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American Embassy. London.

The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

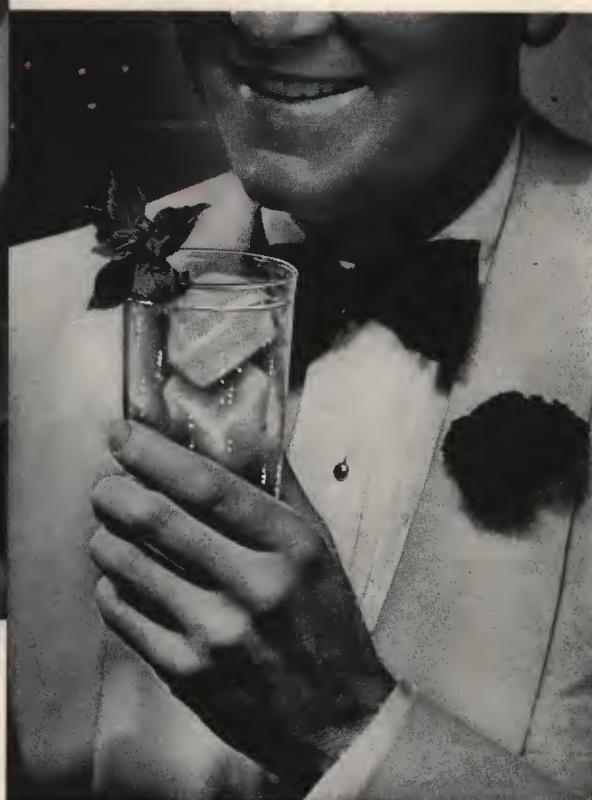
VOL. 25, NO. 7

JULY 1948





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Cover Picture:

The Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem. Originally built in the 8th century, this mosque is one of the most splendid examples of Arab architecture. The mosque stands on the Hill of Morea in the ancient Temple Area. Under the dome is the rock on which, tradition says, Abraham intended to sacrifice his son. On that rock also stood the Holy of Holies of the ancient Jewish Temple. *Photo by Stephen Greene.*

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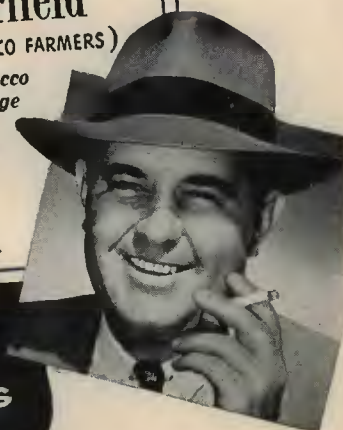
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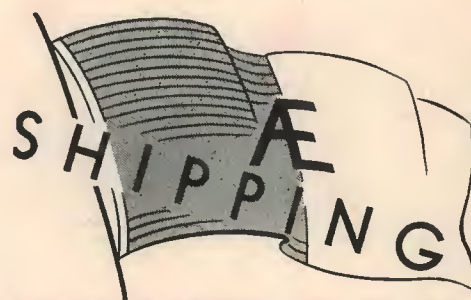
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May 1948

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(Continued on page 54)



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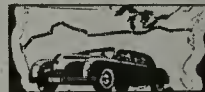
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 25, NO. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 1948

Union of the Free

By CLARENCE K. STREIT, *Editor of Freedom & Union*

We are not likely to hit the bull's eye if we aim at something else. What are we Americans really aiming at? What is the main objective of our foreign policy, of our government itself? Many say peace, prosperity, a high standard of living. But there is something we value even more than that, even more than life itself. That something is equal individual freedom. We have sacrificed peace and prosperity for it more than once. We have never yet sacrificed it to secure peace, or our property and lives.

Twice already our generation fooled itself and all the world into thinking that we aimed at peace rather than freedom. Twice the result was not peace but world war—with ourselves included when the danger to freedom grew great enough to bring out our true values. Now we again confront dictatorship. Its power has but expanded while we made believe again that our chief aim was peace. Let us have no more confusion on our main objective in our own minds, and leave no doubt at all about it anywhere on earth. Let us again "proclaim liberty throughout all the land," and keep on not only proclaiming it but guiding our policies clearly and directly toward this beacon.

This was never more important than today. Confronted as we are with the dangers of economic collapse and war, we strangely overlook that the two best reasons for reasserting now our faith in freedom are that (1) it is the strongest stimulus to production and prosperity, and (2) it is the foundation required for peace to endure.

Individual liberty is no mere heritage; it is the *sine qua non* of world recovery and world peace. Prosperity and peace are highly desirable, but they have in them a danger we must guard against if we would keep them: They dull the vigilance we must have if we would keep the liberty that brought us peace and plenty. They make us forget that freedom does not root in peace and prosperity but rises from union of the free and then produces peace and plenty. We must see this, and make all the world see it, if we are to achieve world recovery and avert the looming war.

One of my first assignments as a correspondent was to cover Mussolini's rise to power. He rose by calling liberty a luxury that only rich nations could afford. But the nations he found rich began with freedom, not with wealth. To the autocracies of the Continent, England was poor during the centuries when it developed representative government and the other institutions that made it the freest of the European monarchies. Its political revolution preceded and made possible its industrial revolution.

From Australia and America to Switzerland and Sweden, individual freedom began with nothing but deserts and wild-

erness, mountains and fjords. Yet everywhere, invariably, freedom has given the highest standards of living to the masses who believed in it, and put liberty above security, or life itself.

The Fascists and Communists alike sloganeer: "You can't eat freedom." What is the world eating now, what stands between millions and starvation—what but the freedom of the U.S.A., Switzerland, Sweden, Canada, a few other democracies the war has left undamaged? Equal individual freedom is the best breadwinner man has ever found.

The institutions of individual freedom divide the national will into a myriad, equal, sovereign individual wills that can act only by majority agreement. Free press, free elections, opposition parties, budget control, independent courts and the other free institutions are designed to permit each citizen to keep tab on his government. They insure sharp division, slow decision. And what the citizen learns about national plans and policy, the whole world learns. By forcing the national will to be formed ponderously and publicly, free institutions give the strongest human guaranty against a nation attacking another by surprise.

The opposite is true of the institutions of dictatorship. They center the national will in the hidden will of one man alone or one closed oligarchy. Serving as they do to keep the people blindly obedient to the dictator, with secrecy maintained by constant terror, they form an ideal basis for aggression. Dictatorship facilitates to the *nth* degree the kind of surprise in peacetime that atomic weapons have made so dangerous.

If we really believe that freedom brings peace and prosperity, then we must agree that the more freedom we develop in the world the more peaceful and prosperous we and the world will be. If we believe that civil liberty is the best guarantee against governmental military power being used aggressively, then we must agree that the greater the share of world power that is governed by the principle of equal individual freedom the safer we and all the world will be. If we believe that freedom is really the best breadwinner, then we must agree that the more power we put behind freedom the richer we and all the world will be.

If we have the courage of our convictions, our problems come down to this threefold question: 1) How to develop more freedom in the world? 2) How to make sure that the bulk of the world's armed power is governed by freedom? 3) How to put more power, particularly productive power, behind freedom? The answer to each of these questions I find in this one answer:

Federate the freest fraction of mankind in a Great Union of the Free, and thereafter extend this federal relationship to other nations as rapidly as this proves practicable until the whole world is thus governed under a régime of freedom.

Individual freedom not only rises from the union of free men, but it grows stronger and develops in every way through the extension of that principle to other free individuals. Certainly that is the history of freedom in our Republic. It began with free men forming little unions called Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, other colonies. Then came a new birth of freedom when the 13 free and independent states united in the world's first federal union.

Succeeding generations of Americans have gone on extending the benefits of that Union's common citizenship, common defense force, common currency, common free trade market, common communications system and common free federal government to more men and more states . . . until the Union has grown to 140,000,000 people and 48 States, and not only has the citizen grown freer and safer and richer in the process but all mankind has profited.

It is so difficult for people to govern themselves with equal individual freedom that I find only about 1/7th of the human race has succeeded in doing this even fairly well for even as short a period as 50 years, unbroken save by war. We Americans provide half of these people ourselves—and the other 140,000,000 or 150,000,000 are divided into 14 sovereign nations: The United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, Belgium-Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Eire, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa. You may object that even some of these hardly meet the 50-year qualification.

You must agree, however, that civil-liberty-democracy is very young indeed, and that individual freedom is in a very dangerous minority in a mass long habituated to non-democratic rule. You must agree, too, that modern techniques in mass deception, mass subjugation and mass destruction immensely increase the danger to the one individual in seven who has enjoyed freedom 50 years.

Yet such is the power that freedom brings through union that these 15 unions of free men need only federate in a Great Union to put behind their freedom overwhelming power,—much more than half the power now available in all the world. Power can be divided like a deck of cards into four suits, and these 15 democracies need only federate as our 48 States are federated for their Union to hold every ace:

The ace of clubs, or armed power: Not only would their soldiers, if united, number as many as Russia's, and be much more mobile; this Union would have the bulk of the world's air power, 90 per cent of its naval tonnage, advanced bases everywhere on earth, 100 per cent atomic power.

The ace of spades, or productive power: Tangled up though they are with their tariffs and currencies, these democracies, as I have already said, out-produce all the rest of the world—and how their production would soar to undreamed-of heights if they all had one currency and formed one free trade market as do our 48 States!

The ace of diamonds, or raw material power: This Union of the Free would not need to spend billions stock-piling; its territory and possessions would contain nearly all the essentials it needed, and produce from 50 to 95 per cent of the world's supply of most of them.

The ace of hearts, or moral power: This Union would unite all the lands toward which the rest of humanity has long looked for refuge from oppression and leadership toward liberty. Nothing can appeal to men so deeply as can individual freedom—and to back it with every ace is to add irresistible authority to its appeal.

All four aces—and the joker, too: For this Union would need merely to admit other nations to it as they proved their freedom to keep on increasing its overwhelming power. The Far West of this nuclear Union—in the sense of a vast area of vaster potentialities from which many new states could be added to the Union—would lie to the South and cover more than two continents, South and Middle America and Africa. The imagination gasps at the picture of this Great Atlantic Union of the Free merely opens.

It is enough for the moment to note that we need merely federate with another 140,000,000 men and women with whom we have the closest natural, political, economic, historical, cultural, social and religious ties, who live in the lands from which most of our parents came, who have contributed as much to our freedom, perhaps, as we to theirs—Americans need merely live in federal union with them as we already live with each other to give world peace immediately the strongest possible guaranty.

If with this guaranty we cannot stabilize the situation and keep the peace long enough for the world to evolve without war into the free federal world government that this jet-atomic age makes increasingly necessary, then nothing can save us.

Federal Union of the Free would do more than guarantee world peace. It is the only policy that solves the most dangerous dilemma that faces us, and safeguards the freedom on which peace and prosperity depend. The dilemma is this:

If we do not decisively strengthen freedom's defenses, we risk seeing the Communist dictatorship grow so powerful that war is inevitable. On the other hand, if we do not decisively speed world recovery, we run the same risk through hunger, cold and despair causing people to deliver themselves to dictatorship.

The heart of our dilemma is that we do not have the means to do more than nibble and gnaw at rearming and recovery, so long as we handle them on the present basis that keeps us independent of the other democracies. We ourselves are already short, or facing shortages, of various things. Our prices are already high. We are already running at practically full employment. We carry already a huge burden of debt, and taxes are so high that Congress has decided they must be cut.

In these circumstances, the best we apparently think we can do is to double our armaments expenditure, add some kind of draft, and arm the free in western Europe with military Lend Lease while spending \$5 billion on European recovery. This added expenditure, though it is not enough to do the job, is more than enough to raise prices still higher. The higher they go, the less arms and goods we and our friends will get for these billions.

Worse still, the more men we put in the armed forces, the fewer we have left for civilian production. Still worse, each new soldier means that other men must be diverted from civilian production—along with the materials that they were using—and used to arm and feed and clothe the new soldier, leaving that much less to thwart dictatorship on the recovery front. Worse again, this also is true of the free in western Europe. France, for example, is now spending one third of its budget on defense.

All this makes for worse inflation, here and in Europe, and inflation makes for depressions and subsequent dictatorship. Nothing would seem more calculated to aid Communism now than the destruction of private capital as inflation or devaluation wipes out the savings of the stablest element in any nation, the middle class. The middle class in Germany, after inflation robbed it of its savings, turned to Hitler's National Socialism. Communism has risen as successive devaluations have converted a part of the French

bourgeoisie into the proletariat. And now the British are threatened with this blow at their private capital. The higher prices are driven by rearmament, the more vulnerable the basis of free enterprise and middle class stability becomes in Britain.

Yet, to speed recovery in western Europe at the cost of defense is to risk seeing the Red Army one day take over the prize with no more of a battle than it had in Czechoslovakia, or the Nazis had in Denmark or Holland.

The only way we can solve our dilemma, decisively strengthen freedom's defenses while at the same time decisively speeding world recovery, is by federating the free, forming the Great Union of the Atlantic. Whatever armed power the free can achieve as 15 separate nations, they can achieve far more economically and effectively by federal union. Every one of them, large or little, needs only federate with all the others to be infinitely better protected than it is now, or can be by alliance. Whatever armed power the free can achieve as two separate Unions—a United States of Europe and a United States of America—they can achieve far more economically and effectively by forming one Great Union.

Whether the free be divided into 15 sovereign fractions or into two sovereign halves, experience teaches every free people to fear that it cannot depend on an ally—encourages every dictator to hope that where the free are unfederated they can be taken one after another.

Merely by removing all uncertainty on this score, Federal Union of the Free adds enormous power at no cost whatever. By leaving no doubt anywhere that all our enormous industrial, sea and air power is tightly united to all the far flung bases of the British and European democracies, the Union could enjoy much more effective naval and air power at far less cost than we pay for these two arms alone, to say nothing of the other democracies. By my estimates, this Union could provide us and every democracy much more effective protection than we have now, at a saving of at least \$5 billion a year—enough to finance the recovery of the European states of the Union.

As for production, to quote *Fortune* magazine's editorial on my book, *Union Now*:

"Gigantic opportunities would be opened up. A rise in the standard of living of millions of consumers would result from the expansion of markets and the consequent lowering of prices for mass produced goods. . . . A genuine union of the democracies, then, opens up a vista of industrial growth to which the only enlightening parallel is the growth of the United States itself."

Now, how does this affect the structure of the United Nations and the relation of the United States to the U.N.?

This policy of Federal Union is completely in accord with the policy recently urged by Secretary Marshall and Ambassador Austin to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs—that the United States should avoid trying at this time to revise the Charter drastically or abolish the veto in questions of aggression, and should seek to strengthen the United Nations without changing its structure. I strongly support their policy in these regards.

I agree that the Charter is defective—indeed, I find it far more defective than do most of those who seek to amend it. But I believe it is impossible to remove its defects at this stage in world development, and that the attempt to do so by revising the Charter will do far more harm than good.

With all its profound defects, the U.N. is at least a stronger organization than could be made tomorrow on so universal a basis. Though I believe that no organization on a universal basis, or composed of too divergent nations, can be strong enough to keep the peace, I agree it can do much secondary good, and the more universal it is the more secondary good it can do. I would keep the structure

of the U.N. as it is for the present, if only to keep Russia in it.

The Federal Union policy I urge also is in full accord with the State Department in seeking to strengthen the U.N. by all the major ways Ambassador Austin urged on the House Committee, by (1) hastening European and world recovery, (2) strengthening our military posture and that of our friends, and (3) promoting associations of like-minded states within the framework of the U.N.

The Federal Union policy requires no change in the structure of the United Nations—for there is nothing in the Charter to forbid any two or more nations from voluntarily forming an organic union. Like the Benelux customs union, it runs no risk of being delayed by a Soviet veto. It avoids a head-on collision with Soviet Russia at Lake Success. Like the Western European pact, it involves no secession from the United Nations. Like the U. S. itself, this new Union of the Free could organize other U. N. members in a security pact under Article 51.

Clearly the State Department sees no danger to the United Nations in a few democracies strengthening the power behind peace and production by forming an association together. What danger can there be in the democracies achieving this still better by federal union?

The main differences between the Federal Union policy and the present official U. S. policy are these:

1. The policy of Union of the Free puts much more power, decisive material and moral power, far more swiftly, effectively, safely and enduringly behind world recovery and peace—and does it at infinitely less cost in money, materials and men, by federating the freest men, instead of merely associating their governments.

2. The policy of Union of the Free is not a confused mixture with little spiritual tone—it is a clean-cut, creative philosophy or faith of freedom and union, that teaches that equal individual freedom is the way to prosperity and peace, that puts freedom first, and keeps freedom first through federating the free.

Surely none can object to Federal Union because it puts more power behind production and recovery and achieves the most armed power at the least cost. Surely none can object to it because it puts the bulk of world power decisively behind the ideals of the Charter without changing its structure. Who can object to Federal Union because it gives the best guaranty that this overwhelming world power will be governed by all the safeguards of individual freedom? Who can object because it keeps freedom first, makes it again a living articulate faith?

True, some fear that by putting freedom first, making it the test of federation, we shall offend all the nations who are not invited to help found this Union. You can water down or remove the test of freedom, but the more you do this, the harder it will be to form a strong union, the less chance you will have to succeed, and the less the whole effort will redound to the credit of individual freedom. The more you identify federation with freedom, the better your chances to build firm foundations for your federal union, and the more your success will give prestige to freedom.

Nothing, we know, succeeds like success. Think of how the success of our 13 little states in forming the first free federal union encouraged the Latin American colonies to revolt and model their governments on ours. Consider how many nations sought to copy the parliamentary institutions of Britain in the 19th century when Britain was the strongest of Powers.

We must take our risks one way or another, risk temporarily hurting some feelings or risk fatally weakening freedom. We must put our faith in one thing or another, in principles or in numbers, in a strong federal union of the world's freest people, or in another loose league of as many

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Alaska Statehood

By E. L. BARTLETT, *Delegate from Alaska*

"In spite of the pleas of the President to give statehood to Alaska there is little danger of such legislation at the present time. There is every reason why the plea should be ignored."

"There is a vast difference between Hawaii and the northern possession of the country. Hawaii has 550,000 population, Alaska 70,000. Hawaii is prosperous and progressive, Alaska is a largely virgin territory and it is not being developed. Hawaii is a country of productive farms and sugar plantations, Alaska is a trapper's paradise, a region of ice and snow. Alaska has, outside of its Aleut, Indian and Eskimo inhabitants, less than 40,000 people—perhaps 25,000 adults. It would have two Senators and a Representative for a group of citizens much fewer than those in Troy. When Alaska gets a respectable population it will be accepted. Today its claims are ridiculous."

So asserted the Troy (New York) Times-Record editorially following President Truman's special Alaska message to Congress in which he called, first and foremost, for immediate statehood.

Is the editorial argument valid? Do other objections to Alaska statehood have merit? Who are right—those who demand statehood now or those who contend it should come in the future when population, business and industry grow so that Alaska could enter the Union on terms of complete equality? The answers have meaning not only in Alaska; they are important to the entire nation.

They are important, among other things, because the world will not fail to note our decisions regarding the pleas of Alaska and Hawaii that they be made states. If the efforts of over half a million Americans to gain the complete citizenship they long ago were promised continue to be unavailing, is it not likely that our pronouncements elsewhere as to the advantages and glories and desirabilities of the democratic way of life will be judged accordingly?

This is being written in the latter days of May. We now know that the 80th Congress will not pass statehood enabling bills for either Alaska or Hawaii. The Alaska bill—unanimously reported to the House of Representatives by the Public Lands Committee—will not even be voted on. The Hawaii bill, passed by the House in the summer of 1947, was retained in Senate committee pending further investigation.

Alaska is in contrast to Hawaii in many ways. Alaska is a big land—one-fifth as large as mainland United States, about 100 times as large as the Hawaiian Islands. Its immensity has long been understood. Its importance only recently was realized. Hawaii seeks to enter the Union as a developed community. It cannot be too emphatically stated that in this, Hawaii is unique. Every other territory west of the Mississippi came to statehood with its resources largely undeveloped, its population small, its future all ahead of it.

Alaska fits exactly into that traditional American pattern.

It has resources, and to spare. It has almost boundless wealth remain-

ing in its ocean waters and over its 586,000 square miles of land area. Fertile soil, mineral resources of tremendous and as yet undetermined extent, great forests, wildlife beyond compare—these provide the firm bedrock for supporting, when we so will it, a population based upon these realities.

Why has not that population come during the 81 years since the Russian flag was lowered at Sitka and the American flag was raised in its place? If nature has been so generous, if opportunity is to be found in Alaska, why have not people in substantial numbers gone there to settle? Those are fair questions. They go to the heart of the statehood question. There are several answers. One correct one was probably given a short time ago by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the noted Arctic explorer, in discussing this very matter with the writer. "This is a bathtub civilization," he said. "People want the plumbing put in before they start to pioneer." There is too much truth to that. The American pioneering spirit, if not dead, is dormant.

However, there is one other answer even more appropriate. It has often been said that if China, or Japan, or even pre-war Germany, had owned Alaska there would be millions living in the land where there are now thousands. That is probably so. And it is so because those were overcrowded lands with populations bursting at the seams, as it were. If so-called continental United States had half the population density of Japan, it would discover, I suspect, that the pioneering spirit (or call it what you will) of Americans would have asserted itself long since and Alaska would have by now been reasonably well settled. One great reason, then, for Alaska's small population is that there has been elbow room and opportunity in the States. If a man sees a future ahead of him at home, he probably will not travel to a new land thousands of miles distant to seek out a less certain future. Remember, if you please, that during the days of the great Klondike and Alaska gold strikes, when it was a common rumor that fabulous fortunes could be had for the traveling, that less than a hundred thousand Americans ventured north.

In the opinion of the writer this is a basic reason why settlement of Alaska has proceeded with tortoise speed.

There is still another, of even more importance.

In the West the government made great land grants which, wise or unwise, hastened population movements from the East. The homesteading laws were far more attractive to the individual than they later became. It became a settled policy of the national government to spend in the West large sums collected from the more populous areas of the East so as to speed development. That has not been the case in Alaska. Almost exactly the opposite has occurred.

The history of federal administration there is almost a shocking record of indifference, neglect, confusion, denial of democratic rights to Americans and obstruction which goes to make up a sad commentary



The Honorable E. L. Bartlett

on our talents for colonial government.

No land grants were made in Alaska. About the time it was discovered that Alaska had valuable resources in timber, minerals and agricultural land, the conservation issue was at white heat in the United States. The conservation principles were applied to Alaska to prevent the resources from being gobbled up by the "interests" but in the fervor of existing enthusiasm no heed was paid to Gifford Pinchot's admonition that true conservation must include wise utilization of resources for the generation living. So the land was locked up so tightly that nothing could occur in the way of development. Even today, there have been few changes in that system.

The lowly homesteader faces all too often almost incredible difficulties in securing patent to his homestead. He must wait months and sometimes even years after he has fulfilled all requirements of law until there has been an unrolling of the almost stifling red tape which seems to surround the land policies.

Instead of promoting development and settlement by amending land laws and regulations, building roads and by doing all the other things which would have helped open up the country, the record shows the federal government's policy regarding Alaska has been downright parsimonious. Until the start of World War II, Alaska continued on a subsistence level. There was one notable exception which later became part of the general rule.

President Wilson's administration decided that a railroad was needed to join Interior with coastal Alaska for the real development of Alaska and construction was started during his administration. The golden spike was driven by President Harding. About \$70,000,000 was expended on the road, but its opening was almost synonymous with the decision that it was no longer to be considered an instrument of national policy. Never properly completed, it continued to register small annual deficits until Congress warned that it must pay its way or be closed down. The consequence was that deterioration proceeded apace and the residents of the railroad belt, numbering then about 25,000 persons, were expected to keep the \$70,000,000 investment in the black. They did so by paying ever increasing freight and passenger rates. These rates finally reached such astronomical levels it was clearly impossible for the railroad to serve its original purpose. It is well remembered that in 1930 in response to the pleas of Alaskans for a more intelligent policy, an investigating committee of the United States Senate ordered the railroad management to up rates once more—and this in the great depression! This resulted, among other things, in passengers paying six cents a mile for the privilege of riding in coaches which had been discarded years before by the Panama Canal Railroad.

Now the taxpayers of the United States are paying for this oversight. Millions of dollars are being appropriated annually for the railroad's rehabilitation. However, this is not being done primarily to promote the civilian economy but under urgent stress of military considerations. Military leaders have warned the Congress that in its present shape the railroad is unable to carry adequately the tonnage required by the peacetime army in Alaska, much less to transport the freight which would be essential were Alaska to be in a battle zone. Had Alaska had two United States Senators millions of dollars would have been saved in that maintenance would have been performed on a continuing basis. That can be said almost literally as a statement of fact. The taxpayers would not have been compelled to make large appropriations at a time when construction costs are high. More important, the railroad would have been ready to serve in any emergency.

The list of discriminations against Alaska simply because it is a territory is long. It will suffice to point out here two



A TOTEM POLE OF THE ALASKA INDIAN

Totem poles were once a characteristic form of plastic art among the tribes of the Northwest Coast in British Columbia and southern Alaska. The fanciful figures on totem poles were not pagan gods or demons as is often supposed. They consisted of symbols and as a rule illustrated myths or tribal recollections. They were not worshipped.—*Courtesy of the Department of the Interior.*

such discriminations.

Alaska has never been included in the federal highway aid acts. Its public domain roads are built by the Alaska Road Commission, now an agency of the Interior Department, formerly under the War Department. Prior to 1940 new road mileage was practically non-existent and the Alaska Road Commission was hard put to it with available funds—and with additional funds supplied by the territorial government—to maintain the small existing road system. Now more adequate appropriations are being made. Again it must be said this is not because of Alaska's need for more road money, but because the Army has demanded a more adequate transportation system. Were Alaska a state it would automatically come under the provisions of the federal aid acts. Now the Territory has less than 3,000 miles of secondary roads. This is directly because of the neglect of the federal government and because of the discrimination applied against Alaska. That discrimination, it may be said categorically, came because the Territory has no political weight in Washington.

The second instance of discrimination has to do with the maritime transportation laws. Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1920, a shipper in Los Angeles may instruct his wholesaler in New York to ship his order to him via American rail to the Canadian border, thence by Canadian rail to Vancouver, and thence by Canadian ship to Los Angeles. Perhaps there would be valid reasons for ordering the goods



Airport for Juneau with Mendenhall Glacier in the background. — *Courtesy of Pan American Airways.*

sent in such manner; perhaps not. At any rate it would be entirely legal.

But if the shipper resided in Juneau, the capital of Alaska, he could not instruct his New York wholesaler to ship via American and Canadian rail to Prince Rupert, in northern British Columbia, and thence by Canadian ship to Juneau. That is specifically and uniquely prohibited by the 1920 law. Why? The answer is simple. The provision was inserted by a Senator from Washington State who wanted to make sure that Alaska traffic continued to flow through Seattle. He succeeded, and every effort made since then to repeal the law has failed. Seattle ship operators thus continue to benefit at the expense of the Alaska consumer, because the rail rates across the continent are exactly the same to Seattle and to Prince Rupert, which is 600 miles north of Seattle and that number of miles closer to Alaska.

The pattern of national indifference to Alaska was established early. We bought Alaska from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. Parenthetically, it might be mentioned that since then Alaska has enriched the national economy by shipping to the United States almost three billion dollars worth of fish, gold, furs, lumber and other articles.

From 1867 to 1877 the Army, much against its desires, had sole authority over the government of Alaska. For all practical purposes, there was no government. When the Army left, the collector of customs was the only official authority left on the scene. About the only law he was supposed to enforce—because it was the only existing one—was against illicit sale of intoxicating liquors. To implement his duties, he had no funds and one rowboat.

Finally the white people, in fear of an Indian uprising, called upon the English for help. The British sent a sloop from British Columbia which remained at Sitka until the U. S. Navy arrived on the scene. The Navy remained in control until 1884 when the Congress passed the first real legislation concerning Alaska. The Act of 1884, however, had only to do with appointment of a governor and with the administration of justice through appointment of a judge and auxiliary officials. It was not until 1906 that Alaskans were given representation in Congress.

Six more years were to pass before any legislative authority was granted the people of the territory. During all these years Alaskans were clamoring for home rule, for at least elementary rights. Year after year their representations went unheeded.

In 1908 a fiery Alaskan, Judge James Wickersham, was elected as Delegate to Congress, a position in which he was to serve until 1921 and again from 1931 through 1933. He was a staunch advocate of home rule and early broke with the

Taft administration on that issue. President Taft favored a commission form of government similar to that which had been set up in the Philippines. The controversy became of such magnitude that it received national attention. Indeed, writing at a much later date, Judge Wickersham believed that "The struggle for home rule and an American type of government in Alaska has now continued for more than half a century of American occupation. It is an historic struggle; it brought on the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation in Congress; destroyed the friendship between Theodore Roosevelt and President Taft; split the Republican party into two great factions; defeated President Taft for re-election in 1912; elected Woodrow Wilson President of the United States in 1912; and changed the course of the history of our country. Its echoes still resound in the halls of Congress; a small match, but a great conflagration."

In 1912 the administration capitulated. It agreed to a home rule bill. And thus there came into being Alaska's Organic Act, and thereby Alaska was formally incorporated as an organized Territory of the United States. At that moment all debates as to whether Alaska was eligible for statehood should have ceased. For incorporation of a territory is the act which resolves determination of future political status. A territory so organized has met and passed the test as to statehood eligibility.

The Organic Act gave Alaskans the right to elect a legislative assembly and to choose by the ballot certain officers of the Territory. It conferred other limited powers of home rule. Unhappily, emphasis must be placed on the limitations rather than on the grants of authority.

The people of no other territory had been so restricted as to rights of self-government. To the student of the Organic Act, it becomes ever more clear that it is a directive of what *cannot* be done instead of a document conferring what theretofore had been considered inalienable American rights.

Much is made now of the contention that the people of Alaska had been sadly remiss in setting up a stable government with an adequate tax base. This is cited as a controlling reason why Alaskans have not demonstrated their readiness for statehood. It is pointed out that the Territorial Legislature has never enacted a general property tax. It is never pointed out at the same time that in the Organic Act, Congress placed an almost insuperable barrier in the way of such a tax. It provided that tax assessments must be made according to actual value. Although various suggestions have been made as to how property taxes could be levied to escape that requirement, no one has ever assumed that the imposition of


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LOWERING THE FLAG

BY

THOMAS S. ESTES

Vice Consul, Quebec

N DECEMBER 7, 1941, Pearl Harbor was already in flames and we were at war, when a platoon of Jap soldiers drew up before the gates of the American Legation at Bangkok, Siam. We had hoped that the Legation staff and some 70 American men, women and children who had sought safety in the Legation would be protected by the Stars and Stripes waving at the mast-head.

Yielding to armed force we opened the gates. The Japs surrounded me in a tight, grim group. Memories of what I'd seen in China while serving with the Marines flashed through my mind. Any excuse for violence must be avoided — the women, children — my wife.

Beside me stood Rampairay Singh, faithful head watchman of the Legation for 25 years. Tall, gray-haired, his turban spotlessly white matching his tunic with its gleaming brass buttons, he waited quietly for whatever was coming.

A sharp command from the Jap officer and a dozen or so soldiers broke away, gathered around the mast, and began to lower Old Glory. I watched, powerless, as enemy hands made ready to desecrate the flag I had sworn, in uniform and out, to protect.

Suddenly the tall figure of Rampairay Singh, the whiteness of his uniform contrasting vividly with

the dirty green of the Japs', broke through the enemy circle around the flag-pole and, reaching upward, gathered the folds of the colors carefully in his arms so that not a portion touched the ground.

Raising the flag briskly each morning and lowering it slowly and reverently each evening had been Rampairay's proud duty for a score of years. He had never allowed anyone else to touch it. He was not going to do so now, even though it cost him his life.

Unsnapping the buckles of the halyard, Rampairay turned to face the astounded Japs. I tried to say something, to keep those threatening bayonets lowered, but no words would come. With his head held high, no trace of fear, hardly noticing them, Rampairay strode toward the circling Japs. Before his steady, determined steps the little men broke, stepped aside. Rampairay passed through them and continued steadily up the long driveway to the Legation and, the flag pressed to his breast, disappeared from view.

Recovering, the Japs quickly raised their "fried egg" and departed.

I had witnessed an act of bravery "above and beyond the call of duty." I would say more now, but no words of mine can do you justice, Rampairay Singh; Kipling wrote them long ago. You were indeed the better man.

"Unaccustomed as I am..."

By JANE WILSON

"... Statesmen now have an additional and different tool for the conduct of international relations. In Washington the question constantly arises, for instance, as to whether an issue should be brought before the U.N. or handled by diplomatic procedures. It is almost always a difficult question to answer, and the difficulty is enhanced by fear of criticism for "by-passing" the U.N. and by doubts as to whether the U.N. can bear the load... New skills must be developed; negotiation in private with a foreign minister or an ambassador is a vastly different matter from negotiations with representatives of ten or fifty-four other nations while the world listens in. To present a proposal or argue a point not only to representatives of a number of sovereign states but to the press and public of one's own land, and of foreign countries as well, is a very sobering experience. Not many men, whatever their training and background, are adequately equipped for this sort of fish-bowl diplomacy."

This excerpt is from an article entitled "What Keeps Them Apart?" which was published in the October 11, 1947 issue of the *Nation*. The author, Joseph E. Johnson, recently nominated Deputy Representative of the U.S. on the Interim Committee of the General Assembly of the U.N., served from 1942 to 1947 in the Department of State.

As Mr. Johnson emphasized, our representative in foreign relations is now required to exercise qualities that he may not possess and for which he may never have received particular training—the quality of being able to express himself clearly and persuasively and fearlessly before a large number of people and to be experienced enough to make quick replies in debate of the same quality. This need is undoubtedly by far the most serious need for public speaking ability on the part of the Departmental or Foreign Service Officer.

Speaking ability in public life today does not mean oratorical, declamatory or dramatic ability. As Dr. Harold Smith of the Foreign Service Institute recently described it to a class of new Foreign Service Officers, it is "The effective communication of an effective person." This supplements the thought of an early American sage who said, "What is not in a man, cannot come out of him, surely." Far from learning a "technique" for browbeating, cajoling, tricking or "charming" people en masse, the need today is for more men and women who—already possessing unique learning and experience—can present their ideas in ways that will really reach the minds of their listeners, instead of falling by the wayside through long-winded, monotonous, disorganized or colorless presentation.

In addition to the problem of international conferences and meetings, another important need for the ability to make effective public speeches is the clear explanation to the public of the Department's objectives and actions. There are numerous first-rate speakers in the Department of State who are called upon to carry out the Department's public speaking program. The American public wants to be told all about our foreign policy or some particular phase of it—and to be told by someone who knows what he's talking about. Requests for speakers are directed to the Division of Public Liaison of the Department which does its best to send appropriate officers for everything from formal speeches to

round-table discussions. The requests come from organizations of all types, business, labor, farm, women's, men's service, civic, international relations and religious groups and educational institutions and organizations. These organizations range in size from the large U.S. Chamber of Commerce, National Foreign Trade Council, The American Legion, down to state and local chapters, women's community organizations which do not have national affiliations, and discussion councils.

One increasing evidence of the public interest in foreign affairs has been the tremendous growth of public interest in State Department speakers. For instance in 1944 only 43 requests for Department speakers were received, whereas for 1947 and 1948 almost 1700 requests came in. Obviously, since all speakers are officers of the Department all of these requests cannot be filled.

To begin at the top of the list: Secretary Marshall has as full a calendar of speaking engagements as had any Secretary of State. Going back one regime in the Department, Undersecretary Dean Acheson appeared before more audiences during his tenure of office than any other official serving concurrently with him in the Department. Many requests for speakers addressed to the State Department specifically ask for Secretary Marshall to address their group, but they are usually satisfied with another speaker suggested by the Department. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Willard L. Thorp is one of the Department's top-flight speakers; Dean Rusk excels in talks on United Nations Affairs; and Francis H. Russell, Director of the Office of Public Affairs, is much in demand by audiences. Norman Burns, an Adviser in the Division of Commercial Policy, is high on the list for speeches on Foreign Trade Policy. A few among the many excellent speakers in the Department are: Walter Kotschnig and Charles Kindleberger. Women come in also for their share of the speaking laurels: Dorothy Fosdick, Esther Brunauer, Ursula Duffus and Margaret Carter. Mrs. Carter, Chief of the Division of Public Liaison, speaks particularly well on 1) The Citizens Role in Foreign Policy, and 2) Our Foreign Economic Policy.

The Department utilizes also the speaking abilities of many Foreign Service Officers. Tops in this lot is Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen. Paul C. Daniels, Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs, is also top-ranking among Foreign Service speakers. FSOs Walter Dowling, Robert M. McClintock and Edmund A. Gullion are rated high by the Department for speaking engagements.

Another important purpose of speaking ability on the part of Foreign Service Officers is to help them to enhance their truly representative character—to become, moreover, generally accepted as leaders and guides of the American communities abroad. This kind of speaking may not be frequent but its quality can be very important in the winning or losing of prestige by individual officers.

Foreign Service Officers have long been cautioned, in their Regulations, from making unnecessary public speeches, but there are times when they are not only necessary but can be very useful to gain support for our national objectives. The very infrequency of speeches can, unfortunately, be a disadvantage because it deprives officers of compulsory experience that would help them be interesting and persuasive and still avoid statements that could have embarrassing repercussions.

A final need for public speaking ability is a more selfish and personal one but is nevertheless important to general efficiency. Any officer who attains a position of responsibility is faced with the necessity for occasional speeches and, unless he has or acquires the ability to make these addresses with reasonable facility, the apprehension he feels about them may considerably reduce his general efficiency and happiness. There are officers who, while they manage to worry through such addresses, have so much preliminary fear of them that life is made quite miserable for them for several days before the appointed hour for the speech. Perhaps there are not very many Foreign Service Officers in the upper grades who are so apprehensive. But in the middle

and lower grades there are many who, if they had the proper training, would have saved a great deal of misery and would be more useful to the United States. To the latter are offered the following heartening examples: William Jennings Bryan admitted that when he first attempted to speak in public he had something very like locomotor ataxia. Disraeli's first speech in the House of Commons was a dismal failure. Lincoln was a notoriously slow starter, but he was determined he would make the grade.

Members of this category of speakers may be classified as follows: The Speech Dodger—who will give any excuse under the sun to get out of making a speech. Sometimes he gets backed up to the wall and in line with his official duties must turn and face the pack. He fidgets with the buttons on his coat, plays in and out of his pockets, pulls his collar and then, thinking better of his movements, lets his hands hang down like a bunch of bananas. Nobody listens to a word he says. What he needs is *practice*. Or he may be a Reader of Speeches. This individual reads his talk in a halting voice from a typewritten copy and stammers as though he is looking through the wrong part of his bi-focals at an archaic German script. The Reader of Speeches is not to be confused with Certain Official Readers of Speeches, the exact phraseology of whose speeches cannot be left to extemporization for reasons of state, press, or otherwise. However, Certain Official Readers of Speeches, when reading, might read well. There are also the Sleep Inducer, or Drone, and the Shouter, and many others.

Certain efforts are being made by the Department to improve the public speaking ability of Foreign Service Officers. The Foreign Service Institute gives some initial training to new appointees in the service. FSO Laurence W. Taylor, Assistant Director in charge of the School of Basic Officer Training, himself an experienced public speaker, has inaugurated the following program of speaking instruction in the Institute. The Institute works on the assumption that the officer entering the course has had some training in public speaking and public relations in college or university. His training in these subjects begins with a lecture on public speaking by an authority on the subject, Dr. Henry L. Smith, Jr., Assistant Director of the Institute in charge of the School of Language Training. This lecture is an outline of the basic elements of good speaking and from there on the students try their own wings. Each is given the opportunity during the ten-weeks course to give four ten-minute talks. The first is a prepared talk on such a subject as "The State Department's Foreign Policy and Its Implementation by the Foreign Service", "How to Make and Conserve Official Contacts", "Formalities in the Foreign Service" and "Adaptation to a



Jane Wilson, Managing Editor of the *Journal* who recently completed a 17-week course in public speaking.

Foreign Cultural Environment". As a next subject each trainee talks on some phase of administration in the Foreign Service, obtaining his material from the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

The third talk is presented to the class after obtaining material from such a hook as "How to Remember Names," or "How to Evaluate Public Opinion". Sometimes a hook review is substituted for this talk. The fourth practice speech is on how to make a proper introduction. After a "get acquainted" interview with one of the regular lecturers at the Institute, the trainee introduces the speaker. At the end of the ten-weeks training period one of their number is selected by majority vote of the class to give the commencement speech at the final exercises of the class. This completes the training program.

The Institute taps the Departmental and Foreign Service speaker talent for its series of Foreign Service orientation conferences. Among these speakers are Theodore Achilles, DuWayne G. Clark, Francis Stevens, William Tyler, Clare H. Timberlake and Ray Thurston. Retired Ambassador Nelson Johnson gives a most popular talk on "Conduct and Contacts Abroad". A Departmental officer who is much in demand as a speaker at the Institute is Edwin N. Wright of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs. When talking on the Near East to a group of trainees at the Institute, he was told that, since he was the last speaker of the day, he might continue his discussion beyond the usual limit. By popular acclaim his talk lasted three and a half hours during which time the class remained spellbound. It is believed that this is a record for Institute audience attention.

Due to the overwhelming number of requests from universities and colleges during the last year for speakers on the Foreign Service, the Foreign Service Institute was asked to take responsibility for a program of sending out FSOs to speak to students. Dr. Maddox interestingly described this program in his article "Envoys to Academia" which appeared in the April issue of the *JOURNAL*. About 30 FSOs, wrote Dr. Maddox, visited 150 universities and colleges last winter and spring to deliver talks on the Foreign Service. The Department plans to continue this program with the opening of the colleges next fall.

Officers of the Department have had the opportunity of hearing some excellent speakers from outside the Department. A "Meet the Public" series of talks, arranged in 1945-46 by the Office of Public Affairs, gave officials of the Department the opportunity of hearing such eminent speakers as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt (an excellent example of a self-made speaker), Senator Warren Austin, Eric Johnston, (an example of a natural-born speaker), and others.

Recently the Foreign Service Institute arranged a special conference series for officer personnel of the Department and the Foreign Service, which included both outside and Departmental speakers, on "Current Problems in American Foreign Relations." Among the speakers on this program were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, General Albert Wedemeyer, Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen and Director of OII William T. Stone. Dr. Maddox as Director of the Institute, a polished speaker, introduced the speakers and conducted the discussions.

Not only do these speeches increase the experience and improve the abilities of the officers who make them, but many of them serve as instructive examples to the listeners.

(Continued on page 38)

Letters to the Editors

Tom Wasson

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

American Legation,
Jidda, Sadui Arabia,
May 25, 1948.

I am writing to the JOURNAL to express what one among many Foreign Service officers must feel in the loss of Tom Wasson and to join with his friends in mourning not only a talented Officer but one who was a very perfect gentleman and a most loyal and helpful friend.

I have known few men in our Service who possessed to such an exceptional degree as Tom the gift of friendly helpfulness and disingenuous sincerity in all his work and contacts.

I first met Tom in 1944 in the Department when I was brought home and called upon to work intimately with him on Tangier and Morocco. To meet Tom was to become his friend. He possessed an urbanity and courtliness of manner which distinguished him, in an age of crass materialism, and hustling "go-getters", as a gentleman of the old school, of whom, alas, there are few who survive today. Now that Tom has gone this rare breed of men is further cut down and that is tragic for us all and for the world. "Go-getters" are a dime a dozen but men like Tom Wasson are rarer than anything in life.

Tom Wasson was of course a credit to the Service; that goes without saying, but he was something more: he was a credit to humanity. In mourning him let our grief be tempered by the shining example he was to so many of us who had the privilege of knowing him, and by the thought that men who cast the radiance he did in life cannot die.

J. RIVES CHILDS

Thomas Wasson

To the Editors,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Washington, D C.
June 18, 1948.

We who knew Thomas Wasson, the sterling worth and character of the man, go our way today lonely of heart, for he is no longer with us. But, because he was our comrade for a time and because of the faith and high courage that carried him through to the point where "our wise Lord God" called him to His side, we walk a little straighter and hold our heads a little higher in memory of the manner of our comrade's going.

Thomas Wasson, faithful as always and diligent in his duty as a member of the truce commission, was returning to his consulate general in Jerusalem. He had been to a meeting with another member of his commission. He was walking, unhurried and unafraid, his thoughts intent upon the mission of mercy to which he had been assigned. He was not far from his office when he fell, struck down by the bullet of the hidden sniper. They carried him, sorely wounded, to the hospital; and we were cheered in our early anxiety by the report that he was doing well. Then came the news that the end had come. So he passed on, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side. Of him, we who remain to carry on for him say, as Kipling said of his brother:

"To those who are cleansed of base Desire, Sorrow
and Lust and Shame—

Gods for they knew the hearts of men, men for they
stooped to Fame—

Borne on the breath that men call Death, my
brother's spirt came.

He scarce had need to doff his pride or slough
the dross of Earth—

E'en as he trod that day to God so walked
he from his birth,

In simpleness and gentleness and honor
and clean mirth.

So cup to lip in fellowship they gave him
welcome high

And made him place at the banquet board—
the Strong Men ranged thereby

Who had done his work and held his peace
and had no fear to die."

N. T. J.

(Continued on page 42)

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

There is listed below the Foreign Service Officers of Career who have retired from the Service since January 1948:

Name		Date of Retirement
Hawkins, Harry C.	Retired	Jan 31/48
Embry, John A.	Retired	Feb 29/48
Harrison, Leland	Retired	Feb 29/48
Bower, Roy E. B.	Retired	May 31/48
Spiker, Clarence J.	Retired	Apr 30/48
Stafford, Maurice L.	Retired	Apr 30/48
Boyce, Richard	Retired	May 31/48

NEW MEMBER OF THE JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD



Frank Snowden Hopkins, new member of the *Journal* Editorial Board, replaces FSO James K. Penfield, recently assigned as Counselor to Prague. Mr. Hopkins is Assistant Director of the Foreign Service Institute, in charge of the School of Advanced Officer Training. Mr. Penfield contributed much to the welfare of the *Journal*. His departure is regretted by the Board. The Editors welcome Mr. Hopkins on the staff and believe that the magazine will greatly benefit by his knowledge of the Foreign Service and his previous newspaper experience.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Thad D. Podman*

By JOHN GOODYEAR, Consul, Zurich

In the February 1948 issue of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, the following item in the letter of October 16, 1947, from Frederick D. Hunt, Esq., at Martinique, gave me pause:

"There comes a time when members of the Service in the field would like to say something to the Department but they cannot do so because of fear of receiving a black mark in their personnel dossiers. . . ."

There's that man again, I thought.

Last fall, after almost five years' continuous service in Africa, I was called home on consultation and "statutory" leave (no connection with "statutory" offense). During the course of my conversation with one of the desk officers in NEA concerning a knotty piece of business at my last post in which I had taken part, he said to me, sternly:

"Thad D. Podman did not fully approve of your action in the matter."

"You know, I've always wanted to meet him," I said eagerly.

"What's that?" the desk officer asked, a look of alarm on his face.

"Ever since I've been in the Service, I've wanted to meet that fellow."

"Who?"

"Thad D. Podman."

At that point, the desk officer backed quickly and quietly into an adjoining room, whence I could hear alarmed whisperings, like: ". . . Africa . . . long time . . . five years . . . tropics . . ."

So far as I am aware, no officer in the Foreign Service has ever actually met Thad D. Podman (always referred to in just that way, like "J. P. Marquand"). However, every last one of them has felt his influence. The exact location of his office is a well-guarded secret, but it is generally presumed to be somewhere in Old State. He is an extremely busy man, and never takes a vacation. Daily he is called upon to approve, or disapprove (which he does much more easily), action suggested or taken by officers in the field. He has never (well, hardly

ever) been known to admit that he was wrong. Rarely does he show any warm emotion, though occasionally he "regrets" having to take certain action (or, rather more often, not being able to take it). Humor is distasteful to him. Imagination is frowned upon. Unseemly shows of spirit on the part of the Service give rise to admonitory instructions drafted by him in grim, measured prose.

It is the forbidding, yet unseen, figure of Thad D. Podman which causes a Foreign Service Officer to tear up the vigorous despatch written the night before, to excise the pithy phrase from the telegram, to mark "file" obediently on a case disapproved by Thad D. Podman even though the officer feels that the recommended approval is far more justified, to say "no" to a request from a caller which is quite reasonable but a little too broad for the Regulations, or to buy the somhre rather than the colorful tie.

Thad D. Podman is an extremely sensitive person. I remember the cogent advice given to me a few years ago by Fritz Larkin: "You can criticize Thad D. Podman—once!" The older a Foreign Service Officer gets, the more careful he is not to offend Thad D. Podman. But according to a story which I heard recently, he received a rather rude jolt not long ago. To an explanation telegraphed by a Vice Consul in the Middle East concerning certain action the Vice Consul had taken, a telegram was sent to him from Washington to the effect that Thad D. Podman had no precedent

for such action (he must have a precedent, always). The Vice Consul wired back: "Precedent established."

Thad D. Podman is the man who thought up much of the current accounting system, who is responsible for the growing requests for administrative reports, and who decreed that while telegrams sent to the field should be answered in three days, those sent from the field to the Department need not, indeed must not, be acted on for several weeks.

Exploring among the rafters of Old State, a curious janitor stumbled upon a rare sketch of Thad D. Podman at work. This eventually came into my possession, and I forward it herewith "as of possible interest" (one of his own favorite phrases) to other members of the Service.

Personally, I think the time has come to put this funny little man—who isn't there out to pasture.



"Daily he is called upon to approve, or disapprove (which he does much more easily), action suggested or taken by officers in the field."

*The readers will be interested to know Thad D. Podman has a number of relations on the government payroll: Nav E. D. Podman, Comer C. D. Podman, etc.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. 25 JULY, 1948 No. 7

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION
1809 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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A WELCOME

Many members of the Service may not be aware that detailed agreements have been reached between the Department and the Economic Cooperation Administration for the appointment of most of the Administration's personnel serving abroad under that paragraph of Section 110 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 which provides that the Administrator may "recommend the appointment or assignment of persons, and the Secretary of State may appoint or assign such persons, to any class in the Foreign Service Reserve or Staff for the duration of operations under this title. . . ." It thus becomes the JOURNAL's pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to a group of new colleagues.

We see no purpose in blinking the fact that the setting up of the ECA as a separate entity is in effect a Congressional vote of non-confidence in the ability of the State Department and the Foreign Service to handle this important and complex economic job. But it is equally clear that regardless of possible differences in status and chain of command we are all on the same team, working for the same ends, and that success in the achievement of these ends will depend in no small measure upon the extent to which members of the team develop mutual confidence and cooperation rather than controversy and competition. Experience so far indicates that this necessary confidence and cooperation will develop on the Washington high policy level. We are confident that it will also develop in the field, but the record of jurisdictional dispute, duplication of effort and hard feeling in many foreign posts which at times unhappily characterized our relations with the various war agencies warns us that the task may not be an easy one.

It is certainly true, platitudinous as it may sound, that there is no place for fribbling jealousy and petty bickering in a game on the outcome of which the future of our world depends. Full and effective use of the special talents and abilities of all members of the team is essential and this cannot be achieved unless we all realize that cooperation is a two-way street. Both ECA and regular Foreign Service personnel are faced with a real challenge which will demand from both sides patience, tolerance and a genuine desire to cooperate.

Past failures of cooperation were not wholly the fault of either the temporary agencies or of the old line Department. In this new chapter let us be sure that the occasions for conflict are few and that they cannot be laid at the door of the Foreign Service.

JANE WILSON

With this issue the JOURNAL ceases to benefit by the services of Jane Wilson, who has been its Managing Editor for the past nine years. The loss to the JOURNAL and to the Service is profound, for so closely identified was Jane with the work of this publication that it is difficult to imagine the JOURNAL without her guiding presence.

There are few names in the Foreign Service unfamiliar to Jane Wilson and few items of interest to the Service which have escaped her notice during the period of her incumbency. To her wide knowledge and loyal management is due in no small measure the steady development of the JOURNAL over the recent years into what we hope is something more than a house organ. The Editorial Board will find it hard to get along without her; she will be missed no less by the scores of FSO's who came to know her by sight as well as by name.

Jane is, however, not wholly lost to us. As the wife of Jack Pool she will make her contribution to the Service in another but fully as effective a way, for she represents the best in American life. The Editors join in wishing her the best of luck and many years of happiness.

Legislative Liaison: Teamwork or Conflict?

By THE HONORABLE KARL STEFAN, M.C.
Third District, Nebraska

Having gone on record in our editorial of January 1948 on the subject of the Department's relations with Congress, the JOURNAL felt that it should translate its statements into something more meaningful. We are therefore pleased to present on this page a message from Congressman Karl Stefan as the first of a series of similar messages from leading members of the Congress. We are especially grateful to Mr. Stefan not only for having consented to "start the ball rolling," but also for having written so forthrightly and frankly. Such an approach provides the only sure foundation for the development of the mutual understanding and cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the Government which are so essential to the welfare of the country. We are confident that publication of the views of outstanding Congressional leaders in the JOURNAL's columns will contribute to this understanding and cooperation.

The United States Government is a vast business enterprise. The same functioning components are present in Government as those which exist in all businesses, great and small. At the base of the structural pyramid are 146 million small stockholders—the American people. The Executive Branch corresponds to management, the formulators and administrators of policy. The Judicial Branch approximates corporation counsel. The Legislative Branch represents the stockholders as the Board of Directors—advising on policy, confirming operational appointments and authorizing new procedures as well as current and projected expenditures.

This is the elemental concept which must be borne in mind in any and all dealings between the Department of State and the Congress. The Chairman and the Members of the Subcommittee on State Department appropriations, as well as the Secretary of State and all Department employees, serve the same stockholders. They have the same stake in the cumulative success of the handling of our foreign affairs.

Your Board of Directors requires honest, complete information from your management on a day-to-day basis, supplementing accurate, comprehensive information on specific problems and on the overall operation. We need this information so that we can act intelligently, through you, in the interest of the American people.

It is dangerous to the welfare of our mutual stockholders for a distorted picture of the activities of the Department to be presented to a responsible committee of Congress. Give us the facts. We will ultimately learn what are facts and what are not facts. The loss of confidence which is the end result of a warped portrayal of existing conditions is a far greater tragedy to the Department than any temporary triumph, won by too clever manipulation, is a victory.

Distortion is not always intentional. It is a natural tendency on the part of a Department employee to enhance accomplishments and to gloss over failures. It is difficult for us to believe that a human agency has all virtues and no faults. Only by placing the light in perspective against the

darkness can we see the Department as it really is. Only by knowing the real Department can we strive to eliminate its weaknesses and to accentuate its strength.

The daily continuity of information can add to the effectiveness of inter-branch liaison. It is important that we receive your major reports. It is also important that we are supplied with significant information, packaged in short form so we can read it and digest it, while performing our numerous other duties. If a significant event takes place when the Department is not seeking legislative enactments or appropriations, members of committees concerned with the Department should know about it—before it occurs, if possible—and, if not possible, as soon after it occurs as the Department's liaison official can contact us.

This places a tremendous responsibility upon the Department's liaison officer. That is the exact place where such responsibility belongs. Your liaison officer is, in reality, ambassador to the Hill. Treat him as such. Arm him with authority. Give him the dignity and prestige he deserves. It is no compliment to the member, to your liaison officer or to the Department that he often has had less authority to speak for the Secretary or Assistant Secretary than a message conveyed to the member by Western Union. Choose liaison officers with the same care that would be exercised in choosing the Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Many of the members with whom he must deal, whose confidence he must gain and retain, have had more years in dealing with intricate foreign relations than his own superiors.

Congress earnestly desires efficient liaison with the Department carried on in an atmosphere of common respect. It has been done. It can be done.

The issue is squarely up to the Department. Is there to be teamwork or conflict in matters of liaison? Conflict is not in the best interests of our mutual stockholders; teamwork is. The future of the Department as a part of our business-government depends in large measure upon the answer to this question.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR THOMAS C. WASSON

At noon on June 2, 1948, the American Foreign Service Association held a memorial service for Consul General Thomas C. Wasson, who was fatally wounded by a sniper's bullet on May 22 in Jerusalem.* This service was held in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington National Cathedral and about 150 of Mr. Wasson's friends and colleagues attended.

Mr. Wasson's brother, Mr. R. Gordon Wasson and his wife came down from New York City to be present at the service.

Acting Secretary Lovett made the following remarks at the Cathedral:

"We have gathered here today in memory of Thomas Campbell Wasson, officer of the Foreign Service of the United States, who gave his life in the service of his country. His record is a most honorable one and throughout his career he met his responsibilities with quiet modesty, steadfastness of purpose, and complete devotion to duty.

"Mr. Wasson accepted his assignment as Consul General in Jerusalem fully aware of its importance and of the grave personal hazards involved. He accepted the responsibility and the risk without hesitation.

"At the time of his death Mr. Wasson was not only the representative of his Government but was also serving the United Nations as a member of the Security Council's Truce Commission. He was returning to the Consulate General from a meeting of that Commission. He returned on foot, alone. He would not permit anyone else unnecessarily to share the dangers which were obviously present and to which he had daily exposed himself in his endeavors to secure a truce and to protect American citizens.

"There is, I think, some significance in the fact that the last message received from Consul General Wasson was a message of commendation for one of the civilian guards of the United States Consulate who, in Wasson's own words, "at great personal risk under heavy fire, succeeded in carrying Walker back to the Consulate. This act was one of outstanding heroism."

"It seems fitting that a recognition of courage in others should be the final message from a man who consistently showed it in his actions.

"The Foreign Service of the United States has had many occasions to be proud of its members, and Consul General Wasson's actions were in keeping with the best traditions of selfless devotion displayed by so many officers in the Service.

"We extend our sincere sympathy to the members of Thomas Wasson's family. It is our hope that they may find some comfort in the knowledge of the affectionate regard in which he was held and in the realization that his record of distinguished service to his country is a source of inspiration to his colleagues in the Foreign service and in the Department of State and that the traditions he exemplified will be carried forward by those who follow him."

*See FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for June.

Thomas C. Wasson

*Remarks of HON. J. VAUGHN GARY of Virginia
In the House of Representatives May 27, 1948*

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Foreign Service Officer Thomas C. Wasson, a gallant public servant, who was slain in line of duty on May 22, 1948, at Jerusalem.

Consul General Wasson was a native of Great Falls, Mont., and he listed New York City as his permanent home, but he was a one-time resident of my district, where he owned a farm in the county of Chesterfield. He had numerous friends in and around the city of Richmond who mourn his untimely death.

A veteran of World War I with overseas service, Mr. Wasson was studying Greek in Athens in 1920 when he met the late Alexander W. Weddell, who was stationed there in the American consular service. Mr. Weddell persuaded Mr. Wasson to enter the Foreign Service, which was the beginning of a notable diplomatic career. Melbourne, Naples, Florence, and Paris were among the foreign posts at which Mr. Wasson served with distinction.

It was my privilege to meet Mr. Wasson in Athens last fall when I visited that city, as a member of the House Appropriations Committee. After a quarter century he returned to the place where he had entered the Foreign Service. He was an ideal officer. Although you were impressed with his efficiency and skill in handling details, his calm and quiet manner relieved you of the feeling that you were encroaching on his time, and with all there was a graciousness about him that few men possess. He shared with me one of the rich experiences of my life when the two of us climbed up Mars Hill and stood together at the spot where the Apostle Paul delivered his famous oration to the Athenians.

Known among his associates for his personal courage, Mr. Wasson accepted his assignment to the hazardous Jerusalem post with the full knowledge of the dangers which it involved. While visiting in Richmond, Va., in March, he told a friend he had obtained two bullet proof vests which he planned to take to Jerusalem. He was quoted as having

said to another, "I have a helmet down to my waist and wish it was all the way to the ground." Nevertheless, when the Department of State informed him that he was being considered for the post because of his record of courage and good judgment, he expressed appreciation of the confidence which the Department had shown in him and of the opportunity to serve his country at this extremely perilous post.

It was Mr. Wasson's function as consul general to keep this Government fully and accurately informed of developments in Jerusalem and Palestine, and also to protect the lives and property of American citizens there. He was assiduous in carrying out these responsibilities, showing great ability and resourcefulness. The performance of his duties required him to maintain constant personal contact with Arab and Jewish leaders, daily



The flag on the State Department building being lowered by the guard to half-mast in honor of Consul General Wasson.

passing through bullet-swept streets and battle lines with no protection other than the American flag on his car.

In addition, Mr. Wasson was a member of the three-man United Nations Security Council Truce Commission, to which he had been appointed by the President as the representative of the United States. It was while he was returning to his office from a meeting of this Commission on May 22 that Consul General Wasson was struck down by the bullet of an unknown sniper. Members of the consulate general staff carried him from the street to the safety of the office where he received immediate medical attention, but he died the following day.

His tour of duty in Jerusalem was not the first time that Mr. Wasson served his country at grave risk to his life. He was awarded the Medal for Freedom for his services as consul at Dakar, French West Africa, where he was under fire during World War II, as he established and maintained our Foreign Service post throughout the extremely delicate period of the German occupation of France.

The death of this devoted public servant in line of duty reflects great credit upon the Foreign Service which he loved. His heroic sacrifice is an inspiration to his colleagues in the service who are frequent companions of danger as they man their posts in every corner of this troubled world. The flag is still flying at Jerusalem as the staff of the consulate general carries on with courage, restraint, and dedication to duty.

One other servant of this Government at Jerusalem, Herbert M. Walker, of the United States Navy, has also lost his life, and still another, Thomas Gannon, has been wounded.

To Thomas C. Wasson and the men and women of his mold in the Foreign Service, we owe a debt of gratitude for their loyal, devoted, and patriotic service to our country under difficult, trying, and hazardous circumstances.

The Late Thomas C. Wasson

*Extension of Remarks of HON. JOHN J. ROONEY of New York
In the House of Representatives May 26, 1948*

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, this is the first opportunity I have had to publicly note with extreme sadness the heroic death and burial the day before yesterday of a good friend and great American, the consul general of the United States in Jerusalem, Thomas C. Wasson.

Tom Wasson was a kindly, clean-cut, God-fearing man whom it was my good fortune to meet and come to know quite intimately upon my visit to Athens last October with the House subcommittee in charge of appropriations for the Department of State.

When I arrived in Athens, where he was at that time stationed, I happened to be a very sick man. Tom Wasson took personal charge of me from the moment I landed from our plane and kindly hovered about my sickbed for the next 5 days as though I were his blood brother. He made me feel there just was not enough he could do to aid me. He called on me three and four times a day. His pleasing smile and sympathetic solicitude for my recovery did more to help me than the medical ministrations of the skillful physician he so promptly ordered to prescribe for me.

May God, in His mercy, rest the soul of one of the finest members of our Foreign Service it has been my pleasure to know. Little did I suspect when I was his guest a few months ago that he would, such a short time thereafter, become one of the first two American casualties of the Battle of Israel, slain by the bullets of a sniper. I pray for his eternal reward.

Life and Death of a Career Man

From Boston Mass. Traveler of May 25, 1948

One may safely say that not one in a thousand of a quiz-crazy populace could have answered the question, "Who is Thomas C. Wasson?" Today they know, but Mr. Wasson

is past knowing in a worldly sense.

Yet he was at Dakar when the Nazis were in France and Dakar was a black place in free men's fears. He was at Jerusalem as a Foreign Service officer and there he met death in the service of his country.

A cookie pusher? There were no cookies pushed at Dakar and there are none at Jerusalem. It is well to remember, when we hear the State Department and the diplomat's suave approach under fire, to know that there are men like Thomas C. Wasson under physical fire, still diplomats, still suave, courageous with the courage of the man who assumes that it is part of his job and never thinks about it.

On the Death of Thomas Wasson

From the N. Y. Times of May 31, 1948

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In opening my copy of the collected poems of Nathaniel Parker Willis, well known as a poet about a century ago, just now, I chanced to see one entitled "On the Death of a Missionary," and I give below the opening and closing lines, which have present application to the untimely death of our American Consul in Jerusalem, Thomas C. Wasson.

"How beautiful it is for a man to die
Upon the walls of Zion! to be call'd
Like a watch-worn and weary sentinel,
To put his armor off, and rest—in
heaven! * * *

* * * What are all

The trumpetings of proud humanity,
To the short history of him who made
His sepulchre beside the King of
Kings?"

JEROME ALEXANDER.

New York, May 26, 1948.

The Innocent Bystander

From the Times Record, Troy, N. Y. of May 24, 1948

Our common speech always contains reference to the innocent bystander for experience shows that innocent bystanding is not always safe. In riots sometimes the non-actor suffers more than the active participant. Sometimes in battles shots go wild and enter a quiet private home to kill and maim the family. Sometimes the peacemaker himself gets beaten up.

So we have *Thomas C. Wasson*, American consul general in Jerusalem, a man who had refused to take sides and killed in the heat of the civil war between Arab and Jewish citizen. He was a fine diplomat, a talented gentleman and a peace-loving official. There was no reason but the misfortune of a stray bullet for his death. . . .

Unnecessary Deaths

Springfield, Mass. News May 25, 1948

. . . In losing Thomas C. Wasson, American diplomacy has been deprived of an able, courageous, determined and devoted public servant. It is necessary only to look at his record while Consul General at Dakar during the days of the Nazi occupation to judge the stripe of the man.

Unquestionably, he will be accorded a hero's accolade, but posthumous awards are a poor substitute for living service. . . .

The Risks of Peace

From The Christian Science Monitor of May 25, 1948

A dramatic illustration of America's responsibilities, and the risk that must be faced in fulfilling them, was the death in Jerusalem of Thomas C. Wasson, United States Consul General. Snipers' bullets cut him down as he proceeded with

(Continued on page 37)

News From The Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Australia (Canberra)—Donald Lamm
Austria—Martin F. Herz
Belgium—A. Guy Hope
Bolivia—Park F. Wollam
British Guiana—George W. Skora
Canada (Eastern)—Terry B. Sanders, Jr.
Ceylon—Perry N. Jester
Chile—Dixon Donnelley
Colombia—John M. Vebber
Costa Rica—Albert E. Carter
Dakar—William R. Gennert
Dutch West Indies—Lynn W. Franklin
France (Northern)—Alfred H. Lovell, Jr.
France (Southern)—William H. Christensen
French Indo-China—Dallas M. Coors
Greece—William Witman, 2d

Hongkong—Betty Ann Middleton
Iceland—William S. Krason
London—W. Stratton Anderson, Jr.
New Zealand—John S. Service
Panama—Oscar H. Guerra
Paraguay—Henry Hoyt
Peru—Maurice J. Broderick
Poland—Findley Burns, Jr.
Portugal—William Barnes
Rumania—Donald Dunham
Shanghai—Emory C. Swank
Singapore—John Hamlin
Southampton—William H. Beck
Switzerland—Ruth Madsen
Trinidad—Benjamin L. Sowell
Union of South Africa—John C. Fuess
Uruguay—Sidney Lafoon
U.S.S.R.—Foy D. Kohler

PANAMA



**FORMAL CEREMONIES MARK THE ARRIVAL OF AMBASSADOR
 MONNETT B. DAVIS TO PANAMA**

Ambassador Davis, with Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenger, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces in the Caribbean area and Major James Kemp salute the colors during ceremonies in honor of Ambassador Davis. L. to r.: Major James Kemp, Commander of Troops; Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenger, Commander in Chief, Caribbean Command; Ambassador Monnett B. Davis. *Official U. S. Army Photograph.*

**OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE
CONSULAR CONFERENCE AT CAPE
TOWN, APRIL 5-9, 1948.**

L. to r.:—John F. Correll, Labour Attaché; Willard Quiney Stanton, Consul General, Cape Town; Elmer H. Bourgerie, Commercial Attaché; Curtis C. Jordan, Consul General, Lourenco Marques; Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., Counselor of the Legation for Economic Affairs and Supervisory Consul General, Johannesburg; The Honorable Thomas Holcomb, United States Minister; Dale W. Maher, First Secretary, Legation; Robert G. McGregor, Consul, Durban; Ralph A. Boernstein, Consul, Port Elizabeth; Joseph L. Dougherty, Attaché; Harold Shullaw, Second Secretary; Nicholas Feld, Second Secretary.



PANAMA

June 2, 1948

With P-80 Jet and P-61 Black Widow fighter aircraft of the Caribbean Air Command passing overhead in review, the S.S. Cristobal, bearing our new Ambassador to Panama, Monnett B. Davis, Mrs. Davis, and their niece, Miss Shirley Jean Cheney, cleared the breakwater and slid into her berth at Cristobal on May 24. As the new Ambassador disembarked a 19-gun salute was fired in his honor. After being greeted by Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Carlos C. Hall and Lieutenant General Willis D. Crittenberger, Commanding General, United States Army Caribbean, Ambassador Davis and General Crittenberger reviewed a guard of honor. On hand to welcome the Ambassador were representatives of the Republic of Panama, the Canal Zone, Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Archie W. Childs, Second Secretary and Mrs. Reginald Bragonier, Consul and Mrs. Raymond Phelan, Vice Consul and Mrs. Oscar H. Guerra and Cultural Affairs Officer and Mrs. Owen R. Hutchinson from the Embassy in Panama, Vice Consul Robert Bailey and Vice Consul and Mrs. Lowell Richardson from the Consulate in Colon.

The Ambassador and his party journeyed to Panama City by special Diesel rail car of the Panama Railroad, where they were greeted by Foreign Office officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps and Second Secretary Edward W. Clark, Third Secretary and Mrs. David S. McMorris, Third Secretary Vincent T. McKenna, Attaché and Mrs. Benjamin Vandervoort and Vice Consul Glenn O. Perry. Ambassador Davis and his family then proceeded to the Embassy residence at La Cresta in a limousine which had been placed at his disposal by the Government of Panama, with a motorcycle escort of Panama Police.

Ambassador Davis presented his credentials to President of Panama Enrique Jimenez on May 28.

Miss Jeane Strawbridge, who was recently promoted to Economic Assistant and who performs her duties in the Embassy's Economic Section, recently contributed her spare time to a worthy cause. She was a chorine—one of the "ladies ensemble"—in the Air Force Frolics, a two-hour display of theatrical talent under the auspices of the Caribbean Air Command of the United States Air Force with headquarters at Albrook Field, Canal Zone. Profits from the show are turned over to the Air Force Aid Society and the purpose of the fund is to assist Air Force personnel and their dependents in emergencies. All performances given in

the Canal Zone were complete sell-outs and tickets were as hard to procure as the proverbial needle in the haystack. The Air Force Frolics troupe toured United States Air Force bases in the Caribbean area and performances were given in Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Antilles and British Guiana.

OSCAR H. GUERRA.

CANBERRA

May 7, 1948

The Embassy at Canberra has recently been favored with visits from several well known Americans. On April 20-22 Miss Helen Keller and her companion, Miss Polly Thomson, were guests at the Embassy during their visit to Canberra for a lecture by Miss Keller, who is currently touring in Australia and will proceed, it is understood, to New Zealand in July.

During Miss Keller's visit she had an interview with the Prime Minister of Australia and was entertained by him at tea in Parliament House. The Embassy entertained for Miss Keller and Miss Thomson at a reception at the Hotel Canberra, to which leading notables of the community were invited.

Cardinal Spellman of New York, who was traveling to Melbourne for the purpose of assisting at the celebrations of the centennial of that diocese of his church, visited the Embassy on April 30. Cardinal Spellman was accompanied by fourteen other notable American prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, including Bishop Walsh of the Maryknoll Fathers, Archbishop Bergan of Omaha, Nebraska, Monsignor Fulton J. Sheen, and Bishop Wade of the Solomon Islands.

Cardinal Spellman and several of the members of his party were entertained at Government House at dinner on the evening of his arrival. On the same evening Monsignor Sheen delivered a lecture and on Saturday following a Liturgical Reception and High Mass at the St. Christopher Church in Canberra. Cardinal Spellman and members of his party were entertained at the Embassy on May 1 at luncheon, to which the Minister of External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt, and the Chiefs of Foreign Diplomatic Missions were invited.

The Luncheon was a very congenial affair which all of the guests seemed to very much enjoy. Later the same day Cardinal Spellman and his party departed for Melbourne.

JAMES M. GILCHRIST, JR.

(Continued on page 48)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

Palestine and the United Nations—Prelude to Solution. By Jacob Robinson. *Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C.* 1947. 269 pages.

As a background for study and thought in formulating a Special Committee to recommend a future government, Jacob Robinson presents his study on *Palestine and the United Nations*. Mr. Robinson, head of the Institute of Jewish Affairs of the American and World Jewish Congress, concisely wraps up the progress to date of the UN on the disposition of Palestine and gives a clear-cut slant on the problem in this prelude to the real solution. The primary purpose of the General Assembly was the constitution and instruction of a Special Committee to study the problem intimately and make recommendations. After much debate and deliberation on the neutrality of membership, exclusion of the big five and other stipulations, the following countries compose the Special Committee: Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. The evident neutrality, however, is purely relative to the extent any of these countries will identify itself with one or more of the Great Powers.

The first part of the Report is devoted to a summary of the preliminary skirmishes on the subject of Palestine in the United Nations from San Francisco to the Special Session. Parts two to five discuss the developments within the Special Session itself and the book concludes with the case presented by the Jews and Arabs with comments on the attitudes of the various governments and a chapter on "Interim Measures."

A hearing was granted by the UN First Committee to the two main organizations representative of the population of Palestine, namely, the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine. Thus the decision of the General Assembly to grant a hearing to non-governmental agencies before one of its main Committees is suggestive of hitherto unforeseen potentialities for the furtherance of peace by means of the United Nations.

The Jewish representatives stated that they had no conflict with the Arab people but declared it was their conviction that historically the interests and aspirations of the Jewish and Arab peoples were compatible and complementary. "Our reclaiming the land, increasing the soil, developing modern agriculture, industry, science and art and working out a new civilization based on human equality and cooperation is as necessary and beneficial for our Arab neighbors as for ourselves." The Arab comments on the Jewish statements were that the Jewish Agency was most emphatic in its opposition to the independence of Palestine until the Jews form a majority there, but both sides were in basic agreement on the ultimate independence of the country.

The Arab position tried to establish a direct connection between the present situation in Palestine and the security of the whole Middle East Area maintaining that the atrocities committed there are threatening international peace and security. They stated that their opposition to immigration and the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine was not based on any racial prejudice against Jews as Jews but would be equally strong whatever the race or religion of any groups which might attempt to wrest the country from its Arab inhabitants.

Following these statements several possible solutions were advanced which included: a Jewish State without due regard for Arab rights, and vice versa; a Zionist State; Palestine as

a dual democratic Arab-Jewish State and Partition in the sense of two separate states. An interim government, the establishment of a Trusteeship and the continuation of the Mandate were also introduced as solutions.

CAROL PRAY RYAN

Dictionary of Foreign Trade. By Frank Henius. *Prentice-Hall, Inc.* 1947. 959 pages. \$12.50.

As in 1946, the *Dictionary of Foreign Trade* makes interesting reading. Mr. Henius has added 213 pages to the former edition, including, among other things, six pages on the United Nations. He continues to give his personal opinions in the dictionary and they appear no more appropriate this time than they did in 1946.

One can judge the accuracy of the book only by the description of items with which he is familiar. The exposition of consular functions is able and in the course of four columns, a fair over-all picture is given. However, I searched in vain for the "Vessels, Consuls' services" which one is to "See also."

In attempting to find shipping articles, I tried Articles; Documents, marine; Documents, transportation; Ships' papers; Papers, ships', and Vessel documents, marine, without success. Since crew lists are described and pictured, the author apparently has not realized that the Commerce Department has not had Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection functions since 1942 nor that the United States Coast Guard, after assuming these functions, waived the crew list requirements as long as shipping articles were carried.

The greater part of the book contains useful, even fascinating information but it is weakened by the little oversights which may be the result of haste to get out a bigger edition. Bigger does not necessarily mean better.

FRANCES M. DAILOR

International Government. By Clyde Eagleton. *Revised Edition. The Ronald Press Company.* 1948. 554 pages. \$5.00.

Professor Eagleton, widely known as a teacher and expert on international law, has compiled in this revision of his previous work written more than fifteen years ago a comprehensive outline of the development of international law from the Greek city-state to the United Nations. Professor Eagleton's strong belief in the need for a true world government is evident throughout the book and while the early sections dealing with the development of international law and the League of Nations are in the nature of an historical report, in the subsequent sections of the book he takes the opportunity to expound his philosophy. As the preface states, the author is not concerned with international relations in general "but with the slowly evolving constitutional law, and organization of the community of nations, develop-

(Continued on next page)

The JOURNAL has been informed that the General Accounting Office has ruled that the recent legislation authorizing an increase in pay of \$330 to Classified Civil Service employees does not apply to the Foreign Service.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

ing toward international, or world, government."

The book is designed to serve as a textbook for a survey course or for an introduction to an advanced course in international law. By the same token it is a useful reference book for government officials engaged in daily activities which touch on international organizations of all kinds including the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.

The book is conveniently divided into five main parts: The first presents the development of the so-called community of nations and international law; the second discusses aspects of membership in the community of nations such as the status of independent states, modes of acquiring territories, and rights and duties of States; the jurisdiction of States over territories and nationals; the status of the individual in the field of international law and the development of official intercourse between states through the consular system, diplomatic conferences, and treaties. The third part takes up the appearance on the world scene of true international institutions which were established, particularly in the technical fields, to handle the obvious problems resulting from the need for communication by mail and wire, the exchange of data on meteorology, health, transportation, etc., and the development, in turn, by these organizations of a kind of international legislation resulting from regulations promulgated either by the assemblies of these organizations or by conventions sponsored by them. Lastly in this section Professor Eagleton takes up the problem of the pacific settlement of disputes through diplomatic procedures, arbitration, conciliation, and treaties such as the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, known as the "Geneva Protocol."

The last two sections of the book deal with the League of Nations and the United Nations, their handling of the problem of war and their approach to world government. It is in these sections particularly that the author discourses upon the need for a more universal type of world government. The treatment of the League of Nations and its accomplishments, the difficulties it faced, and the inherent weaknesses which inevitably led to its failure are sympathetically treated. His description of the development of the United Nations from the concept of a group of war-time allies to an embryonic form of world government presents in eminently readable form a complicated bit of history. The author's analysis for the reasons of the cautious approach taken by the nations of the world to what he considers to be the ultimately desirable goal of a world government are of particular interest today when it has become almost a popular sport to criticize the United Nations for its apparent inability to reach universally acceptable solutions to problems which it was never contemplated would be put before it.

During the course of his description of the technical international organizations in the fields of telecommunications, aviation, health, labor and so forth which, under the United Nations have been placed in a special status as so-called Specialized Agencies, Professor Eagleton highlights the substantial progress made over the past seventy-five years in practical international cooperation. Two aspects of this development deserve attention: One, the fact that an international organization cannot be effective until national systems can be geared into it; and secondly, the difficulties in obtaining action by independent States under a convention of an international organization which contains no sanctions to enforce its decisions or regulations. Approaches to both of these problems have been made. The United Nations General Assembly has attacked the first by pointing out the necessity for the coordination on a national level of national policies with relation to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. As to the second, certain of the Specialized Agencies themselves are seeking to meet the problem of sanctions by inserting appropriate procedures in their basic conventions whereby member States in accord with their ratifi-

cation of these basic conventions, are obligated to accept as binding regulations adopted by the organizations' congresses or assemblies. If it develops that this latter method is successful in securing national action and succeeding where the ponderous processes of formal ratification of each separate agreement have so often failed, a great forward step in international government will have been taken.

In the final chapter of the book entitled "Regionalism and World Government," the author addresses himself to the necessity of overcoming the existing political theory of nationalism which asserts that there can be no authority higher than that of the State. Although he believes that the concept of international organization is fully accepted, and that the concept of international government is coming to be accepted, at least to a limited extent, he points out what he believes to be the dangers inherent in the regional movement which would limit the areas of international collaboration while at striving to achieve it. This regional movement, Professor Eagleton describes as representing "the provincial side of human nature," although he does admit that such regional organizations as the Inter-American System, the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Arab League, and the proposed European Union "might prove useful auxiliaries to the indispensable universal system." The problem has arisen, of course, under the United Nations which met it by making provisions for regional arrangements governing matters appropriate for regional action provided they are "consistent with the purposes and problems of the United Nations."

Professor Eagleton closes with a reference to the still paramount issue of nationalism against internationalism. Although he has no doubt of the need for a strong international government, he recognizes it will not become an actuality until nations surrender at least some measure of their sovereignty and accept restrictions upon their freedom of action. United States' thinking has recently gone through a revolutionary change as evidenced by its support of the United Nations, but it is still not clear how far the American people are willing to go "to pay the cost in national sovereignty of a strong (international) system."

This book, the result of long and considered thought by so eminent an authority as Professor Eagleton well deserves the attention of any student of international law.

J. M. CATES

The Rainbow Republics—Central America by Ralph Hancock. Coward-McCann, Inc. New York. 1947. 305 pages. \$4.00.

Ralph Hancock's *The Rainbow Republics — Central America* also is not a duplicate of standard guides. The author, probably tired of the divisions usually found in travel books, has thought up something different. Instead of dividing his book into sections dealing with the six republics and British Honduras one at a time, he has succeeded where so many Central Americans have failed: he has created a Central American Union. Geographic divisions have made way for headings such as: Background; Routes; Capitals; Lodgings; Holidays; Commerce. If a traveller should want to know about Nicaragua alone he would have to turn to the index where he will note that what he may want can be found on pp. 33, 35, 57, 151, 224, 179, and so on, as well as in the non-indexed general information on Central America. This is a pity because there is much valuable information "hidden" away in the book and only the organization is at fault. Little known facts about the San Blas Indians, tourist-information about bus fares in Guatemala City, length of rail-road tracks of Honduras, and recipes on "nabos guisados" all have found a spot in this guide.

Alice Raine.

(Continued on page 33)

Our Retired Officers

From James B. Stewart

"The Farm"
Charlottesville, Virginia.
June 10, 1948.

When one joins the ranks of "Superannuated Man" he is usually confronted with this question: "Which shall it be, East Coast or West Coast?" We decided on the former, then on Virginia, and finally in August, 1945 we came to Charlottesville in historic Albemarle County. We leased the pre-Revolutionary "Old House at the Farm" once the home of Colonel Nicholas Lewis, uncle of Meriwether Lewis the explorer. Colonel Lewis was one of the guardians of Thomas Jefferson, who was in his youth a frequent guest in this house. But in 1781 came an unwelcome guest—General Tarleton. He slept on the parlor floor and in the morning set out with his cavalry for Monticello, three miles distant, to capture Jefferson and the members of the legislature. Fortunately, Jack Jouett, the Paul Revere of Virginia, reached Monticello first.

Charlottesville is only two and a half hours from Washington, by train or highway, in the heart of a lush, rolling, well tended country-side, at the foot of the Piedmont Range and within site of the Blue Ridge. The University of Virginia being located here, we have all the advantages and privileges of a university town.

We manage to keep occupied but are never pressed for time and have no more dead lines to meet. We have our house, a garden, our books and friends. My wife keeps up her music and I keep up my golf a la Mr. Dooley: "Ye hit the ball and if ye find it the same day ye win the game."

As a member of the Department's examining panel, I spend a week in Washington every now and then. Thus in a small way I feel that I am helping to determine the kind of a Foreign Service we will have in the years to come. These visits to the capital afford an opportunity to meet old friends. Some of them come to Charlottesville for a week end while others drive down for the day arriving in time to have dinner with us.

Another pleasing diversion is that of talking with young men who are attending The Woodrow Wilson School for Foreign Affairs at the University. They are interested in obtaining information regarding the Foreign Service as a career. Frequently they have erroneous ideas about the Service and its requirements and it is a satisfaction to be able to set them right.

We now have time to be grandparents and to exchange visits with our daughters, Cecilia in Denver, Mary Lee in Dallas, and their families. Last year we went West and this year they expect to come East.

We went to Dallas in March 1947 so that we could take care of two year old Barbara Stewart Aid when her little sister Janice was born. My wife happened to be convalescing from an operation at

the time so I took care of Barbara. Actually it was the other way round. But she did make me feel important, especially when she would object to my picking up a book or a paper. She would shake her curly golden locks, run get her coat and my hat, smile triumphantly and with finality say: "There!" Then out we would go to call on all the chickies, moo cows and horsies in the neighborhood. Or perhaps we would go to market and before we reached home I would have B in one arm and the butter and eggs in the other. One evening after such an excursion she had washed her hands, preparatory to being put to bed, and as she turned off the faucet waved her little wet hand and said: "Bye bye water, see you in the morning."

One would wonder how we find time to feed the birds but somehow we do. I heard that there were only two classes of people—bird watchers and others. However, a neighbor recently asserted that there are three—those born in Virginia, those born in Charleston and those who talk about something else. There are exceptions to all rules. We were not born in Virginia but we like to talk about it.

When Charles Lamb retired after forty years at a desk in Mincing Lane, he wrote about his "deliverance" in an essay on "The Superannuated Man." In baring his soul, after finally becoming "his own master", he spoke for all "free" men like the writer who, as already noted, no longer has a dead line to meet.

During his "prison days", when "the wood of his desk had entered his soul", Lamb had his "Wednesday feelings and his Saturday nights' sensations" but not so after his "deliverance." "I have lost all distinction of season" he wrote. "I do not know the day of the week or of the month. . . . I have time for everything. I can visit a sick friend. I can interrupt the man of much occupation when he is busiest. I can insult over him with an invitation to take a day's pleasure with me to Windsor this fine May-morning. It is Lucretian pleasure to behold the poor drudges, whom I have left behind in the world, carking and caring; like horses in a mill, drudging on the same eternal round—and what is it all for? A man can never have too much Time to himself, nor too little to do. Had I a little son, I would christen him Nothing—To—Do; he should do nothing. Man, I verily believe, is out of his element as long as he is operative. I am altogether for the life contemplative. . . . I am Retired Leisure.

. . . I have worked task work, and have the rest of the day to myself."

Charles Lamb knew the delightful extravagance of wasting time and so did the old colored handy man. Raking up leaves in piles, he'd fill a basket and carry it a distance to his wheelbarrow. It was suggested that he wouldn't waste so much time if he brought the wheelbarrow up and loaded it directly from the piles. "You see, boss," he replied, "de only time I gits is de time I wastes."

JAMES B. STEWART
(Continued on page 40)



"Old House at the Farm"—Tarleton Spent Night Here. Home of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Stewart, at Charlottesville, Virginia.

Service Glimpses



Officers of the F.S. visit the New Orleans Field Office after training at the Dept. of Commerce. Seated, Harold C. Jackson, District Mgr., U. S. Dept. Comm. Field Office at New Orleans. L. to r. standing: Ralph A. Schweitzer, Charles J. Kolinski and Albert E. Wolff, Foreign Trade Consultant, U. S. Dept. Comm. Field Office.



Garden view of the Chancery in Mexico City. Photographed by Miss Edith Abell on a visit to Mexico. Miss Abell recently retired from the Staff Corps.



Photo taken immediately after the marriage of Vice Consul Nanthalie Boyd to Mr. Denis McAvooy in Hong Kong on April 27. L. to r. Consul General George D. Hopper, Miss Helen Lyons, Mr. McAvooy, Mrs. McAvooy, Mr. B. O'Hea, Mrs. Violet Boyd, the bride's mother. (See News from the Field on page 53)



Staff of the Consulate at Ciudad Juarez on the occasion of a farewell party to Vice Consul J. D. Lambeth who left after 7 years for Vera Cruz. L. to r. front row: Haonui L. Mizener, Martha Vesey, Blanche B. Lyons, Helen N. Winckel, Mary Harper. Back row: Lauro Bnd-eras, Mary Alice McClelland, Ruth N. Graham, Virginia S. Bayliss, Vice Consul G. Wallace LaRue, Consul Stephen E. Aguirre, Maria Luisa Montoya, Vice Consul J. D. Lambeth, Vice Consul Lionel S. Mordecai, Adalberto Beattie, Vice Consul Ernest B. Gutierrez, Antonio Cardoza, Martina Soto (and her grandson Humberto Soto).

"Blueprint For Action"

By ROBERT G. MCGREGOR, *American Consul, Durban*

In between the time of receiving transfer orders and carrying them out an Officer's mind is busy creating a composite picture of the new post, which usually turns out to be altogether fanciful. Instinctively one is prepared to like or dislike the assignment, but always the new post presents a challenge that compels one to draw up a blueprint for action.

One peers with eager curiosity out of the 'plane window on circling the town or city which will furnish not only a home, but a place of work and a playground for the next three or four years. More often than not other eyes are peering as anxiously, for the wife and children, too, have their own demands which they feel a post should reasonably fulfil and all are either exhilarated or depressed by that first glimpse. No moment is quite like that one of literal suspense before plunging down to the airfield and into the middle of new faces and new problems. It is a moment when preconceived ideas and hopes founded on imaginative thinking are shattered all at a glance and something more real, perhaps more fearful, rushes in to take their place.

Although the moment is fleeting that all-comprehending glance taking in the surroundings of the city, the harbor, the streets, the movement of trains and motor cars, breaks up into thousands of images and stamps on the mind an indelible impression which even time cannot efface.

Extended hands of welcome at the airport belong to persons whose names have been household words for weeks preceding arrival. Fortunately today one is braced somewhat against the impact of first arrival by the knowledge that a temporary lodging allowance permits a reasonable amount of comfort, and this in turn cushions one against the necessity for finding a house and inheriting all of its operating problems within the first few days. To the wife, however, these problems are never absent and as she finds her way among her compatriots and local residents she reforms a picture of the problems that will be hers when she has to set up housekeeping.

The Officer takes over; his predecessor is anxious to leave and to go on to his new assignment. These first several weeks after arrival seem filled with petty detail. The days spin themselves out endlessly occupied as one is with the formality of calling and reciprocating calls and shaking oneself into new shoes, but I often think that more could be invested in those early weeks with an expectation of fatter dividends. Our colleagues call and we return their courtesy. First impressions are formed and one is apt to overlook the impression one leaves behind with the calling card. A newcomer for example can be excused for asking blunt questions which later on one would shudder to utter.

The exchange of formalities it seems to me can often furnish the opportunity to glean fundamental information, not only concerning the people one will have to work with, but also concerning the problems one will face.

I am thinking, too, of the reference material that should be immediately available to a new Officer: for example at any time during the office day he should have at his fingertips a list of his colleagues, a book or chart that shows the names and functions of the Municipal Authorities and the central government, a complete copy of the Foreign Service Regulations, a foreign service list, copies of the basic laws of the country of one's assignment, such as immigration laws, tariff acts, harbor and railway regulations, and those things which are the working tools. A World Almanac is a comforting thing to have when visitors and telephone callers pose difficult questions.

All of us have had enough experience at other posts to

know that the American colony can either help one in his work or can make things awkward and difficult. It is easy to forget that the American colony has seen many of our predecessors and that we are natural objects of curiosity when we first arrive and are soon pigeon-holed in their minds because of the first impressions we create. In our blueprint for action therefore I feel the colony plays an important part. The colony always has its leaders in the business and in social realms. This leadership is undoubtedly merited for over the years the colony shapes itself according to its members and the stamp of leadership is one which is not lightly placed by all of its members.

The Principal Officer can take his place within the colony or apart from it, depending upon how closely he is able to identify himself with the colony's continuing activities and functions. If there is an American Club we should actively associate ourselves with it and continually offer the services of our office to its various members.

We can bring to bear upon its activities the benefits of our other experiences and in a quiet way back up its undertakings, thus securing for the Office the prestige within the colony that a representative of our Government should acquire.

Among the local authorities our blueprint for action is perhaps less well defined. Our objects, however, will remain clear. Here again the first few weeks are of considerable importance. We can make no mistake if we are careful and punctilious in making our round of calls. Municipal Officials as a rule are not easily encouraged to go beyond the establishment of purely formal relationships with a new officer. Our occasions for meeting with the local authorities are apt to be restricted to the formal ones where one is associated in some public demonstration, but all of us have had the experience of finding out that it is the lesser rather than the more important officials who can expedite our work and render the unusual co-operation that means success in one's mission. A friendly word or an uncalled for attention to the Building Guards, the Elevator Operators, the Secretaries, and the Assistants in each of the Government Offices are courtesies which will be many times repaid over the period of one's assignment. All of these people aspire to larger positions just as many of us years ago hoped to command a post of our own. By and large these people reflect more accurately public opinion and public taste than do the senior officials whose position demands that they be at least cooperative.

While many of the officials with whom we deal might prefer by choice to live elsewhere they cannot fail to respond to any enthusiasms of our own for their particular manner of living, and it is this enthusiasm of ours which will be apt to encourage in them the cooperative spirit which is so successful to our job.

Nor should we leave the newspapers out of our blueprint; long before our arrival our names will have become familiar to the local people through the newspapers; our arrival is anticipated, and an early opportunity should be sought to call upon the Editors and Managers in order to ask what service we can render to them. If the O.I.E. is active in the country of our assignment our task is made easy, but more often than not the consular post, particularly the smaller one, will have to be the source from which the local newspapers obtain their opinions with regard to our country.

We should seek, rather than avoid opportunities to speak

(Continued on page 54)



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The Bookshelf

(Continued from page 25)

A Free and Responsible Press. By the Commission on Freedom of the Press. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1947. xii + 139 pp. \$2.00.

Your Newspaper; Blueprint for a Better Press. By Nine Nieman Fellows, 1945-1946. Leon Svirsky, editor. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1947. xiii + 202 pp. \$2.75.

Freedom to learn and to tell is the first and most crucial barrier against tyranny. Such is the preponderant view expressed in polls conducted in western European countries early in 1948. Indicative of a corresponding view on the part of national governments is the fact that in April 1948 they joined—except the Soviet bloc—in adopting, at the Geneva Conference on Freedom of Information, draft conventions for guaranteeing freedom of news.

In America, freedom of the press has been a shibboleth from the time when the adoption of the Bill of Rights was enacted. Almost precisely 150 years after that time, in 1941, general acclaim was accorded President Roosevelt's assignment of the first place to freedom of speech and expression in his enumeration of the four freedoms.

In 1942, when leaders of thought in this country were analyzing the four freedoms and the problem of protecting or inaugurating those freedoms everywhere in the world, Henry R. Luce, of Time, Inc., suggested an extensive inquiry into the current state and future prospects of freedom of the agencies of mass communication. This suggestion resulted in the formation of the Commission on Freedom of the Press, an unofficial body which includes Robert M. Hutchins as chairman, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Archibald MacLeish, Reinhold Niebuhr, Beardsley Ruml, and others. Financed by grants of \$200,000 from Time, Inc., and \$15,000 from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the Commission's inquiry included interviews with over 225 press, radio, and film specialists; preparation of almost 200 documents; and 17 two-day or three-day meetings of the Commission.

The primary conclusions set forth by the Commission are (1) that press facilities in the United States are not supplying "a service adequate to the needs of the society" and (2) that those facilities should redouble their efforts to provide an accurate, balanced account not only of the day's news but also of its significance, "stating and clarifying the ideals toward which the community should strive." The Commission deplores particularly concentration of ownership of newspapers, emphasis upon the exceptional rather than the representative, and the twisting of the news "by the personal interests of owners." Its recommendations are directed primarily toward self-regulation by the press.

The nine members of the first post-war Nieman class at Harvard, seven men and two women, have tried to answer the question "What kind of newspaper would result if somebody sat down, like an architect, to design one to the needs and desires of a democratic society?" The newspaper for which they attempt to draw a blueprint "might perhaps combine," they say, "the snap and readability of the New York Daily News, the pictorial excellence of Life, the thoroughness of the Times, the crusading fire of the Post-Dispatch, the human interest and intelligence of the Herald Tribune, and the sense of responsibility of the Courier Journal."

Their specific proposals include magazine-size format, larger type, departmentalization (with daily or almost daily departments on science, education, and the national, local, entertainment, sports, and women's-interest news), more of a sense of humor and less pompousness in the writing, and centering of each story around a specific idea or conclusion. Among the things which they deprecate is something that they refer to as "the State Department's over-use of the 'off-the-record device for suppressing vital information.'"

WILLIAM GERBER

JULY, 1948

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Alaska Statehood

(Continued from page 12)

such a tax would not be resisted in the courts. How, even proponents of the tax agreed, could the actual value of the minerals in all of Alaska's thousands of mining claims ever be ascertained? To do so literally would tax the resources of the United States Treasury.

This impediment in the way of improving Alaska's tax system has constantly been made known but it was not until May, 1948—36 years after the passage of the Organic Act—that Congress was willing to approve a simple amendment to the Organic Act permitting the Territorial Legislature to tax mining property at a flat rate per acre. So easy a step, and yet one so hard to win! At the same time, Congress in its wisdom decided it would be proper for the tax rate outside municipalities to be 2 per cent instead of 1 per cent, and within municipalities 3 per cent instead of 2 per cent.

This obviously necessary and not notably controversial bill is one of the most important amendments to the Organic Act which Congress has authorized. Because it has been incredibly difficult to obtain needed legislative reforms, Alaskans finally came to the conclusion that attainment of statehood—the complete answer—could not be much more difficult.

When the Organic Act was passed an amendment was inserted on the floor of the House of Representatives retaining federal control over the Alaska fishery and wildlife resources. Judge Wickersham opposed it, but was forced to accept finally in order to have the Organic Act passed.

The people of every other territory in United States history were deemed competent to administer those resources. It was argued by conservationists that a territorial government would allow the resources to become exhausted, and there is no doubt this viewpoint was even more forcibly presented by the fishing interests which have always had a dominant voice in Alaska business and government.

The catching and packing of salmon is Alaska's principal industry. With respect to employment, impact upon the lives of the territory's citizens and in tax revenues, the salmon fishery is of utmost consequence. For long years an economic and political controversy has raged with increasing fury over the use of floating and fixed traps as a device for the taking of salmon. Alaska's resident fishermen point out that the trap is such an efficient device that it keeps from Alaska's waters thousands of fishermen who otherwise would become permanent residents. They argue further that the traps are controlled not by Alaskans but almost altogether by individuals and corporations from the States and that this control represents an improper use of public property. The fishing industry, on the other hand, represents that the trap is necessary, that conservation is aided by its use and that federal control is preferable to local. Every Alaska Delegate in Congress has attempted to have control of the fishery—and of game and fur-bearing wildlife—transferred to the territorial government. Each has failed. Each has been able to point out inadequacies in federal administration. Lack of funds is blamed chiefly for the almost total disappearance of the pink salmon run in southeastern Alaska. In times gone by, conservationists have been reminded by advocates of territorial control, federal administration almost reaches the point of open scandal.

"The struggle for home rule and good government in Alaska is neither of recent origin nor ended," Judge Wickersham wrote in 1923. With equal force, those words could be used today. It is because the Organic Act was inadequate, because attempts to improve it have by and large been so unavailing because of the federal government's neglect, that Alaskans have turned to statehood as the only answer.

In 1915 the first statehood bill was introduced by Judge Wickersham. He had foreseen the struggle which would come with attempts to alter the Organic Act which only

three years before had been so thoroughly emasculated between the time he wrote it and Congress passed it.

The statehood movement in Alaska did not really start, however, until about 1942. Leadership was provided for this second and greater effort by the then Delegate, Anthony J. Dimond. He had had the experience of attempting to have additional home rule privileges conferred in a politically friendly Congress and a politically friendly administration. But nothing happened. It was the same old story. As Judge Wickersham had before him, Judge Dimond came to the conclusion statehood provided the only effective answer. With them the present Delegate is fervently in accord.

By a substantial vote at a referendum conducted in 1946, Alaskans went on record as favoring statehood. They are willing to pay the higher taxes and bear the increased responsibilities statehood would bring. They feel truly local government under statehood will provide the only answer to their problems. They have come to that conclusion after examining their history books. They have found that in every previous territory no big increase in population came until statehood was conferred. Then there were more people, more business and more industry. Since that has been the case everywhere else, they feel entitled to believe it would be so in Alaska. Further, they are convinced that statehood is also desirable now from the national interest. It has been said Alaska now is the world's most strategic area. It is essential to the defense of the United States. There is an urgent, even a compelling need, to proceed to build up the country so the military forces will not have to live in a vacuum. That can be done most easily and most rapidly, if American history means anything at all, by making Alaska a state.

To the argument that population is insufficient for statehood, Alaskans answer they are more numerous than inhabitants of 14 territories before them. Alaska has an estimated population of 95,000 now. Minnesota had 6,077 when it was admitted to the Union, Nebraska 28,841, Missouri 66,586, and so on. If Alaska's two Senators would have weight equal to that of the Senators from New York, Pennsylvania or California, the fault lies not with Alaska but with the Founding Fathers. It is not up to Alaskans to change the basis of representation in the Senate. That, we thought, had been fixed long since and had been found to be reasonably satisfactory.

Governor Ernest Gruening, present chief executive of Alaska appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, is a foremost advocate of statehood. In his eloquent statements on the subject, he finds himself in the position of doing his best to talk himself out of a job.

"We have remained small in population because we have no effective political influence in Washington," Governor Gruening says. "We are told we should let Congress prepare us for statehood, but because we have no influence, Congress does little. It is a circle without a breaking point. Alaska must have statehood."

The chief arguments against statehood may be summed up in this fashion:

1. Insufficient population.
2. Non-contiguity.
3. Failure to exercise wisely the powers already granted. This has principally to do with asserted failure to set up an adequate tax system.
4. Inability of the small population to finance statehood. It is felt it is unnecessary to note here the argument contained in the editorial first quoted that Alaska is a land of ice and snow. That conception of climatic conditions has generally and properly been abandoned as not in accord with the facts.

The arguments for statehood are briefed here:

1. The development so long awaited, so long denied, will

(Continued on page 37)

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Alaska Statehood

(Continued from page 34)

be helped by statehood more than by any other means, or combinations of means. That will be because Alaskans will have increased responsibility and increased control over matters Alaskan.

2. It is not fitting that American citizens should be subjected indefinitely to taxation without representation, to be governed by laws in the making of which they have no part. That is not the American way.

3. The present value of goods and services demonstrates the ability of Alaska to finance state government. The record of local legislation is in some cases outstanding. Alaska was the first political subdivision of the United States to give old-age assistance, as it was the first to provide for an eight hour work day.

4. Non-contiguity cannot be successfully argued because a precedent was long ago created. California upon its admission did not touch upon any other state. Alaska is part of the North American continent. It is closer to Washington by modern air transportation than Philadelphia was in an older day.

5. By building up the area through granting statehood, the United States would be serving a vital need in connection with defense of this country.

Of course statehood for Alaska will come. That has been surc since 1912. But the need is for early approval. There is no place for delaying tactics and for obstructionism.

Democracy is dynamic. Challenged now by another system, it must at this time perhaps as never before show by precept and by action, for all the world to note, that it is a living, vital expression of man's desires and needs in the field of political conduct. It will not be enough to pay lip service to our philosophy of government. We believe in the inalienable right of man to govern himself, not have government forced on him. Believing that, it would ill become us to procrastinate and to repeat longer the pleas of our own people, other Americans, for full equality under our constitutional system. Alaskans, as well as Hawaiians, demand that equality. That is their right and their duty, in perfect conformity and absolute harmony with what their fathers did in other places and other times. They not only request statehood. On the record presented, they demand it. The sooner it is granted, the sooner will our nation be strengthened materially and spiritually, at home and abroad.

Thomas C. Wasson
(Continued from page 21)

his duties as American member of the United Nations Truce Commission.

He had already distinguished himself for physical courage and mental coolness, as at Dakar during the war. These qualities counted heavily in his appointment to the Consular post at Jerusalem.

Other casualties of cross fire in Jerusalem were a naval radioman, killed, and several others attached to the Consulate General.

The sacrifices of these Americans on the most turbulent sector of the world "peace front" is a reminder to all Americans that neither great national power nor a developing collective security system can relieve individuals of responsibility for establishing order and justice in the world.

There is no easy way, for nations or persons. Before our country can protect us, we must be ready to protect it. Before the United Nations can protect states from aggression the states must learn to protect the UN from assaults of national selfishness. The risks in these endeavors cannot always fall upon a few in key posts. More and more of us are realizing that we cannot escape risks for peace, but that in facing them we must find our own and others' security.

JULY, 1948



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Union of the Free

(Continued from page 9)

dictatorships and immature democracies as we can assemble.

The more we put our faith clearly in freedom, then the more clearly we can prove by results that individual freedom is the best way to prosperity and peace, and the more rapidly other nations will seek not only freedom themselves, but union with us. The more clearly we demonstrate—not only here but, more important, in western Europe where doubt is most dangerous—that freedom works when coupled with federal union, then the more we shall find other nations imitating our institutions.

Identify freedom clearly with power for peace and production, prove it by the fruits of your Union, promise to admit to the Union those who best practice freedom—and you irresistibly stimulate this human imitative instinct. Carry out this promise once the Union is made by immediately admitting to it a few of the nations ripest for this, and even the Kremlin will not be able to resist forever the peaceful pressure toward freedom and union that we create by Union of the Free.

"Unaccustomed as I am"

(Continued from page 15)

Probably few persons have more opportunity than Foreign Service Officers, moreover, to listen to public addresses and to evaluate their good and bad points. Many readers of this article will question that word "opportunity" and will think of it as a euphemism for "punishment." That is the reason, in a nutshell, for devoting some attention to this subject. Fortunately, there are many excellent speakers in the Department—including those whose names have been mentioned here—whose examples counsel "Go thou and do likewise." The average speech is, however, likely to be only an example of something to avoid imitating.

Foreign Service Officers are invited from time to time to address the National War College. Among these invited to speak during the last term were Counselor of the Department Charles E. Bohlen, George F. Kennan of the Secretary's Policy Staff and former Deputy for Foreign Affairs at the National War College, and John M. Cabot presently assigned as Consul General at Shanghai. The War College offers a supplementary course in public speaking which is available to the Foreign Service Officers who are assigned to the College. Several officers took advantage of this course during the last term and consideration is now being given to make this a part of the regular course.

There are available to officers assigned to the Department classes in public speaking outside of the Department. The George Washington University and the American University have regular classes that are available to them. There are also commercial public speaking courses of which the Dale Carnegie Course is the best known. Three Foreign Service officers assigned to the Department have just completed this latter course.

Other means of obtaining training in public speaking in Washington are with established gatherings of people who are mostly graduates of former speaking classes, who convene to practice speaking at each other, and officers of the Department would be welcomed at these gatherings (such as the Toastmasters Club which meets one night a week at the YMCA). Then, there are so-called "service clubs" such as Rotary, Lions, Civitan, Kiwanis, and others which afford opportunity for practice in public speaking. Participation in any organization work allows opportunity for such practice, although this is obviously not the most direct way to obtain such practice since it involves a large amount of supplementary work.

There is a movement underway at present, among Depart-

(Continued on page 56)

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CRUZAN RUM — White or Gold Label. BELLOWS FINE CLUB — Distilled Dry Gin.

Our Retired Officers

(Continued from page 26)

From Henry M. Wolcott

Woodstock, Vermont

May 5, 1948

My wife and I had frequently talked over a plan to buy a home in our native State of Vermont, but it was not until the Spring of 1941 that we finally decided to buy a house that had been offered to us in Woodstock. Under the circumstances it was a little difficult for us to give much attention to personal plans for our future since we were in Plymouth, England, and the Nazi air force had almost completed the destruction of the city, including the building occupied by the Consulate. But with the assistance of my sister and her husband, who were living in Woodstock, in less than a month we were the owners of a bungalow and about a quarter acre of ground sloping down from the crest of College Hill to the bank of the Ottauquechee river in this old village.

It was about three years before I could retire and settle down to enjoy our home, but my wife spent a few months here during my last assignment, and had overseen some necessary repairs, painting and the like. For color she chose a sort of old gold with white trim and black window frames. This seemed to go well under the shade of the old maples, and brought the bungalow up to a more imposing appearance. In its old green coat it had been almost lost between its two much grander neighbors. It should be stated, however, that neither the type nor the color of the house have met with the unqualified approval of our fellow townsmen. The standard in this village is American colonial, and wooden houses should be white with green blinds. But, despite these and a few other handicaps our relations with other villagers are now excellent. Our neighbors even bring us good homemade bread and doughnuts when they think we look a little too lean and hungry.

Yes, we have grown very fond of Woodstock and its people, but I am sorry to say that the Vermont winters have little use for us, so we have spent the last three winters at Bradenton, Florida, about forty miles south of Tampa. We have not yet acquired a home in Florida and since our Vermont conservatism makes present realty prices seem fantastic, we have no intention of buying there. However, we have enjoyed winter residence in the principal hotel of the city where we have been privileged to meet some of the Boston Braves, the Cardinals and a few others, and better, to see the smooth action of these athletes after the Florida sun has loosened them up in spring training.

The other day in our 1942 car which, by the way, also has had some overseas experience, my wife and I rolled up our Woodstock driveway at the end of a 1,650-mile journey from Bradenton. The days of the journey, save one, had been bright and sunny; along many miles of roadsides in the Old South the dogwood and redbud were in bloom; in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, we had frequent long looks at orchards in bud or bloom. While I had to keep my eyes on the road and traffic in the cities, my wife got some thrills from views of beautiful old gardens. It was pleasant also to renew acquaintance with people of the South we had met on previous journeys; to get news and views from men at service stations, at hotels and motor courts; and sometimes we enjoyed long talks with other travellers met at stopping places along the way. To me one of the marvels of the American way of life is, and long has been, the great numbers of people on the move along the highways of the nation; travelling to and from centers of recreation, to new jobs or new homes. It is, of course, easy to see these movements in a less pleasant light, but it does speak well for the

free enterprise system that so many of our people are able to enjoy frequent periods of change and relaxation,—and that we old-timers are able to join them.

This Spring, as always, we are glad to get home to our native soil and our little home on the Ottauquechee; pleased to find that our friend the plumber had been in to turn on the water and heating plant; to greet the postman with an armful of accumulated mail for us, and to note that this combat veteran of World War I had come through the most rugged winter in sixty years apparently none the worse for his struggles with the mail sacks up hill and down and over the icy streets. (He and the plumber are numbered among millions of workers who have not yet enjoyed trips to Florida or other recreation centers,—that is, for any extended vacations.)

The ancient sugar maples were in bud, the tulips and the daffodils I had bedded down under heavy blankets of leaves last Fall were up and about ready to bloom on the sunny side of the house. And,—less pleasant,—there were still plenty of last year's crop of leaves along with other rubbish, to be raked up and disposed of; the grass was mixed with weeds on the front slope, and indoors there was a thick layer of dust: furnishing long hours of work for both of us. The days when help was readily available for such jobs, at reasonable rates of pay, belong to the past.

Membership in Rotary and other civic organizations, church connections and the like furnish opportunities for us to be of some use in community service both in Vermont and Florida. But age places restrictions on physical activities, and we have to take it easy. We always try to have plenty of projects awaiting action since it would be just too bad to get up some morning and find there was nothing for us to do.

Yes, retirement can be grand, but like the active years it has complexities and problems. . . . Many years ago some Englishman, I believe he was a Cambridge professor, said:

"That which is won must be held, and the tension of holding it can never be less than the tension of winning it."

True. And "the road winds uphill all the way."

HENRY M. WOLCOTT.

From Harold L. Williamson

Bradlea Farm

Mount Kisco, N. Y.

May 7th, 1948

The courteous invitation of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL to describe my present activities affords a welcome opportunity for communicating with old friends and colleagues.

Should the Department desire to rebut the allegations of those perennial critics, who delight in averring that the American diplomat is inherently addicted to the wearing of morning coats and top hats and to pursuits of effete character, let it send the detractors to view this retired officer. They will find an individual dressed in old army clothes, muddy boots, and with hands so hard that a coal miner would be envious. Only at night do the faint relics of fastidiousness emerge, when with a dry martini in prospect a clean dinner coat is donned.

As may be deduced I am doing an eight hour day of farming in a place where farming should perhaps not be done, but where there are many concomitant advantages to make life worth while. A few years before retirement we began making plans for enjoying the thrill of settling in one place and growing things in the earth, so as to balance the two or three decades of gypsying from one capital to another. When the war ended our opportunity came and, with mingled emotions, I offered my resignation, thus paving the way for return to our home at Mount Kisco, New York.

As my consular and diplomatic associates, who have done likewise, will have discovered, if one is to find the enthusi-



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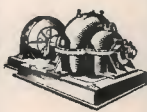
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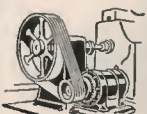
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asm and strength for embarking on a new career or hobby, the break should be made in middle life rather than attending the mandatory age for retirement. It is a radical change, mentally and physically, to sever the habits of a lifetime, especially when the transition is from the sedentary pursuits of a desk to the muscular contortions of a one-man farm. Fortunately, as in the Foreign Service, the helping hand and mind of the woman came to the rescue. Together my wife and I are having the greatest of fun planting small but hopeful fruit trees of every description, giving prospective to the woods by borders of flowers and striving to nourish ourselves through growing everything from lima beans to turkeys, geese and guineas.

With the present creative joy of cultivating the soil and the vivid recollections of thirty years in the most fascinating of all careers—diplomacy—one is well off, indeed. I would not give up a moment of the rich experiences of the former existence in foreign countries, but equally it is the appropriate culmination to come back to live in peace and friendly association in the land one has endeavored to serve so long abroad.

Very sincerely,
HAROLD L. WILLIAMSON.

From John Campbell White

Barnstable Hill,
Chester, Maryland,
May 23, 1948.

In reply to your request for a brief description of my present dwelling place, occupation, hobbies and future plans, I would observe that the Foreign Service is to its devotees, not only a job—or series of jobs that may or may not add up to a “career”—but also a very special way of life, and one quite as nomadic as that of a Kurd, a Bedouin, or a drummer. To reduce a nomad to a sedentary existence, it is, I believe, usual to tie him down to a specific plot of soil. At any rate that was the formula that applied to my own case, when, shortly after V-J day, I purchased a small farm, on Kent Island, across the Chesapeake from Annapolis. Until I bought it, the place had passed from relative to relative for many generations. The oldest document, at which the title search stopped, referred to the farm by the name Barnstable Hill. As the whole region is as flat as a pancake, we suspected that the hill might have been left behind by some early settler, in Barnstable, England. The former owner, however, assured us that the farm was fine hilly country, so we looked hard, and after several months were rewarded with the vision of something 10 or 15 feet above sea level. At any rate, we revived the old name.

The farm now raises Aberdeen Angus cattle (no horns), Hampshire pigs, chickens and-in season-grandchildren. House and farm buildings are post World War II. This means that in building, we took what we could get, some of it from our own wood, if and when it was available, and at inflationary prices. There is the compensating advantage that we built for the age into which we have survived. For any attempt to revive the “gracious living” of the past, we await a variety of green lights, notably one from Moscow. The best evidence of our optimism in this respect, is that we did not put a cellar under our cottage.

In the winter months, my wife and I go “off island.” The first winter of my retirement, turned into a delightful antipodal summer visit to the Avra Warrens, then in New Zealand. Last winter for a few months we enjoyed Washington.

As to “future plans” we consider that the old biblical adage applies nowadays with especial force—“Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.”

J. C. WHITE

Letters to the Editors

(Continued from page 16)

Howard F. Withey

American Consulate General,
Halifax, Canada,
June 11, 1948.

Consul Howard F. Withey died suddenly on June 2, 1948, just about a year after his retirement from the service. He lived in California, where he had established a fine home at 165 Twin Oaks, Chula Vista.

If the number of friends he left behind at Halifax, Canada, his last post, is typical of his service at his other posts, his record is an unusual one. His friends, who really knew him, regarded him highly. They found he was outstanding for his manifestation of justice and fairness. He was a very modest man but with a delightful sense of humor and above all he possessed an unusual degree of unrelenting honesty. He did not take himself seriously nor others in spite of their position and title. He judged people solely by their qualities as real people. His great contribution to the Foreign Service was in his capacity as a soldier, the essential key man in any service.

A. W. KLIEFORTH
American Consul General
Halifax, Canada

MARRIAGES

SPENGLER-COMEAU. Miss Beatrice Comeau and Mr. Fred Spengler were married on April 2, 1948, in Yokohama. Mrs. Spengler was with the Office of the U. S. Political Adviser for Japan, in Tokyo.

SPENCER-MACNAIR. Miss Gladys MacNair of the Staff Corps at Panama, and Mr. Percy Spencer were married on May 1, 1948.

COFFEY-WRIGHT. Miss Obdulia Wright and Mr. James Coffey of the Staff Corps in Panama, were married on May 1, 1948.

JERNEGAN-BROWNRIGG. Miss Mary Brownrigg and FSO John D. Jernegan were married on June 5, 1948, in Washington, D. C. Mr. Jernegan is Chief of the Division of Greek, Turkish and Iranian Affairs.

SMITH-WHITNEY. Miss Elizabeth Ann Whitney and FSO Walter Smith were married on June 5, 1948, in New York City. Mr. Smith is assigned to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

BIRTHS

BRUNS. A daughter, Kathleen Mary, was born on November 7, 1947, to FSO and Mrs. William H. Bruns at Seoul, Korea, where Mr. Bruns is Vice Consul.

SMYSER. A son, Lair Hamilton, was born on December 3, 1947, to FSO and Mrs. William L. Smyser in Prague where Mr. Smyser is Second Secretary.

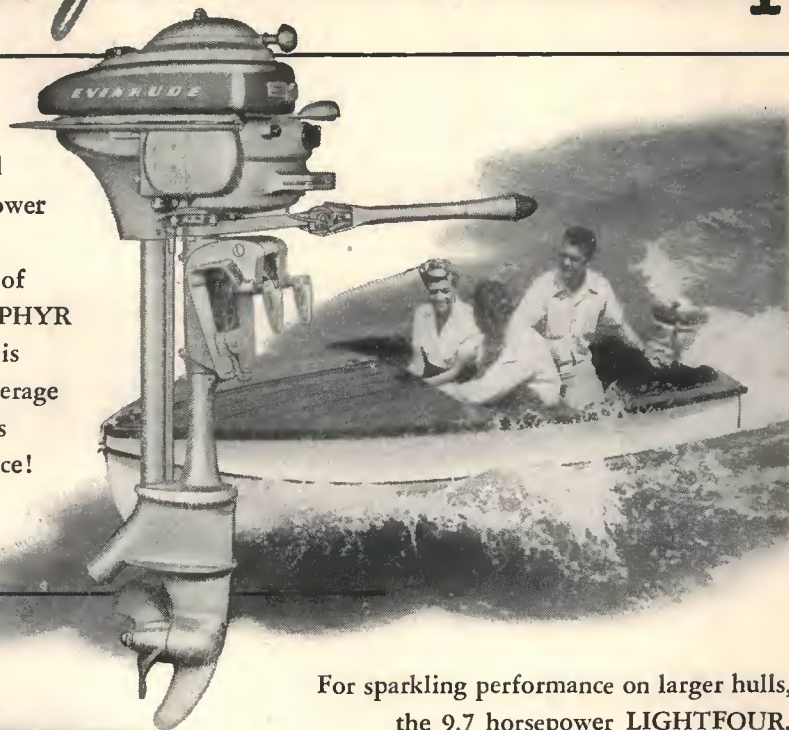
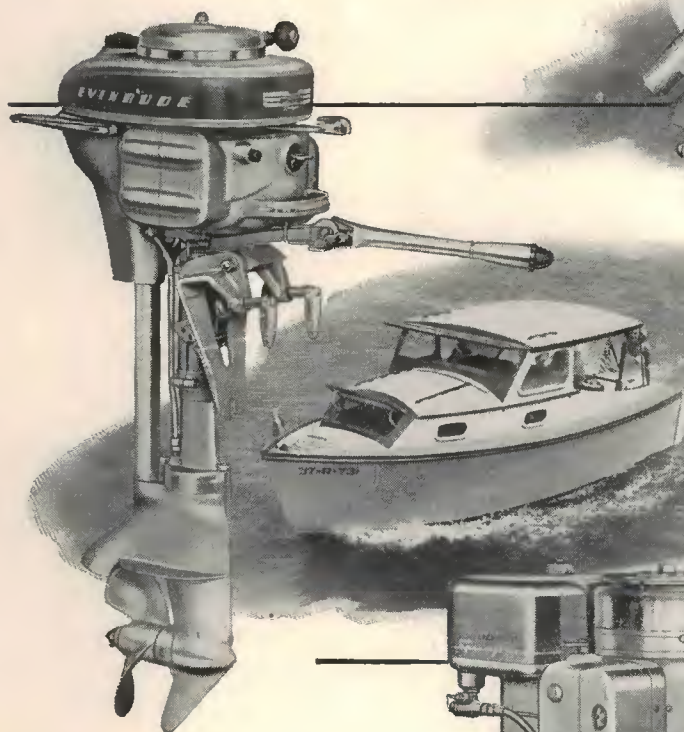
BRACCIOTTI. A daughter, Francesca Cornelia, was born on April 7, 1948, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Chadwick Braggiotti, in Buenos Aires, where Mr. Braggiotti is Attaché.

LEE. A daughter, Rebecca Rust, was born on April 21, 1948, to FSO and Mrs. Armistead Lee at Wellington where Mr. Lee is Second Secretary.

SOBER. A son, Stephen Holmes, was born on May 22, 1948, to FSO and Mrs. Sidney Sober in Tananarive where Mr. Sober is Vice Consul.

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Summary of Proceedings General Meeting American Foreign Service Association—April 21, 1948

Ambassador Monnett B. Davis, Vice President of the Association, called the meeting to order and after expressing his appreciation of the honor of having been elected to the Vice Presidency of the Association, turned the meeting over to Mr. William E. DeCourcy, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Joseph Palmer, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, read a statement of the financial condition of the Association for the first nine months of the fiscal year. The total income of the Association, including the JOURNAL and the Scholarship Fund, was approximately \$29,000 and expenses \$25,000, approximately. At this rate, taking into consideration the fact that the receipts for the last three months of the fiscal year would be considerably less than in other quarters, it was expected that a small profit would be shown when the books are closed for the fiscal year on June 30.

Mr. DuWayne Clark, Secretary of the Education Committee, reported on the activities of the Education Committee and stated that the Committee hoped to make its recommendation for scholarship awards before July 1. He announced Mr. Benton's gift of fifty sets of Encyclopedia Britannica to the Foreign Service Association over a period of five years and named the schools abroad attended by American children which will be the recipients this year. He asked for recommendations for other schools known to members of the Association where the Encyclopedia would be of particular benefit to American children.

Mr. Aaron S. Brown, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, reported that there had been four Association luncheons thus far this year, with one more scheduled for June, together with a picnic on May 29. The luncheon attendance averaged 125. The Committee was especially pleased to report that the Secretary of State had, for the first time, attended one of the luncheons.

Mr. DeCourcy reviewed briefly the activities of the Executive Committee from October 22, 1947, to date, pointing out that attention had been given to the Welfare and Fyfe Revolving funds. In the latter instance steps were being taken to convert the revolving fund into a Trustee Fund for the benefit of Foreign Service officers who had to have recourse to the Fund.

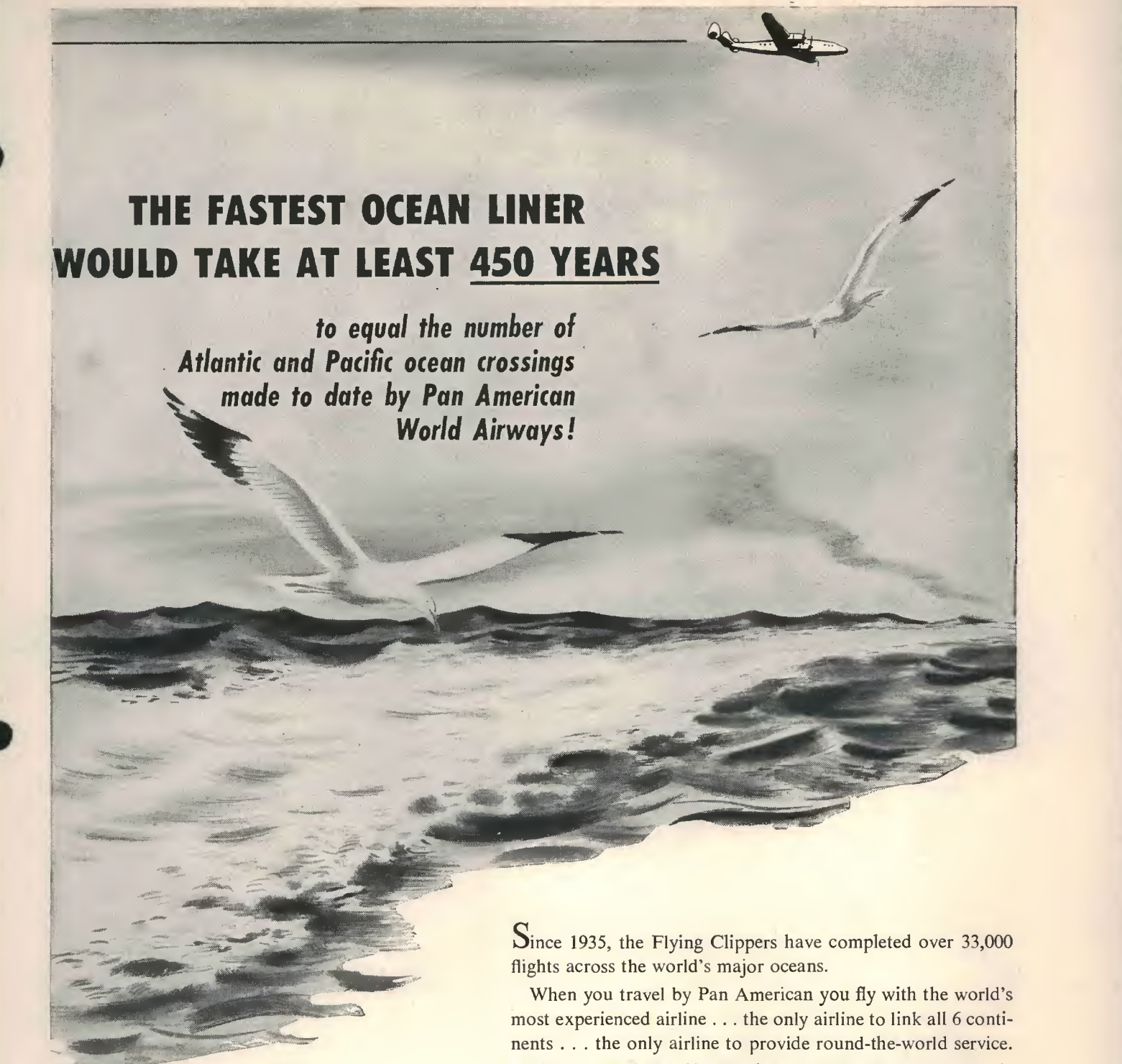
Mr. DeCourcy stated that the Committee had elected several persons to Associate membership. These were liaison officers of Commerce, Labor and Agriculture. The Association, through the action of the Executive Committee, had assumed the cost of shipping ten sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica abroad.

Efforts were made, Mr. DeCourcy stated, to increase membership in the Association through personal contacts in the Department and through circularizing the field.

Auditing fees of Price, Waterhouse & Company were approved and the centralizing of all administrative functions of the Association in one office was reported upon.

Mr. DeCourcy stated that Mr. William Benton and Mr. Howard Fyfe had been elected Honorary members of the

(Continued on page 47)



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General Meeting

(Continued from page 44)

Association. He stated that he felt that a definite policy with respect to the election of Honorary members should be adopted and submitted for approval the following policy which had been formulated by the Executive Committee:

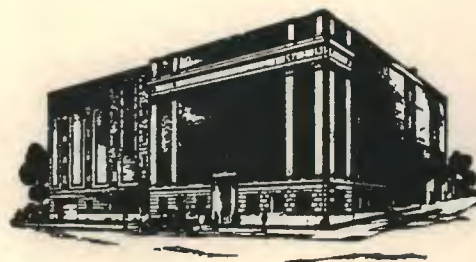
"Persons invited to become Honorary Members of the Association shall have made a positive contribution to the welfare of the Foreign Service, and, with respect to persons in the employ of the United States Government, the contribution must be of a character not required by the normal performance of their duties."

A motion to follow this policy in such matters was unanimously adopted.

It was agreed, with no dissenting voice, that the ballots soon to be circulated to members for the selection of the Electoral College should give members an opportunity to express a preference for nominees for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency of the Association. While these expressed preferences would not be binding on the Electoral College, it was thought that the persons elected to the Presidency and Vice Presidency would derive some satisfaction from the thought that they were selected by the vote of the Service as a whole. It was agreed that the plan would be tried for one year to determine whether it would be feasible to adopt it permanently.

Mr. DeCourcy stated that the question of the Memorial Plaque was still an unfinished subject and invited expressions of opinion on what disposition to make of the matter. He felt that definite action should be taken. A general discussion of the subject followed, some members favoring the discontinuance of the present practice of inscribing names under the existing formula and others favoring a continuance at least until existing spaces on the plaque are filled. Discussion revealed considerable divergence of opinion, which resulted finally in a motion, suggested by a member of the Association from the floor and offered by Mr. Monnett Davis, that the Memorial Plaque be retained in its present form and position; that the Committee not consider for inclusion thereon the names of officers who died prior to the last officer now listed; that the remaining spaces be filled on the basis of the standards now followed; that the eligible list be extended to cover all personnel in the Foreign Service and that the Committee review the cases of the Foreign Service personnel dying abroad in tragic circumstances since the death of the last person whose name is inscribed on the plaque. Mr. George H. Butler offered an amendment to the above motion that it apply only up to the time that the present plaque should be completed and that in the meantime the Executive Committee study further the question concerning the adoption of some permanent memorial plan. The motion, as amended, was approved.

An inquiry was made from the floor as to whether the Executive Committee could provide any information on the subject of what was understood to be a proposed merger or complete integration of Foreign Service and Departmental personnel. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Ravndal explained the status of the matter. He said that officers of the Department and the Foreign Service had been making a study of the question officially for a year; that thus far the experiences of other governments have been studied, which revealed that in 35 cases out of 39 other governments have adopted it. In some cases the Foreign Service is merely a part of the Civil Service, in other cases, notably the British, it is entirely independent and set up as a separate Service, which might be called Foreign Affairs. The whole subject, Mr. Ravndal reported, was in an exploratory stage; that a lot of study would necessarily have to be done before any recommendation could be made to the Secretary and the



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Bureau of the Budget. He said that as yet the two primary questions have not been settled, namely, (1) whether amalgamation is desirable, (2) whether it is feasible; that these questions and all other phases of the problem will require much thought and study and that the matter will be approached with a sympathetic attitude and with a view to serving the best interests of all concerned. He added that if and when those dealing with the matter come to a position where recommendations can be made they will be presented to the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association for consideration and recommendation.

The meeting, which was largely attended, adjourned at 6 p. m.

News from the Field

(Continued from page 23)

CAPETOWN

May 12, 1948

The Consular Conference held at Capetown in April was felt by all concerned to have been extremely valuable not only in improving liaison and co-ordination procedure among the Foreign Service Officers concerned but also in the opportunity given the participants to become acquainted with each other and the problems which they face. Dinners for those attending the Conference were given by General Holcomb and Consul General Stanton.

* * *

During April your correspondent was given the unusual opportunity of accompanying the American Military Attaché, Colonel William Little, and his party on a swing through East Africa, and as far as Madagascar and Mauritius, in his Dakota aeroplane—a trip which was not only extremely valuable in offering unusual opportunity to view East Africa but also one of the most pleasant ways imaginable to spend a leave.

I don't think that the rather unusual and interesting personnel picture at Capetown has previously been mentioned—that Vice Consul William O. Anderson and Vice Consul Harry G. French, both Staff Officers assigned to this Consulate General, not only have twin sons but each set of twins is redheaded! Can any other office equal that record?

On the personnel side it has already been announced that General Holcomb is retiring from his position as Minister and has been succeeded by North Winship who has been previously Consul General at Montreal. Second Secretary Nicholas Feld has been transferred as Consul at Dar Es Salaam. American Clerk Dorothy Pendleton is expected shortly to take up her assignment at Capetown.

JOHN C. FUESS.

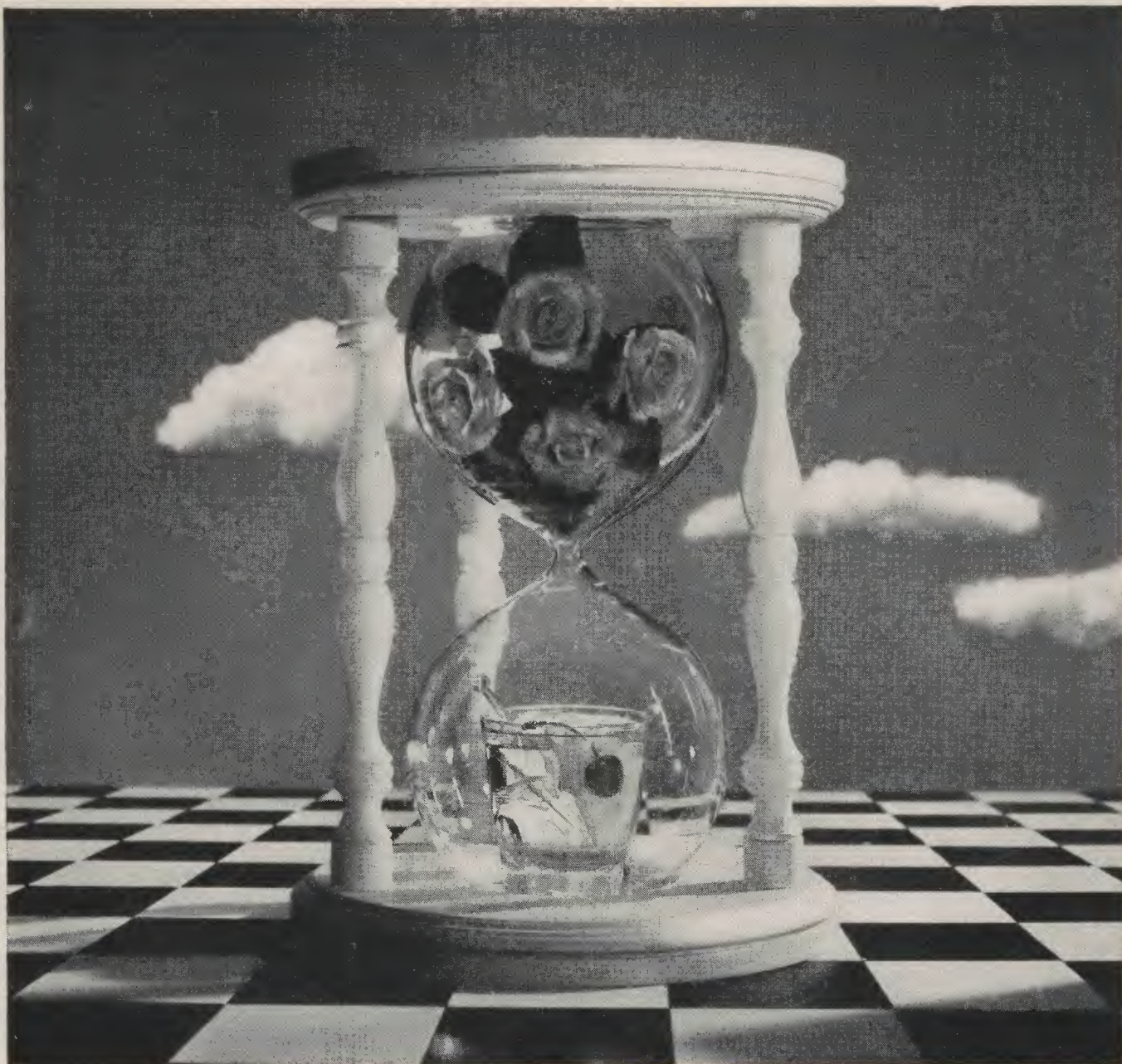
SANTIAGO DE CHILE

May 10, 1948

Bandit-infested mountains, quicksand beaches, torturous mountain passes, and friendly Brazilian truck drivers were all in the day's travel for Second Secretary James D. Bell and Press Attaché Dixon Donnelly *et uxores* on their recent two month two car caravan from Santiago to Rio de Janeiro and back. Not for the faint-hearted was this physically tough, mentally upsetting journey over the Cordillera, through the pampa, across the Brazilian mountains, and up the Atlantic Coast. Sixteen days going and eight days return is a clear indication of the cliché "Good judgment comes from experience and experience comes from bad judgment."

Most ticklish situation for the Bells developed on a 200 kilometer stretch of sand on the southern Brazilian coast where the tide combined with a moderate quicksand in an attempt to submerge what had been a 1947 Buick sedan. A quick forage for driftwood and frantic fingernail digging

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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saved the car and kept the Bells from being two of the first carwrecked beachcombers in history.

And there was also a broken oil pan bolt at midnight on a Brazilian bandit-ridden mountain pass where even the truck drivers don't travel at night. Luck and adhesive tape saved the wanderers from another unpleasant incident.

The first stretch of highway, from Los Andes (north of Santiago) to the Argentine border through Uspallata Pass, was almost enough to deter the 1948 pioneers, but the two month search for permisos, previas, visas, and re-entry permits overcame doubts caused by the hazards of the hairpin curving, one lane Andes trail. Then it was smooth sailing and a welcome relief from the border through Mendoza, Cordoba, Santa Fe to Paraná. Here the rains came, the Brazilian roads turned to mud, and the inevitable car trouble began with the Donnelly sedan sustaining gas tank damage and the Bell Buick oilpan trouble. An efficient garage at Blumenau turned the jury rigs into lasting repairs again and the caravan limped into Sao Paulo. The Road to Rio, though bad, was passable.

A royal entertaining in Rio, with the Embassy and Mrs. Donnelly's family sharing honors, was welcome respite but always present was the spectre of the Road Back. The decision was made to stick by civilization and make the return in easy stages by way of Montevideo and Buenos Aires. This time the highway, such as it was, lasted south to Porto Alegre where began the 200 kilometer stretch of sand. It was here the Bells narrowly escaped their swim in the Atlantic. From here through Uruguay and Argentina to Santiago the trip was without serious incident.

* * *

A girl with a real wanderlust is Attaché Biddle Garrison's secretary, Madeline Law, who had heard so much of Isla de Pascua (Easter Island) that she talked herself into being taken on the annual government supply voyage to the fabled isle of monoliths and lepers. Madeline, who was the only female on the five-week trip, participated in a travelogue being shot on the island and came back with some film treasures of her own. As guest of the Compania Exploradora de la Isla de Pascua she was housed for her eight day sojourn on the island in the administration building. An added attraction of the trip was an extensive search near the Salas y Gomez Islands for three young Easter Islanders who had set out for the Chilean mainland in an outrigger. The boys were found later by another searching ship.

* * *

Counselor Edward G. Trueblood was instrumental in inaugurating for the first time in Santiago Diplomatic Corps history an association for all counselors, diplomatic secretaries, and attaches of resident missions. After a procedural meeting, the first function of this newly formed, strictly social organization was a cocktail at the French Embassy.

* * *

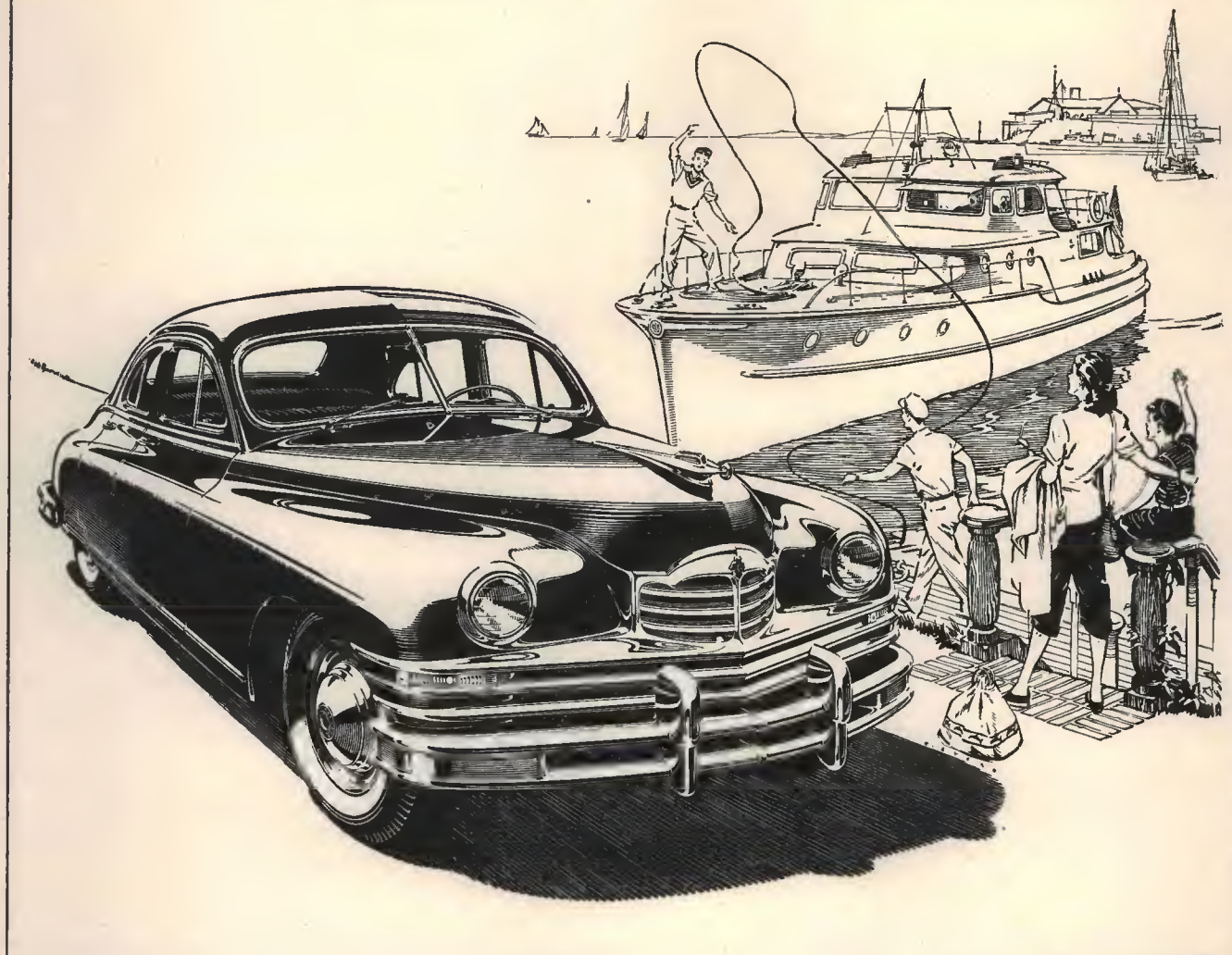
Carrying on his one man campaign for the advancement of American drama in South America Vice Consul George Stone from La Paz spent a few recuperative months in Santiago and rested by initiating, with the assistance of the American Women's Association, a Santiago Little Theater movement. George was called back to La Paz two days after his group, which included Mary Lou Francisco, Hermine Loos, and Mrs. Helen Wright of the Embassy, had presented "Suppressed Desire," a one act play, and a scene from "The Women." Ambassador Bowers and Third Secretary Fred Penniman have caught the torch and the movement is snowballing. Sixty persons attended an organizational meeting at the Embassy residence where it was decided to present a three act play early this winter.

EDWARD T. LONG.

(Continued on page 52)

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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News from the Field

(Continued from page 50)

LONDON

May 28, 1948

We have been carrying out a small program here in London which may be of some interest to other Foreign Service parents in other posts throughout the world.

During October 1947, under the sponsorship of Mrs. Douglas, wife of the American Ambassador, and on the initiative of Mrs. John Gunter, the wife of the Treasury Attaché, a Teen-age Club was started for the purpose of arranging meetings so that the children of the American officers of the American Embassy ranging in age from 13 to 19 inclusive could meet each other and get to know other American children. Some of them had been in London for two years and knew only a very few other American children because London is so large and because the children were all attending British schools, there being no American school here.

Mrs. Gunter is now residing in Washington where her husband is with the Treasury Department. I am sure that she would be only too pleased to give further information on this subject. She was extremely clever in organizing the club and ran it until transferred back to Washington. Her position was taken over by Mrs. Jule B. Smith (my wife) who helped considerably with the organizing, under the sponsorship of Ambassador Jimmy Stewart, an American School in Managua, Nicaragua, she being elected Vice-President of the first School Board. Mrs. Smith is now assisted by Mrs. Findley Weaver, wife of an Attaché of the Embassy. I might add, also, that one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the club from the very beginning is Mr. Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Attaché, who has two very attractive young lady daughters. Mrs. Smith's enthusiasm is caused partially by her daughter who will be 15 in July of this year.

The first meeting was held on November 5, 1947, in the sitting room of Winfield House in Regents Park, permission having been given for this by the Ambassador. This meeting was cleverly handled by Mrs. Gunter who placed all the youngsters in a large circle, boys alternating with girls, and made them introduce themselves to each other. From then on out the club has been a great success.

The following officers were elected at the first meeting:

President	Sally Magness
Vice-President	Paul Lineaweaver
Secretary	Mary Gunter
Treasurer	Sam Weaver

Meetings are held at Winfield House (future home of the American Ambassador) on the first Sunday in each month starting at 2 p.m. and lasting until about six. The entertainment committee brings victrola records to furnish music for ballroom dancing and by now practically all of the girls are good dancers and most of the boys are but some need more instruction. The most enthusiastic refreshment committee always supplies more than enough of sandwiches and cakes which are washed down with coco-colas, as many as anyone wishes, drunk from the bottles, this giving the occasion a distinctly American flavor. Miss Katharine A. Campbell with the Treasury Department at the Embassy has been teaching the club members square dancing to piano music furnished by one of the members, Miss Nancy Weaver.

Apart from merely meeting each other, the purpose of the club is to keep the members American, teach them to dance, and teach them party manners.

A holiday dance was held at Winfield House on December 29, at which all of the girls wore evening dresses, most for the first time, and no one has seen a more attractive

group of young ladies. Of course, the boys had on their best bib and tuckers, although most of them do not yet possess tuxedos. About 50 attended this dance, a few being English friends, since there is a small shortage of older boys.

The Ambassador and Mrs. Douglas gave the Club a wonderful dance at their residence at 14 Princes Gate on April 16, attended by about 60, including a few English friends and Americans whose parents are not with the Embassy. Naturally everyone was very thrilled to be invited to a dance given by the Ambassador and Mrs. Douglas. The next dance will be held in July but plans are not yet complete. Although the Ambassador and Mrs. Douglas offered to have a small orchestra to furnish the music at their dance the Club decided they preferred victrola music with a master of ceremony as they did previously. The youngest members generally prefer "Paul Jones" dances and the older members seem to have just about as much fun as the youngest during these dances.

JULE B. SMITH.

HONG KONG

May 29, 1948

Hong Kong is fast becoming a mecca for Foreign Service weddings. Vice Consul Nathalie D. Boyd was married to Mr. Denis McAvoy at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong on April 27 (See Service Glimpses on page 27). The quiet ceremony was witnessed by a few close friends, after which the bride and groom greeted their many friends at a reception at the American Club. Mr. and Mrs. McAvoy left a few days later for the States, where they plan a motor tour, later going to England and Scotland to visit Mr. McAvoy's home, and returning to Hong Kong at the end of the year. Mr. McAvoy is with the Asiatic Petroleum Company and expects to return to Hong Kong to continue his assignment here. Mrs. McAvoy has resigned from the Service.

BETTY ANN MIDDLETON.

NOGALES

May 21, 1948

On May 14, 1948 (I AM AN AMERICAN DAY), the wives of two members of the staff of the American Consulate at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, were naturalized in the Superior Court of Nogales, Arizona. They are, Mrs. Emma Soto Certosimo, wife of Vice Consul Antonio Certosimo, and Mrs. Alicia Oreamuno Strunz, wife of Foreign Service Clerk George H. Strunz. Mrs. Soto was formerly a citizen of Mexico and Mrs. Strunz was formerly a citizen of Costa Rica.

The three minor children of Mr. and Mrs. Strunz also acquired citizenship of the United States by the naturalization of their mother.

BEN ZWEIG.

IN MEMORIAM

SCHMITT. FSO Herbert F. N. Schmitt, Vice Consul at Toronto died on March 14, 1948.

BIDWELL. Mrs. Guy Dennison Barry Bidwell (nee Jean Minnie Hamlin), mother of Mrs. Andrew Lynch, died in Hong Kong on April 27, 1948.

TAUSSIG. Charles W. Taussig, Special Adviser to the Secretary of State on Caribbean Affairs, died at Bay Shore, New York, on May 9, 1948.

MAHER. FSO Dale W. Maher, First Secretary of Legation at Pretoria died at his post on June 9, 1948.

JULY, 1948



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Foreign Service Changes

(Continued from page 5)

NAME	POST FROM	POST TO	TITLE
Vogenitz, Herman C.	Cartegena	Department	FSS
Wade, Wilma Opel	Managua	Tegucigalpa	FSS
Warner, Carlos J.	Bogota	Habana	1st Sec. Consul
Warner, Leland W. Jr.	Kabul	Hankow	FSS
Was, Celta A.	Moscow	Department	FSS
Washington, S. Walter	Mexico City	Madrid	1st Sec. Consul
Webb, Dorothy H.	Belgrade	Caracas	FSS
Welch, Rolland	Sao Paulo	Monterrey	Consul
Wendelin, Eric C.	Department	Berlin	FSO
Wharin, Virginia	Santiago	Guatemala	FSS
Williams, John W.	Department	Hong Kong	Vice Consul
Williams, Lea E.	Shanghai	Ottawa	Vice Consul
Wilson, Eva B.	Sydney	Calcutta	Vice Consul
Wolf, Franklin W.	Department	Karachi	Counselor
Wysong, Robert C.	Mexico City	Merida	Vice Consul
Yanke, Leo Alfred	Batavia	Shanghai	Economic Analyst
Zimmermann, Jean E.	Department	Munch	Vice Consul

"Blueprint for Action"

(Continued from page 28)

publicly. Department publications are full of addresses given by our public leaders and business men. These are good source material; Or ramble on about folksey ways of your friends and families back home. Help foreigners to understand just a little bit more of our country by setting the picture we all conjure up of the American way of life. People are interested in it and Hollywood offers something less than real. We need not be apologetic, nor need we excite envy or jealousy. We need not feel self-conscious. People all over the world regard ours as a land of freedom. Why? Tell them it is because we live under a reign of law designed to protect the dignity of the individual. Read the Declaration of Independence and immediately a thousand topics for speeches spring to mind. And let us not be afraid to say we love our country and all it stands for. We need not be on the defensive. Our Revolution is aggressive when human liberties are at stake anywhere in the world. We seek nothing for ourselves as a nation to covet what belongs to others. We seek to preserve to the individual wherever he may be and whoever he may be those freedoms that enable him to fulfill the purpose for which The Maker created him. Couched in such terms and given eloquence by our sincerity, this message will always be welcomed and applauded—for the response comes from the hearts of men.

To-day there is a continuous flow out from the Department into the field of published data on every conceivable subject. We ourselves should try to develop a capacity for culling this material and bear always in mind someone who can be its end user. Somewhere within the limits of our assignment there is the person who would consider it a great favor to receive information, even of the most seemingly trivial importance. For example not long after arrival at my present post I noted an interesting article based on the theories propounded by a Professor who was interested in eradicating the Tsetse Fly. I looked him up and found that his interest stemmed from the fact that he was the President of a Society for the Preservation of Wild Life. Some years previously a powerful group had influenced the Government into adopting a policy of shooting wild life that was exposed to the Tsetse Fly as a means of eradicating this pest. The Professor was stimulated to action and studied the fly in an effort to find out if it could not be eradicated by measures which were less designed to afford hunters a shooting paradise. I submitted the observations of the Professor to Washington and within a few weeks was furnished with a large mass of material with which he could continue his hobby.

In this field of human relationships our widest opportunity exists. Our country today stands foremost in thousands of different fields: people are eager to learn, and one of our easiest tasks is to put into their hands information which will be useful to them.

In the office a visa applicant is usually a difficult person to handle, but if on opening an interview we are able to

determine what it is this person is doing eight hours a day or perhaps with his spare time we can ask him if he has seen something along his line which has recently come to us through the Department. We have established a contact. If there is a University in our town its research people are continually on the look out for new material. We can find opportunities for discussing their subject matter with them and getting them into the habit of calling upon us for data.

There is the inevitable school child whose teacher gives him an assignment which would stagger the most learned professor. How many times a year do we receive postcards or letters in scrawled handwriting asking for pamphlet material or pictures of the United States. It is a simple matter to cut up an old copy of "LIFE" or another pictorial magazine and keep a folder into which we can dip to supply such information. There are countless small ways in which we can be the friendly agent through whom a knowledge of our country is more widely disseminated.

All of us have given constructive and deep thought to the matter of spreading out our representation allowance throughout the fiscal year, and having it go the longest distance. When we have been at our post for a few months we will be able to form a pattern of its society and its methods of operation. We should be able to plan our entertaining. An excellent method for offering hospitality, and at the same time extending the influence of our office is to plan an evening around the projection of moving pictures. If your office is one that is supplied with a sound projector by the Department call the movie library at the nearest center, borrow films, with the intention for example of giving an evening's entertainment for people interested in public health. Everyone understands as soon as they come into your house and find it arranged for an exhibition of this kind that it is not an evening when there will be an elaborate dinner but rather the buffet type of supper which can be relatively inexpensive. You can gather together for the same amount of money 50 or 60 people in this way rather than the 16 or 20 it would cost you to entertain at a formal dinner, and you have focussed your evening on a particular point—your audience will be appreciative and you will have extended knowledge of the United States into new fields.

Much is heard of the necessity, because of limits on allowance for representation, to spend such funds on fostering contacts who are nationals of the country and letting the colony swing for itself. Both can be managed by a judicious use of public funds. There is no reason why the colony cannot be entertained by integrating its members singly and in small groups with nationals of the country at our social functions. Americans are flattered by this consideration and local residents are afforded an opportunity to know us better for this type of entertainment.

A word of caution out of my own experience: I find that I am perhaps too greedy in wanting to extend the field of my own knowledge beyond my physical and mental capacity for absorption. During the formative period of one's career the work is apt to be confined to certain subjects, and is always controlled by the Principal Officer. One can feel in a sense when a subordinate officer that when the Office is closed one's work is done, but when an Officer makes the transition from being a subordinate at one post to the Chief of another he suddenly finds no limit to the amount of work he can scare up for himself. Any blueprint for action must depend therefore upon one's limitations, and we all have them. Certainly a Principal Officer should be a person who understands himself well enough to guide such others, and all of us are different. In presenting this article I wish only to suggest certain ideas, leaving it to each reader to form in his own mind his own blueprint for action. If I leave no more than the impression that such a blueprint is necessary this article will have served a useful purpose.

JULY, 1948

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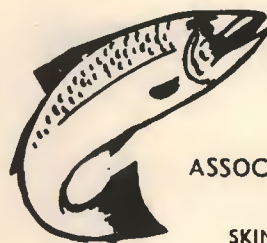
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"Unaccustomed as I am . . ."

(Continued from page 38)

mental personnel who have had enough training or experience in public speaking to feel that they need more; they are talking of organizing a public speaking class within the Department, the expenses of which would be borne by the individuals attending the class. Comments on this plan from JOURNAL readers are invited.

Speech is, after all, our principal link with our fellow man. The world is full of talk and the need for talking well is a truism. It is a significant enough truism when it is just a choice between courteous consideration for the audience or insulting and boring them with lack of preparation and practice. But it is a more serious reality when it is a choice between effective support of the national interest or careless damage to our representation and prestige.

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