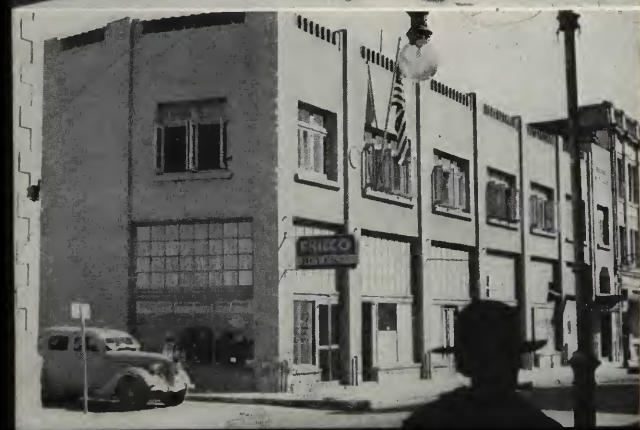
Right: Mrs. Irene A. Heberlet has completed 25 years' service with the U. S. Government. Mrs. Heberlet is shown here "garlanded" by members of the Consulate General in Calcutta, where she has been since August 1, 1921.



Maj. Gen. E. M. Almond congratulates FSO U. Alexis Johnson in charge of the Yokohama branch of the Diplomatic Section of GHQ, after presenting him with the Medal of Freedom. Mrs. Johnson is also shown.



Ambassador and Mrs. Arthur Bliss Lane taken with the "Town Bear" at the Hotel Francuski, Krakow.



American Consulate, Chihuahua, Chih, Mexico. Photo by Don Vasque.

Glimpses

Ingrid Weise and Robert 3rd on the beach at Castellon, Spain. Robert Weise 2nd is now a full-fledged FSO, having recently passed the exams.



Bridal party at the Brown-Castro wedding in San Salvador: Legal Attaché Stanton Brown and Miss Elena Castro, daughter of the Salvadoran Ambassador in Washington, were married in San Salvador on September 4. L. to r.: Dr. Héctor David Castro, Salvadoran Ambassador to the United States (bride's father); Mrs. Castro; Miss María Teresa Castro, sister of the bride; Mr. Brown; Mrs. Brown; Miss Elena Quiñónez, bridesmaid; Ambassador John F. Simmons (best man).



At the Badger Creek Wild Life Sanctuary at Healesville, Victoria, during the visit by several members of the official commissions of observers at the Bikini Bomb Tests, who came to Melbourne for a few days in July between the first and second tests. Dr. Karl Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, one of the observers, is shown holding Corrie, the three-year-old female platypus. Corrie is one of the first of her kind born and raised in captivity. Mrs. Richard F. Boyce is helping to keep Corrie's head pointed toward the camera. Photo Herald Feature Service, Melbourne.



General Eisenhower and Ambassador Hines driving through the streets of Panamá.



Our Retired Officers

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

FROM THE HON. FRED MORRIS DEARING
Maizeland, Huis Van Ness
Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York
October 6, 1946

Whereabouts and activities, hobbies and plans—you leave out vagaries. The Board's idea is altogether engaging. I have often wondered what my old Service friends (and enemies) are doing. Shall we find out?

Whereabouts. Here is our home. Hoffmann Philip is the one who really ought to be living here. The old dutch house was built by General David Van Ness, one of his ancestors. Aaron Burr slept here. The Livingstons, figures in our diplomatic history, once lived here too. There is a ghost. And when it storms we can hear the howling going on over in the Catskills as distinctly as did Rip van Winkle and Washington Irving. Charles Evans Hughes once ran and played just up the river—the Hudson—around Glens Falls.

The view is of the house as it is now. My wife, a denizen of this valley, first saw it and conceived a

desire for it. The real name of our town is Hardscrabble, and a good one too. But after my wife's grandfather had hoisted his New Orleans tobacco into his warehouse, the most prominent establishment in the village, with a rope over a large red hook for a number of years Hardscrabbel gave way to the Ruddy Hook; not Hoek (Dutch) so far as I know.

But we have always had a little difficulty about names. Someone, the Chamberlains I think, who also once lived here, called the place "Maizeland." This, my wife was sure, was just the name for it. But as the house is Dutch and was built by Gen. Van Ness it seemed to me Huis Van Ness was a much more suitable, distinguished and evocative appellation. We were not going to grow any corn anyway, as will be apparent in the next paragraph, so we compromised and used both names as you may note, on my letter head: "Maizeland, Huis Van Ness." My wife's letter heads ostentate only "Maizeland."

Activities. Let me first do honors to my wife. She welcomes our friends, floods the house with charm, dreams on the Catskills and watches the



Home of the Fred
Morris Dearing, at
Red Hook, New
York.

trees grow. We don't keep our grass very well cut but our trees are the most splendid creatures you can imagine; elms, maples, oaks and pines. Soon they will be in just that autumnal mood which signs the dreamy air with their loveliness and which has drawn a whole generation of artists to the Hudson Valley.

As for myself I follow the advice of Senator John Sharp Williams who said when he left the Senate that he was going home to read the classics. I am also writing a series of memoirs which without doubt are the most fascinating reading I ever came across. The first is about my beginnings in the Service and an initial tour of duty at Habana where we set up a government in which the representative of the State Department did business with the representative of the War Department and both derived their authority from Washington. But we dealt with foreign affairs just the same. Then a tour at Peking where we disposed of the Empress Dowager and I had the never to be forgotten opportunity of working with W. W. Rockhill, "old Rocky," and H. E. Mr. Henry Prather Fletcher. I returned thereafter to Habana, despatched thither by Mr. Robert Bacon, to see what Mr. Magoon had accomplished in my absence, and was then assigned to Mr. Whitelaw Reid at the Embassy in London.

These assignments constituted my apprenticeship in the Foreign and in the Career Service.

Your letter, I notice, does not include a request for a complete autobiography so I will limit myself to saying that it is probably a very good thing that these memoirs have not seen the light of publication. For No. II tells of the Mexico of the Madero revolution. No. III tells of that same revolution as viewed from a Wilsonian Washington. In complete disagreement with the way our relations with Mexico were then handled I was glad, as I tell in No. IV to go on to Belgium and to Spain, but sad indeed to break company with that incomparable genius in Foreign Affairs, John Bassett Moore, with whom I had been closely associated through some trying times.

Spain, Memoir V, was a fascinating experience and carried me far into the background of that old culture which underlies that of the Latin Americas and indeed our own. From that almost medieval experience we were thrust—my wife had been a refugee in Spain upon the outbreak of the Great European War—and I had to marry her to keep her by me and protect her—into the vortex of a Russia in debacle, and the ferment of forces which we are now beginning to classify and to name. That is Memoir VI and in the nature of a real *Gottesdämmerung*.

After Russia I was returned to the United States. Mr. Wilson showed a genuine lack of enthusiasm for naming me Minister to Guatemala, as Mr. Lansing had suggested, and so I assigned myself to New York for an experience of American business life, with which our diplomacy has so many ties, and in company with Willard Straight and Mr. Reuben Clark with whom I had been associated in former years, tried to bring some light into the darkness of projects for building great railways and rehabilitating Grand Canals in China. This is the Memoir, No. VII, on which I am working now, and which brings me back to the Department in association with Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fletcher as First—yes that is right—First Assistant Secretary of State. You can easily see how absorbing they all are; these memoirs. The next will cover an assignment to Portugal, an unknown country which once owned half the world, the following one an Ambassadorship in the City of the Kings in Peru where I took part in the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the founding of the City of Lima, came upon the traces of a certain swineherd, Francisco Pizarro, whose birthplace I had found at Trujillo in Spain, and realized that South America, which we had regarded with some casualness, was about twice as old in history and culture as we are. It was at this time that I came to know that lovable and unforgettable figure, Joe Cotton. And it was in Peru that I had for colleague Saburu Kurusu. No one can make me believe that he was not misused and betrayed by his own Government or that he practiced a deliberate duplicity with our own.

Then there will be one about Scandinavia, and at last a final memoir about retirement and what the Foreign Service can be in a time like this. The Foreign Service Act of 1946 fills me with exhilaration and I only trust that as it is implemented by the devoted men who made its enactment possible, and who will work under its wings it will become even better than it is and what we all so much desire it to be. I recall the ardency with which all that it accomplishes was advocated since long ago. I was one of the first of Service men to enter the Service on the merit basis and I cannot but regret that it was not given to such pioneers for instance as Huntington Wilson, who worked for service ideals so unremittingly, to share in the results that have been now achieved. But perhaps, in a very real sense, they do share in it.

I was really an ideal person for the Foreign Service (and on this note I will terminate this modest letter), for I am from Missouri. I was born there, ignorant enough in my first year I have no doubt, but soon to possess that cultivated skepticism.

(Continued on page 55)

The Cliche Expert Testifies on the State Department

(With apologies to Frank Sullivan)

By ROBERT RINDEN, Foreign Service Officer

Q. Mr. Arbuthnot, our journalism class is delighted to have you here today. You are an expert, I understand, on the use of the cliché in reporting upon the State Department.

A. That is correct. As a radio and press commentator on international affairs, I must plead guilty to your soft impeachment.

Before replying to your questions, I should like, however, to preface my remarks with a few words of friendly counsel.

Some of you may think that it is easy—that it requires no experience—to comment upon the workings of the State Department. This is a misapprehension—due, no doubt, to the fact that some of our leading commentators' previous experience was on Broadway, in entertainment or in other fields not closely related to the international sphere. As a matter of fact, unfamiliarity with world politics and diplomacy is usually a blessing in disguise since it makes for fresh and novel treatment of international developments and for the resolution of complicated situations into simple, elementary terms. As the poet has said: "Too much learning is a dangerous thing". It leads to academic weighing of both sides instead of to straightforward judgments. It results in the old difficulty of not being able to see the woods for the trees.

On the other hand, if your statements are to bear the unmistakable ring of authority, you must know the correct phraseology to employ in discussing the State Department. The consistent use of the *mot juste* is the *sine qua non* of authenticity. The precise manner in which the Department's personnel and actions should be described will now be explained—and must not, I repeat, must not be altered.

The statement and interpretation of facts and the forecasting of future developments will afford ample scope for originality.

Q. Thank you for this helpful introduction. Mr. Arbuthnot, how is the State Department described?

A. As a baroque monstrosity—as a gingerbread rookery.

Q. Are there many rooks about?

A. No.—but there are lots of pigeons.

Q. The interior of the Department consists, I believe, chiefly of corridors?

A. Right. The corridors are dusty, gloomy, cobwebbed and hushed.

Q. What do you hear in the corridors?

A. Only the creaking of the Department's cumbersome machinery and the endless shuffling of papers back and forth.

Q. Who works in the State Department?

A. Minor functionaries, members of the career clique and striped-pants boys. Such phrases as cookie-pushers or tea hounds should be used sparingly as they may detract from the objective tone of the article or speech.

Q. Who are these State Department people?

A. The dilettante sons of millionaires. From ivy league universities, notably Harvard, they speak with a British accent (real or affected), carry canes, wear spats and balance tea cups on their knees. Their pants are, of course, striped. In manner, they are aloof and glacial.

Q. Does the Department have a foreign policy?

A. No. Its only policy is one of drift and confusion, ultra-cautiousness and too little and too late.

Q. How does the State Department approach an international situation?

A. Gingerly. . . that is, after it has finally become aware of the situation (of whose existence and significance radio commentators and columnists had long been secretly aware.)

Q. I understand the State Department is never right.

A. Practically never. This is due mainly to the circumstance that simple, elementary facts which are apparent to any press or radio correspondent immediately upon his arrival in a foreign country (or, at least, after his sojourn of a day or so) invariably elude the State Department and its representatives abroad.

Q. But I should think that under the law of averages the Department might sometimes be right.

A. Well, on those rare occasions when the Department's action coincides with the views of the commentator (or his employer) you may say: The State Department, for once, was right. Or, for variety, the State Department finally awoke to the fact that. . .

Q. In conclusion, what does the State Department need?

A. A thorough housecleaning.

Q. It also needs. . . .

A. To be streamlined for its responsibilities in the atomic age.

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Lima Embassy Women's Organization

The following memorandum by Miss Julia M. Mougin, Clerk, was sent to the Department under cover of an official despatch:

Lima, Perú, September 9, 1946.

The writer was assigned to the Lima Embassy during wartime, arriving in May, 1943. I was not met at the airport, nor introduced to the staff members. I could not utter a word of Spanish and was utterly devoid of friends in this city. As the Embassy staff was about twice that of post-war size, I was lost in the shuffle and left strictly alone. My morale those first few weeks was about as low as my finances usually are. These circumstances gave birth to the idea of forming an organization of Embassy women for the purpose of alleviating the hardships which face a newly-assigned clerk, unfamiliar with the language of the country, and unacquainted with anyone, upon her arrival at a new post.

Attached is a letter signed "A Humble Foreign Service Clerk," taken from the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for January, 1946, in which the complaint is made that a "caste" system exists among the clerks. It is quite likely that the "caste" system to which she refers was not a deliberate snubbing of one group of girls by another, but a lack of opportunity to meet and become acquainted.

Clare H. McNair, Administrative Assistant, who made a trip to several Foreign Service posts to study the welfare of State Department women serving abroad, presents several excellent points, which gives one a clear idea of why so many Foreign Service clerks return home after a few months' assignment outside the United States. Her report entitled: "Women in the Foreign Service," taken from the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for June, 1945, is attached herewith.

The letter of a "Humble Foreign Service Clerk" and Mrs. McNair's report are both forthright arguments for the formation of women's groups in our State Department missions.

The idea of forming a club of Embassy women had been lying dormant in my mind ever since my arrival here. It was not until May of this year that action was taken to put these belated plans into effect.

On May 13, a notice was sent to all Embassy women, announcing that a meeting was to be held to discuss the formation of an organization of women staff members. In this announcement the three main purposes of the organization were listed as follows:

- (1) Welcoming and orienting new arrivals.
- (2) Creating a more friendly and harmonious atmosphere among the girls.
- (3) Forming activity groups, depending on the interests and wishes of the members.

As it was impossible for a majority of the girls to meet after working hours, I asked Mr. Donnelly, the then Chargé d'Affaires, for permission to hold the meeting during office hours, which was granted.

At that meeting I was elected chairman and Ruth von Bloeker, vice-chairman. Attached are the minutes of our first meeting, in the form of a memorandum from Miss von Bloeker to Mr. Donnelly.

Six committees were appointed:

(1) The Orientation Committee, whose duties would be to bring the post report up to date; (This was not done as it was found upon inquiry that the post report was in the process of being brought up to date by an officer of the Embassy): that all the members of this committee would collaborate in the writing of a form letter to be sent to newly-assigned clerks; to welcome newcomers upon their arrival; to aid them in finding living quarters. Copy of the Orientation Committee letter is attached.

(2) Treasury Committee—This committee was set up to handle the finances of the organization, and especially for the purpose of purchasing farewell gifts for departing clerks, but the practice of group gift-giving to departing members has been abolished, because of the excessive expense due to the rapid turnover of Embassy clerks.

(3) Entertainment Committee—This committee sponsors social affairs, such as luncheons, dinners, welcoming or farewell teas. A monthly group luncheon was held on August 6th at which the Ambassador and Mrs. Cooper were our guests.

(4) Excursion Committee—Tours to points of interest in Lima and vicinity are arranged by this committee.

(5) Lounge Committee—The chairman and members of this committee were charged with the responsibility of securing a room with a couch in which the girls can rest when they are unwell. Through the cooperation of Mr. Donnelly, such a room has been completely furnished and the Lounge Committee has recently purchased a blanket and medicinals for use in the lounge. Each member of the club will be assessed for these items.

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(6) Information Service—Keeps an up-to-date list of products and services, not of the mine-run variety, such as where to buy shotgun shells, saddle soap and Spanish weights; this committee can recommend a cobbler who removes shoe squeaks, a wigmaker, etc.

Our organization, thus far, has appointed six committees, however, a language committee (which would, of course, vary at the different posts) would be appropriate. Other suggested committees are: a sports committee; a literary committee; a book committee, which could purchase bestsellers and magazines. The last-named is not included in our activities inasmuch as we already have a book club in which all the members of the Embassy staff participate.

It has been suggested by Mr. Gidney (personnel) that we purchase a record player and records for use by the club members which could also be rented to outsiders, the proceeds of which could be used to purchase more records.

General quarterly meetings were decided upon at the charter meeting. As that was considered too infrequent, a vote was cast at our second meeting in favor of bi-monthly meetings. Two general meetings have been held thus far. The Embassy Women's Organization has no by-laws and no dues are paid in by the members, each member being assessed when a purchase or service is necessary.

This resumé of the newly-formed Embassy Women's Organization, in Lima, is submitted for the Department's information and the possible setting up of such a program at other posts.

THE ECONOMIC OFFICER

(Continued from page 12)

the Foreign Service today could contribute in any appreciable way to the following documents—Bretton Woods, the British Loan Agreement, Proposals for World Trade and Employment, Inter-Allied Reparations Agreement? There cannot be more than a handful. It might be interesting to take a poll of the Foreign Service to find how many have even read those documents.

Without attempting to spell out the details of change, I should like to suggest some of the places where change is needed. The subjects I wish to mention are: the examinations for entrance into the Service, the matter of assignments, the relations of the economic officers to other Foreign Service Officers, in-Service training and, finally, the system of promotion.

The examinations from 1931 to 1941 were frightening and excellent. Could they not be adjusted to reflect more accurately the trend toward specialization and be more in line with current educational



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thinking? Higher education institutions throughout the history of our country have tried to balance the two—the depth of “concentration” and the breadth of “distribution.” If current trends can be interpreted correctly, then the balance is to be found by postulating a broad general base to be followed by an intensive concentration in a particular field. The Foreign Service examinations could follow that pattern. They could be one-half general as they are now, and one-half specialized, offering a *choice* of law, economics, history, language, or other options—not all as they do now. The specialized examinations would, of course, be more difficult, but an applicant would only take one. In some such fashion an applicant could be tested in the first place for his general breadth and at the same time for an acknowledged specialization in a field of the Foreign Service. From the economist’s point of view, this would mean that his specialized strength was a credit, not a handicap. Surely, too, the Foreign Service could use fully trained lawyers, as well as those who have dabbled in law along with economics and history.

One can feel confident that great strides are being made to improve the training of Foreign Service Officers. All Foreign Service Officers—economic and otherwise—need and want as much training as they can possibly get at the projected Foreign Service Institute or, at various stages in their careers, at American universities, research organizations and businesses. It need only be said here that without such training and a great deal of it throughout the Service, the development of qualified economic officers such as this article contemplates would be quite impossible. A very limited number of officers have in the last few years been detailed to take economic courses at Harvard, Chicago, Princeton and elsewhere, and the benefit to them has been great. The fact that few of them are now doing economic work is regrettable and may illustrate the point that economic officers must continue to concentrate in economic matters. The absolute need for in-Service training for economic officers is undeniable.

The method and routine of assignment of Foreign Service Officers, however, is as important as anything else in the development of economic officers. After an officer’s probationary and training assignments he should, as he grows in the Service, be permitted—in fact, encouraged—to follow more and more the line of his specialization, his concentration, his particular strength. Thus the economic officer—whether he has received his economic training and experience before entering the Service or afterward by courses and assignments—could develop from the time of his initial training posts even as the political officer does. If he shows the necessary apti-

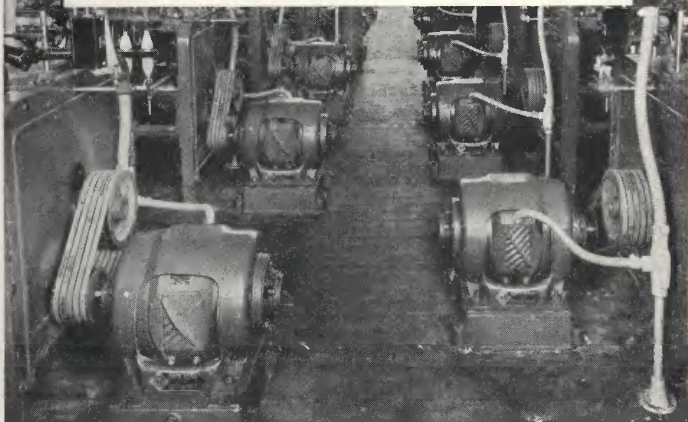
tude, his development could be broadened by political and other assignments, but his strength in economic work should be allowed to grow, not to wane for lack of opportunity and practice.

Departmental assignments illustrate the same problem. Statistics on Departmental assignments show a startling imbalance in the relation of the Foreign Service to the political divisions and to economic divisions. They show quite clearly that remarkably few people in the field know intimately the economic work of the Department and, no less important, they show a lack of knowledge of the problems of the field on the part of the economic divisions. They also point to the much more difficult and delicate subject of assignments and their relation to an officer’s career.

One would not deny that as the Service works now it is important to a Foreign Service Officer’s career that he become associated with the political divisions. I think it can be put stronger than that. There are many Foreign Service Officers who believe that to succeed they must be known as political officers, which means, among other things, that they must be known to, and associated with, the political divisions. Furthermore, I think it can be said that most Foreign Service Officers feel that economic assignments, in the field or in the Department, cannot help their career much and, if they become too closely associated with economic work, may even hinder them. Foreign Service Officers prefer the gentlemanliness of political reporting and representation with its implied social activity and they eschew the difficulty, drudgery and dirt that accompanies economic reporting. It doesn’t lend itself to after dinner coffee conversation. This is not a healthy condition.

Perhaps the most significant part of this relationship between the economic officer and the political officer looms up in the matter of promotion. So often one hears that the Foreign Service Officer is trained and promoted on the basis of his ability or potential ability to head a mission. There is merit in that standard but its interpretation must be broad; more broad, it can be said, than is generally accepted. At least the interpretation must be broad enough to include the economic or specializing officer. His qualifications must, of course, include those of leadership, perspective, force and general knowledge. But even as a political officer can be trained toward this end, so also can the economic officer. To just the degree that the political and economic issues are interwoven does the political officer become educated to economic forces, and the economic officer to the political. To suggest an analogy, an industrial company has its production men, its salesmen, its lawyers and its

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accountants, all of whom are specialists but must know much of the others' work. Any one of these specialists can rise to leadership in the firm through his own specialty.

The difficulties in the development of economic officers and their relation to political officers are maintained and intensified by one basic practice in the Foreign Service, namely, that which requires the top economic officer in a mission to report to a political officer *before* the Chief of Mission. As a result every junior officer feels that his progress depends on getting into political work. Every political officer carefully avoids becoming involved in too much economic work. Every economic officer, senior or junior, feels himself subordinated to the political officer. You will never generate sufficient enthusiasm in economic work nor will you have capable officers doing economic work for long enough periods to become proficient, so long as the goal and target is nothing better than subordination to another counselor. That presents a dead end for economic work.

The solution, I feel, lies in either of the following changes. First, let the Economic Counselor have direct responsibility to the Ambassador. Alternatively, and probably better, let there be counselors plain and simple, not economic or political, but let the economic officers become counselors and ambassadors with an opportunity equal to the political officers. I hold that there is no justification for making a political officer the senior counselor automatically simply to cover the eventualities of succession in the absence of the Chief of Mission. For that matter is not a political officer without full knowledge of economic issues in every bit as tough a spot as the economic officer who has not full knowledge of the political? In any event, a sound counselor will have knowledge of both and will rely on the advice of his subordinates, economic and political, just as a sound chief of mission does.

These, then, are some of the important matters that affect the economic officer in the Foreign Service. I am convinced that a change of outlook among Foreign Service Officers and on the part of the administration of the Services is needed before the Service will be adequate to the demands made upon it. Furthermore, I believe that this change of outlook is required whether or not a reorganization takes place in the Service under the Foreign Service Act of 1946. We cannot legislate economic officers. We cannot call up adequate men now, we will not be able to call them up in any reorganized Service unless regardless of the legislation there prevails a will to face the challenge to make the Service adequate in its economic reporting and representation.

THE DUTIES AND PROBLEMS OF FOREIGN SERVICE WIVES

By MARGUERITE G. VOGENITZ*

IT has been my privilege to more or less closely observe the functioning of our Foreign Service since my marriage to a non-career Vice Consul in the year 1919. I have found the life interesting and I do not regret that my husband continued in his work, even though discriminations against non-career officers in salary, allowances, promotions, social standing and retirement were at times rather difficult to bear. Fortunately my husband has passed the greater part of his service in charge of Consulates which has to a large extent compensated for other disadvantages.

It has always seemed to me that our Foreign Service has two distinct functions to perform abroad, namely diplomatic and consular, and that each requires a special type of officer to most efficiently perform the work.

The diplomatic branch requires officers and officers' wives who are highly educated, who have an excellent social training, who enjoy festivities and ceremonies, who are extremely discrete in their conversations, and who lose no opportunity to obtain and report political information likely to be of interest or value to our Government. This group should, out of courtesy, exchange certain social amenities with the American business colony, but it should be understood that their principal social duties and obligations lie with Statesmen, Politicians, and Socialites of the country to which they are assigned. The successful performance of this work depends almost as much upon the officers' wives as upon the officers themselves. In fact I believe that the wife of a diplomatic officer who is not fitted for her work can do more harm to our interests and prestige abroad than an officer who is not fully qualified.

The Consular branch of our Foreign Service, aside from its multiple routine duties, should, in my opinion, cultivate the friendship of American businessmen and their families abroad, endeavor to gain the confidence and friendship of nationals of the same category, and whenever possible augment social friendships and good relations between the two.

This work in my opinion requires officers and wives more of the successful, genial business type than of diplomatic psychology.

Certainly the Diplomatic and Consular branches should cooperate closely and each endeavor to aid the other in the performance of its duties; however,

I do believe that advantage will be gained by our State Department through having each branch independently report its views upon local problems. We might even compare the two branches to our Senate and House of Representatives in maintaining a balance of ideas and opinions.

The influence of a wife upon her husband's career and the value of his work in the Foreign Service is very great, and I have always believed that our Personnel Division should give as much consideration to the wife's character and psychology as to that of the officer himself.

Women who feel that they are making magnificent patriotic martyrs of themselves through living abroad over prolonged periods should not marry Service men. If they do, their husbands should seek some other occupation.

Women who do not frankly enjoy cultivating the friendship of middle class Americans and middle class Nationals of foreign countries should not marry Foreign Service officers. They will be unhappy, they will make their husbands unhappy, and they will probably end by spoiling the success of his career.

Salaries in the Foreign Service have always been small. Until recent years additional allowances were confined, too often, to a chosen few. This discourages the younger, lower-paid, officers and wives from social entertainments as they must save something to meet emergencies and to educate their children in the United States. I believe all commissioned officers and even purely clerical members who are socially inclined, should be given adequate allowances for entertainment. Where a community is large and there are various groups of Americans and Nationals who do not harmonize, chosen members of the staff can devote their special efforts to cultivation of the group with which they appear best fitted to fraternize, and they should be rated upon the results of this work as carefully as they are rated upon other required routine duties. Such expenditures should be considered as investments in propaganda and not as special compensation to the Foreign Service personnel concerned.

I believe that the best-fitted member of the Diplomatic branch of the service in each country or post should be available to all other members of the staff for consultation and advice upon etiquette and general policy of entertainments, and that his services should be conducted with the same ethics as

*Wife of Herman C. Vogenitz, Vice Consul, Cartagena.



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those used by a lawyer or physician. Many social errors occur because the person involved was ashamed to ask for advice and thus admit ignorance or lack of familiarity with the procedure that should be followed.

The success of our national policies must depend to a very great extent upon the accuracy of the information transmitted by our Foreign Service establishments to the State Department. The value of each Foreign Service Mission or Consulate depends upon the individual members of its staff. The value of each individual member depends upon the accuracy of the information he can gather. Accurate information cannot, as a rule, be obtained from very limited and restricted personal contacts. Therefore it is my conviction that each responsible member of each staff should cultivate the friendship and confidence of as many people and obtain and carefully note their views upon problems of national or international interest. The data should be correlated in each office, re-checked for contradictions, and carefully forwarded in reports. The duty of Foreign Service wives in this respect is fully as great as that of their husbands.

As a rule American residents abroad will express their opinions freely to consular or diplomatic officers only if they are convinced, first, that the confidence will be respected and, second, that they will not be ridiculed or told by the officer or his wife that they don't know what they are talking about.

In past years I have heard some very bitter criticism of members of our Foreign Service by American residents abroad, who tried to report something they believed of interest or value to our Government, and were forced first, to wait for a considerable time to see the officer and then scarcely thanked for their trouble.

It has always seemed to me that the more importance you appear to attach to other people's opinions, the more opinions they will express. It is surprising what fine suggestions sometimes come from the unexpected sources.

The higher an officer's rating, the more careful he and his wife should be of the feeling of other people. Americans and even foreigners will overlook or forgive with a laugh, vanities or airs on the part of a Third Secretary that they would never overlook nor forgive from an older and more experienced officer.

Both officers and their wives should avoid becoming too intimate with anyone, at least to the extent of telling them things that would be seriously embarrassing if later repeated. Friends sometimes later become very vindictive enemies.

(Continued on the next page)



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Democracy is generally assumed to imply a certain freedom of speech, expression of ideas, and the right to live as we like best providing we do not thereby interfere with the rights of other people. For this reason I believe sharp unfriendly criticism of the habits and customs of people in other countries should be avoided. In any event such criticism will not cause them to change, the person who criticizes will not be benefitted, and antagonisms instead of friendships will be created.

I believe that the type of officer or wife who can create the greatest sabotage to the successful functioning of our service, and to the morale of its members, is the individual who is persistently endeavoring to discredit his superiors, equals or inferiors, Foreign Service or otherwise, in the mistaken belief that he is thereby augmenting his own importance and prestige.

It has always seemed to me that no man is a real diplomat who cannot gain the confidence, liking and voluntary cooperation of at least the serious-minded members of his staff and jurisdictional area, and that no woman is fitted to be the wife of a Foreign Service officer, who cannot obtain the confidence and liking of at least the more seriously minded American residents of the district, and of the seriously minded wives of the country's nationals with whom she may come in contact.

In closing I wish to express the strongest conviction that the influence exerted by the wives of officers and employees upon the prestige and value of our Foreign Service has been tremendously underrated in past years; that this influence should be clearly recognized and that Foreign Service wives should, in the future, receive the recognition and rating they deserve for their contribution to the cause.

Further, a Foreign Service officer who has married or who marries a woman of other nationality should not, by the mere fact of having contracted such marriage be held in disfavor or disqualified for further service or promotion by our State Department. Such arbitrary action flavors too much of Klu Klux Klan methods or the Superior Race theories of the Nazis. He should, however, be disqualified to the exact extent that his wife's character and qualities disqualify her for her performance of the duties that devolve upon a Foreign Service wife.

Should it develop that such alien-born wife is able to perform her duties in the Foreign Service above average, or through her influence make it possible for her husband to perform tasks that he could not otherwise accomplish, such marriage should be a credit to the officer.

DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES

(Continued from page 15)

present studying the feasibility of instituting a method of reference more accurate and somewhat more simple than the procedure now followed.

Although the coordination procedures are at an early stage of development, they have already shown beneficial results. Agreements were reached with originating agencies for cancelling instructions calling for over four hundred reports annually and for reducing the scope of information asked for in six hundred other reports. Efforts are constantly being made to have originating agencies make use, to the full extent possible, of material available in Washington, in order to relieve the field from submitting repetitive information. As this is written, the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture are reviewing existing instructions for reporting required by their respective Departments to bring them in line with present needs, and it is probable that revised instructions will be compiled before the end of the year. These new schedules should reduce the number of "single time" requests.

Concomitant with the development of procedures and methods to coordinate and program reporting, careful consideration was given to the problem of devising procedures to govern the appraisal and grading of the reporting performance of individual officers and of posts.

The efficiency records of Foreign Service Officers include ratings of reporting activities. Prior to the merger of the several foreign services and for some time thereafter it was customary for the Department to determine such grading without reference to other end-users. The obvious shortcomings of a procedure which failed to take into account the appraisals of agencies originating requests for reports and which have the knowledge essential to evaluate properly material of a specialized or technical nature led to the inauguration in 1944 of the practice of obtaining from the users of economic reports their comments and a preliminary grading of reports they received. Since then those comments have been transmitted to the preparing officer to enable him to know the use made of his contribution and to benefit from constructive suggestions. At present about 30 percent of all the reports and despatches on economic subjects which are processed by Foreign Reporting Services are receiving comments from end-users and a somewhat higher percentage are graded. These percentages are being steadily increased as the result of the constant pressure exercised by the Division to emphasize the responsibility of end-users towards the reporting officer. The preliminary grades given to each report by the several end-

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users, together with that given by the Division for form and arrangement, are carefully weighed to determine the final grade. At the end of each fiscal year the comments and grades given to the contributions of each reporting officer are reviewed and an overall rating established, which is transmitted to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel for inclusion in the officer's efficiency record.

The appraisal of individual reports is based on timeliness, comprehensiveness, accuracy, clarity, judgment form and arrangement. When determining grades, the substance of the report is naturally given greater weight than the form but a comprehensive report obviously has a better chance of receiving the highest rating if it follows the form and arrangement required by Foreign Service Regulations. In the annual review of an officer's reporting performance, allowance is made for lapses in reporting time occasioned by transfers between posts, for orientation periods upon arrival at new posts, for home leave, and for experience in service at the post. Routine matters are segregated from more important economic subjects; voluntary reporting is compared with required reporting and the local situation (climatic factors, availability of data, number of reporting officers at the post, and specialization) is given consideration.

The grades established refer only to reports submitted and do not refer to other duties performed by the officer, such as administrative duties, negotiations, et cetera. On the other hand, consideration is given to the output of the officer during the period under review in conjunction with his assignments as shown on the functional chart submitted by each post.

Studies of post performance are in their initial stages and it will be some time before a system of periodic appraisals will be possible. The several purposes of these studies are to determine the personnel required at a given post to perform the reporting assigned to it or to determine whether priorities must be established to ensure coverage adequate to meet the needs of the various interested agencies, based on the urgency of those needs. It is also designed to give to the posts the benefit of constructive suggestions or criticisms concerning the reporting work being done which can best be obtained from discussions with end-users and an overall comparison with posts having similar or comparable characteristics. Before further progress can be made in this direction there must be accumulated in the Division comprehensive records of compliance and of the reporting preparation time factor, but in the interim it will be possible to make "spot" analyses of some of those posts where the insufficiency of personnel has seriously impaired ability to perform essential reporting work.



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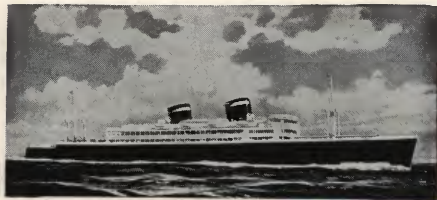


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A WORLD UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 19)

a year or more of undergraduate study, as well as for post-graduate work leading to advanced degrees. It would also undoubtedly profit by occasionally exchanging members of its faculty with those of other universities, which would be especially valuable for the purpose of disseminating a wider knowledge of the work of the University and of the United Nations.

The matter of the language of instruction is extremely important. The two world languages—English and French—should be on a complete parity for this purpose, and if an important scholar should be invited to join the University's faculty who did not happen to be able to teach in either of these languages (which would rarely be the case) his students should be expected to learn his language sufficiently to follow his courses. It is obvious that the political and cultural importance of the Russian people would make the learning of their powerful language almost indispensable to large numbers of the students. The giving of language courses in the principal languages of the world, both from the literary and the utilitarian points of view, would likewise be essential. Ultimately, the University should be in a position to offer courses in even the most exotic and non-literary languages. For the purposes of its mission, all would be important. Swahili or Tagalog, for example, might be of capital importance for some student's chosen field.

The University's mission, moreover, should not be considered too exclusively as a governmental and technical one. It is to be hoped that more and more young people planning careers in business, journalism, medicine, missionary work, teaching, the sciences, etc., would likewise see the advantages of studying at a university with a world perspective. The United Nations, in turn, would certainly find their own task made easier by a spread of the international viewpoint through all the professions and the business and financial world. The University should aspire to become a center of international culture and learning such as constituted the ideal of the great mediaeval universities, as well as for fostering thinking in international terms all over the world.

In addition to their formal training in subjects of public significance such as those suggested above, the young men and women attending the World University would bring back with them to their own people as a by-product of their studies, a familiarity with the operation of the United Nations and the give and take of its daily work—the compromising of issues inseparable from the



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democratic process and the reaching of decisions by negotiation, consent and conciliation rather than by fiat. Perhaps of equal importance, they would take home with them a knowledge of the free institutions and political philosophy of the country in which they had spent several of their most formative years; the precepts, vision and example of Franklin, Lincoln, Wilson and Roosevelt; and a conviction of the worth and dignity of the common man and his "inalienable rights . . . to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The training of thousands of young people in such a truly world university, whose prestige and resources for the accomplishment of its task should become very great, would undoubtedly result in the diffusion of a constructive internationalism, cumulatively a more important factor with the passage of time in spreading the ideas of world co-operation and understanding in ever widening circles. The results of the experience of graduates of the World University with American thought and ideals may be gauged somewhat by the influence on China of some 10,000 returned Chinese students trained in the United States since the Boxer rebellion. Is it too much to believe that their influence, which far exceeded their relatively small numbers, weighed heavily in the balance in keeping China fighting on the side of the democratic powers when sheer exhaustion must often have tempted her leaders to accept the defeat that appeared inevitable?

As soon as the plans and curriculum of the University had been drawn up, and even before a spadeful of earth had been turned over for the foundations of its buildings, the United Nations might begin to put the World University's future influence to work by announcing competitions to be held in every country for say five all-expense scholarships to be offered by it to successful candidates for admission to each of the important areas of specialization listed in its prospectus. By so doing, and by accepting applications without delay for the enrollment of nonscholarship students, the United Nations would at once be channelling the thoughts and plans of large numbers of able and forward-looking students and returned veterans throughout the world towards eventual public service, so that by the time that the University's doors were thrown open, it would have on hand first rate human material to train.

The World University for Public Service could well emulate the description by Daniel Bliss, the founder in 1866 of the American University of Beirut, of that university's ideals. "This college is for all conditions and classes of men without reference to color, nationality, race or religion. A

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man, white, black or yellow; Christian, Jew, Mohammedan or heathen, may enter and enjoy all the advantages of this institution for three, four or eight years, and go out believing in one god, in many gods or in no god. But it will be impossible for anyone to continue with us for long without knowing what we believe to be the truth and our reasons for that belief." It is to be hoped likewise that if a World University for Public Service is founded, it will not be long before its students can be described in the words used some eighty years later by a Lebanese Minister—Charles Malik—a graduate of the same American University of Beirut, about its students' attitudes: "In their study rooms, in their comradeship with one another, in their trusting exposure to the great ideas of the Western liberal positive tradition and in their personal contacts with their professors, the students will . . . learn tolerance, respect for difference, compromise, openness of mind, the difficult art of criticism, the great art of discussion, modern techniques in medicine and the sciences, how to seek the truth, where to find it, and how to articulate it once it is found."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

(Continued from page 16)

the United States a growing population with the highest standard of living in the world; that we have by far the greatest industrial capacity in the world; that we can produce many things in much greater quantity than we can consume and that we require of other things much more than we produce. We want markets in which to buy and sell. We want those markets to be open and free alike to all countries. We do not ask for any special privileges for ourselves and we hope we may induce all countries to give no special privileges to others. We stand for an expanded world economy, increased production, increased distribution and increased consumption of goods so that all peoples everywhere may enjoy a higher standard of living. Although we are by far the greatest industrial nation in the world, we are ready to assist other countries to industrialize and to develop their resources along sound lines. The rising standard of living which will follow will mean more trade for us.

And while we know that this program is no guarantee of world peace, we confidently believe that it will help to create a climate conducive to the preservation of peace in the world.

But I must stop here, otherwise I will find myself making a long speech on a subject which is so near and dear to me.

I am happy to have had this opportunity to meet and talk with you. Good luck to each one of you

and may you find in your country's service those rich satisfactions that come from good work well done.

STREAMLINING CONGRESS

(Continued from page 21)

funds. There has been, in the past, and there will be, in coming months, many more letters from the United States on visas, displaced persons, the expiration of citizenship, the adjudication of war claims, administration of United States property in occupied areas, international exchange of students, and commercial liaison, all enclosed in the familiar franked envelopes.

The Foreign Service is a branch often remote from the problems of Congress. Hence a recognition of the Service's duties toward Congress has been one of the best methods of building goodwill both for the Service and for the Department. Much of that good will exists now. Nothing in all departmental legislation before the 79th Congress was as well received and well supported as the Foreign Service Reorganization Act. The fact that it skipped through both Houses without trouble and by almost unanimous consent was sufficient to demonstrate the confidence Congress has had in the Service.

Behind a Senator and a Representative are thousands of persons looking to them for guidance and answers on State Department matters. Perhaps it is a widow wishing to know the status of German bonds, or a G. I. complaining of the non-receipt of a clock purchased in London, or a Texas grower inquiring about the export of hotbed sheetings, or a woman wondering about Walter Winchell and Russia, or a woman who wants her marital status with a Polish flier cleared, or a student who wishes to go back to Heidelberg, or an inventor offering a coding device, or a high school glee club that desires to travel in South America.

These are some of the topics of Congressional letters which find their way, by direction or by reference, into United States diplomatic posts abroad. These are topics not necessarily earth-shaking either, but on their answers rests much of the favorable opinion and satisfaction which Congress has for the Department. It can be seen that the Foreign Service has its responsibilities toward that satisfaction, and that it already has acquitted itself admirably in such regard.

OUR RETIRED OFFICERS

(Continued from page 33)

ticism which has made Missourians and diplomatists notable. And then one day, most unexpectedly, I discovered I was in direct descent—well almost direct—from that first extraordinary diplomatist; one who believed in the Soul and in poetry

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and was not afraid to say so; who stated that an Ambassador was a representative sent abroad to lie for his country. It almost cost him his job too for an unimaginative fellow countrywoman who was not getting all the attention to which she was sure she was entitled was quick to tell the King about it.

Sir Henry Wotton was one of the first of Ambassadors, as we now understand the term, and served his Monarch in Venice, in Austria and in the Netherlands at a time when in the Italian City States and in Europe the international intercourse we practice today was being born. He was from Kent in England whence my own forebears came and it is distinctly stated in the fascinating account of him which has been prepared by that remarkable and engaging Quaker, Logan Pearsall Smith, that the Wotton and the Dearing families were inter-married.

When he became old Henry Wotton retired, the Government still owing him money for representation expenses, withdrew and went to pass a lot of his time with Isaac Walton. He did not write his memoirs, Logan Pearsall Smith has done that for him, but he had written many and many a fascinating report for his Government and some of the most engaging of diplomatic letters.

He had been a great traveller, he sought for his

friends men and women truly great. He knew Giordano Bruno. He was quick to understand the import of Galileo, whom he frequented, and his telescope. Gentili the world's foremost writer on diplomatic relations and representation was his friend. Tasso was then alive and Shakespeare was writing Othello. John Milton was one of his callers in his last illness. When Queen Elizabeth—who used to send likely young men abroad to learn languages, Wotton one of them—died, he fell from favor. And it was just here that Ladu Arundel passed on the pun about "lieger" or resident Ambassadors. I need not tell more of his tale save to say that he was aware that "those who have command of the sea are never far off" and that when he needed to exceed his instructions he had the courage to do so. And were he counselling the members of the Foreign Service Training School I am quite certain his advice would be not to lie for their country but ever to remember to deal with those to whom they are to be accredited in honor and in truth.

With warm regard to the Editors, to you, and to my cherished and unforbidden whilom associates in the Department and in the Service, I am

Sincerely yours,
FRED MORRIS DEARING

Scotland Too Plays Checkers

■ In Glasgow, Scotsmen play checkers with mighty wooden men and then call the game "draughts." This picture helped illustrate a recent NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE article on England and Scotland . . . Can you supply human-interest photographs and timely narratives on the places you visit? As a traveling Foreign Service Officer, you have the qualifications to help this educational magazine. You need not write a complete manuscript at first. Just send us a brief outline, together with your photographs, for editorial consideration. The NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC makes liberal payment for all material accepted for publication.



THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

(Continued from page 56)

FROM JAMES G. CARTER

c/o U. S. Govt. Despatch Agt.,
45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
September 27, 1946.

I am happy to have this opportunity to say HELLO, with best wishes, to you and, through THE JOURNAL, to other present and former members of the Foreign Service, and let you know that since retiring from active duty in the Service my time has been spent mainly between New York and California.

I have no particular hobby, except that of keeping well, fit and smiling, while endeavoring to make ends meet under the rising cost of living, with a relatively small retirement allotment under the now retired Foreign Service act.

I maintain a tentative interest in foreign trade, particularly between Madagascar and the United States, and am also interested in political and social matters.

Very truly yours,
JAMES G. CARTER.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Washington, D. C.

October 16, 1946.

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Foreign Service personnel who have served in Calcutta will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Gertrude LeFranc, Chief Clerk of the Consulate General, who was a loyal member of the Foreign Service for twenty-five years.

Mrs. LeFranc, who was noted for her cheerful disposition and constant loyalty, never failed to send Christmas cards and notes to officers whom she had known, and to render every possible and appropriate service, official or otherwise.

Her passing is a distinct loss to the Consulate General at Calcutta and to her family deepest sympathy is extended by her many friends in the Service.

ROBERT L. BUELL.

EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 22)

lems in an organization as large, far-flung and complex as the Foreign Service of the United States. Guidance of the officer along proper lines and obtaining the maximum use of his services are lost in the overwhelming pressure to fill vacancies and meet urgent demands. Only through a greatly increased quota of qualified desk officers in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, working in close liaison with the geographic divisions in the Department, can the human touch be applied to the ever difficult and important matter of assignments through the course of one's career; a hand in the assignment game should also be dealt to the new Foreign Service Institute; the aptitudes an officer indicates during his passage through the successive filters of the school system should be correlated with his progress and his transfers, as they are in the Army.

If this prospect seems remote from things as they are we should recall that the new legislation contemplates a greatly increased variety of posts to which assignments could and should be made, both in and out of the Service and the Department; also that, as our manpower shortage is relieved, the "do-or-die" element implicit in our commissions and orders can be alleviated.

Often in the past, assignments have been made to tropical or unhealthy posts without full knowledge and consideration of the different factors involved. All too frequently, transfers have been long delayed so that the fear of being forgotten has acted as a deterrent to the acceptance of an assignment regarded as undesirable. The tendency now and then apparent to shop around for better bargains, to obtain the intercession of higher officials, to bring pressure even from the outside to change a decision of the Personnel Board, is directly attributable to this state of affairs.

We do not necessarily believe that every man can be tailored to fit the post or every post tailored to fit the man. But we do believe that much could be done by adequate human contacts to develop confidence and eliminate discouragement on the part of Foreign Service Officers who by the very nature of their duties are compelled to make many sacrifices under trying conditions in the remote corners of the world.

Unless a carefully studied personnel policy is brought into being, along with the various other reforms, the Service will not get a full measure of the returns it has a right to expect from those who have chosen to make it their career.

FOREIGN OFFICE, OR FACTORY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS?

(Continued from page 9)

those of the Service who have worked in the old building, to those of us who come back to it from the field, there is a nostalgia which can not be denied and of which no one need feel ashamed. If for no other reason than that the State Department building *looks* like a Foreign Office it should be retained as such. Human beings are human beings, and no amount of indirect lighting or pre-breathed air can make up for not seeing a squirrel bounce across the White House lawn or the magnolia trees fountaining into blossom against the grey granite walls. If the atmosphere within is spacious and not of bustle and rush, so more so is it a propitious atmosphere for the formulation of foreign policy.

There are the intangibles of diplomacy and of statecraft. They can not be weighed on precise scales or diagrammed in blue prints. On the basis of space requirements alone, many a church could more efficiently be replaced by a loft or a tent tabernacle—but most people still prefer to worship in a church. By the same token the State Department could be more—but not greatly more—spaciously housed in the New War Department Building. It could become not our Foreign Office but our Factory for Foreign Affairs.

This is an old problem, a perennial problem. The first Bureau of the State Department was forced out of the parent building and into "temporary" quarters in 1895. Succeeding Secretaries of State have tried in vain to gather all the chicks in the same coop. When at last the War Department followed the Navy out and had not only the vast Pentagon but the New War Department Building too, there seemed reasonable hope that the simplest solution would at last be tried—to give the whole State Department the whole State Department Building.

This is an age in which the sentimentalist has hard going against the expert with the slide rule. However, there are still citizens of the United States who thrill to see the massive grey structure, reassuringly close to the White House, which shelters the directorate of foreign policy. There are those who believe, as we do, that the Mansard roofs, the tall porticoes and the curving stairways are beautiful. There are those who, driving through a wet winter night past the south gardens of the White House, come upon the silent State Department building and see high up on the fourth floor, flickering through the slant of the rain, the lights which never go out, the lights of the Code Room. There are those who will resist and regret the departure of the American Foreign Office from its home.

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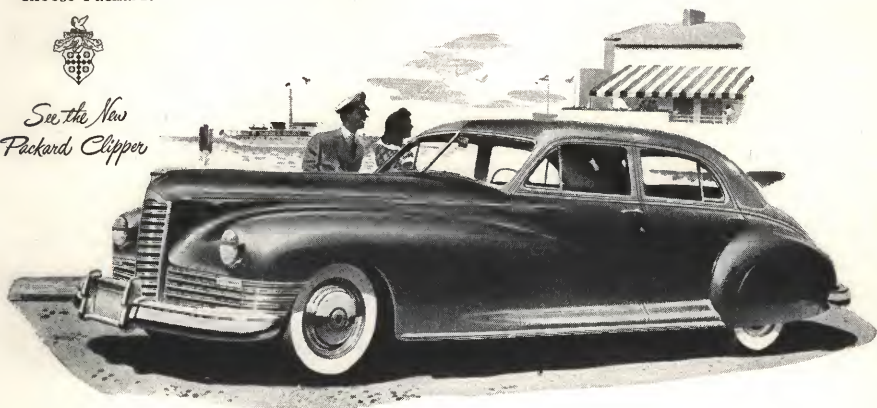
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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Courtesy of FSO Avery F. Peterson who had this piece handed to him during a visit at the British Ministry when details of a forthcoming international gathering were under discussion.

She said to me:

How interesting to be

An international conferee

I'll tell you all when I return—

I fear you have a lot to learn.

I went.

The room was large and rather dark,

Outside the sun danced in the park

Upon the table stood the names

Of countries set in wooden frames

On one was writ

Great Britain

Opposite

A chair to sit on.

I sat.

The Chairman rose: the clatter stilled

(One seat we saw was still unfilled)

The gavel rapped "Please come to order"

I regret this time we can't afford a

Longer wait

For the tardy delegate.

All the way from Timbuctoo

All the way from Kalamazoo

Delegates had come to chew

The rag and wonder what to do.

Followed statements, observations

Points of order, reservations

Motions put and motions carried

Questions raised and questions parried. . .

Stonewall Jackson was my role—

Out of sails the wind I stole

Spokes in wheels I deftly slipped

Other spokesmen gladly tripped.

All the way from Paraguay

All the way in far Cathay

Delegates in full array

Come to have each one his say.

Points of substance, small concessions

Sub-committees, secret sessions

Trying compromise solutions

Drafting hopeless resolutions. . .

From o'er the deserts, o'er the seas,

Came the plenipotentiaries

Not a single one agrees

With his neighbours' fantasies.

Chairman rises, session ended

Everything has been amended

Whereas, united, he declares

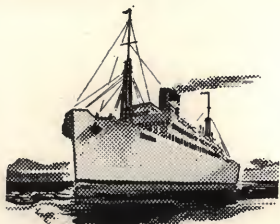
To terminate our present cares

After many anxious hours

Unanimity is ours

That this conference now adjourn

So someone else may have a turn.



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 27)

ing companion, Miss Wilkerson, in the village of Morne Rouge in the hills above St. Pierre. That evening after a drive to Fort-de-France via a spectacular, though rough road, we had dinner with Miss Bloom aboard the STELLA POLARIS in an air conditioned dining room. When we had finished dinner we stepped outside to take our boat, and were met by a hot blast of Martinique air, we knew we were back on duty again.

WILLIAM H. CHRISTENSEN

SOUTHAMPTON

September 4, 1946

There have been many Government officials, F.S.O.s, etc., passing through this port since I arrived a year ago, including Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Byrnes, Mr. Stettinius, Senators Connally and Vandenburg, Representative Bloom, Ambassador Richard Patterson, Consul General A. R. Preston, wife and daughter (en route to Antwerp), Donald Bigelow and wife (en route to Budapest), E. Tomlin Bailey and wife (en route to Berlin), John Lord and wife (en route to Antwerp), Consul General Dayle McDonough (Glasgow), and many others.

With the greatly increased shipping here—and very limited staff—the Consulate is gladly rendering every assistance possible to American officials and business men on their arrival—facilitating them through customs, immigration, etc. but in many instances we do not even know of their presence aboard the ships until a representative of the Consulate goes aboard. The Journal might consider the advisability of an item stating my pleasure in welcoming our F.S.O.s and their families, and that whenever possible advance notice should be sent us.

WILLIAM H. BECK

NASSAU

There follow a few of the social activities which have taken place here since July 1st at which time I moved into one of the newly purchased consular residences. We have two, one for the Consul in charge, and one for the Vice Consul. With some thirty artisans ranging from master electricians through the gamut of carpenters, masons, painters and what-have-you, life has been somewhat hectic—notwithstanding the fact that we were living with pots and pans and boxes piled around us, we found it possible, and I might say necessary, to give three "At Homes."

We are fortunate enough to have a most beautiful garden to use for these purposes. The first affair was for Admiral Pine, when on a visit to Nassau

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on July 21st on board the United States Coast Guard "Sebago," at which all local Government officials and guests, numbering 153, were entertained. Following this, His Excellency, Oscar Ivanissevich, newly appointed Argentine Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Nassau and again we rose to the occasion of entertaining local Government officials and their guests numbering 85 in honor of the Ambassador.

On August 21st, the "Sebago" made a second visit to Nassau at which time we again put the garden into use in having 72 Bahamian officials and guests to meet the officers of the United States Coast Guard vessel. On September 5th, the submarine "USS Halfbeak" stopped at Nassau on a shake-down cruise and twenty-one guests including His Excellency, Sir William Murphy, Governor of the Bahamas, were invited to meet the Captain and officers of the "Halfbeak."

JOHN H. E. McANDREWS

TIENTSIN

August 19, 1946

On July 31, 1946, our Chinese writer, HAN Ching-chang (see Service Glimpses on page 30), retired, having attained the age of 70, and having completed nearly 47 years of service at this office.

Mr. Han entered on his duties on September 1, 1899, just 37 years after an American consular office was opened in Tientsin. In 1900 Mr. Han was on duty at the Consulate, then on the corner of Davenport and Meadows Road, when it was struck by shells during the Boxer troubles. In April, 1903, the office became a Consulate General under Consul General J. W. Ragsdale. Moving of office quarters to other locations took place in 1910 (elsewhere in British Concession), 1914 (German Concession), 1917 (French Concession). In 1920 Consul General Stuart Fuller moved the office back to Meadows Road in the British Concession, where the office remained until the flood of August, 1939, put it under 8 feet of water, whereupon Consul David C. Berger floated the staff and equipment by boat from Meadows Road to the present location of the office on the second floor of the Leopold Building on Victoria Road, well above any known flood level.

In his position as writer Mr. Han never found it necessary to learn English, inasmuch as the interpreter-translator first puts a dispatch into literary Chinese, and a writer's duty is mainly that of copying. The writing of Chinese well is definitely an art, although the position is under threat if the newly developed Chinese electric typewriter proves to be practical.

In recent years Mr. Han has served under the

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following Consuls General: Stuart J. Fuller (1919-1924), Clarence E. Gauss (1924-1931), Frank P. Lockhart (1931-1935), J. K. Caldwell (1935-1941), and M. S. Myers since the war.

Mr. Han has been in frail health since the war and is living in retirement in quarters near those occupied by his daughter-in-law and her ten children, having contributed to their support since the death of his son in 1943.

Upon completion of his extraordinary record of service, Mr. Han was honored to receive a letter of congratulations from Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson. The Acting Secretary observed that it would be difficult to spare one with knowledge and experience gained through so many years of service, and wished Mr. Han many more years of health and happiness. As soon as Mr. Han recovers from his present illness, the framed original and Chinese translation of the letter from the Acting Secretary will be presented at a staff dinner to be held in his honor.

GERALD WARNER

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published monthly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1946. District of Columbia, Washington City.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Carl W. Strom, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher—American Foreign Service Association, Washington, D. C.

Editor—Henry S. Villard, Department of State, Wash., D. C.

Managing Editor—Jane Wilson, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Business Manager—Carl W. Strom, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: American Foreign Service Association, c/o Department of State, Washington, D. C. Chairman of Executive Committee: Loy W. Henderson, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

CARL W. STROM.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1946.

MARVIN W. WILL.

(My commission expires December 14, 1948.)



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