

The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL**

VOL. 27, NO. 3

MARCH 1950





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VOL. 27, NO. 3

MARCH 1950

COVER PICTURE: Road construction under way in Indonesian settlement on Sumatra, as the new nation proceeds on its new program of developing its rural areas.
Netherlands Information Bureau Photograph

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Letters to the Editors

★ ★ ★

The JOURNAL has received a number of letters recently which it would like to publish, anonymously if the authors prefer. But unless the writers are willing to reveal their identity to the JOURNAL's Board, we cannot use them. Be sure to include your name when submitting a letter for the "Letters" column. The Board will follow any instructions you may give with regard to publication under a pseudonym or anonymously.

★ ★ ★

FP AND MR. JOHN W. BAILEY, JR.

Department of State
Washington
February 21, 1950

To the Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have read with a great deal of interest Mr. Bailey's letter* in which he takes issue with certain of the statements made by Professor Gordon A. Craig and would like to offer the following comments:

Variation in Efficiency Ratings

It is apparent that both Mr. Bailey and Professor Craig are in basic agreement as to the necessity of equating, so far as it is possible to do so, the different standards used by observers who report on officer performance. The efficiency rating system of the Coast Guard as well as those of other military services and those of many civilian agencies of the Government were carefully studied prior to the adoption of the rating form currently in use. The Coast Guard rating system was not considered to be sufficiently valid to permit its adoption by the Foreign Service.

Actually it attempts to do what Mr. Bailey objects to in his first point of discussion, that is, it mechanically adjusts ratings of different officers which may not be susceptible of adjustment. Furthermore, it assumes that the range of performance of any sample group of officers rated is the same, a fact which cannot be demonstrably proved.

I believe it much safer, for the time being, only to record whatever information is available concerning rating habits, bias or prejudice, for whatever assistance it might be to reviewing officers. If we are able, over a long period of time, to assemble enough information to justify taking an approach such as Mr. Bailey suggests, it will be given very serious consideration. In general, however, I distrust any technique which attempts to substitute a mechanical formula for the judgment of the officers responsible for reviewing an officer's record of performance.

It is evident that the officers in the Service apply different standards in evaluating the performance of their subordi-

*January, 1950, JOURNAL.

(Continued on page 5)



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 3)

ates. It is also evident that there are large differences in the standards applied by Departmental officers and by Foreign Service officers in the field. To the extent possible we will attempt to record these differences. We will not, however, attempt to establish a formula which can be presumed to equate these different standards of judgment.

Class 6—Opportunity for Appraisal

I agree entirely with the points made by Mr. Bailey in this section of his letter. Chance factors of assignment and opportunity for receiving ratings from different rating officers play a very important part in the probability of promotion of a Class 6 officer. A review of semi-annual efficiency ratings on officers in this category might be valuable as a measure of progress on the same job. However successive ratings by the same reviewing officer may still be insufficient for the purpose of awarding an officer in Class 6 a promotion. We must make every effort to improve the program of rotation of assignment of Class 6 officers in order that the Selection Boards might have a more adequate basis on which to base their judgments.

In this connection, it might be worthwhile pointing out that the selection-out regulations have been amended to permit three and in some instances four reviews by Selection Boards before an officer of Class 6 is separated from the Service. This also will permit us to document the record of an officer's service much more fully than was possible under previous regulations.

Increasing Eligibility Period

The Division of Foreign Service Personnel has given considerable study to the problem of establishing a longer period of eligibility as a prerequisite for promotion. In view of the basic precept set forth in the Foreign Service Act of 1946, that promotions will be based on merit, it has been considered undesirable to interpose an artificial chronological barrier which might affect adversely this merit principle. It has been considered to be in the best interest of the Service that factors of seniority and service be given appropriate weight by Selection Boards rather than making them hard and fast criteria of availability for consideration.

However, if it becomes evident that an unduly large number of promotions are awarded to officers with the lowest periods of service in class, to an extent which might jeopardize the proper functioning of the selection-out system it may be necessary to increase the basic period of eligibility. The records of 1950 promotions and the recommendations of the 1950 Selection Boards will be carefully studied to determine the advisability of suggesting an extension of the eligibility periods in 1951.

Selection Out

After a very careful consideration of the recommendations of the 1949 Selection Boards, the Division of Foreign Service Personnel recommended and the Board of Foreign Service adopted a provision for the separation from the Service of officers in Classes 2-5 whose Selection Board ratings remain in the low 10% of the class for three consecutive years. While I have every faith in the validity and workability of this device I would prefer to defer comment on it until it has been in operation for some time. A study of the records of officers who are selected out in 1951 under this provision as well as those of the officers who may resign

(Continued on page 7)

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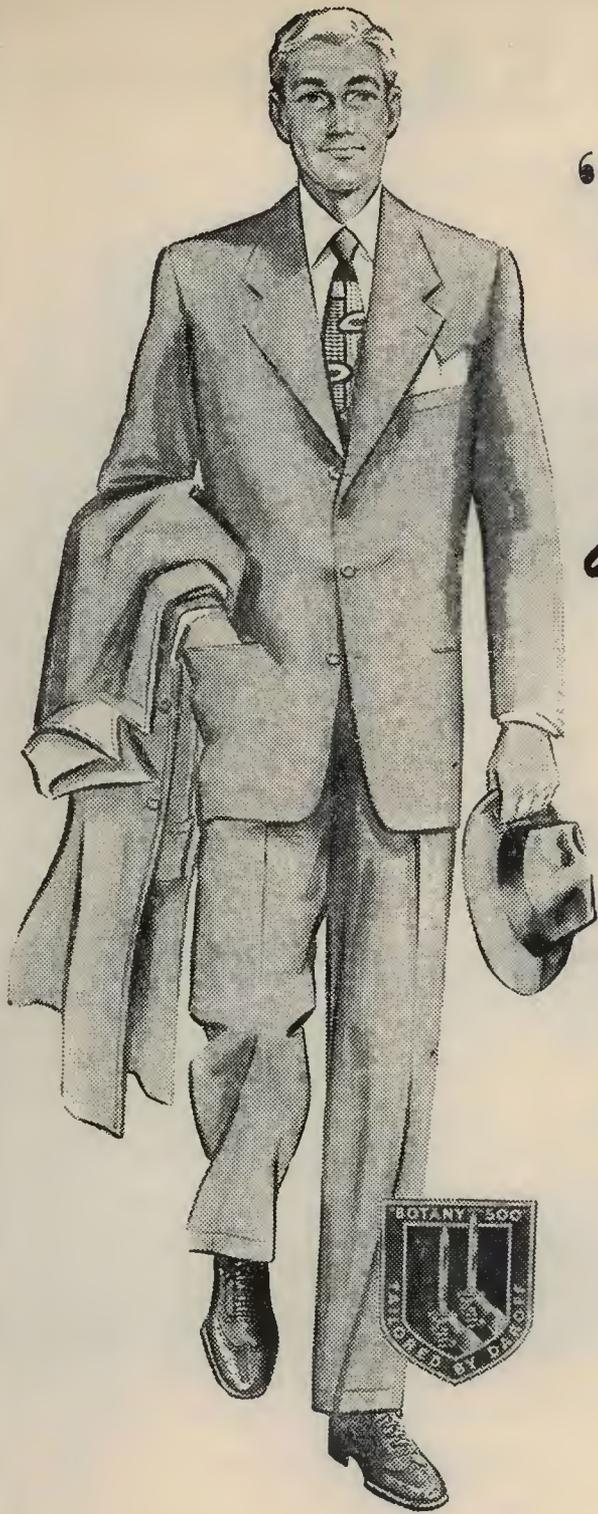
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 5)

in anticipation of selection-out in 1951 will allow us to make a better appraisal of the effectiveness of this selection-out regulation.

Composition of Selection Boards

Each of the 1950 Selection Boards consists of 4 Foreign Service officers and 2 public members. It is my personal belief that the increase in public membership on the Boards has been very beneficial. Many of the Foreign Service Officer members of the Boards have expressed informally their belief that the public members of the Boards have contributed materially to the successful operations of the Boards. In this connection, it might be worthwhile to point out that observers on the Selection Boards and other officers of the Division who had an opportunity to compare the work of previous Selection Boards with the 1950 Selection Boards consider the addition of one public member to each board to be very much worthwhile.

W. E. WOODYEAR, *Acting Chief*
Division of Foreign Service Personnel

CRITICAL OF TWO NEW ORDERS

American Embassy,
Bogotá,
December 28, 1949.

To The Editors,

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

My compliments to FSO for his admirable criticism of the new "despatch form" which was published on page 3 of the October issue of the JOURNAL.

The use of despatches, airmails and reports helped to make possible that qualitative treatment which is necessary to the proper handling of the subjects involved in the conduct of our international relations. The new form, on the other hand, reduces everything, important and unimportant, to the same dead bureaucratic level.

I am a little afraid that the new despatch form has something in common with a number of not too realistic ideas which have emanated from Washington during the last couple of years. I have in mind, for example, the silly instruction (Foreign Service Serial No. 970 of February 7, 1949) in which the great Department of State of the United States proposed to revolutionize the system of formal calls made by newly-appointed Third Secretaries of Peru, Pakistan, Soviet Russia, as well as of the United States.

I throw out the suggestion, for what it may be worth, that writers and statesmen who want to ridicule the manner in which the United States conducts its foreign relations disregard that old chestnut about our diplomats drinking tea at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and concentrate for the time being on Foreign Service Serial No. 970.

In view of the deficit in our national budget and the resultant threat to our democracy, not to mention the high taxes which our citizens, including those in the Foreign Service, continue to pay to maintain an inflated bureaucracy in Washington and other places, my suggestion is that a large number of the personnel so busily engaged in reforming the operations of the Foreign Service should be returned to productive effort in private life or be introduced to productive effort if, which seems more likely, they have never had the privilege of engaging in it.

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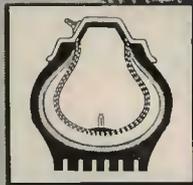
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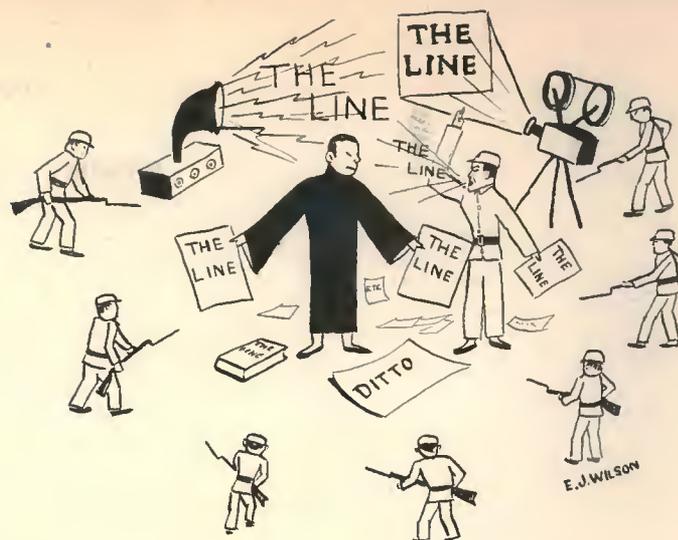
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The Line Forms to the LEFT

By EARL J. WILSON, F.S.S.



In his case history of Shanghai, Earl Wilson brings us a step by step account of how the Iron Curtain is systematically drawn tight around a city and how, with each step, its people are more helplessly enmeshed by their "liberation."

★ ★ ★

When the Chinese Communists took over Shanghai they soon summoned newsmen to a "discussion forum" where the Red version of press freedom was explained:

"Press and publications which serve the interest of the people will be granted freedom. Those detrimental to the interest of the people will not be granted freedom."

It was as easily stated as that.

The iron curtain had clanged down around Shanghai's six millions. The Line had reached the world's fourth largest city. The Line, the skillfully designed garrote for strangling out the last vestige of freedom of individual thought and action.

Americans would do well to ponder what happened there. The Line set a hardening pattern. Shanghai or New York, it could be pretty much the same.

News treatment under the new Communist regime immediately fell into a harsh and unyielding mold. It was imperative that all follow The Line. They tried to do so, but it wasn't easy. For The Line wasn't straight, but filled with twists, traps, and sudden turnings.

After only three months the *Ta Kung Pao*, long China's most important and respected newspaper, ran into trouble. In a front page editorial the editors were forced to admit the error of their ways.

"We are still groping for the right path, the definite course of which has not yet been fully charted," the editorial said.

"As a newspaper under the new social order we have been making mistakes time and again. Due to our inadequate understanding of the new things, our falling into the error of subjective thinking in our judgment of news reports, and sometimes as a result of mischievous ideas of news competition held by the bourgeoisie, we are led to make a mess of things."

Strange words coming from what had often before been referred to as "The New York Times of China."

A few days later the editors again took themselves to task. This time they admitted the difficulty of cramming the

paper full of heavy propaganda required by The Line and still keeping it a bright news packed paper that would attract new readers.

"As a result," they said, "the comparatively backward elements (meaning non-Communists) do not like to read the paper." They promised to do better in the future.

Many readers, as would be expected, soon tired of The Line. One wrote to the editor of the *Chieh Fang Jih Pao* newspaper and asked:

"Why can't you publish the full texts as released by the original news agency, and why not refrain from adding interpretative comments which may influence the judgment of the reader?"

At the time the Associated Press and United Press and other wire services were still operating in the city. The question was probably planted as a means of educating readers to the workings of The Line.

In answer the editor blasted UP and AP as purveyors of "false propaganda" and as "mouthpieces of imperialism."

He lectured: "Anybody possessed of . . . faith in the inherent strength and wisdom of the masses can see that the important thing for newspapers is to seize upon the *point of emphasis* (*italics mine*) and to present a faithful, broad, and full report of their activities."

In other words, news as such is unimportant. Only The Line is important.

He said only those "influenced by the warped point of view of the capitalistic press into scorning the masses" would be inconvenienced "if not provided with a daily report of the activities of the small number of people in the White House or Downing Street."

The Reds, of course, had to shut off any outside contaminating ideas in conflict with their own. One of their first targets consequently became the United States Information Service.

USIS "Ordered to Cease"

USIS had served in Shanghai and in other major Chinese cities as one of the main cultural and informational points of contact between America and China. It had supplied the press and individuals with daily news summaries, important official texts, and was trying through all of its activities in President Truman's words, "to give a full and fair" picture of America abroad.

USIS was told summarily to close, or, as the *Wen Hui Pao* newspaper put it: "The megaphones of the Imperialists in this city have been ordered to cease their activities."

The service had been popular and useful. Therefore, the

Red-controlled press immediately embarked on a smear campaign to prove that the official action had been for the best. Said the *Yi Pao* newspaper:

"Though on the surface USIS does only cultural liaison and relations work, such as movie shows, library service, concerts, photo exhibitions, and giving advice to students going to America, in fact its center of work is the dissemination of official news despatches and the gathering of information concerning public opinion reaction to America. The posts are all filled by secret service men trained by the FBI."

The paper said the "trumpet-blowing" organization had fled to Hong Kong where it distributed "such periodicals as *Time*, *Life*, *Newsweek*, and the *New York Times* to public organizations so as to propagate as extensively as possible 'news' of a ridiculous nature."

Another newspaper featured an article by an alleged former USIS patron castigating the free American library. He wrote: "I read many periodicals with multi-colored pictures of half-naked women depicting the putrid life of the capitalistic class in America."

He did not mention the library had some 200 different periodical titles available, ranging from the *Christian Science Monitor* to technical journals like *The Glass Industry* or the *Journal of American Medicine*. That, of course, would have been contrary to *The Line*.

Wire Services Closed



Next the Communists moved against the wire services. The Associated Press was the last to close down. Another hole had been plugged. Again the smear campaign emerged. An editorial lashed at a statement made by the Secretary of State regarding Communist fears of an "informed and critical public opinion."

The *Hsin Hwa* news agency explained just what this meant in America. "It is the thousands of newspapers, news agencies, periodicals, radio stations and other propaganda organs specially designed for telling lies and threatening the people, controlled by the two American reactionary parties, the Republicans and the Democrats."

"Acheson was right when he said that Communists 'cannot endure and do not tolerate' these propaganda organs. Therefore the information offices of imperialism were banned by us, and the imperialist news agencies were forbidden by us to release their dispatches to the Chinese press. They are no longer allowed to poison, at will, the soul of the Chinese people."

The Communists were saved the trouble of dealing with the content of the lusty American-owned Shanghai *Evening Post* and *Mercury* under Randall Gould. A labor wrangle broke out a week before the Red takeover. It never published another paper.

The Line Gains An English Language Mouthpiece

The only other foreign-owned, English-language paper was the staid British North China *Daily News*. The paper had a century-old Shanghai history. Its editors tried manfully to maintain the paper's integrity. Pressured on every side by its employees, under attack from the Chinese press, cut off from news and supplies, the "Old Lady of the Bund" was brought at last to her knees.

But because of exorbitant wage demands for separation pay by its employees the paper couldn't close down if it wanted to. The Reds had what they wanted. An English-

language paper still being printed in the city giving some outer semblance of freedom of the press in Shanghai, but actually only the pitiful remnant of a once-proud newspaper, refusing to print *The Line*, but unable to refute it either, completely emasculated, useful mainly for wrapping fish.

Anti-U. S. Propaganda

Meanwhile, day by day *The Line* continued to hammer away at America, flooding forth a Niagara of villification. Here, for example, as per the June 22nd issue of the *Chieh Fang Jih Pao* newspaper is why America favors Tito:

"The principal problem facing all the peoples of the world today is their oppression and exploitation by American Imperialism. The American Communist Party, America's progressive labor unions, and the progressive political movement headed by Wallace have all been suppressed to make way for Fascist rule in America."

"In order to realize their plan to enslave the world, American Imperialists have to suppress with all their power the forces in the world which stand in their way. Therefore, America opposes the Soviet Union (and her bloc) as these countries are united in an anti-imperialism camp to oppose with vigor the schemes of Imperialistic America to enslave the world."

"It is natural that America would be overwhelmed with joy when Tito and his followers made known their opposition against the Soviet Union . . . American Imperialists have to look for stooges and agents, renegades and traitors the world over . . . in carrying out its schemes to enslave the world . . . and thus has to revive the Fascist forces of Germany, Italy and Japan."

Conversely *The Line* hammered away at the theme of China "leaning to one side," namely towards Russia. *The Line* said: "The forces of the people of the world, led by the Soviet Union, are our true friends."

In the Chinese Communist book literally *everything* America has done has been wrong. Not only in the Far East but everywhere. Not only in recent years, but for all time. In tearing apart the White Paper, "a testimony of guilt," the *Hsin Hwa* News Agency in one editorial used the word Imperialists 32 times, aggressors 18 times, and reactionaries 8 times in referring to the United States.

The *Line* traced the course of Sino-American relations for 100 years in order to prove there was not now or ever had been any "traditional friendship" between the two countries.

For example, the Boxer Indemnity was not established for the unselfish purpose of assisting Chinese students to study in America, but really to manufacture tools of the Imperialists. "Cultured aggression tinged with the smell of blood!" The editorial cried, "Can this, then, be called an instance of friendship?"



Publishing Houses Taken Over

Nor was the tirade present only in the daily press. Soon the innumerable bookstalls of Shanghai began to be flooded with booklets and pamphlets following *The Line* as the publishing houses were taken over. One of the first such pamphlets accused Chiang Kai-shek of sacrificing the following rights of China to the United States:

Her territorial integrity; aviation, navigation, industrial, agricultural, fishery, commercial, customs, inland navigation,

and railway rights. Her cultural heritage and educational integrity. Her political, military, financial, diplomatic, police, and judicial sovereignty. Her human rights (i.e., "American military personnel were allowed to rape, kill and to humiliate the Chinese people at will.")

The booklet accused Chiang of granting Americans "all conceivable rights" to reside where they pleased, travel where they liked, to engage in any kind of business, or to gather intelligence. Quite an impressive list. And the conclusion was:

"China has thus been turned into a satellite nation of Imperialistic America, or an American colony."

Radio Station Tuned to the Line

The Chinese Reds, of course, immediately took over the radio stations. A month later radio men were summoned to hear a lecture on their misdeeds and to bring them back to The Line. They had been guilty, it seemed, of "talking about politics without a proper understanding of the subject and answering questions sent in by listeners incorrectly in the tone of self-styled Government spokesmen."

Moreover, they had been guilty of "broadcasting feudalistic and decadent songs and of broadcasting commercial advertisements of a dubious nature."

They were told in the future they must "broadcast programs of a progressive or at least harmless nature" and they must *not* relay the Voice of America.

Films "Freed"

Nor were the movies missed. Shanghai residents like movies as well as anyone else. Maybe even more so. A few days after entering the city the Reds made their opening gambit for control of this powerful propaganda medium.

They announced at once closure of the old office of censorship which "has strangled the movie industry of this country," adding that now, "the movie industry will certainly be able to develop freely and to prosper."

This sounded fine. But a month later Shanghai movie makers learned more exactly what this new freedom meant. They were summoned to the usual "discussion forum." A spokesman said:

"We hope that your products will not be harmful to the people and will not run counter to the policy of the People's Government. We further hope that these films can be used for educating the people, reforming their thoughts, and encouraging production."

Nobody missed the point.

With the local movie industry under its thumb, the Reds moved next against the popular American movies. Editorials screamed The Line:

"Crime detection, strong-man stuff, war, terror, assassination, sexiness, and brawls arising out of jealousy over women, these sum up the contents of American films."

And the same day, by a not so strange coincidence, the Shanghai Movie Industry Workers' Union came out with the statement:

"We demand that the Government should immediately impose censorship on poisonous American-made pictures."

Simultaneously the Shanghai Cinema Guild head was quoted as urging all cinema houses in the city not to do business "only for profit seeking purposes." During the month American and British films had made up 67 per cent of all those screened in Shanghai. Soviet films accounted for only 6 per cent.

Nor did the Communists overlook the U. S. Information Service films in their attack. The service had been screening

American documentaries before at least 50,000 persons weekly in the city. Of these "bragging films" one young Red wrote:

"Of course I had no objection to learning something about the life of the American people. But what I wanted to know was how the great masses of the United States live under the oppression of the ruling financial capitalists of Wall Street."

Formation of the new Communist Central Motion Pictures Supervision Bureau was announced. It was to have sole authority to censor and to distribute all pictures made by State-operated studios as well as imported Soviet films. To replace suppressed American and British films some 200 Soviet films were imported. Huge billboards around the city were plastered with announcements of "Lenin in October," Chinese language version.

The Red drive to wipe out the scourge of imperialism soon rid the city of such street names as Wedemeyer Road. It substituted Chinese for English on such manufactured items as soap, and set out to prove that all non-Chinese, other than Soviet citizens, were a dangerous threat to the New China.

Incidents Bolster The Line

Within a week an official of the British Consulate ran into trouble. He was accused of beating up two houseboys in much the same way as Angus Ward was later accused of beating up an employee. The second week an American was reprimanded for allegedly setting his dog on a ricksha puller. On the same day the British manager of a brewery was arrested for allegedly beating up a worker.

This was followed by the arrest of five White Russian girls for beating up a beggar. Then came the case of a German resident, who supposedly had beaten up a dyeworks employee. All apologized, paid fines, and medical expenses for also alleged injuries, and spent some time in jail.

A French citizen was accused of running down a Communist army officer and knocking him from his bike. After a public apology the Frenchman was forced to spend two weeks sweeping the streets. Meanwhile The Line blared forth constantly:

"With the exception of the Soviet citizens and the citizens of the East European Democracies who treat us on the basis of equality, the nationals of all the imperialistic countries have from beginning to end considered the Chinese people to be in a class lower than themselves, before whom they may display any air of superiority as they please."

The Line was out to manufacture incidents and exploit them to the fullest.

Their golden opportunity came with the arrest of American Vice Consul William Olive for a traffic violation. This consisted of driving down a street set aside for a victory parade. No warning signs had been posted, nor any public notices printed. It was a much-traveled main artery.

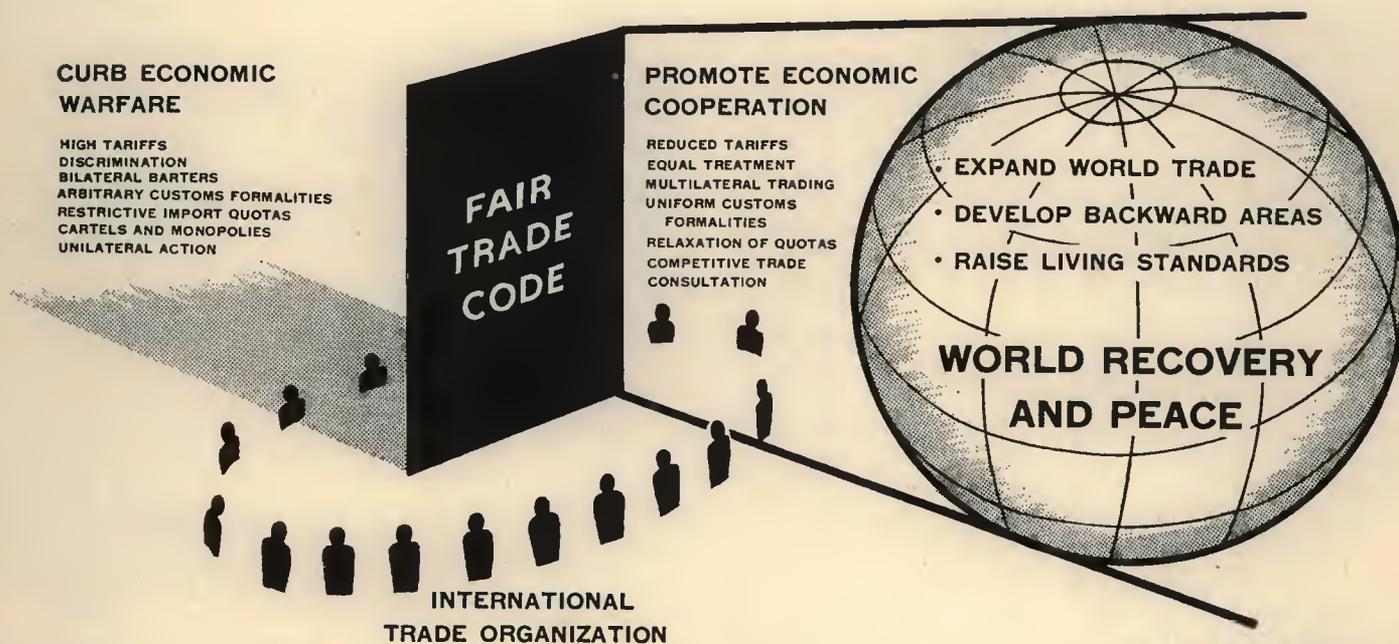
He was jailed and beaten severely. When released his body contained 32 large and ugly bruises fully documented by photographs and a medical report. Olive was given almost no food or water, was kept at gunpoint in a fixed position for hours in a semi-conscious state and made to write at bayonet-point a dictated public apology.

Published in all papers it mentioned his "Deep regret . . .

(Continued on page 36)



Report on the INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION



Department of State Artwork

By BERNARD NORWOOD
COMMERCIAL POLICY STAFF

Well over fifty countries attended the four month conference at Habana at the end of 1947 and early 1948 at which the Charter for an International Trade Organization was drafted. The Charter represented several years of hard labor, a great deal of it on the initiative of the United States, and was hailed as a great achievement in the field of international economic relations and another example of the willingness of governments to cooperate in the post-war period. Since the signing of the Final Act at Habana two years ago—which represented the “authenticating” of the Charter—, only two of the Habana participants have accepted the Charter—Australia and Liberia, the Australian acceptance being conditional on acceptance of the Charter by the United States and the United Kingdom.

Reports from other countries indicate that most of them are planning no action to accept the Charter until the United States has accepted the Charter. They believe that the International Trade Organization would have little meaning without the participation of the United States. Few would dispute this point.

The Place of the ITO in United States Foreign Policy

The foreign economic policy of the United States is directed toward the expansion of international trade on a non-discriminatory, multilateral basis. At the end of the war there was real danger that this objective might not

be reached because of measures taken by other countries. Some countries felt compelled to resort to controls on imports and exports and upon the use of foreign exchange in order to safeguard their financial positions. Under-developed countries, in their attempt to achieve prosperity through industrialization, favored the use of protective devices to incubate “infant” industries. There was a marked tendency in many countries to substitute government planning and government operations for private, competitive business activity.

In order to prevent economic warfare, certain to result from nationalistic measures, the United States began to seek some method of encouraging a cooperative approach to these problems. It fully appreciated the difficulties and responsibilities involved. It drafted proposals and circulated them for the consideration of other governments. The United States then participated in Conferences sponsored by the United Nations at London, New York, Geneva, and Habana, at which the Habana Charter for the International Trade Organization was developed. The I.T.O. was intended to complete the international economic framework by supplementing, in the field of foreign trade, the operation of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in the field of international monetary and financial affairs, as well as the work of other specialized agencies in the United Nations.

The I.T.O. Charter establishes a code of international

conduct which countries agree to follow in their trade with each other. The Charter establishes an organization through which members will work to expand world trade, foster economic development, facilitate access to markets and resources, and promote the reduction of barriers to trade and the elimination of discrimination. The basic principle of the Charter is that countries, by agreeing in advance to definite procedures, can work together to solve their common problems so as to expand world trade.

The Charter, at first glance, appears to be very involved. However, a little study will reveal that the document is well-organized, logical, based on several well-defined principles, and long—but not more complicated than an insurance policy or tax law. It consists of one chapter which sets forth the purposes and objectives, one chapter on the Organization, one on settlement of disputes, one on miscellaneous provisions relating to entry into force, amendments, and so on, and five “substantive” chapters. The “substantive” chapters cover employment and economic activity, economic development, commercial policy, cartels, and commodity agreements. To simplify the analysis still further, it might be pointed out that there are three “key” provisions around which most of the agreement is constructed.

Three Key Provisions

The first such “key” provision is found in Article 16 and provides that each member agrees to extend most-favored-nation treatment in matters of customs duties, and rules and formalities concerning customs treatment. No special privileges can be given in the future, and existing discrimination must be abolished. Exceptions are made for the continuation of certain preferential tariff treatment based on historic arrangements.

The second principal provision, Article 17, states that members undertake to enter into and carry out negotiations among themselves for the reduction of tariffs and the elimination of tariff preferences. The negotiations are to be conducted on the same principles as the tariff negotiations between the United States and other countries under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, that is, negotiations on a selective product-by-product basis taking account of the needs of individual countries and individual commodities.

The third principal provision, Article 20, relates to the general elimination of quantitative restrictions. It specifies that members shall not use quantitative restrictions—quotas—to regulate the import or export of any product, except under certain exceptional circumstances. Two major exceptions to the general rule would permit countries to impose restrictions in order to safeguard or improve balance-of-payments positions and would allow the imposition of import controls on agricultural products where the domestic supply is also subject to governmental restrictions.

These three provisions constitute the core of the Charter. Most of the other provisions supplement them or provide exceptions in order that there will be the desired flexibility in the Charter’s operation. The Charter sets the basic rules and regulations; it does not provide the last word in any phase of foreign trading activities. The rules set forth should provide a sound basis for the development of a non-discriminatory, multilateral trading system which is the basic system desired by the United States.

Criticisms of the Charter

The Charter, with its 106 Articles and 16 Annexes, was intended to be a comprehensive document which would provide rules of conduct for the whole field of foreign trade.

Few would deny that the drafters succeeded in attaining this objective.

Active and effective support has come from the major labor and farm groups, from some business groups, and from most of the general interest organizations including a large number of the women’s organizations in the country. Opposition has come from other important business groups like the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the National Foreign Trade Council.

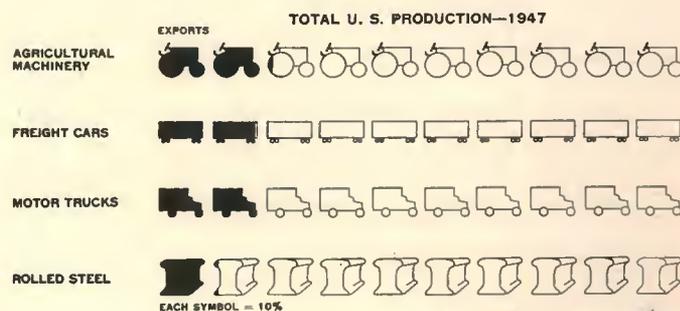
Criticisms of the I.T.O. Charter frequently heard are, first, that it contains too many loopholes; second, that it, in effect, approves of “socialism”; and third, that the provisions on investment are weak.

The criticism that the Charter contains too many escapes from the principal obligation should be examined in detail. Some exceptions, such as those relating to balance-of-payments problems, were necessary to take account of special difficulties with which many nations were confronted after the war. In some instances, the United States itself felt it desirable to insist upon the adoption of certain exceptions. One such exception is the escape clause which allows the withdrawal of tariff concessions where unexpected increased imports cause or threaten serious injury to domestic industry. It should be understood that the United States, as well as other countries, considers that most of the exceptions are desirable in that they provide the flexibility necessary for the successful functioning of the Charter. It should also be pointed out that, in many cases, the exceptions cannot be resorted to without consultation with or consent of the members which would be affected.

The second argument against the Charter, that it, in effect, approves of “socialism,” is generally directed toward the provisions relating to employment and to state trading. The employment provisions, it is charged, will necessitate government planning and regulation of the economy. The Charter provides that each member agrees to take measures, appropriate to its own political, economic, and social institutions, designed to maintain full and productive employment within its own territory. In the event of economic distress, members will employ corrective measures which will expand rather than contract international trade. The Charter thus recognizes that unemployment is an undesirable and easily exportable “commodity” and that the maintenance of a high level of employment is as important to world prosperity as the attainment of high levels of trade and production.

(Continued on next page)

U. S. INDUSTRY NEEDS EXPORT MARKETS



Exports are necessary in order to keep American industrial plants running at high levels, provide jobs, and stimulate business in the United States. Notwithstanding our high wage levels, American productive efficiency achieves low unit costs which generally enable American products to compete successfully in foreign markets.

Under the Charter each member is free to determine its own domestic policies. The United States Congress, recognizing the importance of maintaining a high level of employment, as envisaged in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter, adopted the Employment Act of 1946 and thus provided procedures appropriate to a private enterprise economy.

State Trading Provisions

The state trading provisions have also been pointed to as concessions to "socialism." Although it was recognized at Habana that the Soviet Union, having refused to participate in the Charter's development, would in all probability not become a member of the Organization, it was felt necessary to incorporate such provisions for government trading monopolies of other countries, including the United States. State trading provisions, based upon the general principles of the Charter designed to apply to private traders, were drafted in order to avoid discrimination and to ensure the most efficient allocation of factors of production. These provisions would confine state trading agencies to the same commercial considerations as private traders and, therefore, are important to the private traders of the United States.

Another charge frequently heard is that the investment provisions of the Charter are not strong enough. In comparison to the investment provisions of treaties between the United States and other governments, the Charter provisions are incomplete. If the Charter provisions were to be the only basis for the protection of United States investment abroad, the criticism would have a good deal of merit. However, this is not the case. The Charter provisions represent only minimum standards for the treatment of foreign investment. They do not in any way weaken existing treaties. They do not in any way preclude the negotiation of new treaties covering investment matters, and in fact envisage the negotiation of such arrangements. Insofar as the United States may not have bilateral agreements on investment with some members of the Organization, the Charter will provide some legal protection for investment which does not now exist.

The rules in some chapters of the Charter are much more general than in others, while the provisions of certain chapters are as detailed and limiting as could be expected in an

international instrument. The chapter on commercial policy, for example, is the most lengthy and detailed. In substance, it provides for treatment of commerce in a manner similar to that set forth in the many reciprocal trade agreements concluded between the United States and other countries in the past fifteen years. It contains provisions which have already met with wide acceptance through these agreements, and more strikingly, through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The General Agreement—the "GATT"—is a multilateral agreement concluded at the Geneva Conference on the drafting of the I.T.O. Charter and is now in force among 24 countries. As a result of the tariff negotiations last summer at Ancey, France, an additional 9 countries are expected to become contracting parties this spring. It is expected that additional countries will participate in a third "round" of tariff negotiations this coming September with the object of becoming contracting parties to the General Agreement.

This agreement contains commercial policy provisions corresponding to those of the I.T.O. Charter, provisions derived mainly from our own trade agreements. Entered provisionally into force on January 1, 1948, it has proved to be one of the most significant achievements of international economic cooperation in recent times. The countries party to the "GATT" have negotiated substantial reductions in tariffs and other trade barriers, both at Geneva in 1947 and at Ancey, in 1949. The 33 countries expected to have become contracting parties by late this spring accounted, in 1947, for four-fifths of world trade. In negotiations under the "GATT," they have made concessions on over two-thirds of their import trade. One of the truly remarkable developments in the field of trade and tariffs has been the multilateral tariff bargaining developed under the General Agreement. Although the negotiations on individual items are carried out among pairs or groups of countries, the technique used permits governments to take account of the indirect benefits they will receive as a result of the generalization of the concessions granted through simultaneous negotiations of other pairs or groups of countries.

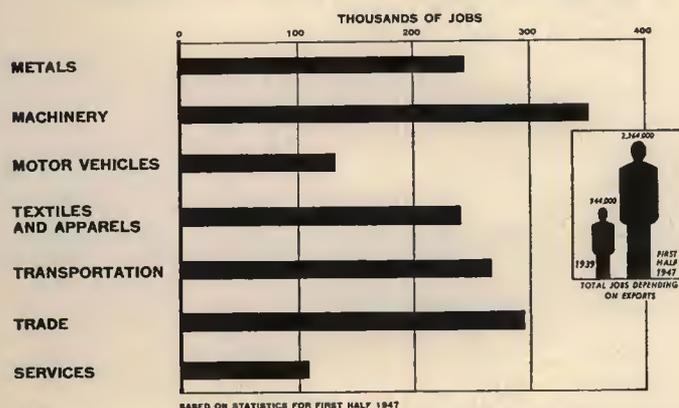
While the operation of the General Agreement has been successful and its achievements notable, the need for the I.T.O. has become apparent. The General Agreement covers the field of commercial policy, but the other fields of international economic affairs represented by the four other "substantive" chapters of the Charter—employment and economic activity, economic development, cartels, and commodity agreements—are not now adequately covered. Furthermore, there is need for permanent organizational machinery. Under the General Agreement, the contracting parties meet in session from time to time. These sessions are actually diplomatic conferences and involve various administrative difficulties which would be greatly ameliorated by a permanent organization.

The United States Plan of Action

The United States has not yet completed the legislative action for which the other nations are waiting. Legislation providing for United States acceptance of I.T.O. membership by joint resolution was submitted to Congress at the end of April 1949, but hearings were delayed because of the urgency of such legislation as E.R.P. appropriations and the Military Assistance Program.

The President has made it clear that the Administration considers the acceptance of the I.T.O. Charter a major piece of unfinished business. The legislation has a top priority on the State Department's calendar of new Congressional business. Hearings are scheduled to commence this spring.

MILLIONS OF JOBS DEPEND ON EXPORTS



BASED ON STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF 1947

Department of State Artwork

Participation in a flourishing world trade means domestic prosperity and higher employment in the United States. Almost two and a half million workers were directly dependent on exports for their jobs in 1947. This compares with less than a million in 1939. These two and a half million industrial jobs help to sustain many others by raising the general level of employment and economic activity.

The Department's Long and Colorful History

By Frank Snowden Hopkins

Who today remembers Louis McLane? Or John Forsyth? Probably no one but the professional historian would even find their names familiar. Yet it was these two gentlemen — the eleventh and twelfth Secretaries of State, serving in the Jackson and Van Buren administrations — who first reorganized the Department of State, and put its operations on a systematic basis.

It was Secretary McLane who, by his order of June 30, 1833, started the reorganization. He set up seven bureaus, of which one dealt with diplomatic affairs and another with consular affairs, while the remaining five were concerned with home affairs; archives, laws and commissions; pardons, remissions and copyrights; disbursing and superintending; and translations and miscellaneous functions, including the issuance of passports.

The eighteen clerks who then constituted the "professional" personnel of the Department (there were some extras who carried messages and tended fires) were told by the Secretary that their hours of duty were from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and that they were not to be absent during these hours without special permission. They were also warned that all business, and all papers and documents, were to be regarded as strictly confidential.

Having reorganized the Department, McLane next turned his attention to salaries. Pointing out that the Chief Clerk, who was in effect Acting Under Secretary, got only \$2,000 a year (the Secretary himself got \$6,000), he tried to get Congress to approve a raise. He argued that other salaries were also too low in view of the fact that the duties of the Department were "of a very delicate nature requiring not only great fidelity, but talent and education of a high order." Did Congress approve the recommendation? One guess, dear reader. It did not.

Secretary Forsyth continued what Secretary McLane had begun. He made some further organizational improvements, and launched three attempts, mostly unsuccessful, to get Congress to raise salaries. The McLane-Forsyth organiza-

tional pattern so thoroughly met the needs of the times that it was to continue until Secretary Hamilton Fish again reorganized the Department in 1870.

The 1836 Budget

The salary budget for the Department in 1836 was \$29,700, including \$4,300 for the Patent Office. The Foreign Service at this same period cost \$147,000 annually. The highest paid of our four Ministers got \$9,000, plus "outfit and return allowances" of \$7,509. Our fifteen *chargés d'affaires* got \$4,500 each, with outfitting allowances ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

These facts and many others are brought out in Professor Graham H. Stuart's recently published history of the Department of State.* Yet Professor Stuart's book is far more than a mere factual recital of organizational, procedural and personnel details. Written with scholarly appreciation of America's developing role in world affairs, it supplies a new dimension to our diplomatic history by focusing attention on what most scholars have tended to neglect—the development of our machinery for handling foreign affairs. From beginning to end it is packed with colorful facts about the personalities of the Department's 160-year history, and how they conducted their operations.

Forty-Nine Secretaries Discussed

Taking up each of the 49 Secretaries of State in turn in 466 closely-packed pages, Professor Stuart can devote but little attention to each one and his problems. But the narrative nevertheless brings to light many colorful happenings as it ripples along from decade to decade.

Thomas Jefferson was not a great Secretary of State, but he was scandalously sabotaged by Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton's behind-the-scenes maneuvering. Edmund Randolph's resignation was forced by President Washington under suspicion — probably unjustified — that he had disloyally conducted an intrigue with the French envoy. Timothy Pickering was summarily discharged by President Adams, the only unwanted Secretary who was not at least given the opportunity to resign. John Marshall showed great ability in his few months in office, and was the only Secretary to serve simultaneously as Chief Justice, which he did for several weeks in early 1801. It was in Marshall's time that the Department moved from Philadelphia to Washington, and Marshall was virtually Acting President during the first hot, humid summer in the new capital, while Adams vacationed in New England.

James Madison had many difficult protocol problems during his eight years under Jefferson, due to the democratic President's insistence upon following the rule of *pêle-mêle* at state dinners—a procedure which once left the British



John Marshall
Appointed 1800

James Monroe
Appointed 1811

Louis McLane
Appointed 1833

*THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE: A History of Its Organization, Procedure and Personnel. By Graham H. Stuart. Macmillan, \$7.50.

Minister, Andrew Merry, to escort his own wife into the dining room, to his enormous indignation. Robert Smith, a strictly political second-choice appointee, was such a crude diplomatic draftsman that President Madison had to rewrite his dispatches. James Monroe was able but, in his five years in office during a difficult period, not particularly successful. It was in Monroe's time that the British invaded Washington, and priceless documents were saved from the burning of public buildings only because they were hauled in a wagon to a grist mill on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Monroe for several critical weeks was Secretary of War as well as of State.

John Quincy Adams, though cold, austere and blunt, was "the Department's greatest Secretary." A phenomenally hard worker, he struggled manfully with the onerous burdens of an under-staffed organization, and introduced some order into the administrative confusion of his time. In 1820 he negotiated the Department's move to a 30-room building at 15th or 16th and Pennsylvania, on the site of the present Treasury, which it occupied until Seward's time. Although Adams ran the Department, like others of his era, with a handful of clerks, he was criticized by Congress because expenses had doubled since 1800.

Henry Clay took over the Department under an accusation that he was being rewarded for a secret political bargain with President John Quincy Adams. Clay didn't like the job, and although he acquitted himself very creditably during an uneventful four years, was glad to return to his parliamentary career. Martin Van Buren's spoils system activities resulted in the resignation of several experienced clerks, one of whom committed suicide. Edward Livingston was a thoughtful man who took a keen interest in the foreign service and sought unsuccessfully to get better allowances for our diplomats abroad.

Webster's Unusual Tactics

The reorganization of 1833 was the principal accomplishment of McLane's 13 months in office. Forsyth stayed for seven years of successful routine diplomacy. Daniel Webster, who was to be Secretary twice, appointed his son Fletcher Chief Clerk, and upon taking vacations would leave him in charge of important negotiations as Acting Secretary. Professor Stuart attributes Webster's remarkably successful tour of duty at least partly to the fact that President Tyler was so constantly in political hot water at home that he couldn't devote much time to foreign affairs. Succeeding where three predecessors had failed, Webster was authorized to increase the staff of the Department by two clerks.

Arthur P. Upshur, a hot-tempered Virginian with little patience for *suaviter in modo* diplomacy, was killed by an exploding cannon on the battleship *Princeton* during a demonstration on the Potomac River. He served only eight months. John C. Calhoun lent his great prestige to the office for the remainder of Tyler's term, and negotiated the annexation of Texas. James Buchanan handled the diplomacy of the Mexican War period ably, but had the disadvantage of serving under the aggressive and stubborn Polk, who often took foreign affairs into his own hands.

John M. Clayton was more successful than his predecessors in getting additional staff, and at the end of 1849 the Department's pay-roll showed twenty-four regular clerks, three messengers, two extra clerks, seven packers and a laborer. Clayton's incredibly bumptious diplomacy almost involved the United States in serious difficulties with France, but he achieved a place in history for the Clayton-Bulwer



Arthur Upshur
Appointed 1843

William Marcy
Appointed 1853

James G. Blaine
Appointed 1881

Treaty regarding an inter-oceanic canal.

Webster, appointed Secretary for the second time in 1850, died in office in 1852. He was successful in persuading Congress to create the position of Assistant Secretary, at \$3,000 salary. At the same time the salary of the Secretary was raised to \$8,000. But before this became effective, W. S. Derrick, Chief Clerk, died after 25 years' service, having been an Acting Secretary on twelve different occasions without ever receiving more than \$2,000.

Edward Everett, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass and Jeremiah Black filled out the remainder of the pre-Civil War period. It was during Marcy's administration that all regulations regarding the dress of American diplomats abroad were cancelled, and each was left to his own sense of propriety as the representative of a democratic nation. The results were that Buchanan in London wore a plain dress suit, but buckled on a sword; Mason in Paris displayed an embroidered coat and a cocked hat, and carried a sword; Soule in Madrid was "a symphony in black"; Belmont at The Hague wore ordinary evening dress, and Townsend Harris, on his mission to Japan, "arranged himself and his cohorts in finery almost Oriental in its lavishness." It was during this period also that Congress decided to compensate officers of the Consular Service by salaries instead of fees, an action which brought loud wails of anguish, and indeed reduced some to penury. Total personnel of the Department in 1856 amounted to 57 employees.

William H. Seward, who took office under President Lincoln, was the second Secretary of State to bring in his son in the No. 2 spot, Frederick W. Seward becoming Assistant Secretary. Secretary Seward initiated a loyalty purge, firing all employees of the Department who admitted to Secessionist sympathies. (It was that simple in those days!) Among events during the eight years of the Seward incumbency were the touchy Civil War relations with Great Britain, the Alaska purchase, the creation of the position of Second Assistant Secretary, and the removal of the Department from Pennsylvania Avenue and 15th or 16th Street to the Washington Orphan Asylum on Fourteenth Street, the building used until the Department moved into the handsome new State, War and Navy Building in 1875.

Only Secretary Attacked by Assassin

Seward was the only Secretary of State ever set upon by an assassin. The same night that Booth shot President Lincoln, Seward, recovering in a Washington hospital from a carriage accident, was attacked by a man with a bowie knife,

and badly slashed about the face and throat. Frederick Seward, trying to protect his father, was even more seriously hurt. Seward returned to his work still swathed in bandages and had to be carried into his office by assistants.

President Grant considered appointing John Lothrop Motley, the historian, as his Secretary of State, but, according to one story, took a dislike to him in an interview because he parted his hair in the middle and wore a monocle. Hamilton Fish, who got the job instead, served a full eight years, and although not initially experienced in diplomacy made an excellent record. Congress was in an economy mood when Fish took office in 1869, and reduced the number of clerks from 48 to 31. Although embarrassed by shortage of personnel, Fish, an experienced administrator, effected the sweeping reorganization of 1870, which set the pattern until 1909. The plan created nine bureaus, including a First and Second Diplomatic Bureau, and a First and Second Consular Bureau. The First Diplomatic and Consular Bureaus dealt with Northern, Western and Central Europe, and with China and Japan; the Second with Latin America, and with Greece, Italy, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, the Barbary States, Liberia and the Hawaiian Islands. The number of Assistant Secretaries was increased to three in 1874.

William M. Evarts began his administration besieged by office seekers. It was estimated that there were 7,000 applicants for each consular post. Evarts tried to put the diplomatic services on a merit basis and to raise salaries, but was unsuccessful. He was one of the first Secretaries to take an active interest in expanding foreign trade. It was under Evarts that Alvey A. Adee came into the Department after seven years in Madrid, in 1877. He was to stay until his death in 1924, at the age of 82. For his last 42 years he held the rank of Assistant Secretary.

James G. Blaine, who served nine months under President Garfield, followed the precedent of Webster and Seward in bringing in his son, Walker Blaine, as Third Assistant Secretary. After Blaine the Department was headed by Frederick T. Freylinghuysen, an appointee of President Arthur, and Thomas F. Bayard, who came in with Cleveland.

It was during the Bayard incumbency that Second Assistant Secretary William Hunter, Jr., died, after 57 years in the Department. Derrick, Hunter and Adee, all men of ability, spanned the period from 1827 to 1924, furnishing a continuity of knowledge and diplomatic know-how from Secretary to Secretary for which there seems to be no modern counterpart.

Blaine was Secretary for the second time under President Harrison, but resigned in 1892 without finishing out his term. He was followed by John W. Foster, an able man with only a few months in which to make a record. Cleveland started his second administration with an appointee now almost completely forgotten, Walter Q. Gresnam, who died of pneumonia in 1895. In his administration 117 out of 317 consular officers were replaced for political reasons. Regular personnel of the Department at this time totaled 69.

To succeed Gresnam, the President called upon Richard Olney, his Attorney General, an experienced corporation lawyer who was not particularly at home in diplomacy, but who is remembered for his part in the Venezuela dispute of 1895. A decisive and systematic administrator, Olney believed in regular hours, and felt that when the Department closed for business at 4 p.m., it was time to go home. The story is told that he was just leaving his office one day

on the stroke of 4 when he encountered the British ambassador. "Mr. Ambassador, it's now four o'clock and the Department is closed," Olney is reported to have said. "So I must ask you to call again tomorrow."

After the short incumbencies of John Sherman and William R. Day, the next Secretary was John Hay. Hay most reluctantly surrendered his post as Ambassador to Great Britain to accept appointment, and with the gloomiest



← John Sherman
Appointed 1897

(These and preceding
photos by the Department
of State.)



Richard Olney—Appointed 1895

forebodings. "It is going to be vile — the whole business," he wrote his wife. "The men are bad enough — their wives are worse. All the fun of my life ended on the platform at Euston." Once on the job, his worst fears were confirmed. Finding himself "disgustingly busy," he had to give up coming to work at ten-thirty, and work daily from nine-thirty to five. Hay's regime lasted seven years, ending with his death on a trip to Europe in 1905, and was crammed with able and significant diplomacy. But to the last he hated the job, particularly detesting the political pressures on him and the necessity of having to get along with the Senate.

Beginning of Geographical Divisions

Under Elihu Root, Secretary from 1905 to 1909, the most notable organizational change was the beginning of the geographical divisions. Huntington Williams, then Third Assistant Secretary of State, suggested that there be

(Continued on page 36)

FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS UNDER SECTION 517

By JOSEPH C. GREEN

Joseph C. Green, Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service, Department of State.



Examinations for appointment as Foreign Service officer under Section 517 of the Foreign Service Act during the fiscal year 1949 resulted in the appointment of one candidate to Class 2, one candidate to Class 3, and three candidates to Class 4. One other candidate successful in the examination was offered an appointment to Class 4, but declined. In the examinations for the fiscal year 1950 now in progress 54 candidates were designated to take part in the competition. All the candidates for appointment to Class 5 have been eliminated and some of the others have voluntarily withdrawn. There remain 44 candidates competing for one vacancy in Class 1, two in Class 2, two in Class 3, and three in Class 4.

It is clear from these figures that the examination under Section 517 is a rigorous competition and that it must result in the exclusion of many well qualified candidates. This places a heavy burden of responsibility upon the Board of Examiners and upon the Deputy Examiners who conduct the Oral Examinations on behalf of the Board.

The principal difficulty encountered in the administration

Distribution of Experience of Foreign Service Officers

Experience as of 1-1-50	Classes as of August 31, 1949						Total	Cumulative			
	CM	1	2	3	4	5		6	Total	Percent	
40	2						2	1308	100		
39	3		1	1			5	1306	99		
38				1			1	1301	99		
37				2	1		3	1300	99		
36		1	1	2			4	1297	99		
35	5	1	1	2			9	1293	99		
34	2	1	1	3			7	1284	98		
33	9	2	4	1			16	1277	97		
32	1	2	6	1			10	1261	96		
31	2	3	4	4	4		13	1251	95		
30	7	8	7	11	5		38	1238	94		
29	7	6	7	7	4		24	1200	92		
28	9	6	5	6	1		27	1176	90		
27		4	9	5	1		19	1149	88		
26	3	3	6	6	4		22	1130	86		
25	4	4	7	11	2		28	1108	85		
24		5	7	5	4	1	22	1080	82		
23	2	4	3	6	3		18	1058	81		
22	2	7	11	15	3	1	39	1040	79		
21	1	2	14	4	4	3	28	1001	76		
20	1	3	11	14	12	1	42	973	74		
19		1	15	14	17	3	50	931	71		
18			8	18	11		37	881	67		
17			2	4	3		9	844	65		
16			1	5	5	2	13	835	64		
15			2	4	6	1	13	822	63		
14			7	21	10	1	39	809	62		
13		1	1	9	5	2	18	770	59		
12			3	22	20	5	50	752	58		
11				9	18	6	33	702	54		
10				6	29	17	54	669	51		
9				4	34	23	65	615	47		
8					7	23	4	58	550	42	
7						6	15	29	492	38	
6						17	21	7	45	463	35
5				2	4	28	23	57	418	32	
4						65	35	100	361	28	
3						50	69	119	261	20	
2						1	112	113	142	11	
1							16	16	29	2	
0							13	13	13	1	
Total	60	64	133	232	256	269	294	1,308			
Median	20	27	22	19	11	5	3	10			

Distribution of Ages of Foreign Service Officers

Age as of 1-1-50	Classes as of August 31, 1949						Total	Cumulative		
	CM	1	2	3	4	5		6	Total	Percent
64	1						1	1309	100	
63	2						2	1308	99	
62	2	3			3	1	9	1306	99	
61				3	1		4	1297	99	
60	2	3	2	7	1		15	1293	99	
59	2	1	1	7			11	1278	98	
58	3	4	4	2	2		15	1267	97	
57	7	5	10	10	3		35	1252	96	
56	7	5	3	3	4		22	1217	93	
55	8	7	4	3	3		25	1195	91	
54	4	7	5	7	3		26	1170	89	
53	3	3	4	9	3	1	23	1144	87	
52	3	3	7	4	4		18	1121	86	
51	5	5	4	8	4		26	1103	84	
50	5	6	9	6	5		31	1077	82	
49	3	2	8	7	2	1	23	1046	80	
48	1	1	7	17	3	1	30	1023	78	
47		3	8	12	5		28	993	76	
46	4	2	10	7	9	1	33	965	74	
45	1	2	7	19	5		34	932	71	
44		1	9	15	10	2	37	898	69	
43			10	17	14	2	43	861	66	
42		1	12	17	18	3	51	818	62	
41			4	12	11	2	29	767	59	
40				2	12	5	31	738	56	
39				9	18	7	35	707	54	
38				2	22	7	31	672	51	
37				10	16	16	46	641	49	
36				3	25	16	47	595	45	
35				1	16	19	42	548	42	
34				2	13	23	56	506	39	
33					10	27	64	450	34	
32					8	31	66	386	29	
31					5	27	59	320	24	
30					2	30	67	261	20	
29						19	46	194	15	
28						14	39	129	10	
27						13	29	42	76	6
26						2	13	15	34	3
25							15	15	19	1
24							4	4	4	.3
Total	60	64	133	232	257	269	294	1,309		
Median	55	54.9	48.1	45.3	39.0	32.5	29.5	37.9		

of the examinations under Section 517 is the difficulty of determining the class to which a candidate should be recommended for appointment. Experience has already shown that it is impossible to make this determination in compliance with the law and in such a way as to give full satisfaction to all of the candidates and their friends in the Department and in the Foreign Service. The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that Departmental and Foreign Service Staff officers attain appointment to the higher classes of their respective Services and to the higher salaries at ages often considerably less than the ages at which Foreign Service officers attain appointment to corresponding classes and salaries. Furthermore the law provides that all candidates must be appointed to the minimum salaries of the several classes. Thus acceptance of an appointment sometimes imposes severe personal sacrifices upon the successful candidate. The Board and the Deputy Examiners have been strongly and sometimes intemperately criticized for taking the age and experience of candidates into consideration in determining the class to which they should be recommended for appointment. But the mandate of the law is clear. It provides that this determination must be made "taking into consideration the age, qualifications, and experience of each candidate for appointment." Relative age is clearly a matter susceptible of exact mathematical calculation; qualifications

are clearly a matter which can be estimated only on the basis of the informed subjective judgment of the examiners; experience stands somewhere between the two. Experience cannot be reduced to exact mathematical terms, but it can be considered quantitatively and the *length* of experience as distinguished from its *quality* can be reduced to mathematical terms on an approximate basis. For the guidance of the Examining Panels, the Board has prepared a table indicating the age distribution of the officers of the several classes and a similar table indicating the length of their experience. In computing experience for the purpose of this table, the experience of Foreign Service officers has been divided into two categories—first, direct experience in the Foreign Service or in the Department of State or in other occupations involving direct activity in international affairs; and, second, relevant related experience considered to provide a background for activities in the Foreign Service. A year of the former type of experience is counted as a year; a year of the latter type of experience is counted as a half year. The Examining Panels are informed of the age of each candidate and of the length of his experience as calculated on the same basis as the length of the experience of Foreign Service officers, and these tables facilitate the necessary comparison. Copies of the tables are printed on preceding page.

The Good Old Days

WHenever the normal multi-bel traffic pandemonium of the metropolis in which this is written is, unbelievably, elevated several jagged notches by the screaming sirens of a pack of motorcycles, I assume that a newly-arrived colleague is being escorted to or from the scene of the presentation of his credentials. I likewise assume, on the basis of personal experience, that he is praying fervently for deliverance from his peril.

This supersonic aspect of current diplomacy is deplored by some of the more venerable members of the Service. We profess to prefer the good old days, when Ambassadors on such errands were conveyed sedately in State carriages, with uniformed and beplumed outriders, and sometimes with appropriate musical accompaniment. We were, accordingly, gratified to observe recently that the chivalrous Danes, as a compliment to our charming new Ambassadors, Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, had revived that ancient practice.

Of course, retrogression should not be carried too far. There is a warning in the tale of a colleague of olden times who discovered, too late, that with every successive bow as he approached the Royal Presence the mal de mer produced by the leather-sprung coach that had brought him to the Palace was being irrepressibly revived. Nor, while deploring the informality of the meeting of a present day envoy and chief of state (which threatens to become abbreviated to the mere exchange of salutations—"Hello, King"; "Howdy, Buster"), do we wish to return to all the ancient forms of protocol.

Clavijo, in the account of his famous embassy, reported that he was conducted into the presence of Tamerlane by two attendants who grasped him under each arm. Elphinstone, four centuries later, described a similar practice then in effect at the court of the King of Caubal, where:

"The Ambassador to be introduced is brought into a court by two officers, who hold him firmly by the arms.

On coming in sight of the King, who appears at a high window, the Ambassador is made to run forward for a certain distance, when he stops for a moment, and prays for the King. He is then made to run forward again, and prays once more; and, after another run, . . . the unfortunate ambassador is made to run out of the court, . . ."

Nowadays, at least, Ambassadors are not compelled to scamper about so, nor (however much they may be tempted) do Chiefs of Protocol lay hand upon them.

W. T.



Photo by Billed-Central, Copenhagen
The American Ambassador to Denmark, Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, was borne in the royal carriage to her initial audience with King Frederick IX on December 22, 1949.

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The American Foreign Service Association

The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association of the members, active and retired, of *The Foreign Service of the United States*. The Association was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among 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.

OPERATION GRASSROOTS

One of the most interesting Foreign Service projects to be developed in recent years is the so called Out-of-Washington program, devised to provide officers who have been stationed abroad for a long time with the opportunity to live and work in a representative American community far removed from bureaucratic Washington. Under this program, as we understand it, a number of officers each year will be assigned to field offices of Government agencies in such cities as Atlanta, Denver, San Francisco and Dallas, where they will not only perform duties for the employing office, but will participate widely in community activities and study "how the wheels go round" in their particular localities.

There is strong support for this program in Washington. The Bureau of the Budget has been urging it for some years; Secretary Marshall, who always thought that he himself suffered in his long Army career from lack of American experience at the grassroots level, gave it his blessing; and the present top command of the Department is giving it a high priority. Certainly the idea is good in principle, and we believe that it will be accepted as such by all officers who realize the necessity of men who have to represent America abroad maintaining an intimate insight into the thoughts, sentiments, activities and viewpoints on foreign affairs of Americans at home.

At the same time, there are some aspects of this program which seem to us to require clarification. If its purpose is to keep the Foreign Service in close touch with the home scene, then well and good; that is as it should be. But its purpose should never be to bring home officers who have been left in faraway posts so long that they have "completely lost touch with the United States," and give them a re-Americanization "treatment." The only procedure that makes any sense is to run the Foreign Service in such a way that no one ever loses his roots in American soil. And that means bringing people home for American assignments while they are still young and in their formative years. Let us make the Out-of-Washington Program into an important developmental activity, for which officers will compete as eagerly as they now do for university and War College assignments and for assignments to the Department. And let's be sure that no suggestion creeps into grassroots assignments that they are for the purpose of renovating or rehabilitating officers who have been denied opportunities for development and for keeping in touch with American life through no fault of their own.

Another point which seems to us to need some comment is the question of expense for officers and their families. If Operation Grassroots is administered on such a basis that an officer has to dig into his personal savings, or borrow money, then there is something wrong. Certainly we all accept the principle that the allowances the Foreign Service draws at foreign posts are applicable only to duty abroad. But when the Foreign Service employee comes home for a temporary period of duty he does have some special problems. On a Washington assignment, he can at least settle down into one home for three years, and adjust himself accordingly. But on an assignment which lasts only six months to a year—and we don't believe that Out-of-Washington assignments can be made longer than that without diminishing returns due to keeping the individual too long away from his career in foreign affairs—the financial burdens are greater.

People of the Foreign Service are always on the move. They have no fixed domicile in which furniture and effects can be stored, no house owned in fee simple which can be subrented to tenants during a period of absence, no growing investment in real estate and in community friendship and good will. These things make a difference in financial and in emotional security. Let us hope, therefore, that the Department—yes, and the Bureau of the Budget, which controls our purse—will support flexible arrangements for whatever per diem payments are necessary to keep the officer and his family financially solvent during American tours of duty.

The principle involved here seems to us absolutely clear. The American people want a Foreign Service which is representatively American. The people of this Service spend most of their careers away from the American scene, because they serve the United States abroad. If, in order to combat this disadvantage, the American people want members of the Service to be brought home at intervals for refreshment and reorientation, then this kind of experience should be adequately financed from public funds as a necessary part of maintaining the quality of the Service.

PROMOTIONS IN THE STAFF CORPS

It is good news that the Division of Foreign Service Personnel has now instituted a systematic procedure to determine promotions in the Foreign Service Staff Corps. Beginning February 1, three Promotion Review Panels set to work to review the performance records of all Staff Corps personnel, and it is our understanding that this process will have been completed by the middle of March.

Each of the three panels is composed of three persons—an officer of FP, who acts as chairman, a representative of the Department of Commerce, Agriculture or Labor, and a member of the Staff Corps brought in from the field. The panels do not determine promotion, but eligibility for promotion. That is, the panels certify lists of those people in each functional category who are found qualified to be promoted to the next highest grade when vacancies develop. The actual promotions are then made by FP at various times during the ensuing twelve months.

An interesting feature of this promotion system is that all personnel of a given grade are not in competition with each other, as in the Foreign Service officer corps. The area of competition is limited to the functional category—consular, commercial, communication, etc. There are in all twenty-three categories, comprising all Staff Corps specialties. This was found to be necessary because of the im-

possibility of comparing, say, the qualifications of an assistant press attache with those of a junior commercial officer or visa specialist or fiscal officer. Possibly this breakdown into such specialized categories will be found to be over-complicated, in which case some consolidation will be effected to lessen the number of categories when the Promotion Review Panels are convoked again next year.

We are glad to note from the published descriptions of the new promotion system that an employee does not have to be transferred immediately to a new job carrying a higher classification in order to be promoted, and that he is not necessarily promoted just because a vacancy occurs at his post into which he has to be placed for reasons of expediency. In other words, promotion will not depend upon "being at the right place at the right time," which would obviously be unfair to those doing a better job somewhere else, but upon the qualifications and performance of the individual wherever he may be.

In our opinion, this is the only practical kind of system for the Foreign Service. It is sound practice to have positions classified, as a guide to proper placement. But in the Foreign Service what really counts is the quality of the individual man or woman—and that means a lot more than mere technical proficiency at performing set tasks. Particularly in the smaller posts, all employees are members of one team and one family, and all have representational responsibilities, however modest, in their contacts with the local population. Thus the intangibles of character, personality and attitude are of crucial importance, and must be taken into account equally with technical performance. Fundamentally, then, we should promote the man, rather than just move him to a higher job.

A systematic promotion system for the Staff Corps has long been needed. The one which FP has devised may not work perfectly, but it can be improved with experience. Now that it is in operation, we urge all rating officers to redouble the care with which they write performance reports, in order that we may make the system into one which will evaluate merit equitably throughout the Service and provide recognition where recognition is due. Only if everyone strives to make the system work successfully will it become a fully effective instrumentality for improving the morale and effectiveness of the entire Foreign Service.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

The March, 1925, issue of the JOURNAL contains a lead article entitled "Mr. Hughes and the Foreign Service" and a farewell letter addressed to Foreign Service officers by that stalwart statesman. An anonymous contributor describes the woes of shipping work in a port consulate with emphasis on the American merchant sailor who misses his ship. Sam Sokobin, Consul at Kalgan, tells of an Ancient Christian Cemetery and George Messersmith, Consul at Antwerp, writes interestingly of the Antwerp Luncheon Club.

Under "Items," Consul Howard Travers from Naples visited the Department; Foreign Service Inspectors Tredwell, Johnson and Norton were last heard from in Lisbon and on the high seas to Australia and Naples, respectively; we have a wedding picture from Hongkong of the marriage of Miss Julia Fisher to Mr. Maxwell Hamilton; and a daughter, Inga Bie, was born to Vice Consul and Mrs. Christian Ravndal.

Transferred were Parker Buhrman from Aleppo to the Department, Herbert Bursley from Prague to Belgrade as Consul, Dayle McDonough as Consul to La Paz.

THE DEPARTMENT'S BUDGET REQUEST

In a document of 743 pages, weighing about 7 pounds and jam-packed with statistics and dry-as-dust information on all facets and activities of the Department, the Congress of the United States received in January the budget request of the Department of State for the running of our country's foreign affairs from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951.

When compared to the amounts expended for military preparations, the funds requested for our country's first line of defense are perhaps not so staggering. For all its diverse purposes and far-flung activities, the Department requested \$260,077,397. As of this writing, the exact component figures appropriated by the Congress are not yet available. In any event, as is proper and customary in our democracy, each item had to be defended and was subject to the most rigorous scrutiny by the law-makers.

From the voluminous document in which the figures and purposes are set forth—it is not recommended as light reading—we have distilled some items of information which may be of interest to our readers:

Item: In the coming fiscal year, the Department proposes to open several new posts, which would bring the total number to 267, not counting the 35 other localities where the U. S. maintains consular agencies.

Item: The 1951 regular Foreign Service program envisages an increase of 48 in the total number of Foreign Service Officers and an increase of 25 Reserve Officers and 192 Staff Officers and employes, bringing the totals to 1171 FSO's, 102 FSR's and 3,700 FSS's. These totals are exclusive of personnel assigned to programs in other budgets.

Item: Salaries of Chiefs of Mission are broken down in four categories: Class 1 (\$25,000)—eleven chiefs of mission, in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Ottawa, Nanking, Paris, London, Athens, New Delhi, Rome, Mexico City and Moscow. Class 2 (\$20,000) has fifteen Chiefs of Mission, Class 3 (\$17,500) has eighteen and Class 4 (\$15,000) twenty-five. Chiefs of Mission positions are not provided for the principal diplomatic officers in Germany, Spain and Japan.

Item: 109 posts, not including any of those yet to be established during the fiscal year, are designated as Differential ("hardship") Posts. 48 of them are to involve payment of a 25% salary differential, 18 involve 20%, 12 involve 15% and 31 involve a 10% differential. The largest differential posts are Manila (57 employes, 20% differential), Tokyo (53 employes, 10%), Cairo (52 employes, 10%), Praha (39 employes, 10%), Moscow (37 employes, 20%), Belgrade (37 employes, 25%), New Delhi (35 employes, 25%) and Budapest (35 employes, 15%).

Item: As of November 30, 1949, 54.6 percent of all Foreign Service Officers assigned to classified (Civil Service) positions in the Department and other agencies received salary differentials, averaging \$900 per annum. Forty-nine per cent of all Staff Officers and Employes received differentials, averaging \$745 per annum.

Item: There are 284 Marine Corps guards assigned to Foreign Service posts, 117 of them in Europe, 73 in the American Republics, 68 in the Near East, Southern Asia and Africa, and only 26 in the Far East.

Item: The number of regular program Foreign Service personnel in Fiscal 1951 is to be 10,600, including local

(Continued on page 52)

INVESTMENT IN UNDERSTANDING

By WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE, JR.



THE DEPARTMENT'S EXCHANGE of persons program is designed to further mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by providing opportunities for first-hand acquaintance. Its impact cannot be measured by the number of persons reciprocally exchanged. Human contacts do not work out that way. Impressions received by one individual are quickly communicated to another—and another—and soon the effect may be felt by a whole community on the other side of the world. Let us see how it works.

A prominent Brazilian, who spent three months in extensive travel in the United States discovered the virtues of our rural free delivery service. An idea we take for granted, it was new to him. Now he is taking it back to his country.

A group of European women visited a small U. S. city and attended a meeting of the City Council. There they heard private citizens arguing with members of the Council on the problem of schools, a matter of mutual concern to the citizens and their government. These women took this new idea back with them and are trying it out in their own community.

Last summer Elias Venezis, one of Greece's most prominent writers, came to this country to find out for himself what makes America tick. What he learns of our way of life will be incorporated in a book to be published soon after his return home. He plans, also, to publish a series of articles on his impressions of the United States in one of Greece's leading dailies, the *Vima*. His first-hand account will have a strong impact on his countrymen, and on countless readers in other languages when his story is translated.

Here is a man, analytical, articulate, and with a large audience who, on his own initiative, seeks an understanding of America. To give him an additional two months to continue his observations across the continent the Department awarded him a specialist grant-in-aid.*

*Such grants are made available to persons who have attained outstanding prominence in their fields of specialization and who can serve to further a spirit of friendship between the United States and other nations. The grant made to Mr. Venezis was the first award to a national of the Eastern Hemisphere.

Director of the Office of Educational Exchange since 1948, Dr. William C. Johnstone, Jr., took leave from his teaching post at George Washington University in 1946 to go to New Delhi as Chief Public Affairs Officer. A Far Eastern specialist, he has authored four books on the area plus many articles in the past twenty years. In his present position he has charge of the Department's Educational Exchange programs and policies in the fields of educational, scientific and cultural affairs.



Program Is World-Wide

Although authorized on a world-wide scale, activity under Public Law 402 (better known as the Smith-Mundt Act) which provides for the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills, the rendering of technical and other services, and the interchange of developments in the field of education, the arts and sciences, has been limited until recently to the Western Hemisphere. With 1950 appropriations, operations were extended to the rest of the world. The State Department plays a dual role. It encourages and assists the work of private organizations in the U. S. and abroad, and "plugs the gaps" by using its own limited funds for federal programs where private agencies are unable to do or not interested in doing the job.

Role of the Foreign Service

The Department relies heavily on field staffs, particularly Public Affairs and Cultural Affairs officers, in carrying out the program.

Last Fall's Scandinavian tour of an amateur drama group from Howard University was initiated at the invitation of the Norwegian Government and financed by private donations.* The Department facilitated the project in a variety of ways. USIS provided indispensable advance publicity. As a result, at each point along their route the group found not only a warm welcome and a box-office demand, but also a public understanding of the basic purpose of this project in cultural interchange. USIS officers, for their part, appreciated this opportunity to deal with the Negro question as a part of their general interpretation of America to the Scandinavians.

Reports from everyone connected with this undertaking indicate that the tour amounted to a "diplomatic triumph." Mr. Carl Heger, theater director in Copenhagen, in a letter to the American Ambassador, stated:

"... the visit by the Negro students to this country was a great success also in the sense of international relationship . . .

"These students and their leaders gave us such an admirable impression . . . living propaganda for your people and country and its democracy.

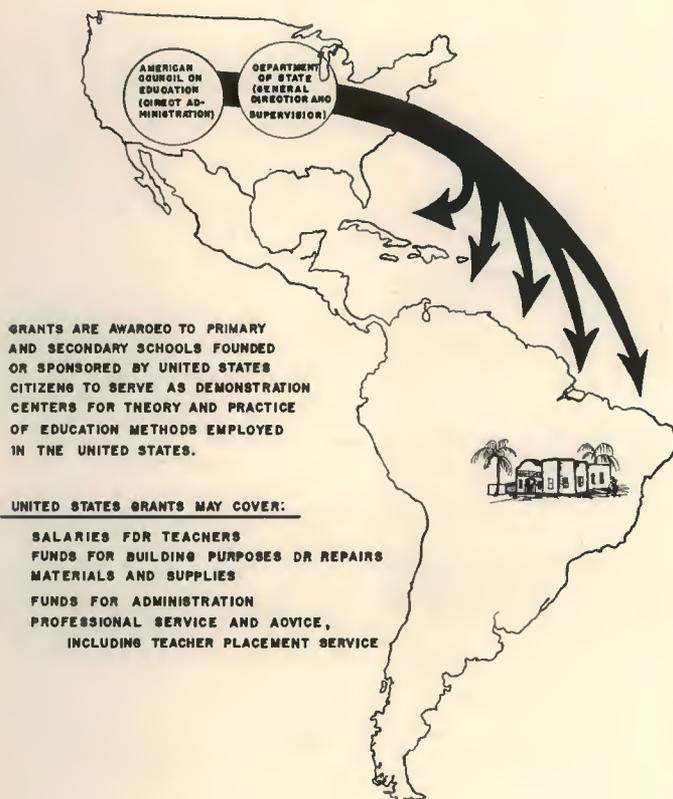
"I sincerely hope that a similar arrangement can again be made."

The largest group, numerically, in the exchange program are students. Last year more than 26,000 foreign students attended colleges in the U. S. and about 16,000 Americans went abroad to study. While the majority of these exchanges have been and will continue to be financed from non-U. S. Government sources, the role of our government has expanded considerably with the passage of the Fulbright and Smith-Mundt Acts, under which more than 1,800 students will be exchanged this year.

American educators were quick to recognize the multiple advantages of exchanging teachers and professors, and their first-hand participation in the program underlined their enthusiasm.

*See November 1949 Journal.

AID TO AMERICAN SPONSORED SCHOOLS



Fulbright Financing

U. S. cooperative arrangements with other nations are frequently subject to the criticism that the U. S. dollar pays the bill. One of the most striking examples of the economic soundness of international cooperation is the Fulbright program. Under the terms of this Act credits and currencies acquired by the U. S. through the sale of surplus war property abroad are used to provide exchange of students, teachers and professors. Executive agreements have been concluded with 16 countries, and negotiations are now under way with four more.

This device solved the immediate economic problem of payment for U. S. material badly needed by dollar-poor countries. But the long-range return on the investment cannot be counted in any currency.

As a Belgian schoolgirl wrote to an American Fulbright teacher:

"Until a few weeks ago the United States seemed to be so far away from us young people. You have brought with you some enlightenment and something of the American atmosphere."

Writing home, the same teacher declared:

"I do hope that the Belgian students have gained a better idea of America from me. I, at any rate, have a greater understanding and appreciation of the Belgian nation."

And here again the effects do not stop with the individuals directly concerned, but continue in widening ripples through all their future contacts.

One young woman, within three weeks after her arrival in New Zealand as the first American student to study at

Otago University in Dunedin, took part in a broadcast on a national hook-up. She participated, with New Zealand educators and public figures, in a round table discussion entitled, "Can we do without a Marshall Plan?" She was later invited to speak on a program arranged by the National Association of New Zealand Countrywomen. On this broadcast she described the sociology of a Vermont rural community.

Another young woman studying in Paris brought with her a collection of kodachrome slides showing views of her home town, Seattle, and other sections of the State of Washington. Her collection reflects the industrial, cultural, civic and university aspects of life in her home State. She has shown them at special gatherings at the American Embassy, to more than 28 French organizations, and on television. She has also made several broadcasts over the French "Radio Diffusion" as a representative of American students. Concerning this activity, she says:

"When first I applied for a Fulbright grant I could only hope that my proposed program would be successful. Now I am convinced that it is in a small part filling a great need which is felt here, and this conviction is shared by others here."

Public response to this program has been enthusiastic. Already Americans are studying in selected universities of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Burma, The Philippines and Greece. American educators are backing the program. In more than 600 colleges a faculty member has been designated Fulbright Adviser, and American college students are keenly interested.

The program for aid to American-sponsored schools abroad, in which the Department* cooperates with the American Council on Education, promises rich future dividends. These English-language schools, patterned after primary and secondary schools in the U. S., provide American-type education for the children of other nations and children of Americans resident abroad. This association between children of various nations fosters lifelong mutual understanding and strikes the keynote of the entire program.

Magnify these potentialities by the present enrollment of 60,000 students, 95% of whom are foreign nationals, and the present waiting lists which total approximately 40,000.

(Continued on page 40)

*The Department, however, exercises no control over the educational policies.

Harris & Ewing Photo

Senator Fulbright greets two French Fulbright students l. to r. Miss Vacherot, Senator Fulbright, Miss Martin. These two French nurses were among the first travel grantees to arrive in the U.S. Both are sponsored in this country by the American Red Cross.



NEWS from the DEPARTMENT



Joan David

Journal Changes

When we first came to work at the JOURNAL last July, we were warned that the Chairman of its Editorial Board, Edmund A. Gullion FSO, was to be transferred to the field within a few weeks. But month after month slipped by, predictions deteriorated into rumors, and we began to believe Mr. Gullion had an excellent chance of matching Mr. Henry Villard's ten-year term as Chairman.

Last month, however, our faith in rumors regretfully restored, we promised to take good care of the FS JOURNAL while our former Chairman took off for Saigon as Consul General. Almost at once it seemed, the cold war began to warm up, governments were recognized and counter-recognized, the Consulate General at Saigon became a Legation, and our erstwhile Chairman became Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. While the course of world events thus confirmed our suspicion that everything but editorial deadlines moves at an accelerated clip when Ed Gullion is around, the JOURNAL's Board made a number of necessary readjustments.

New Chairman of the Board is FSO John M. Allison Director of the Office of North East Asian Affairs. Mr. Allison's vast reading is matched by a cheering willingness to take over responsibility for what goes into the JOURNAL and a reassuring tendency to remain unruffled even when, as now, the Managing Editor is inconsiderately quarantined with mumps just as the JOURNAL is due to go to press.



FSO Frederick Reinhardt

Filling the vacancy on the Board left by Mr. Gullion's departure is FSO Frederick Reinhardt, whose marriage was announced in the JOURNAL a few months ago. Now assigned to the Department as Deputy Director of the Office of Eastern European Affairs, he is the JOURNAL's only literary link to the Iron Curtain. We hope, with his help, to fill in some of the vast void in the JOURNAL's coverage of that part of the world.

This week, with the departure of FSO Paul Jefferson Reveley for Habana, the JOURNAL lost another Board member. Appropriately enough, it was Jeff Reveley, the only member of our Board to boast a silver more-than-twenty-years-service lapel emblem, who has been writing the Twenty-Five Years Ago column since Mr. Lockhart's death.

The next Foreign Service Wives Luncheon will be held at 1 p.m. on May 2nd. If you have not received your notice by April 26, please call Mrs. Theodore Achilles, Ordway 1738.

We have drawn heavily, too, on Mr. Reveley's time and energy for the forthcoming Mexican issue of the JOURNAL which is scheduled for May.



FSO Eugene Desvernine

Through coincidence most of his work as a Foreign Service Officer has been at Havana. So far all Mr. Desvernine's literary efforts have been published in legal periodicals. We expect it won't be too long before he adds the JOURNAL to that list.



Alexander Paul

Since January you may have noticed that the JOURNAL's Editorial Board included an Advertising Manager. The JOURNAL considers itself fortunate to have induced Alexander Paul, Chief of Special Projects, Office of Publication, at the Department of Commerce, to devote part of his time to increasing the JOURNAL's advertising revenue. In addition, he has agreed to supervise the JOURNAL's makeup. As a graduate of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Department of Printing and Publishing, in the Engineering school, the only college in the country which offers a course in the esoterica of layout and makeup, we expect that he will be able to give the JOURNAL a more finished, professional appearance.

PERSONALS

"UNCLE" JOE WENDEROTH, on home leave after several years in Belgrade, had so many fascinating stories to tell of his experiences as a radio operator over the past forty years and of his life in Titoland that we could cheerfully have wished a few extra hours onto the day just to listen. We suspect that Embassy Belgrade must miss its cheerful Wire-less Bulletin operator as much as he misses all of them.

J. HALL PAXTON, who recently returned from Tihwa, has received an assignment under the Out-of-Washington pro-

gram. His re-Americanization is being done right at the source—at the Indian Bureau in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

FSO's assigned to Commerce have formed an informal luncheon group which will meet about once a month. Spark-plugging the idea is STANLEY WOLFF.

The Department has announced that a written exam for Class 6 Foreign Service Officers will be held in September 1950. Applications must be received by the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service no later than June 30, 1950.



Mrs. Edward Ware Barrett watches approvingly as the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, congratulates her husband on his appointment as the new Assistant Secretary on Public Affairs while Stanley Woodward, Chief of Protocol, looks on.

Regional conferences were held this month in Lourenco Marques, Cairo and Rio de Janeiro.

The Bangkok Conference had scarcely been concluded when the Department announced a special Point IV Survey Mission was to be despatched to Southeast Asia. Headed by R. ALLAN GRIFFIN, formerly deputy to the Chief of the ECA Mission to China, the delegation will include Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, SAMUEL HAYES, and WILLIAM MCAFEE, area specialist in the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs.

Department representatives on the U. S. Delegation to the GATT Conference in Geneva in addition to Chairman HENRY F. GRADY, are MIRIAM CAMP of the Office of European Regional Affairs; WALTER HOLLIS, Assistant to the Legal Adviser; ORVILLE J. MCDIARMID, Acting Chief Monetary Affairs Staff; RAYMOND VERNON and MELVIN E. SINN of the Commercial Policy Staff.

NORMAN R. HAGEN of the London Embassy was an Adviser to the U. S. Delegation at the Third Session of the Meteorology Division of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

GEORGE R. CANTY, recently Counselor for Economic Affairs at the Legation at Bern, has retired and is now Italian representative of the International Division of the Motion Picture Association of America. His headquarters will be at Rome.

FSO EDWARD PAGE, JR., formerly Counselor of Embassy at Rome, is the new Deputy Commandant in Berlin of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

Attending the February-March Lake Success meeting of ECOSOC as members of the U. S. Delegation are Assistant Secretary WILLARD L. THORP, Director of the Office of the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, WALTER KOTSCHNIG; KATHLEEN BELL, FRANCIS KERNOHAN and OTIS MULLIKEN of the same office; JOSEPH COPPOCK, of the Office of International Trade Policy; LOUIS K. HYDE, JR., of the U. S. Mission to the U.N.; WILFRED MALENBAUM and WILLIAM STIBRAVY of the Office of Financial and Development Policy; and ISADOR LUBIN, Consultant, Office of Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs.

New members and alternates designated to serve on the Employee Suggestion Board for a year, beginning March 1, 1950, are: Members, LIVINGSTON SATTERTHWAITE, BNA; REED HARRIS, PB; and ELINOR P. REAM, OEX. Alternates: W. P. SNOW, BNA; ROBERT L. THOMPSON, PB; and R. F. COOK, OEX. Members and Alternate, respectively, on the Honor Awards Board are WILLIAM J. McWILLIAMS, S/S and WILLIAM J. SHEPPARD, S/S.

IN MEMORIAM

TOLMAN. FSS George L. Tolman, Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, died at Bethesda, Maryland, on February 10, 1950.

SCANLAN. John J. Scanlan, Associate Chief and Legal Adviser of the Passport Division, died in Washington, D. C. on February 8, 1950.

BOWER. Roy E. Bower, FSO retired, died in New York on February 15, 1950.

BIRTHS

MIKLOS. A daughter, Shari Judith, was born to FSO and Mrs. Jack C. Miklos at Tangier, Morocco, on January 4, 1950.

JOVA. A son, Christopher Henry, was born to FSO and Mrs. Joseph J. Jova at Tangier, Morocco, on January 10, 1950.

HENDERSON. A daughter, Jennifer, was born to FSO and Mrs. Douglas Henderson in Washington, D. C., on January 16, 1950.

SULLIVAN. A daughter, Dale Allen, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth P. T. Sullivan, in Berlin, Germany, on February 6, 1950. Mr. Sullivan is a Political Affairs Officer under HICOG.

THOMASSON. A daughter, Anne Howard, was born to FSO and Mrs. David Thomasson in London, England, on February 23, 1950. Mr. Thomasson is First Secretary of Embassy at London.

MARRIAGES

ROSE-CATALANO. Miss Catherine Catalano and Mr. Otto Rose were married in Tangier, Morocco, on February 9, 1950. Mrs. Rose is attached to the Legation staff, Tangier.

BENTALL-BUSH. Miss Marian Bush was married to Mr. Charles Bentall at Vancouver, British Columbia, on December 15, 1949. Mrs. Bentall was attached to the Consulate General at Vancouver.

NEUBERT-HARBESON. Miss Jean Harbeson and FSO Joseph W. Neubert were married in Rome, Italy, on January 21, 1950. Both had recently been transferred from the Embassy at Belgrade to the Embassy at Rome.

Service



Official U. S. Navy Photograph courtesy FSO Fred Hunt

When Ambassador Warren Austin, US Representative to the United Nations, and Mrs. Austin visited San Juan, Puerto Rico, last month the Commander of the Caribbean Sea Front, Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, gave a reception in his honor. L. to r. here are Admiral Barbey, Mrs. Barbey, Mrs. Austin, Ambassador Austin, Mrs. Maffitt and FSO Edward S. Maffitt.



Staff of the American Consulate in San Juan, Puerto Rico, including Naval and Marine personnel, 1949. L. to r. Miss Dimmock, Miss Burdett, Root, Callaghan, Harrmond, Piekerell, Len Hanauer, Sadler, Farrell, Freundlich, Buettner, Collins, Geer, Malone, Muhlbert, Ross, Whelan, Dearborn, Taffs, Nammar.



Courtesy of Grace Line

FSO Charles F. Knox, Consul General at Curacao, and his sister, Miss Jessie Knox, aboard the Grace Line's Santa Rosa just before sailing from New York last November.

Consul General John F. Huddleston, Liverpool, presents a gold lapel button and Length of Service Certificate to Clerk George P. Heuston after 32 years of service. Recipients of silver buttons were (l. to r.): Mrs. Grace Fryearson (21 years); Miss Lillie Ashplant (25 years); Miss Elizabeth Preece (24 years); Consul Stephen B. Vaughan (29 years). Consul General Huddleston received from Consul Vaughan a silver button and certificate for 25 years of service.

Courtesy of Liverpool Evening Express



Courtesy of Elaine D. Smith

Embassy Brussels held its Honor Awards Ceremony on December 31, 1949, when Ambassador Robert D. Murphy presented gold, silver and bronze lapel emblems to ten members of the staff. L. to r.: Pierre J. Scholts (11 years); Vice Consul Raymond F. Senden (20 years); Vice Consul J. Philip Groves (32 years); Secretary Gladys Wells (21 years); Deputy Chief of the ECA Mission to Belgium Homer S. Fox (27 years); Ambassador Robert D. Murphy (31 years); Counselor of Embassy Hugh Millard (28 years); Consular Clerk Marie C. Haak (25 years); Administrative Officer Neal D. Borum (31 years); 1st Secretary Robert M. McClintock (17 years); Senior Commercial Assistant Ruffin L. Noppe (21 years); and Chief File Clerk Robert H. Jones (15 years).

Imps



Orushkes Studio photo

te General at Jerusalem, detachments, December Newberry, Mason, Roberts, neh, Brogley; 2nd row: Woolard, Mrs. Pilpel, Miss annu, Miss Cabelli, Mrs. Sandling. 3rd row: Mel-Klingbeil, Chapman, Corn, Fisher, Bertrand. Baek, Buenos, Abn-Shaybeh,



Embassy group at the Airfield on the arrival of Ambassador Joseph C. Satterthwaite at Colombo, Ceylon, November 11, 1949. L. to r: Counselor of Mission J. B. Ketcham; Mrs. C. P. O'Donnell; Mrs. Satterthwaite, 1st Secretary Charles P. O'Donnell; the Ambassador with his little daughter, Ruth; Mrs. J. M. Swing; Mrs. J. T. Hodgson; Mrs. Ketcham; Vice Consul Swing; Commander Hodgson.

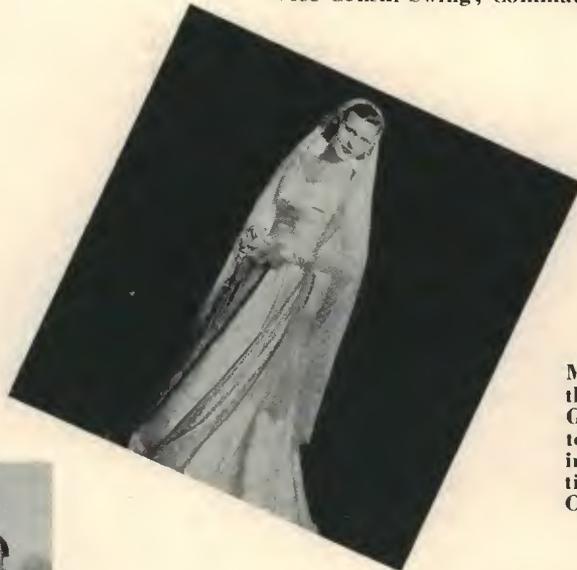


Photo by Glogau

Mrs. Charles R. Leutz, Jr., the former Miss Elizabeth Gerard Merchant, daughter of FSO and Mrs. Livingston Merchant, at the time of her wedding to Lt. Charles R. Leutz, Jr., on December 17, 1949.



Courtesy FSO Richard L. Phillips

While Ambassador Walter J. Donnelly was attending the Havana Conference of Chiefs of Mission, the Embassy went into a flurry of excitement on the announcement of the marriage of the Ambassador's newly arrived secretary, Miss Elizabeth Gleason, to Mr. James D. Caldwell, chief of the IIAA Field Party in Caracas. Here, at the American Church in El Bosque, are, l. to r., Mr. John W. Carrigan, Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, who gave the bride away; Maid of Honor Miss Elizabeth Bacon; the Bride, the Groom, Mrs. Walter J. Donnelly, Mrs. Jean Duvall, Soloist; Best Man Frank Defenbough and the Rev. John Gosney, who performed the ceremony.

Four veteran Foreign Service employees received Honor Award certificates at a Thanksgiving dinner given by Consul General and Mrs. Quincy F. Roberts. L. to r.: Soliman Mohamed Awad (24 years); Mrs. Joseph M. Sayer, representing Vice Consul Sayer (over 10 years) who was ill; Consul General Roberts, Elie Hayat (over 10 years); Mohamed Awad (27 years). Many Journal readers will probably remember Soliman, who, for a quarter century, has deftly guided transient Foreign Service personnel through the intricacies of Alexandria customs clearance.

Photo by Studio Roy courtesy FSO Edward West Burgess



The BOOK SHELF

Francis C. deWolf
Review Editor



Fatherland—A Study of Authoritarianism in the German Family. By Bertram Schaffner. *Columbia University Press, New York, 1949. 203 pages, \$3.50.*

Reviewed by JAMES ORR DENBY

The present complex political situation in Germany calls for decisions fortified by a clear understanding of the nature of the German people themselves, and so gives heightened value to studies of the German character such as those made by Dr. Bertram Schaffner. His book, "Fatherland," is based on the experience gained in 1946 and 1947 when he was a neuropsychologist in attendance at a consultation center for the selection of German personnel for duty with the U. S. occupation forces in the American zone in Germany.

Dr. Schaffner's theme, which is not new but which he elaborates in an informed manner, is that authoritarianism in Germany, with its tragic consequences in the last decades, springs from a family life which revolves around the figure of a father who is "omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, as far as this is possible in a human being"; for whom it is unmanly to be swayed by considerations of love; and who prefers instead to inspire awe in his children, "Ehrfurcht"—that untranslatable word which literally means "honor fear."

The mother occupies a secondary position in which she makes a number of difficult emotional adjustments to minimize the chances of friction. The child, suffering on his part also from too great passivity, learns, usually by the time he is five, that obedience is the key to a happy relationship with his elders. When he has attained that age he has learned to obey as a matter of course and he does everything possible to avoid incurring anger or corporal punishment. Discipline, duty, and order are instilled in him, together with the consciousness of belonging first to the family group and then as he grows older to increasingly larger community groups. Finally, as the summation of group loyalties, a highly developed pride in German nationalism is generated in him.

In a chapter on "Why the Nazi Appeal Succeeded," Dr. Schaffner observes that one aspect of the Nazi problem is that Hitler promised the Germans security, work, food, and clothing, if they would but grant him authority. Hitler asked them, in effect, to make themselves his children and said that he would constitute himself their superfather. He asked, "in the manner of the traditional German father," for unquestioning confidence and obedience, and to a large number of Germans, conditioned as they were by their upbringing, this seemed a natural arrangement.

The German young men of today no longer wear the insignia and trappings of National Socialism, which have

become the symbols of frustration and defeat, but Dr. Schaffner's thesis is that they continue to have a dangerously exaggerated respect for the father symbol and consequently for authoritarian patterns and traditions.

Reorientation and reeducation thus are needed before Germany can take its place in freedom and equality among the Western democracies—but how is the reformation to be accomplished? The author explains that Germans are not biologically different from other Europeans or from Americans; that their authoritarianism is only cultural and therefore subject to change; and that he is dealing with a general phenomenon to which there are many exceptions. The problem accordingly is not insoluble but he says that it must be tackled at its source, namely in the German family life. He points out some of the difficulties, recognizing that it is an enormous undertaking to try to reach into the home itself. He points out that German fathers resent any attacks against their special position, and that German mothers are traditionally conservative; and he then offers suggestions for child and adult education programs, to bring about a new attitude toward parental authority, to equalize the status of women, and to teach the German child to think for himself.

This volume is especially timely, when, after four years of occupation motivated in the main by restrictive and corrective policies, a new era seems about to open with the establishment of a German government and a concerted effort, at least in the West, to liquidate the war heritage and to assimilate Germany to the community of democratic European nations.

Law Dictionary, English-Español-Français-Deutsch. By Lawrence Deems Egbert. *New York: Fallon Law Book Company, 1949. pp. xviii, 637. \$15.00*

Reviewed by JOHN MAKOS

There has long been a need for such a dictionary. It is the first one to appear in English, Spanish, French and German. For each legal term it gives meanings in the four different languages in parallel columns. The English terms are arranged alphabetically and numbered consecutively. The carefully selected terms are grouped under key words. Thus, "Literary property," number 3072, is one of several words indented under "Property," number 3067, and "To adduce evidence," number 1470, is indented under "Evidence," number 1448.

The basic text is followed by indexes for each language except English. They are alphabetized according to the key words and enable a reader in any one of these languages to

find equivalents in any one of the other languages. For example, one desiring the equivalent of the word "Calculer" in Spanish can turn to the French alphabetical index and after the word "Calculer," he will find the number 537 where there are given the meanings in the other three languages. An index at the beginning of the book enables one to locate easily any letter in the dictionary.

The writer of this review knows from experience the difficulties which translation and interpretation of legal terms involves, especially when time is of the essence. The United Nations has five official languages, Chinese, French, English, Spanish and Russian. At the meetings of the Legal Committee at the General Assembly, which the writer attended as a representative, time and again agreement between the delegates of the various countries depended on the question as to what was the meaning of a legal term in a language other than that of the speaker. Translation of documents and simultaneous interpretation are an every day affair at those meetings. This process will be greatly facilitated by the dictionary.

The dictionary fills a serious gap and will be particularly useful to members of the legal profession, students, professors of law and international relations, and to interpreters and translators in international courts and conferences. With this book, the task of understanding and communicating with persons who speak a different language will be considerably easier than it is today.

A Short History of the Middle East: From the Rise of Islam to Modern Times. By George E. Kirk. *Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C. 1949. 301 pages, maps, bibliography. \$3.75.*

Reviewed by BEATRICE MCCOWN MATISON

Any author who undertakes to write a history of the Middle East from the rise of Islam to 1948 in 301 pages, maps, bibliography, and index inclusive, is either exceedingly wise or exceedingly foolish. Fortunately, Mr. Kirk falls into the former category, and this genuinely short history presents an extraordinarily lucid and readable account of political, economic and social developments over a period of 1350 years in that vast area variously called the Near or Middle East.

Because of the divergence in nomenclature the author makes clear, in his "Introduction," the geographical area which he intends to cover. This area is composed of "the Arabian Peninsula and the Arabic-speaking lands on its northern border; the Arabic-speaking lands of North East Africa (Egypt, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyrenaica, and Tripolitania); Asia Minor or Anatolia, which now forms the greater part of the Turkish Republic; and Persia or Iran." The emphasis falls primarily, however, on the Arabic-speaking countries.

In historical treatment this book is roughly separable into three parts, building up to a crescendo as it approaches the recent past. In approximately the first hundred pages Mr. Kirk describes the rapid rise and gradual decline of Moslem civilization and political domination from A.D. 600 to the nineteenth century. The next third of the book deals with that period in Arab history which George Antonius so aptly named "the Arab awakening" and the even more vital subsequent period up to World War II in which the struggle for independence was being actively waged by the Arab countries. It is the final third of the book, however, which many readers will find of particular interest, for this Mr. Kirk devotes to a discussion of the developments which have taken

place in only the past ten years. No other recent historical work concerned with the Middle East has dealt so extensively with this particular period during which these lands have undergone rapid and radical change.

In all phases of the area's evolution Mr. Kirk pays as much attention to economic and social, as to political, factors. He also gives full emphasis to the influence which the interests of the Great Powers and the claims of Zionism have upon these lands. Inevitably the author will find himself sharply criticized by all the groups whose interests are discussed. His comments upon the stagnant quality of Arab leadership, upon the aggressiveness and egocentrism of Zionism, upon the obtuseness of French policy in Syria and Lebanon, and even upon British policy in Palestine, Iraq and Egypt (the author is himself British) will arouse antagonism in widely varying quarters. Moreover, he opens himself up to challenge by the inaccuracy of some of his statements and by some not unimportant omissions. For instance, the reader would never realize from this book the vital part played by the United States in Iran during the wartime period, nor in Syria and Lebanon in 1945 and 1946 when those countries finally attained independence from France. Only the British role is given.

When Mr. Kirk mentions the appointment, on April 28, 1948, of "an outspoken Zionist" as special assistant for Palestine affairs to the U. S. Secretary of State, he fails to mention that the appointee never took office. Again, on page 242, the author speaks of "President Truman's offer of generous subsidies to the Arabs if they would accept large-scale Jewish immigration." Presumably reference is being made to the President's statement of October 4, 1946, in which he offered "to recommend to the Congress a plan for economic assistance for the development" of Palestine "should a workable solution . . . be devised" for that country. Certainly the President's statement is not open to such an interpretation as that suggested by Mr. Kirk.

Nevertheless, despite such minor inaccuracies and defects, *A Short History of the Middle East* remains the most complete and best written account of the political, social and economic evolution of this vitally important area which has appeared to date.

The Phantom Caravel. By R. A. Emberg. *Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston, 1949. 199 pages. \$3.00*

Reviewed by FRANCES M. DAILOR

The Phantom Caravel is a collection of Great Lakes sea stories written to glamourize the Great Lakes area, and ranges in time from the eighteenth century to World War II. The author in his introduction states that no Conrad, no Dana has ever dramatized the Great Lakes in the way that salt water ships and men have been glamourized, and he proposes to do what he can about it.

While he is admittedly no Conrad, no Dana, Emberg does add some tales to Great Lakes folklore that have been missing until now. He has used both fact and fiction in the collection and his factual accounts are more impressive than his fiction. His storms are exceedingly good and it is part of the natural phenomena that they should be rather monotonously similar to each other and to salt water storms.

Mr. Emberg obviously knows shipping, past and present, and his heart is in it, but *Phantom Caravel* is not a major book. It's rather like the now-famous "adequate little wine." It's pleasant and at times one can work up quite a glow about it, but it's chiefly a promise of something better to follow.



Our First Red Carpet

BY DAVID D. NEWSOM, FSO

By the time an officer reaches the seasoned rank of Class 1 or 2, or even 3, the red carpet probably ceases to be a novelty. But when one is in Class 6, the first experience of traditional splendor is a memorable one.

Ours came on New Year's Day. Together with our Chargé d'Affaires, FSO Hooker A. Doolittle and his family, the Counselor of Embassy, FSO Franklin W. Wolf and Mrs. Wolf, and the Army Attache, Colonel Harry F. Meyers and his family, we were fortunate members of a diplomatic party accompanying Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan and his wife on the first official visit to the ancient ruins of Mohenjo-Daro.

Mohenjo-Daro (lit. "Mound of the Dead") is the modern name of an excavated city 350 miles north of Karachi believed to be contemporary with, if not older than, the Egyptian civilization. Some archeologists date its flourishing civilization as early as 4000 B.C. First discovered in 1922, it is today being rediscovered, by Pakistanis, by tourists, and by archeologists intent on excavating the still half-hidden ruins.

We first encountered the Red Carpet at Karachi's Cantonment station. It ran from the bottom of the steps, between rows of potted plants through the station to the railroad platform. There, at right angles, it joined another which ran the length of the shining red special train. We learned later that the train had formerly been that of the Viceroy of India; Pakistan had refurbished its former mauve interior and was, on this occasion, making the first official use of it.

Having struggled with two small children who, realizing their parents were leaving, didn't want to go to bed and with a car that wouldn't start, our arrival at the Red Carpet was, alas, after that of the Prime Minister and his wife. Apparently unaffected by this breach of etiquette on the part of a Third Secretary, the Prime Minister greeted us warmly and his secretary directed us far down the carpet to the private compartment, which was ours for the two nights of the trip.

Given Royal Treatment

History rode with us that night. From above the windows of the Prime Minister's dining car, the coats of arms of India's Viceroys reminded us of an era past. Occasionally, in the moon-light outside, we could see the River Indus where a portion of Alexander's armies once sailed. More symbols of the sub-continent's past greeted us as we reached our morning stop at Dokri. Stepping once again on to a Red Carpet, albeit somewhat faded by the time it reached the Third Secretaries' carriage, we beheld six-foot Punjabi lancers drawn up in file along another carpet; green-hereted Baluchi troops, and the ever-popular white-coated bagpipers.

As the Prime Minister and his wife stepped from the



Pakistan Government Photo

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, visited the old city of Mohenjo-Daro on January 1, 1950. Picture shows Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and His Excellency Mr. Din Mohammed, Governor of Sind, coming down the steps on the main road to Mohenjo-Daro.

train, they were garlanded with ornaments, woven of gold thread, by the Governor of the Province of Sind. They were each to receive four such ornaments during the course of the day.

Mohenjo-Daro lies eight miles from the railroad station at Dokri. To keep down the Sindhi dust, another carpet, of rice straw, had been strewn along the eight miles of road. To welcome the party, colored flags had been strung at two-foot intervals along the entire eight miles. Smart Sindhi rangers in blue turbans sat astride their horses at half mile intervals.

Not since that unknown date in the 15th Century B.C. when Aryan invaders destroyed the ancient civilization, had Mohenjo-Daro had so large or festive a visitation. For centuries the ruined fortifications on the hill above the city had looked down on mounds of sand and drab green tamarisk bushes. This day saw triumphal arches erected at each entrance, miles of flags along the deserted streets, and a brilliant *shamiana* flanked by more red carpets erected beside the museum.

With but a little imagination and the assistance of the archeologist-guides we could add to this scene, that of the city as it must once have been: The long, straight streets with the covered brick drains once more flowing with water; the two-wheeled carts, among the earliest known vehicles; the women coming to the well where the bricks worn by their vessels can still be seen; and the coming of night when flickering oil lamps cast shadows on lithe dancing girls.

Medieval-Like Scene

Mohenjo-Daro lies near the modern city of Larkana. The Prime Minister, compelled to recognize the present as well as the past, planned an afternoon visit before returning to Karachi. After tea and biscuits under the *shamiana* and a tour of the Mohenjo-Daro museum, our twenty-five car caravan set out over sixteen-miles more of rice-strewn, flag-bedecked road to the Larkana Government Rest House.

During those sixteen miles we moved from an ancient scene to one almost medieval. Under a red and yellow tent with a floor of Persian carpets, while a bag pipe band played outside the Government of Sind served us a lunch reminiscent of scenes from Henry VIII. For the hundred persons present there was a whole roasted sheep, a whole deer, platters of partridges, whole chickens and heaping plates of Moghul rice dishes. Presiding over the scene was the Newab of Larkana, a squat, hook-nosed, black-bearded man, the wealthiest land owner of the district. In his white, baggy trousers, long teal-blue wool shirt, and an outer jacket of organza, he resembled a figure from a Moghul painting. He was proud that he and his sons were illiterate and could speak only Sindhi. The only modern touches were a pair of shining Oxfords on his feet and the fleet of nearly 100 automobiles which he is reported to have added to his normal retinue of wives and children.

With our visit coinciding so closely with the Christmas season, there was something Biblical about Larkana, itself. As we rode through its streets, we could look through doorways, past mud walls and, in the dark, straw-carpeted recesses, imagine the Manger scene. The faces of the village people of Pakistan are stories in themselves. They watched us as we passed, their eyes wide with wonderment, their faces speaking the faith and reconciliation of those who have lived through turmoil and chaos. There were the gaunt faces of those so recently refugees, the weather-beaten countenance of the desert farmer and, occasionally, the strong features of a Pathan tribesman.

Women's Hospital Opened

Begum Liaquat Ali Khan opened a women's hospital that afternoon. The people of the city followed our procession and crowded over the wall and through the gate of the hospital compound like a flood. They listened quietly while the brief speeches were read; watched as we wandered through the clean, new building, then pressed closely demanding that their Prime Minister speak. As he responded in the front compound, the ladies, putting aside their veils, crowded around the Begum in the rear of the building. There was something in their homage far more impressive, I think, to all of us than the red carpets.

One brief ride more brought us through another triumphal arch, down another Red Carpet, to a tea given by the Larkana *zamindars* or land owners in Jinnah Gardens. Cakes and tea were showered upon our group, already surfeited with mutton, venison, partridge, and chicken. There were more gold ornaments for the Prime Minister and his wife and a poem, with one copy scribed in gold, written for the occasion.

The day was a profusion of historical images seeming not quite of this modern world. There was a link, of course, in the cars, in the enlightened Prime Minister, in the train, and in the new hospital. Would we also find some link, however small, between the villagers themselves and the more modern world?

As we returned to the train, we noticed a small crowd



Pakistan Government Photo

During her recent visit to Larkana, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan performed the opening ceremony of the Zenana Hospital, Larkana. Picture shows Begum Liaquat Ali Khan delivering her address. On her right are Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and His Excellency Mr. Din Mohammed; on her left is Mr. Musuf A. Haroon, Premier of Sind.

gathered near the station. Joining it, we saw a turbaned, bare-footed Sindhi villager bending over a very good replica of a modern locomotive. He and a companion were building a fire in the small boiler, meanwhile explaining to Pakistan's Finance Minister who was standing near by, how they had made it of scrap found in the city and that it would actually run. After a brief wait, the small whistle blew, there was a spurt of steam, and the engine moved. Twice it ran over the small track he had prepared. There were cheers and handclaps. The Sindhi beamed. He had made a link with the present.

We turned and walked once more down the Red Carpet to our train compartment.

HAMILTON

November 19, 1949

The official life of this Colony has been humming during the past several weeks due to the opening of the Parliament and the arrival of the new Governor, Sir Alexander and Lady Hood. Both of these events took place with much colorful ceremony. His Majesty's representative arrived at Albouy's Point, Hamilton, by barge from the "Queen of Bermuda", standing on the bow with the gay colored plumes of his white helmet flying in the sunny breeze. After being greeted by the officials on the dock he and Lady Hood were driven in a landau, drawn by the famous greys, with a police escort (on bicycles) to the Government building where H.E. took his oath of office. Hundreds of people lined the streets for the occasion.

Did you have the idea that the Bermuda Consulate was a quiet spot? Well, discard it. No sooner do we sit down to relax than we jump up again. There is always something going on. There have been several personnel changes recently. Vice Consuls Emory Waseman and Emma B. Wood arrived, Vice Consul Lee A. Olson and her sister, Mrs. Ivy Redmond, having sailed for the States on November 2nd for home leave before proceeding to Trinidad where Miss Olson has been assigned. Vice Consul Ruth R. Grabiell is due to arrive at this post within a day or so, Vice Consul Robert Coudray being laid up for a while obeying doctors

orders to give his ticker a rest. Recent visitors to the Consulate included honeymooning Mr. and Mrs. Chester Carré of the Department (she is the former Miss Marbury Beall with whom many members of the Service have had much contact in shipping their effects through the Security Storage Company); and Vice Consul Joseph Eugene Gross on vacation from the Consulate General at Quebec and looking very natty in his Bermudian shorts, green shirt and with knapsack. And—we have a newly announced engagement right in our midst. Jonelle Brasewell of the Consulate will marry Mr. Peter Welch—of whom we all heartily approve—but will stay on at her job. Thereby the Consulate has a new “ex-officio” member and we have not lost our beautiful blonde receptionist.

Roof Gets Painted

By “jumping up again,” I mean, for instance, that we just realized how dirty the white roofs of the Consular Residence were. That, at first glance, wouldn't seem of enough significance to make anybody jump—but in Bermuda it does. All water, including that for drinking (there are no fresh water sources on the top of this extinct volcano) is caught on the roofs of the houses and flows into tanks underneath. The lime-wash on the roofs purifies the water—so when the roofs are dirty—it's a serious matter. A telegram was sent to the Department—could we please paint the roof? It's a funny thing about the Department. We in the field sometimes think everybody up there is dead until something really serious comes up, such as this matter involving health, and presto! before we could say Jack Peurifoy the Department telegraphed back sure go ahead. So now men are all over the roof, scraping, brushing and lime-painting. One man fell off yesterday, it didn't hurt him—but that's beside any point—except he spilled lime-wash all over a beautiful pink side-wall.

That's one thing about Bermuda—the colors. Everything is vivid—the lizards are turquoise blue, the Consular Residence is coral pink and the hibiscus—even Charles of the Ritz thought enough of this flower to name his newest shade of nailpolish for it!

Back to our official activities—our Thanksgiving Service will take place in the Cathedral—Consul Husband reading the President's proclamation—with all of the Bermudian officials, from the Governor on down, and American officials (Air Corps and Navy) in attendance. Next week we go to the quaint old town of St. George's to an official luncheon with the Mayor and his wife and later are going to be shown the historic spots. There's talk here of making a kind of Williamsburg project of this old town. Last week Consul Husband addressed the Lions Club. The local newspapers said “U.S. Consul Makes Lions Roar—with Laughter.” He says he was fed to them. On Armistice Day, dressed in our best, we drove to town in our baby Ford at the breakneck speed (limit) of 20 m.p.h. to the American Legion dance, only to find it had been canceled at the last minute on account of rain. The next evening we attended the Tuberculosis Seal dance—where the Governor bought the first seal. And in the meantime we entertain visiting Congressmen—eight in eight weeks and more coming. . .

Right now the rescue planes are flying every few minutes right over the Consular Residence—taking off and landing at Kindley Field just across the harbor—they've just found the 18 survivors of the lost B-29. Hooray!

Who said this was a quiet post?

JANE WILSON POOL

JERUSALEM

The Consulate General in Jerusalem occupies a rather unique position now while the question of internationalization of the city is under discussion in the United Nations. It covers both the Jewish-occupied part of the city (New Jerusalem where the Consulate General is located) and has a branch office outside the Old City which is occupied by the Arab Legion. Except for the buildings along the front line separating the two sections of the city, however, damage caused by the hostilities between the Jews and Arabs in 1948 is comparatively slight.

Although it is necessary, at the present time, for us to have a pass signed by the Jews and the Arabs to get to the Old City, most of us have been able to go to see the many Christian, Jewish and Moslem shrines and churches which are literally jammed within the city's walled area. We have also been able to visit Bethlehem, the Mount of Olives and the Garden of Gethsemane, which are outside the Holy City



Courtesy of William C. Burdett, Jr.
From left to right, David Mann of the Consulate, Robert Muhl-
bach of the Marine Detachment, Rudolph Woolard of the
Navy Detachment and Donald Farrell of the Consulate in their
Arab costumes.

in Arab territory. It's about a 2½-hour drive down through the mountains from Jerusalem to the Mediterranean where there are fine beaches for swimming just outside of Tel Aviv.

Life in the New City is quiet and expensive. Recreational facilities are limited to an occasional meal at the world-famous King David Hotel (just across from the YMCA where most of us live) and a couple of smaller hotels, movies (very old ones for the most part), and concerts by the local symphony orchestra and the Israel Philharmonic which comes up from Tel Aviv. There are occasional performances of opera and ballet.

Members of the consulate and the Marine and Navy detachments here have formed basketball, softball and volleyball teams which play each other, teams of the Israel army, navy and airforce and local teams. Softball has only recently been introduced in this country, and there was a great deal of interest last year when our team played a Tel Aviv team of new Jewish immigrants who learned the game from the US Navy in Shanghai.

We have recently formed a club open to personnel of the Consulate, Marines, Navy, and United Nations, where we can relax in our free time. John Root and Nancy Dimmig of the Consulate were elected president and secretary-treas-

(Continued on page 42)



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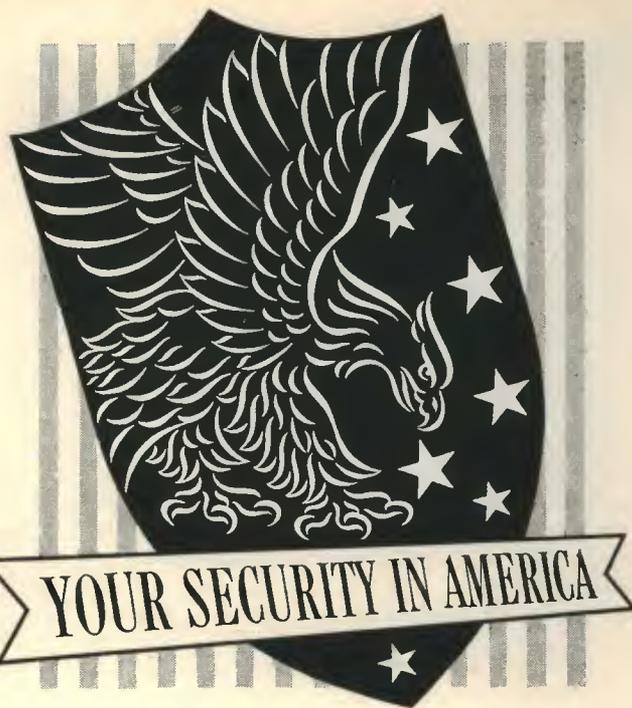
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THE LINE FORMS TO THE LEFT

(Continued from page 13)

for my unpardonable outrage . . . I pledge not to repeat this sort of mistake. I acknowledge that imperialistic ways of doing things are completely undesirable . . . I am grateful to the People's Government for the consideration given my case, and the lenient and kind treatment accorded me."

The public knew nothing of the actual circumstances. They read only his apology in the public prints or editorials such as the one in the *Wen Hui Pao*.

"It is to be hoped that all foreign residents in Shanghai will look upon Olive as an example, and realize that New China does not permit lawless acts of any foreign resident."

The *Sin Min Wan Pao* put across the other point of The Line: "It is high time to discard in utter shame such slavish practices as to stand in fear of foreigners."

As with the press, radio, motion pictures, etc., the organizing skill of the Reds in quickly grasping control went with equal force into the unions, the Guilds, the business houses—everywhere. But nowhere more thoroughly and more quickly than into the school system.

Teachers Are Taught The Line

The Communists placed enormous importance upon the use of the educational framework as a means to their ends. Meetings were called to bring the teachers, staff workers, and selected pupils together to hear the new policy.

Subjects were to be immediately introduced from kindergarten to the universities teaching the theories of revolution. Students would learn "to cultivate the correct life philosophy of sacrificing oneself for the welfare of the people."

Book publishers were summoned and The Line explained. Those not fitting The Line would be banned and burned. Others would be re-written. In the future text-books would not be anti-Communist; they would oppose the world democratic movement; they would not speak for world Fascism (i.e., American ideals) and they would not violate laws and decrees promulgated by the People's Government.

From curricula and textbooks The Line turned towards the students themselves. Young minds for The Line. A huge International Youth Festival was held and Shanghai's new mayor, Chen Yi, recruited for the New Democracy Youth Corps. He said:

"The fundamental task of the Youth Corps will be uniting and educating the present generation of the country's youth as a whole; participation as shock troops in the various enterprises of the New Democracy, and to act as reserves of the Party."

Quite a far cry from the Boy Scouts.



The Iron Curtain Is Closed

By such maneuvers the Communists were able within four months after their capture of Shanghai to plug every hole in the iron curtain, excepting only the Voice of America. Unlike the Russians, they did not yet have the jamming equipment to do that.

But otherwise the vast surface of the iron curtain had been carefully explored for leaks. The curtain was airtight. Now with the populace held in thrall The Line was able to meet them in the daily press, in the books and magazines they read, in the movies, the posters they saw, the discussions they heard, in the classroom, the shop, and the field. The Line was all-persuasive—everywhere. How much of The Line will stick, only time can tell.

Meanwhile, even as you read this, The Line thunders on.

THE DEPARTMENT'S HISTORY

(Continued from page 19)

four, covering Latin America, Far Eastern, Near Eastern and Western European Affairs. Root was skeptical, but permitted Williams to set up the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in March, 1908. The rest of Williams' plan was put into effect in the following administration.

In 1906 President Roosevelt extended the civil service merit system to cover the Consular Service, and written and oral examinations were given to candidates of such quality that in 1907 only 13 out of 38 passed. About this time it was proposed that a uniform be designed for American diplomats, including "silk stockings and satin knee breeches, a silk coat with red satin sash and lace frills." Secretary Root read the proposals thoughtfully and then suggested a further improvement: "a spray of mistletoe embroidered on the coat tails."

After Robert Bacon had filled in for a few weeks, Philander G. Knox became Secretary in 1909, and promptly proceeded to give the Department its third major reorganization. Congress for a change was in a generous mood, and appropriated an additional \$100,000 to expand the Department to meet the new responsibilities brought on by increasing foreign trade, immigration and general diplomatic and consular business. When it was over, personnel had increased from 167 to 210, four geographic divisions were in existence, and a number of organizational units had been added or strengthened.

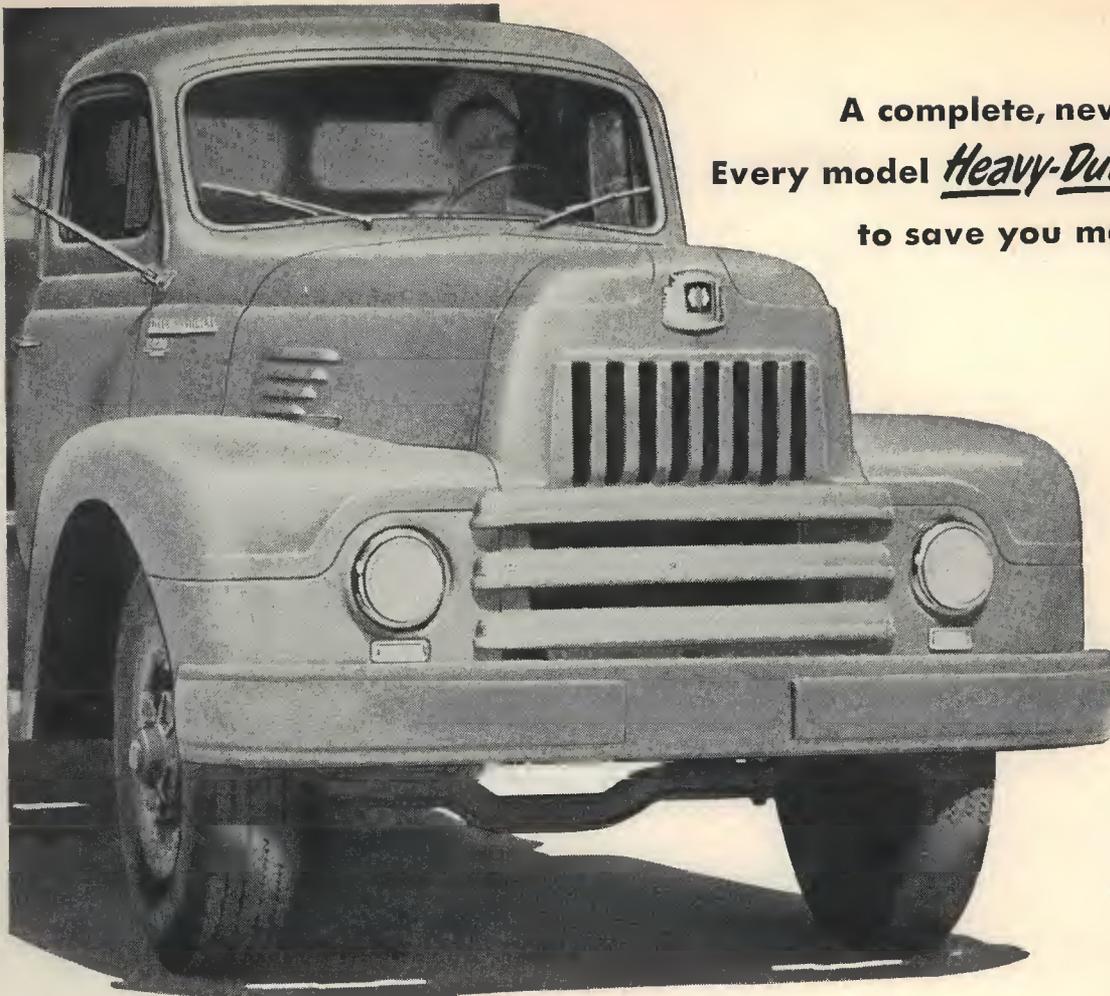
Prestige Low in World War I

William Jennings Bryan's two years in the Department saw the application of Nebraska moral sentiments to the problems of diplomacy, and the disruption of established merit principles in order that deserving Democrats could be rewarded. The administrations of Robert Lansing and Bainbridge Colby were hardly more cheerful for the Department, for though both were able men, Woodrow Wilson was actually his own Secretary of State, and personally dealt with the major diplomatic problems growing out of the war. Preparations for the Peace Conference were not even handled in Washington, but in New York by an *ad hoc* group of outside experts known as the "Inquiry." It was from the Inquiry that President Wilson drew ideas for his Fourteen Points and much of the personnel for the American delegation to Versailles. The Department dealt with an unprecedented volume of routine work during the war years, but its prestige and influence had never been lower.

Fortunately, weak Presidents tend to have strong Secretaries of State, and the trend was reversed after 1921 with Charles Evans Hughes at the diplomatic helm. Hughes made full use of career personnel, though he deplored the budgetary shortages which compelled him to keep in the Department some 45 officers of the Foreign Service who were needed in the field. The custom of depending upon field officers in the Department seems to have originated during the hectic World War I days. Hughes was a strong supporter of the Rogers Act, which failed of passage in 1922 but went through in 1924. Like Secretary Fish, he operated during an economy period, the personnel of the Department decreasing during his regime from 714 in 1921 to 590 in 1925. The success of Hughes' diplomacy did much to restore the Department in public esteem.

Professor Stuart has to strain to find agreeable comments to make upon Frank B. Kellogg, who served under Coolidge and was known at the time as "Nervous Nelly." But he heaps praise upon Henry L. Stimson both for his diplomacy and for his administration of the Department.

(Continued on page 38)



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THE DEPARTMENT'S HISTORY

(Continued from page 36)

Stimson got a large increase in the Department's appropriation for 1931, and negotiated raises in top salaries which greatly improved the Department's capacity to attract and hold able people.

Approximately 160 pages of Professor Stuart's book are devoted to the administrations of Cordell Hull, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., James F. Byrnes and George C. Marshall, and it is for Mr. Hull that he reserves his most uncritical praise, characterizing him as "a great Secretary of State, a great statesman, but above all, a great man." But in the modern period the narrative, at least for this reviewer, ceases to flow smoothly. So much space is taken up in a recital of organizational and procedural changes, with the personnel involved carefully named in each instance, that one tends to become lost in detail. One suspects that future historians will take advantage of the author's diligence to



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write a more interesting account of the period than he has been able to do.

This is not to say, however, that the last chapters are not valuable and well worth reading. Professor Stuart has many bitter things to say about White House diplomacy when it took control away from the Department in important matters. His comments on the difficult relationship between Secretary Hull and Under Secretary Sumner



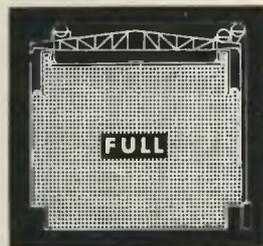
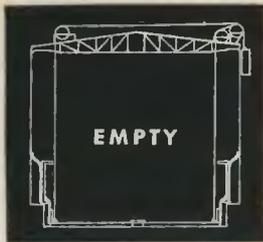
Washington City Orphan Asylum, 14th and S Streets N. W. Used by Department of State from 1866 to 1875 as offices.

Welles are informative, and he waxes hot in his indignation against the uninformed sloppiness of the Stettinius reorganizations. His picture of the Department of State in wartime, with new organizational changes every other week, personnel constantly in a state of turmoil, and communications and files badly fouled up, is one to make strong men shudder.

If any one theme may be said to dominate Professor Stuart's book, it is that diplomacy is an exacting profession in which there is little place for the amateur and the newcomer. Through 160 years of history he rages against the appointments to positions of importance of men not qualified by previous experience, and gloats with satisfaction over cases of long service and recognition of proven ability in foreign affairs. Yet in his anxiety to clinch this generally sound thesis, there is danger that he has weakened his case by overstating it.

Professor Stuart seems to say that the career officer and the long-service employee are always able and can never do harm, that consistency is always better than change, that diplomacy's essential nature and methodology are eternally unalterable, and that dynamic new personalities are never to be preferred to static old ones, even in a period such as the present when America's world position has been revolutionized overnight and diplomacy has taken on a number of new dimensions. Possibly the cumulative impression gained by this reader does not accurately reflect the author's considered beliefs, but his book is so consistently uncritical of traditionalism that it may quite unintentionally turn out to be bad public relations for the Department.

Nevertheless, *The Department of State* is a monumental achievement. No one but Professor Stuart would have had the knowledge, the zest for detail and the intense personal interest in the Department's history to have written it. Whether it will appeal to the general reader remains to be seen; but it will fascinate any one who has ever been closely associated with the Department, and for generations of future scholars it will surely take its place as a veritable gold mine of information.



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INVESTMENT IN UNDERSTANDING

(Continued from page 25)

Democratic practices sometimes sell themselves. Proof of this is the story behind the construction of a fine new school in Ecuador. The citizens of Ambato, impressed by the American school at Quito, wanted one in their town, modelled along the same lines. They began construction of the Collegio Americano with community funds and, despite the recent earthquake which nearly put an end to their enterprise, carried it through to completion without outside assistance.

Scientific and Technical Projects

The State Department is responsible also for the coordination of certain programs administered by other agencies of the government. During the past decade U. S. scientists and technicians have worked side by side in daily close collaboration with their Latin American colleagues in scientific and technical projects conducted through the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation (SCC), and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (IIAA).

Twenty-five federal agencies are represented in this committee and activities cover a wide range. The mutual benefits of this cooperative program are found in projects varying from a long-range research program in Brazil to develop a high-yield disease-resistant strain of hevea, to magnetic observation stations established in South America as an aid to mapping and navigation. Mutual respect and confidence between our people and nations of the other American Republics develop naturally through association in a common task and the Good Neighbor Policy becomes a reality.

Point IV legislation, now pending, will authorize an expansion of the type of exchange projects now carried on under SCC.

The Department is conducting certain programs under special legislation. Two examples are the recently inaugurated Finnish program and the program in operation in Germany.

New Finnish Program

In the years since World War I Finland has merited the admiration of the United States for the good faith which that country has demonstrated in meeting the payments on its war debt. On February 2 the Department announced legislation which provides that future debt payments be used for educational exchange between the United States and Finland and exchange of books and technical equipment with Finnish educational and research institutions. The first funds became available when Finland paid its December installment of \$264,000. A permanent Finnish Committee will screen student applications. Professional organizations in Finland will nominate specialist candidates. Private and governmental agencies in this country will assist in placing the grantees.

German Student Exchanges

From 1933 to 1945 the German people lived in a cultural vacuum. Following the surrender, the Allied Military Government faced the tremendous task of reeducation. As a step in this direction, student exchanges were begun in 1947 under the sponsorship of private organizations and were supplemented in fiscal 1949 by Congressional appropriations. When administration of the American Zone of Germany was transferred from Army to State, administration for the exchange program was also transferred. During 1950 an anticipated 1300 German students and trainees will be brought to the United States for study, observation and training. Leaders will be brought over to study such aspects of American society as religion, information services, community activities, educational methods and governmental departments. Participants are being selected by special German committees established for the purpose. Here at

(Continued on page 42)

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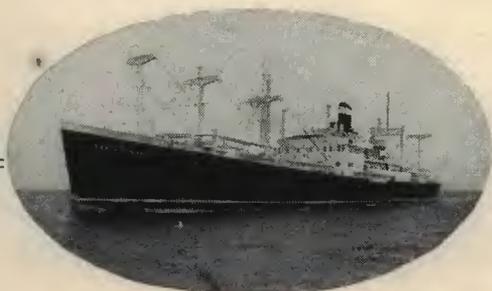
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INVESTMENT IN UNDERSTANDING

(Continued from page 40)

home the Institute of International Education, a non-profit private organization, cooperates with the Department in the project, as does, also, the Commission on the Occupied Areas of the American Council on Education. Through the reeducation of these selected German nationals the educational exchange program aims at developing in Germany a society compatible with Western nations.

World peace has been the philosophers' dream for centuries. Today we face the fact that it is equivalent to survival. The aim of American foreign policy is peace through international understanding. The State Department's program of educational exchange can help create an atmosphere in which cooperation between the United States and other nations is based on the solid foundation of mutual understanding—the discovery of common interests rather than conflicting interests—the discovery that cooperative efforts are positive steps toward the achievement of a peaceful world.

Note: On the opposite page we bring you a Fulbright story from Brussels.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 34)

urer, and an elected board of directors consisting of Richard Cook of the Navy, Warren Mellies of the Marines, George Hadley of the UN, and Paul Sadler of the Consulate represent the members.

A Hallowe'en masquerade ball was held on Saturday, October 29th, which was a great success. Most of the seventy or so guests came in costume and the rooms were full of brilliantly clad Arab sheikhs, dancing girls (some with rather obvious masculine traits), pilgrims, crusaders and — for lack of a better name — "miscellaneous characters." We remember particularly Mr. and Mrs. Miller of the YMCA as a couple of chimney sweeps, Cecile Crawford and Nancy Dimmig of the Consulate as a couple of flappers *circa* 1920, Lt. Jan Mason of the Marines as a dashing, if toothless, pirate (his wife, Betty, a very attractive Egyptian dancing girl) and our Navy corpsman, Chief Hammond, as a most impressive and genial bishop.

The dancing and general festivities were interrupted for an hilarious presentation of the old-time drama "Little Nell," in which Chief Hammond shed his churchly robes to play the mother, Paul Sadler of the Consulate put down his chamber pot and night cap to be the villain, Don Farrell of the Consulate, in his flowing burnoose, was the hero, Jack Chapman of the Marines played the drunken father, and Bernie Brogley of the Consulate portrayed Little Nell. What the production lacked in continuity, was made up for in excitement and entertainment!

After more dancing, a buffet supper, and an old-time song fest, the party broke up in the wee hours of the morning, a good time having been had by all.

EDWARD C. LYNCH, JR.

SOFIA

To most members of the human race the world over the very word "Christmas" produces a feeling of warmth, peace on earth, and above all good will toward fellow man. During the month of December, when throughout the Christian world preparations were being made for this ancient Holy Day, the Bulgarian people were preparing for another birthday—that of the "greatest of all living men," Josef Visarionovitch Stalin. The climax was reached when a trainload of gifts "from the Bulgarian people to the beloved Stalin" departed for Moscow, to be presented to Stalin on his birthday on the 21st of December.

The Bulgarian people belong to the Orthodox Church and

(Continued on page 44)

FIRST FULBRIGHT STUDENTS IN BELGIUM

W. PAUL O'NEILL, JR., FSO

On October 7, 1949, there arrived in Belgium the first contingent of American students whose study abroad is being financed under the terms of a Cultural Agreement signed by the United States, Belgium, and Luxembourg a year previously.

Belgium has had almost a generation of experience of exchanging students with the United States. That such exchanges bring results is shown by the fact that no Belgian Cabinet in recent years has failed to include men who have studied in the United States under this program. Presently the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, and the Minister of Colonies are former Belgian exchange students. On the basis of this experience it is probable that the bread cast upon the Fulbright waters will return many fold to the countries concerned.

Before having to face the stern reality of studies in a new language, the U. S. Educational Foundation decided to offer a tantalizing 24 hour introduction to Paris, including a tour of the city as a gift of the Foundation.

In Paris, the group had been met by the executive officer of the Foundation in Belgium and by the Embassy's Assistant Cultural Officer. Immediately some of the unexpected problems which Fulbright Foundations hardly anticipated popped up. A married grantee and wife who have three children, were discovered looking out from their hotel window very wistfully over the Paris rooftops. In no time a resourceful Board member turned wistfulness into smiles by providing what Clifton Webb, as star of the film *Sitting Pretty*, is rapidly introducing into Europe—a baby sitter.

On October 7, two days after arrival, the group took off

for Brussels, a trip made easier by the Belgian customs officials who courteously reduced their inspection to the merest formality. In Brussels, the Americans were met at the station by previously alerted reporters and photographers. At the hotel they were furnished with guide-books, maps, and a list of places to see and of rooms to rent.

By an unusually fortunate coincidence Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, George V. Allen, was in Brussels. Mr. Allen and the grantees were guests of honor at a reception given by the Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Hugh Millard and



L. to r. Mrs. Robert McClintock, The Honorable George V. Allen, 1st Secretary Robert McClintock and Jean Willems, at the dinner given by the US Educational Foundation in Belgium for the first Fulbright grantees arriving in Belgium.

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later at a dinner given for all the arriving Americans by the Board of Directors of the U.S. Educational Foundation in Belgium. Assistant Secretary of State Allen was the principal speaker and another interested Department guest was Antonio Micocci, Chief, Public Affairs Division for Europe. To aid further in establishing early informal contacts, twenty Belgian educators were seated near the American grantees whose work they will supervise.

In his talk, Assistant Secretary Allen stressed the importance of educational exchange as one of the vital ways, outside the realm of traditional diplomacy, by which peaceful progress among nations can be furthered. He cited the notable example of the Belgian-American Educational Foundation above-mentioned and emphasized his points with appropriate anecdotes.

Robert McClintock, First Secretary of Embassy and chairman of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Educational Foundation in Belgium, who presided at the dinner, was the introductory speaker. He welcomed all grantees on behalf of the Board and hoped that all had been forgiven by the newly-weds whom the Foundation had unknowingly brought over in separate ships! (Two winners of Belgium grants who were married shortly before sailing). Appreciative chuckles also greeted his account of the groom who came in a freighter laden with Brooklyn trolley cars destined for Vienna, thereby prompting the question as to whether this was the last to be heard of a "Streetcar Named Desire." Jean Willems, Director of the Foundation Universitaire and a Belgian member of the Fulbright Board did the honors for the host country.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 42)

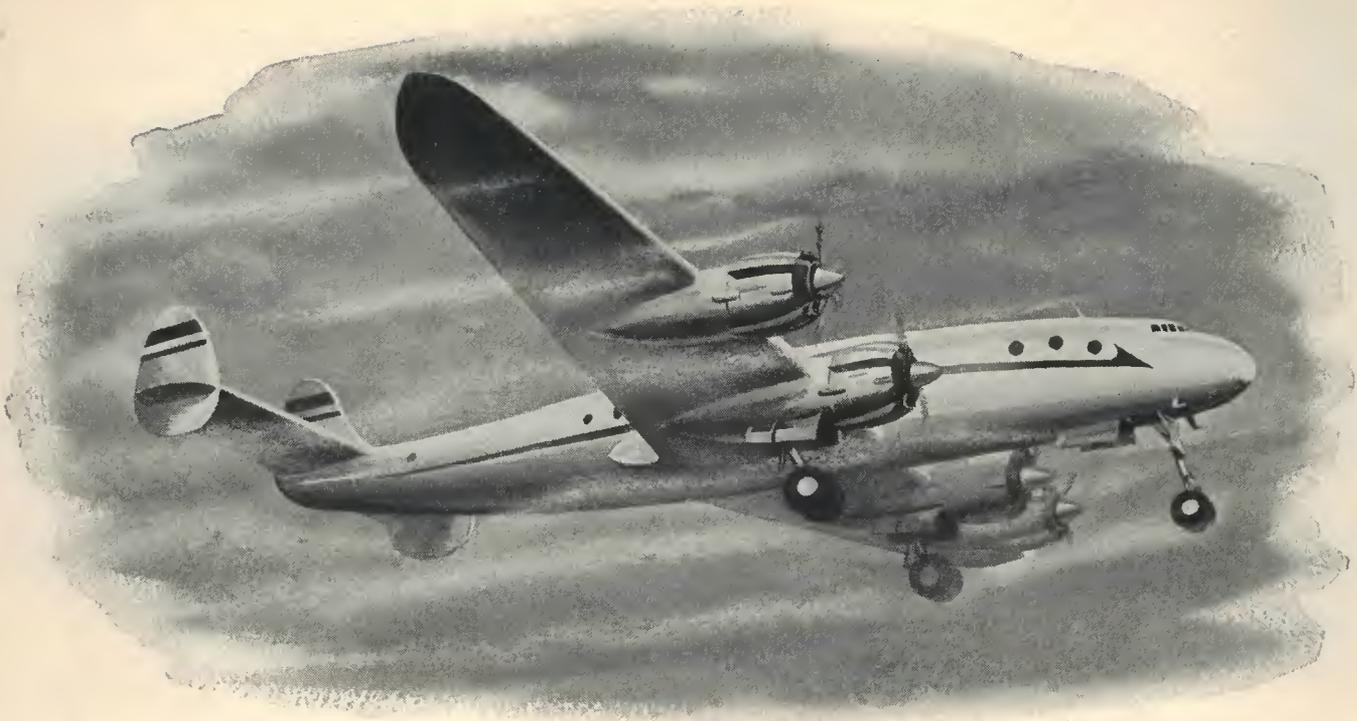
celebrate their Christmas Day on January 7th. After all had been done in celebration of Stalin's birthday, and the people were beginning to think of preparing for their Christmas Day, a rumor was circulated that there would be no holiday this year on January 7th. On January 4th, however, it was officially announced that there would be a holiday on January 7th—this holiday to be celebrated in honor of the birth of Christo Botev, a 19th century pre-independence Bulgarian patriot. In several factories communist party members however were ordered to work on that day and the press carried many articles about absenteeism from factories around the first of the year. Perhaps in the years to come there will be no holiday on the 7th of January, but for this year the Bulgarian people had their Christmas trees and attended religious services.

For the foreigners here in Sofia, where social contact

(Continued on page 46)

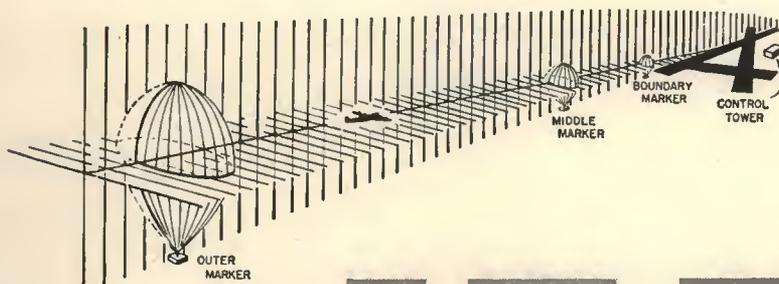
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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 44)

with members of the "eastern" diplomatic missions or the Bulgarian population is so restricted, members of the "western" missions have adopted a sort of "hang together" policy.



Skiing at Cham Koria, Bulgaria. January, 1950 l. to r: Mrs. Glover Johns, Mr. Raymond Courtney, Mrs. John Rhea (all of American Legation, Sofia); Miss Patricia Hawkins, and Wing Commander Anthony Collins, Br. Leg., Sofia.

And during the holiday season, they all "hung together" quite consistently. For the Americans, the holiday season really got under way with a Tom and Jerry Party and dance at the Legation Club on the afternoon of Christmas Eve. Later, when trees had been trimmed and suppers eaten, most members of the Legation attended Midnight Mass, some at the only parish Catholic Church in Sofia, St. Joseph's, others at the diplomatic chapel in the Belgian Legation. For any and all who were still up at that hour, Miss Anne Laughlin, UNICEF Chief in Bulgaria, served a delicious Christmas-morning breakfast after the Midnight services. Then at 11:00 o'clock on Christmas morning, His Excellency Paul Mason, British Minister to Bulgaria, held Protestant Services in the British Legation—there is no Protestant Church available in Sofia. The service was conducted by Minister Mason, and the Lesson read by Minister Heath. In the evening, all Americans and some of the solitary western diplomats enjoyed a bountiful Christmas dinner at Minister and Mrs. Heath's residence. Later, charades were presented, a "Twenty Questions" quiz contest was held (with opposing teams headed by the Swedish Chargé Baron Lagerfeldt and the Egyptian Chargé Dr. Hussein Chawky) and the evening ended with group singing of Christmas carols, Minister Heath and Vice Consul Burke at the two pianos.

On December 29th members of the British and American Legations joined forces again when the British Legation presented a Christmas Show, and the Americans reciprocated with a buffet supper following the show.

On New Year's Eve parties were held at the British Council House, the American Legation Club, and the Union Club. Members of all the "western" missions participated in the merry-making until the early hours of the morning—for the last time at the Union Club, for this Club, the only remaining one where foreign diplomats could associate with Bulgarians, was dissolved by the Bulgarian authorities on January 1st.

During the past month, snow has fallen three or four times in Sofia and oftener at Cham Koria in the mountains.

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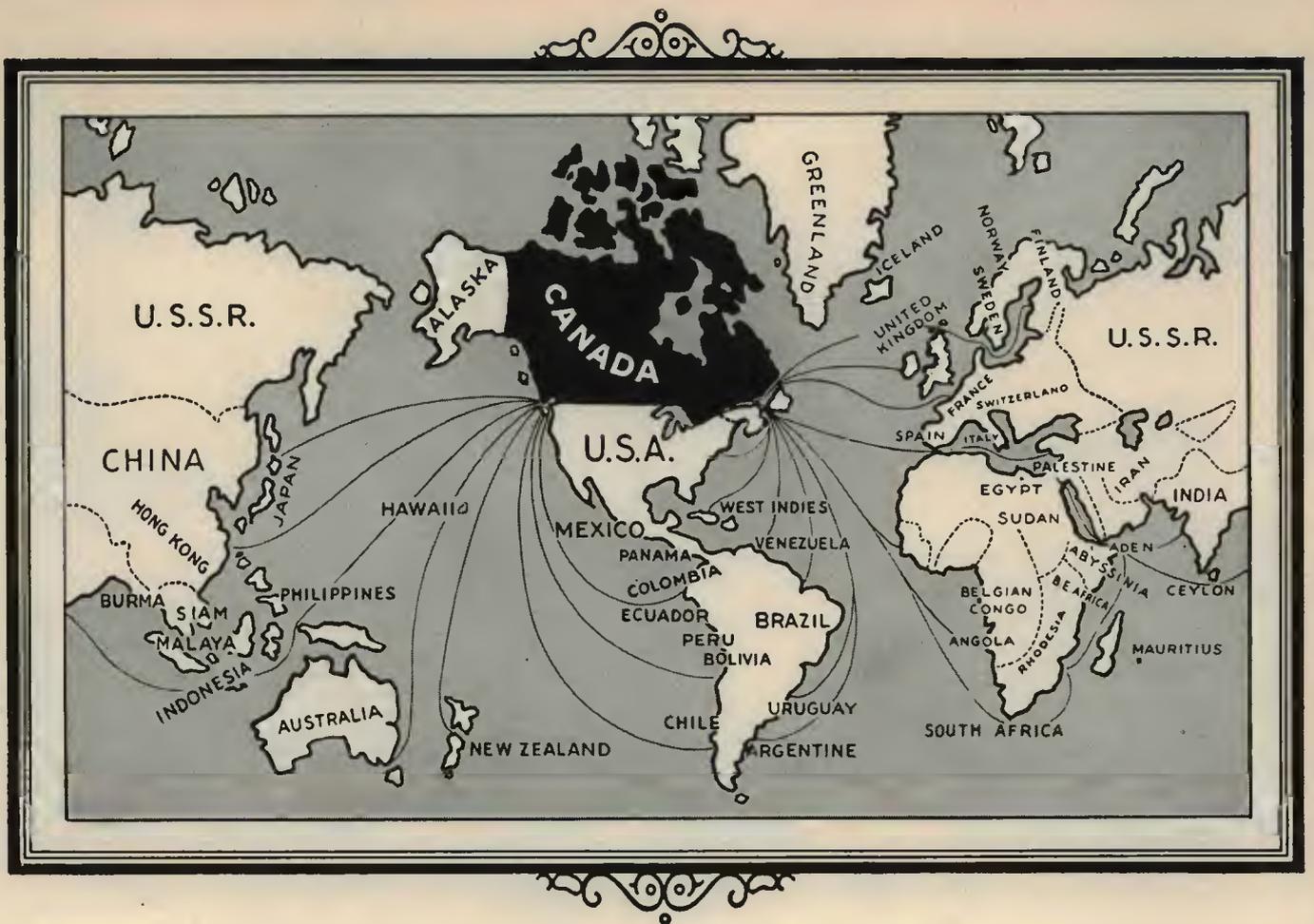
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Ski expeditions to this mountain resort are numerous these days, and the skiers one and all return with tales of dizzying ascents and descents from Mussala (now renamed Mt. Stalin), hilarious attempts by beginners to keep both skis going in the same direction at the same time, and, above all, sore and aching muscles.

The log-jam on visa issuance has at long last been broken and Sofia is blessed with five new arrivals: Mr. and Mrs. James E. Brown, transferred from Montevideo (Mr. Brown is Counselor, a post which has been vacant for the past seven months); Miss Adele Callais, transferred from Naples; Mr. William Colligan, who has been on temporary duty in Rome while awaiting his visa; and Miss Vera George, who was temporarily detailed to Milan, also pending receipt of her visa. In return for these blessings, however, the Legation has lost two of its "old-timers," Dolores Powers and Bill Phelps, who departed Sofia for home leave and transfer to their respective new posts at Paris and Rome.

Difficulties for the Legation continue. The most pressing item at the moment is the attempt on the part of the newly created Diplomatic Service Bureau—whose stated purpose is to aid members of diplomatic missions in Sofia—to raise present rents about triple what they now are. According to the Bulgarian Law on Rents, maximum rent per room is 1,000 leva per month. Most foreigners presently pay about 3,000 leva per month. But the Service Bureau is now attempting to extract a rent of 10,000 leva per month per unfurnished room from foreigners living in Sofia.

MARY E. NACHTSHEIM

COPENHAGEN

December, 1949

The interest of the Danish public, press and Government in America's new Ambassador to their country and America's first woman Ambassador to any country, Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, mounted from the first announcement of her appointment to its climax as she arrived in Denmark on December 20, called on the Foreign Minister December 21, and was received by the King and Queen and made her first formal statement to the press December 22. With the newspaper accounts of those three days in her hands, the new Ambassador could well say that she "had arrived."

Mrs. Anderson's appointment was the featured story in the Danish papers on October 13th, the date of its announcement in Denmark. She has remained front page news since that date, and thousands of column inches of newspaper space have been devoted to her and her activities in the interim by all newspapers of Denmark.

The MS *Jutlandia*, Danish ship on which Mrs. Anderson made the trip from New York to Copenhagen, came into the harbor at 11 a.m. December 20. One of the Danish papers pointed out that "even the sun (rare sight in Denmark in December) came out to meet her." Selections from other news accounts can best describe the emotional excitement of the reception:

"As the *Jutlandia* was docking, Mrs. Anderson stood waving on the ship's bridge beside the American Chargé d'Affairs, Mr. Edward J. Sparks, who together with the PAO, Mr. William G. Roll, had gone out with the pilot boat to meet the Ambassador in Oresund. The American and Danish flags waved among the shining Christmas tree decorations along the dock, and the orchestra played the American and Danish national anthems. The ship company had arranged a welcoming ceremony on board, at which Madame Ambassador greeted the representatives from the Danish Foreign Office and senior officers of the Embassy and wives with a glass of champagne. . . Mrs.

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Anderson . . . then proceeded to the smoking room (of the *Jutlandia*) where the largest crowd of press people seen in Copenhagen for a very long time flocked about her and her family."

Reporters at this initial meeting were impressed by the Ambassador's personality, appearance and poise:

"Mrs. Anderson made an expressive gesture with her hands, and if possible, her smile lit up even more."

"As she descended the gangplank, she was greeted by the applause of hundreds lining the dock. Mrs. Anderson stood for a moment smiling shyly; then she waved with her bouquet of Christmas roses and carnations."

"Her special part in the cordiality which characterized the reception, naturalness and charm, and a figure more than attractive. . . a typical American housewife surrounded by her family . . . a stately woman with a smile which sparkled because it played in her eyes."

The Ambassador appeared also in a family light: she discussed her children and her husband and posed, pretty and proud, for pictures with them; she discussed cooking, and she discussed *Rydhave*, the Ambassador's residence, which had just been redecorated. Press pictures, which were front-



Mrs. Anderson and the Lord Chamberlain, Count Sigismund Schulin on their way to the thronehall at Christiansborg Castle.

paged, offered visible proof of the Ambassador's pride in her family and her domestic interests.

December 21 was a relatively quiet day giving the Ambassador a short time for settling, but the full stops on press organs were released on the following day as she was received by the King and Queen. Her call was made in a manner to symbolize and emphasize her entry into a tradition as old as the exchange of diplomatic representatives among the peoples of Europe. The King's Chamberlain, Count Schulin, splendid in a uniform of crimson and gold, called at the Embassy to conduct the Ambassador to the audience. With traffic blocked off on Borgergade, the street in front of the Embassy, and before a crowd of several hundred, the Ambassador mounted into the gleaming royal carriage with the Count and was borne off by four big, coal-black horses to Christiansborg, the Government building, where, after honors paid by the Guards in full dress, the King received her. Press photos recorded the pageantry of her trip to make the call, but her actual audience was felt to be of a dignity that made pictures inappropriate, and the King received her privately. Upon the Ambassador's commenting later in the day when she met the press of her impressions at her first participation in so tradition-laden an event, one of the reporters present informed her that they too had seen the event that day for the first time.

Finally, the Ambassador solidified newspaper approval by a meeting with the press in the late afternoon in her

office at the Embassy, at which time she answered all questions put to her and gave further proof of the interest of the American Government and people in Denmark and Danish culture by announcement of further projects for cultural interchange between the two countries made possible by the appropriation of Smith-Mundt funds for that purpose.

In a radio interview with a local news correspondent of the American Broadcasting Company, the Ambassador characterized her most important task in Denmark as: "I hope to be able to strengthen the friendly relations which already exists between our two countries, through learning to know Danes from all groups; not only diplomats, but also political leaders, people from associations and women's organizations, and average persons, as I know them at home." By her own example she had already well begun by the end of the day's business on December 22 her task of strengthening the bonds of which she spoke.

FLORENCE

On November 28th the splendid new office quarters of the Consulate at Florence were the scene of an impressive ceremony in connection with the presentation of Departmental Service Awards to six members of the Staff.

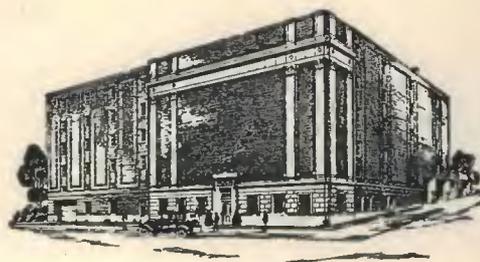
Consul P. George Waller, who received a golden award for more than thirty-five years service had arranged for individual short speeches of presentation for each of the others was pleasantly surprised when Vice Consul John A. Bywater who had surreptitiously obtained the lapel insignia made a very much appreciated and eloquent speech at the beginning of the ceremony. Consul Waller then handed with appropriate words the award and insignia for thirty-one years service to Mr. Sirio Sodi, and other appropriate awards and insignia to Miss Beatrice De Zigno for twenty-six years, to Miss Amelia Frosali for twenty-three years, to Mr. Virgilio Caponera for twenty-three years and to Vice Consul John A. Bywater for more than twenty-one years service.

The group of nearly forty staff members then partook of a lavish buffet served by uniformed waiters and were "at ease" for the rest of a very pleasant hour.



FLORENCE RECIPIENTS OF SERVICE AWARDS
NOVEMBER 28, 1949

From left to right: Sirio Sodi, FSA, 31 years; George P. Waller, FSO, 35 years; Amelia Frosali, FSA, 23 years; Beatrice De Zigno, FSA, 26 years; Virgilio Caponera, FSA, 23 years and John A. Bywater, FSS, 21 years.



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THE DEPARTMENT'S BUDGET REQUEST

(Continued from page 23)

employees. A reduction of 77 in the total of local employees is contemplated. Net changes in personnel by functions from 1950 to 1951 are: an increase of 39 persons in the political field, 57 in the economic field, 19 in the consular field, 4 in custodial work, 21 in security and 30 for training. A decrease of 12 in general administration is contemplated.

Item: "Based upon planned schedules, a total of 9,719,080 miles will be traveled during the 1951 fiscal year by State Department couriers."

Item: In Fiscal Year 1950, 1,364 persons in the Foreign Service are eligible for home leave but only 1,091 will have their leave granted. The Department's budget request contemplates that in the next fiscal year 1,111 will be eligible and that the number of back-log cases at the end of the fiscal year will be only 53. By careful coordination, it is to be possible to combine home leave trips with post-to-post transfers in 676 cases.

Item: Contributions to International Organizations will cost the United States \$55,178,297 in Fiscal 1951, a reduction of about \$44 million from the previous year, due largely to a reduction for IRO. Contributions to the UN proper will be \$16,760,073, to the IRO some \$25 million. Contributions to UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, FAO, ILO and ITU* total \$9,614,000. Inter-American organizations (8 different ones) will cost about \$3 million in contributions and some 14 other international organizations will receive \$234,166. Among the last-mentioned bodies is the Cape Spartel and Tangier Light (\$2,955), the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (\$5,230) and the International Whaling Commission (\$280). In case you are interested why the \$2,955 are spent for the Cape Spartel item—the document

explains that this stems from U. S. membership in the International Commission for the Maintenance of the Cape Spartel and Tangier Light, which is "authorized by the Treaty of May 31, 1865 (14 Stat. 679) between the United States and certain other countries, and the Sultan of Morocco."—Likewise included under the general heading "Contributions to International Organizations" is the annual payment of \$430,000 to the Government of Panama, under the Convention on the Construction of a Ship Canal (November 18, 1903), as amended.

Item: Missions to International Organizations (as distinguished from contributions to them) are to cost \$1,636,700.

Item: \$34,645,000 is requested for the Information and Educational Exchange program (USIE), including (when overseas IE mission activities are pro-rated) some \$11 million for radio broadcasting, \$6.2 million for press and publications, \$4.2 million for Libraries and Institutes and \$3.5 million for Exchange of Persons.

*Those initials, of course, stand for: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Civil Aviation Organization; World Health Organization; Food and Agricultural Organization; International Labor Organization; and International Telecommunication Union.

A Reminder

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.

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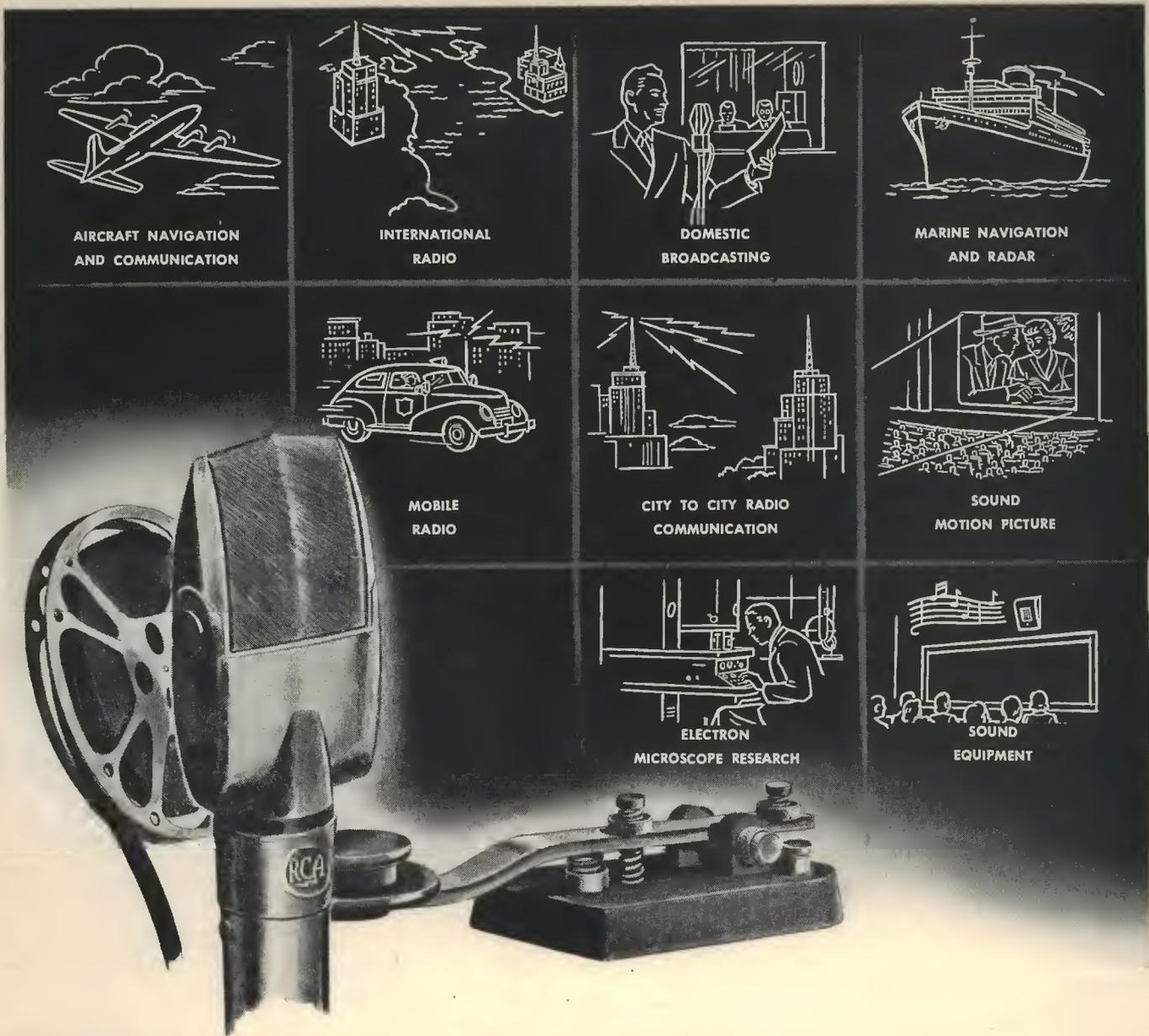
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The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is delighted to present, on an experimental basis, the following letter from O. F. Reiss, man-about-New York, raconteur and advertising executive who for some time has been in the habit of writing, to his friends overseas, gossipy letters like the present one about trends and impressions of New York. We invite our readers to let us know whether they would like to read more such letters from time to time.—Ed.

The New York water shortage, first generally poo-hooed, is now taken pretty seriously, to the extent that the 5-year-old girl of some friends is now showered rather than bathed . . . The radio has public-service jingles of the kind that were recently also used to popularize the various U. N. services, now combating the waste of water. In one of the various reservoirs, Croton, Kensico or Delaware, speak up, complaining of their emptiness . . . In another, "The Drip," with appropriately moist enunciation, declares that he is a water thief and villain.

If the United Nations Secretariat building on 1st Avenue—probably the most beautiful skyscraper ever built, because it is not hemmed in but exposed to wide, free vistas—were erected in Cleveland or St. Louis, the citizens would wander there of a Sunday afternoon with their families to marvel at that new object of their local civic pride. Not so in New York. I don't believe more than 1% of all New Yorkers have ever seen the building, or that half that many even care . . . The same applies to the Brooklyn-Manhattan tunnel and its magnificent approaches, which are completely taken for granted—ignored—so-whatted . . . Which reminds me of the time an engineering friend from Michigan was here last summer and expressed interest in the tunnel project to the gateman. He was given a two-hour tour through the project by an engineer who declared that he was the first person who had ever evinced any real interest in the job (other than the side-walk superintendents, of course) . . .

1920's Revival

There seems to be a sort of revival in New York, of the spirit of the 1920's, at least among the sophisticated East Side and Village folk: It is reported with awe that XY can do the Charleston . . . The records that "send" the faddists are song hits that someone has dug up back home in a Pennsylvania attic on the occasion of a Thanksgiving visit . . . Harper's (not just Harper's, but Harper's Bazaar) has a study about F. Scott Fitzgerald, whose books seem to enjoy a new vogue . . . There are movie revivals of the late twenties, at fancy prices, in theatres that apparently failed to make ends meet when they showed 1949 pictures . . . Old W. C. Fields movies are packing them in on Sixth Avenue in an old rattrap where they charge \$1.20 a seat . . . Book reprints, 59c only last summer, are up to \$1 in the stores around Times Square and 42nd Street. But if you want to complete a collection of World War II books, which seem to be a drug on the market, you can get many of them at 19c a volume. They're just too recent, it seems . . .

The old Murray Hill hotel is gone, and the office building at 100 Park Avenue that replaces it, is finished on the outside. Same goes for the Colliers building at 51st and Fifth. One of the most interesting demolitions concerns the brownstone-with-flying-buttresses church at 49th and Fifth, which attracts great crowds. I kind of dislike to see it go, because although not beautiful, it certainly had more character than the office building in "Parvenu Modern" which will undoubtedly go up in its place . . . There's a new bus color in NYC—the 2nd Avenue buses and midtown cross-town buses are a pale cool shade of green, something like

the Cunard Line's new ship Caronia, which can be seen every two or three weeks from the Henry Hudson Highway . . . The bus situation with transfers, non-transfers and free transfers, and 7c, 8c and 12c rates must be most confusing to out-of-towners. All because the handling of the odd pennies appears to be up to the individual taste of the busdrivers. Some have a plastic coffee cup attached to the upright stanchion, some have a little tray, and on some buses you put the pennies along with the nickel into the glass maw of the counting machine . . .

Flapper Dresses Coming Back?

Along with the Charlestons and F. Scott Fitzgerald revivals, there are the beginnings of flapper dresses—but maybe not yet a trend. But you do see shoes that formerly only would have graced the windows of side street thrift shops at 50c a pair. And strangely enough they do look pretty. I suppose anything that an attractive woman wears—and the fashion pioneers are invariably so—looks good. The deep necklines of the magazines never did spread to the masses, evidently because according to Kinsey they are more modest. You do see what appear to be factory girls in low-cut things, but invariably you can then also see with the naked eye a stout 98c brassiere . . . This entire chapter is so much discussed that I believe "Time" magazine will have to institute a department entitled "Bosoms." For surely there is a topic which occupies more thought and talk among men and women alike than for example "Latin America" or "Medicine" . . .

Television Has Arrived

A new popular drink (among the cognoscenti) is the

"Moscow mule" which consists of vodka and ginger beer. They even have special brass tankards for it . . . Midtown restaurants with food and white tablecloths where you could get a lunch for 75c or \$1 are widely making room to so-called luncheonettes with mural wallpaper, fluorescent light and no food at all on the entire length of the counter. Just coffee, ice cream and tunafish or chicken dust, which is mixed with peanut oil, mayonnaise and celery. I am sure New York must be the biggest consumer of celery in the world, because your chicken salad, egg salad or tunafish salad is nothing but . . . It is very smart right now to announce that you haven't been to a movie (except perhaps one of 1928) for 2 or perhaps 4 or 6 months, but the same people who would not sit through a B picture, watch F-picture quality-like television shows at home. Television is really in. You come to visit someone in the afternoon, and have to sit through the equivalent of a highschool talent presentation . . .

OTTO F. REISS

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Witman, William, II	Bombay	Department	FSO
Wilson, Ruby E.	Department	Tunis	FSS
Workman, Virginia	Department	Santiago	FSS
Wright, Lydia J.	Buenos Aires	Guatemala	Asst. Att.-Cult Aff. Asst.
Zawadzki, Casimir T.	Frankfort	Halifax	Cons.-Visa Off.

Name	Information
Gattis, Elizabeth	Transfer to Budapest cancelled, now transferred to Guatemala as FSS.
Grover, Harold E., Jr.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to Rome as FSS
Ironsides, Mary F.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to Milan as FSS.
Kerrigan, William M.	Transfer to Sofia cancelled, now transferred to Rotterdam as V.C.
Murrell, Frankln H.	Transfer to Palermo cancelled, now transferred to Zurich as V.C.
Reservitz, George S.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to The Hague as FSS.
Rubottom, Roy R., Jr.	Transfer to Monterrey cancelled, now transferred to Department as FSO.
Ruggles, Robert W.	Transfer to San Salvador cancelled, now transferred to San Jose as FSS.
Widau, Martha A.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to Zurich as FSS.
Ziminski, Raymond	Transfer to Belgrade cancelled, now transferred to Department as FSS.

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Name	Information
Dombruski, Theresa L.	Transfer to Sofia cancelled, now transferred to Brussels as FSS.
Enlow, Charles R.	Transfer to Rio de Janeiro cancelled, now transferred to Berlin as Economic Officer, Agriculture.
Farris, Charles O.	Transfer to Bucharest cancelled, now transferred to Rome as Administrative Asst.
Fischer, Louis	Transfer to Vienna cancelled, now transferred to Paris as FSS.
Fitzgerald, Lydia Y.	Resignation cancelled, now transferred to Belgrade as FSS.



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