

The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

VOL. 27, NO. 1

JANUARY, 1950



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VOL. 27, NO. 1

JANUARY 1950

COVER PICTURE: Foreign Committee meets to map program. — Chairman John Kee (D-W, Va.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee stands with gavel raised as he prepares to call the committee into session, Jan. 5, in its ornate Capitol meeting room to map its program for the new session of Congress. Left to right: A. S. J. Carnahan (D-Mo.), Laurie C. Battle (D-Ala.), Thomas S. Gordon (D-Ill.), Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), James P. Richards (D-S.C.), Kee, Charles A. Eaton (R-N.J.), Robert B. Chiperfield (R-Ill.), Frances P. Bolton (R-Ohio), Chester E. Merrow (R-N.H.), Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), and John Davis Lodge (R-Conn.). *Wide World Photo.*

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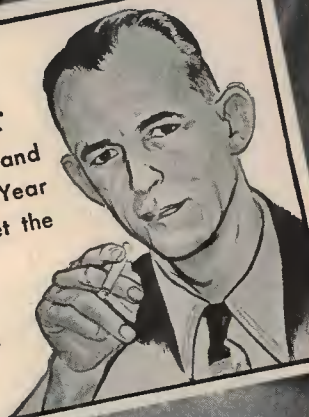
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Letters to the Editors

LIBERALIZATION OF PROMOTION ELIGIBILITY

Tangier, Morocco
October, 1949

To the Editors,
AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have just read the article appearing in the October issue of the Foreign Service Newsletter on the revised promotion system for Foreign Service officers, which has been approved by the Board of Foreign Service. I was particularly interested to note in Section 4 of the article that the cutoff date for eligibility for promotion next year has been advanced to August 31, 1948, instead of remaining June 30, as was the case with the 1949 Selection Boards. The reason given for this two months' extension was that "in 1948 a considerable number of officers were appointed to the Service between July 1 and August 25. Keeping to the usual June 30 deadline would have barred these officers from the competition for promotion this year, so that *in fairness to them* the revision in dates has been made."

It is interesting to note that the unfortunate situation which is corrected by this extension is not new, but existed in the same form and probably to the same extent a year ago. In 1947, as well as in 1948, a number of officers were appointed to the career service during July and August. In the cases of those officers entering Class 6 the appointments were presumably based on the written examinations given in the fall of 1946, and the delay in their appointments was occasioned in most cases by the fact of their serving in out-of-the-way posts where they had to await the arrival of a travelling panel before taking their oral examinations. Unfortunately for them, the Board of Foreign Service did not see fit last year to take such factors into consideration and grant a two months' extension, with the result that those of us who were so affected were penalized by being ineligible for consideration by the 1949 Selection Boards. I pointed out the inequity of this procedure in a letter to the JOURNAL dated November 15, 1948, which was published in last February's issue together with a most interesting "rebuttal" prepared by an officer in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel. In the light of the action which has just been taken by the Board of Foreign Service in fairness to the officers appointed between July 1 and August 25, the last paragraph of the aforementioned rebuttal makes very illuminating reading, and I am quoting it herewith:

"On January 12, 1949, the Board of Foreign Service considered certain cases of hardship arising from the fact that the officers entered on duty shortly after June 30, 1947, and consequently were not eligible for promotion in 1949. The Board, while sympathetic toward the officers in question, *did not find that any injustices had been done* and decided that there should be no departure from the regulations with respect to them."

While we cannot but applaud the Board for having reconsidered its position of last January, nevertheless its inconsistency in this matter hardly inspires confidence. Nor does its belated recognition of its mistake rectify the injustice done to those of us who thereby lost irrevocably one year of eligibility. As a matter of fact, its only effect upon us will be to lessen our

(Continued on page 5)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 3)

chances of promotion in 1950 by increasing the number of eligible officers against whom we shall have to compete!

Very truly yours,
ELMER E. YELTON
Foreign Service Officer, Class VI

★ ★ ★

COMMENT BY FP

November 1949

Mr. Yelton expresses what to my mind seems a needless concern that the liberalization of the policy on eligibility for promotion may have an adverse effect on officers in his category who will now be faced with a larger number of competitors. I would like to point out that the number of additional officers made eligible under the new regulations is very small and in all such cases the officers concerned will have the very real disadvantage of a much shorter service record on which their eligibility for promotion can be determined.

Kenneth B. Atkinson, Acting Chief
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

PROMOTIONS IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

American Embassy
London, England

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The article on Promotions in the Career Service by Professor Gordon A. Craig, published in the June issue of the Foreign Service Journal does not appear to have inspired the discussions which the JOURNAL so rightly expected. The subject matter is of the most vital importance to every Foreign Service officer and we should be grateful to Professor Craig for the thought and time which he has undoubtedly given to the preparation of this very interesting article. If, in the following comments, the area of disagreement is considerably larger than that of agreement, it simply represents an honest difference of opinion with full respect for the sincerity of Professor Craig's point of view and appreciation of his interest in the Foreign Service.

VARIATIONS IN THE EFFICIENCY RATING

There should be little disagreement with Professor Craig's statement that the decisive factor in evaluating an officer's relative usefulness in the Service is the record as presented in his dossier, nor that material in the dossier is frequently inadequate for the purpose in mind. It is doubted, however, that bias or thoughtlessness are the chief contributing factors to this inadequacy or that sufficient improvement could be effected by warning rating officers that their efficiency reports would be used in arriving at their own ratings. Probably the greatest deficiency in this respect is the different standards which some officers, conscientious and sincere in their approach to this duty, apply. It is unquestionably true that some officers in a perhaps over-meticulous approach to the preparation of the efficiency report unconsciously emphasize minor faults which are then inevitably magnified in the eyes of the reviewing officer. There are, on the other hand, officers with an over-generous supply of the milk of human kindness

(Continued on page 7)



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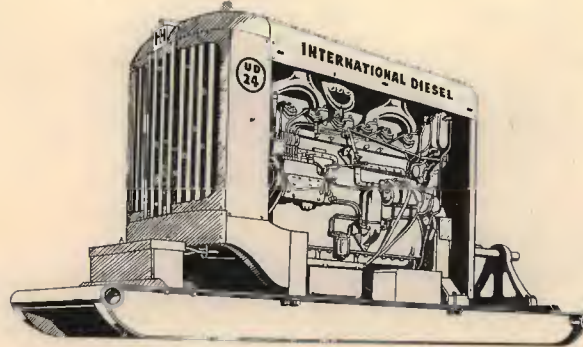


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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 5)

who tend to see only the best in their subordinates and therefore arrive at a higher rating than is justified. These differences are largely inherent and not likely to be susceptible of adjustment, and it is doubted that a file on notable eccentricities on the part of rating officers, as suggested by Professor Craig, would go very far towards remedying the situation.

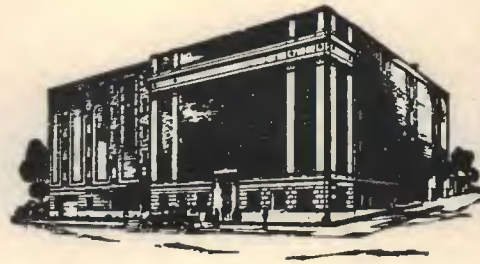
Shortly before the outbreak of the war there was under consideration in FP the adoption of an efficiency rating system designed to correct to a large degree any consistent tendency on the part of rating officers to over or under rate. An issue of the Naval Institute Proceedings, I believe during 1937, contained an article on the efficiency rating system of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. This system, described in detail, provided for numerical additions to or subtractions from—on the basis of a proved tendency to under or over rate on the part of the rating officer—a numerical rating with the final result transferred into terms of an adjective rating. This system required five years of collection and collation of data before it could be put into effect. However, the Coast Guard found the effort worthwhile and the system largely successful in obtaining the desired results. Copies of the article are on file in the Department, probably FP, where a study was made with the recommendation for the introduction of the system if and when the personnel complement of the Division permitted, but the increased activities of the Division incident to the outbreak of the war in Europe prevented further consideration. It is understood that the new Performance Report system for officers contains features which may be susceptible to the adoption of such a plan with relatively little additional effort or expense.

Professor Craig's suggestion that Foreign Service officers assigned to the Department be inspected is certainly worthy of consideration. Not only would the adoption of this procedure permit a more objective and impartial weighing of the qualifications of the Department assigned officer in comparison with those of his brother in the field, but it should also go a long way towards silencing criticism that has been made from time to time that an officer assigned to the Department enjoyed a preferred position as regards promotions.

CLASS 6 OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE EQUALIZED

The difficulty and the importance of the task of Selection Boards in evaluating the work of Class 6 officers cannot be exaggerated. It has long been my contention that it is impossible, except in a few special cases on both ends of the efficiency scale—the meritorious ones usually the result of exceptional opportunity—to arrive at a correct appraisal of an officer's relative or substantive value to the Service under a period of five years. The provisions of the present Act require that this appraisal be made within the first three years of the officer's service, the result being his retention in or separation from a life career upon which he has embarked at the cost of years of preparation and probably much in the way of financial sacrifice. While the submission of two efficiency reports a year, as suggested, might assist in the solution of this very serious problem, experience leads to the conviction that a second report during the year on such an officer, especially if prepared by the same rating officer, would usually be simply a confirmation of the first. Any effective remedy would have to be more fundamental in nature, involving a greater systemization of assignments and inspections. Under the present system of assigning newly-appointed Class 6 officers to missions and consulates of varying sizes, they are subject to varying conditions of employment, opportunity, and efficiency appraisals. It may be that the personnel situation of a particular

(Continued on page 9)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 7)

post is such that an officer, of necessity, is assigned to one type of work for his entire tour of duty; for example, in a large Embassy, to the political or economic section, where exceptional opportunity is usually afforded by the nature of the work; or again, another officer in the same Embassy may be assigned to unimportant routine tasks which give him little opportunity and not very good training. It is suggested that a remedy of this situation might be found in the establishment of a number of trainee posts, preferably in large consular offices, with principal officers of established reputation as training officers, and the trainee given a regular rotation of duty in all sections of the office. Such offices should have a complement of a minimum of three trainee officers who would be able to carry a good share of the workload, and who should be inspected at least twice during the tour of duty of eighteen months to two years at the first post. A large consular office is recommended in preference to a mission because it is believed that, generally speaking, the former offers greater facility for equalizing the opportunity factor and greater possibility of providing variety of experience.

FACTORS GOVERNING PROMOTION

It is believed that Professor Craig over-emphasizes the extent of the feeling in the Foreign Service—if it exists at all—that there is something reprehensible about brilliance. It is doubted that there is one Foreign Service Officer in ten who would begrudge in any way the advancement of a brilliant, balanced and well-trained—or, to use a single word, an “outstanding” officer. The question in the minds of many is whether the brilliance exhibited during one year’s service is actually always that, or may not be at times merely a flash in the pan, and also whether or not the rapid promotion of an officer on the basis of brilliance alone may not be at the expense of the development of judgment, all-round experience, balance, and other qualities needed in the top grades of the Service.

This question of restriction on the rapidity of promotions was the subject of considerable study and thought, I believe in 1925, on the part of a committee of Foreign Service officers serving in both the diplomatic and consular branches. The records covering this study are on file in the Department and resulted in the establishment by regulation of restrictions of two years on promotions in the upper grades of the Service and eighteen months in the lower classified grades. My recollection is that the principal considerations were (1) the possibility of error—always present, and particularly so in promotions at a rapid rate; (2) the decrease in productive effort as the result of diminished incentive sometimes observed in officers reaching the top of the Service at an early age; and (3) and most important, the morale factor, as applied to the large proportion of high average and very good officers in the Service, not brilliant but possessing other highly developed essential qualities, making up the important and necessary “hard core” of any career service, who with a system of unrestricted promotion had little expectation of advancing beyond the middle grades of the Service. The suggestion of a limitation of three years on promotions under the present Act, with six grades of Foreign Service Officer, would, in effect, be no more and possibly less restrictive than the two years and eighteen months restrictions in force under the old Act with eight classified and three unclassified grades. An examination of the last promotion list would certainly seem to bear out Professor Craig’s statement that the factors of age, seniority and experience of officers are weighed very carefully by the Selection Boards. However, it would be of interest to the

(Continued on page 52)



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CONGRESS AND THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS*

By GEORGE LEE MILLIKAN



George Lee Millikan received his Ph.D. in government from Yale in 1942. During the war he served in the Navy. After two university teaching jobs he joined the staff of the International Studies Group at Brookings Institution in 1947. He was co-editor of and a contributor to the 1947-48 and 1948-49 volumes of Brookings' "Major Problems of U. S. Foreign Policy." Last year he left Brookings to accept a position on the staff of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

cept a position on the staff of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Most people believe our foreign policy is determined by the President and the State Department. Too few are aware that a large share of policy direction is controlled by Congress.

The many different impressions of who controls what and how arise primarily from the constitutional arrangements in this country, which divide control of policy formulation. Constitutional usage and interpretation have in some instances substantially altered original relationships. Moreover, those constitutional arrangements are minutely precise in some instances and magnificently vague in others.

Let us first clear some of the ground. The States have no powers of foreign relations. Governmental experience on this point was definite by 1787, and the framers could be and were exact. Only the national government possesses the power of foreign relations. The statutes underline the necessity for governmental control. The well intentioned efforts of a Quaker in 1798 to settle matters personally in a dispute between the United States and France led to the Logan Act of 1799 which makes it a criminal offense for private citizens to engage in diplomatic activities. The people have no direct constitutional authority in this field. But the people are not without power—far from it. Every elected officer and many who are not so chosen—as every Foreign Service Officer can testify—knows that his decisions must have the sanction of public approval. The Constitution makes the President the exclusive organ of foreign relations as regards the other nations of the world, and the laws make this doctrine specific in defining the duties of the State Department and the Foreign Service. Thus, only the President or his agents can deal officially with other governments. Diplomatic relations and all that is included within those words are carried on through and under the authority of the Executive. This constitutional fact, together with others, gives the Executive a broad power and initiative in the conduct of foreign relations. These powers are not directly

assailable by Congress or the people, but they have been the subject of interpretation by the Supreme Court on several occasions.

As between the three branches of our government, a further waiver must be entered. As early as 1829, the Supreme Court under "the doctrine of political questions" denied its competence to determine such questions as who is a belligerent, who is an accredited diplomatic agent, what the correct boundaries of a foreign state are, and similar questions, ruling that it must accept the determinations of one or the other or both of the "political departments" of the government. Although the courts do not directly determine foreign policy nor participate directly in the conduct of foreign relations, their decisions over the years have had a significant effect on our foreign policy and its operation.

Foreign Policy Control Divided

The direct control of policy and the day-to-day operation of foreign relations is thus the job of the President and the Executive Branch, and the Congress. There is no question that the Executive has an initiative in foreign affairs that no other branch of government possesses. There is no question that the day-to-day conduct of foreign relations is the task of the Executive; and that many long range policies are and should be shaped by the President and the Executive branch. But it is equally true that the Congress has always had a share in the conduct of foreign affairs; and in recent years it has come to have a larger share. In short, Congress and the Executive each have substantial independent pow-

President Truman shown signing the Foreign Arms Aid Bill at a White House ceremony on October 6, 1949. Watching are (l. to r.) Senators Tom Connally, Virgil Chapman, Lyndon Johnson, Representatives John Kee, Charles A. Eaton, Senator Claude Pepper, Undersecretary James E. Webb, Senator Elbert D. Thomas and Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson.

Wide World Photo



*The views expressed in this article are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, any Member thereof, or of Members of the House of Representatives of the Foreign Service, the Department of State—or the JOURNAL.

ers, and together they share others. As between the two houses of Congress, there is a further subdivision, for the Senate has constitutional powers in foreign relations not possessed by the House of Representatives and both Houses share the power of general legislation.

The effect of this constitutional arrangement is that the power to determine American foreign policy is a divided power, and as such it invites difficulties. Professor Edward S. Corwin, the distinguished constitutionalist, calls this arrangement "an invitation to struggle for the privilege of directing American foreign policy."

Congressional Powers

The powers of Congress in the field of foreign affairs differ markedly from those of the Executive, although they rest upon as broad a constitutional base. One significant difference is that Congressional powers to determine policy and direct its execution are exercised without direct contact with foreign governments. Congress does not negotiate treaties, it does not receive foreign envoys making representations to this government, and it does not address foreign governments. The President and the Executive Branch, as his agents, are the sole organs of communication with other governments. Yet, when the Congress speaks on matters of foreign affairs, its voice is heard in every capital of the world.

The authority of Congress to deal with foreign affairs is indeed formidable. Although the President has an initiative, Congress through its powers can determine the framework of foreign policy and many of its broad directions. An Act of Congress, once it has become law, is the supreme law of the land, and the President and the whole Executive branch are bound by it. A treaty does not become law until ratified by the Senate. In this sense there is no appeal from Congressional decision, except to the courts or to the people via the ballot box.

Congress itself, however, may reverse its actions. It can repudiate a treaty by enacting conflicting legislation, by failing to enact legislation for a non-self-executing treaty, by repealing legislation, by failing to appropriate funds, or by failing to act at all where action is required to make a policy operative.

Congress can initiate action without reference to the Executive. It can pass resolutions declaring the policy of the United States on various matters. There is a series of Concurrent Resolutions now before committees in both Houses, which urge that Congress declare that a fundamental objective of our foreign policy should be to seek the development of the United Nations into a world federation with united powers. These resolutions have not yet been acted upon but they have wide support in Congress.

Growth of Congressional Power and Responsibility

Where does Congress find all this power over foreign relations? A reading of the Constitution does not give the whole answer. Practice and precedent—some with judicial blessing and some without—have made substantial additions. The course of events has expanded sparsely worded constitutional grants of power and added new glosses to older precedents. In brief, the powers of Congress have grown with and been shaped by the times, just as Executive power has.

Any student of institutions can discourse at length on the constitutional changes wrought by the Supreme Court via judicial interpretation. It is sufficient here to say that the "implied" power—the power to enact all laws "necessary and proper" has tremendously expanded Congress' author-

ity in all fields, including foreign relations.

Practice and interpretation have had an equal effect. The executive agreement, now rather widely used, is an example. Another is the very strong precedent—questioned on some occasions but settled enough to be called a rule—that the constitutionally exclusive power of the House of Representatives to originate revenue measures also includes the power to originate appropriations.

Non-Constitutional Factors in Congressional Role

Three other factors, however, have affected the Congressional policy-making role as much if not more than the normal processes of interpretation and practice. And these are all influences generated by events, over which neither the Constitution nor governmental power have had any control.

The first influence of major importance is the inescapable position of world leadership that the United States occupies. Our positive response to world position and responsibility is, of course, our own decision. However, even if we had elected to follow the same course we pursued after World War I, it is difficult to see how we could have avoided an increased exercise of governmental power in foreign affairs. In terms of control and direction of foreign policy, we would probably have been as busy keeping ourselves away from the world as we are now keeping up with it. In any event, our present position in world affairs has required many far-reaching policy decisions that either could not, should not, or would not be made without Congressional approval, initiative, or action.

Another development that directly affects the position of Congress in foreign relations is the rapidly disappearing line of distinction between domestic and foreign policy. Perhaps there was a time when a neat distinction could be made. It is difficult, if not impossible, to do so now. A few examples will illustrate the point.

Farm policy is thought of as a domestic matter, but agricultural surpluses, government price support programs, and other aspects of farm policy have immediate impacts abroad. Size and strength of the armed forces today vitally affect foreign policy, but this involves labor, financial, and other policy decisions that affect both the national economy and our world position. Where is the line? The Hoover Commission is undoubtedly correct in stating that what we must deal with now is "national policies which have both domestic and foreign aspects."

In recent years, more and more of the substance of foreign policy has involved matters that require the action of Congress. Major international commitments have been made. Obligations such as the United Nations Charter, the Rio Treaty, and the North Atlantic Treaty could not possibly have been incurred without the Senate's consent. The use of the executive agreement technique has required the consent of both Houses of Congress. The urgent necessity of restoring the world's economic health and to fulfill our responsibilities in international organizations has required grants of authority and funds that only Congress can give. The result is a very significant increased participation of Congress in the formulation of foreign policy. A report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs put it this way: "The responsibility for the purse as it relates to foreign policy cannot be separated from the roots and substance of foreign policy."

How Congressional Powers Function

A closer look at the powers of Congress in the light of these developments may indicate what has taken place. There are three broad groups of powers: the so-called "executive" powers, exercised by the Senate alone; the general

legislative powers of both Houses; and the investigatory power. Within each of the first two groups of powers are those that relate specifically to foreign relations and those which have in practice come to include this field. The investigatory power has always been broad enough to encompass most any subject, including foreign relations.

The treaty power of the Senate is the most important of its "executive" powers, and today it is perhaps more important than ever as a means of policy formulation. The power operates, however, in a cumbersome fashion. The original idea was that the Senate's advice should be sought as treaties were being negotiated. The advising function almost disappeared through disuse, and the Senate's power was largely confined to consent. This often left the Senate in the position of being an unwilling participant in an Executive-arranged "shot gun wedding" ceremony. The most notorious case was the League of Nations Covenant, where, to carry the metaphor further, the Senate grabbed the gun, pulled the trigger, and left the Executive considerably the worse for wear. Lately, the Senate's advice has been sought in the negotiating stage on major treaties by including ranking members of the Foreign Relations Committee on the negotiating delegation or through close but informal consultation with Senate leaders where they were not members of a delegation.

The necessity for an increasing number of international arrangements on a multi-lateral basis for handling all kinds of problems has resulted in quite a little treaty activity. For instance, in the first session of the 81st Congress—recently concluded—the Senate approved 10 treaties, ranging from

the North Atlantic Treaty to creating a Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna. All these treaties made commitments. Some of them required further enabling legislation, thus bringing into play the general legislative process and both Houses of Congress.

The general legislative powers of Congress so far as foreign relations are concerned, consist of two groups: those enumerated powers that apply specifically to foreign relations, can be exercised directly in this field. Examples of the former are the power to regulate the value of foreign coin; to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal; to raise and support armies and maintain a navy. These powers permit Congress to determine such matters as the size and strength of the armed forces, Selective Service, lend-lease, neutrality policy, and policy toward shipping and maritime commerce, and immigration, not to mention such vital matters as declaring a state of war and regulating tariffs. Examples of the latter type of legislative power are the power to regulate value of coin; to lay and collect taxes, to pay the debts and provide for the general welfare; and, of course, to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the enumerated powers. These powers permit Congress to devalue the dollar, to undertake a recovery program, and to legislate an execution of a treaty on a subject that would not be within its competence except for the treaty.

The increase in the number, scope, and content of foreign affairs matters has not only given the Congress a greater

(Continued on page 50)



It's Fun to Go by Freighter



By EARL J. WILSON, FSS

A freighter is slower than a Sunday driver, dirtier than a ditch digger's fingernails, and noisier than six skeletons dancing on a tin roof, but they're fun to travel on.

I know because my wife and I journeyed half-way round the world with our two small daughters on one of these sooty slatterns of the seaways—from Mobile, Alabama to Shanghai—and enjoyed every minute of it—well, practically every minute—there *was* a murder and a typhoon.

Our good ship wasn't named the S.S. Patrick Henry, but that will do. She didn't look any more like the Queen Mary than Lena the Hyena looks like Betty Grable. At the dock where we first met her she seemed a hopeless and depressing jumble of booms, masts, twisted lines, and littered decks, but 35 days and some 10,000 watery miles later when we left her, she was our baby, ugly duckling or not.

Carries Only A Dozen

A freighter carries only 12 passengers—any more would make it a passenger ship with a whole new set of rules. Right away in the shipping office we discovered that our fellow-travelers were to be mostly missionaries and a junior official of the Chase bank. The trip promised to be a gay old round of gospel sings, prayer meetings, and such with maybe a lecture on foreign exchange for variety.

Miserably we crept aboard, jostled by stevedores, stumbling over seabags, just two of Neptune's newest neophytes, dragging our daughters behind us. But the job in Shanghai still looked good, even if the transportation didn't.

Two surprises, like rabbits from a trick hat, popped out at us in quick succession. They gave us a cabin which seemed a yawning vastness after all the cramped hotel rooms. In wartime it slept 26 men—which really isn't saying much—but we rattled around in it. Our second surprise was the food. Soft music will play in the background while we rhapsodize.

For breakfast there was ham 'n eggs, roast turkey for lunch, and steak (as many as you wanted, and some wanted five) for dinner. The salt air made us eat like lumberjacks. And the menu wasn't a one-day shot. The Merchant Marine, we found, believes a man should EAT.

As evening came on the cooks put out what is known as the "night lunch," great platters of cold cuts, cheese, lemonade, pie, coffee, not to mention all the cold chicken, steak, pork chops, etc. left over from the regular meals. The Seventh Air Force couldn't have raided that ice box more efficiently than we did.

And as for the tiresome business of money, here are a few sample one-way freighter fares from New York: to Australia, \$425; to Shanghai, the same; to Egypt, \$250; to England, \$200; to the Philippines, \$300; to Spain, \$330; to France, \$215; to Ireland, \$200; to Italy, \$225; and to Panama, \$145.

Seamen love children. That's for sure. On our "old bucket" as they usually called her, the officers and crew made a swing for our kids on the boat deck, made wading ponds during fire drills, laced up the rails with lines so the youngsters wouldn't fall overboard, told them of the stars, the ocean, and strange lands, brought back from shore great bags of candy, chewing gum, and toys, gave them comic books by the armful, and even flew kites from the flying bridge, turning the ship's searchlight on the sky-bourne toy at night.

For ourselves we sat at night with the officers over pitchers of rum and fruit juice listening to their sea stories, playing cards, or just plain "gassing." We came to know our fellow-passengers as friends, laughed at the banker for losing his birthday when we crossed the International Date Line, and at the missionaries for losing a Sunday at that same curious point in the Pacific where a day from your week is snatched away and held in trust until you cross back again.

We were knit together even more closely in Panama when a murder occurred aboard our ship. A crew member stabbed another while he slept. Police held our ship for five days. And again when we hit a typhoon in the China Sea with great waves crashing over the ship we felt drawn together by the common danger.

Should Auld Acquaintance . . .

During the long days we lounged around in our old clothes we came to know the crew as individuals, some young, eager for far places, others old, craftsmen and workmen, salty characters who knew the sea as their only job and loved or hated it because of that.

From the engine room to the flying bridge, from the bow with its skittering flying fish to the stern with its wheeling, diving bosun birds, we had the run of the ship. We knew its people, its problems, and they knew ours.

And when our long trip was over we knew that along with those who rode the big passenger liners we had shared the same spectacular sunsets, the same ever-changing seascapes, the same sparkling air and warm sunshine, but that we hadn't missed their life a bit. No sir, we'll take a freighter next time, too. They're fun.

Non-Foreign Policy Duties OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

By VIRGINIA V. MEEKISON

The monumental involvements and duties of the Department of State in the field of foreign affairs are likely to cause most people, even Foreign Service officers, to overlook the fact that the Department is charged with many more or less important domestic functions. Some of these began as major international issues but have since been reduced to minor internal irritations.

Fishing has netted more problems in American diplomacy since Columbus landed than any other subject. A recent example occurred within the very shadow of the Department of State. Last summer the "Crabbers War" between Maryland and Virginia fishing interests flared up again. An air-borne Virginia patrolman landed on Potomac Bay, sought to arrest a Maryland fisherman for poaching in Virginia waters, shot and killed him in the ensuing dispute, and then taxied precipitately from the scene as angry mobs of Maryland fishermen quickly assembled. Baltimore and Richmond



newspapers engaged in a hotly pitched head-line battle over the tragic episode. A visitor from Mars could well have assumed that the incident would touch off a war between sovereign states.

In this case, the State Department need not burden its diplomatic machinery with local laws under which a fisherman may take a 25 pound striped bass on the Virginia side of an imaginary line in the Potomac but only a 15 pound bass on the Maryland side. The Department does not need even to dust off the text of the 1785 agreement which established the fishing rights of citizens of Maryland and Virginia. Its official interest began with Maryland's ratification of the agreement concluded in 1948.

The Department of State is the traditional depository of inter-state compacts. The Constitution provides that "No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, . . . enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power. . . ." No State has ever made a formal agree-

ment with a foreign country, but the Department has on file innumerable inter-state agreements regulating fishing, distribution of power, boundary waters, and sundry other matters. Although there is no statutory requirement on either the States or the Department regarding deposit in the Department's archives of copies, the Department is regularly asked to serve as depository for agreements between the States. It furnishes certified copies, and gives notice of ratifications and entry into force of the agreement. It even sometimes furnishes technical advice on engrossing, ribbons, paper, seal, number of copies, and procedural clauses. Foreign Service Officers will no doubt smile at one correspondent's confusion. He asked whether the instrument would not be rather bulky if he followed the Department's suggestion of using one ribbon for each signatory party, inasmuch as there were to be fifteen parties. The Department hastily suggested he use one ribbon only, cut and knotted thus and so.

The Department has one statutory obligation in connection with inter-state agreements—to publish the Congressional resolution of approval of the agreement in the Statutes at Large. This non-foreign policy duty is one of the Department's "residual" or "vestigial" functions—its "domestic" duties. They date back to the days when the Executive Branch consisted solely of the Departments of State, Treasury, and War. There was an Attorney General, but he had neither a staff nor an office and was obliged to beg desk space from the Secretary of State.

As the Executive Branch grew, the Department divested

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itself of a hodge-podge of non-foreign policy chores. It would be wrong, however, to revive its baptismal name of the "Department of Foreign Affairs." Of the 1789 Act renaming it the "Department of State" and delegating to it the "safekeeping of the Acts, Records, and Seal of the United States" only the duty of keeping records has been transferred to other agencies.

Publication of the Laws

Publishing the *United States Statutes at Large* dates back to the Act of 1789 and is one of the Department's most important domestic functions.

The Department retains each original law, but upon its receipt a copy is sent to the Government Printing Office for what is known as the "slip law" print, the preliminary print of a law. In an emergency the slip law may be available for public distribution next morning, although ordinarily about three days are required. In the closing days of a Session of Congress about 100 laws a day are received in the Department; then slip laws may not be available for a week. Minor errors occasionally slip into a slip law, so it is the Department's policy not to certify them as evidence of the law.

Recent volumes of the Statutes have usually been bound in two parts. Part I contains Public Laws enacted during a Session, such as the cost-of-living allowance law. Part II contains proclamations, concurrent resolutions, and Private Laws, such as a law authorizing reimbursement of a Second Secretary of Embassy for loss of baggage. Part II also contains texts of treaties and other international agreements. Speedy transmission to the Department of signed originals and certified copies of agreements concluded abroad, in compliance with Foreign Service Regulations, is necessary for early release of the Statutes.

The Laws Branch which publishes the Statutes is headed by Merrill S. Potts and is under the direction of Norris E. Drew, Assistant Chief, and Reed Harris, Chief, of the Division of Publications. The Branch classifies the laws as public or private, numbers them in the respective series, prepares marginal notes and citations, a list of all laws passed that Session, and an index. Simple resolutions of either House, such as those for the appointment of Foreign Service Officers, are not published in the Statutes.

After publication, the original laws are bound in red leather embossed in gold. Each book is about fifteen by eleven inches in size, but the number of books and their thickness varies with Congress' productivity during each Session. They are held, available for inspection and the Department's use, in Archives Liaison until transferred to National Archives. As an illustration of such use: around Labor Day a Maryland attorney called upon the Department to certify a photostat of an original law. The attorney had a case before a judge who maintained he did not care what the book said. He did not believe the lawyer was quoting the law correctly.

Signatures are not printed in the Statutes. Thus, you would have to consult the original to see how the President signed twice the Act setting up the National Military Establishment. Presumably he did this because he had used so many pens making the first signature that it was almost illegible. Again, on the face of a joint resolution providing for a gold medal to recognize Vice President Barkley's distinguished services, it is carefully noted by hand for posterity: "Speaker Rayburn and Cabinet present at signing."

Once the President has signed an Act of Congress it is the law until amended. The Department must zealously pre-



serve even an obvious error, such as the famous comma in the 1872 tariff Act which cost the Government \$1,000,000 in lost revenues. Congress had intended to exempt only "fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical," but the law as passed read "fruit, plants, . . ." Oranges, lemons, pineapples and other fruits rolled across the border like a tidal wave, claiming free entry.

Custody and Use of the Seal

The fine collections of Presidential autographs and wafer imprints of the seal affixed to the commissions by which any Foreign Service Officer can trace his official peregrinations are a legacy from the first Congress. The seal designed in 1782 was in 1789 declared "the seal of the United States" and placed in the custody of the Department.

Mrs. Clydia Richardson and her assistant, Miss Bernice Cash, of the Protocol Staff affix the seal to commissions for Foreign Service Officers and State Department officials of the rank of Assistant Secretary or higher, heads of executive departments and independent agencies (all of whose nominations are prepared in Protocol for transmission to the Senate), and for other officers appointed by the President. Subordinate officers of other agencies no longer receive commissions under the seal of the United States.

A telephone call from the White House is authority enough for Mr. Charles H. Hatten or Mr. Richard Stover to engrass a commission in fine script. However, the seal is, by law, never affixed to the commission before it has been signed by the President, nor to any other instrument without his special warrant. Obviously, Protocol hands out no souvenir imprints.

Proclamations are the next largest class of instruments to which the seal is affixed. It matters not to Protocol whether the President is proclaiming neutrality, a treaty, or "National Farm Safety Week," as long as he has issued his warrant.

The seal is housed in a room all its own next to the Chief of Protocol's, and often serves as impressive background for swearing-in ceremonies. It takes six or seven men to move the cherry-wood cabinet containing the present seal and its swivel or fly press. The seal is usually referred to in official circles as the "Seal of the United States," rather than as the "Great Seal."

Procurement of the Statutes of the Several States

In the course of its discussions on pensions for invalid soldiers, disposition of Virginia military lands, and compensation for the judiciary, our first Congress in its first Session adopted without debate a resolution that "the Secretary of State shall procure from time to time such of the statutes of the several states as may not be in his office."

There was nothing curious about this law in 1789, as the Department's was the first Federal library. Even though other Government libraries now are necessarily more complete, the laws are still procured "from time to time" by the

Library's Selection and Records Section, headed by Mr. Roger Gifford. Miss Amelia Dean reports that the Department pays for about a quarter of the accessions. The volumes on hand in 1911 were transferred to the Library of Congress.

Resignations

John C. Calhoun, resigning as Vice President in 1832 (because he had been elected to the Senate!) is the only person who ever had occasion to comply with the Act of 1792 providing that "the only evidence of a refusal to accept or of a resignation of the office of President or Vice President, shall be an instrument in writing . . . delivered into the office of the Secretary of State." When a week passed and he had received no acknowledgment, he sent another note, asking that the bearer be informed of its receipt. Presumably this was done. In any event the Secretary's statutory responsibility is limited to receipt of the resignation.

Presidential Elections

The Department's duties regarding Presidential elections are ministerial in character. On November 1, 1948, the Department wrote each Governor enclosing pamphlet copies of relevant laws. In return the Department received two sorts of papers. These were certificates of ascertainment of electors showing the electors chosen, received from state executives, and certificates of the electoral vote, to each of which another copy of the certificate of ascertainment was attached as a credential, sent by the electors. In order to obtain all the prescribed papers in proper form the Acting Legal Adviser, Jack B. Tate, corresponded with 30 states.

On December 30, 1948, the Department delivered copies of certificates of ascertainment to both Houses of the 80th Congress. Belated certificates were delivered to the 81st Congress on January 6 and 19, 1949.

Electors send the original electoral vote to the President of the Senate and two copies to the Department, one for its archives and one for "on call." One set is opened in the Department to determine its correctness. The certificates sent the President of the Senate remain sealed until Congress canvasses the vote. Unforeseen contingencies are provided for by retention of a 1792 statute. If a certificate and list of votes has not been received in Washington by the fourth Wednesday in December the President of the Senate or, in his absence, the Secretary of State may send a messenger to the district judge in whose custody one copy was lodged. Messengers have occasionally been sent. They reported to the Department but delivered the vote to the Senate. A messenger derelict in his duties may be fined \$1,000. Mr. Denys P. Myers, who handled the Department's election responsibilities last time, managed to get all the prescribed papers to Washington without the aid of a messenger.

The original papers, including even envelopes and other containers (except mailing tubes) are bound into two red and black leather volumes, 15" by 10" by 6" and are open for public inspection in Archives Liaison, the Section once popularly referred to as "Room 11, Old State." Mr. Moreau Chambers of the Division of Historical Policy Research is now in charge of the Section.

Amendments to the Constitution

The first twelve amendments to the Constitution were proposed before the State Department was established. Under an 1818 statute procedure has been the same for every amendment from the thirteenth to the twenty-first. When a proposed amendment has been ratified by the legislature or

conventions of three-fourths of the states, the Secretary of State issues his certificates, under the seal of the Department, that the amendment "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States." One man, convicted of violating the Volstead Act, learned the hard way that an amendment becomes effective

on the date of its ratification by the necessary states, and not on the date of the Secretary's certificate. The Supreme Court told him so.

The history of the twenty-first amendment repealing the eighteenth proves that the State Department



occasionally acts with despatch. Next day after receipt of the joint resolution proposing the amendment the Department sent to each Governor a certified copy of that resolution and detailed instructions as to procedure. By December 2, 1933, it was apparent that ratification by conventions scheduled to meet December 5 in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Utah would be sufficient to bring the amendment into force. Accordingly, the Department wired the Governors of those states asking to be informed by telegram of convention action. The telegrams were duly received and verified by telephone. At 6:37 on the evening of December 5 the Acting Secretary issued his certificate that the amendment "has become valid."

That same evening the President also proclaimed the amendment, although the Constitution itself does not require the President to approve either the joint resolution proposing an amendment or a certificate that "it has become valid." In fact, when Lincoln in 1865 approved the resolution proposing the 13th amendment abolishing slavery, the Senate passed a resolution that such Presidential approval was "inadvertently done" and "should not constitute a precedent." On another occasion, a newspaper story that the President had refused to sign the resolution proposing the child labor amendment aroused women's organizations, until the State Department diplomatically issued a press release that "No implication" as to the President's views should be drawn from his non-signature, "since in accordance with the custom the resolution was not submitted to him."

Publication of Territorial Papers

Remember those little rooms up under the eaves of Old State, now the "Executive Office Building," reached via the iron steps from the south end of the fourth floor? Like an outlying possession of the Department, they are the offices of Dr. Clarence E. Carter, editor of *Territorial Papers*, the monumental volumes compiled from papers in Federal Archives and published by the Department under a special Act of Congress. The legislative history of the project reveals typical budgetary vicissitudes. At first, in 1925, Congress provided funds for compilation but not for publication. Later all funds were exhausted. Finally, in 1945, Congress authorized a sum of not more than \$30,000 per year for the work.

Fourteen volumes have been released to date. Michigan alone fills three big volumes—a record California and Texas can never equal as they were never territories and will not therefore be included in the series.

Miscellaneous Duties

A few of the Department's duties which would ordinarily be classified as domestic result more from circumstance than design. The Secretary of State is in a sense the Premier of the Cabinet and he or a Department representative is frequently asked to sit on various policy-making boards and commissions. Again, our foreign relations are often affected by matters which would ordinarily be of purely domestic concern and the Department must put itself squarely in the middle of local problems.

The Foreign Service Officer wearied of international crises and looking forward to a change during his four years "on detail to the Department" might profitably explore this phase of its work. He might enjoy assisting the Secretary of State in his capacity of Trustee of the National Gallery of Art with his duty to maintain and administer the Gallery and its site. The Department's Geographer, Samuel W. Boggs, member of the Board of Geographic Names, probably has an eye out for someone scientifically inclined to assist him with certain of his duties. He sits on various committees which consider such matters as standardization of units and technical problems relating to the production of more reliable globes and related devices to assist in understanding "global problems."

Those ramifications of foreign policy lead into even stranger fields. In the course of endeavoring to regulate the international traffic in arms, domestic manufacturers of certain proclaimed weapons must register with the Department, even though they never have and never hope to import or export such weapons. As a result of legislation implementing the treaty setting up the Canadian Boundary Commission, William Roy Vallance of the Legal Adviser's Office takes regular field trips in connection with hearings regard-

ing polluted bathing beaches, the leasing of land, and all sorts of local action required to prevent dumping into boundary waters. Army Engineers and Reclamations Bureau may advise, but the Department of State, through the American Commissioner, must actually take the necessary action.

This description of the Department's domestic duties is neither inclusive nor conclusive. Any surprise at their scope



should vanish upon contemplation of responsibilities the Department used to have. Do you know, for instance, that United States Marshalls used to get their instructions from the Secretary of State? And that before 1850 a petition for pardon was passed on by him before the Attorney General got a look at it? That Jefferson used to determine the amount of cop-

per in a penny? That what are now the Government Printing Office's printing, binding, and distribution functions were once farmed out by State Department to private printers and book-sellers? That the Secretary countersigned and recorded land patents until 1812? That he handled patents until 1849, copyrights until 1859, and immigration until 1891? And until 1873 territorial governors reported to the Secretary of State?

It is hoped that no Foreign Service Officer will gain the impression that he is likely to be reorganized into a sewerage plant inspector. At any rate, it should be clear that life in the Department does not consist entirely of instructing the Officer in Charge to do this, but not to do that.

THE JOURNAL'S LIST OF RECOMMENDED READING

(See article on page 32 of this issue)

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|---------|
| Hans J. Morgenthau, <i>Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace.</i> New York, Knopf, 489 p. | \$5.50* | Henry L. Stimson and McGeorge Bundy, <i>On Active Service in Peace and War.</i> New York, Harper, 1948. 698 p. | \$5.00* |
| John C. Campbell (Ed.), <i>The U. S. Foreign Affairs, 1948/49.</i> New York, Harper, 1949, for the Council on Foreign Relations, 572 p. | \$5.00* | Sir Bernard Pares, <i>History of Russia.</i> New York, Knopf, 5th Ed., 1949. 565 p. | \$5.00* |
| | | Sir John Maynard, <i>Russia in Flux.</i> New York, Macmillan, 1948. 564 p. | \$6.50* |
| OR | | Barbara Ward, <i>The West at Bay.</i> New York, Norton, 1948. 288 p. | \$3.50* |
| Brookings Institution, <i>Major Problems of U.S. Foreign Policy, 1949/50.</i> Washington, The Brookings Institution, 492 p. (paper) | \$1.50* | U. S. Dept. of State, <i>Atomic Energy: Policy at the Crossroads.</i> Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1948. 251 p. | \$.45 |
| | (cloth) \$3.00* | | |
| Hanson W. Baldwin, <i>The Price of Power.</i> New York, Harper, for the Council on Foreign Relations, 1948, 361 p. | \$3.75* | | |
| Robert E. Sherwood, <i>Roosevelt and Hopkins: An Intimate History.</i> New York, Harper, 1948. 979 p. | \$6.00* | | |
| James F. Byrnes, <i>Speaking Frankly.</i> New York, Harper, 1947. 324 p. | \$3.50* | | |

The books whose prices are marked with an asterisk (*) are available at a 20% discount for members of the Foreign Service Association. Deduct 20% and send your check to Foreign Service Association c/o Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.

Residents of the District of Columbia please add 2% to the discount price for D. C. Sales Tax.

Membership in the Association: \$8 per year (\$4 for remainder of present fiscal year) for Active Members, \$5 per year (\$2.50 for remainder of present fiscal year) for Associate Members. All personnel of the Foreign Service are eligible for Active membership. Associate membership is restricted to former active members and professional personnel of the Department of State and other officers and employees of the Department holding positions of comparative responsibility. Membership includes subscription to the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. If you are a present subscriber but not yet a member, remit the difference between the subscription price of \$4 per year (\$2 for remainder of present fiscal year) and membership charge.

The Foreign Service

By NORRIS HASELTON, JR.

We had the feeling that something was missing from our discussion of service morale and when Mrs. Haselton forwarded to the JOURNAL a class paper written by young Norris Haselton, Jr., we knew what we lacked—the Young Idea! This has not been officially cleared for publication by Norris Haselton, Sr., who has not yet seen the original manuscript. Author Norris Haselton, Jr., now 14, was born in this country and had his first Foreign Service assignment at the age of 6 months. A veteran traveler, he has accompanied his parents to Gnadalahara, Manchester, Calcutta, Santiago, and Rio. In Washington for the past year and a half, he finds American living much more to his taste than the far-away places.



The Foreign Service is an extremely interesting but unprofitable way of earning a living. You go from one post to another, always getting more sicknesses as you go on. Occasionally you get a good post. Sometimes you stay in one place and get so ill that you go home on a good American ship. There is the case of one man who did this, but the boat was so good that he recovered on the way over and had to go right back again. As before, he immediately got sick as a dog.

But you see the world, learn the truth about the rumors passed around. As you move from spot to spot, you always have the hazard of the packers, who are always supposed to be experts, but do things like putting a three and one half foot air rifle in the bottom drawer of a bureau next to your most precious dinner glasses.

Some posts are better than others, however, for jobs and housing, food, etc. In India there are run-down dumps, with cracks and holes in the walls. In Chile our house was a big one, big garden, swimming pool, orchards etc. The climate has a lot to do with working. The jobs are good—handing out visas, bringing people in and out, making financial reports. If somebody gets in trouble with the authorities, he immediately gets in touch with the American Consulate and they get him out. The Consulate is the American Government in that place representing the United States, and the Ambassador is the person representing the President.

As you slave over the years, you gradually get promoted

and life is a little easier. If and when you ever get to be Ambassador, the work is hard, but you have a castle to live in. When you get to sixty, you retire, and everybody gives you a big sendoff with celebrations, cigars, parties, etc., etc., and you think of the coming years of peace and quiet in your easy chair, or fishing in the mountain streams in Canada etc. But that is not what your wife thinks, however. She makes you lug around furniture, beat rugs, dry the dishes, mow the lawn, hang out washing, fix windows, screendoors, rake the garden, clean rooms and other disheartening things, and you stand there with a worried and faraway look in your eyes and think of the good old days when you had the nice easy job of sitting behind a desk.



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The American Foreign Service Association

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

WELCOME, HICOG PERSONNEL

With the assumption by the Department of State of responsibility for the civilian administration of the American occupation of Germany, several hundred employees who were with the former Office of Military Government have now become members of the Foreign Service, and are working with it as employees of the new Office of the High Commissioner. Salaries for these newcomers are paid out of the separate budget for Occupied Areas, and for the time being they are in a special limited category. Whether or not they will eventually be incorporated into the Foreign Service without limitation as to place of assignment will depend upon future developments which cannot be foretold at this time.

Situations in which two categories of personnel work side by side, but with different status, are always trying to the individuals concerned. From the reports that reach us from Germany, we judge that neither the old Foreign Service nor the new HICOG employees know just where they stand in relation to each other. If we may presume to offer advice to both groups, it is not to worry over this situation, but to let it work out gradually with the logic of events. If there is a complete merger which gives Foreign Service status to HICOG personnel, it will come after consideration of the merits and morale of both categories, with each receiving its proper due. If the present arrangement is continued indefinitely, we predict that in the course of time many able people will gradually shift over to the regular Foreign Service available for assignment anywhere, as openings develop.

Meanwhile, to HICOG employees let us say this, and say it heartily and sincerely: Welcome to the Foreign Service! We need you as co-workers in one of the most vitally important areas of the globe. We know that you have already done a good job in Germany, and that many of you have done the kind of outstanding work which honors the traditions of the Foreign Service in its long history. We know that many of you have worked in local communities, far from administrative centers, and have handled tough situations with a minimum of recognition. We know that a selective process has been going on in the various reductions of force that have taken place, and that you who join us now have proved your calibre and your patriotism.

If you are disturbed about the future, let us say this to you: Regardless of what happens in Germany, our Government always needs able people. Finding seasoned and re-

sourceful personnel for foreign duty is a chronic problem for the Department of State and for the other agencies which operate programs abroad. With trouble brewing in many parts of the world, and with new programs continually being devised to meet foreign problems, there will be job opportunities for a long time to come for tested individuals who have learned to work effectively among foreign peoples.

And now to another aspect of this subject. As employees of the Foreign Service, all members of the HICOG organization are eligible to join the Foreign Service Association. Membership includes a subscription to the JOURNAL and other benefits. As the Association grows richer, larger and stronger it can offer you more material returns. But it is already a goodly fellowship, and it offers something intangible on which no price can be placed—a feeling of association in a common enterprise with other Americans in all parts of the world, who have given up the comforts of home to live and work where duty calls.

In short, we welcome you people of HICOG to the Foreign Service, whether you remain in your present category or come into an even closer association with us. We look forward with you to that congenial comradeship which is made vivid and meaningful by shared experience in serving America abroad.

YOU CAN ALWAYS TELL A SECOND SECRETARY ... OR CAN YOU?

“Foreign Service officers run to type. Visit any American mission abroad, and you will find that all Second Secretaries look alike, dress alike, act alike and think alike. You can spot them anywhere.”

The statement above, in pretty much those words, was made by a respected Washington administrative official who participated recently in a graduate seminar in public administration at a large American university.

Did the students believe the statement? We don't know, but since the speaker was obviously an able and sincere man we presume that a good many of them did. There were three people in the seminar, however, who did not—one Foreign Service officer of Class 4 and two of Class 5, Second Secretaries all. They sat very still and waited for the speaker to say, “And just to prove that I know what I'm talking about, I've just spotted three of them in this room—there, and there, and there.” But the words never came.

Although the three FSOs had been on the campus for several months, it hadn't surprised them that their fellow graduate students hadn't picked them out for the Diplomatic Type. Being very representative young Middle Westerners, it hadn't occurred to them that they had been Molded to the Pattern. Confronted, however, by an obvious expert in Recognizing the Type, they naturally felt let down that he couldn't make good on his own diagnosis.

Could it be that the Service is slipping? If even an administrative expert can no longer spot a Second Secretary against a background of public administration graduate students, then there must be something wrong somewhere. Perhaps we've gone too far afield in recent years in selecting officers from every State in the Union and from nearly half a thousand colleges and universities. Instead of picking only young men who are soft, smooth, and handsome, in a diplomatic sort of way, we're taking too many who are rough, tough and ugly—or maybe just too many who are representatively and indistinguishably American.

Or could it be that too many administrative officials these days look alike, dress alike, act alike and think alike? Perhaps we should turn the tables, and say, "You can always tell an administrative expert. . ."

Or can you?

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

The issue of January 1925, Mr. Felix Cole, Editor, contained an interesting lead article entitled "Foreign Posts at Home" and mentioned American Consular posts in former foreign territory in the first few decades following the revolution. He lists, for example, American Consulates at Monterey, California; San Francisco, New Orleans, and the Republic of Texas. Cecil M. P. Cross contributed an article describing "The Witch of Lourenço Marques" and Mrs. Carlton Bailey Hurst wrote of an old Convent in Habana.

Harold Titman, Jr., Secretary at Paris, passed through Washington on leave. Foreign Service Inspectors Nelson T. Johnson and Roger C. Tredwell were last heard from at Tokyo and Madeira, respectively; Vice Consul Sidney E. O'Donoghue from Prague attended the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven whereas Mr. Hengstler and Consuls J. D. Johnson and R. A. W. Treat preferred the Army-Navy football game at Baltimore.

Under Personals, we note that Miss Nancy Robinson and Consul John Farr Simons were married on December 6 and Miss Ann Hunter and Consul George P. Shaw were also married in that month and left for Mr. Shaw's new post at Tegucigalpa. Alexander C. Kirk, First Secretary at Mexico City was promoted from FSO 4 to Class 3, likewise G. Howland Shaw, First Secretary at Constantinople, and Harry C. Hawkins at Brussels progressed from Class 8 to Class 7. Walter Linthicum, Vice Consul at Marseille, was transferred a few miles away to Nice and Edward S. Maney carried out another economical transfer under the Coolidge economy wave by moving from Torreon to Tampico.

The editors of the January 1925 issue state that they feel sure that men in the field occasionally lay aside the heavy and momentous burdens of Foreign Service officering and laugh—well, smile a little. The JOURNAL, the editors say, needs humor, needs lots of it and needs it badly, so will the readers please send in something—anonously if they prefer.

BIRTHS

WEIL. A daughter, Susan Spencer, was born on November 26, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. T. Eliot Weil in Washington, D. C., where Mr. Weil is Officer-in-Charge, Pakistan-Afghanistan Affairs.

CERTOSIMO. A daughter, Emma Claire, was born on November 29, 1949, to FSS and Mrs. Antonio Certosimo at Nogales, Arizona. Mr. Certosimo is assigned as Vice Consul to the Consulate at Nogales, Senora, Mexico.

CARSON. A son, James Howard Winston, was born on December 10, 1949, to FSO and Mrs. Charles C. Carson in West Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Carson is Vice Consul at the Consulate in Vancouver.

ZWEIG. A son, Frederick Emilio, was born to FSS and Mrs. Ben Zweig on December 10, 1949, at Nogales, Arizona. Mr. Zweig is Consul assigned to the Consulate at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.

WADLEIGH. A son, George Dawson, was born to FSO and Mrs. George R. Wadleigh in Bordeaux, France on December 14, 1949. Mr. Wadleigh has since been transferred to the Embassy at Lisbon.

IN MEMORIAM

ANDERSON. Mrs. Ethel Halliday Anderson died on November 28, 1949, in Eustis, Florida. She was the mother of FSO Edward Anderson who is now assigned to the Department.

MARRIAGES

LEUTZ-MERCHANT. Miss Elizabeth Gerard Merchant, daughter of FSO and Mrs. Livingston Merchant, and Lieut. Charles R. Leutz, Jr., USMC, were married in Washington on December 17, 1949. Lieut. Leutz was formerly assigned to the Embassy at Nanking.

ANDERBERG-POULSON. Miss Erna Beatrice Poulson, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Norris Poulson, and FSS Edward Anderberg were married in Alexandria, Virginia, on December 10, 1949. Mr. Anderberg is assigned to Tokyo as Assistant Attaché.

The Barrier of Language

The subtle strength of the invisible barrier to good understanding between peoples created by differing languages is quickly appreciated by those who must make public addresses in another tongue. The carefully prepared text, whose structure and meaning seems so simple and clear to the author, often comes back to him from his translator distorted in the most baffling manner and much careful explaining and thumbing of dictionaries is required before the translation is made acceptable. Even so, the finer points and nuances of the original draft have usually been dulled and blurred.

In direct conversation, this barrier can be penetrated by the concerted efforts of the speaker and listener—the linguistic shortcomings of the former being mercifully complemented by the humanitarian impulses of the latter. The colleague who invited a group of Americans some years ago to a reception in his newly acquired residence never knew how much we enjoyed his explanation that the occasion to be celebrated was "a hot housing." Nor, I am sure, did the legendary American lady (mentioned some time ago, I believe, in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL) become aware of the strain to which she subjected her Latin American audience when she announced that she was "una mujer informal."

Of course, a foreign language can be so bludgeoned that no amount of good will can suffice to establish mutual intelligence. This is true even of one's own tongue—as is exemplified by the likewise legendary gringo who mystified some of his countrymen by inquiring as to the identity of "them two mohairs going down the street."

W. T.

CORRECTION

An error was made in the listing of Mr. Harold W. Moseley's position in the October JOURNAL's account of the reorganization. Mr. Moseley is Officer-in-Charge, Japanese Affairs.



This photograph of the American members of the Embassy staff at Pretoria, South Africa, was taken at the Embassy on Thanksgiving Day, 1949, just prior to the arrival of guests invited to Ambassador and Mrs. Winship's reception.

Left to right:

Front row: Morris Dembo, FSO; David G. Wilson, FSO (PAO); Joseph L. Dougherty, FSO; Lt. Col. Edwin A. Bland, Jr.; Bernard C. Connelly, FSO; Ambassador North Winship;

Lt. Col. J. J. Davis; Elmer H. Bougerie, FSO; Major Elmer T. Harshbarger; Raymond A. Valliere, FSO.

Second row: M/Sgt. William P. Zobel; M/Sgt. Chester Davis; Warrant Officer Richard W. Dame; Angela Perrini, FSS; Frances Diell, FSS; Margaret A. Stanturf, FSS; Harold J. May, FSS; Rosalie Verret, FSS; L. Kate Pierson, FSS; Julia Mueller, FSS; Thomas R. Foreman, FSS.

Third row: M/Sgt. Warren Daspit; Mary Lynn Hallett; Pauline M. Frank, FSS; Grace E. Wilson, FSS.



Service Glimpses



Ambassador George P. Shaw examines a population schedule during the trial census held in mid-October in El Salvador. With him in front of the Town Hall at Colon are (l. to r.) Mr. Solomon Martinez, Census Bureau trainee; Dr. Theo L. Vaughan of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Ambassador Shaw, and Ing. Felix de Osegueda, Director of Statistics.

Consul General Cecil M. P. Cross and his daughter Jean at the São Paulo airport as they prepared to take off for his new post at Montreal after a record series of "despedidas" given by the host of friends they had made in their eight-year stay in Brazil.

Photo courtesy of Consul Eldred D. Kuppinger



Photo courtesy of Sgt. Billie Sleith

American Legation Club members and guests—Hallowe'en Party, Sofia.

**SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION RATE
TO ASSOCIATION MEMBERS**

Effective January 1st the JOURNAL's subscription price was raised from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per year. However, the JOURNAL's Board and the Executive Committee have voted to permit Association members to subscribe for friends and relatives at the old \$3.00 rate. This applies to both renewals and new subscriptions paid for by Association members. The JOURNAL is the best way to keep friends and family posted on what's what in the Service.



Photo courtesy of FSO Charles P. Clock

Ambassador Selden Chapin and his daughter Helen debark at Rotterdam from the *Veendam*. Netherlands correspondents who boarded the ship for an interview were delighted when the Ambassador made a statement to them in *Dutch*. (We told you he'd been boning up at the Institute.)



Publicity

The JOURNAL rated quite a flurry of publicity a few Sundays back when *The Washington Star* reprinted Foy Kohler's article on the Voice of America and *The Washington Post* reprinted our Diary of a Government Ghost, both from the November issue. An extra dividend was added when a representative from the local Lincoln Museum breezed enthusiastically into our office looking for that "old manuscript diary found behind a radiator in a building once occupied by one of our Government departments." Seems he specialized in original material pertaining to the Gettysburg Address. On explanation ours proved a trifle too original.

Personals

FSO JAMES W. GANTENBEIN's "The Evolution of our Latin American Policy" was published by Columbia University Press in mid-January.

Scheduled to convene sometime in January is a three-man Advisory Committee on Amalgamation. Members are former *James H. Rowe* (member of the Hoover Commission) chairman, *Representative Ramspeck* and the Honorable *William E. De Courcy*, Ambassador to Haiti.

Additional appointments to the MDAP set-up are AMBASSADOR JOSEPH JACOBS, Special Assistant for MDAP to the Ambassador in Rome, and ROBERT B. EICHHOLZ, Deputy to Ambassador Jacobs.

Running a close second in number of rumors to the filling of AMBASSADOR GEORGE ALLEN's job, AMBASSADOR-AT-LARGE PHILIP JESSUP's long-forecast Far East survey is at last under way. He plans to resume his duties as Professor of International Law at Columbia University as soon as the report on this trip is completed.

EDWARD WARE BARRETT, former editorial director of *Newsweek*, is the new Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.

About 200 experts are to be sent by the United States to carry out the details of military aid under the North Atlantic Pact. According to SECRETARY ACHESON there would be "provision of United States personnel qualified to assist in the assembly of complicated modern weapons with which many of those countries are not familiar and to help them learn how to operate and maintain the equipment. . . . These personnel are not going as special military missions but will rather be an integral part of our Embassy staff in each country, acting under the direction and control of the United States Ambassador." The average number assigned to the regular diplomatic missions in the recipient nations will be about 20 civilian and military personnel.

CHARLES ULRICH BAY, U. S. Ambassador to Norway, has been named by the President to the long-vacant chairmanship of the National Security Resources Board.

According to the White House FSO EDWARD A. DOW, JR., will replace AMBASSADOR H. MERLE COCHRAN as acting U. S. representative on the UN Commission for Indonesia. Ambassador Cochran has already presented his credentials as our first Ambassador to the United States of Indonesia. Minister to Finland AVRA M. WARREN will receive Mr. Cochran's former post as Ambassador to Pakistan.

FSO JOHN F. MELBY has been in Manila, together with representatives of the Department of Defense, to participate in preliminary discussions with representatives of the Philippines relating to a proposed Pacific MDAP.

FSO IVAN B. WHITE who has just completed an assignment in the Free Territory of Trieste as Director of Finance and Economics for the Allied Military Government, is now Economic and Labor Adviser for the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

AMBASSADOR AVERELL HARRIMAN has been appointed the U. S. representative on the North Atlantic Defense Financial and Economic Committee.

FSO FREDERICK LATIMER heads the International Broadcasting Division's new Turkish desk. VOA started daily Turkish broadcasts about a month ago.

AMBASSADOR ALBERT F. NUFER headed the U. S. delegation to the Joint Argentine-United States Committee on Commercial Studies in Washington last month.

Replacing ASSISTANT SECRETARY GEORGE KENNAN as Director of the Department's Policy Planning Staff is MR. PAUL NITZE. Mr. Nitze has been its Deputy Director since last August. In the few months before his "sabbatical" leave Mr. Kennan will spend much of his time making an on-the-spot review of conditions in Latin America and Africa. His studies are expected to aid the Administration in setting up its Point Four Program. Mr. Kennan will attend the Rio conference of U. S. Ambassadors in March but will not leave in time to participate in the January Habana conference. Both meetings, however, will be attended by ASSISTANT SECRETARY EDWARD G. MILLER, JR.

Foy Kohler, FSO, Chief, International Broadcasting Division, congratulates F. P. Latimer, Jr., FSO, Chief, Turkish Unit, IBD, at inaugural Turkish language broadcast of Voice of America, Dec. 19, 1949. The microphone sign, "Amerikanin Sesi," means "Voice of America" in Turkish. The flowers were presented by the Chinese Unit of IBD, whose Chief is former FSO Elmer Newton, as a good-luck offering. The date, Dec. 19, 1949 had no special historical significance but happened to be the twelfth birthday of Mr. Latimer's son Douglas, born in Istanbul. *L. to R., Standing,* Ali Kayaalp, Raif Eriskcu, Mehmet F. Batur, F. P. Latimer, Jr., Mucio Delgado, Foy Kohler, Alfred Puhon; *Seated,* Sadi Koylan, Nermin Hakki, Ismail H. Torun, Sadi Kamran.



Another DP-FP exchange took place recently when FSO JOHN C. CALHOUN from the office of the High Commissioner in Germany was transferred to the Department's German Affairs Division and LEON W. FULLER went from the Division to Berlin.

Retired FSO and former Ambassador to Iran WALLACE MURRAY has been named to the Board of Directors of the American Eastern Corporation.

Retired FSO RICHARD BOYCE has just returned from a month's trip by air around South and Central America to get material for lectures on Latin American economics at Georgetown University's Graduate School.

Retired FSO William E. Dunn has opened a private office as consultant on Latin American problems.

Twelve speeches in seven days was the record recently chalked up by DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY WILLARD F. BARBER, who spoke on economic cooperation in the Americas before groups at Universities, Town Halls, Lions Clubs, Kiwanis, and the Foreign Policy Association. Mr. Barber made speeches in St. Louis, Shreveport, Dallas, Phoenix, Los Angeles and Riverside, California.

JAMES W. BARCO of the Department's Office of UN Political and Security Affairs has been named Acting Deputy U. S. Representative on the UN Conciliation Commission for Palestine and is now attending its Geneva meeting.

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Administration CHARLES M. HULTEN has been appointed General Manager in charge of the Department's international information programs, including the Voice of America and the educational exchange program. The move is designed to further free the Assistant Secretary and other top officers of the Department on domestic and foreign public opinion as well as giving policy guidance for the foreign information and educational exchange programs.

1950 German specialization training assignments so far include: FSO's Findley Burns, Robert P. Chalker, Charles E. Hulick, Jr., Thomas W. McElhiney, John A. McKesson, Albert W. Stoffel, James F. Sutterlin, and FSS Frederick H. Behr, Jr.

MRS. ELIZABETH DEEGAN (FSS) and her daughter Miss JANE DEEGAN, FSS, who have been on home leave are sailing January 23rd on the *Isle de France* to return to the Embassy in Rome.

MARY ENGLAND, FSS, formerly stationed in London, is now assistant to MR. ROBERT FREEMAN at the Foreign Service Institute, working on the program for the development of administrative training matters.

PHYLLIS BOLLINGER, formerly in Dublin, has been assigned for three months to Kingston, Jamaica.

RANDOLPH KIDDER has returned from his detail at the United Nations and has been assigned to ARA/EC.

Assignment USA

FSOs participating in the out of Washington Assignment Program so far are: RICHARD HUESTIS, assigned to the Department of Labor, San Francisco area; HARRISON LEWIS, to the United Nations while assigned to the Department of Labor, New York City; ALBERT SCOTT, assigned to the Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, Georgia; PAUL PADDOCK, assigned to the Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado; DANIEL GAUDIN, tentatively assigned to the Bureau of Reclamation, city not yet selected; AUSTIN ACLY, tentatively assigned to the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee; S. WALTER WASHINGTON, assigned to the Department of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia. Other assignments are expected to be made during the course of the year. Terms of assignment range from four months to a year.

Consul John H. E. McAndrews, accompanied by his sister, Miss Kate McAndrews, sailed from Istanbul on October 10 for the United States and wrote "finis" to his thirty-one year career in the Foreign Service. He has retired from the Service and will return to his boyhood home in Owatonna, Minn. He had been Consul at the Istanbul Consulate for the past two years.

Noel, etc.

The Friday before Christmas the Department was just bubbling over with good-will-toward-men. At the Secretariat party Miss Myrna Loy, attractively garbed in a well-fitting suit and red hair, proved as much a center of interest as the genial hosts. The star turn of the day was Mrs. Betty Bowman's endearing but frightening portrait of a G-girl from Flatbush filling in as the Secretary's receptionist *pro tem*. The Secretary, dressed in a brown tweed suit, buttoned-down oxford shirt and foulard tie, joined the group in singing Silent Night, *et al*. There was not much kissing at this party.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Walton Butterworth were hosts for FE's large and happy party. Besides its hosts, FE had unique advantages for its celebration. It took place in the former Japanese Embassy, now the headquarters of the Far Eastern Commission. There was mulled wine and flaming cherries. The Secretary and the charming Mrs. Acheson attended. The Secretary was dressed in a brown tweed suit, buttoned-down oxford shirt and a foulard tie. He joined the group in singing Silent Night, *et al*. There was some kissing at this party.

The longest, loudest and noisiest parties were given in the grim old Walker-Johnson Building where FP and DP celebrated on the sixth and second floors respectively. The old iron stairway rang with the sound of many feet as individuals from both parties staged an informal trial run on amalgamation. There was a good deal of kissing at this party.

Over in Baltimore where the JOURNAL is printed Christmas started off sedately with a banquet style lunch served to all (including your Managing Editor, who had added a green eyeshade to her usual ensemble). But as the day wore on Christmas cheer became more and more apparent as the bindery girls showed a noisy tendency to play hide-and-seek around the heavy machinery with the press men. (Your M.E. added crossed fingers to her equipment and continued correcting the page proof.) This party was strictly Sadie Hawkins.

Selection Boards Named

Scheduled to convene this month are three Selection Boards.

Board A — Ambassador George Wadsworth, Ambassador J. Klahr Huddle, Ambassador Herbert Bursley, FSO John Cabot, Mr. Francis Truslow, President of the New York Curb Exchange, Dr. Franklin Harris, President of Utah State Agricultural College.

Board B — FSO Don C. Bliss, FSO Cecil Wayne Gray, FSO Edward S. Maney, FSO U. Alexis Johnson, Mr. John Hudson, President of Tobacco Associate, Inc., former Undersecretary of Agriculture, Mr. Phil Zigler, General Secretary Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks of the American Federation of Labor.

Board C — FSO Edward T. Wailes, FSO Daniel W. Braddock, FSO Clare H. Timberlake, FSO Reginald Bragonnier, Dr. Robert B. Stewart, Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, Mr. Stanley Ruttenberg, Director of Department of Educational Research, CIO.

FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENTS

George L. Brandt Jesse F. Van Wickel Paul C. Squire



NOTES FROM HONG KONG

By BRUCE LANCASTER, FSO

PERSONAL DIARY OF AN EMBASSY

APRIL 1946, *Nanking*: After bouncing about the countryside—Nanking, Hankow, Chungking, etc., I've returned to Nanking. Suppose I'll be here long enough to unpack my bags and get some work done. Since 'thirty-seven things have been kinda tough. Here we have a terrible housing problem among other things, but boy, is everybody glad to get away from Chungking.

OCTOBER 1948: Solved my housing problems—everyone has a place to live, their families are here and the Army has a wonderful officers club, complete with swimming pool. For cum shaw, they've added a commissary and PX.

NOVEMBER: Army PX, Commissary left.

DECEMBER: Ain't got no families.

JANUARY '49: Ain't got no secretaries.

FEBRUARY: Have to look around for a new home; Canton seem to be it.

MARCH '49, *Canton*: We have a housing problem here too, only difference from the early days in Nanking is that there seem to be more people and fewer houses.

MAY: They have sounded the "On your mark signal." Bags packed.

JUNE: *Get set*. Bags packed.

JULY: *Ready*. Bags packed.

AUGUST: *Go*. We're off.

AUGUST '49, *Hong Kong*: Uncle Sam's Navy is on hand to offer the hospitality of the *USS Dixie* as a temporary solution to our housing problem. Captain Fuqua offers one whole deck of his destroyer tender to us and the staff of the Canton Consulate General. While Consul General Karl L. Rankin supervises the closing of the Canton office, Minister Lewis Clark departs for the United Nations, leaving Robert C. Strong as Chargé. A little boning up on our Navy lingo and we'll quit calling the *Dixie* a "boat."

SEPTEMBER: We've waved farewell to the Navy. It's out to Castle Peak for us. We consider ourselves lucky that the only hotel in Hong Kong which had a few vacant rooms also has a beach. Suppose the fact that it's eighteen miles out and has no telephone has something to do with it.

OCTOBER '49: Haven't we heard it before—"Aromatic Chungking in the spring"? Wrong Season—but the description is still good. Some of the faces are different but here we are again.

AMERICAN EMBASSY LEAVES CANTON

Anyone who noticed the caption above in their morning paper on August 21 may have read beyond the Canton, China, dateline to a story beginning:

"The American Embassy moved out of Communist-threatened Canton yesterday. Third Secretary Bruce M. Lancaster closed the office doors for the last time, and accompanied by Gerald Stryker and John J. Finnegan, strolled to a waiting limousine. Shortly thereafter they joined Chargé d'Affaires Lewis Clark at the airport and the entire party left in a special US Navy plane for Hong Kong. . . ."

Those of us who made up the "entire party" read this same despatch in the Hong Kong press. Someone in the group sighed reminiscently and said: "Another little bit added to the legend of the calm, cool diplomat in the striped pants."

Embassy Disbursing Officer Martha Moses recalled the previous day with a chuckle: "I saw that old army weapons carrier, pardon me—limousine—as it shambled up to the airfield. How many people and bags and boxes did you cram into it? And was that animal a moose or just a dog?"

"Maybe you people better set the record straight," said the Embassy's Communication Supervisor, Larry Norton. "Since I left on an earlier plane I'd like to know what happened."

"Well, we did close the door, but beyond that I don't recall anything like the press version. I'd say we labored, rather than strolled, over the little foot bridge and off the island of Shameen, as each of us was carrying at least three bags. A vehicle was waiting, but it was only a weapons carrier, since both of the Embassy's old Chevrolets had already been evacuated to Hong Kong. We found places to sit atop the luggage piled in it, after four of us had managed to lift the enormous mastiff belonging to Assistant Military Attaché Bill Saunders over the tail gate. A count of heads showed one missing and although it didn't appear possible to get a single additional person in with us, we decided we had better make room rather than leave someone behind. We finally determined that the missing one was our faithful old cook Li. Fearing that he was moving at his usual snail's pace, we returned to our now vacant apartment to find him calmly sitting there, with his tiny suitcase all packed and ready.

"Why aren't you over in the truck?" we barked.

"All dress up go Hong Kong Master. No can carry bag, lose face, get shirt dirty."

After a glance at our own soiled and rumpled seersuckers (did that newspaper mention "striped pants"?), we picked up Li's bag and Li and carried them both off to the waiting truck. Pretending not to notice the curses of those who had been kept waiting in Canton's tropical sun, we climbed aboard and proceeded in a tatterdemalion triumph to the airfield.

"What do you suppose prompted the reporters to take that approach to the story?" asked Harriet Woodworth, Minister Lewis Clark's secretary.

"Maybe they just decided to enter into the spirit of the thing. Don't you remember how Information Officer Bradley Connors leaned against the door as coolies carried out cabinets and desks and everyone was pushing files into mail bags or taking down drapes? The press speculated on the possibility of the Embassy's leaving Canton, but when reporters came by to survey the confusion he'd say:

"'Evacuate Canton? Why a statement like that is too silly to even deny. We're just getting the 1902 files ready to send in to the National Bureau of Archives.'"

THE GENERAL GORDON

Tuesday turned out to be another delightful summer day in Hong Kong. On this side of the world summer hadn't given an inch to let old man winter get in the act even though it was the twenty-seventh of September. The most popular drink was still the Gimlet and everyone was beginning to get more of a tan than they quite knew what to do with. But the coming of the *Gordon* was event enough to draw the crowd down to the smelly wharfside to be on hand when she dropped anchor and all the liberated comrades touched *terra firma*.

For the evacuees who were to arrive from Shanghai and other points in Communist China, and the impatient crowd who were marked by their running mascara, smeared pancake and wilted shirts, the market place adjoining the wharf had laid out an imposing array. For any of the newcomers who might be suffering acute homesickness for mother China there was a little bit of the auld sod. With tender regard for the nostalgia the refugees were bound to feel after two days' separation the shopkeepers had arranged a bountiful display. For those who might care to make a last minute purchase of China's favorite delicacy there was row upon row of nice salty fish whose pungent odor filled the air. There was garlic and onion and cabbage too, to fill the nostrils of those not already overcome by the sickishly sweet incense.

The threadbare remains of the Embassy, Canton, waited anxiously for its cousin Embassy from Nanking to give it the scoop on the old home town and all that had happened since they left all breathless in early February.

Just before the sweet tempers of the crowd were dissolved



Karl L. Rankin (former Consul General, Canton—now C.G., Hong Kong) on board *USS Dixie*, which served as temporary office and living space for Consul General Embassy, Canton in Hong Kong from August 1949.



Castle Peak Hotel, New Territories, Hong Kong, where Consulate General and Embassy Canton lived and worked during October 1949 after the *USS Dixie* left Hong Kong. Nearest telephone—10 miles. China—10 miles. Hong Kong City—17 miles.

by the intense sunshine and the vital supplies of coca cola and a horrible British concoction called orange squash were exhausted, the *Gordon* dropped anchor. She disgorged all of her passengers slowly and reluctantly, knowing all too well they would fly the coop permanently if given half the chance.

As Johnny Jones, Bob Anderson, Norma Murchison and Tom Cory came out of Gate number three they were snatched up by ex-Nankingite Bruce Lancaster. Before they had time to say, "So this is Hong Kong," they were whisked over to the Peninsula Hotel, where Consul Gerald K. L. Rankin played host at lunch, treating them to their first taste of Hong Kong hospitality, civilization and seafood. That evening found Larry Norton entertaining Curt Link, while Martha Moses talked over old Nanking accounts with Sy Leverson. The Joe Bennetts, George Harrises and Ed Anderberg spent the day shopping, and Mary Harrelson, Elinor Pendergast and Shirley Duncan were said to have spent their time in a local beauty parlor.

Among the Shanghai evacuees, Harry Smith, Valerie Kulbacki and Fayola McGinnis were assigned to Hong Kong, while Marjorie Josselyn, Eleanor Mayor and Elliot Aandahl passed through enroute to Taipei.

The *Gordon* left for the States via Yokohama after spending only ten hours in Hong Kong, but that short space gave all of us ashore a chance to catch up on the news from Communist China, while the evacuees got a good look at what they insisted on referring to as the "outside world."

PERSONALS

On September 21 Consul General George D. Hopper, after four and one-half years of service here, turned the office over to K. L. Rankin and sailed for the States with Mrs. Hopper aboard the *President Wilson*. Mr. Hopper's Consular colleagues in Hong Kong presented him with a fine silver tray in recognition of his long period of service as Dean of the Corps.

Consul Paul Pearson was considerably startled when a 14-foot python was found near his house. Mrs. Pearson reports that its length was a record for Hong Kong and its flesh, which is a valuable ingredient in Chinese medicine, was sold for a considerable sum.

Hong Kong, already congested by refugees from all over China, has reached the emergency state of shortage of water

(Continued on page 36)

The BOOKSHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor



The Americas. *The Search for Hemisphere Security* by Laurence Duggan with a foreword by Herschel Brickell (*Henry Holt and Co.*). \$3.00 — 280 pages.

Reviewed by PHILIP W. BONSALE

Here is a book in part about achievements and policies for which the author was, in the words of Sumner Welles, "largely responsible." Yet his name is absent from the index as is the first person singular from the text. This will come as no surprise to the friends and admirers of Laurence Duggan. Other readers may need to be reminded of Duggan's fourteen years with the Department of State (1930-1944) and of the fact that for the last eight years of his service he headed the division of the Department directly charged with American Republic relations.

As all who knew Duggan could have anticipated, this long awaited work deals fairly, objectively but not without deep conviction with the political, social and economic problems of the twenty-one sovereign republics of the Western Hemisphere. Mrs. Duggan, Herschel Brickell and Marshall J. Wolfe deserve our gratitude for having brought this work effectively to publication following the author's lamented death in December 1948.

The policy of the Good Neighbor was adopted in 1933. It was maintained and implemented for ten years with firm adherence to certain basic principles. Those principles were therefore considered both in the United States and in the other American Republics to have stood the test of application to a large number of concrete cases. Duggan describes both the principles and the cases. Taken together, they may be considered as that specific expression of United States foreign policy which, within the memory of the present generation, has had the longest effective because consistent life. It is earnestly to be hoped that that record will soon be broken; it is happily seriously endangered.

As a statement of the combination of faith and works needed to create and execute valid conceptions in the field of foreign affairs, Duggan's book renders a great service. As a narrative of what was done and of what was not done, of what should have been done and of what could have been done particularly after 1943, the book is of inappreciable present value. It sets forth, from the point of view of one of the principal architects and directors of the Good Neighbor policy from its very inception, one side of the controversy which engaged the Department and public opinion during the middle forties and which found its most acute expression in the handling of our relations with Bolivia after the coup d'état of December, 1943, and with the Argentine Republic practically from the date of Pearl Harbor. This reviewer believes that Mr. Duggan's arguments in support of the position which he maintained until he left the Department are irrefutable.

The section entitled "1944. Confusion in United States Policy" is especially pertinent. Its tribute to Sumner Welles is no more than justice to a truly great statesman. Its analysis of

the effect produced by his departure and by the shifting policies and personalities that succeeded him has seldom been so concisely, forcefully and authoritatively made. The gist of the argument is contained in the following sentence: "The objectives of the Good Neighbor Policy had not been abandoned, but they were overlaid by war necessities and distorted by changing personalities within the State Department, as well as by resort to untried and poorly conceived methods."

This necessarily brief review of "The Americas" for the *Foreign Service Journal* would be incomplete if it did not refer to the fact that the book does contain criticism of the Foreign Service with emphasis on lack of originality, imagination and resourcefulness of the majority, particularly at the time of the inception of the new inter-American policies. That criticism is surely less valid today thanks in part to the example and precept of such men as Duggan. And the great expansion and increasing specialization of our foreign service establishments bear witness to the fact that some, at least, of the alleged short-comings of the pre-war F.S.O. arose from causes other than the intellectual and professional limitations which are the constant hazards against which a career service must struggle.

Duggan's work covers thoroughly if concisely the major phases of our inter-American relations. The author concludes on a mingled note of hope and warning. His words, backed by a life of constructive achievement, should help us realize the hope and heed the warning. They are indeed must-reading for all those with responsibilities or aspiration to responsibilities in the field of foreign affairs.

A Balkan Mission. James T. Shotwell. *Columbia University Press, N. Y., 1949, 175 p., 12 illus.—Index \$2.25.*

Reviewed by MAXWELL HARWAY

The re-emergence of the Balkans as a center of international conflict and intrigue in the post-World War II period has prompted the noted historian James T. Shotwell to dust off his notebooks and tell the story of his trip through the Balkans during the period of political readjustment which followed World War I. That the material in this book should be timely in 1949 is not only a tribute to the author but also a commentary on the basically unchanged character of the area described.

Professor Shotwell journeyed through the Balkans in the autumn of 1925 for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in order to arrange for the preparation of the Balkan sections of the monumental economic and social history of World War I. More than half the book covers his experience in the—then—new Kingdom of the Croats, Serbs and Slovenes. Informative chapters on his stay in Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey, as well as several lectures and abstracts of information about the regions, attached as appendices, round out the author's story of his trip.

The book carries the reader into many of the more remote

communities of the area and the historian's touch is evident throughout. Not just the picturesque, but the historical and cultural background of these communities is brought to the fore. Consequently, there is more substance than is normally found in the modern reports of "experts" who cover six capitals in as many days. Somehow, the leisurely pace of the twenties reflected here, corresponds more to the Balkan tempo.

One of the boasts of the "Peoples' Democracies" rested on their contention that the old Balkan conflicts would disappear with the rise of their new political philosophy. The inability of the Communists to conquer Greece, the successful resistance of Tito to Russian domination, the revival of the Macedonian issue and the continued purging of "untrustworthy" elements in all of the Balkan countries seem to prove that the Balkans have not changed basically from the time of Professor Shotwell's visit.

Lincoln's Secretary. A Biography of John G. Nicolay by Helen Nicolay. *Longmans, Green and Co., New York, Toronto.* 1949. 363 pages, with index. \$5.00.

Reviewed by ARTHUR C. FROST

This volume has a timely interest in describing the life of Nicolay (1832-1901), which though long delayed is intimately related to the long-sequestered Robert Todd Lincoln collection that finally saw the light of day last year in the Library of Congress. The present biography by a dotting daughter makes one wish all the more that Nicolay could have written the story himself and given more vivid and brilliant facets of Lincolnia than are derived second-hand. The fact that the Lincoln Papers have revealed little new or startling (any more than the present account) is in itself a real tribute to Nicolay for his scholarship and thoroughness in the monumental 10 volumes on "Abraham Lincoln: A History," and "Abraham Lincoln: Complete Works," which in collaboration with John Hay he produced after two decades of loving and meticulous endeavor. Nicolay's life is eloquent evidence of how in our democracy a backwoodsman, like Lincoln, with an equally scant formal education, and foreign-born at that, can carve out a worth-while career, and leave his mark in history.

Nicolay, who after some newspaper experience had become clerk to the Secretary of State at Springfield, had seen Lincoln nominated in the Wigwam at Chicago in 1860, was with him in the electoral campaign, accompanied him on the memorable two-weeks journey to Washington, heard the First and Second Inaugurals and the Gettysburg Address, and was present at the Grand Review. What a chance was there for a Boswell! But he was always reluctant to tell all he knew of the real intimate Lincoln, his real traits, and inner personality; perhaps the introverted Robert Lincoln stood ever over him as he did in making available the Lincoln Papers so carefully guarded for twenty-five years after his death. The following passage is about as close as one can get to Lincoln:

(Page 344). "It is an interesting point in the career of Abraham Lincoln (he wrote) that his sudden elevation to the Presidency had no deteriorating effect upon his personal qualities; that his mental equipoise remained undisturbed, his moral sensitiveness unblunted, his simplicity of manner unchanged, his strong individuality untouched. That on the contrary his new responsibilities served to clear his vision, steady his judgment, confirm his courage, and broaden and deepen his humanity."

While the diplomatic career of John Hay is common knowledge, it is probably much less known that Nicolay had foreign service and was appointed Consul at Paris at about the same time that Hay became Secretary of Legation there.

Neither Nicolay nor Hay contemplated serving in the second Lincoln term, and both were given the appointments abroad as the first term expired.

Nicolay was on a little trip to Habana and southern ports in April, 1865, and learned of the assassination only enroute back. President Johnson, however, honored the commitments of his predecessor to both secretaries, and Nicolay sailed with his Illinois bride in June, 1865, for his first and only foreign post, unlike Hay who went on and up finally to London and later to Washington as Secretary of State. In fact, Nicolay had hard work retaining his post for the usual four-year tenure, as reports reached him within a year that he was being charged with "negligence, inefficiency, ignorance," hardly an incentive to highest endeavor. He managed to hold on till 1869, when Grant came in and he was ousted, though his Senator had assured him that Grant had no such intention.

The author was only three when the family left Paris, and part of this time was spent in Switzerland with her mother owing to cholera in the French Capital, and so her personal recollections would be slight. The Consulate, however, seems to have been no sinecure, even in those days before the invention of elaborate questionnaires and atomic-age planning. Nicolay found that a Consul's duties were still more varied than those of Lincoln's secretary under wartime stress. He "reviled" the winter weather saying that "the sun sets every morning at seven o'clock and that the rest of the 24 hours is a night of clouds and fog." Welfare demands were heavy such as frequent weddings at the office, and when an American went crazy he, like others after him, found the problem puzzling. Every traveler had "a small favor" to ask and he was supposed to be "especially attentive to expatriates."

Three years later, Nicolay sought appointment as Minister Resident in Bogotá, suggesting that his Senator remind Grant that "my own hands carried to the Senate every military nomination of his from Brigadier to General." This novel bid for diplomatic preferment was not persuasive, and luckily, because in December 1872 he was made Marshall of the U. S. Supreme Court, a place he held for 15 years and ideal for his biographic purposes, since he had an office in the Capitol, with the resources of the Library of Congress close by in the same building; and the long summer recesses of the Court provided ample leisure for the great Lincoln studies. Hay returned from Vienna the same year, 1872, and was therefore available for the work of collaboration. Miss Nicolay helped her father in his researches, but does not enlighten much on the modus operandi of the joint-authors. She states that Hay was busy with newspaper and other pursuits so that the necessary preliminary labors devolved on her father, but one may surmise that a substantial share of the final literary product was contributed by the author of "Castilian Days" and "The Pike County Ballads."

Modern Arms and Free Men, by Dr. Vannevar Bush. *Simon and Shuster, New York, 1949, 273 p. \$3.50.*

Reviewed by DAVID E. LILIENTHAL.

The applications and the role of science in protecting the common defense and security are of interest to everyone, in a very direct as well as in a very broad sense. In *Modern Arms and Free Men*, Dr. Vannevar Bush, richly qualified by training and experience, with a distinguished record of achievement in the last war, analyzes the past and reviews the future. This is a sober, fact-filled book to give heart to those who wonder about the ability of a democratic system to defend itself.

The Austrian Art Exhibit in Washington

By HANS THALBERG

Secretary in the Austrian Diplomatic Service

Currently on exhibit at the National Gallery in Washington, the awe-inspiring exhibition of Austrian art treasures which recently arrived in the U. S. is a good-will gesture of the Austrian government, made possible only after extensive preparations which included efforts by the Austrian Foreign Service, the U. S. Navy, the museums involved, the Austrian curators — and also, to a minor extent, the Foreign Service of the U. S. The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL has invited Mr. Hans Thalberg, of the Austrian Legation in Washington, to allow us a glimpse at the preparations and mechanics which preceded the grand opening of the exhibit.

The American tour of the Austrian Exhibition, I am told by my American friends, is in its scope one of the most important experiments so far made in the field of international exchange of cultural values. It is meant as a modest gesture of good-will and appreciation by Austria to the American people, for the generous assistance, both moral and material, without which Europe would not have been able to survive. It is also meant as a token of gratitude in memory of that great American soldier, General Patton, whose Army in liberating the northern part of Austria in April 1945, also saved from destruction and recovered from the salt mines the art treasures of the *Kunsthistorisches Museum* and returned them to the Austrian Government. The exhibit is to be shown in Washington, New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Its success so far has exceeded our fondest expectations: Within the first week after the formal opening, some 200,000 persons visited the Austrian Exhibition at the National Gallery in Washington.

Almost three years of negotiations between the Austrian Government and the American museums preceded the opening of the exhibition. Foremost among the inevitable problems was the question of safety of the art objects. Paintings are particularly sensitive to climatic fluctuations and sudden changes have to be avoided by storage in rooms where temperature and humidity can be kept constant. Only those works of art that were in perfect condition and could reasonably be expected to suffer no harm, were chosen for the American tour. That ruled out, unfortunately, the inclusion of the great collection of Brueghels, all painted on wood panels, which are the pride of the *Kunsthistorisches Museum*. The Austrian art experts cooperated with their American

colleagues to make a selection of masterpieces both outstanding from the artistic point of view and safe from danger of deterioration.

Next was the problem of transportation. The sea-voyage with its many hazards had to be viewed critically by those responsible for the safekeeping of the works of art. The United States Navy had generously offered to provide transport on a refrigerator ship. Thus it was possible to keep the humidity at a constant level and to protect the canvases from sea-air. Land transportation, too, posed problems. One was to find railroad cars big enough to hold some of the very large pictures included in the exhibition. Caravaggio's "The Madonna of the Rosaries," for example, the largest in the exhibition, is 143 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 98 inches; Tiepolo's "Hannibal with the head of Hasdrubal" measures 156 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In Europe there is only one freight-car big enough to hold paintings of that size.

HISTORY OF THE ARRANGEMENTS

The Austrian Exhibition was first shown in Zurich in 1946 and later in Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris. The great success of the exhibition in Europe prompted four American museums, the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C., the Metropolitan Museum in New York, the Art Institute in Chicago and the De Young Memorial Museum in San Francisco to extend an invitation to the Austrian Government to show the art treasures in the United States. Discussions were started but were postponed while, due to previous commitments, the art treasures were shown to an enthusiastic public in the Scandinavian countries and in London. It was during the London exhibition that a new, and as it turned out successful, effort was made to arrange for the American tour of the Viennese collections.

As is not uncommon in the course of international discussions, the resumption of negotiations revealed a number of misunderstandings that had accumulated on both sides of the Atlantic during the long interval when the project appeared dormant. Each side had thought that the other had long ago abandoned the idea of the exhibition and both were glad to find out that this was not so. On June 8, 1949 the Austrian Cabinet finally passed a decision to have the Austrian Exhibition shown in the United States beginning with October or November of that year.

Meanwhile, the American museums had proceeded with their own plans and had enlisted the cooperation of the U. S. Navy, which had scheduled the U.S.S. *Malabar* for the transportation of the art treasures. A formal contract had to be



Hans Thalberg was born in Vienna in 1916 and is a graduate of the Universities of Vienna and Zurich. During the war he served with the British Army. He was captured by the Germans but escaped four weeks later and made his way to Unoccupied France. After that he worked with the Austrian resistance movement. He was appointed to the Austrian diplomatic service in 1946 and Washington is his first Foreign Service post.

written up and signed, however, and a clause included releasing the U. S. Navy from responsibility. After several revisions the agreement was sent to London for a final check by the director of the *Kunsthistorisches Museum* who was supervising the packing and crating of the paintings there, but who was acting at the same time as Austrian delegate to the UNESCO Conference in Paris. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the long-awaited document went astray. For about two weeks the Austrian Legation in Washington was flooded with questions. Museums in Vienna asked: where is the agreement? American museums wondered: why has Austria not signed the agreement? And the American public which had followed newspaper accounts of the negotiations, asked: where is the exhibition we have been promised for such a long time?

CRISIS AT LOADING-TIME

To make things more complicated, the Navy vessel *Malabar* which had arrived in Portsmouth, England to take aboard the costly cargo could not start loading before the "lost" agreement, which contained the necessary release for the Navy, was signed by Austria. In order to meet this emergency and to permit the Navy to proceed, a special release of responsibility, patterned after the final wording of the agreement, was issued by the Austrian Government. But one misfortune usually is followed by another. When the separate release arrived it turned out that it was patterned after an earlier draft. The *Malabar*, however, had to sail, with or without the art treasures, in order to keep her pre-arranged schedule. That was a moment when only optimists believed in the American tour of the exhibition.

Yet, six weeks later the Austrian Exhibition was opened at the National Gallery in Washington, D. C., in the presence of some 40,000 visitors. Even before the opening, however, the art treasures were visited privately by President and Mrs. Truman, who were given a special tour and spent more than an hour inspecting the jewelry, vessels of rock crystal, ivories, Greek and Roman antiquities and paintings and tapestries comprising the exhibit, all of which had arrived in perfect order.

The formal opening was preceded by a gala luncheon given by Mr. David E. Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art, and attended by Chief Justice Vinson and a number of other important dignitaries. The Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, who was to have attended, sent a message of appreciation which was read at the luncheon and the Austrian Minister, Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter, spoke a few words in which he characterized the exhibit as "a modest gesture of good-will" by which it is hoped to further a friendly understanding of Austria's history and traditions. Dr. Kleinwaechter also took occasion to express the thanks of the Austrian government to all who had made the exhibit possible, among whom he especially singled out the U. S. Navy.

That the exhibit has met with an extraordinary response from the American public, may be in part due to the fact that, unlike the Italian, the British and other magnificent art exhibitions shown in the United States in the past, the Austrian exhibition does not concentrate upon the presentation of national artists but rather tries to offer a comprehensive picture of European art from the Renaissance to the

EDITOR'S NOTE: The troubles experienced in getting the Austrian release to London in time were reflected in reports from the American Legation in Vienna: "diplomatic pouch failed to arrive . . . Minister of Education was away from Vienna . . . Legation failed to obtain the necessary signature." At an emergency meeting two days later duplicate waivers were finally signed and the news telephoned by the Legation to the U. S. Naval Attaché in London.



Washington Star photo

An enthusiastic group admires the 16th century armor which is part of the Austrian Government art collection on display at the National Gallery of Art.

18th century. Many of the masterpieces displayed at the National Gallery are, in addition to their great artistic value, of great historic interest. Thus there are the two miniatures by the British artist Nicholas Hilliard, depicting Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh. The exhibition also includes one of the most famous goldsmith works of the Renaissance, Benvenuto Cellini's salt cellar, made by the artist for Cardinal Ippolito d'Este and later presented by Charles IX of France to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol. Among other paintings of the Venetian, Flemish and late Italian schools, there are the works of the Austrian masters Jakob Seisenegger (16th century) and Anton Franz Maulpertsch (18th century). In addition to these, there are sculptures, including the "Bellerophon Mastering Pegasus" by the Italian Bertoldo di Giovanni, probably the greatest bronze the Renaissance produced.

Thus the Austrian Exhibition presents a broad picture of European civilization, a task for which the Viennese collections are unusually well equipped. For many centuries the rulers of Austria not only supported and actively promoted artists within the confines of their vast Empire, but also were ardent art collectors. It is to their taste and artistic judgment that we owe the commissioning and preservation of many of the priceless treasures of the Austrian collections, such as the Velasquez portraits also shown at the National Gallery. In those days, when Austria's power in World Affairs reached its peak, when Charles V could claim that in his Empire the sun was never setting, Austria's history of civilization, of which the present exhibition is a fine reflection, was almost identical with European history of civilization. It is probably this truly European character of the Austrian Exhibition that accounts for the particularly warm reception the Viennese collections have found in the United States.

SUGGESTED READING LIST

A Discussion in Which the JOURNAL Undertakes the Perilous Task of Singling Out a Small Number of Modern Books As Being "Most Useful" to the Foreign Service

With our last issue, we presented a rather impressive list of books in the field of foreign affairs, prepared by Ruth Savord of the Council on Foreign Relations. The list contained some 550 titles, from which it is naturally rather difficult to choose. We feel that our readers may be somewhat in the position of a person who is looking at a menu that lists 550 dishes, and that in such a situation a few tips from the waiter may be appreciated. . . . We are giving these tips with some reluctance, however, since tastes and requirements naturally differ, and it is always a dubious matter to select the "best" among reading matter. Therefore, we should first like to explain our method and our criteria:

We have approached a number of the most knowledgeable, most widely-read officers in the Department and have asked them for their recommendations. Then, after thorough discussion, we tried to single out a limited number of books, not necessarily as the "best" or even as the most "solid," but in large measure also according to their *readability*, on the assumption that most of our readers are busy men and women who place a premium on lucid writing.

We therefore eliminated not only capsule and digest material, but also fail to recommend some very fine books in the field, simply on the grounds that they are too thorough—"too good." Our list is in no way official. It is primarily designed for readers in far-away places who may have found it difficult to keep up with their reading on the international scene, and who may want to catch up by ordering the titles that appear in bold-face in the following discussion.

GENERAL. Among the books that review the present state of the world in general, there are two standard works which simply catalogue and dispassionately analyze the issues. Both of them are excellent. The book, **Major Problems of U. S. Foreign Policy**, put out by the Brookings Institution (edited by Leo Pasvolsky) is dated 1949-50 but is just about as up-to-date as the annual survey, **The U. S. in Foreign Affairs 1948-49** (edited by J. C. Campbell) which is issued under the auspices of the Council on Foreign Relations. On balance, the latter title may be considered perhaps slightly more readable, but the former contains excellent "dividends" in the form of annexes dealing with special problems. The annexes of the present issue of the Brookings survey concern Underdeveloped Areas, Indonesia and European Integration. On the other hand, the survey *The U. S. in Foreign Affairs* contains a most useful bibliography. Both volumes have strong proponents. Neither has opponents, as far as we could determine. We feel that one

of these two well-known titles should be on any list of minimum current reading in the field of foreign affairs.

Then there are general books of a different nature. There are books that build up a case, and others that deal with politics *per se*, with fundamentals. Among the latter category we would single out **Politics Among Nations** by **Hans Morgenthau**, which is neither a history nor a catalogue of issues, but a basic discussion of principles, lucid even if slightly pedantic. We recommend this book because it contributes to a clarification of political concepts and seems to be unrivalled in its field—but we should caution you that this is the "heaviest" book on our recommended list. Among the other category, of books that build up cases, we mention, without recommending them, James Burnham's book, *The Struggle for the World* which appears to us to be perhaps somewhat too black-and-white, although it is certainly most stimulating; and on the other side, Frederick L. Schuman's *International Politics*, not a very recent one but highly provocative and also highly irritating because of its fairly outspoken sympathy with Soviet policy.

There are of course many other excellent books in the general field, but since any list like the present one must be highly selective to be useful, we shall recommend only one more. The book by Seymour Harris, *A Foreign Economic Policy for the U. S.* is perhaps the most important recent one in the economic sphere. In the somewhat more strategic field, H. & M. Sprout, *Foundations of National Power* is likewise of a high standard. For general readers, however, we would most recommend **Hanson W. Baldwin**, *The Price of Power*—not "in spite of" its more journalistic approach but because it is more readable. It emphasizes the military and security aspects of national policy, takes a more geo-political approach, has been found useful by a large number of those whom we consulted.

RECENT HISTORY. Here, too, the field abounds with meritorious and important works, and our recommendations will surprise no one. We recommend, first of all, **Robert E. Sherwood's** book, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, particularly Parts IV and V which contain, in highly readable form, much material which up to the time of its publication had been considered classified, dealing with relations among the Allies toward the end of the war and immediately thereafter. The great Churchill books, *The Gathering Storm* and *Their Finest Hour* are, of course, brilliant feasts for any reader, but since they deal with an earlier period, we are not including them in our exiguous list. (We shall certainly classify Churchill's next book as a "must.") The excellent book by Secretary Hull, his *Memoirs*, particularly good on the early part of the war and on the Moscow Conference of

1943, we would refrain from recommending largely because it is less recent, longer, and somewhat less readable. On the other hand, **Secretary James F. Byrnes' *Speaking Frankly*** seems to us indispensable because it covers the more recent, crucial period of 1945-47. It is a somewhat personal document, perhaps a bit hurried in its composition, but it has the quality of "taking you there."

The book by Secretary Stettinius, *Roosevelt and the Russians*, while it is important, is of a somewhat more specialized nature, dealing mostly with the Yalta conference which is also covered in Sherwood's book. Also strong on opinion (and in this case not written with free access to the Department's files) is the stimulating book, *Where Are We Heading?* by Sumner Welles. Of a wiser, broader, more statesmanlike nature is the book by **Secretary Henry L. Stimson, *On Active Service***. Stimson's book is excellent collateral reading to Sherwood's. It is particularly useful since it shows the mechanics of the development of foreign policy, being written by an Elder Statesman with a broad view not only of politics but also of history. We think that if you aren't satisfied that you have read up sufficiently on the recent epochal developments of world history, you should not hesitate to order the ones we recommend. These may not be the most recent books on the subject, but they are as useful today as they were when they first appeared.

RUSSIA. It seems that the best books on Soviet Russia have all been written by Englishmen. . . . We should start out by recommending to you, if you have not yet read a basic history, the *History of Russia* by **Sir Bernard Pares**. This is a brilliant book, written in broad strokes, available in a version that is shorter than his original, more thorough work. Of considerable interest is the slim volume by Edward H. Carr, a former member of the British diplomatic service, entitled *Soviet Impact on the Western World*. *Strange Alliance* by General John Deane is a most revealing and interesting book, but we do not specifically recommend it because it covers only a limited aspect of the broad picture of Russia. Also covering only a limited aspect, but thrilling and of decided literary merit, is Arthur Koestler's well-known book, *Darkness at Noon*, not properly speaking a treatise on Russia—it is fiction—but psychologically arresting and penetrating, and in our opinion a book that will long be remembered. Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith's book, *My Three Years in Moscow*, might be somewhat elementary and personal, but it is certainly engrossing and profitable reading. For those who wish to go somewhat more deeply into the subject, we would recommend Max Beloff's book, *The Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union, 1929-1941*, and of course the (rather turgid but certainly authentic) book by Josef Vissarionovich Stalin, *A Short History of the Communist Party*.

For a better "feel" of Russia and of the makeup of its regime, we find two books written by Britishers most useful: *Russia and the Russians*, by Edward Crankshaw, who gives a good panorama of the factors that go into the making of the Soviet mind, and the somewhat more profound, also extremely well-written book *Russia in Flux*, by **Sir John Maynard**. We recommend the latter because, even though the Crankshaw book is slightly more readable, Maynard's contains more meat and is still easily digestible. If you wish to do additional reading, you might take David J. Dallin's *The Real Soviet Russia* and his more controversial *Forced Labor in Soviet Russia*, both immensely stimulating

but more partisan and not fully documented—for collateral reading only. And then there is the wise and brilliant other book by Pares, *Russia, the Land and the People*. Since our recommendations are primarily designed for people whose time is limited, however, we should think that for a starter, and as a basic minimum, the history by Pares and Maynard's book might suffice.

OTHER SUBJECTS. To our knowledge, only three books have appeared so far on the subject of European union: the book by Andrew and Frances Boyd, *Western Union*; R. G. Hawtrey's *Western European Union*; and *The West at Bay*, by **Barbara Ward**. We recommend the latter because it is most stimulating and readable, and in our opinion one title on European integration belongs in any balanced reading list. Miss Ward emphasizes the economic aspects of the problem. She writes well and challengingly. In the field of international law, we think, the latest and most useful volume is probably that by Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, *A Modern Law of Nations*, but we hesitate to make it a "must" because although it is provocative, it is pretty specialized and pretty heavy going. On the general subject of the State Department, the book by Graham H. Stewart, *The Department of State*, is the latest and considered quite useful, although it dwells very heavily on historical aspects. Its last third deals with the Department's role in the recent pre-war and war period. Among the books on diplomatic history, we recommend that by Thomas A. Bailey, *A Diplomatic History of the American People* which seems to us the most readable of the available books on the subject.

There is one subject that we have not yet mentioned, which may well be the most important one today in the field of international affairs: Atomic Energy. Not much has yet appeared on the subject in the way of analysis or exposition. The book by Vannevar Bush, *Modern Arms and Free Men* is an able discussion of the question of security, with special emphasis on atomic weapons, but it is not specifically a discussion of the question of control. P. M. S. Blackett's *Fear, War and the Bomb* is certainly provocative as the case of one who believes in the essential benevolence of Soviet foreign policy. . . . Here, however, perhaps the Department of State should not hide its light under the bushel. There is available, from the Government Printing Office, the Department's own publication, *Atomic Energy Policy at the Crossroads (U. S. Department of State)** which gives a fairly up-to-date, sober and objective picture of the problem and of the principal attempts at a solution.

We have in the above discussion more or less summarily singled out ten titles for a list of basic reading. There are important books that haven't been mentioned, and there are others, which have only been mentioned, which would be recommended if it weren't for our belief that any list of this kind will defeat its purpose if it is too long. Nine of the ten recommended titles are available at a discount to members of the Foreign Service Association. We shall publish the list of titles from time to time as a reminder to readers interested in broadening their background, and shall call their attention to new books whose appearance changes the lineup.

M. F. H.

*Books from the Government Printing Office are not available at the 20% discount through the Foreign Service Association.

The Saga of Consul Mohammed Webb

By JEROME KEARFUL

To the 75,000 Mohammedans who today reside in the United States, the name of Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb is one that is held in awe and reverence. This American, who at the end of the last century spent a number of years as Consul in the foreign service of the United States, came to embrace Islam and championed its acceptance in this country. Although he was not a member of the Foreign Service as we know it today, his is a colorful story that deserves to be recounted in our JOURNAL.

Alexander Russell Webb was born in New York and later resided in Missouri, from which state he was appointed to the consular service on September 29, 1887. Webb was named to serve as Consul, at the then prevailing stipend of \$2,000 yearly.

While still a young man, Webb seems to have shown some dissatisfaction with the prevailing religious practices and social structures, as he saw them. He read and studied somewhat in several different fields of thought. His interest in foreign service was thoroughly in line with his disposition to seek new and unexplored fields. Mohammedanism was not unfamiliar to Webb when he entered the Service.

The new consul was assigned to duty in Manila, at that time a post in the still Spanish-held Philippines. Nominally Catholic, a variety of religions, including Mohammedanism, flourished in the Philippine Islands. Webb began to make Moslem friends, and was impressed with their ways of life. He thought more and more about accepting the Mohammedan religion.

Finally the die was cast. Webb resigned his Manila post and embraced the faith of Islam. He traveled among the Moslems of India and the Near East, but returned to the United States in time to represent and speak for his newfound faith at the Congress of Religions held at the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893.

For the Chicago Congress, Webb prepared an address which he called "The Influence of Social Condition." Speaking as Mohammed Alexander Webb, the Ex-Consul of the United States gave his attention to two types of propositions. First, he endeavored to correct many of what he considered false ideas about Mohammedanism held by most Americans and Europeans. Polygamy, holy wars, and other misconceptions, he said, were never sanctioned either by Mohammed or the Koran. Second, he related several incidents and personal experiences which contributed to his conversion to the religion of The Prophet.

Webb had been particularly impressed, he said in his Chicago address, with the even temper, the honesty, and the freedom from intoxication of the Moslems. "I had sooner," he said, "trust myself in the hands of a hundred Moslems

miles from any town than to walk two blocks through the slums of any large American or European city." Strangely enough, he considered the position of women in the Mohammedan countries to be "superior" to their status in the Western world, where according to him they were much less happy than under the star of Islam, and in his speeches he repeatedly deprecated the patterns of American social life of the 1890's.

Following the Congress of Religions, Webb traveled about the United States lecturing and proselyting for the religion of Allah and His Prophet Mohammed. The evangelist for Islam found the going very difficult, however. He encountered indifference, and some open or more or less concealed hostility. Webb did succeed, however, in establishing before his death a Mohammedan Center in New York City.

Perhaps the most important of Webb's accomplishments, in the eyes of American converts to Islam, was that for the first time they had an accepted, if precarious, position in American society. Of the handful of American converts to Mohammedanism before Webb's time, all had gone into voluntary exile in Islamic lands. But Webb was fearless and outspoken in his support of his followers, and it was due in no small measure to his efforts that Mohammedanism today occupies a small, but respected and secure place in the religious life of the United States.

One of the surprising results of Webb's conversion to Mohammedanism was the establishment in the United States of the Mohammed Webb Memorial Hanifah Mazjid. This organization was formed by American Moslems in 1933, particularly for the purpose of arranging for the observance of "high holy days." Webb's name was used in tribute to his leadership. A mosque and promotional committee were formed in 1938.

With the approach of war in 1941, the American Moslem Committee for Defense was set up under the sponsorship of the Webb Memorial Mazjid. Among other projects, the Defense Committee drew up a constitution requiring that all American Moslem officials be American citizens, that American Moslems refrain from "gambling, selling liquor, and similar enterprises," and that a finance committee be set up to administer the organization's funds.

During the war, a number of American Moslems were in the service. The Webb Memorial Mazjid published for their benefit "The American Moslem Chaplain's Letters."

Thus came about the peaceful entry of Mohammedanism into the United States, under the aegis of an impassioned, respected and high-minded, if somewhat eccentric man who two generations ago served abroad in the organization that preceded the Foreign Service of the United States.



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 27)

and other services since the fall of Canton. With people using this Colony as a base from which to slip in or out of the mainland, it has now become the chief crossroads of the China Coast.

USIS's Joan Hopkins is making final preparation for her wedding in November to Christian von Sydow.

After more than a year as one of Shanghai's "evacuation bachelors," Consul Harry L. Smith has been rejoined by his family now that he is stationed in Hong Kong.

The entire staff of the Canton Consulate General passed through Hong Kong after closing the oldest consular office in China on August 24, 1949. Consul General Karl L. Rankin, Jim Rousseau, Fong Chuck, Dick Cramer, Bruce Lancaster, and Ralph Jacobs were assigned to Hong Kong from the Canton Consulate General and Embassy staffs.

Bob Rinden and Larry Norton accompanied Chargé d'Affaires Robert C. Strong to Chungking when the Embassy followed the Chinese Government there after the fall of Canton. Norton is the only member of the trio who has seen service in Nanking, Canton and Chungking.

After waiting in Hong Kong for four months without being able to obtain permission from the Chinese Communists to proceed to Peiping, James Gould's assignment there has been cancelled and he is remaining in Hong Kong as Vice Consul. Although a large number of Foreign Service people have come out of Shanghai, Hankow and Nanking on the *General Gordon* and *Marechal Joffre* and from Peiping and Tientsin on a variety of ships, no one from the Foreign Service has as yet been granted permission to enter any of these areas since their "liberation."

LISBON

The present year has marked Lisbon's first serious bid to become known as a city of conferences. The program started in April when the International Congress of Geography assembled, with the participation of such old friends from the Department as Dr. Samuel W. Boggs and Otto Guthe as well as representatives of other agencies of the Government.

A little later, Miss Kathleen Clifford, the guiding spirit of the present reincarnation of the American Library, acted as liaison with the American delegation to the 16th International Congress of the History of Art, which included a number of her former acquaintances or colleagues in the Library of Congress and in the educational field.

Then in May, Abbott Low Moffatt from the ECA Mission at London and Maxwell Harway from the Department came to Lisbon to act as observers in the strawberry-pink Jun-

queira Palace between Lisbon and Belem at a preliminary conference of colonial powers regarding central African transportation problems.

Early September saw Donald Stone, of ECA, and Alvin Roseman, of the Delegation to the UNO Specialized Agencies at Geneva, spearheading a formidable delegation to the Round Table Conference of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences, which met in the premises of the National Assembly and held its doors open for inquisitive visitors such as Albert Clattenburg. Later in the month, Major General Fleming of the Maritime Commission brought to the 17th Navigation Conference a somewhat larger delegation including Brigadier General J. Russell Young, one of Washington's District Commissioners, and Dr. Serge Koush-nareff of the Department of Commerce. Naval Attaché Commander Walter F. MacLallen, Lisbon's most gallant bachelor, successfully piloted this convoy through the tides of conviviality for which the seagoing, even when their rank seems more land-based than naval and despite such academic surroundings as the Superior Technical Institute, are noted.

Medical episodes have been unfortunately frequent. Jim Kolinski started the procession to the hospitals with a very intricate case of appendicitis which intrigued the specialists. Peggy Lott followed not long after with a very simple case of the same affliction. Then Charles, the younger scion of the Clattenburgs, demonstrated that a marble slab cannot fall on a foot without leaving an after-effect; after a month in bed, he had to be flown back to Philadelphia for surgical attention and is only now beginning to walk with some assurance and to contemplate a return to Lisbon with his mother. Most recently Martha Smith chose a Friday evening to discover that her appendix was out of harmony with her system, with the surprising result that, *faut de mieux*, she had to be operated on in the Maternity Hospital by a pediatrician; some feel that in view of her small size and comparatively few years, this was not wholly inappropriate. And all through this history as a sort of *obligato*, Bill Barnes fought a losing fight with an obstinate stomach ulcer which eventually forced him to abandon his carefully laid home leave plans and fly back to the Bethesda Naval Hospital early in October.

The upper echelons of the ECA Mission have been swelled by the arrivals of Bill Dameron and Print Hudson and by the transfer to ECA rolls of Dan Hanley and Easton Kelsey. Dorothy Taylor and Shirley McGinley have rounded out the Mission's staff with their stenographic talent. The Embassy itself has received as new stenographers, Lillian Chalut, Florence Sarcone, Jeanne Vogtel and Laura Lino. In the

(Continued on page 38)

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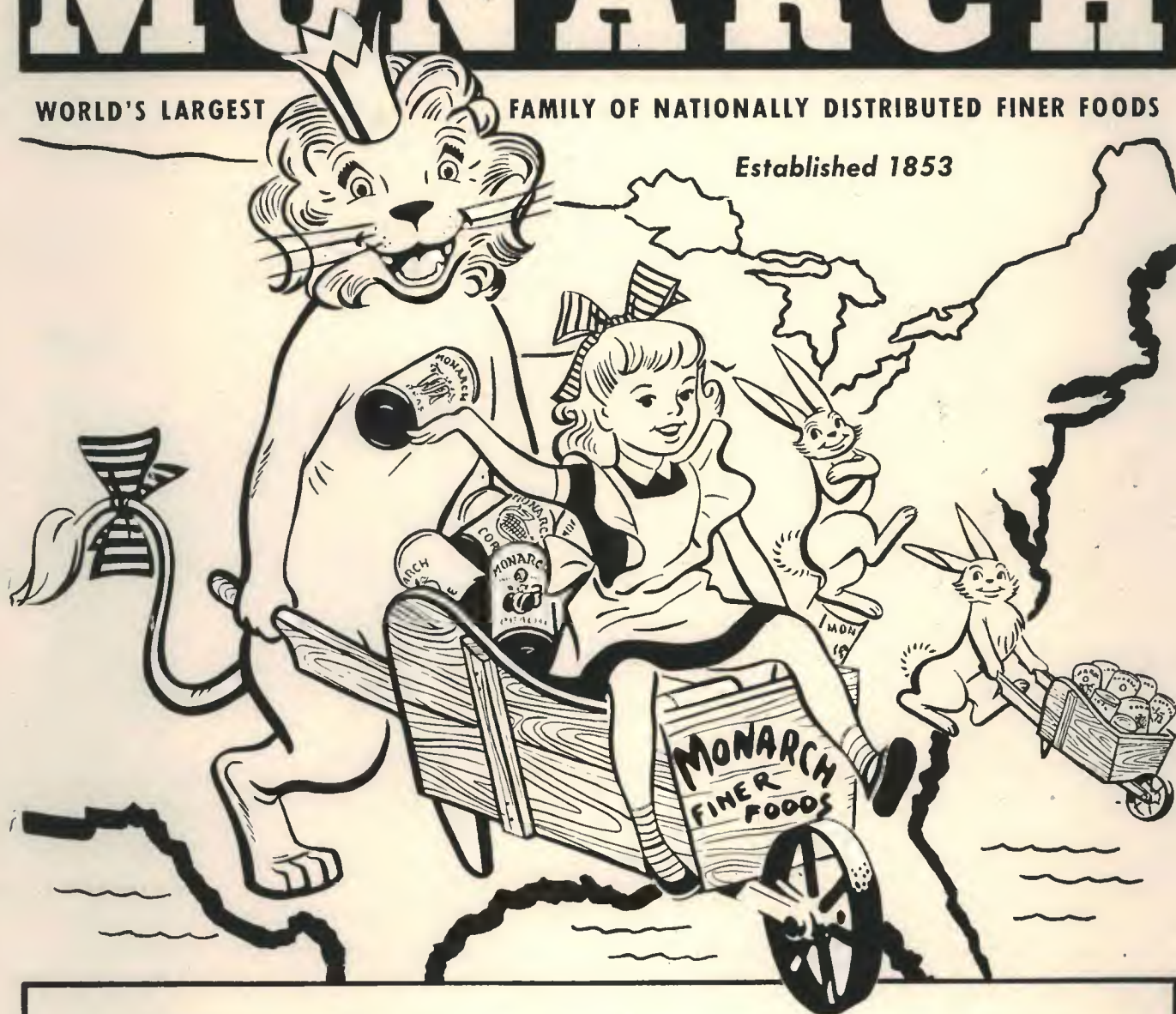
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 36)

the burdens of John Hagan and Leland Altaffer. Steve Jenkins came from Bern and capably acted as radio operator during the absence on home leave of Ernest Foster, leaving for Warsaw a split second after Foster returned.

Departures have been numerous. The Estoril car pool misses the familiar figure of Helen Foose waiting for her morning lift near the Vela Azul at Caxias. Stella Ksieniewicz and Peggy Lott finally decided that the Foreign Service was not for them. Garvin Worrell of the dulcet voice and seeing eye camera had been here only a short while when he left for home leave and then London. Jack and Carol Barrett, accompanied by the Embassy's only real-life cover girl, Ellen (age 2½), left for Mexico City amid much lamentation on the part of staff and friends, including the couriers, who had come to think of the Barrett welcome as the brightest spot on their itineraries. At this writing, Elizabeth Humes and Chuck Higdon are girding their loins for a hegira to their new post at Rome and Consul General Thomas McEnelly is preparing for retirement on November 1.

Retired FSO Reginald Castleman has taken up his residence in Lisbon and former FSS John Keogh is also a member of what may develop into a more or less Indian-Summer-of-life colony. Former FSO Perry George has been about a great deal and may yet join up in this project.

The fact that Lisbon is a crossroads of the airlines leads to an increasing tide of notable visitors. Ambassador Butler from Habana, Minister Plitt (and full complement of attachés) from Tangier, and Inspector Larry Frank, to mention only a few, spent from minutes to hours here and were given a corresponding degree of help in satisfying their curiosity as to what may be seen in the comparatively unknown land of Portugal. Miss America 1948 arrived complete with chaperon and was feted by the American Women's Luncheon Group at an affair to which the American gentlemen were graciously enabled to come provided they could wangle an invitation from one or another of the American ladies. Members (strictly incognito) of the Embassy staff were present and the bright young officer who managed to be introduced first to the guest of honor may blush in anonymity at this mention of his prowess. The clarity, poise and tact which Miss Shopp displayed in addressing a tableful of complete strangers fully convinced all present that she is a credit to the United States and that she was right in alleging that the newspapers had been systematically misquoting her on earlier occasions.

TEGUCIGALPA

During September Philip Davenport, recently appointed Acting Agriculture Attaché for Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras, drove over from Guatemala for his first trip to Honduras. Mrs. Davenport and their baby accompanied him. They had a rather harrowing experience on their drive back since they were caught in torrential rains but after spending a night in Nacaome they were towed across a river and arrived home in Tegucigalpa safely.

Mr. Montamat and family left on home leave a couple of weeks ago but he is expected back in Tegucigalpa in time to participate in most of the duck hunting season.

Ben Simpson arrived about a month ago to reinforce the Economic Section which lost Henry Taylor who was transferred to Sao Paulo via Maine, State of Washington and the Department.



Ambassador Ravudal, Representative Carnahau, Mr. William Melvin of the American Association and Representative Burleson at the American Association luncheon at Montevideo.

Lt. Patrick Bursley, son of Ambassador and Mrs. Bursley, has just departed, after a short visit, for a new post at San Francisco where he will be stationed in the Coast Guard. He spent the last year in the South Pacific.

BYRON E. BLANKINSHIP

COPENHAGEN

(While it is unusual for "News from the Field" to present a report about one post written from another, the author of the following letter was stationed in Copenhagen until March last year and has since visited Denmark frequently.)

As it must to all posts the first major post-war exodus has come to Copenhagen, and a walk through the offices at

(Continued on page 40)



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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 36)

Borgergade 18 today reveals the depredations made in the last six months. Vice Consul Maggie Carlson, who had known Copenhagen both before and after the war, was the first to leave. She was followed rapidly by Ambassador Josiah Marvel, Jr., who had been in Denmark since March, 1946. The "old guard" then began to disappear rapidly. Melvin Sonne went to Hamburg, Terry Leonhardy left for Madrid via the United States, the Tindalls and the Schellings of ECA went to Paris, and Major Andy Budz and his wife also ended three years in Denmark. The JOURNAL has already noted the retirement of Consul General Christian T. Steger, also a veteran of three years in Copenhagen. After comparatively brief stays in Denmark two of his Vice Consuls, William Just and Joseph G. Bowers, have also moved on.

Transfers, of course, are a normal proceeding; but the complaint of Embassy Copenhagen, beyond the loss of old friends, is that no one has arrived to replace them. Without ignoring the additions of Don Lewis and Ted Adams, we note that Administrative Officer Stanley Lawson is still obliged to double as Consul General; and that the Ambassadorship itself had remained unfilled for six months before the recent announcement of Mrs. Eugenie Anderson. It is a matter of record that Chargé d'Affaires Edward J. Sparks has not been on vacation in over a year although he and the rest of the Embassy had the pleasure this summer of a long visit by his daughter and his one-year-old grandson.

The numerous departures have also caused disturbances in the unofficial side of Embassy life. For one thing *The Embassy Monitor*, the mimeographed newspaper which had appeared with considerable regularity in recent months, felt the loss of Mr. and Mrs. Tindall, both of whom were loyal contributors, and of Melvin Sonne, who was for a time its editor. *The Monitor* has now not appeared since July when Editors Harald Grut and Claus Toksvig resigned and went off on vacation with a swan song sounding much like a FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL appeal for more contributions.

The same two departures caused major changes in the Chancery Club, the Embassy's social organizations. Sonne had served as Club President only a month before he was transferred; and Tindall, who succeeded him, had a tenure of office of only two months. The incumbent is now Povl V. "Shorty" Lange, a veteran Danish member of the consular staff, who is expected to stay around at least long enough to finish his term. However, the Chancery Club members are wondering how much they are going to see of "Shorty" following his recent marriage.

On the subject of marriages it should be noted that two American bachelors at Copenhagen have also recently succumbed. Captain Harry J. Kopp, the Assistant Air Attaché, and Vera Shiplett from the ECA office were married at the English church on Langelinie in August. Leif L. Jorgensen of the Commercial Section went home this summer for leave and surprised nearly everyone by bringing back as his bride Hanne Scheel, a former Danish member of the staff who emigrated last year.



The arrival in Karachi of Assistant Secretary George C. McGhee was nearly concurrent with the arrival of the Length of Service Awards to be made to five members of the staff. The Chargé d'Affaires requested Mr. McGhee to present the awards, and he readily agreed. The awards were made on December 9 in the presence of the entire staff. A picture of Mr. McGhee and the members of the staff receiving awards is shown above.

Mr. Doolittle, presently Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, has 32 years of service; Mr. Alec Rodrigues, research assistant, has 29 years; Mr. Paxy Britto, senior accountant has 20 years; Miss Marie Mendes, senior stenographer, has 21 years; Mr. Merritt N. Cootes, Public Affairs Officer, has 17 years; and Mr. John Simou, Embassy messenger, has 22 years.

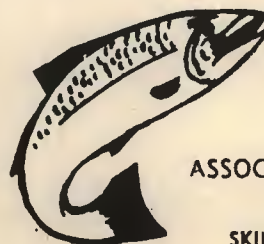
The picture that appeared in the *Journal* of September 1949 in the article on "The Foreign Service Inspection Corps" should have been attributed to John Simon. He has been responsible for greeting new arrivals, including inspectors, for many years.

The frequent changes among the officers of the Chancery Club have not prevented the organization from planning a successful social season for the Embassy staff. Aside from after-work parties at the office there was a ball at the Bellevue Strand, and at the time of writing the Club was considering a repetition of last year's successful Hallowe'en Party. The Americans also joined the Danes in the observ-

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ance of an ancient Danish custom, an outdoor party on Skt. Hans Aften or Midsummer's Eve; and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hardy of ECA provided the locale by throwing open their home on the shores of the Oresund.

Other personnel have also been lucky enough to obtain seaside homes, and during the summer their beaches competed for popularity with Copenhagen's famous Tivoli and Dyrehaven. With cooler weather people are moving indoors, but there are now such fine attractions as the Royal Ballet and the National Radio Symphony Orchestra. Cirkus Schumann, which has the best exhibition of trained horses we've ever seen, closed recently and, we hear, is to appear at Madison Square Garden later in the season. For those who can understand them, the Danish versions of such Broadway favorites as "Oklahoma," "Harvey," and "A Streetcar Named Desire" are also appearing. The producers of "Oklahoma" scoured the Embassy for people from that State to invite as first-night guests but finally had to settle for the George Caldwells of Texas.

Before closing perhaps we should note for the benefit of Copenhagen old-timers the physical changes which have recently taken place in the offices on Borgergade. ECA has now monopolized the fifth floor, and following extensive redecoration their quarters are now the showplace of the Embassy. However, even the fifth floor couldn't contain all of ECA, and their press section is now across the street next to the Information Service Library. The latter, incidentally, has done a land-office business ever since moving into its new ground-floor quarters last December.

For those who know the noble Danish institution of smørrebrød, however, all these changes will lapse into insignificance before the announcement that the Embassy now boasts its own kitchen for the preparation of these delicacies. A Danish lady who is a past master in the preparation of the famous open-faced sandwiches is on hand each morning to prepare her specialty, so that one can enjoy his morning snack or lunch without enduring the slow service of the Danish restaurants. Of course, whether this easy availability of good food spares office time is still a moot question.

C. MELVIN SONNE

CARACAS

Baseball reinforced hemisphere solidarity recently via a project sponsored jointly by the Embassy and the North American Association of Venezuela, which reached its culmination with the awarding of some eighty prizes to outstanding Venezuelan amateurs, including a free trip to the United States for two lucky players. The two agencies planned the baseball project as a means of recognizing the high quality and good sportsmanship of Venezuelan amateur baseball players and the mutual interest in the sport in the two countries. The project was carried out with the enthusiastic cooperation of the Venezuelan Sportswriters Association and the Venezuelan Scorekeepers Association, which had complete charge of designating outstanding players from the 65 teams in the Venezuelan Baseball League who received the awards. The prizes included a trophy for the team winning the amateur championship, donated by U. S. Commissioner of Baseball Albert B. Chandler; another trophy awarded to the manager of the winning team, given by Connie Mack; and a large number of autographed gloves, bats and balls provided by outstanding American big-league training camps in the spring, were presented in the Caracas stadium in an impressive public ceremony attended by the Ambassador, the President of the North American Association, Venezuelan sports officials and other notables. In addition to the formal prizes,

Mr. Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators donated a large number of autographed baseballs for distribution to junior players in Venezuela.

The most outstanding amateur player of the year, as selected by the two Venezuelan associations, and the best sportsman of the 1949 amateur season, chosen by lot from



Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly presents an autographed baseball to a young sports enthusiast.

nominations submitted by each team, were given free trips to the United States as the guests of the Embassy and the North American Association. A teammate of the former player was sent to accompany the two prizewinners by his team. Activities arranged for the three during their visit to the United States included, in addition to the usual sight-seeing, attendance at big-league games as the guests of the U. S. Baseball Commissioner; a reception by Assistant Secretary of State Miller; a luncheon given by the Department of State and attended by U. S. officials, representatives of the Venezuelan Embassy in Washington and baseball notables; and an interview over the Voice of America. The most outstanding player, a champion catcher, proved his mettle by catching a fly foul from his box seat at one of the games he attended, reportedly to the applause of the audience.

Throughout the several months during which the project was under way it received excellent local publicity and aroused a great deal of public enthusiasm, especially among the large number of Venezuelans who are devotees of the country's number one organized sport. All in all this goodwill project was a tremendous success and one of which the Embassy and the North American Association are justly proud.

Considerable changes in Embassy staff have taken place. Recent arrivals include Ben Fleck, fresh from his indoctrination course in the Department; John T. Reid and Dick Philips, Public Affairs Officer and Assistant Public Affairs Officer, respectively; Art Feley, who came here from Rio de Janeiro; Ed Hinkle; and Bill Connett, who moved over from the Consulate at Maracaibo. Dr. Jacob Canter, who

came here temporarily from Bogota to act as Public Affairs Officer, has now returned to his post, and Tom Mann has left us to take a post in the Department.

Recent official visitors to Caracas have been General Matthew B. Ridgway, who at the time of his visit was Commanding General of the Caribbean Defense Command; Mr. Heath Bowman of the Division of Libraries and Institutes of the Department; Miss Lucille Morsch, of the Library of Congress; and Mr. Edward G. Miller, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs. Mr. Miller, who stopped off here briefly on his return to Washington from Ecuador where he had gone to inspect the earthquake damage, was entertained at a reception by the Ambassador and at luncheons given in his honor by the Foreign Minister and by a group of prominent resident American businessmen. As chance would have it, Mr. Miller was accompanied on his return trip to the United States by the three Venezuelan baseball players mentioned above who undoubtedly were able to give him full information on the local baseball situation.

EDWARD W. HOLMES

CIUDAD JUÁREZ

Tom Lea, noted artist and author of *The Brave Bulls*, and Mrs. Lea, were honored by Consul General and Mrs. Stephen E. Aguirre and the members of the staff of the American Consulate at Ciudad Juarez at a luncheon Sunday, November 6, 1949, preceding a bullfight at Juárez arena. For the occasion, several of Mr. Lea's paintings of characteristic Mexican scenes, bullfights and matadors, were displayed. The bullfight, in recognition of Mr. Lea's best-selling novel, was the first in Mexican history to be dedicated to an American.

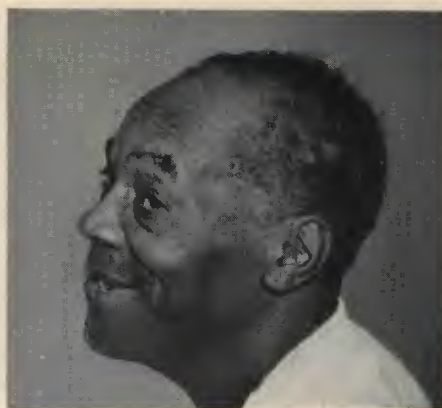
Some two hundred guests, who included notable civic and military figures of both Mexico and the United States, enjoyed the luncheon of typical Mexican food.

After an absence of 22 years Consul Kennett F. Potter returned to the Border, and on September 30 assumed his duties as Executive Officer at the American Consulate at Ciudad Juárez.

Mr. Potter was assigned to the Consulate at Piedras Negras, Mexico, in February 1927, immediately after his appointment as Foreign Service Officer.

MARY ALICE McCLELLAND

PARIS



George Washington Mitchell

Born in North Carolina more than 70 years ago, George Washington Mitchell was in the Foreign Service nearly 50 years. After fighting with a cavalry unit in the Spanish American War, he first came to Europe with Buffalo Bill Cody's wild west act. By the time he reached Marseille he knew he wanted to live in France.

For 25 years he was Ambassador (then Consul General) Robert P. Skinner's messenger there and later at Hamburg, Berlin and London. In 1924 he was transferred to the Embassy at Paris where he worked until his death last September.

MARSEILLE

September 23, 1949, was designated Franco-American Day at the Marseille International Fair and Ambassador Bruce was invited from Paris to make an inspection of the Fair and to attend several receptions given in his honor by (1) the Prefect of Bouches-du-Rhône, (2) the President of the Marseille International Fair, (3) the Mayor of Marseille, (4) the Marseille Chamber of Commerce which, incidentally, was celebrating its 350th anniversary. This was the first official visit to Marseille of an American Ambassador since Walter Edge Page came to this city in the 1920's.

The Ambassador made a broadcast from the American pavilion containing an exhibit installed by the ECA showing the operation and effects of the "Marshall Plan" in France.

Radio receiving sets were installed in the reception rooms of the Prefecture in order to hear a special broadcast to Marseille from Washington during which the Ambassador to France, M. Bonnet, the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Sawyer, and the President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Steinkrause, were heard. The town of Marseille, Illinois, sent greetings as well to its large namesake on the Mediterranean. The Voice of America should receive bouquets for its conception and excellent arrangement of this program. Mention also is made of the Consulate General's Public

(Continued on page 44)

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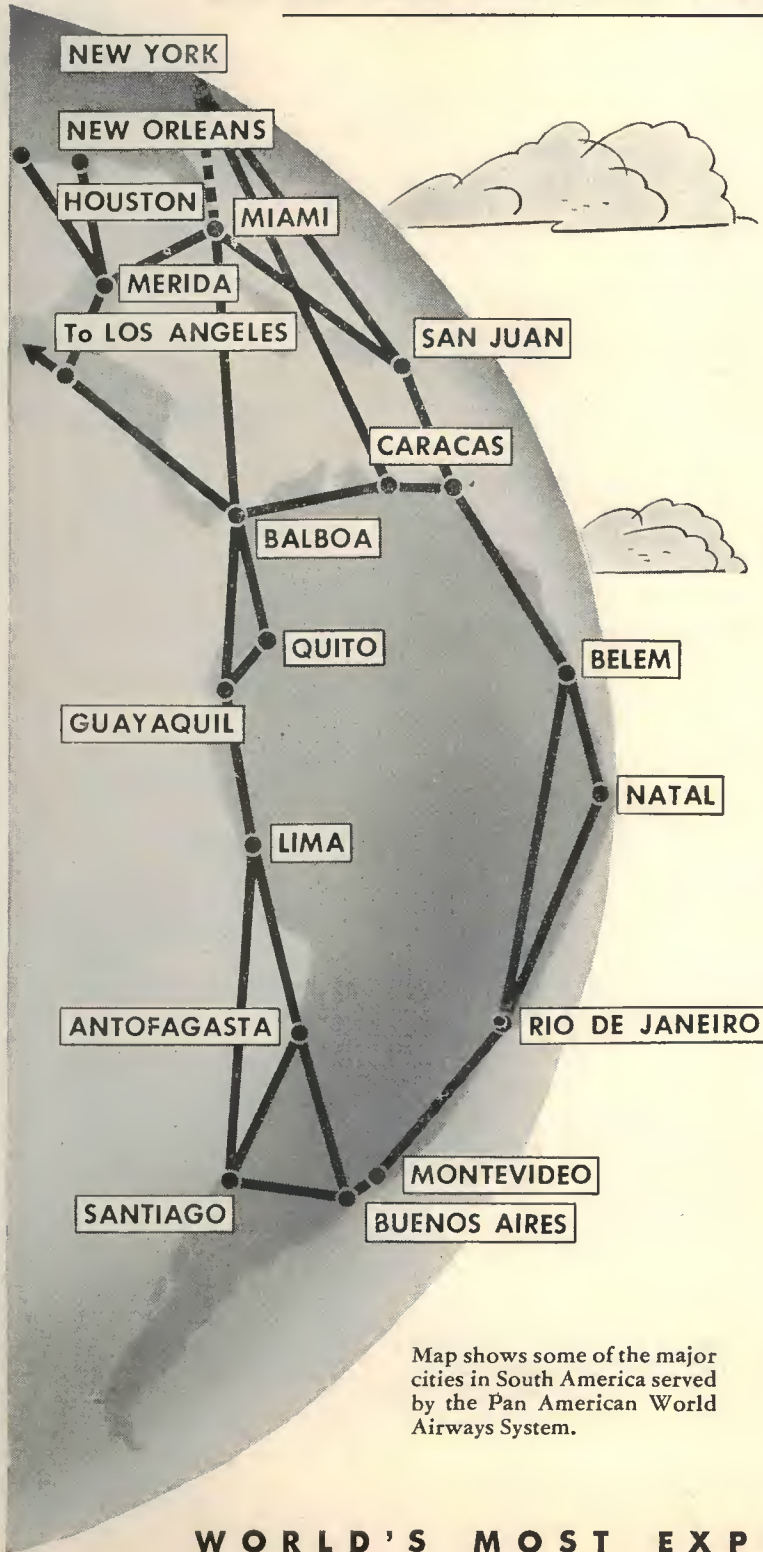
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 42)

Affairs Officer, A. E. Manell, and his Assistant PAO, Gwen Barrows, who should both be congratulated for their part in the general arrangement at this end which made the Ambassador's visit so successful.



Taken in the Grand Hall, Marseille Chamber of Commerce, which was celebrating its 350th anniversary. L. to r. John Brown; William Tyler; PAO Manell; Ambassador Bruce; Consul General Malige; Andre Cordessé, President Chamber of Commerce, Marseille; Consul Christensen (partly hidden); and M. Lasalarie, President General Council, Bouches du Rhone.

The Ambassador was accompanied from Paris by William Tyler, Counselor of Embassy, and John Brown, Chief of the ECA-Bingham Mission Information Division.

WILLIAM H. CHRISTENSEN

REPORT FROM ATHENS

According to reliable reports the month of July saw thirty-one VIP's arrive in Athens. Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, and his party arrived from Cairo July 22 for a three day visit. The group had a very busy schedule including an Embassy reception, political and economic briefings, Greek Government calls, official Greek luncheon, and an audience with King Paul.

The city was buzzing the same weekend with a visit from the Sixth Task Fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman. Eighteen naval vessels arrived in port and more than 10,000 officers and men visited the city. Americans in Athens staffed a canteen for the sailors which was open eight hours a day.

At the end of July United States Minister to Syria and Mrs. James Hugh Keeley paid Athens a flying visit en route to Salonika and points west. Associate Justice William O. Douglas arrived on the same weekend and included a visit to the front in his brief stay. Mrs. Pappano, wife of FSO Albert E. Pappano, transited Athens en route to Salonika where she was to be the house guest of Consul General and Mrs. Raleigh A. Gibson.

In early August Ben F. Dixon of the Department arrived in Athens and spent an interesting two weeks in an on-the-spot orientation course prior to assuming his duties as Greek Desk Officer. He not only met leading Greek officials while

(Continued on page 46)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 44)

in Athens, but made several field trips to other parts of Greece which gave him a good look-see at the countryside and its people.

The visit of ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman to Athens from August 18-21 was given a great play in the Greek press. The schedule for the party, which included FSO Philip Bonsal, representing Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, and Mrs. Bonsal, was very hectic. It included a reception at the Embassy, dinner at the Royal Palace, a long ECA briefing, a political briefing, press conferences, a visit to the military front (by coincidence just after the magnificent Vitsi victory of the Greek forces), and finally a dinner given by the Greek Government. Ambassador Henry F. Grady, who had proceeded to Washington with the Snyder party in July to testify before the Congressional Committees on military aid to Greece, returned to Athens by air at 3:00 a.m. on the second day of the Hoffman visit only to be caught up in the whirl of the busy schedule.

United States Minister to Eire George A. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett paid Athens a visit during August escorted by Vice Consul and Mrs. Robert W. Caldwell. The latter were very happy to see Greece again to renew their friendships with Americans and Greeks alike, whom they had known during their stay in Athens, November 1944 to April 1948. Another Athens old-timer who could not resist the lure of the Attic sun was FSS Walton C. Hart, now assigned to Frankfurt, Germany as Disbursing Officer.

HERBERT DANIEL BREWSTER



FSS Weikko Forsten swings vainly at Kings Park Athletic Club in a British Commonwealth vs. American Society of Scotland softball game. *Journal* correspondent FSO Robert Shaw obligingly sent us the engraving.

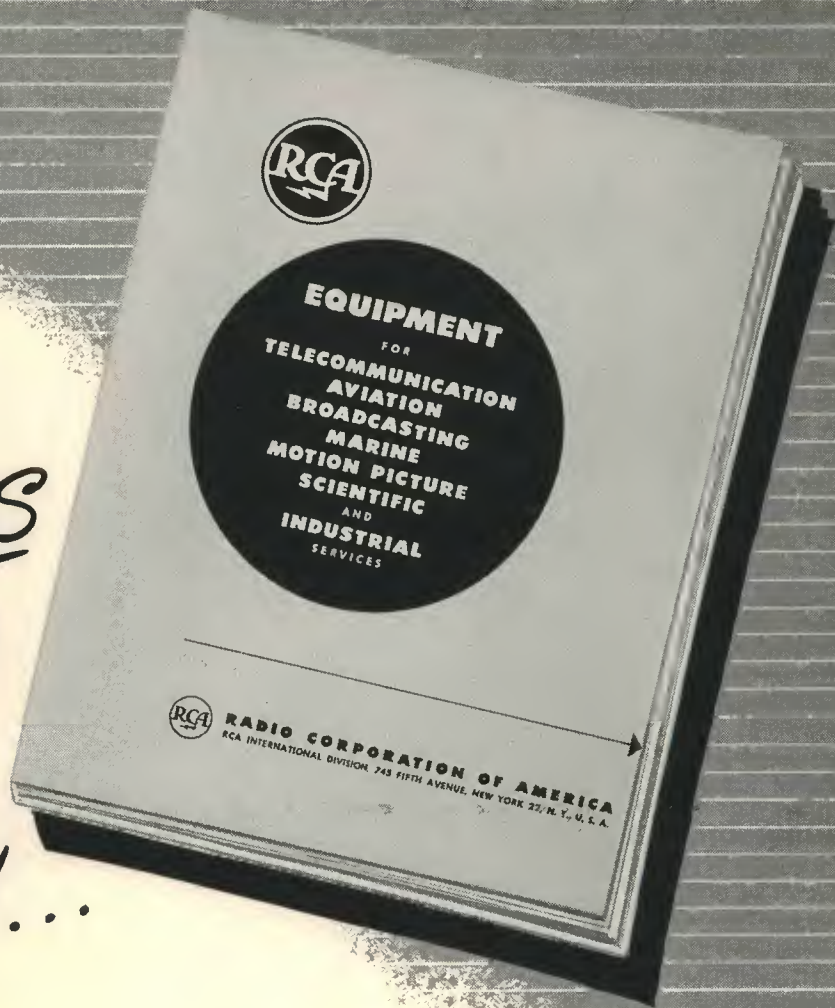
IZMIR

There is dissension in the American Colony at Izmir, Turkey, but only on Sunday afternoons when the Americans play softball.

Instigated by Mr. Philip Ernst, the Consul at Izmir, who also introduced softball while he was the Principal Officer at Port Said, these games have been met with great enthusiasm by all.

(Continued on page 48)

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 49)

Heretofore, the American Colony at Izmir was small and included a few employees of the Consulate and the tobacco companies. Now that the American Mission for Aid to Turkey is here with a Motor Transport School, a Communications Section and an Air Force group, there are enough men to make softball games possible.

Two members of the Consulate, Consul Philip Ernst, and Vice Consul John W. Haigh play on the Civilian team along with the representatives of the tobacco companies. Vice Consul Haigh has only been here a short time but is becoming popular rapidly because of his spectacular playing on the diamond.

The AMAT group is composed of players from all three sections of the Mission and is easily identified on the field by the khaki uniform. Because the AMAT team has lost five of the seven games played, there is infield practice at noon at Gaziemir (location of the Army units).

All the wives and children of the players find the cheering section an excellent place to get acquainted with other Americans here. Instead of Coca-Cola and popcorn, the children here have Gazoz (local soda pop). Mothers find this a convenient place to exchange recipes or to tell about their children's latest accomplishments.

One Sunday in November the entire crowd had a picnic supper right after the game in the garden of the Gary tobacco company, and the sight of fried chicken, turkey, and chocolate cake made one forget that this was Izmir, Turkey.

ADELINE K. TAYLOR

CAIRO

The Honorable Jefferson Caffery presented his letters of credence to King Farouk I at Ras El Tin Palace in Alexandria on September 29. The Ambassador was accompanied at the ceremony by the members of his staff.

We were taken to the Palace from the Summer Embassy in seven royal scarlet and black Cadillacs which unfortunately were not destined to become souvenirs of the occasion. The cavalcade, escorted by seven motorcyclists, sped along the beautiful "Cerniche" which follows the Alexandria shoreline and drew up in front of the magnificent Ras El Tin Palace, where it was greeted by a guard of honor which played our national anthem.

We entered the Palace and proceeded to the antechamber without accident thanks to the foresight of the First Chamberlain, who had warned us that treachery was under foot in the Palace—for those without rubber heels. Immediately after the Ambassador had been presented to the King, the rest of us were ushered in for a brief but impressive presentation ceremony. It will probably be longest remembered however by certain junior officers (including the writer) who almost wrenched their spines as they recalled in the nick of time that one does not turn his back to a monarch even though one is proceeding in all different directions in rapid succession.

After the ceremony we returned to the Ambassador's residence to celebrate the occasion with appropriate libations.

PARKER D. WYMAN

NICOSIA, CYPRUS

When units of U. S. Carrier Division One, under the command of Rear Admiral Sombs, arrived in Cyprus for an unofficial two-day visit, local shops erected special placards welcoming the Navy and the port town of Famagusta did a land-office business. It was reported that sales of some items were higher in the two-day period than for all of last year. The city's inhabitants are convinced that quarterly visits from the US Navy would keep the local merchants solvent, a matter of some concern as the Island's export trade has been declining since mid-1948. An aircraft carrier, plus three destroyers, seems to generate a lot of business.

The American Consul and Mrs. William J. Porter, together with the District Commissioner of Famagusta and the British Naval Liaison Officer in Cyprus, paid an official call on the Carrier Leyte. In the evening His Excellency the Governor of Cyprus did the honors with a formal dinner party.

CARL E. BARTCH

BELGRADE

The members of the Embassy staff are convinced that nowhere is moving quite the same as it is in Yugoslavia. The Embassy had planned a leisurely move, floor by floor, section by section, from 11 Marsala Tita to the new building at 50 Kneza Milosa, but at the last minute it was discovered that the entire move would have to be completed within 48 hours, since the Serbian Control Commission, with which the Embassy was exchanging quarters, had to be ready for

business on Monday morning, October 17. Consequently, Saturday, October 15, was M-Day. The entire Embassy staff reported for duty in work clothes, and all pitched in to help pack up and load the furniture and supplies which had accumulated over a period of years. After a short time it was impossible to distinguish some members of the staff from the sweaty, begrimed laborers who had been hired to do the heavy work, such as carrying safes on their backs down from the fifth floor. At least one staff member had the experience of being addressed constantly in Serbo-Croat. Although it seemed utterly impossible at the beginning, thanks to the able military-like planning and direction of Miss Ruth Briggs, the entire move was accomplished within 48 hours, with the exception of a few safes and file cabinets which did not make the deadline and were left, well-guarded, on the sidewalk. The towering piles of furniture on the sidewalk in front of the old building gave rise to speculation among the citizens of Belgrade that the Americans were pulling out, a rumor which was quickly dispelled by the equally towering piles of furniture going into the new building. A happy omen was the birth of a child in the new Embassy basement on moving day. The child, it should be added, was not the offspring of any staff member, but of a Yugoslav family inhabiting the basement until it was able to locate other quarters.

Our new building has the advantage of being exclusively for the Embassy's use. The old quarters at 11 Marsala Tita were in a business building which also housed one of Belgrade's largest banks. The new building is more spacious and more appropriate for the operations of an Embassy,

(Continued on page 54)

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THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 13)

share in foreign policy determination. It has also had a marked effect on the way that Congress has responded.

The House

An increasing share of power is enjoyed by the House of Representatives. Traditionally the Senate has been regarded as the foreign policy body of Congress. That has, of course, not been true in the past and it is less so now. More and more policy determination is taking place through the general legislative powers in which the House shares equally with the Senate. And, as the executive agreement device is now more widely used than before, the House is participating in the formation of international agreements, somewhat at the expense of the Senate. This is true at least until the status of executive agreements is clarified more than at present. Much of foreign policy today involves grants of funds with the House as deeply involved as the Senate.

Within each House of Congress, responsibility has multiplied enormously. At the same time the lack of a clear line of distinction between domestic and foreign policy has both diffused committee responsibility and placed a greater burden on the committees primarily responsible for foreign affairs.

The Change Has Been Rapid

In the 73rd Congress, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives handled nine minor public bills and a few private relief measures. None of these involved major policy direction. In the first session of the present 81st Congress, the same committee considered 50 bills and joint resolutions; 24 of these were reported favorably and 18 enacted into law. 340 witnesses appeared in 138 hearings that totalled 6,187 pages of testimony. Over 7 billion dollars of expenditure was authorized. This record included such measures as renewal of ECA, the Military Assistance Program, and others that lie at the heart of our foreign policy. The new session's program is equally stupendous.

Committee Coordination Essential

The lack of a line of distinction in what is or is not foreign affairs has two principal effects. One is to divide committee responsibility. This can occur as it did in the "Point Four" program, where the House Banking and Currency Committee considered the question of Export-Import Bank guarantees to business and the Foreign Affairs Committee is considering only the technical cooperation program. Both are closely intertwined but each will be considered separately by the Congress. Division of committee responsibility can also occur where a committee handles legislation clearly within its jurisdiction but the effect of the legislation on foreign affairs may be vital. Armed Services legislation, farm legislation, and the budget are examples. The result is that each member of the whole Congress has a much greater task of coordination than ever before.

The other principal effect of the domestic-foreign problem is the increase in the scope of competence required of the committees dealing principally with foreign affairs. The work of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in the first session of the present Congress affords a striking example. In addition to such major matters as ECA and the Military Assistance Program, the Committee considered *en bloc* settlement of international claims, construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande River, hydroelectric power

installation on an international river, a location survey for a railroad to Alaska, reimbursement of an inheritance tax levied on the Pan American Union, reorganization of the State Department, Amendment of the United Nations Participation Act, and a host of other varied matters. Some of these may be minor matters, but they require as much intelligent understanding of the issues as the major matters.

While there is a certain diffusion in responsibility for committee action in the Congress, the increase in Congressional activity in foreign affairs has in practice meant more work of a more widely varying nature for the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. These two committees are the principal organs of Congress in the initial stage of the Congressional process.

As the work load has increased through the legislative process, so also has the *continuing* responsibility increased. The reluctance of Congress to authorize funds for extended periods of time, and the legitimate and proper desire to review results has already thrust a huge burden of policy review upon Congressional committees. ECA, MAP, USIS, and Point Four whenever and in whatever form it may be passed, all call for periodic if not annual review. This process is time consuming and requires searching analysis, for Congressional committees dealing with foreign affairs have long since ceased to be rubber stamps. Where this process will end no one knows, but it is already clear that it will entail long study and hard work.

Space does not permit treatment of the problem of executive-legislative relations. Suffice it to say that our scheme of divided power puts a heavy premium on close and successful collaboration between the two branches. This is not easy to achieve, but it is indispensable if Congress and the Executive are to exercise their foreign policy powers with the fullest efficiency and with a maximum benefit to the national interest.

It is clear that the way policy is formed is as important as what the policy contains. The task of making the machinery work is not an easy one, either on the Hill or in Foggy Bottom. But if our foreign policy is to be equal to the tasks before it, Congress and the Executive must be equally aware of the shifts that have occurred, and the responsibilities that rest upon them.

WHERE IS IT?

Foreign Service people who pride themselves on knowing something about geography might try this on their I.Q.:

What one American consular office is:

- Almost exactly on the same parallel of latitude as the northern boundary of California?
- In sight of a county courthouse in the United States?
- Due south of an American city with a population greater than that of Los Angeles?
- In the world's largest motor-car manufacturing center outside of the United States?
- On a waterway flowing westward, which carries more traffic than the Mississippi river at New Orleans, and which eventually flows into the Atlantic?
- Ten minutes by motor-car from the second largest department store in the world?
- In a country whose sovereign resides two thousand miles from the capital?

For the answer, turn to page 53.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 9)

Service to know the extent of the weight which was given to these factors; whether they were weighed in a systematic, calculated manner or just generally considered, and finally, whether or not future Boards might not, feeling an obligation to carry out the so-called spirit or intent of the Act of 1946, disregard completely these factors.

The implication in Professor Craig's question as to why a young man should enter a career which offers him possible advancement to Class 1 in his fifties is, it is believed, misleading. Reference to the biographical records of Foreign Service officers will show numerous cases under the old system where officers have reached the top of the Service in their early 40's. With a three years restriction, and taking 25 or 26 as an average entrance age, an officer could reach Class 1 at the age of 40 or 41, being eligible at any time for appointment as Career Minister; furthermore, even with the imposition of restrictions they are not inflexible. Section 622 of the Act of 1946 provides that the Secretary of State may, by regulation, determine the minimum period Foreign Service officers must serve in each class in order to become eligible for promotion to a higher class and also provides that upon certification by the Director General of the Foreign Service to the Foreign Service Personnel Board any Foreign Service officer who has rendered extraordinarily meritorious service shall not be required to serve such minimum period in class as a pre-requisite to promotion. It is doubted very much that, with only six Service grades and automatic annual in-grade promotions, a restriction of three years on promotions would deter any important number of exceptionally qualified aspirants from seeking entry into the Foreign Service. It is the general belief in the Service that a very high class of officer has been coming into the Foreign Service during the past several years, especially since the change in the type of examination in 1931 and the more liberal policy with regard to compensation and allowances since that date, and it is seriously doubted that many, if any, applicants have been deterred by the restrictions imposed on the rapidity of promotions.

SELECTION OUT

The fear that the "selection out" provision of the Act of 1946 might result in the loss of valuable and experienced officers is not new and it will be recalled that the Director General of the Foreign Service emphasized such apprehension not very long ago with particular reference to Class 4. The suggestion of a member of the 1949 Board, described by Professor Craig in the last part of Section II of his article, certainly seems preferable to the scheme mentioned in the editorial of the same issue of the JOURNAL which, on the face of it, would seem to envisage a division of the Foreign Service into an elite and a declassé branch. However, the suggestion for automatic selection out after three successive gradings in the lowest 10% and five in the lowest 30% of the class calls for careful study and analysis of all the implications involved. It is realized, of course, that the primary purpose of all personnel actions should be designed for the improvement of the Foreign Service and thus redound to the benefit of the Government. However, it may be possible that too close an adherence to this idea may defeat the real purpose as a result of the effect on the morale of the individuals concerned. This plan would seem to extend the three years probationary period to the entire service of an officer and establish a secondary five year's period while no better expectation for promotion is held out to the officer whom it is desired to retain, but now might be lost after eight years in one grade. A very good officer held indefinitely in a middle grade may not continue to be a very good officer. This plan also would seem to negate one of the original purposes of the "selection out" provision, i.e.,

retirement without stigma, and also provide automatic separation without a hearing for "incompetents and misfits," when provision is contained in the Act for the separation with a hearing before the Board of Foreign Service Personnel for such officers (Section 637(a) of the Act).

It is believed that the object sought by this proposal, i.e., the retention of competent, valuable, and experienced but not outstanding officers in the Service could at least be partially achieved by the adoption of a reasonable restriction on rapidity of promotions and at the same time give some hope to these officers that they were not definitely stopped from further advancement.

THE SELECTION BOARD

In the final Section (III) of Professor Craig's article he discusses the composition of the Board and puts forward the suggestion that it be modified to comprise three Foreign Service Officers and three non-Service members on the ground that the representative character of the Boards would be greatly broadened, bringing more diversity of background, training and experience than is presently the case. While there are undoubted advantages in having a non-Service member on the Selection Board, there would seem to be serious doubt as to whether such a radical change in the composition of the Board as that proposed would result in better achieving the essential purpose of the Selection Board, which is to arrive at the most accurate appraisal possible of the relative standing of Foreign Service officers in each grade. It seems definitely open to question that the qualities of diversity and breadth of background, training and experience in the make-up of the Board would offset the qualities gained from Foreign Service duty, including knowledge of the great variety of often technical types of work performed in the Service, the varying conditions depending upon the peculiar requirements of a post, living conditions, the opportunity factor, *et cetera*, which can ordinarily be expected only from years of Foreign Service experience. A function so important as the promotion process requires more specialized qualifications of the Board members than breadth of background, training and experience. It seems significant that an officer of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, professionally trained and experienced in personnel work has expressed the opinion that in order to carry out effectively the personnel duties in the Division it is essential that an officer have at least two years' experience in the field. It would be interesting to know in this connection to what extent the other Government services have relinquished their control of the promotion process or if they have shown in any way a disposition to shift the responsibility of the service itself for this function. The same question might be posed with

regard to the Civil Service and large business concerns.

In view of the alleged ineffectiveness of the Department in explaining to the American people even the most basic facts about the Foreign Service—and it is believed that planned and serious efforts have been made in this direction over a period of years—it would seem rather naive to expect that the public would become excited over learning that they are participating in the selection process. The reaction of the average citizen might very well be "So what?" or "Can't they do it themselves?"

JOHN W. BAILEY, JR.

THE ANSWER

(To Question on page 51)

WINDSOR, ONTARIO. The Wayne County courthouse in Detroit can be seen from the consulate's window. The J. L. Hudson Company of Detroit claims second place, after Macy's in New York, among the world's department stores. A tunnel connects the two cities, by which a motor car can travel from the down-town area of Windsor to the down-town area of Detroit in five minutes. At this point the Detroit river flows due west, with Windsor on the south bank and Detroit directly opposite on the north bank. Practically all of Canada's motor-car industry is concentrated in Windsor.

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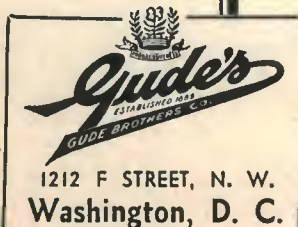
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A supply of an announcement dated March 1, 1949, concerning the plan has been sent to each post. If an office copy is not readily available, perhaps a colleague will loan his copy, for perusal, or the Protective Association will be glad to mail one upon request. Application and Declaration of Health may be typed if blank forms are not handy.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 49)

but we did leave behind the comforts of central heating, since the new building is heated by tile stoves, which, although they do heat adequately, involve added problems of firemen, chimney sweeps, and occasional smoke screens and showers of soot. On the credit side, however, is a splendid view from the back windows, embracing the Belgrade railroad yards, the Sava River, the "New Belgrade" administrative center now under construction across the river, and in the distance the flat plains of the "Vojvodina" which make the midwesterner feel slightly homesick.

All members of the Embassy staff deeply regret the departure of Ambassador Cavendish Cannon. Although it was known that he was not enjoying good health, all hoped that he would nevertheless be able to return to Belgrade after attending the Ambassadors' Conference in London, and were extremely sorry to hear that he would not return. The evening before his departure Counselor and Mrs. Robert B. Reams gave a cocktail party for Ambassador Cannon to which all members of the Embassy staff were invited. Ambassador Cannon's kind consideration to all members of his staff will always be appreciated by those who were fortunate to be able to work on his staff.

For a brief two hours on the afternoon of November 5, Belgrade was the fashion center of the world and even Paris designers cast envious eyes on the Oval Room of the Hotel Majestic where ladies of the Belgrade diplomatic corps modeled the latest creations for the benefit of the foreign colony school. Four American beauties and three children of Embassy staff members presented models from New York, Washington, San Francisco, and European fashion centers and contributed much to the show in the way of beauty, charm, and chic. Mrs. McCormick, wife of the Assistant Naval Attaché, Thomas McCormick, modeled a gray plaid suit, a gray wool dress, a black suit, a blue cocktail dress, and a black lame evening dress entitled "Daring." Mrs. Stillman, wife of Third Secretary Edmund O. Stillman, first showed that a woman can be beautiful even in bad weather by modeling a Harris tweed greatcoat with which she wore red boots and carried a red umbrella; later she presented a red cocktail dress, and a bronze satin evening dress. Mrs. Heltberg, wife of Consul A. G. Heltberg, chose a red street dress, a brown wool cocktail dress, and a black dinner dress as her models, while Mrs. Colquitt, wife of Second Secretary Adrian Colquitt, modeled a blue cocktail dress, a red hostess gown, and a black dinner dress from New York and Washington fashion authorities. Little Kathleen and Tommy McCormick and Miss Alix Dragnich who modeled children's clothes won hearty applause for their enthusiastic performance. Not in the model line-up but working hard behind the scenes and contributing much to the success of the show was Mrs. Dragnich, wife of Cultural Attaché Alex Dragnich, while perhaps the most pleasing role of all was assigned to Mrs. Haggerty, wife of First Secretary John J. Haggerty, who, at the end of the show, graciously accepted the sum of 50,000 dinars (\$1,000 at the official rate of exchange) on behalf of the foreign colony school which she so ably supervises.

The Embassy is very proud of the wives of its staff members who contributed so much to the success of this worthy and enjoyable fashion show and wonders which of the models will make the cover of *Time* as the "billion dinar baby."

WILLIAM H. FRIEDMAN

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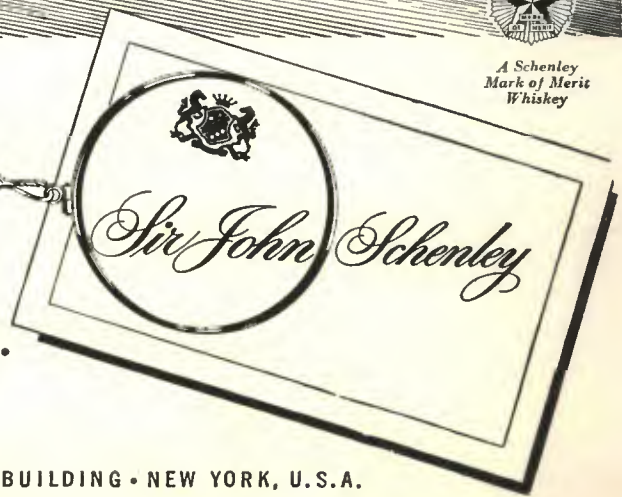
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