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The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

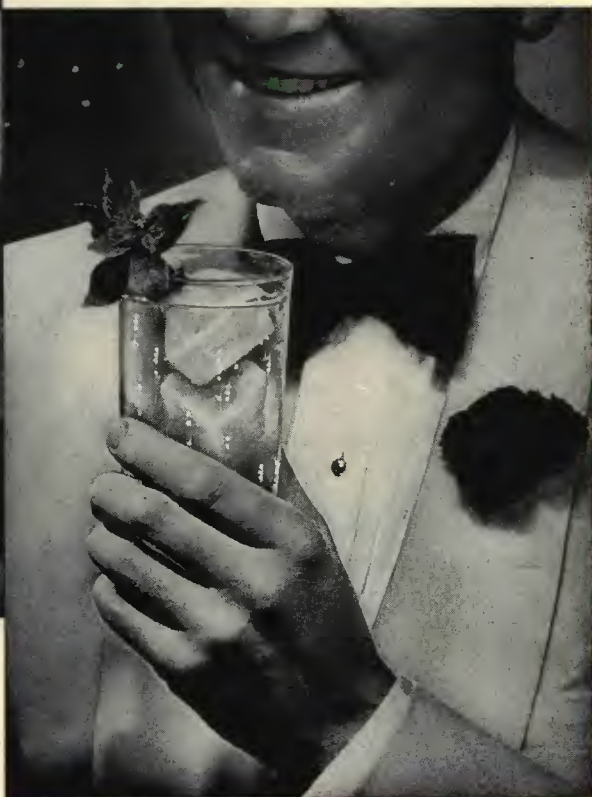
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SEPTEMBER 1949





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VOL. 26, NO. 9

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COVER PICTURE: Head of the Mestrovic statue of Bishop Gregory at Split, Yugoslavia, photographed by the late Peggy Lane, daughter of former Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane. St. Gregory of Knin, was one of the early figures of the Western Church who created the spiritual legacy of that part of Yugoslavia.

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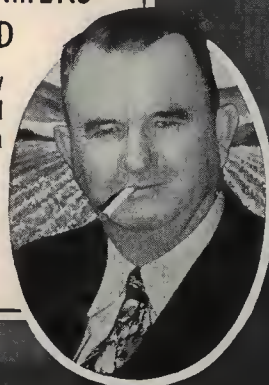
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(Continued from page 3)

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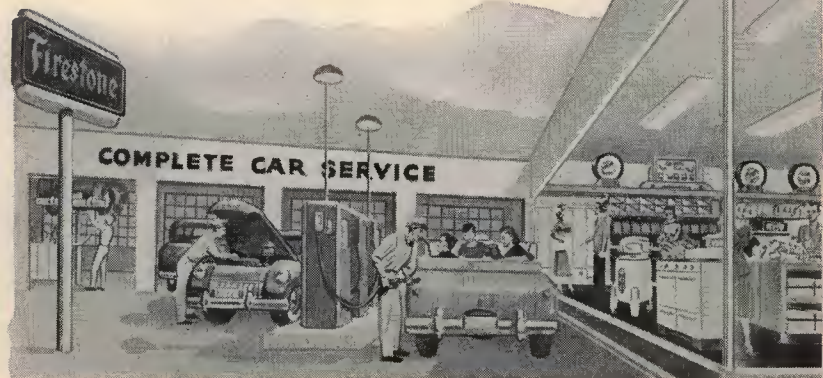
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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SEPTEMBER, 1949

National Committee for Free Europe

By JOSEPH C. GREW

The National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.,* is a reflection of the ability and readiness of private citizens in a democratic society such as ours to take hold in public situations and support and supplement the work of government. It is one of those innumerable voluntary associations which make up democratic society.

The situation into which the Committee has come began with the presence in the United States of some hundreds of political and intellectual leaders who fled Communist tyranny in Eastern Europe. Driven from their homes, many have been in concentration camps—first Nazi and then Communist. They have been cold and hungry in body and in spirit. Now they are here—possessed of little, temporarily bedeviled by the frustration of the exile, but free and politically dynamic.

To receive the victims of anti-democratic oppression hospitably is part of the American tradition, and we have a special obligation to these exiles from Eastern Europe. At Yalta in 1945 we pledged ourselves to assist the people who would be liberated “to solve by democratic means their pressing political and economic problems.” These were the peoples of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. The Declaration on Liberated Europe signed at Yalta by the United States, the United Kingdom, and the USSR held out to these peoples the prospect that they would be helped “to create democratic institutions of their own choice.”

The Yalta promises have not been kept. The Nazi op-

pression has been followed by another. These peoples have not been helped “to create democratic institutions of their own choice.” They have, instead, been deprived of freedom, as our Government has found it necessary to proclaim on more than one occasion in the General Assembly of the United Nations. They have been deprived of freedom of association, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom to perform the work of their choice, freedom to move from place to place. Equality before the law and protection of life and property are denied. Government by representation through free elections does not exist.

This, the National Committee for Free Europe asserts in its Declaration of Policy, is “the direct consequence of the determination of the leaders of International Communism to dominate the world through the creation of police states subservient to them.” It is from the oppression of police states in Eastern Europe that the democratic leaders now among us escaped. They are men who share our view of life. They are men who re-

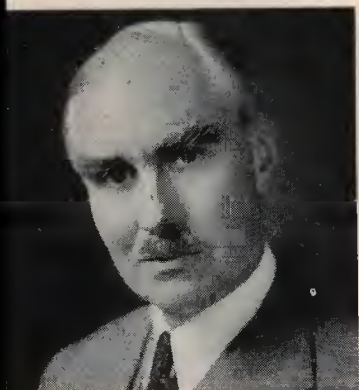
fused to knuckle under. They have not hesitated to risk their lives for their democratic faith. They deserve all that we can give them.

After examining the fundamental character of the Communist threat and the defenses the West has arrayed against it, the Honorable John Foster Dulles, speaking before the Bond Club in New York in May 1948, pointed out that neither rearmament nor relief of economic misery were sufficient to stay the power of Communism. Only in the direct contest of ideas could a lasting victory be achieved. Here

The Secretary of State was asked at his press conference June 23, 1949: “Mr. Secretary, the National Committee for Free Europe recently was formed, I believe, and Ambassador Grew is at the head of it. Its mission is to help refugees from Europe. Does the State Department support or endorse this Committee?” The Secretary replied, “Yes, the State Department is very happy to see the formation of this group, such a distinguished group. It thinks that the purpose of the organization is excellent and is glad to welcome its entrance into this field and gives it its hearty endorsement.”

Former Ambassador to Japan, *Joseph C. Grew*, resigned as Undersecretary of State in September 1945 after almost thirty-one years as a Foreign Service Officer. The most recent task he has undertaken in the public interest is Chairmanship of the National Committee for Free Europe, Inc., whose mission he so ably outlines here.

*At the date of this writing the Committee's members are: Frank Altschul, Treasurer, Laird Bell, A. A. Berle, Jr., Francis Biddle, Robert Woods Bliss, James B. Carey, William L. Clayton, Frederic R. Dolbeare, Secretary, Allen W. Dulles, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Hugh A. Drum, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mark F. Ethridge, James A. Farley, Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Joseph C. Grew, Chairman of the Board, William Green, Charles R. Hook, Arthur Bliss Lane, Henry R. Luce, Joseph V. McKee, Arthur W. Page, DeWitt C. Poole, President, Spyros P. Skouras, Charles M. Spofford, Charles P. Taft, DeWitt Wallace, W. W. Waymack, Matthew Woll, Darryl F. Zanuck.



Joseph C. Grew

it was that Mr. Dulles found a "glaring lack." Other instrumentalities besides the Voice of America were needed if we were "to stop the processes of Communist encirclement" which was "an ever-tightening noose around our neck."

In an effort to fill this void the National Committee for Free Europe has come into being. The Committee proposes to aid democratic exiles and refugees from Eastern Europe "in their peaceful efforts to prepare the way toward the restoration in Eastern Europe of the social, political and religious liberties in which they and we believe." Specifically (as set

forth in its Declaration of Policy) the Committee will help non-Fascist and non-Communist leaders from Eastern Europe:

1. To maintain themselves in useful occupations during their enforced stay in the United States;
2. To come to know the people of the United States and to understand their spirit and aims;
3. To engage in efforts by radio, press and other means to keep alive among their fellow-citizens in Europe the ideals of individual and national freedom;
4. To establish effective means of cooperation with like-minded European leaders in the United States and to coordinate their plans with those of similar leaders abroad.

The Committee will "rally popular support in the United States for the cause of Free Europe and, in this way, will aid the cause of freedom everywhere." A fund-raising campaign on a nation-wide scale will be launched this autumn.

To implement these purposes a staff, now mounting in number toward twenty,[†] has been established and three committees have started operations. A Committee on In-

Citizen guards carry arms as they take part in a Prague demonstration celebrating the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia.



Wide World Photos, Inc.

tellectual Activity (Committee I) works under the Chairmanship of the Honorable Adolph Berle, former Assistant Secretary of State; Committee II, the Committee on Radio and Press, has as its Chairman our Treasurer, Mr. Frank Alt-schul; Committee III, the Committee on American Contacts, is in a formative stage.

As exiles, some of the political and intellectual leaders of Eastern Europe had fallen into penury. Too many were—and still are—very unsuitably occupied. To care for this first and pressing need is Committee I's job.[‡] Suitable employment was essential to keep these exiled leaders, our democratic coadjutors, alive not only in body but in spirit. If suitable intellectual tasks could be offered, the product—books, studies, monographs—would add to the fund of information, of understanding, and of culture in the United States.

Toward the end of July, when this article was written, the Committee on Intellectual Activity had these concrete achievements to report:

1. Broad contact had been effected with exile and refugee circles and lists of those now in the United States had been set up, together with notations on outstanding exiles from the Yalta countries still in Europe. The facts collected regarding each name, particularly the political and intellectual records, will help the Committee bring the right worker and the right work together.

2. Under a cooperative arrangement with the Library of Congress twelve exiled jurists (two from each of the six "prisoner countries") have begun the analysis and indexing of the new laws and decrees which have been pouring into the Library of Congress from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia and, for lack of staff, piling up unexamined. Meanwhile the Library was beset with inquiries on these new laws from Congress, departments of the Government and private sources.

3. A cooperative study with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace had been approved by both sides and was being organized. This study relates to the future of the Danube Valley and is designed to assist the peoples of that key region some day to solve their problems by democratic means. The contribution of the National Committee for Free Europe is to consist of the full time of a dozen or more exiles from the Danubian countries especially competent to contribute to such a study. The National Committee for Free Europe is paying the necessary stipends. The Endowment's share includes the addition of some American scholars and in particular the part-time services of Mr. Malcolm W. Davis, who once directed the Danubian Economic Inquiry sponsored by the League of Nations, as Chairman.

4. A rapidly mounting number of exiles was being assisted to undertake intellectual tasks on an individual basis. For example, a leading jurisconsult who escaped from

[†]The Committee could scarcely have been more fortunate in securing as its operating head DeWitt C. Poole. Mr. Poole, formerly a member of the faculty of Princeton University, is peculiarly suited to this onerous job not only by a long and effective career in our Foreign Service but by his experiences in the war from 1941 till 1945 as Director, Foreign Nationalities Branch, Office of Strategic Services. Under his aegis three operating committees have been set going.

[‡]Colonel Edgar P. Dean, a history Ph.D. of Harvard, who was for eight years on the staff of the Council of Foreign Relations and for five years did extraordinarily important work in the Army, is Staff Manager of Committee I. Professor John Morrison, a geographer and specialist on the USSR and adjacent regions, is an advisor to the Committee. He was with the Office of Strategic Services during the war and later for two years on the National War College faculty.

Czechoslovakia was engaged to begin a study of the fundamental alterations taking place in the juridical life of Czechoslovakia in consequence of the Communist revolution there.

Another field requiring urgent action was radio. A principal aim of the National Committee for Free Europe is to enable exiled leaders to speak by radio to their fellow-citizens in Europe—to those in DP camps, those scattered here and there this side of the Iron Curtain, and above all, to the millions enduring Communist oppression in the homelands. To hear the living voices of exiled democratic leaders, to hear from them that neither they nor their countries are (as the Communists would have them believe) forgotten by us in the United States or by the other democratic peoples, will be a solace and an inspiration. Such messages will help to keep aflame among them the ideals of individual and national freedom until release shall come.

Radio poses many problems. Committee II (the Committee on Radio and Press) remains at this writing still in the groundwork stage,[§] but by the time this article appears it is possible that National Committee for Free Europe broadcasts will be on the air.

Plainly we are not to compete with the Voice of America. The Voice, being official, works necessarily under numerous restrictions. In the contest of ideas there is much that private initiative can accomplish best, and it is our American habit not to leave everything to government.

The work of the Committee on American Contacts (Committee III) is shaping up at this writing into two divisions:[¶] (a) personal contacts, and (b) contacts by the printed word.

Exiles and refugees tend to cluster in New York and Washington. We propose to help them to get out and about in these broad United States; to afford them a first-hand view of democracy as it is working here—with imperfections enough, to be sure, but, we feel, on balance beneficially.

We want these leaders from Eastern Europe to know the American people, their standards, their way of living, their aims and their ideals. Then, when they address their own peoples by radio, there will be living substance in their messages. We believe we can accomplish this by arranging meetings for them with labor unions, farm organizations, colleges and universities, women's clubs, church groups, and civic organizations.

The possibilities of using the printed word to enable refugees to tell their stories to America are still under exploration.

The National Committee for Free Europe has one more present activity. That is to encourage the democratic leaders exiled from the six countries to draw together into a national committee for each of their countries—a symbol of democratic hope to the millions now imprisoned in their homelands. National councils exist now (at the end of July) for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania. It is hoped that the democratic leaders from Poland and Yugoslavia can also soon form working groups.

I have sketched our program in its immediate form. The National Committee for Free Europe is activated also by a longer range idea.

[§]Mr. Alfred Weld, formerly associated with the well-known foreign broadcasting station, WRUL, is a staff member in this field.

[¶]For staff work on the personal contacts side we have Mr. Henry Kirsch, a lawyer who has long been associated with the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. James M. Lambie, Jr., previously associated with Town Hall, New York.

A system built on the fallacious principles of Communism, of terror and cruelty and denial of the human freedoms and fundamental rights, cannot exist forever. The Iron Curtain is bound one day to disintegrate. If, when that moment comes, democracy is to spread again, and our national interest and security are to be preserved, we must see that there are then alive and at work strong men and women



Wide World Photos, Inc.

On St. Stephen's Day, a Hungarian national holiday, Monsignor Bela Varga, President of the Hungarian National Council, and Cardinal Joseph Spellman greet some of the little Hungarian girls in national costume who were part of the audience at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

from the East of Europe, proven leaders animated by the democratic faith.

Totalitarian regimes systematically destroy everything external to themselves. In every country into which the Soviets intend to move, lists of leaders in every field are drawn up in advance for liquidation. It is recognized by the Communists that without total destruction of all intellectual leaders who cannot be converted, brow-beaten, or in some other manner brought into the Communist camp, no real domination of the rest of the population is possible. For this reason, when totalitarian regimes go, social chaos and constitutional vacuum are the assured sequel. The longer range purpose of the National Committee for Free Europe is to nurture, against the crises which impend, as many as possible who will return to do battle for democracy.

* * * *

The political exile deserves more attention as a political phenomenon. He is a living symbol of freedom, the mark of a world not yet wholly conquered by a single ruler, but governed still by numerous sovereignties. To Gibbon, the historian of Rome, writing in his Geneva study toward the end of the 18th century, it seemed clear that the division of the Europe of his time into "a number of independent states, connected, however, with each other, by the general resemblance of religion, language and manners" was "produc-

(Continued on page 38)

Genoa Wedding For Jennifer

By NANCY and PETER RUTTER

"The bride was radiant in a dress of green polka dots—"
"Rufus, you're crazy, it was striped."

"Now listen, Rutter, I may be a bachelor but—"

"*Signori, Signori! Mi prego di andare d'accordo. Non posso raccontare una storia così in confuso.*"

"Mommie, Mommie, Jennifer Jones and David Selznick are married! Jennifer Jones and David Selznick are married!"

Such was the state of affairs, accompanied by the incessant ringing of the telephone which greeted Nancy's ears on the afternoon of July 13th when, bursting with news herself, she returned home only to find that the phenomenon of a plus 53 bridge score was a pale and paltry thing.

Anyone in the Service knows that the calm of consular routine may be shattered at any moment by an emergency which all too often is unpleasant. But the marriage of Hollywood royalty in one's own bailiwick and the resultant clamor of the world's press afforded an exhilarating break.

The scene opened July 12 with the visit of Miss Arabella LeMaitre, who later proved to be Mr. Selznick's secretary, to the Consulate General in Genoa. Without further elaboration she wished to know how "two Americans off a yacht could be married." Since the Genoa municipal authorities are most accommodating, she was told there would be no undue difficulties.

Then on the afternoon of the 13th Mr. Leland Hayward, Margaret Sullivan's former husband and presently the fortunate co-producer of "South Pacific," called Vice-Consul Rutter from Rapallo. In answer to his "Could you have the Mayor dash over to the Consulate to marry Mr. Selznick and Mrs. Walker," Rutter replied that it might be better for the party to come to Genoa to discuss the matter.

Just before five in the afternoon they all arrived. No two males could agree on the dress of Miss Jones nor have the hardihood to describe its ravishing simplicity. Just as indescribably charming was blonde Mrs. Hayward, the well-known New York model, Nancy Hawks.

Because the betrothed couple wished to return immediately to the yacht *Menoma*, they agreed to the suggestion of Consul General Harold D. Finley that the ceremony be performed at the municipal offices in Genoa by Dr. Lucarelli.

While Mr. Selznick dictated a press release to Consular Attaché Russell Harris, Genoa USIS representative, for simultaneous release to all press services, the entire staff was agog, for seated on the waiting bench and, except for a "slight" difference in personal appearance, looking like any other visa applicant was Miss Jennifer Jones, dispensing autographs with gracious enthusiasm.

At a few minutes before six, the entourage departed for the Municipio in the company of Vice Consul Rutter and local clerk Giuseppe Cardullo. (Later Vice Consul Claiborne Pell remarked ruefully that Rutter of the Notarials

Section had usurped functions rightfully belonging to the Citizenship Section.)

At the Corso Torino office the party had grown with the addition of the handsome rising young French film star, Louis Jourdain, and his wife. A handful of people were at the door to coo "*Oh, La Bernadette—che bella!*" Although newspapers had been calling, only one reporter was on the scene. Since none of the film people spoke Italian, he didn't make much progress. Mr. Selznick was insistent that no photographers be present.

For a hot half hour all waited nervously in the antechamber of the Marriage Hall while proper entries were made in the book of marriages. Against the Klieg-light backdrop of Hollywood the simple notations of Selznick, born in Pittsburgh, and Phyllis Iseley, born in Tulsa, sounded very strange.

By the time the vital statistics had been recorded, the offices of the Municipio, nay the grounds and all surrounding territory, were teeming with people, and cries of "*Viva Bernadette*" could be heard from all sides.

The actual ceremony was very brief—ten minutes at the most—composed of the Italian civil code wording and its English translation. A score of outsiders crammed into the room, while others packed the hall outside. One old gentleman appointed himself custodian to see that the door remained open in accordance with the Italian law that civil marriages be public. At this time and indeed all during the time she was in Genoa Jennifer was very quiet, almost subdued. She exchanged whispers with Mrs. Hayward, young Jourdain or Mr. Selznick. The rest of the time she sat quietly, looking very, very pretty indeed.

All went well until the necessary interpreter, in perhaps unnecessarily literal language, began to translate the service. At this point Mrs. Hayward became convulsed with laughter, followed by all others present except the bride and groom who managed to maintain a noble decorum.

As he swore he would probably do, Mr. Selznick almost forgot the simple gold ring and then tried to put it on the wrong finger. A quick kiss between bride and groom and then they were engulfed by friends and well-wishers. In the ensuing crush V-C Rutter got away late from the barrier and was outwitted in his chance for a bridal kiss by an impetuous Italian who cried "Please, a kiss from lovely Bernadette!" Instead he had to be satisfied with her very pretty speech of thanks for his very small efforts on her behalf. Five minutes later the exciting folk had tripped down the stairs and disappeared down the Via Aurelia, the old imperial road to Rome.

Rutter's work had barely started. Until 11 that night he answered the phone, called Rome, and entertained newspapermen, all seeking more details than the bare press releases prepared by Mr. Selznick. Somehow all inquiries were answered in some fashion with one exception—how to describe the décolletage of Jennifer's lovely white and green silk dress!



Jennifer

Documents On German Foreign Policy 1918-1945

From Neurath to Ribbentrop

(Series D, Volume I)

In this and subsequent issues the JOURNAL is attempting a review by several hands of the volumes of Documents on German Foreign Policy now being released by the Department and the British and French Foreign Offices. Dr. Raymond D. Sontag has directed this project for the United States until last month when he was succeeded by Dr. Bernadotte Schmitt. The German Foreign Office Documents were uncovered by reconnaissance teams in April 1945 in their caches in the Harz mountains. They go all the way back to 1867 but this volume, issued in July, 1949, deals with the period 1937-1938 including the annexation of Austria. Foreign Service and Departmental officers who had important responsibilities for different aspects of the diplomatic struggle, as well as eminent historians, have contributed to this survey. In this issue we print articles by Professor Gordon Craig; Mr. Francis Williamson, Acting Chief of the Division of Austrian Affairs, and Mr. Jacob Beam, FSO.

Realism and Foreign Policy

I

Germany and the Great Powers of Western Europe, September 30, 1937—March 11, 1938

By GORDON CRAIG

Professor of History, Princeton University

In 1938, in the pages of the *New Yorker*, Mr. Frank Sullivan wrote a sketch called "A Weekend at Lady Astor's," which gave an imaginary picture of life in the so-called "Cliveden set." The climax of this fancy was the description of an altercation between the author and another guest called Lady Feather Barksdale-Wooton. "For a minute," wrote Mr. Sullivan, "it looked as though Lady Feather and I might mix it, but Neville Chamberlain stepped between us and fixed things up. He conceded his watch and chain to me and gave Lady Feather a half interest in Spain."

Today, when we know so much more about the complexities of the international scene in 1938 than we did then, this gibe at appeasement seems a little unfair to Mr. Chamberlain. Yet even our increased knowledge does not change the fact that Mr. Chamberlain was prepared to go to dangerous lengths in appeasing trouble-makers; and his insistence that his approach represented a simple recognition of



U. S. Army Photograph

At the bottom of an 800 foot shaft in an abandoned potash mine two soldiers of the 53rd Engineers, 8th Armored Division, U. S. Ninth Army, fish Nazi documents out of the water. In this and similar caches more than 400 tons of official German papers were discovered.

international realities is no more convincing today than it was at the time of Munich. Winston Churchill has written that his predecessor "was prepared to strive continually in the teeth of facts" and that "unhappily he ran into tides the force of which he could not measure." Hitler, pushing ahead of his plans for the domination of Central Europe, was not impressed by the accommodating spirit of the British leader nor by the concessions which he could offer. Coldly and implacably, the Fuehrer moved toward his goal and, in the end, his ruthless determination made Chamberlain's realism look like the most reckless optimism.

The first volume of series D of the German Diplomatic Documents throws a cruel and revealing light upon the parallel evolution of British hopes and German intentions, and upon many of the other developments of the diplomatic complex in the period from September 1937 to August 1938. The volume contains scores of documents of extraordinary interest to the historian. It contains more than a few that are positively hair-raising.

Hitler's long-run intentions were made clear to his military and diplomatic aides in a secret conference of 5 November 1937, the minutes of which were first printed in *Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression*, vol. III, but which appear here in a vastly improved translation (pp. 29 ff.). In his exposition of policy—which, in the event of his death, he desired to be regarded as his "last will and testament"—Hitler announced that "the aim of German policy was to make secure and to preserve the racial community and to enlarge it. It was therefore a question of space." Rejecting both autarchy and an increased share in the world economy as possible solutions for Germany, the Fuehrer made clear that Germany must acquire living space in Europe and must be prepared to do so by force. Germany's first objective, he explained, was the overthrow of Austria and Czechoslovakia. With some shrewdness, he expressed the belief that "almost certainly Britain, and probably France as well, had already tacitly written off the Czechs and were reconciled to the fact that this question would be cleared up in due course by Germany." In any event "if the Fuehrer was still living, it was his unalterable resolve to solve Germany's problem of

space at the latest by 1943-1945;" and such solution would come sooner if domestic events in the western countries or the development of the differences between England, France and Italy presented a suitable opportunity.

That Hitler did, in fact, accelerate his plans was doubtless due in part to growing evidence of British eagerness to reach a settlement with Germany. Two weeks after Hitler's secret conference, Lord Halifax arrived in Berlin and talked long and seriously with Hitler about European problems in general and the possibility of a colonial adjustment between the two Powers. A memorandum of that conference is printed here and it is an interesting document. (pp. 55 ff.) But even more interesting are the conclusions drawn by the Germans from certain of Halifax's statements. In a circular instruction of 22 November 1937, Neurath wrote: "Halifax admitted of his own accord that certain changes in the European system could probably not be avoided in the long run. The British did not believe that the *status quo* had to be maintained under all circumstances. Among the questions in which changes would probably be made sooner or later were Danzig, Austria and Czechoslovakia. England was only interested in seeing that such changes were brought about by peaceful development," (p. 69).

If the Germans derived satisfaction from this, they were further encouraged by the events of February 1938, when Anthony Eden finally broke with Chamberlain and retired from the Foreign Office. We know from a report by Grandi, printed in Ciano's *L'Europa verso la catastrofe*, that the immediate cause of Eden's resignation was a sharp difference of opinion with regard to the re-opening of negotiations with Italy. But the German Embassy in London was correct in divining that the difference between Eden and Chamberlain was more fundamental than that. Eden retained his enthusiasm for the idea of collective security. Chamberlain, as the German *chargé d'affaires* in London wrote, "takes an absolutely realistic view of the League of Nations and the question of collective security associated with it." He had no faith in the slogans of Geneva and thought almost exclusively in terms of agreement between the four Great Powers of Europe, excluding the lesser States and Russia from his calculations. (pp. 221 f.)

Eden's fall cleared the way for the unrestricted application of Chamberlain's policy of realism. As one reads these documents, however, one cannot help feel that the Germans must have derived considerable sardonic amusement from the rather amateurish conduct of the realists. If we can believe the reports to the German Foreign Office, Chamberlain was surrounded by persons who were frantically desirous of opening their hearts to the Germans. Thus we find Chamberlain's confidant Sir Horace Wilson telling Erich Kordt that "he hoped very much that we would succeed as much as possible *vis-a-vis* Czechoslovakia and Austria without the use of force. The prerequisite of this was, of course, that the other side (i.e. Czechoslovakia and Austria) also played fair." (p. 271.) We find Hore-Belisha informing the German ambassador in Italy that British policy, as practised by Chamberlain, "was ridding itself of the old phraseology and not only had a clear conception of existing reali-

ties but also drew the logical conclusions from them. Chamberlain was not asking in this policy of his whether he was dealing with democracies or dictatorships, but took things as they were, without trying to 'make a lion out of a lamb.'" (pp. 1095 f.) We find Under-Secretary Butler describing himself to the German *chargé* as "a spokesman of the intelligent, not the intellectual class. In contrast to the actual intellectuals, among whom there was now, as in the past, a strong antipathy to the authoritarian states, the circles close to him fully understood that Germany had to pursue her national aims in her own way." (p. 1092.)

By all odds the most curious document in this collection is Ribbentrop's account of the reception in London of the news of the *Anschluss*. (pp. 273 ff.) In *The Gathering Storm*, Winston Churchill tells how the first telegrams from Vienna arrived at 10 Downing Street during a farewell luncheon given for the Ribbentrops. He writes that, in view of Chamberlain's preoccupation, most of the guests made their departure but that the Ribbentrops lingered on. "Eventually," he adds "I suppose they left." If we can believe Ribbentrop's account, however, they did so only after the German Foreign Minister had been invited to Chamberlain's study and had been privileged to witness, and to intervene in, a heated discussion between the Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary concerning the significance of the Austrian news and the attitude to be adopted by the British. It is well known that Chamberlain had a deeply ingrained suspicion of traditional diplomacy. But traditional diplomacy was rarely prone to maladroitness of this order.

The papers printed here bear witness to the determination with which Chamberlain pursued his program of reaching an accommodation with the dictators, but they show also why that program failed. The Prime Minister's hope of appeasing Germany and winning some *quid pro quo* by an elaborate redistribution of colonial territories in Africa did not interest the Germans. Neurath informed Henderson that "our claim to the return of the colonies could not be the subject of bargaining" (p. 190) and Hitler himself made the point more brutally clear by telling the British ambassador that the simplest solution to the colonel problem was to return to Germany everything she had lost in 1919. (p. 247.)

British negotiations with the Italians made more progress, at least in the initial stages, and a comprehensive though tentative Mediterranean agreement was concluded between the two powers on 16 April 1938. As one checks the documents printed here against Italian papers already published, it is clear that the *Anschluss* caused a momentary wavering in Italian Policy and this worried the Germans. But the bombing of British ships in Spanish waters and Mussolini's evident desire to drive a wedge between Britain and France made British implementation of the agreement impossible; and German reassurances with regard to the South Tirol and the Brenner pass eliminated, as Ciano admitted, "up to 85 percent (later he said even 95 percent) of the nervousness." (p. 1131.) The Italians came back into line and in July Mussolini intimated to the German Ambassador that Anglo-



Palmier days—Neurath and Ribbentrop.

Italian discussions were a thing of the past, adding that "Chamberlain was lacking in the courage that was after all indispensable to bold action" and that the "Agreement was well on its way to 'petering out'" (p. 1152).

As Hitler perfected his plans for the drive on Czechoslovakia, then, Chamberlain's policy had made no progress. It appears, however, from the documents printed here, that this in itself worried at least some German diplomats and that they suspected that there might be a limit to British patience. The *Auswärtiges Amt* was impressed by the apparent solidarity between the British and French ministers in the London conversations of April 1938; but they did not know—as recently published British documents reveal—that, during those conversations, Chamberlain had expressed serious doubts as to the possibility of defending Czechoslovakia and had resisted French pressure for a new pledge of support to the Czechs. What the Germans saw was a growing irritation on the part of the British public and they thought it likely that Chamberlain would be compelled to oppose further attempts to shift the balance of power in Europe if he wished to retain office.

The Chamberlain cabinet, wrote the German ambassador in London in July, "has approached the guiding principles represented by Germany: elimination of the Soviet Union from decisions on the fate of Europe; elimination of the League of Nations from the same task; advisability of bilateral negotiations and treaties. It is showing growing understanding for the demands of Germany in the Sudeten question. It would be willing to make great sacrifices to satisfy Germany's other legitimate demands—on the one condition that these objectives are sought by peaceful means. If Germany should resort to military means to reach these objectives, then England would without any doubt resort to war at the side of France. . . . The attempt to reach a settlement with England will therefore have to be the most urgent task of our foreign policy." (pp. 1158 f.)

Here was a plain warning from a trained diplomatist. But Hitler, as he looked toward Czechoslovakia, does not seem to have been worried by Anglo-French solidarity. He was perhaps more inclined to agree with a statement made by his ambassador in France, who wrote at the end of July (p. 1168): "Undoubtedly France will still have frequent cause for anxiety when the dreaded realism of the British again and again casts doubt upon mutual decisions which France would like to consider final."

II

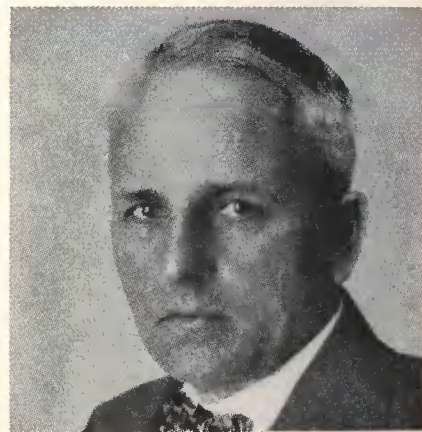
Germany and Austria, July 1936—July 1938

By FRANCIS WILLIAMSON
Acting Chief, Division of Austrian Affairs

The specific section concerning Germany and Austria opens with the "Gentleman's Agreement of July 11, 1936" which "reestablished" normal and friendly relations between Germany and Austria. The section ends with Weizsäcker's memorandum of a conversation with SS-Gruppenführer Heydrich concerning the disposition of the pending cases of persons arrested in Austria after the annexation, including former officials of the Austrian Foreign Service, well known political personalities, legitimists and scholars. Between these two documents are several hundred pages containing the raw material of European diplomacy, which is of basic importance not only to scholars and historians,

but to all who seek to understand the basic diplomatic problems of the modern world.

The editors of the first volume of this extremely valuable series are to be congratulated in their choice and arrangement of documents. They have succeeded, in contrast with the huge documentary collections published after the first World War, in preserving a sense of narrative and a development of major themes in spite of a mass of detail, with the result that the documents themselves present the story of the period in dramatic fashion. While this may be due in part to the thoroughness of political reporting required by the Nazi Foreign Office, the editors, nevertheless, profited by the lessons learned in editing previous collections such as *Die Grosse Politik* and have made an outstanding contribution to historical scholarship.



Baron Ernst von Weizsäcker,
State Secretary April 1938-April 1943

The documents on Austria present in full and detailed form the method used by a great state in Europe in extinguishing the freedom of a small state. The outlines of this method have long been suspected and have been discussed in numerous books. The German documents, however, make possible for the first time the presentation of this important episode in European diplomacy in a detailed fashion to include many ramifications in diplomatic action and motivation which have hitherto been unknown. Each step in the methodical, step by step German method, can now be analyzed by linking the documents with information obtained from Austrian and Italian sources, such as the records of the Guido Schmidt trial in Vienna and the Ciano diaries.

All the classical elements of totalitarian diplomacy were present in the German annexation of Austria and, surprisingly enough, they all culminated in March 1938 to enable Hitler to venture the first step in his dramatic march to power in Europe. A venture which started as a pure swash-buckling expedition came to be, thanks to German method, the element which brought on the collapse of Europe. Austria was vital to the Nazi plan for power, romantically because it was a German-speaking state and had to be annexed to justify his theories of the German role in Europe, sentimentally because Hitler was in essence a fonctionnaire from Linz who was troubled by big ideas. These motives were strong in Der Führer's mind and coupled with them was probably an elementary idea of the important geographic location of Austria in Europe. The German Foreign Office in general and Hermann Goering in particular, however, realized that Austria was more important as the keystone in the European balance of power and without vitiating that balance, the Germans could have no hope of success.

The basic importance of these documents, therefore, lies in the detailed description of the manner in which the Germans manipulated European diplomacy so that Hitler could ride down the Ringstrasse in 1938 without any opposition from the Italians, the British, the French, the Little Entente,

or the international system devised to maintain peace after the first World War. By a brilliant plan of combining diversion and fear, the Germans attained their end. Assuming that the primary objective of the balance of power is to maintain peace and prevent any one power from exercising hegemony, the Germans were able to divert attention from their basic objective by creating or encouraging episodes and policies remote from their plan of expansion. Balancing Great Britain against Italy in the Mediterranean and Ethiopia, driving a wedge of fear through the Little Entente and isolating France made it possible that on the fateful day in March when the Führer drove from his beloved Linz to Vienna, Mussolini could not mobilize his regiments on the Brenner, the Czechs and Yugoslavs stood by in fear, and the British and French were helpless to enforce either Article 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain or their own basic security interests.

If any other power aspires to the control of Europe, it will perforce be required to use the same method used by Hitler in the annexation of Austria. For example, the German documents give in detail the role played by the Austrian Nazi Party, a party which the Austrians believed they could outlaw by the simple expedient of a court order. The Germans blew hot and cold on the Austrian Nazis, utilizing them when it suited their ulterior purposes. In the last analysis the Austrian party provided the key whereby domestic opposition to the German *Einmarsch* was prevented, which, coupled with the lack of international opposition, made Hitler confident that his success in Austria should be tried in other areas outside the German-speaking sphere.

The German documents also demonstrate the diplomatic successes which apparently can be won simply by talking loudly at the highest levels but keeping the lower levels singularly uninformed of the ultimate objectives. The Nazi leadership never wavered in its basic objective although contradictory orders may have been sent to the field and contradictory reports received from the various missions. Backed in the end by their own military force, cunningly utilizing the strategy of terror, and adopting as their own the old policy of divide and rule, the Germans marched through Vienna and ultimately to their complete defeat.

III

Germany and the United States, August 1937—September 1938

By JACOB D. BEAM, FSO

The collection in Chapter III of the principal political despatches sent by Dr. Dieckhoff during his relatively brief mission as German Ambassador in Washington during the years 1937-1938 demonstrates that at least the Foreign Office received and also heeded the warnings of the experienced Embassy staff concerning the role the United States would play in a future European conflict. On several occasions Dieckhoff wrote that should a world war break out in which Britain was involved, then it could be expected that the United States would come in on the British side. One should not be deluded, he also wrote, that the American pacifists and isolationists are guided by friendship or sympathy for Germany; although these elements are opposed to foreign entanglements through indifference or principle, should they

ever be frightened out of their lethargy or realize that their doctrinaire conception benefits the foes of liberalism and democracy, the jump from isolationism to intervention would not be too big for them. "I am perhaps becoming a bore in Berlin because I repeatedly point out in my telegrams and reports that we can no longer count on America's isolation and that on the contrary we must be prepared, in case of a world conflict, to see the Americans throw their weight into the British scale," he wrote in March 1938 after observing the American reaction to the take-over of Austria. State Secretary Weizsäcker's marginal notation "certainly not" indicated that these warnings were anything but boring.

Judging from the published selection, the German Embassy was business-like in its political reporting, coldly realistic and generally accurate with respect to trends in the United States. The reports for the most part eschew ridicule and censure of things American and concentrate serious attention on those developments which bear upon German foreign policy. The tenor is less than friendly to the United States, since the staff wrote as National Socialists, but the analysis is often perceptive. With respect to German propaganda in the United States, Dieckhoff wrote: "If there is anything certain to enrage an American it is questioning his concept of the nation. After all, he is convinced that from the various races of immigrants to America it is possible to form a unified nation with uniform political ideals, uniform American language, etc. . . . Any effort at blocking or even reversing this process of amalgamation will be felt here as interference striking at the very foundations of the United States."

Dieckhoff enumerates correctly enough, although with a perverted sense of injury and a certain hopelessness, the various influential groups in the United States whom the Nazis have made implacable enemies. Although he gives undue credit to British propaganda, the catalog of alienated elements is surely sufficiently impressive to have conveyed a clear meaning in non-Party Foreign Office circles. Dieckhoff apparently regarded his mission in Washington as a holding operation, pending clarification of the issue whether mounting tensions would lead to conflict or to British submission to German expansionism. He despaired of improving German-American relations and threw cold water on various suggested propaganda campaigns which he thought would do more harm than good. With respect to the damaging activities of the German-American Bund, Dieckhoff felt strongly enough to recommend and obtain a repudiation of German official connections with that organization.

It is clear that Dieckhoff was recognized as an authority on the United States by the Foreign Office, which upheld his views on American affairs as against the misleading opinions expressed by the German Ambassador in London following several conversations with Ambassador Kennedy. That other influences operated, however, in higher German government circles to minimize the importance of the American role in world affairs, is apparent from the keen interest evinced by Hitler in a treatise entitled "Roosevelt—America—a Danger," which sought to prove that the Roosevelt era signified a final catastrophe for the United States and the fulfillment of the Communist Manifesto. A more objective report presented to Hitler by his personal adjutant, Captain Wiedemann, following a visit to the United States, failed to remove the impression made by this document. As Hitler continued to rush events in Europe toward their fateful conclusion in 1939, United States involvement in a future conflict seems to have been regarded as of secondary consequence.

Marginalia

By EDMUND A. GULLION, FSO

(Being some notes for a column which may or may not appear regularly in the JOURNAL)

SIGNS AND PORTENTS

"CAPITAL TOO SMOKY, NAVAL OBSERVATORY PLANS MOVE."
—headline, July 22, 1949

Conditions in this world Capital now affright and disperse the very watchers of the skies. In twentieth century Washington, it is not only the statesmen who must peer into the future "as through a glass, darkly."

The Armed Forces Committee of the Senate has approved the spending of over eight million to move the Naval Observatory from Embassy Row on Massachusetts Avenue to "an isolated mountain top" near Charlottesville, Virginia, away from "the smoke, heat and other disturbances" of the Federal City.

The Navy's blue coated scientists claim only a modest part of the astrologer's firmament. They do not draw down from the heavens any coordinates to chart our daily lives or the course of our foreign policy. They merely "make the accurate readings" by which we reckon time and guide the vessels which swim the pathless air and the seas.

A true reading, in a wider sense, is the central need of our times: To steer, as General Bradley puts it, "by the stars and not by the lights of each passing ship"; to fix our position in a world of overthrown landmarks; to know friend from foe and true love from false; to discover a firm base in the shifting sands of semantics; "to build us a nest on the greatness of God" like the marsh bird nests on the sea—these are all expressions of the same need and void.

Now the latest blow to certainty comes to us in the form of this astronomic communiqué from the Armed Forces Committee. Can any one blame us if we blench when the astrologers pack up and leave the Seat of Government? It is as if the center would not hold; as if the stars themselves were as inconstant as Juliet's moon.

Nor are the disturbing phenomena confined to Washington alone. In the same newspaper we read that on the other side of this spinning planet—in high Tibet—the Dalai Lama, after consulting the stars, has refused permission to a British party of climbers for an ascent of Mt. Everest. We suspect that the Lama and his saffron-robed soothsayers had a clear view of the usual astral bodies—but took counsel of a Red Star. Another despatch reports their concern with Communist infiltration of their monasteries.

Perhaps the Navy has a happy thought in moving its sensitive instruments to Charlottesville. Thomas Jefferson of that place foresaw that none of us would ever get true readings if we were to be heaped up in cities. And Washington is no longer the village on the plain we see in the old engravings in which the observatory used to rear its gentle curve into skies of dreamlike clarity.

Far from the smoke of party battle; from the shock of jarring ideologies; from the industrial smog; from the looming overcast of the political future, let us guard our pristine vision.

If we fail perhaps some Martian watcher of the skies will one day discover a flaming new sun—a *nova*—as this earth goes up in atomic explosion.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars but in ourselves."

LOST WEEK-END?

It is often the day of the week, or the term at school, or the number of the particular inning at the ball game in which things went wrong, that gets the blame for that misfortune to which it furnishes merely a date or a frame of reference. We recall that "awful sophomore year" or that "unlucky seventh" in preference to our failure at the plat or the prom. Thus we set a term to our unhappiness and sweeten the bitter fruit of introspection. We can, if we want, make a parcel of the whole thing and jettison it from memory. We can draw a blank. Or, better still, we can skip a bad year or leave the game before the seventh.

A friend of ours has what we think is a good idea for applying this approach to the grim process of promotion from grade to grade in the Foreign Service.

"Since Class 4 is so damn hard to get out of," he writes, "why not just leave it out of the system, like many hotels leave out the 13th floor."



VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE

Now is the melancholy time of year when we do well to think on the plight of the "schoolboy, with shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school." An underprivileged fourth of our nation is shortly to be shut away from outside joys in the classroom.

Mes enfants, it is all very well for your elders to tell you with inverted adult logic that you are the privileged ones. Their spirits were broken long ago—the shut-ins in offices; the inch worms of the implacable career. They have traded your long games of chase and hideaway for a colder sort of commerce. Crouched there on their rubble heap of years, how can they give you anything but dusty answers.

Yet you may hear—even in the classroom—bright and shining words which can batter open "magic casements" right through the blackboard wall.

The poets can beguile you from your imprisonment. But how the old do persist in misreading literature! You know, of course, better than they, what Wordsworth was writing about when he spoke of intimations of immortality—that's the kind of half remembering moment which comes to you sometimes while you pause for breath in the midst of a game of tag or blind man's bluff. But what's this about the "growing boy feeling the walls of the prison house close round him." Whatever else it may mean, to you and me it means:—*School!* And what about old Dives snatching lovely Persephone underground once a year? More *School!* And the youths and maidens who sail annually amidst wailing to be locked in the labyrinth of the Minotaur. *School!* All *School!*

Woe unto you mothers who vaunt the freedom bought with the incarceration of your sons and daughters!



"... terrifying . . . gimlet-eyed, cold-blooded" ?

The Foreign Service Inspection Corps*

By MARTIN F. HERZ, FSO

The word Inspection has never been a popular one. This is in contrast to the word Investigation, which at one time denoted only scientific research, but which has of late come to denote the systematic seeking-out of *unpleasantness* and its public exposure—so much so that newspapers and politicians now seem to distinguish between "fact-finding" investigations and others. . . For us in the Foreign Service all the attributes of Investigation and Inspection are concentrated in the Foreign Service Inspection Corps. Let us look at that terrifying assemblage of gimlet-eyed, cold-blooded individuals whose job it is to visit every single Foreign Service post in the world in the course of every two or three years, and to report to the Department, in meticulous detail, on all the aspects of their operation.

Foreign Service Inspectors are investigators in the old-fashioned sense of the word: It is not their job, specifically, to seek out unpleasantness. It is their job to report on what is *good* as well as on what is bad. In fact, it is their job to render comprehensive reports covering dozens of subjects, among which the efficiency and conduct of the individuals they encounter are only one item. Let us look at the inspection of post X, and follow the inspector around on his investigation.

About two months before the inspector's arrival, the Chief of Mission is advised of the impending inspection, and is requested to prepare certain voluminous reports which will form an integral part of the inspector's own report on the post. The form of this advance report, prepared by the Chief of Mission, is rigidly prescribed. It contains a complete description of the substantive work of the post, its personnel and administration—including comments specifically called for, on such subjects as "appropriateness of assignments," "transfer recommendations," "furniture and fixtures," "maintenance of files."

Immediately, some questions come to mind: Would it not be better if the inspector pounced out of the blue, or even arrived incognito like the Government Inspector from St. Petersburg? Furthermore, if the Mission itself prepares the basic material for the inspection report, will this not lead to bias? Also if everyone knows that the Inspector is coming, won't everyone be on his best behavior, won't the door

handles be polished as they never were before, and the files brought up to date as they never were before, and the accounts in order as they never were before?

Precisely. One of the avowed purposes of inspection in the Foreign Service is to give the Government absolute assurance that if anything is remiss in any of the 289 foreign posts of the United States, it is bound to be corrected through the Department's own mechanism of correction, which is Inspection. The fixing of blame for shortcomings of a post is not necessarily facilitated by descending upon it, suddenly and horribly, with fire and brimstone; instead, the inspector works patiently—mostly for several weeks at medium-sized posts and for over a month at large ones—in ferreting out facts, gaining an overall picture, and learning the responsibilities of various individuals at the post. In this long and laborious process, which is much more efficient and infinitely less terrifying than the old-fashioned *auto-da-fé* type of investigation, more justice will be done, and less sensibilities ruffled, than by a quick and sudden inspection—although, when necessary, there can also be quick and sudden inspections.

There are two other reasons, however, why the present system is infinitely preferable to the old spot-check system: First, it enables the principal officers of each post to take stock of their offices and of their own position and to review their own activities. Undoubtedly, this may lead to the correction of defects even before the Inspector arrives at the scene. To that extent, it might be said, the present inspection system produces results even before the Inspector appears—and even if he never ap-

pears at all. Secondly, and perhaps more importantly, under the present system the Inspector is also able to act as mentor, counsel and adviser to individual personnel of the Foreign Service, a friendly function which in many cases may lead to greater benefit to the Service than mere fault-finding.

As to the basic material prepared by the Chief of Mission, this merely forms the basis, the foundation upon which the actual inspection report is erected. When the finished inspection report goes to Washington, it consists of that basic material to which pages of the inspector's comments have been added; plus separate recommendations that he has made—not necessarily with any prejudice to individuals—to the Chief of Mission; plus recommendations to the Department, which may or may not be approved and sent to the field in the form of instructions; plus efficiency reports.

THE MAYOR. *I have called you together, gentlemen, to communicate to you a most unpleasant piece of news: an Inspector is coming to visit us.*

AMMOS FYODOROVITCH. *An Inspector?*

ARTEMY FILIPPOVITCH. *An Inspector?*

THE MAYOR. *A Government Inspector, from Petersburg, incognito; and with secret orders.*

AMMOS FYODOROVITCH. *That's a pleasant surprise!*

ARTEMY FILIPPOVITCH. *As though we hadn't trouble enough!*

LUKA LUKITCH. *Good Heavens! And with secret orders!*

THE MAYOR. *I had a sort of foreboding of it: all night long I was dreaming of two extraordinary rats. I assure you I never saw rats like them: black and unnaturally large! They came and sniffed about—and went away.*

From "The Government Inspector"
by Nikolai Vasilevich Gogol, 1834.

*The Inspectors: I. to r., Byington, White, Flake, Haering, Wailes, Lyon, A. Taylor, Travers, Doyle, Frank, Hickok, von Hellens, Pallister, Smith, L. Taylor.

How the Inspector Operates

Let us, then, welcome Inspector Y as he arrives at the airport and is presumably greeted by the Chief of Mission or his representative. Inspector Y travels nearly exclusively by air. All his belongings are in two suitcases and a briefcase. He may have inspected another post just before, but chances are that he has recently been in the States, for it is the Department's policy to bring inspectors home every three or four months, so that they can follow through on their reports, be brought up to date in the Department, and see their families. Inspector Y—whether he likes it or not—is a VIP. Quite likely, he is a Class 1 or Class 2 FSO. Even if by chance he should be Class 3, he has, by virtue of his office, the rank of Counselor. He is treated with deference. His toughest job, as a matter of fact, will be to break down any feelings about his special status on the part of the people he encounters. For naturally, they all want to make a good impression. He, on the other hand, will want to find out how they *really* are. So his first problem is to become accepted as just another working member of the Mission.

Different inspectors have different systems. All, however, ask to be introduced to every member of the staff, and to attend staff meetings and otherwise not to be fussed over. Some, before interviewing anyone, spend some time in the file room of the post, picking random samples from the files, reading up on various kinds of reports and correspondence, including the personnel (123) files. Then, after the lapse of some time, Inspector Y may drop in at the office of any member of the post, selected at random, and may talk with him, in leisurely fashion, about his work; and having interviewed him, will spend the next half day writing up that report. Thus, after a time, Inspector Y has become an accepted figure, a chap who is working at his own desk, who is seen walking down the hall, who enjoys a joke with the boys (and girls), and above all—a fellow who is in no hurry. All that time, however, Inspector Y, who is no greenhorn in the Foreign Service, soaks up the atmosphere of Post X; and being a seasoned campaigner, he senses the spirit that pervades it. For just as a ship may be a "happy ship" or a "tight ship," so the general tone of a Foreign Service post, its efficiency, its harmony or tensions, or its dead soul, can be sensed by the experienced Foreign Service Inspector.

The inspection has thus seemingly not yet commenced, but in actual fact it has been going on for some time, even since before the inspector's arrival. It is part of the inspector's job to keep a diary and to report, in the form of a "diary letter," to the Chief of the Foreign Service Inspection Corps. He reports about rumors he has heard, misconceptions that exist about new policies, about the need for information on certain subjects. He also reports on his own doings of every day, on the prices he pays, the things available in shops, and the people he encounters. At the same time, being in all likelihood the most recent arrival from the Department, he is able to talk about the most recent reorganization, answer questions about promotion policies, personnel changes, and the cost-of-living at home. As a matter of fact, it is one of the avowed and principal purposes of the inspection to "give field personnel a better understanding of the organiza-

tion, functions, plans and policies of the Department and of the means by which the Foreign Service can most effectively meet its responsibilities." By the same token, however, the inspector can also bring to the Department news of effective new procedures used in the field, and can, like a honey bee (or bumble bee) carry from post to post the fertilizing pollen of new ideas and experiences that he has picked up on the way. Chances, therefore, are that if Inspector Y was good enough to become an inspector in the first place, he will himself benefit enormously from the experience gained from his inspections, and will in due time become the kind of officer who may be made Chief of Mission himself.

Before we proceed to watch Inspector Y as he interviews the individual American officers and staff members, however, let us observe his technique in delving into the workings of the post: We have already observed him dipping into the files. His check sheet includes, however, not just the people and the books and the files, but he is probably also the only man in years who examines to see if the Mission's flagpole is adequate, and whether its seals are worn and should be replaced. He will check the mission's security, its fire precautions (one inspector recently unwound a fire hose, and saw it practically sub-

side into dust and tattered fragments), also toilet facilities, living accommodations, motor transportation. Among his recommendations may be an item such as was found in a recent inspection report, which read:

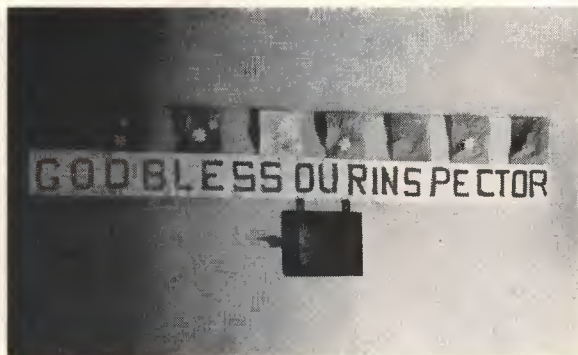
"The Department should authorize without further delay the sale of the 1942 Ford convertible. This type of car is not suitable for Embassy use and results in criticism of the judgment of the Embassy and of the Department in not prescribing the proper type of automotive equipment. This car should have a good sale value and a new car probably can be obtained to replace it with very little additional funds."

This kind of item would appear among the unclassified recommendations, which the inspector makes available to the Chief of Mission upon completion of his inspection. Other recommendations, which are classified confidential, may or may not be shown to the Chief of Mission. It should also be added that in view of the enormity of the job of systematically inspecting a large post, and the specialized requirements for the analysis of administrative procedures, the Inspection Corps now also includes inspectors specializing in administrative inspections. Its table of organization envisages 16 inspectors, of whom four are *administrative* inspectors whose specialized activities are for the most part confined to the large posts. (At present, there are a total of 13.) It is expected that the Inspection Corps will reach its full strength by January, 1950, when it will be fully equipped to guarantee the statutory minimum of one inspection every two years, for every post in the world.

The Personal Interview

If you are an American member of the Foreign Service at Post X, you will next receive a blank form from the inspector, on which you are supposed to reply to such questions as "What is your ultimate goal in the Foreign Service, expressed in terms of assignment and type of work?" and "If you are married, is your wife content with your present

(Continued on page 40)



When Inspector Joseph Jacobs (later Ambassador to Czechoslovakia) was scheduled to give the Consulate at Karachi a thorough going-over, Hindu messengers at the post hurriedly prepared and placed in a prominent position this invocation made of colored rice.

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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*. The Association 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.

THE DEAR JOHN LETTER

When the war ended many a temporary Naval officer received a charming little note thanking him for his services and telling him they were no longer required. These communications came to be known as "Dear John" letters.

If you were one of the 476 people in the Service who got a form letter like that on page 54, informing you of your "group standing" and commiserating your non-promotion, you may have thought you were getting a "Dear John." One officer who got his "Dear John" in a distant, unhealthy, revolution-ridden post recently wrote us as follows: "Why not say then that I have burned out my bearings and get rid of me by selecting me out down through classes 4, 5 and 6, which will take time. When finally wound up I would be getting just about or a little above what my pension would be and so be in training for it. It would be a far kinder thing and after all these years we deserve something. Still, I guess I better write for Sid Browne's 'So You Will Be Selected Out.' I hope it comes in a plain wrapper—those things usually do. . . ."

In fact, the alarm and despondency seems to have been so general that the JOURNAL thought it better get the facts and find out if there was any real reason for the gloom.

The meritorious purpose of the letter was to acquaint officers with their relative standing. This is consistent with the Foreign Service Act and is certainly necessary in a "selection-out" system; it is essential, however, that the idea conveyed to the officer be an accurate one.

The information in the letters was correct as far as it went, but it conveyed an accurate impression only to those few in the Service who are fully aware of the theory and practice of the new promotion system. Even when officers have read the instructions sent out by the Department and the explanatory material mentioned in the form letter, they may not have lived with the system long enough to know whether the lower "30 to 50%, or 50 to 70%," or whatever the case may be, means "Look out, Friend, there's something sharp hanging over your head," or merely "May you get the brass ring next time."

The percentages cited apply, of course, only to that portion of each class eligible for promotion. Before the last list, 43% of Class 6, 54% of Class 5, 79% of Class 4, 73% of Class 3, and 62% of Class 2 were eligible.

When an officer hears that he was rated in this or that percentage group among the eligibles he really wants to know what his promotion chances are. This, of course, will depend on the vacancies anticipated for succeeding years, and the Department does not yet feel that it can commit itself on this point.

It is known that it figures on a "stabilized" Service of some 1,315 FSOs in which there will be a fixed ratio of numbers in the different classes; that this distribution must be achieved over a transition period in which promotion chances are governed not only by vacancies but by the need to shape the Service in accordance with this desired distribution; that the heaviest cuts ought to come in classes where men are young enough to make a fresh start; and that the projected scheme of promotions must not be altered capriciously lest officers in the lower grades or those yet to enter the Service may suffer. There are of course many variables in this combination, to say nothing of those imposed by budgetary uncertainties or the retirement rate from those classes in which selection out does not apply. It is easy to see, therefore, why the Department is unwilling to forecast the number of vacancies for any particular year until shortly before the Boards meet.

However, we believe it may be helpful to show what the promotion record has been of those persons placed in the various percentage groups by previous Selection Boards. The following table gives the subsequent history of those considered by the Boards in 1947.

CLASSES 2-6

Promotion record through Sept. 1, 1949, of officers, eligible for promotion in 1947, according to ranking in class on 1947 Selection Board Scores

	High 10% A	70%- 90% B	50%- 70% C ₁	30%- 50% C ₂	10%- 30% D	Low 10% E	Total
Promoted Twice: No:	37	10	1	0	0	0	48
Per Cent of Group:	51%	7%	1%				7%
Promoted Once: No:	36	112	59	61	25	2	295
Per Cent of Group:	49%	82%	50%	40%	17%	4%	43%
Still in Class: No:	0	11	49	79	81	34	254
Per Cent of Group:		8%	42%	52%	56%	62%	38%
Retired, Resigned, No:	0	4	8	12	37	14	75
or died, and not %:		3%	7%	7%	26%	25%	11%
promoted.							
Selected Out: No:	0	0	0	1	2	5	8
Per Cent of Group:				1%	1%	9%	1%
TOTALS:	73	137	117	153	145	55	680

It will be seen that over the past three years the promotion chances of those above the lowest 10% in 1947 have been good. Almost everyone in the Service was eligible when the first Boards met. Of these, 75% did not receive promotions but 65% of those not promoted in 1947 have since been advanced.

The form letter states that the standings given are "relative and not absolute." This means, of course, that an officer may be a very good officer and still not be picked for one of a limited number of vacancies. For example there were 28 officers in the Service who were in the top 70-90% of the eligibles but did not quite make it and hence got a "Dear John" from the Department.

The claims of seniority in the Service were taken into account by the stipulation of minimum time to be spent in each class; beyond that, little correlation will be found between years of Service and rate of advancement. Nevertheless it has been found that an officer's rating by the Board and relative group standing tend to improve from one year to the next. (Of course no Board knows the scores assigned by the previous Boards.) For example an officer considered by a Selection Board for the first time who receives a rating of between 30-50% usually increases this rating on con-

sideration by the next board. While officers sometimes receive promotions soon after completing the minimum period for eligibility, the more common phenomenon is the gradual improvement in relative standing from year to year culminating in eventual promotion to the next class.

We recommend that "Dear John" letters of the future be somewhat more detailed so that the officer may have a better idea of his chances. In a vast number of cases those receiving letters have written in for fuller explanations, which have been given them, and in some few cases men have actually come to Washington to find out the score.

We are now for the first time really getting the impact of the new system on the Service. It is essential that it be fully understood by all of those concerned.

FROM BISMARCK TO RIBBENTROP

The appearance in July of the first volume of the captured Documents on German Foreign Policy now released by the Department and the British and French Foreign Offices was not only a publishing event of the first importance; it was a diplomatic and historical event.

In the fantastic days of April, 1945, teams of scout-historians in U. S. Army jeeps, fanning out in the Harz mountains, uncovered fabulous caches of German files, going all the way back to 1867. Now, while historians wait impatiently for the revelation of what they may contain about such things as the "Ems dispatch" or the collapse of the Dreikaiser Bund, publication under tripartite imprimatur begins with the documents leading up to World War II. This first volume of Series D ("from Ribbentrop to Neurath") covers 1937 and 1938, including the annexation of Austria. A parallel German text will soon appear in Germany.

Since the agony of the Third Reich other documents have shed lurid half lights on the daemonic obsessions of German foreign policy while Hitler rode the whirlwind. Important elements of that policy have already been revealed in the Nuremberg trials; in the publication of Nazi-Soviet correspondence; in the Ciano and Goebbels diaries; in the works of Gisevius, and the records of the underground; in the interviews of American and British publicists with Nazi leaders; and in the memoirs of diplomats. But here, in an amazingly good job of arrangement and presentation, the inside story, with much new material, unfolds in a systematic and awesome way.

Readers of this JOURNAL will be particularly fascinated to observe how the familiar techniques of observation and the forms of correspondence common to the diplomatic profession are put to the service of a diabolical policy. The effect is like that of a play which builds up a cumulative sense of horror lurking behind the heavily stressed commonplace and conventional. It is like the "Turn of the Screw" or a grimmer "Arsenic and Old Lace."

The Nazi diplomats, including the fair weather Nazis, did a good technical job in supplying bits and pieces. Some of them had only a vague idea of the monstrous Hitlerian design; others were probably prepared to approve the design so long as they were not confronted with the brutal details of its execution, such as the proposal to assassinate the German Ambassador at Prague as a pretext for Nazi intervention, or the high level brow beating and the low level rubber truncheon work which was the responsibility of the old line Nazis.

Yet the Wilhelmstrasse appears to have been something of a drag on the radical Ribbentrop wing which consolidated its dominance toward the end of the period. The editors of the current volume point out that some of the German officials were "career diplomats who were kept at their posts

only because Hitler found them indispensable. He did not trust them, sometimes with reason, and he often kept them in ignorance of his intentions."

It was part of the Nazi game to develop a program replete with alternative policies and to make sure that few of the executors were completely in the know. This emerges clearly in the record of their policy in the Far East and in Austria in the years under review in the first volume.

In sharp contrast to the twists and turns of day-to-day diplomatic business, stands out Hitler's clear and unwavering purpose of conquest. The West's unwillingness to believe the worst of him and its readiness to try conciliation only hastened his tiger spring. And in another policy the Nazis were perfectly consistent: this volume indicates that they wanted no part of United States opposition to their evil designs and were prepared to go to some lengths to appease this country.

For a diplomatist, and for those contemplating the career, the study of the documents in this remarkable series is invaluable.

The JOURNAL in this and subsequent issues is running reviews of particular sections of the series by leading officials of the Department and others who have expert knowledge of the Nazi policies which Hitler continued by means of the war which began ten years ago.

FREE EUROPE AND THE EMIGRÉ

Inevitably, if somewhat slowly, the enormous popular concern with the fate of countries behind the curtain has come to be reflected in a spontaneous but purposeful interest in the democratic leaders who are now exiles or refugees in this country. America, remembering the ideals which émigrés of other years brought here, was bound to respond to the plight of these men. The unofficial National Committee for Free Europe, whose work is described in this issue, corresponds to a need of the American conscience as well as to the practical need to preserve the links with those peoples now cabined away from the rest of the world.

It is possible that without the sustaining interest of the Committee, the mission which men like Dimitrov, Varga, Zenkl and Radescu have to fulfill in their exile would fall short of its better purposes. A kind of progressive estrangement is one of the cruel features of the émigré's lot. In his life between two worlds he tends to lose contact with the very peoples whose democratic aspirations he represents, while his country of asylum rarely understands him fully or is capable of distinguishing true prophets from false. The shrewd and ruthless minority which now holds subject new countries and old nations knows how to exploit this estrangement and peddles the idea of the ineffectiveness and corruption of the émigré. Actually they should know from their history how effective the exile can be, just as we know from our western history that a Kossuth, a Masaryk, or a Garibaldi bears with him his country's gospel even if he wanders in the wilderness.

By making it possible for the refugee leaders to speak to their own people and by aiding the circumstances of their existence here, the Free Europe Committee is combating not only this estrangement but also the breakup of One World. And while it keeps a light in the window for the estranged peoples, it is contributing to American knowledge and understanding of what goes on behind the curtain.

For their part the émigré leaders, whose outlook and experience is largely similar, may be discovering in exile a unity of purpose which will nourish the Idea of Europe—united and self governing.



By
Joan David

AMALGAMATION?

Under the Chairmanship of DR. WILLIAM P. MADDOX, FSO and Director of the Foreign Service Institute, a committee has been appointed to make a fact-finding study of the possibilities of amalgamating the Foreign Service and the Departmental Service. EDMUND A. GULLION, FSO and formerly Special Assistant to the Undersecretary, and ROBERT RYAN, Associate Chief of Departmental Personnel are the other members of the Committee. They are to assemble all pertinent data and point up the issues for an Advisory Board of prominent citizens, yet to be named, which will advise the Secretary: a) whether amalgamation ought to take place; b) if so, what kind of amalgamation; and c) what the policies governing the consolidation should be during the transitional period and thereafter.

FSO CARL STROM, Consul General at Mexico City, will join the group temporarily and MR. ALFRED WHITNEY, formerly with FP is serving as a consultant, especially on statistical problems. The Committee plans to consult the Department and the Service widely on the problems involved.

The Committee's work is only beginning to take shape but it now appears that it will report on the administrative policies of the respective services and the characteristics of their personnel; on previous amalgamations affecting the Service and on the organization of Foreign Offices abroad; on the attitudes of the Foreign Service, Departmental Service and other agencies and individuals toward amalgamation; and on existing proposals, including those of the Hoover Commission and of OFS (the Chapin-Foster plan of 1945). It will try to isolate the issues for the Secretary's Advisory Board and perform such other services as it may request.

STUDY PROGRAMS

Assigned to take advanced study in economics and now enrolled in seven different universities are FSO KENNETH A. BURNS, FSO KELD CHRISTENSEN, FSS DALE E. FARRINGER, FSO LEWIS E. GLEECK, JR., FSS WILLIAM J. HANDLEY, FSO MARTIN J. HILLENBRAND, FSO JULIAN L. NUGENT, FSO ERNEST V. SIRACUSA, FSO J. RAMON SOLANA, and FSO ANDREW B. WARDLOW.

A year's university language-and-area study has been scheduled for FSO's ROBERT O. BLAKE and GEORGE T. LISTER in Russian; FSS's RICHARD T. EWING and ARTHUR H. ROSEN, and FSO's STEPHEN A. J. COMISKEY and JOHN H. HOLDBRIDGE in Chinese; FSS RUTH F. BEAN in Mongolian; FSO's MEREDITH WEATHERBY, HARRY F. PFEFFER, and ARTHUR L. GAMSON, in Japanese; FSO's WILLIAM D. BREWER and CURTISS F. JONES in Arabic; FSO's RAYMOND J. BECKER and NICHOLAS G. THACHER in Hindustani; FSO EDWARD F. RIVINUS in Turkish; and FSS WILLIAM B. KELLY in Malay (Indonesian).

The New Foreign Affairs Intern Program got under way August 22. Of the 33 who reported for duty, 22 were selectees from colleges and universities, 6 were from the Department and 5 were future FSO's chosen from the eligible roster of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service.

This summer the Department sponsored at the Institute its first student-professor seminar on Foreign Affairs. For eight weeks 23 outstanding students and instructors, repre-

sented 12 colleges and universities, listened to lectures by and participated in discussions with specialists from all areas of the Department, with planned tours, both within and outside the Department, permitting first-hand observation of the areas, operations, and procedures under discussion.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Heading the U. S. delegation during preliminary discussions on the "dollar problem" between representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom and Canada is Under Secretary JAMES E. WEBB. Among the other members of the delegation are Assistant Secretary WILLARD L. THORP, WILLIAM MCCHESENEY MARTIN, JR., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and RICHARD M. BISSELL, JR., Assistant Deputy Administrator of ECA.

LLOYD STEERE, Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs at The Hague, and FRANCIS LINVILLE, from the Department's Division of International Resources, were among the Advisers to the U. S. delegation to the International Meeting on Herring and Allied Species which convened at The Hague on August 29. (We trust "Allied Species" doesn't include the *harengus ruber*, or "red herring.")

Included in the official group which is coordinating the participation of some 200 U. S. scientists, engineers, resource technicians, economists and other experts who were at the United Nations Scientific Conference on the Conservation and Utilization of Resources which met at Lake Success from August 17 through September 6, were JOSEPH D. COPPOCK, Adviser, Office of International Trade Policy, and BASIL CAPELLA, Division of International Conferences, both from the Department. Mr. Capella served as Secretary of the official United States Group.

PAUL O. NYHUS, Agricultural Attaché at the Embassy in London, and FRANCIS A. LINVILLE, Assistant Chief of the International Resources Division of the Department, were Alternate Delegate and Adviser, respectively, at the August 8 convening of the Executive Committee of the International Wheat Council in London. Mr. Nyhus was Adviser to the delegation to the Council's Committee on Price Equivalents, which convened a week earlier.

State Department members of the U. S. Delegation to the August 23 Geneva meeting of the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport were Chairman HENRY HAGANS KELLY, Assistant Director of the Office of Transport and Communications, JOHN MARTIN CATES, JR. of the Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, JOHN WARNER FOLEY, JR. of the Office of the Legal Adviser, and, as Assistant to Chairman Kelly, MRS. DORIS WHITNACK.

TREVANION HENRY ERNEST NESBITT, Assistant Chief of the Department's Telecommunications Division, was Vice Chairman of the U. S. Delegation to the Conference for the Revision of the Bermuda Telecommunications Agreement of 1945 which convened at London early in August.

PERSONALS

Despite the most uncomfortable Washington summer in years, members of the Foreign Service Institute staff continued to take on extra assignments. FRANK S. HOPKINS, Assistant Director of the School of Advanced Officer Training, a participant in the Brookings Seminar (see page 32)

earlier this summer, conducted a two-hour lecture-discussion on the organization and functioning of the State Department at the Naval Intelligence School.

DR. EDWARD KENNARD, FSI's Professor of Cultural Anthropology, attended a conference on "The Role of Colleges and Universities in International Understanding" at Estes Park, Colorado, lectured at the University of Denver's summer Institute of International Administration, and spoke on the "Analysis of Behavior of Foreign Populations" at the School of Strategic Intelligence in Washington.

ROBERT B. FREEMAN, Assistant Director of the School of Management and Administrative Training, delivered lectures on "Training Implications of Foreign Assistance Programs" before member groups of the Federal Training Officers Council and on "The Organization and Functions of the Department of State" before the Woodrow Wilson School of Foreign Affairs, a summer seminar held at the University of Virginia.

DR. FRANCIS A. RILEY has been appointed as Assistant to DR. MARION R. KING, Director of the Health Program for The Foreign Service. Dr. Riley, formerly with the U. S. Public Health Service, is a graduate of Georgetown University Medical School, and has specialized in the field of tropical medicine and sanitation.

After 43 years of Government service, 35 of them in the Department, MRS. DOROTHY KILKOFF BUTLER retired on August 31 from her position as Chief of the Financial Unit of the Division of Communications and Records where she had worked for almost all of her Department career.

A month earlier JOSEPH McMAHON retired from the same Division as Chief of the Analysis Section after 40 years of service with the Department. Mr. McMahon recalls that when he was appointed in 1909 under Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, there were only 200 employees in the Department, 30 of them in the old Bureau of Indexes and Archives, now the Division of Communications and Records. Both Mrs. Butler and Mr. McMahon received letters of commendation from Secretary DEAN ACHESON.

Retired FSO MAURICE PRATT DUNLAP's article "Viking Markers in Southeast Newfoundland," published in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, was reviewed and acclaimed by Norse Oceanographer Olav Mosby in the Oslo *Morgenbladet* of June 8, 1949.

A few weeks ago Mr. RAYMOND BLAND FOSDICK, former President of the Rockefeller Foundation, and DR. EVERETT CASE, President of Colgate University, assumed their new duties as consultants to the Department of State. They are working with Ambassador at Large PHILIP C. JESSUP, Mr. WALTON W. BUTTERWORTH and other officers of the Department in an objective appraisal of Far Eastern problems in general with a view to making recommendations to the Secretary of State for the formulation and implementation of policy concerning those areas.

Confirmed by the Senate were the nominations of ELLIS BRIGGS as Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and NATHANIEL DAVIS as Minister to Hungary.

Sworn in recently were GEORGE F. KENNAN as Counselor of the Department and JOHN D. HICKERSON as Assistant Secretary in charge of United Nations Affairs.

Assistant Commercial Attaché WILLIAM S. KRASON writes us from Reyjavik that the entire Legation staff, officials of the Icelandic Foreign Office and many Icelandic friends were on hand at the airport when MINISTER and MRS. RICHARD P. BUTRICK, ANN and DICKIE, accompanied by their some-

what unnerved snow white Icelandic cat, Billie, said "*Verid oll blessud og sael*" to Iceland and left for Washington where Mr. Butrick is now Director General of the Foreign Service.

The first appointment under the Exchange Program of Departmental and Foreign Service Officers was that of Miss MARGARET JOY TIBBETS, Division Assistant in the Office of British Commonwealth Affairs, who will replace FSR DAVID LINEBAUGH in the political affairs section of the Embassy in London. (The October issue will carry a full account of the exchange program.)

Recent visitors to the JOURNAL office were JANE and JACK POOL. Jack has been reading back issues of the JOURNAL in connection with his work on the war-time history of the Foreign Service for the Director General. (Indispensable to many things—these pages!)

Mrs. Pool was formerly Jane

Wilson, Managing Editor of the JOURNAL.

Jack Pool, until recently First Secretary at Budapest, has just been assigned to Bermuda and they plan to leave for their new post on the SS Bermuda on September 17th.

The above portrait of Jane Pool was done by B. CHALMERS, sister of the late PHILIP O. CHALMERS, Chief of the Division of Brazilian Affairs, and sister-in-law of The Foreign Service Association's BARBARA CHALMERS (Mrs. Philip O.).

B. Chalmers is a Washington artist who has won prizes in Allied Arts shows, Winter Park, Florida, and has exhibited with the California Society of Etchers, the Southern States Art League, the Audubon Artists in New York, Corcoran Gallery in Washington, and others.

Ambassador CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL, with his daughter Miss Inga Ravndal, visited his father, retired Consul General G. BIE RAVNDAL, in Florida before leaving for his post at Montevideo in August. Mrs. Ravndal at the same time made a hurried trip to Vienna to visit her parents before proceeding to the Ravndals' new post. Son Frank is now a courier in the Foreign Service.

We spied Ambassador PAUL C. DANIELS jeeping through Rock Creek Park the other day and then passed him later afoot a few blocks from his home. The Ambassador demurred when we suggested a roving-Ambassador-with-a-jeep-rampant picture for the JOURNAL and declared that only a sound film would do it justice. For himself, the noise and rattles were such that he preferred to walk the rest of the way rather than have Department-to-door delivery via jeep.

We suspect that any one of the major news services would have traded us a crack reporter for a chance to eavesdrop when WILLIAM M. OLIVE, formerly Vice Consul in Shanghai,

(Continued on page 60)



Jane Wilson Pool



An Open Letter to the Field Correspondents of the Foreign Service Journal

As you will notice, your names do not appear this month at the head of this section. This does not mean that you've been fired—on the contrary: The JOURNAL intends to give you *more opportunities* to see your names in print.

One thing that has been holding back the "News From the Field" department is the belief that one has to be a duly-appointed correspondent to send in interesting news items from missions abroad. Some of our correspondents have sent in good stuff, but others have become laggard. The JOURNAL hopes soon to have correspondents for every post in the Service. But until they are lined up, and even afterwards, *everybody is a JOURNAL correspondent!*

YOU, TOO, CAN BE A FIELD CORRESPONDENT!

If you aren't a duly-appointed field correspondent, that need not prevent you from sending in material about the doings at your post. If you have been a field correspondent before, and if you have been sending in material—*keep up the good work!* But remember that this department of the

JOURNAL is wide open to everyone!

We don't need only letters from the field—the JOURNAL can also use brief items, sketches, anecdotes, gossip, vignettes, reports of incidents, quotable quotes, candid shots, trivia of all sorts. *You don't have to wait until you have a full-blown story or enough material for a lengthy letter.* On the contrary, the "News From the Field" department will just as gladly receive many short items as a few long ones.

The JOURNAL, with its world-wide readership, has potentially the finest network of correspondents of any magazine in the world. You, the correspondents, can not only report about the happenings at your post, but also on other local news of interest to the Service. But first of all—become a JOURNAL correspondent—not just in name, but in fact!

A great deal of interest is going on at your post *right now.*

SHARE YOUR NEWS, AND OTHERS WILL SHARE THEIRS WITH YOU.

THE EDITORS.

ADDIS ABABA

The Legation at Addis Ababa was raised to Embassy status in impressive ceremonies on June 28, 1949. The Honorable George Robert Merrell, Minister since January 1, 1948, presented his letters of credence as the first American Ambassador to the Imperial Court of Ethiopia with a short address in which he expressed the wish that oil prospecting operations now being conducted in the Ogaden territory by the Sinclair Petroleum Company will prove successful. His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, in accepting the letters, seconded Mr. Merrell's wish and extended his greetings to President Truman and the American people.

Our official party was escorted to the Imperial Palace by a troop of 40 cavalry gaily bedecked with the Ethiopian colors. Mr. Merrell inspected a troop of the palace guard and signed the palace register at the conclusion of the cere-

monies. The party returned to the Embassy residence together with Ato Tafara Worq, Vice Chamberlain of the Court and Private Secretary of the Emperor, and the main brace was spliced with champagne. The new Ambassador entertained the entire American and alien staff and their wives at luncheon after the ceremony.

* * *

The first Military Attaché accredited by the United States for residence in Addis Ababa arrived with his family on July 8. He is Major John T. Kramers, for the past two years assistant military attache at Cairo. Mrs. Kramers and young son accompanied him, not to mention two dogs and a turtle. Also arriving on the same day were Warrant Officer Harry M. Wells, together with wife and three small Wellses, but no dogs, to which Mrs. Wells adds a thankful "Amen."

The entire junior staff of officers has recently been re-

NORTH AFRICAN CONSULAR CONFERENCE, TANGIER, MOROCCO, JUNE 6-10, 1949

L. to r., front row: Fred K. Blackburn, Converse Hettlinger, Albert W. Sherer, Jr., Captain John P. Bedford, Harry H. Schwartz. Second row: Mrs. Ruth C. Sloan, Philip W. Ireland, Maurice Pasquet, Bolard More, Earl L. Packer, George Tait, C. Paul Fletcher, Bernice Cloutier. Third row: Robert G. Caldwell, Mrs. Margaret M. Barrett, Robert M. Beaudry, Robert M. Sheehan, Thomas L. Nicholson, Charles Sittler, John A. Sabini, Paul Hawk, John L. Stewart, John R. Kennedy, Orray Taft, Jr., Ridgway B. Knight.



placed. Third Secretary Curtis F. Jones took off for the Department to study Arabic, together with Mrs. Jones and youngster, who were shortly joined by the new Jones, also male. Vice Consul William E. Wallace has resigned. Third Secretary Rogers B. Horgan arrived from Colombo as Public Affairs Officer and has inaugurated an ambitious USIS program. Vice Consul Margaret P. Ezzell, formerly in the visa section at Athens, arrived during May to handle the consular work.

The undersigned arrived in March from Genoa, together with wife, two children and Willie. Vice Consul James R. Billnan, previously at Amsterdam, accompanied Mr. Merrill after home leave and duty in the Department. Jim has passed the necessary examinations and awaits appointment to the career service. He shot a tiger in India and hopes to get a lion here.

Joe Mack Raley, the demon file and code expert, has re-

cently been bedded with typhus fever. In the absence of suitable local facilities, the staff, including the Ambassador, took turns as night and day nurses. Joe is back on the job.

The Fourth of July receptions (two of them, one at noon and one at six p.m.) were largely and encouragingly attended. The American colony in Addis Ababa, ranging in age from 14 months to 75 years, attended in force at the evening cocktail party. The Diplomatic Corps and other local dignitaries called at noon to present their respects.

The rainy season has started with a vengeance and the Embassy is mulling over the notion of requisitioning pontoons and seagoing jeeps. But in spite of the difficulties imposed by poor local transportation, health complaints occasioned by the altitude, the food, and the water, and cramped and unsuitable office and residence quarters, the staff of the Embassy goes on apace.

ARTHUR L. PADDOCK, JR.

STORY OF THE MONTH

We hope that "Story of the Month," which is launched in this issue, will be a regular feature of News From the Field. The JOURNAL is offering \$15 for the best report submitted by a Field Correspondent each month. Watch for Melvin Sonne Jr.'s entertaining account from Hamburg in the October JOURNAL.

REPORT FROM ECUADOR

(*Ed Note: Betty Hahn Bernbaum, wife of First Secretary Maurice Bernbaum, describes here for readers of the JOURNAL the recent earthquake in Ecuador. With the help of our subscribers we hope to be able to present in these pages other first-hand accounts of headline events.*)

August 17, 1949

On Friday, August 5, we and our luncheon guests had just returned to the living room and were having our coffees when the earthquake began. It shook several times, the last tremor being the longest I've ever felt. Hours later news drifted into Quito that Ambato had fallen—Pillaro had disappeared—Petate had broken off and dropped into a *quebrada* one thousand feet below—In Baños houses were collapsing.

Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Charles Urruela, was sent out by jeep early the next morning to check up on the Americans in the disaster area. Others from the Embassy left immediately to inquire about friends and relatives of Embassy personnel. I and all of the amateur radio operators in Ecuador began to live in our radio shacks for six days and nights. Canal Zone amateur operators, alerted for an emergency round-the-clock network contacted us at noon on Saturday in behalf of the Red Cross there to ask for a list of Ecuador's most urgent needs.—And the Bernbaum house became Grand Central Station.

In the evening, Vice Consul Urruela returned to Quito, dust covered and shaking, to report that there were no injured or dead Americans in the disaster area.

"It's more horrible than you can imagine—it's Dantesque. Every house is down in Pelileo. You actually walk on top of roof tops. The cries of the injured and trapped are awful," reported Urruela.

"The only survivors of an estimated 4,000 population were those who had been in the parks or the fields when the quake struck. They huddled in stunned groups in the mud along the road to Pelileo without shelter of any kind from the drizzling rain. At a Red Cross ambulance parked on the

hilltop overlooking the town we found Embassy employee Wilson Salazar (now in his last year in medical school) in a bloody intern jacket rendering first aid. With him was Wigberto Dueñas (an Embassy friend) who through his tears was doing the same work of mercy, his entire family entombed and unfound under the ruins.

"At the Municipal Cemetery in Ambato several of the graves had been demolished and had given up their dead.

A homeless Indian couple pick their way through a debris strewn street in Ambato, Ecuador.

Courtesy of M. A. Janson



We counted about sixty graves newly dug or being prepared and funeral groups arrived every few minutes with one or more caskets."

Charles Urruela went on to describe his experience in Cotorras, a town one-third of the way between Ambato and Baños. He and Col. Claire B. Mitchell were trying to get through to Baños, a city completely cut off from the outside world due to wide cracks and landslides obstructing the one tortuous mountain road leading to it. They noticed a movement of wide sections of fields above them and were able to turn around and get out just before the road where they had been was covered up by landslides. They saw a city-block sized section of earth move 18 inches in 10 minutes!

Just as Urruela was telling us this, Col. Vernon Martin, U. S. Air Attaché, with Col. J. Winstead of the U. S. Air Mission, arrived to say, "We've been flying in wounded for the Quito hospitals all day. We'll be going out again early in the morning to make as many trips as we can before dark. There aren't too many wounded. Most of them are dead."

At 6:00 a.m. the next morning planes took off for Ambato and amateur radio communications were resumed. We learned that Dr. Glenn Curtis and Engineer Preston Blanks of the IIAA Health and Sanitation Division had been in the disaster area with a crew of nurses since Saturday. Harold T. Smith's trucks had been sent with crews to the disaster area late Friday afternoon and were helping clear streets, remove trapped people and set up a safe water system.

J. Antonio Nieto, of our office, left for Ambato with a list of relatives of Cultural Center employees. Cols. Page, Eyerly and Coleman arrived in Quito from the Canal Zone



The Embassy plane takes a load of wounded from Ambato. Our Air Attaché and the USAF Mission planes brought over 400 wounded out of the stricken areas.

with supplies and a crew of helpers and immediately contacted their home office over our radio with more requests and information, before being taken by Maurie to meet President Plaza, and then proceed to the disaster area.

The newspapers here carried the sad story of the collapse of the Cathedral in Ambato, La Matriz, where hundreds of people had sought refuge after the first tremor and had been buried by the second and stronger quake. Inquiries about relatives arrived from all over the world. A member of a family here, who was visiting in the States, asked about his family here and his farm in Petate. His family, fortunately, were all alive and well. But what had been his farm, with the foreman and the foreman's entire family, had

broken off the cliff and fallen into a *quebrada* over a thousand feet below.

In Pelileo a flood of mud and water was rising, drowning many of the trapped wounded. Landslides were covering what was left in Petate. The same landslides had interrupted the train from Guayaquil to Quito and it would be weeks before the train schedule could be resumed.

Planes continued to zoom overhead bringing wounded and returning to Ambato with supplies. A Shell Company plane taking workers out of the disaster area to their camp at Shell-Mera crashed into a mountain side. Food was dropped from the air to the survivors trapped in Petate. Ten days later it was still not possible to reach Petate except on foot. Antonio Nieto told us that he could see people waving handkerchiefs from the brink of what is left of Petate. All around it is a monstrous crevice into which part of Petate dropped and there was no way for people there to escape until ten days later. In Baños there is still no direct road and refugees come around the back way via Riobamba.

The catastrophe was more enormous than we had first believed. Deaths are placed at 6,000 and even more. According to many, this is what happened: An active volcano, Mt. Sangay, has been sending up flames day and night for eight years. Now the crater is plugged up and it is seeking a new opening near Pelileo in the Machachi valley. The area most affected (though the quake was felt with no serious damage as far away as Guayaquil and Quito), is a triangle formed by Latacunga, Riobamba and Baños, a rich agricultural and semi-industrial area of 350,000 inhabitants, whose center is Ambato. There have been many serious earthquakes here, the last one being in Los Chilos valley, in 1944, less than an hour's drive from Quito. These earthquakes have been as far apart as Ibarra in the North (1865) and in Guayaquil (1942) on the coast. The one blessing for survivors of this earthquake is more rapid communication due to advances in aviation and radio.

Back in Quito, late Sunday night, a Quito amateur radio operator managed to contact an Ambato amateur radio operator who had been sent up by the Guayaquil radio club and was transmitting with a gasoline generator. Ambato told of continued shakes (they still haven't stopped) which were bringing down more buildings and creating panic. Survivors were sleeping in the open in parks without clothing or shelter.

Medicines, tents, DDT, food and clothing were rushed to Ambato from Red Cross units of the U S, Central and South America. Engineer Blanks was loading injured on planes and giving mass dusting of DDT powder and injections against typhus and typhoid to prevent epidemics while other groups were tearing down condemned houses and rescuing trapped people, who reached through openings of fallen houses to grab the ankles of rescuers. Food was passed through these openings to the trapped people until they could be freed.

Antonio Nieto returned gray with exhaustion. He had located 35 out of the 40 names given him by yelling the names in each plaza until he found someone who knew the person he was looking for. One of his own relatives had been thrown down by the first quake and then thrown up and out by the second, and so was alive. The injured child's mother, father, grandmother, two sisters and brother living in the same house were all killed.

Near Pillaro he found an old man sitting in a daze in a field. "Come, old fellow, let's go. I'll take you to Ambato where you can get food," begged Nieto.

"No," wept the old man, pointing in front of him at nothing, "My family is all down there and I'm going to stay

(Continued on page 48)

In Memoriam



FRANK P. LOCKHART

We did not know that our JOURNAL Board meeting on the night of August 3 would be our last with Mr. Lockhart, our senior and well loved Business Manager and the Director of the American Foreign Service Association since June 1947. As usual we ruminated on the grist of manuscripts garnered in the last month, savoring the brief authority of the editorial blue pencil and the refreshments we offer ourselves on such occasions. As usual Mr. Lockhart sat with us bringing to our ephemeral circle so much real patience and kindness and dignity.

These gatherings last late and the talk is probably pretty trivial but Mr. Lockhart enjoyed them. We all looked forward especially to the meetings at his house where, since the death of Mrs. Lockhart, he had kept a bachelor establishment with his devoted son, Frank Jr. These two set a noble table and we always had a pleasant evening there among the household treasures which held so many memories for the "old China hand."

His last illness began shortly after our August meeting and our next will be held without him.

Men like Consul General Lockhart are the kind who give that title its antique Roman worth. He was a man with a centre of gravity. This modern Service, which often seems to run up and down in confusion, can look on him as the real thing.

In his long career he was often tested: at Peiping, where he was Counselor when the East was convulsed in the struggle which was still only a news-reel item to most of his fellow Americans, and after Pearl Harbor when he languished in Japanese internment camps. We imagine he was the same source of strength then as he was to us in our JOURNAL meetings and to the Association.

Characteristically, his last written words were in aid of the Service. It was he who wrote two editorials in the July

issue: one urging the necessity of paying a living wage to our retired members, the other seeking suggestions about ways in which the Association could be useful, and inviting more Service people to join. We are confident of a response to these appeals which will be a tribute to his memory. And we know that a Service which continues to breed men like him will deserve well of the country.

A TRIBUTE FROM AMBASSADOR JOHNSON

Frank P. Lockhart passed away, after a short illness at the George Washington Hospital, on the morning of August 25, 1949, aged 68. For ten years, Mr. Lockhart was Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State. He served from 1925 to 1942 in the American Consular Service in China and as Counselor to the American Embassy in China. The years of his service, between 1914 and 1946, when he retired, were portentous years in the Pacific.

A native Texan (he was born in the town of Pittsburg), Mr. Lockhart came to Washington with the late distinguished Senator Sheppard of that State, when the latter came as a member of the House. He was Secretary to Morris P. Sheppard from 1902 to 1913. He joined the Department of State in 1914 to become Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division, the first of the Geographic Divisions to be established in a reorganization of the Department begun in 1909. From his joining the Far Eastern Division until his retirement from the Foreign Service in 1946, Mr. Lockhart was continuously and intimately connected with the relations of the United States with the Far East and particularly China and Japan. He was made Chief of the Far Eastern Division in 1925.

During his long service with the Department of State, Mr. Lockhart was given a number of interesting and responsible assignments. In 1919 he was sent upon a confidential and special mission to the Far East by the Department in connection with the operation of the agencies of the Government. A Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and questions relating to the Far East was held in Washington in the winter of 1921-22. Mr. Lockhart was appointed a Technical Delegate to that conference and made valuable contributions from his wide experience and knowledge not only of the relations of the United States with the Pacific Areas but also of the relations of the other powers with that part of the world.

One of the results of the Washington Conference was the calling of a Special Conference on the Chinese Customs Tariff at Peiping in 1925. Mr. Lockhart was assigned to that conference which was concerned with the desire of the Chinese Government to increase treaty tariffs on importations of foreign goods.

It was in 1925 that Mr. Lockhart was transferred from the Department of State to the Foreign Service of the United States and appointed Consul General at Hankow in China. He rendered most distinguished and able service to his country and to his countrymen during the difficult years that followed when, in 1926, 1927 and 1928, the revolutionary Nationalist Government led by General Chiang Kai-shek was coming into power. Hankow was caught up in the rioting and troubles connected with the rendition of the British Concession to the Chinese. There is no doubt that he contributed much by his steady hand and sound judgment during this time.

(Continued on page 46)

Letters to the Editors

BROWNE VS. COVILLE: THE JOURNAL IN THE MIDDLE

2917 Thirty-Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington 16, D. C.
August 3, 1949.

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The letter of Mr. Cabot Coville, dated April 25, 1949, and published in the July issue of the JOURNAL, contains at least one allegation which, in my opinion, is of so serious a nature as to merit inquiry and denial, yet the JOURNAL does not even comment upon it. It is contained in the seventh and eighth paragraphs of his letter:

"The personnel people set up the Boards, feed them the stuff about officers, and get their results. . . . Downgrading of field efficiency reports, on their way to the Boards, effected by a covering reappraisal by the personnel people, is one of the trying frustrations of this career. . . ."

The Selection Boards are not set up by the "personnel people" (whom Mr. Coville apparently considers a nest of vipers) but by the Assistant Secretary for Administration (by delegated authority from the Secretary) on the advice and recommendation of the Board of Foreign Service, which sets the criteria for Board membership. The "stuff" which these unmentionable "personnel people" "feed" to the Boards consists of the complete records of the officers up for promotion. None of the material in these records is "downgraded" in any way, and it is this point which I wish to stress, since the JOURNAL has, without comment, exposed its many readers, both in and outside of the Foreign Service, to an allegation that FP distorts or slants the efficiency reports received from the field. FP does nothing of the sort: if it did, its officers should be in jail.

I can speak with some authority since I was responsible for the obtaining, review and filing of efficiency reports on all Foreign Service Officers during the twenty months which ended last April 8. Not one was ever "downgraded," altered, amended or slanted in any way by FP. There were occasionally cases in which it was felt that a report was inadequate or strikingly out of line with other material concerning the officer reported on, and in such cases the writer of the report was invited to submit additional data or a revised report, but his submissions were always filed exactly as he wrote them. Incidentally, in almost all of these cases FP was concerned with an apparent need for "upgrading" rather than "downgrading."

For both its own convenience and that of the Selection Boards (which have expressed their approval in three successive years) FP maintains a summary of each officer's record which is brought up to date annually. These are dead-pan, objective summings-up of the gist of what has been written about an officer during the preceding year by persons responsible for appraising his efficiency and general usefulness. They are submitted to the Selection Boards in draft form under a directive requiring the Boards to edit them before they are filed permanently in the dossiers. The Boards have not failed to let FP know immediately and in no uncertain terms if they have found in these summaries anything which they have felt was not in line with the efficiency reports themselves or of a subjective nature. It may be remarked that in his slighting reference to the "covering reappraisals by the personnel people" Mr. Coville betrays a pretty low opinion of the acumen and intellectual honesty of the Selection Board members.

I consider it regrettable that the JOURNAL did not obtain for the July issue a denial of, or even a comment on, Mr. Coville's thesis—that FP is indeed a cluster of malicious characters dedicated to the corruption of the records to the end that the deserving shall go unrewarded and the unfit be advanced.

SIDNEY H. BROWNE,
Foreign Service Officer.

● We believe it's considered good form in hex-and-voodoo circles to work off a mad on somebody by sticking pins into a little dummy surrogate for the real victim.

We don't mind Sid Browne's needling the JOURNAL but we believe his strictures are really intended for FP or perhaps for Cabot Coville. We can't put out all the fires started by Letters to the Editors, but we often try, as we did in this case, to draw official attention to the red hot "five alarmers." FP did not see fit to take up all the points raised by Mr. Coville which is its privilege and not our fault.

For those who don't have their back copies of the JOURNAL at hand, Mr. Coville's main point was that voluntary retirement should be made easier. We agree and will write more on this soon. He also made some remarks about the personnel record summaries and Mr. Browne took exception to those remarks. Finally he speculated on the effects of a Washington assignment on promotion chances, citing the recent promotions from Class 3 as examples. FP's reply dealt only with the suggestions about retirement.

As to the summaries, or "covering reappraisals," readers can draw their own conclusions from Mr. Browne's reply to Mr. Coville. We are prepared to grant that they are done in perfect good faith, that they are well done, and that any changes are usually in the direction of benefiting the officer. But we question whether they should be done at all or if they should be included in the material furnished the Selection Boards.

No matter how objective a man tries to be, he can't avoid writing words which will influence another man's judgment. It is true that the summaries are a convenience to the Boards, which have repeatedly recommended their continuance. And they are useful to other high officers of the Department who may call for an officer's dossier. But to the extent that they influence a board member's vote there is a danger that they get away from the intent of the Act. We are inclined to believe that the board should grub for its decisions without benefit of the summary even if this prolongs its work. However, any proposal to change promotion procedures should be approached with the greatest care and this is no exception. We recommend, therefore, that the boards which convene in January be asked to give a special report on the use of the summaries, bearing in mind the issues which have been raised.

It is true that a Departmental tour is a help for many purposes and it was for that very reason that the Act included provisions to see that more persons got a chance at a Washington assignment. It is also true that the people called back repeatedly on policy

or key administrative assignments are apt to be pretty good as well as pretty good and lucky (although many will disagree with parts of this statement). We don't see what can be done about the situation except to see that the precept to the boards invites them to pay attention to meritorious service wherever it may be performed.

Our Reading Public

Dept. of State,
Washington, D. C.
August 22, 1949

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Just a word on the little boner in the paragraph on the cover picture of your July number. I am sure you have been told about it. Jackson died in 1845.

Anyhow, I asked four of my colleagues to detect—if they could—something wrong in your statement. Very well informed persons, you understand. Only one of the four spotted it at once. She is a native Washingtonian, historical society, and that sort of thing. What helped me spot it is that years ago my little niece gave me a lecture on the merits of President Jackson. It was a good lecture from a ten year old. She was led—tactfully I still hope—to check on the name. She meant Jefferson.

All the best. And may I say the JOURNAL is very very readable.

ANTONIO A. MICOCCHI

Aye, Tear Her Tattered Ensign Down!

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Yes—we, the "INS" of today, are the only ones who ever did anything. Forget the past and those who laid the solid foundations on which our present successful Service is built.

Cut out "25 Years Ago" and "Letters from Retired Officers" and every reference to those whose vision, foresight and work started our present Service. No one must know we are merely building on foundations laid long ago.

ANONYMOUS

• Shame on our correspondent for not signing his name to sentiments to which the editors heartily subscribe! Let him not worry: the Letters from Retired Officers will continue as long as they write them; Twenty-Five Years Ago will go on at least 'till it leaps 1950 or this Board moves on. And if our editorials sometimes urge the beauties of early retirement, they also show, we hope, a due appreciation of the work of those who made this Service and of the need for continuity in the conduct of our foreign relations.

Though our retired officers occasionally write in an old quill style, this is their magazine as much as anybody's, so let them write more. Their quills should unfurl more gracefully, freed from the weight of official restraints which press on *nous autres*!

Forty Years Ago

32 Rockland Avenue
Yonkers 5, New York

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

In one of the issues of the JOURNAL last year I saw a picture of the Bombay Consulate staff, about forty in number I should say. My mind went back to over forty years



L. to R. Top Row—Vice Consul Henry T. Dodge, Mr. F. H. Fitzgerald (manager, Vacuum Oil Company), Consul William C. Fee. Middle Row—Miss Nyona Fee, Mrs. Fee and Mrs. Dodge. Bottom Row—Consulate servants.

ago when I was living in Bombay and the staff of the Consulate was very small and set in such delightful surroundings. I found a picture taken at that time and intended sending it to you just for the record; then it looked so old fashioned I decided not to. In a recent issue, however, I noticed you did use some old pictures and I felt this should go to Washington just to show how the Consulate had grown. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fee have died, also my husband. Miss Fee, I believe, is living in Florida. The servants were faithful employees for many years after we left India.

(MRS. HENRY) MARY THOMPSON DODGE

Integrity of the Staff Corps

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

With reference to the editorial in the May issue of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL regarding the integrity of the Staff Corps and inviting views on the subject, we would like to believe that the instances cited of Henry Jones and Gloria Glamour are among the minor imperfections of the present system. Our experiences has been that "misfits" for one reason or another, be it lack of glamour or heavier tasks than anticipated, usually resign from the service during the first assignment or upon its completion, and consider the chapter closed.

It is for the people who accept whatever assignments are given them, at desirable or undesirable posts, who complete the assignments given them at whatever tasks and for whatever time necessary until statutory leave is granted to return to the United States, and again accept another tour of duty at the Department's discretion that we should like to see promptly put into effect the following reforms:

Promotion on a regular and consistent basis in return for loyalty to the job, application to work, qualifications and

(Continued on page 50)



Present at the May 1949 Consular Conference at Paris, above were Messrs. Hodet, Wood, Weisenberg, Koren, Knight, Mooers, Parks, Dalfreres, Gwynn (hidden), Travers, Gray, Ambassador Bruce, Malige, Crilley, Lyon, Taylor Wilken, Wallner, Buffalo, and Linthicum.

Below: Shown at Monrovia, Liberia, are Third Secretary Charles M. Hanson, Jr., Ambassador Edward R. Dudley (our newly appointed first Ambassador to Liberia), and Second Secretary Rupert A. Lloyd.



A HARD LIFE DOWN UNDER!

Uncle Sam, lucky clobber, (Mr. Thomas Alexander, head of USIS in Australia) ties one on (but soberly) with a Miss Australia at a Fourth of July get-together! FP will take applications for posts in the Antipodes.

Courtesy Australian Information Service



GRANDFATHER PLOWS A STRAIGHT FURROW!

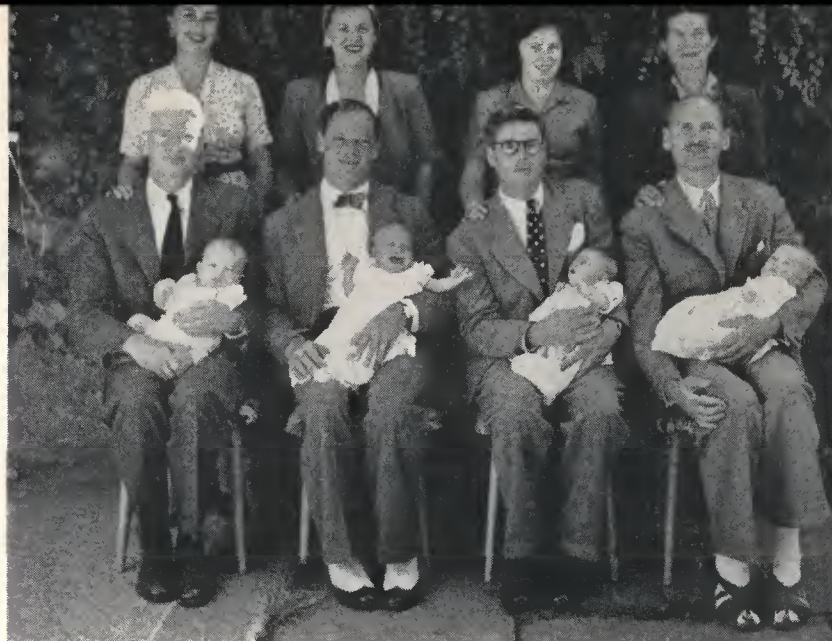
While Secretary Dean Acheson, here shown on his Montgomery County, Md. farm, was plowing his way through the tangles of MAP, atomic energy policy, the dollar crisis, the China crisis and sundry other crises, the really important news that he had become a grandfather was personally announced by him to his press conference. Congratulations, Mr. Secretary, and to you, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Bundy, on a baby boy!

INDEPENDENCE DAY, 1949 ➡

On the opposite page are: 1. Bordeaux—July 4th was the occasion for a reception at the brand new USIS offices. l. to r. Thomas J. Jennings, William L. Smyser, Mrs. Smyser, Dean Portmann of the Bordeaux Medical School, Mrs. Walter J. Linthicum and Consul Linthicum, host for the gathering. 2. The President of the Republic of the Philippines, Elpidio Quirino, demonstrates the proper way of attacking a hot dog while Chargé d' Affaires Thomas H. Lockett and Vice Admiral Oscar Badger look on. The unbelieving officer in the background is Major Carlos Quirino (no relation to the President), Presidential Aide. 3. Cape Town—At the reception given by Consul General Willard Quincy Stanton are shown, l. to r., Mrs. Roger Nickerson, Ambassador North Winship, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Winship, Consul General Stanton and U. S. Naval Attaché Roger Nickerson. 4. The famous pie-eating contest at Tegucigalpa. 5. We had a spare corner here and if you look hard you can see one of the sack race contestants. 6. Still Tegucigalpa—President Juan Manuel Galvez of Honduras congratulates Phil Vigil, son of Vice Consul Abraham Vigil on winning the shoe race. 7. Manila—the Retreat Ceremony at the Embassy reception for the American community. 8. Garden Party at Madras. 9. New Delhi—l. to r. Ethiopian Minister Mr. Abraham, Ambassador Lo Henderson, FSO Jefferson Jones, the Governor-General, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari. 10. At the Madras garden party Consul General and Mrs. Streeper greet the Burmese Vice Consul U Ba Yi and his wife.



Here is the welcoming party greeting Ambassador and Mrs. Capus Waynick when they arrived at the airport at Managua on July 5th. l. to r. Mr. Jahn L. Topping, Mrs. Overtan G. Ellis, Jr., Colanet Anastasio Somoza, Jr., Sr. Evenor Arevala, Mr. Philip P. Williams, Mrs. Philip P. Williams, General Irving Lindberg, Mrs. Capus M. Waynick, Sr. Ignacia Roman The Ambassador General Anastasio Somoza, Mrs. Anastasia Samaza, Sr. Cesar Cuadra, Dr. Oscar Sevilla Sacasa, Dr. José H. Montalvan, Sr. Marinao Barreta, Sr. Eduarda Casco, Dr. Ulises Irias, Dr. Adalfo Martinez, Dr. José Zepeda Alaniz.



CAN YOU MATCH THIS?

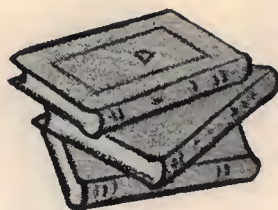
Four babies augmented the Legation roster at Bern within a three week period last May. l. to r. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Owsley and son Michael, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Schnee and daughter Alix Sandra, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Ewing and daughter Sara, and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Byrne and daughter Jaid. Mr. Byrne observes that if the Foreign Service as a whole multiplied at this rate it would not be long before the world would be populated exclusively by the U. S. Foreign Service.

Service Glimpses

The Glorious Fourth—World Wide



The BOOKSHELF



Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor

Patterns of Anti-Democratic Thought. By David Spitz. pp. XIII, 304. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1949. Reviewed by W. REED WEST.

In this critical analysis of types of anti-democratic thought the author confines himself primarily to one exponent of each type, first setting forth the tenets of the individual under discussion, and then subjecting these to analysis.

Anti-democratic theories are divided into two categories, those based on the idea of the impossibility of democracy and those based on its undesirability. Under the heading of the impossibility of democracy the author discusses James Burnham's theory of a ruling class, resulting from organizational necessity, and Lawrence Dennis' idea of the ruling class as a conspiracy of power. Under the heading of theories based on the undesirability of democracy, he discusses Ralph A. Cram's theory of the incompetence of the average man, Madison Grant's theory of racial superiority, E. M. Sait's theory of biological superiority, George Santayana's theory of a natural aristocracy, and finally, the authoritarian theories of Irving Babbitt.

In general, the author finds Burnham's prediction of the dominance by the managers of our means of production to be founded upon false premises in respect to economic determination and upon too simple a view of the influence and character of the managers. Dennis' theory of an elite who seize power by virtue of their will and strength meets question upon the nature of the elite, upon the assertion that the elite alone possess the will to power, and upon the assumption that power can exist without popular assent. Cram's thesis that democracy has elevated mediocrity to power is met by the reply that democracy is based not on direct rule by the majority but on choice of leaders, and the familiar thought of Aristotle that the guest may be a better judge of the feast than the cook, while the suggestion that undemocratic governments have been more competent than the democracies is denied by reference to history. Grant's theory of racial superiority is questioned on historical grounds and on the lack of evidence that apparent inferiority is inherent. Sait's theory of biological superiority is questioned as lacking scientific proof. Santayana's theory that superior individuals constitute a natural aristocracy is refuted on the historical grounds that undemocratic systems have not been particularly successful in elevating superior individuals to power. Babbitt's emphasis upon authority, with a consequent minimizing of the individual, is met with the reply that democracy and individual rights are not incompatible with authority. However, these are by no means the only replies made by the author to the doctrines he has analysed. He has subjected them to most thorough rational dissection. His conception of democracy may seem too broad for some readers and his rout of the critics of democracy is so satisfyingly complete that one is left with the feeling that a more sympathetic treatment of some of the men under discussion might have given them credit for a contribution in clarifying the concepts of democracy. However, the anti-democratic theories have been proclaimed so loudly that a scholarly criticism of the sort presented in this volume is most timely.

This is Israel. By I. F. Stone. *Illustrated.* New York, Boni and Gaer, 1948. 128 pages. \$2.75.

British Rule in Palestine. By Bernard Joseph. *Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1948. 279 pages. \$3.75.*

Palestine Dilemma. By Frank C. Sakran. *Washington, Public Affairs Press, 1948. 230 pages. \$3.25.*

Reviewed by ELEANOR WEST

The general conclusions that can be formulated from these three books are: (1) both Arabs and Jews are agreed that the Mandate was maladministered by the British. (2) The Palestine situation as such cannot be shifted on to the shoulders of either the Jews or the Arabs, but is without question the fault of Great Britain. British policy was so vacillating that one minute it would back the Arabs, the next the Jews. One minute it would indorse Jewish proposals, the next Arab. Such a situation could not afford harmony between these parties, but did lend confirmation to "the divide and rule" policy of Great Britain. (3) Each volume repeats, in general, the history and arguments that have been read and heard again and again.

Of the three volumes THIS IS ISRAEL by I. F. Stone (of PM, and The New York Star) is the best and lightest reading. Stone's book is a recapitulation of the struggle for Palestine as it was reported in the daily press. He adds to this report the history behind Israel, and a perspective into the Israel of today and what it has done to that once burning desert. Stone writes with the smooth facility of the journalist and with a conviction that refutes Arab contentions that Israel cannot be successful and self-supporting. This book is profusely illustrated with photographs of the war, the cities and life and activities in Israel. There could have been fewer photographs of the war and more on Israeli activities, industries and institutions as these are the essence of life in Israel.

Mr. Sakran, who passed the District of Columbia bar in 1922, is now engaged in writing and lecturing. Believing that the Arab case had been given but meagre consideration, he took it on himself to rectify this. PALESTINE DILEMMA is the Arab point-of-view—the Christian Arab. Part Two, "Palestine in History," makes the most readable section in this book, these chapters being a résumé of the Biblical history of Israel to the period of British rule. Sakran scathingly condemns American Palestine policy and the American Jews. One serious objection to Sakran's work is that he quotes profusely from every source. His quotations are so lengthy they properly belong in an appendix. Another criticism of Sakran's book is that he forsakes all attempts at impartiality and has a strong current of malicious rancor against the Jews running through the volume, resulting in factual errors and the omission of certain details. One example of this is a white-washing of the Grand Mufti of Palestine.

A major error that many people fall into, particularly the Arabs in their counter-arguments, is insisting upon calling the Jews a race. They are not a race but a religion—people of every nationality and race, even Chinese and

(Continued on page 59)

Diner Chez le Prince Élu des Gastronomes Tour Eiffel

By CECIL WAYNE GRAY
Counselor of Embassy at Paris



M. Curnonsky, Prince of Gastronomes and as much a part of Paris as the Eiffel Tower, never eats lunch. He arises daily at 4:00 PM refreshed and ready for the serious business of doing justice to French food and wines. His subjects greet him affectionately as "Mon Prince" and he rules his Kingdom with high good humor but with a firm hand. The authoritative magazine "Cuisine et Vins de France," of which he is the President of the Editorial Board, gives his title on the masthead as "Prince Élu des Gastronomes" and

MENU

MUSCAT DE FRONTIGNAN
COOPÉRATIVE DE FRONTIGNAN

AMUSE-GUEULES
RIQUEWIHR

PATÉ CHAUD D'ANGUILLES DU PRIEUR
CORTON CHARLEMAGNE 1945

POULARDES BEAULIEU
CHATEAU LAROZE 1943
CORNET D'YORK A LA PARISIENNE

PLATEAUX DE FROMAGES
CHAMBOLLE-MUSIGNY 1929

BOULES DE NEIGE
PETIT-FOURS
CHAMPAGNE TAITTINGER

MOKA FIN
LIQUEURS

"Founder of the Academy of Gastronomes." He told your correspondent that the Chefs of renowned French "Maisons," to whom he referred gratefully as "Braves Garçons," had elected him to his high office 25 years ago.

On the evening of July 12th M. Curnonsky and his loyal subjects of the Kingdom of Gastronomie arranged a *Diner* on the first landing of the Eiffel Tower as a *Manifestation d'Amité Franco-Américaine* under the Presidency of the American and Canadian Ambassadors, the Honorable David Bruce

and General Vanier. Their Excellencies have no idea what they missed when, because of other engagements, they designated your correspondent and Mrs. Gray, and the Canadian Cultural Attaché and Mrs. Charpentier, to represent them on this memorable occasion. Readers of the JOURNAL can judge for themselves.

It was the great good fortune of your correspondent to be seated next to the Prince himself and thus to be exposed to gastronomic lore acquired by His Highness in a lifetime of devotion to the art of good living. In addition to Paris, he was full of praise for the cuisine of Lyon, Vienne, and Bordeaux. He said with a sigh that the French cuisine had undergone enormous changes. Things were becoming simpler, but perhaps this was to be expected when one considered that it once took five chefs an entire day to prepare a single great specialty. He paid high tribute to his fellow gastronomes of New York with whom he maintained friendly contact. All his menus were saved and he had some 12,000 now, but, alas, fully as many more had been lost or misplaced.

The Prince opened the proceedings with a few brief and happy remarks. Getting down to cases, he declared that it was possible to prepare a dish in a few minutes but great masterpieces required a minimum of five or six hours time. The art of the good table was rich and rewarding to its devotees.

As an aperitif there was the amber Muscat de Frontignan, every bit as delicious as a learned speaker said it was. This comes from the ancient province of Languedoc in the south of France. The *Amuse-Gueules* (Mouth Amusers?) were assorted canapés, one of which — an attractive mouthful of egg and tomato — was highly commended by the Prince, who confessed to being partial to egg and tomato combinations. The Riquewihr was a choice Alsatian wine (M. Curnonsky said there were more than

(Continued on page 56)

Cecil Wayne Gray entered the Foreign Service in 1923. After serving at Buenos Aires, Berlin, Vienna, Lima and Montreal, he became Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State in 1944. Six months later he became Counselor of Mission at the office of the U. S. Political Adviser on Austrian Affairs, with the Army in the Mediterranean Theater. In 1946 Mr. Gray returned to the Department as Chief of Foreign Service Personnel. Later, after serving a year as Consul General at Marseille, Mr. Gray was named Counselor of Embassy at Paris.

The Brookings Seminar

By BERNADOTTE SCHMIDT

The people of the United States are studying the problems of foreign policy in a great variety of ways—through institutes both learned and popular, by attending lectures, by joining discussion groups, by writing to newspapers, and by many other methods. Unique among all these devices is the Seminar held annually since 1947 by the Brookings Institution of Washington for a select group of about a hundred persons, who meet for two weeks on some college campus and discuss United States policy from a particular point of view.

The general purpose of the Seminar, which was conceived by Dr. Leo Pasvolksy, Director of the International Studies Group of the Brookings Institution, as a result of his long experience in the Department of State, is twofold: (1) to reproduce, outside the government, the kind of discussion that takes place within the government in the formulation of foreign policies; and (2) by making this process familiar to teachers, to facilitate the training in colleges and universities of specialists in international relations who will be qualified for government service or for employment by business and other agencies having interests abroad. The membership of the Seminar is therefore recruited in large part from the teachers of history, government, international law, economics, and geography in colleges and universities, the selections being made chiefly, but not exclusively, from the general area in which the session of the Seminar is held. Perhaps a quarter of the members are drawn from government, chiefly the Department of State and the armed services. A few business men and journalists are also usually included, and this year a representative of the CIO. There are now a few veterans, both government officials and teachers, who have attended all three Seminars.*

For the Seminar Brookings Institution prepared four papers dealing with specific problems confronting the United States and circulated them in advance to the members of the Seminar. Each paper began with an analysis of the nature and origin of the problem. The problem was then analyzed with reference to the interests of the United States, after which there followed a statement of alternative courses of

action open to the United States, together with the principal implications of, and the arguments for and against, each particular course of action. All this was done in the light of the guiding principles and objectives of U. S. policy, the state of American public opinion, the attitude of other governments, the relation of the problems to the other problems confronting the United States, and the many other factors at home and abroad that affect the conduct of international relations. The papers stopped with the analysis of the problem and the statement of the alternative courses of action, care being taken not to reach conclusions or to make recommendations. In this respect, the process omitted the last step which is the culmination of an official paper: the actual recommendation of a preferred course of action to officers of the Department who have to decide policy. From the point of view of Brookings Institution, what was aimed at was not the formulation of the best policy in a given situation, but an explanation of the method by which policy was actually determined.

The four subjects discussed at Lake Forest were:

American Assistance to Underdeveloped Areas

Indonesia

European Integration

Military Assistance to Other Countries.

Each paper—they averaged about 48 pages mimeographed and single-spaced—was discussed first in a plenary session

of the Seminar and then in round-table groups of about 25 each. The round tables met three or four times for the discussion of each problem (after the discussion of each paper the groups were reshuffled, so that no group became stereotyped). Then a second plenary session was held, where the round table leaders reported briefly for their groups, after which general discussion followed.

Naturally, the sixteen round table leaders differed widely in their approaches and in their methods. Sometimes it was not easy to prevent members from discussing the merits or weaknesses of a particular course of action and to keep them to the point of deciding whether the problem and the alternative courses of action were fairly and fully stated in the paper. It is the custom of Brookings Institution to revise the papers on the basis of the discussions at the Seminar and then issue them in a single volume for the use of colleges and universities giving courses on United States foreign policy.

This year, the third and fourth papers seemed to be the most fruitful. The subject of the first paper, American Assistance to Underdeveloped Areas, "Point 4" (of the President's Inaugural Address) as it was usually called, was too new a theme and lay too much in the future for ideas to have crystallized firmly. Indonesia, the subject of the second paper, belonged too much to the past, for by the time the Seminar opened, the main outlines of a settlement had been reached, and the problem no longer seemed "actual." Much lively debate took place on the questions of European integration and American military assistance to other countries, especially when Mr. Rogers sounded a questioning

Bernadotte Everly Schmitt's career is studded with literary and academic honors. He has been a Rhodes scholar, a Guggenheim fellow and in 1931 was the winner of the Pulitzer prize for history. Mr. Schmitt received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin and has taught history at Western Reserve University, the University of Chicago and *l'Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales* at Geneva. In 1945 he was appointed to the Department as Special Adviser to the Division of Research and Publications and is now head of the German War Documents Project in the Division of Historical Policy Research.

*The following officers of the Department of State attended the Seminar at Lake Forest:

Ware Adams, Policy Planning Staff;
John O. Bell, Associate Chief, Division of Northern European Affairs;
George H. Butler, Policy Planning Staff;
Elbridge Durbrow, Deputy for Foreign Affairs, National War College;
William J. Galloway, Division of Western European Affairs;
Benjamin Gerig, Chief, Division of Dependent Areas;
Samuel P. Hayes, Jr., Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs;
Frank Hopkins, Assistant Director, Foreign Service Institute;
William S. E. Lacy, Assistant Chief, Division of Southeast Asia Affairs;
Carl Marcy, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations;
Livingston Merchant, Counsellor of Embassy, Nanking, China;
Frederick E. Nolting, Jr., Assistant Chief, Division of Western European Affairs;
Bernadotte E. Schmitt, Special Adviser, Division of Historical Policy Research.

At least twenty others had at one time been members of the Department, including former Ambassador Stanley K. Hornbeck, former Assistant Secretary James Grafton Rogers, and Judge Green H. Hackworth of the International Court of Justice, and four members of the staff of Brookings Institution (Leo Pasvolksy, William Adams Brown, Joseph W. Ballantine, and Robert W. Hartley).

note—perhaps unconsciously reviving the isolationist concepts of the days when he was Assistant Secretary of State. The military men, representing all branches of the services, could be counted on to state the practical military aspects of any situation and sometimes left us none too comfortable.

Mr. Hayes, in the plenary session devoted to "Point 4," gave an excellent brief statement of what the Department considers involved in the problem. Mr. Lacy talked with great frankness about Indonesia. Mr. Gerig served as chairman of one round table devoted to Point 4; Mr. Durbrow as chairman of one round table on European integration; Dr. Hornbeck as chairman of a round table on Indonesia. Other members of the Department spoke freely and often in their respective groups and in the plenary session; only once did an officer "duck" a question—which I thought he misunderstood.

This association of officers of the Department with members of the academic world should be valuable for both. The former come in contact with some high-grade thinking on international problems; the latter learn that it is one thing to imagine a beautiful policy and something else to get it implemented by the Department of State and the United States Government. Many officers of the Department are ex-professors; many professors were formerly officers of the Department. The more they see of each other, the better.

The members of the Seminar lived for two weeks in the dormitories of Lake Forest college, which were not palatial but comfortable. We took our meals in common and there were no assigned seats, persons being placed at tables for eight as they entered the dining room. There was always a morning session, and then a second session in the afternoon or evening—so that there was time for the members to do their "home work" (that is, read the papers, if they had not done so before coming to Lake Forest) and also to relax and visit. Many members brought their wives and some their children. The weather was warm, but not intolerable, and Lake Michigan was only a mile away. The Seminar provided a welcome relief from office or classroom routine, and was agreeably stimulating. The Department of State, it may be noted, granted official leave to its participating officers.

BIRTHS

WHITE. A daughter, Susan, was born in Hamburg on June 13, 1949, to FSS and Mrs. John Q. White. Mr. White, recently transferred from Cairo, is Assistant Administrative Officer at the Consular office in Wentorf, Germany.

TOBLER. A daughter, Sharon Anne, was born to FSR and Mrs. John H. Tobler in Brussels on July 10, 1949. Mr. Tobler has recently been transferred from the ECA Mission in Brussels to ECA Headquarters in Washington as Information Officer.

BLAKE. A son, Stephen James, was born to FSO and Mrs. James J. Blake in Brussels on July 11, 1949. Mr. Blake is assigned to the Embassy as Third Secretary.

PRINCE. A son, Jonathan, was born on August 13, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. Edward P. Prince at Montreal, Canada, where Mr. Prince is Vice Consul.

WINFREE. A son, Michael, was born on August 29, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. Robert M. Winfree at Washington, D. C., where Mr. Winfree is assigned to the Department, Division of Western European Affairs.

BUNDY. A son, Michael McGeorge, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William P. Bundy on August 30, in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Bundy is the daughter of the Honorable Dean Acheson.

HERZ JOINS JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD

The JOURNAL is pleased to announce that FSO Martin F. Herz, winner of the Second Prize in the recent contest on "How to Improve the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL," has been elected to the Editorial Board. Herz, who joined the Foreign Service in 1946, was the JOURNAL's correspondent in Vienna during 1947 and 1948, contributing Letters from the Field and also the article "Bratislava" which appeared in April, 1948. After his assignment to the Department in December, 1948, he contributed the articles: "The Lexington Experiment" (March 1949), "Consul at a Pirate's Court" (May, 1949), as well as his prize-winning suggestions of which excerpts appear in this issue. He is also the author of the article, "The Foreign Service Inspection Corps" which appears in this issue.



Martin Herz

MARRIAGES

ELTING-TREAT. Mrs. Marjorie Mayland Treat, widow of the late FSO Carlin Treat, was married to Howard Elting, Jr., at Silver Spring, Maryland, on October 20, 1948. Mr. Elting is First Secretary of Embassy at Wellington, New Zealand.

STUTESMAN-LUDEKENS. Miss Mary Ludekens and John H. Stutesman, Jr., were married in San Francisco on July 23, 1949. Mr. Stutesman is assigned to Tehran as Second Secretary.

DUNNIGAN-FOX. Miss Rae Marie Fox and Mr. Thomas J. Dunnigan were married at Cleveland Heights, Ohio, on August 13, 1949. Mr. Dunnigan is assigned to USPOLAD in Berlin.

DUNN-KOLLE. Miss Inger Marie Kolle and FSO Milner Dunn were married in Oslo, Norway, on June 23, 1949. Mr. Dunn is Vice Consul at Hamburg.

IN MEMORIAM

ROBINSON. Mrs. Bessie Forhes Robinson died on July 3, 1949, at her home, "Fall Hill," Fredericksburg, Virginia. Mrs. Robinson's daughter is the wife of retired Consul General Lynn W. Franklin.

CORSE. Henry Corse, brother-in-law of retired FSO Harold D. Clum and brother of Mrs. Clum, died on August 11, 1949, in London, England.

LOCKHART. Frank P. Lockhart, Director of the American Foreign Service Association and former Consul General at Shanghai, died in Washington on August 25, 1949.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS

Reginald S. Castleman	Retirement
John H. Clagett	Resignation
George Martin Finch	Resignation
Robert J. Gibbons	Resignation
A. Guy Hope	Resignation
LeRoy Makepeace	Resignation
Forrest Shivers	Resignation
Bromley K. Smith	Resignation
John G. Riddick	Resignation
Robert A. Wilson	Resignation

Report on the Journal Contest

PART 3

In previous issues, the *Foreign Service Journal* has featured an analysis of the suggestions that were made in the Prize Contest, on "How to Improve the *Foreign Service Journal*," and presented the entry of FSO C. W. Prendergast, who won the First Prize of \$75. Excerpts from the other two prize-winning entries, and from those which received honorable mention, are presented below. Even though no new prizes will be offered in the near future, *Journal* readers are invited to continue to submit suggestions, and to continue their active cooperation in making available suitable material for publication.

SECOND PRIZE—Martin F. Herz. "The main shortcoming of the *JOURNAL* at present is its staid and strait-laced air, its failure to present issues of the *Foreign Service* vigorously. . . . Too many topics—for instance, the vital subject of reorganization—are treated as though the authors were working on despatches or reports for the record. The *JOURNAL* should be edited specifically for the rank-and-file of the Service. It should be open-minded, controversial, even occasionally irreverent.

"There is no reason why the front covers need be so formal. Occasionally, the *Service Glimpses* department contains pictures (such as a recent one showing a First Secretary talking with a Russian MA) which would make more interesting front-page material. . . . In editorials and articles about the Service, the independent editor should think less of what 'The Department' would think of them, than how the rank-and-file of the Service will react. The *JOURNAL* should be a spokesman of the Service, not of FP. . . . Wives of FS personnel must be a vast untapped source of light fiction with service background. . . . In its Book Section, the *JOURNAL* could be a source of intelligence on trends of thought on foreign policy. There should be less reviews by former ambassadors, and more by up-and-coming FSO's. . . . There should be a bookshelf of 'musts' that is revised from month to month and that gives thumbnail sketches of outstanding books on foreign affairs. . . .

"Typographically, the *News from the Field* items might read like gossip columns, but they can well include serious stuff, too. The editor should correspond with his field correspondents, and should furnish them encouragement, suggestions and criticisms. . . . The *JOURNAL* should also have correspondents in FP who report more than just the official changing of the guard. This is an untapped reservoir of human interest stories. . . . There should be less space given to obituaries and eulogies and more space to trivia. Basically, it should be remembered that most *JOURNAL* readers are not important people, and that they must be made to feel that this is their own magazine."

THIRD PRIZE—Edward T. Long. "The *JOURNAL* should not assume many of the functions more adequately and more quickly discharged by the State Dept. Bulletin and the Director General's Newsletter. Official information rightly belongs in those two publications. . . . The *JOURNAL* seems to be written in large part toward the senior officers of the Service. . . . For instance, in the *News from the Field* section one generally reads only that 'The Ambassador gave a cocktail party last month for Admiral so-and-so,' or 'The Consul General took us all on a picnic last week.' . . . There is a running undercurrent of bitterness toward the Service, particularly in the letters from retired officers. The *JOURNAL* should also print the other side, letters from retired officers who thoroughly enjoyed their life. . . .

"The Service should be humanized through the *JOURNAL*. To supplement the dull, discouraging post reports, the *JOUR-*

NAL should request articles from various posts. . . . Another interesting series of articles that might be run concerns the foreign services of other countries. . . . The *JOURNAL* must go out and get stories from the field. And this should be done, not from the senior officers who are personal friends of the Board members, but from the lower echelons, the girls, the junior officers. . . ."

HONORABLE MENTION—Frank G. Siscoe. "It seems to me that there is a definite heaviness in the physical presentation of the *JOURNAL*. There are too many pages of solid print which could be made more readable and understandable through the increased use of diagrams, charts, drawings and pictures and judicious changes in typography.



"Next week I will have completed 25 years of service here—I want to make it clear to him that I've got a watch!"

. . . The department 'News from the Field' should be expanded. An interesting and steady flow of such news is essential in preserving a continuing interest in the *JOURNAL*. . . . The list of correspondents should be eliminated since it is obviously not inclusive and is a psychological block to the submission of news by posts not having named correspondents. At the same time, the actual list of correspondents should be greatly expanded. . . . In addition, I suggest that the *JOURNAL* be made the medium for thought-provoking articles on foreign policy of genuine public interest. While they need not be as erudite as those appearing in *Foreign Affairs*, such articles should be of sufficient public interest and caliber to provoke occasional quotations and comment by the general press. . . ."

HONORABLE MENTION—Robert E. Wilson. "I believe that the greatest room for improvement of the *JOURNAL* lies in a better selection of subject matter of the articles it contains. Since the *JOURNAL* is, after all, primarily a professional publication, I believe it should contain more articles of a technical character dealing with the work performed by the Foreign Service. . . . Officers doing consular work should be able to find in their *JOURNAL* timely and instructive articles about new procedures . . . an occasional helpful hint about how experienced men handle problems arising in connection with their work. . . . There could be articles about consular work, having to do with . . . citizenship, invoice procedure, protection, veterans' matters, etc. . . .

(Continued on page 52)

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

JUNE 16, 1949

SECTION I

For the purpose of fostering an esprit de corps among the members of The Foreign Service of the United States, promoting Service spirit, and advancing the interests of the Service in legitimate and appropriate ways, there has been formed an organization to be known as THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION. It shall also be the aim of the Association to promote in legitimate and appropriate ways the individual welfare of its members and their families.

SECTION II MEMBERSHIP

The Association shall be composed of Active Members, Associate Members, and Honorary Members.

1) Active Members.

(a) All Chiefs of Mission, all Foreign Service officers, all Foreign Service Reserve officers on active duty, and all members of the Foreign Service staff corps shall be admitted as Active Members of this Association without any formality other than application and payment of the annual dues. Active Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as eligible status is maintained and annual dues are paid.

(b) Upon approval by the Executive Committee, any former Active Member may be re-admitted as an Active Member. Such Active Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as the annual dues are paid.

2) Associate Members.

(a) Former Active Members and all professional personnel of the Department of State and other officers and employees of the Department holding positions of comparable responsibility shall be eligible to become Associate Members of this Association without any formality other than application and payment of annual dues. Associate Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as the annual dues are paid.

(b) Any person, other than those enumerated in Paragraphs 1 and 2(a) hereof, may be admitted as an Associate Member on nomination by an Active Member and approval by the Executive Committee, upon payment of the annual dues. Such Associate Membership shall continue, subject to Paragraph 4 of this Section, so long as the annual dues are paid.

3) *Honorary Members.* The Executive Committee may invite to become Honorary Members of the Association such representative American citizens as it may deem proper. Honorary officers of the Association and members of the Board of Foreign Service shall be Honorary Members of the Association during the time they hold office. Honorary Members of the Association shall be exempt from the payment of dues.

4) *Termination of Membership.* Membership in the Association may be terminated at any time by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. A report of action taken under this paragraph shall be submitted to the next general business meeting of the Association.

SECTION III DUES

The dues of Active Members shall be \$8.00 per year, and Associate Members \$5.00 per year, including in each case a subscription to THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

The dues may be changed on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, but such change to become effective must be submitted to the Association for ratification at the next general business meeting, and be approved by a majority vote of those members present.

SECTION IV VOTING AND ELIGIBILITY

Only Active Members shall have voice and vote in the affairs of the Association, except that Associate as well as Active Members shall be eligible for election to hold office in the Association.

All members of the Association shall be entitled to use the facilities of the Association, including its offices and lounge, and shall be en-

titled to such services as the employees of the Association are in a position to perform. All members are encouraged to present to the Executive Committee proposals for action in furtherance of the purposes of the Association as defined in Section I, and they shall be informed by the Secretary-Treasurer of the action taken on such proposals.

SECTION V ADMINISTRATION

The Association shall be under the direction of an Executive Committee, to consist of five Active Members.

Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held on call of the Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman.

Except as hereinafter provided, no funds of the Association shall be expended without the approval of a majority of the total Active Membership of the Association or a two-thirds majority of those Active Members of the Association assigned to the Department of State. The Executive Committee shall, however, be empowered to do the following: (1) Invest (a) in interest-bearing securities of the United States for the benefit of the Association any of its surplus funds and (b) in the United States Department of State Employees Federal Credit Union amounts not to exceed in the aggregate 20% of the net balance, including amounts invested in securities and in the Credit Union, in the treasury of the Association at the beginning of the fiscal year in question; (2) make disbursements to cover the necessary current expenses of the Association and the JOURNAL; and (3) (a) make loans or in especially meritorious cases donations to members of the Association or their heirs or dependents and (b) make loans to the United States Department of State Employees Federal Credit Union; provided, however, that the total amounts loaned in accordance with (a) and (b) of this paragraph, or donated in any fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to 20% of the net balance, including amounts invested in securities or in the Credit Union, in the Treasury of the Association at the beginning of the fiscal year in question.

SECTION VI

ELECTION AND TERM OF SERVICE OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

There shall be a President and Vice President elected in the manner hereinafter prescribed. In case of a vacancy arising in the office of President, the Vice President shall succeed to that office.

The President may call upon the Executive Committee for information relating to the affairs of the Association and any formal message which he may convey to it shall be laid before the Association at its annual meeting.

The Honorary officers of the Association shall be, subject to their acceptance:

Honorary President, the Secretary of State; Honorary Vice Presidents, the Under Secretary of State, the Counselor, and the Assistant Secretaries of State.

The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

The Executive Committee shall have power to act on behalf of the Association on any matter not of fundamental importance. No less than three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

The following procedure is prescribed for the election of the President and Vice President of the Association and the members of the Executive Committee:

In May of every year, a general referendum election shall be held in which each Active Member of the Association shall be entitled to submit a ballot on which he shall list not more than 18 Active Members of the Association on assignment to the Department. No ballots received after September 15 shall be counted and from the ballots received on or before that date shall be prepared a list of the 18 Active Members receiving the highest number of votes. The persons thus designated shall act as an electoral college to elect the President and Vice President of the Association for the year commencing the first day of October next following on which date of each succeeding year the said officers shall take office.

In electing the President and Vice President of the Association, the electoral college may proceed in such manner as it may deem

expedient, provided, however, that the persons elected to these offices must be elected by the vote of an absolute majority of the members of the electoral college.

The Executive Committee of the Association shall be chosen as follows: A list shall be prepared which shall include the names of all the Active Members of the Association assigned to duty in the Department. From this list the electoral college shall choose, by majority vote for each, the five members of the Executive Committee, and shall also choose in the same manner two alternates.

The members of the Executive Committee shall take office at the same time as the President and the Vice President previously mentioned, but the alternates shall take office in the order of their election only when and if a vacancy occurs.

All officers and Committee members elected in accordance with the provisions of these Articles of Association shall hold office for a term of one year or until such time as their successors are duly elected and shall take office.

SECTION VII OTHER OFFICERS

The Association shall have a Secretary-Treasurer and an Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. The latter shall assume the functions of the Secretary-Treasurer in his absence. These two officers shall be elected by members of the Executive Committee and shall serve at the pleasure of the Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep the accounts, collect dues, issue receipts and have charge of all funds of the Association including all monies derived from the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL and including also the assets of the Scholarship Fund. He shall make payments upon orders approved by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall render a statement of his accounts and a balance sheet of his books at an annual meeting of the Association or whenever such statement and balance may be called for by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee may at its discretion provide from the funds of the Association an assistant for the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Executive Committee may, at its discretion, appoint a Director of the Association, whose duty shall be to have direct charge of all administrative matters delegated to him by the Executive Committee and shall keep a record of all receipts and disbursements, prepare the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee, conduct all correspondence of the Association not otherwise provided for, give notice of all meetings of the Association and the Executive Committee, prepare and circulate ballots, keep the membership rolls, and, in general, supervise the affairs of the Association in co-operation with the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Secretary-Treasurer. The Director shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

SECTION VIII COMMITTEES

There shall be at least two standing Committees, an Education Committee and an Entertainment Committee.

These Committees shall each be composed of three or more members appointed by the Executive Committee. The Education Committee shall have entire charge, subject only to the terms of reference covering the utilization of scholarship funds, of matters relating to the handling of Association scholarship applications, selection of candidates and the making of scholarship awards.

The Entertainment Committee shall have entire charge of all entertainment decided upon by the Association.

Each Committee shall elect its own Chairman, who shall from time to time discuss with the Executive Committee all matters of business with which the Committee is charged.

The Executive Committee may create any additional Committees at its discretion and may abolish such additional Committees.

SECTION IX MEETINGS

A general business meeting of the Active Members of the Association shall be held in the Department of State at least once each year, or whenever requested by 10 or more Active Members, and a notice of the hour and place shall be sent to each Active Member then in Washington by the Secretary-Treasurer.

A quorum at a general business meeting of the Association shall consist of a number of Active Members equal to at least a majority of the number of Active Members on assignment to the Department of State at the time of the meeting.

SECTION X FINANCES

Money received by the Association not required for current expenditures shall be placed on deposit for future application subject to the provisions of SECTION V of these Articles and all funds so deposited shall be held in account by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

SECTION XI ALTERATION OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

These Articles of Association may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the Active Members present at any regular or special meeting, at which a majority of the Active Members on assignment to the Department of State are present, provided a copy of the proposed alterations or amendments shall have been sent to Active Members present in Washington not less than one week prior to said regular or special meeting. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to supply each Active Member present in Washington with a copy in due form of any amendment to these Articles which may be proposed by any Active Member of the Association.

SECTION XII

PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

The Association shall, through the Executive Committee, make all necessary arrangements for the publication of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The purposes of THE JOURNAL shall be:

1) To serve as an exchange for personal and other news and for unofficial information respecting the Foreign Service and its personnel, and to keep them in touch with diplomatic, commercial and administrative developments which are of moment to them, and

2) To disseminate information respecting the work of the Foreign Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and persons who may be considering the Foreign Service as a career.

SECTION XIII

ADMINISTRATION OF THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

To provide for the administration of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officers chosen from the members of the Association whose period of service shall be at the pleasure of the Executive Committee:

An editor, and as many associate editors as the Committee in its discretion deems proper;

A business manager, and as many associate business managers as the Committee may in its discretion deem proper; and

The editor and his associates shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to the development of THE JOURNAL, the solicitation of articles desired, and shall exercise general control, under the Executive Committee, over articles submitted for publication. The editor and his associates are responsible for the make-up and printing of THE JOURNAL and shall keep in touch with the business manager regarding photographs and cuts required, number of copies to be printed, size of each issue and other questions of general expense.

The business manager and his associates shall authorize all contracts, purchases and payments for the conduct of THE JOURNAL and shall endeavor to procure advertising matter in reasonable amount in order to assist in defraying the expenses of the publication.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Association shall collect all accounts due from advertisers and shall make payments upon orders approved by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Association may at its discretion authorize the employment of such assistance as may be required for the conduct of THE JOURNAL, and the payment of salaries in connection therewith.

SECTION XIV

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL shall be open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at such rate as may be fixed by the Executive Committee in consultation with the editor and business manager of THE JOURNAL.



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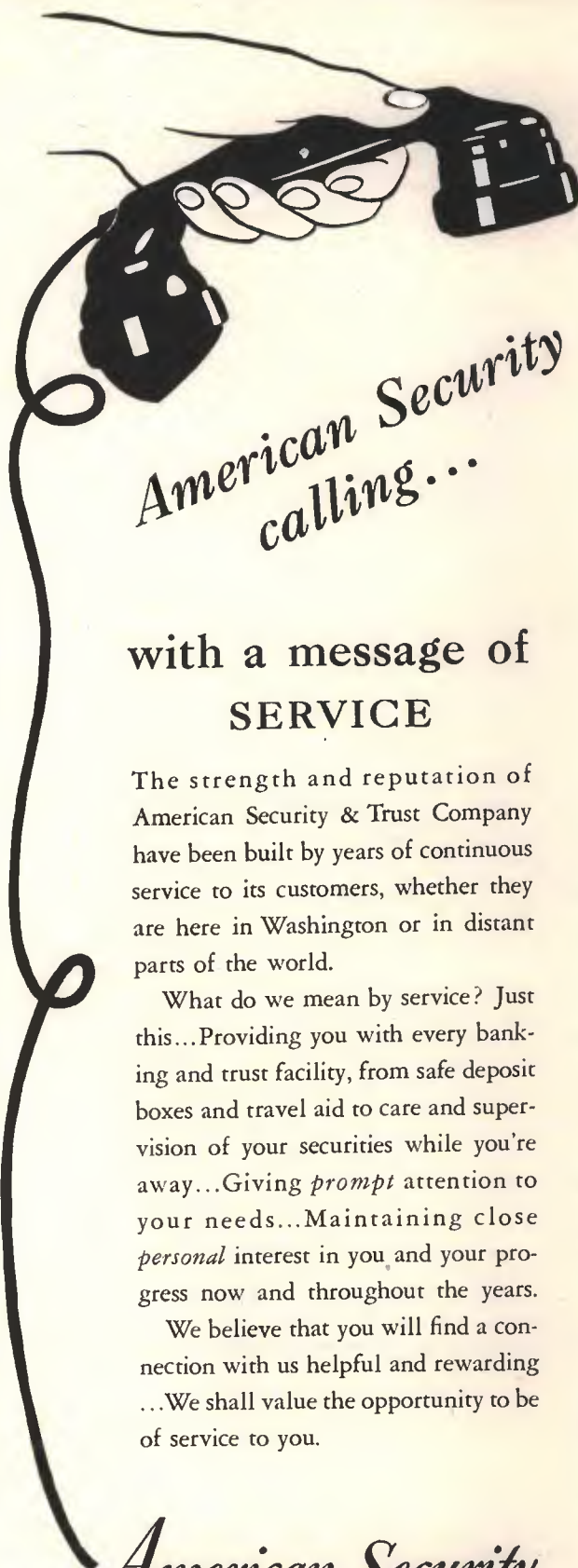
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NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR FREE EUROPE

(Continued from page 9)

tive of the most beneficial consequences for the liberty of mankind." If tyranny arises in one country, Gibbon remarks at the end of Chapter III of the *Decline and Fall*, a citizen who has incurred the tyrant's displeasure can escape from that tyrant's jurisdiction and in some adjoining sovereignty find a "secure refuge, a new fortune adequate to his merit, the freedom of complaint, and perhaps the means of revenge."

But, Gibbon proceeds, "the empire of the Romans filled the world, and when that empire fell into the hands of a single person, the world became a dreary prison for his enemies. The slave of imperial despotism, whether he was condemned to draw his gilded chain in Rome and the senate, or to wear out a life of exile on the barren rock of Seriphus, or the frozen banks of the Danube, expected his fate in silent despair. To resist was fatal, and it was impossible to fly. . . . 'Wherever you are,' said Cicero to the exiled Marcellus, 'remember that you are equally within the power of the conqueror.'"

One wonders if that passage was marked in Trotsky's Gibbon in the villa outside Mexico City, and if it flashed again before him as the assassin's steel descended into his brain.

The history of political exiles in the United States is long and varied. Kossuth, Mazzini come to mind. Among those who flocked here during World War I the two most distinguished by far were Thomas G. Masaryk and Jan Ignace Paderewski. These two exiled statesmen found many intimate contacts in the United States, and both were in touch with President Wilson.

President Wilson must have listened to Masaryk on the question of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the future of the Danube Valley. Paderewski could hardly have been without some part in the formulation of the thirteenth of Wilson's Fourteen Points. Point 13 stipulates that: "An independent Polish state should be erected which should include territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant."

Examples do not lack of exiles on American soil consummating political arrangements of purely European import. At Pittsburgh on June 30, 1918, Czech and Slovak leaders then in the United States signed a convention regarding the future Czechoslovak state, and soon thereafter the new state was formally called into existence on the steps of Independence Hall at Philadelphia. A decision that Car-

patho-Russia (absorbed since 1945 into the USSR) should in 1918 be included as Czechoslovakia's eastern tip ensued from an informal plebiscite held among American immigrants of Carpatho-Russian origin in the hills of Western Pennsylvania—who, it is interesting to note, numbered equally (600,000) with their compatriots back in the bleak Carpathian hills.

The anti-democratic oppressions began by the Nazis after their accession to power in 1933 started a new movement of exiles and refugees toward Western Europe and the United States. After the catastrophies of 1939-1940 eight exiled governments sat down in London, there to await the Nazi defeat and the liberation of their lands and peoples. The United States, at war at that time with the oppressors, found it desirable to accredit a special embassy to these "governments-in-exile." Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., was Ambassador and Rudolph Schoenfeld, FSO, was Counselor.

In the modern book of political exiles and exiled governments World War I may be counted Chapter I and World War II, Chapter II. Chapter III begins with the post-Yalta disillusionment, and it promises to be conspicuously American. Power, and one may hope therewith a hospitable spirit, are magnets drawing fellow-humans without limit to our shores these days. In the gathering here of the exiled democratic leaders from Eastern Europe the United States finds one more problem—and an opportunity.

By succoring these East European democratic leaders, by encouraging those from each of the six oppressed countries to draw together into a working council, through enabling them to speak by radio to their compatriots who are still at home, something can be done at once to redeem the Yalta promise. And, both now and for the future, much can be done to serve the interest and security of the United States, and of Western civilization. In sum, the purpose of the National Committee for Free Europe, a voluntary association of the well known democratic type, is to support the Government in every way it can in this sector of our new world leadership and in the contest of ideas by which the future is being molded.

CORRECTIONS

In the list of Foreign Service Changes in the June JOURNAL, J. Russell Andrus was incorrectly listed. Mr. Andrus' correct listing is First Secretary and Consul at Karachi.

An error was made in the Book Review section in the February JOURNAL in the price given for "The American Foreign Service" by J. Rives Childs. Published by Henry Holt and Company the book is for sale at \$4.00 a copy.

The JOURNAL regrets these errors and is glad to make a correction.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTION CORPS

(Continued from page 17)

post?" Other questions ask for an exact description of your duties, information on work preferences, leave status, on whether you are in debt, whether you are satisfied with your post?" Other questions ask for an exact description of your post, and *when you were last inspected*. (One young lady replied: "Believe it or not, although I'm 28, I never have been; but I do look forward to it!") Significantly, the questionnaire also asks you to "describe specific pieces of work that you consider your best." Although the Inspector will naturally not judge you only by the reports that you consider your best, he will be inclined to view you with a jaundiced eye if he finds that your best is none too good.

Here, however, is your opportunity to get action if you smart under injustice or discrimination: Should you really have that bigger office down the hall? Do you feel that your talents are being wasted in the visa section and that your administrative abilities could be better used in some other job? If you can persuade the inspector, he will be able to persuade others by his official recommendation to that effect. It is the inspector's job to delve into such subjects, and he is specifically instructed also to examine the personnel *policies* of the post, to see whether young officers are rotated in different assignments, and generally whether round pegs are not in square holes. If the inspector, for instance, finds that the file room leaves much to be desired, this need not necessarily be the fault of the file clerk or clerks: it may be due to lack of training, improper supervision, or to unreasonable demands placed upon them. Perhaps the file clerk should be in the code room, and someone else would make an ideal file clerk. In all these cases, the fault may not be with the person who seemingly is falling down on his or her job, but may be that of someone in quite another part of the office.

Needless to say, if the inspector comes up against irregularities on the part of any Foreign Service member or employee, he will make every effort to learn *all* the facts of the case. This may be unpleasant for some, but it also protects others against unjust accusations. If an employee is black-marketing food items from the commissary, the inspector will not only look into the case of that employee, but will also interest himself in the question of whether his supervisor knew and condoned such activities. If there are any past cases of bribery, it will not help that the individual, being "on his best behavior," desists from such practices during the presence of the inspector. A quick, lightning-and-thunder type of inspection might fail to learn of such irregularities. The thorough-going kind of inspection that is routine today, however, will usually run into rumors and indications—if not in the Mission itself, then in the local community which the inspector does not ignore during his stay in X.

This is the more melodramatic, and the more rare aspect of Foreign Service inspections, but it is an important one which we should welcome: The weeding-out of misfits and the tracking-down of irregularities in the Service, which is a job that must be consistently done *if others are not to do it for us*. As one inspector recently put it: "The Foreign Service must demonstrate that it can bury its own dead."

Evaluation—the Problem

To return, however, to the inspector who now confronts you in your office, and who chats with you about your work, your relations with your associates, your plans, your assistants, the way you organize your work, your contacts, your past experience, your preferences for the future. By this time, the inspector will have seen you in action on various occasions, will have chatted with you perhaps at one or

(Continued on page 42)

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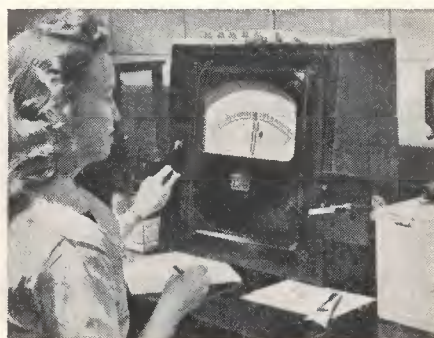
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THE FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTION CORPS

(Continued from page 40)

two cocktail parties, will have read some of your reports or other samples of your work, and will have formed a pretty good idea about your personality, your idiosyncrasies, your team-work with your colleagues, and the quality of your work. When he thinks he has assembled enough information, he will retire to his office and "write you up." If you are an FSO, you will be interested to know that *the Selection Board may attach more importance to the inspector's efficiency report about you than to that of the Chief of Mission.*

Is that fair? Can an inspector, who tries to observe perhaps 50 people and to report on them within, say, three weeks, know as much about you and appraise your capabilities and potentialities better than your supervisors who work closely with you for many months and years? This is an important question. To some extent, of course, the inspector is guided by the opinions about you that exist at the post—but only to a rather limited extent. It all depends, therefore, whether he is really a good judge of character and ability, whether he is not put off and led astray by surface characteristics which he would learn to discount if he knew you better. There can be no doubt, however, that it is desirable, for you as an "inspectee" as well as for the Service, that there should be other sources for judging you than your immediate supervisor or Chief of Mission, and in the case of reporting officers, the recipients of the reports. And it is no reflection on many Chiefs of Missions to say that oftentimes the inspector gets to know the person he inspects far better than did the person at the post who wrote his or her last efficiency report. On balance, therefore, and assuming that the inspector is able as a judge of personality, it is right that the inspector's efficiency report should become an important part of your personnel file.

INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

It is one of the standing rules of the Foreign Service Inspection Corps that no outside complaint against a member of the Foreign Service will be incorporated in the individual's personnel file unless it has been investigated. Anonymous complaints are in most cases, but not always, followed up. Reports of flagrant irregularity may lead to the immediate dispatch of an unannounced inspector, who may be ordered to proceed by air to the post in question from the nearest one currently under inspection.

Only when he has written his efficiency reports will the inspector discuss them with the Chief of Mission. (In order not to get any preconceived notions about you, he will, incidentally, not have consulted the Department's personnel files of the post to be inspected, although otherwise the inspector prepares himself thoroughly for the inspection before he leaves Washington. This preparation may include interviews not only with the area desk and interested officials of the political, administrative and personnel divisions, but also interviews with other Departments of the government.) The inspector's appraisal of your capabilities may differ radically from that of the Chief of Mission, but the inspector's rating will have been set down entirely independently.

How about the Chief of Mission himself, however—and indeed, how about the inspector? Who rates them? Are they immune from critical comment? Is the officer in charge exempted? Do the inspectors during their two or three years of tenure always dish it out and never take it themselves? Is that good for their souls?

(Continued on page 44)



Fresh food . . . scarcity or plenty?

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE INSPECTION CORPS

(Continued from page 42)

Well, as to the Chief of Mission, even if he is a Career Minister he is certainly very much under inspection himself. Granted, of course, that as the official host of the inspector he is likely to have the closest relations with him, and granted that he may in fact be a longtime friend and colleague, it nevertheless is the painful—or happy—duty of the inspector to “write him up” as well. How this is done is a secret that reposes in the personnel files. It is a fact, however, that certain inspectors, having acted on assignment as their consciences dictated, inevitably have certain lingering doubts and misgivings about being assigned to the jurisdiction of some Chief of Mission whom it was their duty to criticize heavily. However, there are no cases on record of prejudice either against the Inspector, or on his part against anyone inspected. Usually, the Inspector’s criticisms are directly conveyed to the Chief of Mission at the end of the inspection, and accepted and discussed in good spirit.

There are a great number of things by which the Chief of Mission can be judged. The very atmosphere of the post, the spirit that pervades its halls and stairways and meeting rooms, is a reflection of the ability and personality of the Chief. Shortcomings of the post, whether they have to do with administration or with the substantive work of the Mission, are in the last analysis often traceable to sins of omission on the part of the Chief. In fact, his writing of efficiency reports may itself become a subject of criticism. (“*I resent your criticism,*” said one Minister. “*I gave everyone an Excellent rating. What more can I do?*”) The inspector, who can compare the efficiency of individual persons with others in the same class at many other posts, can in fact render valuable advice to the Chief of Mission on that score, and frequently does. Although American Ministers and Ambassadors are personal representatives of the President, reports about them may affect their careers as well as the next man’s—such as by hastening their retirement, or by shifting them to posts of greater responsibility or, in some cases, to posts where less demands are placed upon them.

As to the inspector himself, in spite of his formidable position of power, he insists that while his may be an instructive as well as a highly constructive job, he basically deserves a great deal more sympathy than he is likely to get. Continuously on the go, with the abrupt changes of climate, the confused time schedules, the skipped meals, the living out of suitcases that that entails, forced to live in hotels—and they are not always good ones—and always invited to far too many cocktail parties, continuously under observation himself and on his good behavior (for surely, the inspector himself must be beyond reproach), his is not exactly the ideal Foreign Service life. He may be with his family for a month twice or three times a year if he is lucky, and while abroad, while the inspection is on, he is under quite some pressure himself even though outwardly he may seem quite composed. He often has to work on Sundays (writing up his reports and diary letters), becomes burdened with the worries and confessions of many others, but leads no private life while abroad and can unburden himself to no one. Although constantly in great demand socially, he is essentially a lonely man who frets about his mail, his digestion, his finances, his blood pressure, his missing baggage, and about the health and welfare of his family back home. But for some odd reason, in spite of the strains and handicaps under which he operates, he seems to like his job.

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FRANK P. LOCKHART

(Continued from page 25)

In 1931, the year the Japanese were to invade Manchuria, Mr. Lockhart was to be transferred to the Consulate General at Tientsin. Here he served until the spring of 1935 and once more was to be of great help to his countrymen and to his Government in the midst of disturbances caused by the activities of the Japanese armies.

In 1935 he became Counselor of the American Embassy to China and gave most distinguished service until 1940. This was a time of great disturbance in North China. The Japanese in 1937 began their attempt to destroy the Government of General Chiang Kai-shek at Loukouch'iao or the Marco Polo Bridge near Peiping. It was Mr. Lockhart's able handling of the delicate situations that arose during this troubled period that contributed greatly to the fact that American citizens came through it all with so little annoyance to themselves or their Government.

In 1940 Mr. Lockhart, as Counselor of Embassy and as Consul General, a dual capacity, was transferred to the Consulate General at Shanghai. The American Embassy was in the refugee Chinese capital at Chungking and, during this time, Mr. Lockhart was often to rely upon his own tremendous resourcefulness in handling the problems of his countrymen in occupied China where there was a puppet Government set up by the Japanese with which the United States had no relations. Once more his tact, integrity of character and innate honesty carried him through situations that were most difficult and fraught with embarrassment.

He remained at this post, his last in China, until interned by the Japanese after Pearl Harbor. He was repatriated on the Gripsholm in 1942.

Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Lockhart was assigned as Chief of the Division of Philippine Affairs and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1946.

The period of Mr. Lockhart's service both in the Department of State and in the field in China, covered years of great turmoil and decision in the Pacific. No single individual in the service of the Government had a more connected part to play. During this time, he saw a new China born and watched it growing to strength and unity. He saw that new state invaded by the envious Japanese who tried to prevent that growth and achievement of unity. The climax of his official services came with his aid in the negotiation of the agreements and the drafting of the laws that were to bring a new nation into the world, the Philippine Republic.

Since retirement Mr. Lockhart has been Director of the American Foreign Service Association and Business Manager of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL at the Association headquarters in Washington.

Known throughout the Service and in the Department for his deep knowledge of the situation in the Far East, the integrity of his mind and the sureness of his judgment, Frank P. Lockhart will be sadly missed.

NELSON T. JOHNSON

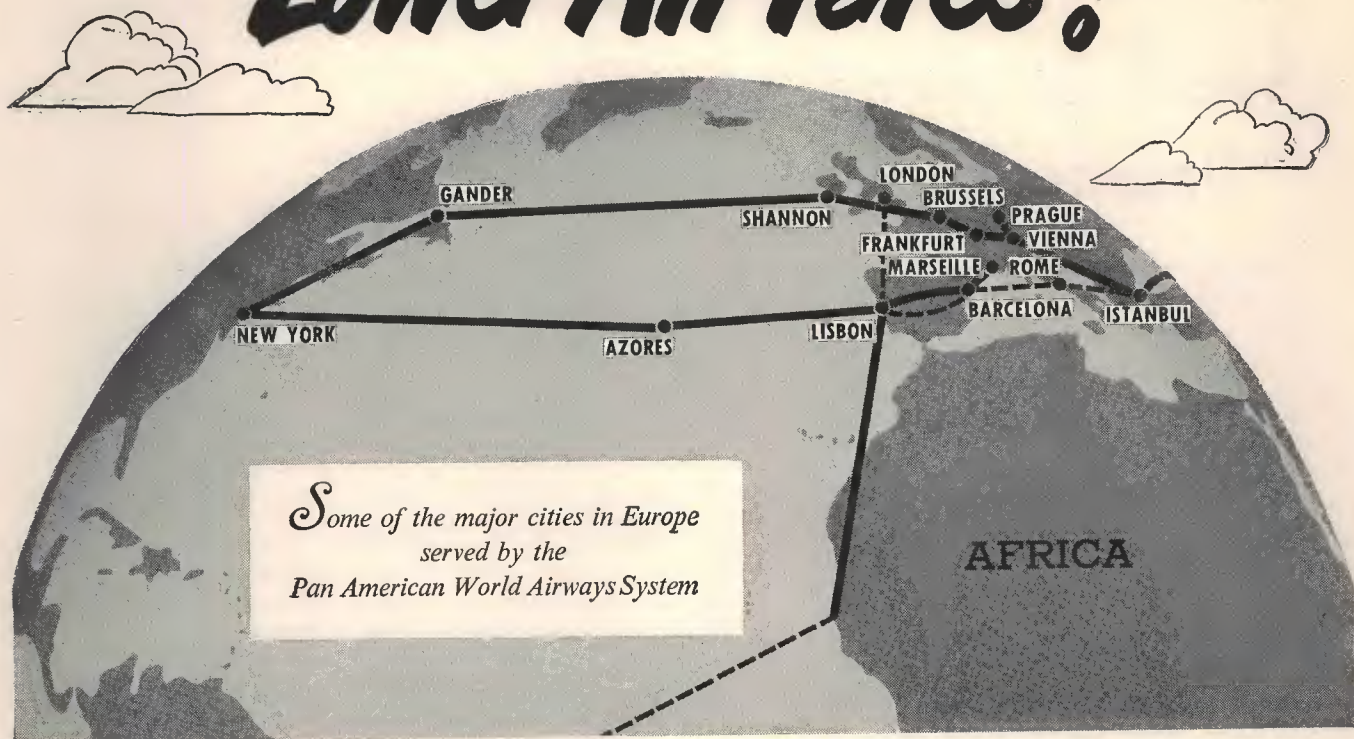
ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

Among the recent additions to the Foreign Service Library at the JOURNAL offices at 1809 G St., N. W., are:

Political Handbook of the World—1949, edited by Walter H. Malloy, and *Public Opinion and Foreign Policy*, edited by Lester Markel and others, both published by Harper & Brothers for the Council on Foreign Relations; *Reports of International Arbitral Awards, Vol. II*, *Technical Assistance for Economic Development*, and *Preparatory Study Concerning a Draft Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States*, all United Nations Publications; *Encyclopedia of Criminology*, edited by Vernon C. Branham and Samuel B. Kutash, published by The Philosophical Library.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 24)

here until I die, too." The earth had opened, swallowed his home and then closed up again.

Relatives of families in a village between Pelileo and Petate frantically looked over the village only to find that the entire town had sunk over 300 feet, making an enormous open well.

Horrible first-hand accounts still pour into Quito. Though it continues to shake in the disaster area, rescue and medical work go on and Ambato is looking to the future, already formulating plans for a new earthquake-proof town.

BETTY HAHN BERNBAUM

Readers who noticed Betty Hahn Bernbaum's story on Station HCLIX in Quito, Ecuador, in the July News From the Field probably wondered what part the "hams" there were able to play in relief and rescue work in the recent earthquakes in Ecuador. Here, reprinted from the Panama Star and Herald of August 13 are the facts.

AID PRAISED CZ RADIO HAMS' QUAKE EMERGENCY

Ecuador President Thankful

Volunteer round-the-clock work by amateur radio operators in the Canal Zone, Ecuador and throughout the Caribbean was singled out yesterday as the main factor in the prompt and efficient organization of emergency relief in the recent Ecuadorean earthquake.

Brigadier General B. M. Bryan, Chief of Staff of the Caribbean Command, said yesterday that "the whole thing was made possible by the cooperation of amateur radio operators in the Zone, Quito and other Ecuadorean towns and elsewhere.

"Some messages," he added, "were relayed from as far out as the Virgin Islands."

"Betty" and "Benny" were two of the operators in Quito who were particularly praised.

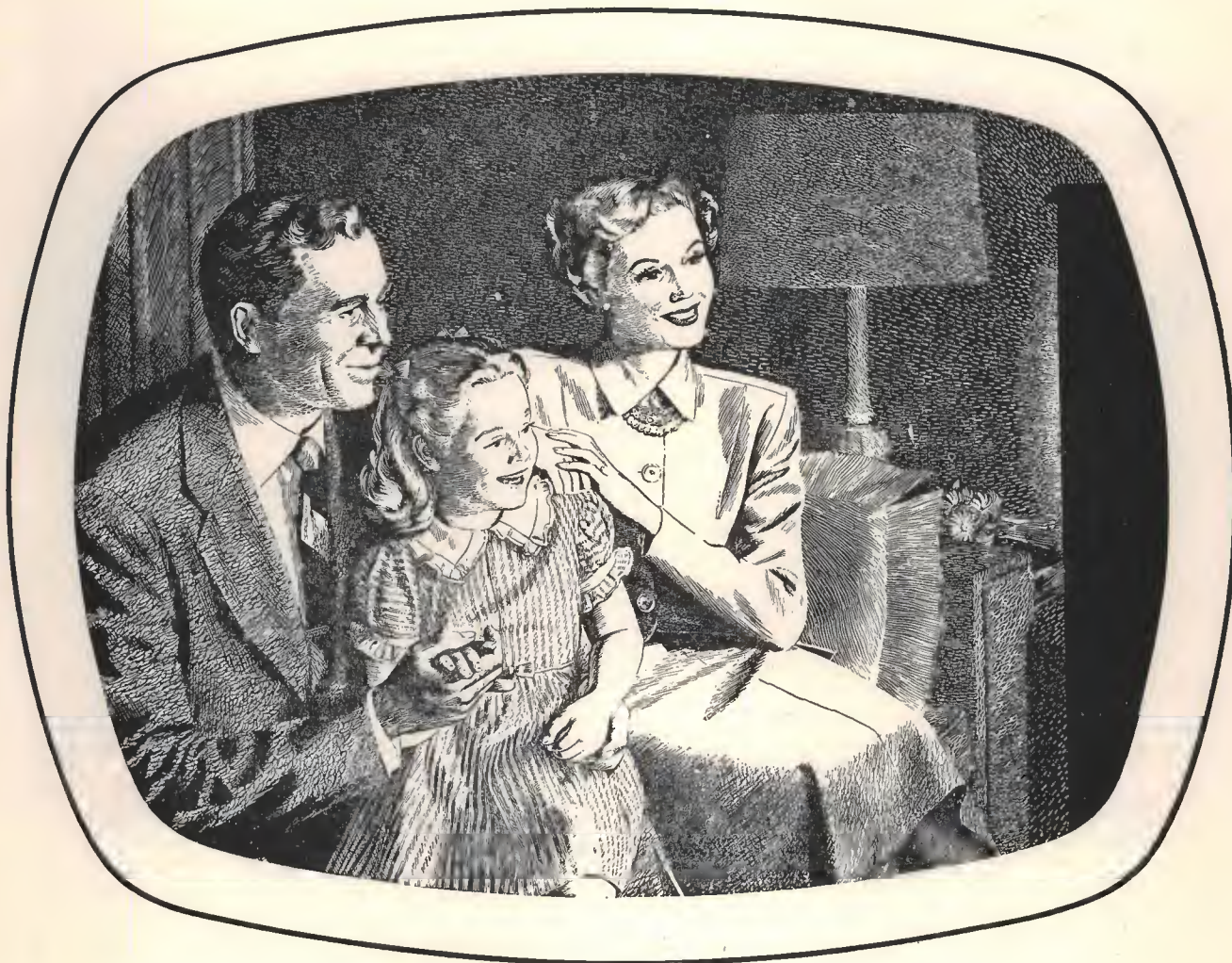
"Betty" was identified as the wife of Maurice Bernbaum, the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires in Quito. "Benny" is the wife of Master Sergeant Vernon F. Scott of the office of the U. S. Air Force Attache in the Ecuadorean capital.

"Betty's" voice—picked up by operators listening in the Canal Zone, Caribbean points and even the United States—was probably the best known of all. She kept sending messages in a steady stream from her station in her home and halted operations temporarily only after sending word that her set was smoking. So important was her station that when a tube in her radio set burned out, it was rushed by air from the United States to Quito.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 27)

abilities shown. There must be movement or stagnation. It is extremely demoralizing to keep a competent, faithful employee in one class for an indefinite period. Instead of a hit-and-miss method, there should be definite standards of promotion that really work in operation.

Given equal education and technical background, plus experience gained on the job, and demonstrated ability, Staff Employees already in the Service should be given the opportunity of promotion to the higher jobs. New appointees at Class 8, for instance, now arrive in the field assigned to responsible jobs in which they have had no previous experience and must seek information from, or be coached by, employees of as much as 20 years experience, who were also honor graduates of universities, and are still classified as low as 11. Such a situation does not foster morale in the Service.

That seniority be taken into consideration in the Department when assigning Staff Personnel to the higher jobs. (We wonder if the Department keeps a roster of seniority.) Any bright, competent Staff Employee in the field would gladly return to the United States for a refresher course in a university or in the Department to be brought up to date on new techniques in connection with the job.

That seniority be considered in the field when Staff Employees arrive at the post without assignment to a particular job; that even when assigned to a particular job, opportunity be given to rise to a higher job if other qualifications are met.

That when a Staff Employee is assigned by the Department or the Mission to a job higher than his current rating, he be promoted to the higher rating when he assumes the new job.

That when a Staff Employee proves his loyalty and efficiency in a job, and is recommended by his supervisor, personnel officer, and executive officer for an earned promotion, the Department honor the recommendation. Now the Department appears to ignore many such requests while many Staff Employees remain for long periods in jobs higher than their present classification. There are many Class 13 employees in the Service who have served faithfully and efficiently for three years or more and were elevated from Class 14 to Class 13 only by the abolition of Class 14. After three years' devotion to duty they thus attain the same basis as a new recruit!

Staff Employees should have an opportunity to talk over their problems and aspirations, not only with their Area Officers, but also with another impartial, unbiased Personnel Bureau. All would take kindly to briefing on their shortcomings and suggestions as to better performance of their work; all are ambitious and want to make progress by doing their jobs well and being promoted to higher responsibilities.

FSS

- The Journal will reply to "FSS" soon.

427 South Lee Street
Alexandria, Virginia
29 August 1949

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I wish to congratulate the Editors on the JOURNAL's temperate editorial on Senator Connally's remarks about the Foreign Service and the very effective juxtaposition of the Excerpts of the Senator's remarks in the Congressional Record and the *Times-Herald* comments on the death of Mrs. Howard A. Bowman. The latter article is a most effective answer to the Senator, particularly as it was not intended as such.

RICHARD F. BOYCE



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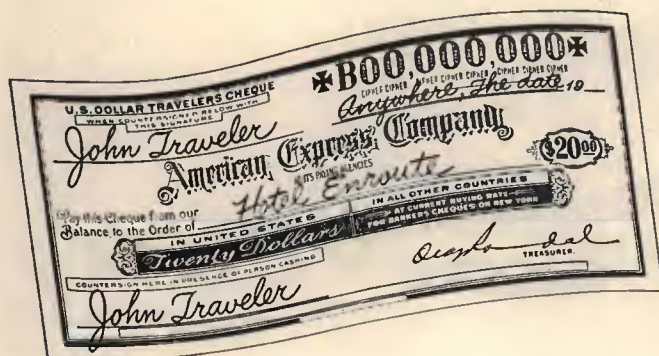
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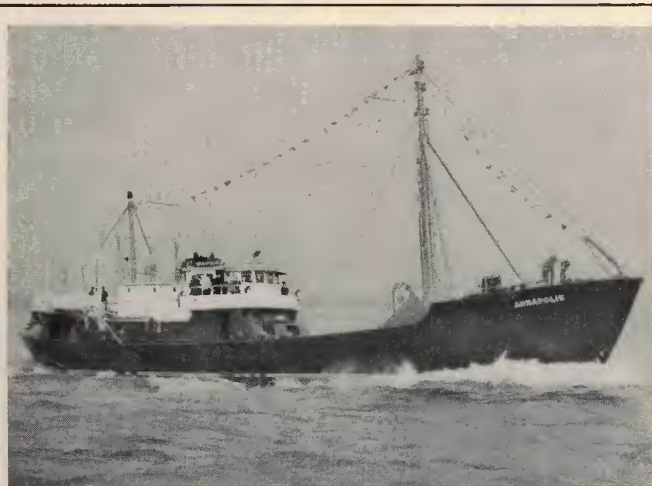


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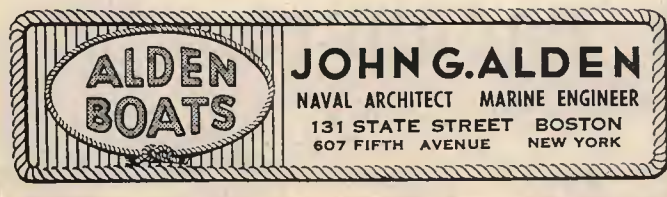
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THE JOURNAL CONTEST

(Continued from page 34)

Why should the JOURNAL not also contain material on political, economic, financial, commercial, labor, agricultural and cultural affairs work? . . . Officers of the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Agriculture, Treasury, and Justice should be invited to contribute material. . . . Officers who have had experience as inspectors could make a most useful contribution. . . . Finally, a series of articles dealing with the special problems of the different geographic areas. Foreign Service procedure and the lives of Foreign Service personnel serving in Latin America must be quite different from those in other areas. . . ."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

From *Consular Bulletin* of September, 1924:

The *Bulletin* announced the dissolution of the American Consular Association, which had been in existence since 1918. The Executive Committee of the Consular Association felt that, inasmuch as the Rogers Act of 1924 had consolidated the diplomatic and consular branches of the Foreign Service, it was no longer in order to maintain a Consular Association. In its stead there was organized the American Foreign Service Association and, to take the place of the *American Consular Bulletin*, the Foreign Service Association arranged to start the publication of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The JOURNAL therefore dates from September 1924 as the successor of the *American Consular Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin* recorded the death of Vice Consul Robert Whitney Imbrie at Tehran on July 18. Mr. Imbrie was the Vice Consul in charge of the Consulate at Tabriz but had been temporarily assigned to take charge of the office at Tehran. On the morning of July 18, he and Mr. Melvin Seymour, another American, were riding in the city in a carriage which attracted the attention of a large crowd of Moslem religious fanatics who had gathered around a fountain where miracles were supposed to have recently occurred. A mob of excited Moslems followed the carriage and overtook it at the entrance gates to the Persian Cossack Barracks. Both Mr. Imbrie and Mr. Seymour were dragged from the vehicle and attacked with sticks, stones and knives. They were moved for medical care to the Hospital at Police Headquarters but the frenzied mob broke into the Police Headquarters and again attacked them. Mr. Imbrie died in the course of the afternoon of July 18. The *Bulletin* paid a high tribute to Mr. Imbrie, whose name has since been inscribed on the Plaque, in the Old State Department Building, containing the names of Foreign Service officers who have died in tragic or heroic circumstances.

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(See Editorial, page 18)

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Personal and Confidential

Dear:

The 1949 Selection Board, after a careful study of the performance records of all officers who have been in your class since July 1, 1947, gave you a score which placed you in the group ranging from the lower 30 to 50 percent.

You are probably familiar with the way in which the Selection Board operates. If you are not, you will be interested in reading Foreign Service Serial 969, February 2, 1949, and the article "The Promotion Up and Selection Out System" by Sidney H. Browne in the March, 1949, issue of the Foreign Service Journal. From them you will understand that the grade is relative rather than absolute and that it is obtained by adding together the scores arrived at independently by the five members of the Board after they have separately read over the complete personnel files of all eligible officers.

I have sent you this information for your own personal knowledge and guidance. It will not appear in your dossier and future Selection Boards will have no information regarding the grades given you by the 1949 or previous Boards. I wish you success in improving your standing

Very truly yours,

Donald W. Smith, Chief
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

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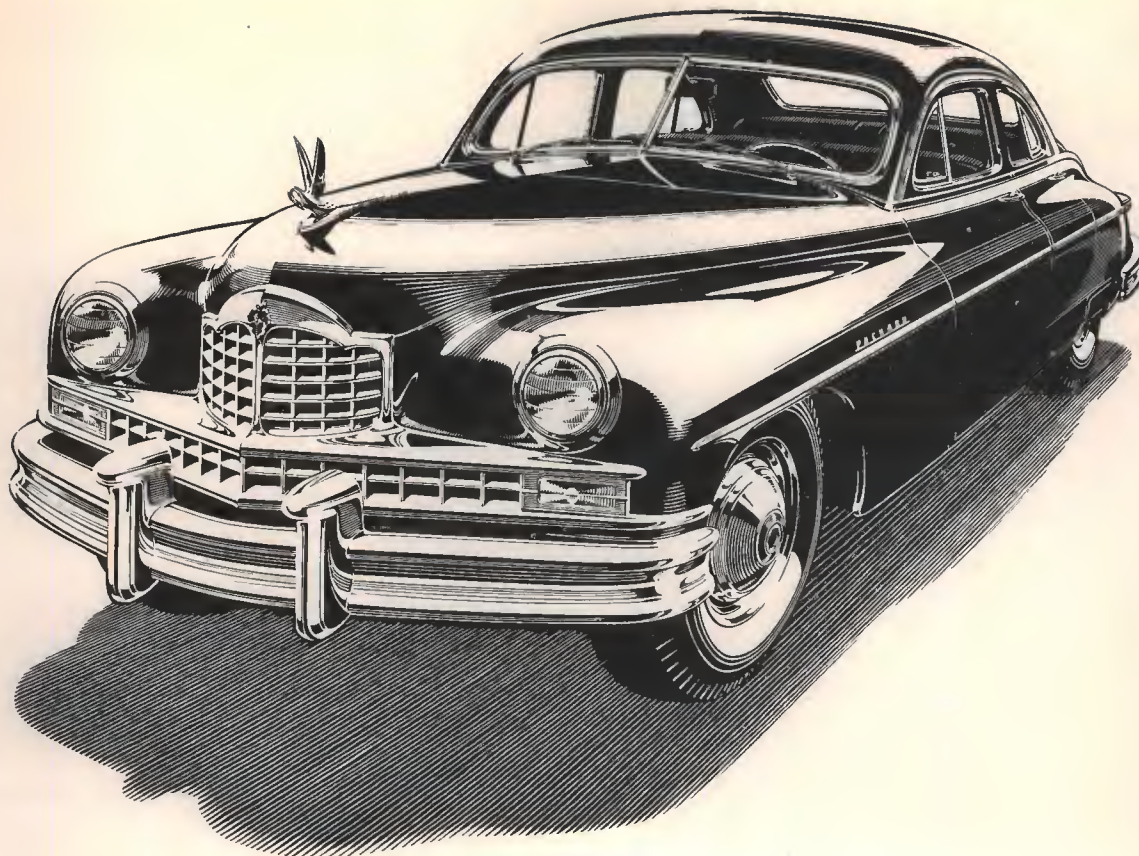


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C. J. MACK
GENERAL MANAGER

LE PRINCE ÉLU DES GASTRONOMES

(Continued from page 31)

150 good Alsatian Crus), the virtues of which were extolled by an expert on wines from that region. When all this was cleared away a battery of waiters entered with a flourish, bearing aloft trays of hot eel *pâte*. These resembled huge rectangular loaves of dark bread, prompting your correspondent to remark that they looked like *Coffres-Forts* (strong boxes), to which the Prince replied "and they contain the treasures of France." Inside the outer crust was a truly gastronomic treasure, the enjoyment of which was embellished by an erudite speech of a fellow gourmet on the love life of the eel and its wanderings from fresh water to the depths of the Sargasso Sea. The Corton Charlemagne 1945 blended perfectly.

Next came the *Poulardes Beaulieu*, roast chicken *garni* with new potatoes and black olives. M. Curnonsky and your correspondent agreed that this delicious fowl undoubtedly came from the region called Bresse (environs of Bourg) and the Prince commented approvingly that it was not too fat and the joints were clear and free, a sure sign of the chef's magic touch. It was at this point that your correspondent, who has a fatal weakness for heavily salting everything before even tasting it, and who for years has been a militant member of the WWBHISS (We Want Bigger Holes in Salt Shakers) Club, committed a gaffe, which likely will bar him forever from membership in any Gastronomic Order. He

\$\$\$ THE JOURNAL SMORGASBORD \$\$\$

Whether it was the vicarious enjoyment of good food and drink exalted in Mr. Gray's article, or the idea of stars twinkling softly through the steel girders of the Eiffel tower or perhaps the Riquewihr, the JOURNAL has been persuaded to publish its readers' favorite recipes for the mouthwatering delicacies that seem to abound in those faraway places insulated from the tradition of "plain" cooking.

So dish up your favorite viands for the gustatory judgment of the JOURNAL's Editorial Board: your *rijstafel* or your ravioli, your shashlik or the special smorgasbord. If they sound like feasible victuals, we will print the recipes and pay you the price of a good plain steak dinner à la USA.

reached for a tempting salt shaker and was about to drench the *Poularde* when the horrified Prince brought him back to earth with a gentle intimation that the chef had probably taken care of the matter.

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drink Four Roses?

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The cone-shaped stuffed York ham was followed by an assortment of marvelous cheese with a 1929 Chambolle-Musigny. M. Cadilhac, a writer and famed gastronome, waxed lyrical in his praise of this vintage wine, inviting all and sundry to hold high their glasses the better to admire its sparkling color, defying all description, gently to savor its fragrant bouquet, and reverently to drink of the bottled sunshine poetry and beauty of La France.

Your correspondent needed no further urging. Furthermore, he was so fired with enthusiasm by the eloquence of M. Cadilhac (he categorically rejects any idea that the Chambelle-Musigny had anything to do with it) that he started to rise and propose this worthy gentleman for President, but a gentle tug on his coattails by the Prince averted what easily could have been gaffe No. 2, the penalty for which is to be hurled bodily off the Tower.

In a few minutes the lights went out to set the stage for the grande finale. Just as suddenly they came on again, and the waiters entered with the piece de resistance, a veritable triumph of the chef's art—a 2-foot ice replica of the lower half of the Eiffel Tower crowned with *Boules de Neige*, a velvety ice cream filled with multi-delicacies of nuts and fruits. No two bites seemed the same and each was better than the last.

The *diner* was over at midnight, having started at nine. Shortly before the close, the Chef of the Tower, who had prepared the feast, was sent for and accepted the plaudits, thanks and three lusty RAHs of the guests. The Prince thereupon made a brief speech of adjournment, closing most appropriately and emphatically with a ringing declaration that "*Gastronomie est une Religion*," a sentiment which met with the fervent approval of the assembled faithful.

OUR RETIRED OFFICERS

The Laurels,
Nutley near Uckfield,
Sussex, England,

It is with much pleasure that I am complying with the Editors' suggestion that information regarding my present dwelling place and activities since retirement would be of interest to readers of the JOURNAL. That event, which occurred early in 1946 after more than thirty-three years of service on four continents and as many islands, coincided with postwar living conditions at their most difficult. After spending more than six months in the United States flitting from place to place between northern New York and South Carolina, we decided to try England both for family reasons and because a house was available for us there. After various vicissitudes which made us feel like DPs we arrived in this country for a temporary stay in the summer of '46 and following six months of continuous rain and cold went to Eire with the idea of investigating its suitability. The freezing cold of that winter, barely tempered indoors by open fires of damp wood and damper peat, decided us to return here where we can keep interior temperatures under better control.

So it came to pass that in the spring of 1947 we settled down at Nutley (pop. 800), a Sussex village situated on the edge of historic Ashdown Forest some 38 miles from the center of London. The countryside is charming and while village life has its limitations there are many compensations, notably in the absence of crowds and queues which are such a plague to city-dwellers in England nowadays. Our house, which we find comfortable and about the right size, was

(Continued on next page)

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OUR RETIRED OFFICERS

(Continued from preceding page)

built 80 years ago and has been satisfactorily modernized. It is located on the direct London-Eastbourne Road and is 21 miles from the sea at Brighton. Our garden, which incidentally keeps us well supplied with flowers, fruits and vegetables, is a great source of pleasure to us. We count ourselves especially fortunate in having a gardener, a real old Sussex rural character, who keeps it in excellent condition. Many quaint customs survive here among which are "forest rights," our property enjoying by virtue of these the right to cut bracken and to graze two collops (young sheep) on Ashdown Forest, we in return having to pay a tax of sixpence per annum. In the parlance of local real estate advertising our house would be described as: "Brick house, mod. convs., 3 reception 5 bed, usual domestic offices, useful range of outbuildings, matured garden and orchard $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre." With worldwide housing conditions as they are we feel that we have been fortunate.

I cannot list the wide range of activities, gainful or otherwise, that some of my contemporaries have described in their letters. Most of them would be impracticable for me in this neighborhood but in any case I have found enough to keep me busy without them. The rhythm of life in the country has its own special interest and something always needs to be done indoors or out. Sometimes in wet, gloomy weather our thoughts turn towards the Mediterranean sun with a sense of nostalgia, which we hope to be able to gratify one day when the world is more settled and travel easier. Our daughter Pamela lives with us and her art, music and other activities, which recently included some weeks of skiing in Austria, keep her fairly busy.

We have by now had a fair amount of experience of everything included in the word "austerity" as used in present day England. For us the worst of all the shortages has been that of gasoline—standard ration 3 gallons per month—which has kept our movements within a very circumscribed area. With the aid of parcels from abroad and local produce we have not fared too badly as regards food and the situation in this respect has shown a marked improvement the last year or so though diminishing meat supplies tend to make unwilling vegetarians of us. In the shops many items not seen for years are beginning to make their appearance.

We recently had a pleasant reminder of former times in an all too brief visit from Kenneth and Winnie Byrns when they passed through England en route from Iceland for a holiday on the Continent. Memories of old days and old friends inseparably connected with them remain very much alive, and if any of the latter ever chance to be in England we hope they will get in touch with us here. We can assure them a warm welcome.

FRANK A. HENRY.



LUCKY LUXEMBOURG!

"The driveway was full of luscious-looking U. S. girls, members of the legation staff who had gathered around to greet their new chief."—From *Life's* story on the arrival of Minister Mesta. September 9, 1949.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 30)

Negro. The original Jews are the same as the Arabs, both are Semites. The Jews do not have Hittite noses; both Jews and Arabs have Semitic noses. The Hittites had noses of mixed racial characteristics.

Bernard Joseph is also a lawyer and has been the Legal Adviser of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and a prominent citizen of Israel. He is a graduate of McGill University with a Ph.D. from the University of London. His book *BRITISH RULE IN PALESTINE* has been handled with scholarly and detailed research and the setting forth of the case by the practised lawyer. Of the three volumes this is the most erudite and most convincing. Mr. Joseph does not attack the Arabs; his theme is the "whittling down of the Mandate" by the British. He does not try to prove any historical or Biblical justification for Jewish occupancy of Palestine, but proves from British and other official sources that they have a legal right to be there. No one, regardless, can minimize the tremendous appeal to people who have been tortured in Belsen and Buchenwald to return to Israel.

Each side of the question has arguments that are irrefutable. Each side has equally just rights. But these three volumes generally conclude that the major blame belongs to the British. There is no doubt that humanity demands a refuge for these people who have suffered so much in Europe. If Britain had not a policy for the Jews and another for the Arabs in World War I, the Jewish refugees might have been willing to accept a refuge elsewhere; but this is *post hoc ergo propter hoc*.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE SYMPOSIUM ON "DOCUMENTS ON GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY"



A member of the Department of History at Princeton University. Gordon A. Craig was collaborating editor and contributor to *Makers of Modern Strategy: Military Thought from Machiavelli to Hitler* (Princeton, 1943) and co-author of *The Second Chance: America and the Peace* (Princeton, 1944). Recent articles are "Military Diplomats in the Prussian and German Service," *Political Science Quarterly*, March 1949; and "Germany between the East and the West," *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science*, May 1949.

During the war served a brief period as drafting officer in the Special Division of the Department of State, and in the United States Marine Corps. His "Promotion in a Career Service" in the June *JOURNAL* aroused more reader comment, all of it favorable, than any article the *JOURNAL* has published in recent months.

Jacob Beam graduated from Princeton University in 1929, attended Cambridge University, England, the following year. Was appointed a Foreign Service officer in 1931, serving at Geneva, Berlin and London. His last post before assignment to the Department was on the staff of the U. S. Political Adviser in Germany. Since coming to the Department has served as Chief, Division of Central European Affairs, and is now Acting Special Assistant, Office of German and Austrian Affairs.

Francis T. Williamson received his A.B. and M.A. degrees from the University of Richmond, and in 1935, Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Williamson taught history at Johns Hopkins University and the College of the City of New York. He entered the Department of State in 1944 and is now Acting Chief of the Division of Austrian Affairs.



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NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 21)

stopped in to pick up his August JOURNAL. Still shaky despite ten days in a Washington hospital, Mr. Olive was scheduled to have an extended vacation before being handed his next assignment—a quiet, restful post as far as possible from Shanghai would fill the bill. As for a story, he was afraid anything he said would have to be “off the record” for quite a long time.

Former Minister to Hungary, SELDEN CHAPIN, seems headed for the more peaceful precincts of The Hague. He was spotted walking down the corridor of the Institute with a Dutch language textbook in his hand.

FSO JOHN FUESS, our erstwhile JOURNAL correspondent for Capetown here for the Commerce course, is very much air-minded after a 48-hour flight from Capetown. His two young sons, he reports, were only mildly impressed with the wonders of modern science.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, AUGUST 3

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association held on August 3, the Committee agreed that, so far as may be possible and feasible, a summary of its monthly meetings will henceforth be published in the JOURNAL.

An informal discussion, led by Edmund A. Gullion, Foreign Service Officer, a member of a three-man Committee recently appointed to explore the proposal to amalgamate the Foreign Service and the Departmental Service, took place at the August meeting and views were exchanged between members of the Committee and Mr. Gullion. The Special Committee, of which Dr. William P. Maddox, Director, Foreign Service Institute, is Chairman and Mr. Robert J. Ryan, Assistant Chief, Division of Departmental Personnel, is the third member, is still engaged in exploratory work.

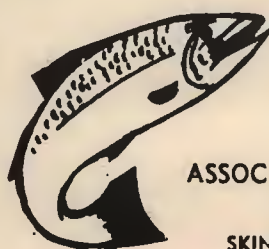
The Committee discussed at considerable length the panel which it is customary to submit to the Electoral College of suggested candidates for officers of the Association for the coming year, October 1949 to October 1950. It was decided that candidates should be as representative as possible of all classes in the Foreign Service, including retired officers. The Committee felt that since Active membership in the Association had been opened to all members of the Foreign Service Staff Corps, they should have representation.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Vogtel, Jeanne N.	Dept. of State	Lisbon	FSS
Walstrom, Joe D.	New Delhi	Buenos Aires	Comm. Attache
Watling, Joanne E.	Dept. of State	Rio	FSS
Watson, Osborn S.	Wellington	Damascus	1st Sec.-Consul
Webb, Hartwell M.	Lima	Bogota	FSS
Weeks, Willa B.	Madrid	The Hague	FSS
Whitaker, Hugh N.	Palermo	Rome	Attache
Whitley, Johnnie M.	Dept. of State	Copenhagen	FSS
Williams, Robert B.	Dept. of State	Paris	FSS
Wilson, Grace E.	Cairo	Pretoria	FSS
Wilson, Sarah P.	Dept. of State	San Salvador	FSS
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An announcement of October 1, 1947, concerning the plan has been sent to each post. If the office copy is not available, perhaps a colleague will loan his copy for perusal, or the Protective Association will be glad to mail one upon request. Application and Declaration of Health may be typed if blank forms are not handy.

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