

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. 23, NO. 8

AUGUST, 1946



"THE AGREEMENT OF SANA'A"

See page 7.



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Issued monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office in Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

May 31, 1946

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

H. LAWRENCE GROVES of Coudersport, Pennsylvania, is being transferred from the American Embassy in Oslo, Norway to the American Embassy in Athens, Greece. Mr. Groves, who was Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs at Oslo, will have the same position in Athens.

Mr. Groves, a graduate of Harvard University, entered the United States Foreign Service in 1939 from the Department of Commerce. Prior to his assignment in Oslo he had served as Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs in Caracas, Venezuela.

CHARLES A. HUTCHISON of 1509 East Third Street, Duluth, Minnesota, is being transferred to Habana, Cuba, where he will serve as First Secretary of Embassy and Consul. Mr. Hutchinson has been serving as Consul in Adelaide, Australia.

Born in Clinton, Iowa, Mr. Hutchinson is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and was appointed an officer in the Foreign Service of the United States in November, 1929 when he was assigned to Windsor, Ontario. He is now a Class IV Foreign Service officer.

HOWARD K. TRAVERS of 3110 Hawthorne Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is being transferred to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he will serve as Consul General. Mr. Travers has been on duty in the Department of State as Chief of the Visa Division.

Born in Central Valley, New York, Mr. Travers attended Princeton University and served as a Lieutenant during the first World War. His first assignment as a Foreign Service officer was to Naples, Italy in 1921.

MARSHALL M. VANCE of Dayton, Ohio, is being transferred to Berlin, Germany where he will serve with the temporary rank of Counselor. Mr. Vance has been on duty in the Department of State.

Born in Middletown, Ohio, Mr. Vance received his education at Ohio Wesleyan University, University of Pennsylvania, and Yale University, and was first appointed as an officer of the Foreign Service in 1921 when he was assigned to Colombo, Ceylon.

Prior to entering the government service, Mr. Vance worked for the Standard Oil Company of New York in the Dutch East Indies, the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, and the National Cash Register Company.

KELD CHRISTENSEN of Cedar Falls, Iowa, is being assigned as Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Christensen has previously served as a Vice Consul at Reykjavik, Iceland; Iskenderun, Turkey; Halifax, Nova Scotia; and Oran, Algeria.

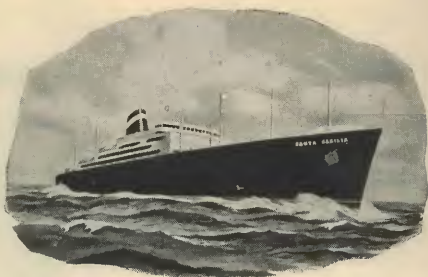
Born in Cedar Falls, Iowa, he was educated at Teachers College in Cedar Falls, and the University of Minnesota.

ROBERT J. GIBBONS of 239 South Street, Gallion, Ohio, is being assigned as Vice Consul at the American Legation in Bangkok, Siam. Mr. Gibbons was recently commissioned as officer in the Foreign Service and has previously served at the American Embassy in Tehran, Iran, and the American Legations in Wellington, New Zealand and Baghdad, Iraq.

Born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, Mr. Gibbons received his education at Strayers College, Washington, D. C., and served in the U. S. Marine Corps between April 16, 1934 and July 29, 1937.

DALE W. MAHER of Joplin, Missouri, is being transferred to Pretoria, Union of South Africa, where he will be

(Continued on page 52)



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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. 23, NO. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1946

The Agreement of Sana'a

By RICHARD H. SANGER
Division of Near Eastern Affairs

The first official of the United States Government to visit Yemen, the little-known mountainous country in Arabia at the southeastern end of the Red Sea, was Charles K. Moser, then United States Consul at Aden. He landed at Hodeida from a pilgrim ship and rode inland on horse-back to Sana'a, the walled capital, 7200 feet above sea level, in May of 1910 when Yemen was still a part of the Ottoman Empire. Moser stayed in a private house in Sana'a and was hospitably received by the young Zeidi Imam Yahya, King of Yemen, who had ascended the throne in 1904. Six weeks later he returned to Aden in spite of a broken leg received in a fall from his horse in Bagil.

The object of Moser's visit which was ac-

complished successfully was to investigate the killing of Charles F. Camp, an American missionary, who had been living in Yemen with his wife for some years. Although Moser was intrigued at finding Yemen back of the coastal plain a well watered and fertile country with a population of nearly four million, no closer relations between the United

States and the Yemen came of his visit. On December 22, 1918, however, the Imam Yahya sent a letter to "the President of the United States the Great," appealing for support for "confirmation of the known boundaries of the Yemen and its full independence under the rulership of El-Imam El-Mutuwakel Al-Allah, Yahya Bin Mohammed Hamidudin, whose ancestors governed the Ye-



Colonel William A. Eddy, Chief of the U. S. Diplomatic Mission, signing the Agreement of Sana'a for the United States, May 4, 1946. Left to right: Richard Sanger, Colonel Eddy, Consul Harlan Clark, Qadi Abdelkrim Moutahhar, Mohammed Massoud.



Mosque in Taiz



The heavy caravan en route from Hodeida to Sana'a.

men unceasingly for 1,000 years as well history proves." President Wilson did not see fit to take action on this request, but during the next few years the Imam established his authority as an independent ruler and subsequently conquered not only the plateau of the High Yemen but the coastal plain, or Tihama, as well.

His visit to Sana'a made a deep impression on Consul Moser. Serving in China after the first World War he talked so eloquently to Minister Charles R. Crane about his experiences in the Tibet of the Red Sea, that Mr. Crane personally visited Yemen in 1926 and again in 1927. As an evidence of his friendship for the country, he even gave the Imam a present of a steel bridge on the road from Hodeidah to Sana'a. When Mr. Crane returned to Aden from his 1927 trip he carried an Arabic draft of a proposed treaty with the United States, the most important feature of which was to be the extension by the United States of full recognition of Yemen.

An instruction to the Consulate at Aden dated May 20, 1927 approved the activities of Mr. Crane and of James Loder Park, the United States Vice Consul at Aden, in promoting friendly informal relations with Yemen, but stated the Department was not disposed at that time to proceed to the conclusion of formal treaty relations. Vice Consul Park was, however, given permission to pay an informal visit to Yemen, and so eighteen years after Charles Moser had made the trip, the second American official rode over the high moun-

tain passes to the cloud-wrapped city of Sana'a. He found Yemen virtually unchanged since Moser's visit and the Imam, now a mature ruler, was as hospitable as ever.

Sixteen more years passed with United States-Yemen relations continuing on an informal basis. Then in May of 1944 an agent of the Imam approached the American Legation in Cairo with the request for intervention in a dispute which had developed between the Government of Yemen and the British over the exact northern border of the Aden Protectorate. Following conversations in London and Washington, it was decided that the problem was one to be settled by the Governor of Aden and the Imam. This incident, however, brought about a review by the Department of United States-Yemeni relations. Many changes had occurred since the Imam's earlier requests for recognition. The United States had become a great world power. The Middle East, and more particularly the Arabian Peninsula, had become an area of importance in American foreign relations. Furthermore the Imam had consolidated his power within Yemen, and with the settlement of the above mentioned border dispute his boundaries were at last firmly established. A first hand survey of Yemen by a United States official appeared desirable.

On instructions from Washington, Harlan B. Clark, newly appointed Consul at Aden, on January 17, 1945 sent a letter to Crown Prince Ahmed of Yemen asking whether it would be acceptable to

Special U. S. Diplomatic Mission to Yemen in the courtyard of the Guest House at Sana'a.





A crowd welcomes the landing of the mission at Hodeida.



Watering a street in Sana'a.

His Majesty if a small American mission visited Yemen in March. In a letter dated February 3, 1945 to "Our dearest friend the Consul for the United States," Ahmed, the Yemeni Crown Prince replied, "We have received Your Excellency's letter dated 17 January 1945 and found it to be the most amiable letter we ever received from a European man. In both phraseology and content it was full of courtesy. We therefore esteem it as a model of politeness and high literature. We could immediately sense that with your courteous expressions and modesty you will prosper much in the service of your Government and of your country and will shortly succeed to the highest official rank. You will achieve this success the more by firming and strengthening the close friendship between your honorable Government and the Government of His Majesty, the

Imam Yahya You are welcome."

As graphically recorded in his excellent article entitled "We Found Arabia Felix" which appeared in the November 1945 issue of the American Foreign Service Journal, Clark left Aden on March 20, 1945, accompanied by Lieutenant Commander Alfred M. Palmer, USNR doctor at Aden, and proceeded via Taiz and Hodeida to Sana'a for a series of talks with the Imam. The Government of Yemen once again raised the question of recognition by the United States and the Imam asked for help with his telecommunications, textile and medical problems. Clark returned to Washington, and reported at length on this trip. It was decided that the time had at last come for the United States to recognize Yemen.

Colonel William A. Eddy, the Near East-wise, Arabic-speaking United States Minister to Saudi Arabia, was chosen to head a mission of recognition, and Harlan Clark and I were appointed the two other Diplomatic Members. In addition, the following persons were selected for the trip to Sana'a: Frederick H. Awalt, the Economic Analyst of the United States Legation at Jidda, who was brought along because of his knowledge of economic conditions in the Red Sea area. Robert A. Stein, United States Vice Consul at Aden, who handled coding and administrative matters; Lieutenant Colonel Oswald F. Hedley, Senior Surgeon, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Rocco G. Lapenta, a doctor of the United States Navy stationed in Cairo; and Pharmacist's Mate Russell J. Pulvino, who made up the medical detachment. Arabic-speaking Lieutenant Colonel Jack N. Nahas, a communications officer of the United States Army, and Radio Technician William P. McClure were included to handle the communications of the mission with the outside world and to aid Yemen in its communications problems. To help the Imam on textile matters, William G. Blair, professor of textile engineering at Clemson College, South Carolina, was selected because of his particular knowledge of small textile plants. In addition, Saudi Arabian Mohammed Effendi Massoud, Colonel Eddy's expert translator from the Legation at Jidda, and Seiyid Abdul Wahhab, Harlan Clark's interpreter from Aden, were included in the party.

It was at first hoped that the mission might fly directly to Sana'a, where the Imam was reported

(Continued on page 40)

The Division of Foreign Service Planning

By ANDREW B. FOSTER, Chief

The Foreign Service, up against a bigger job than it ever faced before, is still pretty much on a pre-war basis in terms of structure, manpower, money, and techniques.

Before 1939 the Service was reasonably adequate, especially for an isolationist country and in a world where economic relationships were less the concern of government than now. But championship of the UN has replaced abstention from the old League. The atom bomb has arrived. So also have the new economic controls, the information program, the occupation of enemy countries and many other things.

In 1940 the first of a series of decisions was made which, however unwittingly, put the Service in the back seat for the duration. This was the decision to seek no special status for Foreign Service personnel under the Selective Service System. In 1941 all recruitment of Foreign Service officers was suspended. Meanwhile temporary civilian agencies rushed into the foreign field, occasionally with more zeal than know-how. The Army and Navy were fighting the war, and with a minimum of political advice, for whatever it might have been worth, from the professional corps which had made international politics its business. The position of Assistant Secretary for administration, business manager of the Service, has changed hands six times since 1939. Traditionally bad press and public relations continued as usual. The Service declined in strength and in morale.

Meanwhile administrative men at headquarters—Departmental and Foreign Service officers both—were so busy putting out fires that they could find almost no time to think about the future. Some of them, when they did think about it, could see as early as 1942 or 1943 that the Service would have to be radically improved and expanded to meet the post-war responsibilities already beginning to take shape.

F L A S H —

H. R. 6967, "a Bill to improve, strengthen and expand the Foreign Service of the United States and to consolidate and revise the laws relating to its administration," was passed by the House and the Senate as the *Journal* went to press and may have been signed by the President before this issue is distributed to the field. This is the most important development in the administration of the Foreign Service since the Rogers Act of 1924. The Service has been widely consulted during the evolution of the bill by the Office of the Foreign Service and its Division of Foreign Service Planning. The background of the bill is described in Mr. Foster's article herewith and the next issue of the *Journal* will deal extensively with the legislation.

In the spring of 1944 a modest planning staff was set up in the Office of the Foreign Service under Monnett B. Davis and headed by Horton Henry. The staff later consisted of Alan N. Steyne, assisted for a time by Avery F. Peterson, Bernard G. Bechhoefer, and later by Edmund A. Gullion and others.

The planning staff organized the Joint Survey Group, which was particularly active in the summer and fall of 1944. It included a substantial number of Departmental and Foreign Service officers who sat down together to look at the Service and to suggest improvements in structure and administration. A great deal of hard work was done by the Group and by sub-committees and working parties, which produced

recommendations concerning recruitment, compensation, organization, training, promotion, and other administrative matters.

Meanwhile, also in 1944, the *Journal* had held its prize essay competition. Sixty essays were submitted by Foreign Service officers, most of them in the field, and proved a goldmine of useful suggestions.

On April 1, 1945, the Division of Foreign Service Planning was established as the outgrowth of the earlier planning staff. It was given a *carte blanche* assignment to recommend the improvements and expansion necessary to enable the Service to do the job ahead.

A hard and fast line cannot be drawn between planning and operations, of course, but the Division has tried, for its own sake and that of the operating men, to keep out of operations, which remain the responsibility of the Divisions of Foreign Service Administration, Personnel, Buildings Operations, Reporting, and Training. The Division is really a planning, research, and coordinating staff working for the Office of the Foreign Service among the five operating divisions.

The Division tries to trim its sails to the reali-

ties confronting the operating men. It is not our intention to litter the world with pretty blueprints if there is no chance of anything being built upon them. Such blueprints would be not only a waste of our time and of the taxpayers' money, but the failure to use them would obviously contribute to the demoralization of the Service. We try to keep in mind that the Service has received repeated assurances during the past four or five years that if only everybody will be patient things will someday be just dandy. We do not propose to issue any assurances unless we are reasonably certain that we can deliver the goods.

The Division was headed from April 1 until September 21, 1945, by Merwin L. Bohan, now Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs at Mexico, D.F.; by Archie M. Palmer, a Departmental officer, who was Acting Chief from September 22 to November 30, 1945; and by the author since December 1, 1945. Lynn W. Meekins, now Consul at Sao Paulo, was assigned to the Division for a year and rendered valuable service in preparing studies of the compensation paid in other foreign services and of the economic work of the Foreign Service. Dayle C. McDonough, now Consul General at Glasgow, headed the Foreign Service Regulations Section of the Division for a year. James W. Gantenbein, presently assigned to FA, was detailed to the Division for six months and did outstanding work in connection with allowances. Edward G. Trueblood, who has been detailed to the Division since March, has been handling some exceedingly difficult administrative problems relating to the integration of the OIC into the Service. Carl W. Strom became Assistant Chief of the Division on December 1, 1945, and has been in continuous charge of the legislative program since that date. Edmund A. Gullion, who was on the earlier planning staff of OFS, has played a leading part in the legislative program during the past year. Alan N. Steyne was never in the Division, but the foundation for the new legislation was laid by him and he maintained a deep interest in it up to the day of his tragic death.



ANDREW B. FOSTER
Foreign Service Officer, Class V.

Lionel M. Summers, Assistant Legal Adviser lent to the Division last fall, has been one of the mainstays of the legislative plans.

Among the Departmental personnel of the Division mention should be made of Charles E. Mills, Assistant to the Chief, and William P. Hughes, Assistant to the Chief. Mills, who came to the Division on February 1, brings with him a prolonged and extensive experience in administrative and personnel management in several agencies of the Government. We feel strongly that the best planning and management of the Service can be achieved by Foreign Service officers and professional public administration men working together. We think that Mills and some of the

other Departmental officers of the Division have brought to bear expert knowledge of the latest techniques and ideas in this field and are of vital assistance in planning a better Service.

The Service can no longer be administered on the somewhat "personal" basis which prevailed before the war. Its personnel has increased from 3,000 in 1939 to 10,000 today, its functions have grown more numerous and complex, and its administration must cope with the abnormal difficulties besetting transportation, communication, shelter, and supply in the post-war world. Improved system and sounder organization must be instituted at headquarters and in the field. A great deal has been learned in public administration during the past five or ten years. Valuable techniques have been achieved—the hard way—with respect to personnel management and administrative services. These can very usefully be applied to the Service, modified to fit its special character and the particular nature of its responsibilities. Before the war the Foreign Service Officer group was managed more or less single-handedly by the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, while the single Assistant Chief dealt practically unassisted with the clerical and miscellaneous personnel. It has been evident for several years that an organization of 10,000 people scattered at 300 posts abroad cannot be administered upon such a basis,

(Continued on page 46)

The Philippines Receives its Independence

By EDWARD W. MILL, *Division of Philippine Affairs*

On July 4 the Philippines received its independence after forty-eight years under the American flag. Before representatives of many friendly nations, high-ranking representatives of the United States and Philippine Governments, and thousands of assembled Filipinos from all over the Islands, High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt read the Proclamation of Philippine Independence in which the President of the United States announced the formal relinquishment of American sovereignty over the Islands and the recognition of the Philippines as an independent nation. General MacArthur, Senator Tydings and Ambassador McNutt, who had a few minutes before in his capacity as High Commissioner, lowered the American flag, then delivered addresses commemorating the historic occasion. President Roxas of the Philippines replied for his country, declaring that "the Stars and Stripes will no longer fly over this land but in the hearts of eighteen million Filipinos, and in the eyes of many millions more in this part of the world the American flag flies more triumphantly today than ever before in history."

Similar independence ceremonies were also held in Washington before the Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines. Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Chief of the Division of Philippine Affairs, read the Proclamation of Philippine Independence, and the American flag was lowered and the Philippine flag raised.

Back of the dramatic events in Manila and Washington lay a history of forty-eight years of close Philippine-American comradeship. Acquiring title to the Philippines at the close of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States exercised sovereign power over the island country for approximately the next five decades. President McKinley early outlined the policy of the Government toward the Philippines when in 1900 in his Instructions to the Philippine Commission he declared that "the Commission should bear in mind the government which they are establishing is not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the peoples of the Philip-

PHILIPPINE FOREIGN SERVICE TRAINEES

Front, l. to r.: Francisco P. Claravall, Tomas de Castro, Delfin Garcia, Vicente Singian, Candido T. Elbo, Frank P. Lockhart, chief, Division of Philippine Affairs, Dept. of State, Edward W. Mill, Acting Assistant Chief, Division of Philippine Affairs, Tiburcio C. Baja, Doroteo V. Vite, Emilio D. Bejasa, Eutiquio O. Sta. Romana, Aurelio Ramos. Back row, l. to r.: J. C. Dionisio, Pelayo Llamas, Dr. Leopoldo T. Ruiz, Alejandro Yango, Pablo Pena, Anastacio B. Bartolome. Not present when picture was taken were: Mr. Manuel A. Adeva and Dr. Jose F. Imperial.



pine Islands." In 1913 President Woodrow Wilson further stated the American position as follows: "We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the peoples of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to ultimate independence and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the happiness, safety and permanent interests of the Islands will permit." In 1916 the Congress of the United States passed the Jones Law which granted to the Filipinos a great measure of control over their own government, and in 1934 the Congress passed the Tydings-McDuffie Act which provided that the Philippines was to be given its absolute independence after a final ten-year transitional period. During the war years the heroic record of the Filipino people in resisting the Japanese invasion further increased the determination of this country to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as possible; in June 1940 Public Law 380 was approved which authorized the President to advance the date of Philippine independence. Public Law 380 was never invoked because of the short time remaining before the previously established date for granting independence. Nevertheless this was a signal recognition of the proven capacity of the Filipino people for independence. With the granting of independence on July 4 the historic policy of the United States toward the Philippines was at last fulfilled.

Although the Philippines and the United States have been closely bound together for many years, now that the Philippines is independent, a new pattern of relationship must inevitably be developed between the two countries.

With independence it became necessary for the United States and the Philippines to conclude a series of treaties and agreements affecting the relations between the two countries. Ambassador McNutt and President Roxas on July 4 signed a provisional agreement covering interim relations between the two countries pending the coming into force of the regular treaties. Signed also at the same time was a Treaty of General Relations which will put into more permanent form the terms of the provisional agreement, and an Executive agreement carrying out the terms of the Philippines Trade Act as recently passed by the U. S. Congress. It is expected also that a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation will be signed by the two governments soon. The usual extradition, conciliation, arbitration, et cetera, treaties will also be concluded in the near future.

Public Law 454, approved June 26, 1946, known as the "Republic of the Philippines Military Assistance Act," authorized the President of the United

States, among other things, "upon application by the Republic of the Philippines, and whenever in his discretion the public interest renders such course advisable, to provide: (a) for the instruction and training of military and naval personnel of the Republic of the Philippines; (b) for the maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of military or naval equipment in the possession of the said country; and (c) for the transfer to the said country of any arms, ammunition, and implements of war as defined in the President's proclamation 2549 of April 9, 1942, or any superseding proclamations. . . ." An agreement to implement this act is now in the process of being worked out.

An American Embassy has now been set up in Manila in place of the Office of the United States High Commissioner. In place of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, who previously was the ranking civilian American official in the Islands, an American Ambassador has now taken over as the ranking American representative in the Islands. The Honorable Paul V. McNutt, the retiring High Commissioner, has assumed the post of first American Ambassador to the independent Republic of the Philippines.

Assisting Mr. McNutt as next ranking officer at the Embassy is Mr. Nathaniel P. Davis, former Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel and long recognized as one of the top career men in the Foreign Service. Mr. Davis will be Counselor of Embassy. J. Bartlett Richards will also serve at the Embassy as First Secretary and W. Garland Richardson will serve as Second Secretary at the Embassy. Mr. E. D. Hester, long associated with the High Commissioner's Office and with Philippine Affairs, has been appointed an Auxiliary officer on economic affairs. Serving also at the Embassy as Agricultural Attache will be Clarence A. Boonstra.

For the time being a separate Consulate General will be maintained with Mr. Paul P. Scintorf, previously Consul General, continuing in that capacity. Thomas S. Horn, Paul J. Haldeman and Jack J. H. Oldham will also continue at the Consulate General as Consul, Vice Consul and Vice Consul, respectively.

Before independence the only American Foreign Service establishment in the Islands was the Consulate General in Manila. With independence, however, it is planned to establish several additional consulates at Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga or Davao or possibly both.

Independence brings with it the need for developing an entirely new Foreign Service for the Philippines. The new Republic of the Philippines

(Continued on page 45)

Foreign Policy Beginning at Home

A Study of American Public Opinion of Our Foreign Policy

BY JOHN SCOTT

I

AMERICANS today are more interested than ever before in foreign affairs. In a lecture tour through the east and middle west, during March and April of this year I had a chance to see this interest at close range. At forty-eight talks before Foreign Policy group, Councils for Foreign Relations, Rotary Clubs, business men and women's clubs and the like, I had a chance to hear hundreds of significant questions and comments. They showed: first a profound interest in the analysis of our policy; second, deep concern over what was repeatedly termed its inadequacy; and third, a genuine desire for improved relations with Russia, combined with doubt as to whether it will be possible to achieve amicable relations between the two countries.

My talks were predominantly concerned with Soviet foreign policy and the absence of a forthright American foreign policy—particularly in Europe. This thesis, as developed, included the historical basis for Russian economic policies and their trends since the first World War. I described the present four power set-up in Germany, showing that the Russians, with a positive though harsh plan of control, were administering their zone more effectively than are we and thereby luring an increasing number of converts into their political fold. The Americans, on the



JOHN SCOTT

Chief of Berlin Bureau of *Time-Life*. Author of "Europe in Revolution," "Behind the Urals," etc.

other hand, pursue a policy both vacillating and weak, and are thus creating a political vacuum. Such a policy and resulting vacuum, it was frequently suggested, might produce not only Russian expansion into areas of political conflict, but also a leftward swing in European political ideology for which the United States would be in part to blame.

Out of the 100 typical questions from the floor after the lectures forty-two concerned Russia. The following recurred most frequently:

1. Do you think there will be war with Russia?
2. Will Russia extend its sphere of influence in the East and into Alaska?
3. How important is the conflict between the Vatican and the Kremlin?
4. If we withdrew to this hemisphere and gave up our bases, would Russia still come on?
5. Who, in your opinion, will be Stalin's successor?
6. Does the Soviet Union have a positive policy of spreading Communism in the U. S. (and elsewhere) and are they building up an organization and machinery to do this?
7. Has Russia all the resources necessary for war-making?
8. Could you explain if there is any difference between Communism and State Capitalism, if there is, which is the Russian way of life?

9. What is the case for a Russian trusteeship in Tripolitania?
10. Does England have a "divine right" to control Gibraltar, Suez, and Singapore? Isn't Russia justified in having a controlling interest in the Dardanelles as an outlet to the sea?

These persons whose questions indicated interest in Russia seemed much more disturbed at Russia's national expansion than her ideological meddling.

About 80% of the people with whom I talked (predominantly upper middle class business and professional men and women) were not worried about Russia's influence via communism in their plants or cities. They were concerned about Russian spy activities in Canada and elsewhere, and very much upset by Russia's expansionist tendencies in China, Manchuria, the Middle East and in Europe. There was considerable belief that relations between the Soviet Union and America were worse than they really are. For example: In Detroit, I chanced to be present at a radio quiz program in which a number of housewives were asked the question "Against which nation did the State Department recently issue a blue book?" Eighteen out of twenty said "Russia" and only two "Argentina."

Virtually no questions or comments expressed satisfaction or accord with our method of dealing with the Russians. Many were sincerely seeking for a solution, while others were openly critical. Almost all agreed that it would be regrettable and serious, if relations with Russia became more tense than they are. Many were convinced that Russian American relations would become worse because of unilateral Russian action and the apparent unwillingness of the Russians to be "reasonable."

Fifteen of the hundred typical questions dealt with Germany and our task there. They included the following:

1. Why have we no clear policy toward Germany?
2. How long must Germany be occupied?
3. Why do we seem unable to demonstrate in Germany the superiority of our way of life?
4. After all, who cares whether Germany disappears from the surface of the earth? Why should we adopt a humane policy towards barbarians?
5. If and when a positive policy is set up in the American Zone in Germany, would it not be more likely to succeed under direction of engineers and business men rather than by an army of occupation?
6. What is the role of the Catholic Church in Germany today?
7. Would it be so bad if the Russian way of life should prevail in Germany?

8. Would it be wise for the U. S. to withdraw completely from Germany and permit England and Russia to take over the American territory?

Audiences everywhere asked for an explanation of our long range policy for Germany. There was much sincere and thoughtful realization of the fact that it was imperative right now that we do something to Germany other than destroy it. But I found no agreement on a constructive plan. There seems to be a general feeling of uneasiness among people about what course we should adopt and how it will work out. In Columbus, Ohio, a teacher questioned: "If the Russians in their zone are working through the Communists, and the British with the Social Democrats, through which group are the Americans working to establish effective government?"

Seven questions concerned the United Nations:

1. Should not the American ambassadors and representatives to UN stand up to Molotov and other presumptuous foreign diplomats, answer demand with demand, and propound and defend America's real interests?
2. Can UN work as long as national sovereignty prevails?
3. Does Russia want UN to succeed?
4. How can Russia maintain membership in the UN and practice her present foreign policy?

Many questions dealing with the press took this tone:

1. What is your reaction to the loose talk and misinformation about European conditions—particularly Russian—in our American daily press?
2. Are our news commentators over the radio stirring up trouble for us by over-pessimism?
3. Would you like to explain the differences between English releases and American releases on the recent Iranian situation? Isn't everyone lying?

Twelve of the questions dealt specifically with our lack of foreign policy, six of which repeated the theme:—"How can we as individuals, or as a group, get Congress to adopt a positive, definite foreign policy?" Some of the others were:

1. Why don't we have a foreign policy?
2. The American people have been asked to attempt leadership in foreign lands. Is not the first step to put our domestic house in order before we can give foreign leadership?
3. Isn't it because of American "vested interests" that we fail to lead or support movements for freedom in colonies as our tradition and principles of liberty and equality would seem to demand?

Among the fourteen questions of "general interest" the range was wide:

1. How strong is Marshal Tito?
2. Please explain Russian removals of industrial plants from Manchuria being given so much publicity in our press?
3. What, if any, advantage would the United States gain from the oil fields of Iran being under the control of Great Britain or Russia?
4. Do you feel that the three "spheres of influence" will always conflict? Or is there a possibility of future world federation?

II

Returning from a hungry and disorganized Europe to this land of peace and plenty the comparative wealth of the United States struck me in some ways as paradoxical. After Germany, America seemed a paradise of riches; the OPA, controlling prices, makes luxuries available on the consumer market, even though some common articles, such as butter, meat and men's clothing, are difficult to obtain, except at black market prices. People are making money, and business is good, yet there is an underlying feeling of pessimism and uncertainty. Railroads are reducing research staffs and maintenance personnel, cancelling orders for equipment and deferring long range investments. Big automotive concerns are also following this pattern. Everywhere executives and members of management are purchasing small farms in low tax areas and stocking their cellars with Spam and Scotch.

This feeling of uncertainty often expresses itself in a confused, critical approach to our foreign policy. Contradictory statements showing a muddled state of mind were frequent at meetings, in private conversation and conferences. One bright young government executive offered the following bellicose remark about American ideals: "Within our lifetime there will be a communist world and the only way to make money under communism is to practice law or sell whiskey."

The comments made by intelligent small business men included such statements as the following: "If our role continues to be a negative one, then the Russians will be forced into a position of increasing responsibility and their influence in Central Europe will expand. Without a plan for the administration of Germany we will create a political vacuum which the Russians, almost of necessity, will fill. Already they have been more successful than have we in the administration of their zone. They have extended short term credits for raw materials for the factories, and are attempting in every way to get in motion the remaining wheels of German industry.

One man asked whether or not Communism

might be a better system for Germany than Social Democracy³ or the system of American enterprise. "Are not," he asked, "unemployment, grossly inadequate rations, and reported inefficiency in the American zone beginning to shake the faith of many who are sincerely seeking an answer to the burning question, 'Will Democracy work now in Germany?'"

One recently returned army officer offered an illustrative story of his own, the story of a German capitalist in the American zone. Before the war he owned many factories and plants. At the end of the war the Americans denazified his plants, depriving him of about half of his engineering personnel. Some of his machinery had been destroyed, some removed and there were no spare parts to repair what was left. There was no transport and he could get no raw materials. His bank assets were partly frozen. The American authorities then gave him a long list of articles he was forbidden to manufacture, and said "You are now free to operate your plant. Go ahead." To such a German the "freedom" which he was offered was a bitter corroboration of the oft repeated Russian assertion that political freedom means nothing without economic freedom.

From a little business man in the audience at St. Louis, Mo., came this thought, "If Britain and France, both victorious nations, need nine digit U. S. loans to bolster their socialist economy, how can we expect Germany to become economically self sufficient if she is forbidden to seek capital abroad?"

People expressed concern over the alternatives presented us in Germany. "Either we pull out," one man stated, "and let the Russian ideology succeed us, or we stay there and prove that the American way of life is the best and most workable for Germany today. The first means that Russia will dominate the European continent, and the second will cost us billions of dollars and many years of responsibility."

Property ownership is also worrying the business man. He would like to know how the State Department and the military government authorities will establish ownership, and when this will be done.

III

As the concern of the American people in foreign relations deepens, their interest increases in the government department responsible for representing them in other countries, and in the personnel of that Department. There were many provocative questions. Several times I was asked: "Why are there so many Catholics in the State Depart-

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Report to the Service

The Foreign Service in the Public Eye

BY ROBERT F. EVANS

Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of the Foreign Service

THE Foreign Service today is dependent for its existence and its future on the confidence of the American public. As one of the career services, exempt from political control of personnel, it depends on a public knowledge of its activities and achievements for its support.

Towards the end of 1945, the Office of the Foreign Service initiated a program to make available to the American people the basic information about the nature and activities of the Service. As a first step a survey was made of the Foreign Service vis-a-vis the American public both in the United States and overseas. Based on this survey and the recommendations resulting from it, a specific program has been inaugurated.

Unlike the Army and the Navy, both career services similarly in need of an informed public, the Foreign Service is not in a position to maintain a "public relations program." It is neither practical nor desirable that the Foreign Service itself, nor the State Department, should maintain a Foreign Service public relations office and attempt actively to sell the Service to the country. Although such a program might be effective—a program including elaborate releases sent to all the appropriate agencies and a positive expenditure of funds to achieve a position in the public eye—it would also engender an opposition. The pursuit of a direct and forceful campaign would call forth criticism of a government agency lifting itself by the bootstraps by spending the people's money to endear itself to the public.

The alternative to the direct public relations campaign—an alternative which has been adopted—is to make available that information which the public wants without attempting to force the issue in any way. There is a strong desire by the American people to know more of their representatives overseas, and by meeting this desire, by acknowledging it and providing to the agencies of public opinion the material they request, it is believed a sound public recognition is being achieved. The American public is quick to recognize that the Foreign Service is the agency to implement the American foreign policy, that it is to the State Department what the Army is to the War Department.

The problem as it presents itself breaks into two separate but related programs, overseas and at home. Both programs are being handled simul-

taneously with the personnel currently available within the Department and the Service. The Service is fortunate in having the full cooperation of Mr. McDermott, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Press Relations, and Mr. Francis Russell, Director of the Office of Public Affairs. Both are actively aiding in making available the story of the Foreign Service to the American people.

The overseas program, however, is one which is requiring particular effort on the part of the Foreign Service officers themselves.

Although the reception of visitors at Embassies and Consulates may seem of minor importance, it is in fact a major public relations problem. Americans who visit our posts abroad and the foreigners who apply for visas (and in some cases become American citizens), form public opinion in the United States as to the character and efficiency of the Service. It was therefore felt necessary that every effort be made to provide a reception agency at each post which would at least be comparable to that which an American citizen would expect from any major American organization overseas. The comparison with the international airlines and the other world-wide organizations was inevitable and has not always reflected favorably on the Service.

To achieve a more satisfactory reception procedure there was issued on April 10, 1946, Foreign Service Serial No. 545 to all American diplomatic and consular officers. This circular instruction directed that steps be taken to improve the reception situation and called attention to the criticisms and complaints that had been received in the Department.

It recognized that earnest efforts had been made by many officers to render a high quality of service to visitors, both American and alien, and requested a survey of arrangements at the posts in terms of the personnel assigned to reception work and of the waiting rooms used by visitors. It stated that if furniture or space were needed, the Department would do its best to assist.

It is important to emphasize that the visa office has a positive public relations effect. Although visa applicants are not American citizens, those that come to the U. S. will unconsciously help form American public opinion. It is estimated that some six million individuals visit American establishments overseas annually. Of these six million a

large percentage are visa applicants, and they form a large body of individuals who radiate in the U. S. a positive impression of the Service. Tourists and business men are also part of the reception problem. Particular ingenuity is required in the understaffed Foreign Service establishment to give the tourist or businessman the service to which he is entitled without involving the Embassy or Consulate with a volume of work beyond its capacity. The tactful receptionist is here playing a major public relations role.

The American press overseas is a most important agency for making known the Foreign Service. In the past, there has been a regrettable tendency on the part of some high-ranking Foreign Service personnel to avoid contact with the American representatives of the American press. Like the Army and the Navy before the war, there was amongst some officers a fear of the press as an agency which could do the individual more harm than it could do good. This point of view is gradually changing, and it is now being recognized that the Foreign Service needs the good will of the press and that the press needs the good will of the Foreign Service.

It is particularly important that the American representatives of the American press overseas be acquainted with the personalities of the senior officers at the various establishments. The Ambassador or Minister, or at other posts the Consul General or Consul, should whenever possible make it a point to see the press personally and brief them on background material. The use of the public relations officer is valuable for routine work but periodic press conferences by the Ambassador or Minister himself goes much further in securing cooperation and good will.

To emphasize this, Foreign Service Serial 540 was issued on April 5, 1946. It says in part that for the benefit of the Foreign Service and for the American foreign policy, Ambassadors, Ministers or the senior Foreign Service officers should conduct such conferences, and that although in most instances it will be impossible to give "news" attributable to the Embassy or Legation, background material should be provided.

Although not as directly effective in public relations, but still important, is the administrative support of the Foreign Service given by the Department and the pay and allowances provided to Foreign Service personnel. The American traveling abroad is keenly conscious of his physical environment, and when obviously the government is unable to provide automobiles or similar essential equipment for the use of its officers on official business, there is an implied reflection on the Service

itself. By implication the American government appears not to place the confidence in the Foreign Service which it does place in such agencies as the Army and the Navy. Every effort is being made by the Department to rectify this situation. Similarly, administrative delays in matters affecting Americans overseas, although they may not and usually do not originate within the Foreign Service itself, reflect on the Foreign Service. The Department is trying to speed up its service to the field, for it is recognized that, although the delay may be in Washington, the Foreign Service establishment overseas will inherit the blame for apparently unnecessary delays.

The problem of public relations within the United States itself of course overlaps that of public relations in the field. An example of this overlapping is the case of the American consular officers at the border posts along the Mexican and Canadian borders. In the past it has not been usual for the senior officers of these posts to accept speaking invitations in nearby communities in the United States. It is felt desirable, however, that when such invitations are proffered and when it is practical to accept them without conflict with regular duties, that American consular officers speak before Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis clubs, and similar organizations. On April 5, 1946, a circular instruction was issued that made clear that consular officers are authorized and encouraged to accept invitations of this type. It points out that in addressing organizations officers should limit themselves to discussions of life in the Foreign Service and should not become involved in matters pertaining to politics or international relations.

"Home-town boy makes good" is basic to public relations, and it is highly desirable that American communities be provided with information about their representatives in the Foreign Service. Each time Foreign Service personnel are promoted, change station, or receive a new assignment, the home-town newspapers wish to be informed, for there is no news as satisfactory as that of the local citizen who has gone forth to far lands and distant places. Definite steps have been taken to honor the requests of the home-town newspapers, and on March 15th a circular instruction was issued with forms to be filled out by all officers of the Foreign Service. A very satisfactory response was received, and there is now available in the Office of The Foreign Service biographical material of an up-to-date nature on a large percentage of the officers. It is anticipated that the remainder of the completed forms will come in shortly.

In the circular instruction referred to it was noted that many officers may not desire personal notice

in the press, but that for the best interest of the Service their achievements should be made known. Recent photographs were requested in the instruction, and a large number of these are now on hand.

The employment of this material has already proved effective. Early in May the first of a new series of releases on the personnel of the Foreign Service was made through the Office of the Special Assistant for Press Relations. The wire services carried the stories to the home-town newspapers throughout the country, and there was a particularly heavy demand for the release. Weekly releases are continuing to emphasize the home-town connections and giving short biographic sketches. By satisfying this "grassroots" thirst for information about the Service, a solid background of appreciation by the American people of the Foreign Service is being established. This will tend to overcome the past tendency on the part of the public to think of Foreign Service personnel as springing full-blown from the head of Minerva, the State Department, without previous connection with the United States.

There has been for a considerable time a heavy demand on the Division of Public Liaison for speakers from the Foreign Service to address organizations throughout the country. Due to the shortage of Foreign Service personnel it has been most difficult to meet these demands. A re-evaluation of the importance of honoring these requests has been made, and there are currently a number of Foreign Service officers holding key positions within the Department who are making such talks. This has proved particularly valuable in the Middle West and the South, and has also proved valuable to the Foreign Service officers themselves. To them it has meant a re-education in what is American, and to their audiences the talks have provided an opportunity to find out what the Foreign Service is and what it does. As the home leave program is stepped up, it is hoped that more and more requests for these speakers can be honored. When Foreign Service officers are on leave in this country, it is planned to provide facilities for speaking in their home communities and to encourage additional speaking trips that will not conflict with their leave time.

With the help of the Office of Public Affairs, national public relations are moving ahead rapidly. There started on June 7th a series of 17 broadcasts over the National Broadcasting Company entitled "Tales of the Foreign Service." These programs, initiated by the Office of Public Affairs, are receiving the full support of the Foreign Service personnel in the Department who are contributing richly from their experiences.

Fortune Magazine published a survey of the For-

eign Service, and it is interesting to note that the story was reproduced in the Congressional Record as pertinent to the debate on the Foreign Service Bill of 1936. Although surveys and articles of this type will not always be favorable, it is felt that the more discussion of the problems of the Foreign Service the better it will be for the eventual solution of these problems. A number of other national publications ranging from *Life Magazine* to the *New Yorker* are undertaking articles dealing with Foreign Service, and serial features on the Service are being run by several national press associations. The FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL itself is getting wider recognition, as is indicated by the reprints of its articles by the *Reader's Digest*.

Several book publishers are showing intense interest in books about the Foreign Service both by Foreign Service officers and by professional writers. At least one of the motion picture companies is planning a treatment of the Foreign Service. The editorial writers and columnists of the *Washington Post*, the *Baltimore Sun*, the *New York Herald-Tribune*, *PM*, and numerous leading newspapers throughout the country are already working the problem.

Discussion resulting from such nation-wide organs of public opinion will, of course, be of great value, but these media constitute but one of the many facets of the public relations problem. If the Foreign Service is to be correctly understood by the American people, then all of the laments of the relationship of the Service with the public must be explored and appreciated. Although the Foreign Service is not putting on a public relations campaign, it is today conscious of its duty to respond to the public's interest and to welcome public criticism and public discussion.

MARRIAGES

CHILDS-MORRIS. Captain Rita Morris of the U. S. Army Nurse Corps and FSO A. W. Childs were married on June 11th in St. Cloud, Florida. Mr. Childs is assigned to the Division of Foreign Reporting Services.

STOESSEL-FERRANDOU. Miss Mary Ann Ferrandou and FSO Walter John Stoessel were married on June 20 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Stoessel is assigned to the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

ANDERSON-DE CONINCK. Mrs. P. de Coninck and FSO Edward Anderson were married on June 22 in Antwerp where Mr. Anderson is Consul.

BRETT-HESS. Miss Marjorie Jeanne Hess and Lt. Commander Homer Brett, Jr., were married on May 29 in Quito where Commander Brett is Assistant Naval Attache.



GEORGE LOUIS BRANDT, FSO, for exceptionally meritorious service in the performance of outstanding duties as Consul General at Naples, Italy, from 18 April, 1944 to 12 January, 1946.



MEDALS FOR FREEDOM

MAX W. BISHOP, FSO, performed meritorious additional services as Political Adviser to the Commanding General, American Section, Southeast Asia Command, and to the Commanding General, India-Burma Theater, from May 1944 to September 1945.

See Foreign Service Serial No 574 of June 19, 1946, on how to submit recommendations for the presentation of the Medal for Freedom.



FRANKLIN H. MURRELL, Vice Consul, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations from 18 April, 1944 to 8 May, 1945.



Left, HOMER M. BYINGTON, JR., FSO, Deputy United States Political Adviser to the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, for services from September 9, 1945 to January 1, 1946.

Right, NICHOLAS FRANCIS LOPES, State Department, for services in Italy as Counsel to Allied Commission, Italy, from 18 June, 1945 to 11 January, 1946.



**THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

Vol. 23 AUGUST, 1946 No. 8

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN
SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The American Foreign Service Journal is open to subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$2.50 a year, or 25 cents a copy. This publication is not official and material appearing herein represents only personal opinions.

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

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IMPLEMENTING THE MANPOWER BILL

The Manpower Bill is now law. The Department is proceeding rapidly with plans to bring into the Service a number of exceptionally qualified men during the next two years.

Since the project to expand the Service by this emergency recruitment has been under consideration, a number of inquiries and some expressions of dissent have been heard from Foreign Service officers. The principal misgivings appear to be on the following points:

- (1) the number of 250 which it is proposed to induct is too large and would impair Service morale and efficiency;
- (2) all these officers might be admitted *en bloc* and would be unassimilable;
- (3) the new officers would lack the requisite experience for the field so that the energies of the Service would be dissipated in training activities;
- (4) the proposal to admit the new officers at the level of the average of the youngest 10 percent in each class would favor new officers at the expense of officers already in the various classes who have rendered efficient service.

We appreciate the weight of these criticisms and hope that the legislation is administered in such a way as to mitigate the effect on the existing establishment of the admission of so large a group of men by new and untried methods. The JOURNAL has long been skeptical of the necessity of this method of filling the depleted ranks of the Service which challenges the basic concept of a career system; but we are now convinced that we are confronted with an emergency requiring some such drastic remedy. The Service is at present undermanned and its efficiency as an instrument for the conduct of foreign relations is jeopardized. The job must be done and, judging from appearances in Washington, if a unified Service is not big enough and well enough endowed to do it, the task may well be taken in hand by others and in other ways. The Service naturally does not want and cannot afford to be put in the false position of appearing to defend at the expense of the national interest a vested interest in position and rank.

To take up the aforementioned criticisms in order, the number of 250 is permissive only. On the basis of the reports and statistics at present available to it, the Department has estimated that the need over the next two years approximates that figure. The manpower inventory compiled on the basis of the semi-annual report of office organiza-

(Continued on page 64)

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

George F. Kennan Assigned to Faculty of The National War College

Vice Admiral Harry W. Hill, Commandant of The National War College, the highest level educational institution of the Armed Forces, announced on June 21 the addition to the faculty of five prominent civilian educators, including Foreign Service Officer, GEORGE F. KENNAN, who will serve as Deputy for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kennan, who has been in the Service since 1926, returned in May to the U. S. from Moscow where he had been Counselor of Embassy. He is at present in the Department and will be the Department's representative in The National War College in his new capacity as Deputy for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Kennan's assignment is the first time a member of the State Department has been appointed to the faculty of one of the Armed Forces schools.

The National War College will study in addition to joint operations of air, ground and naval forces, the integration of our foreign and military policies and problems in the field of world politics and international relations, and scientific research and development. The initial course will start on September 3, 1946 with 100 senior Army, Navy, Air and State Department officials in attendance. The course will last ten months. The National War College is located in Washington in the building formerly occupied by the Army War College which has been discontinued.

Adverse Comments Also Invited

MEREDITH WEATHERBY has been reinstated in the Foreign Service after having resigned in early 1943 in order to enter the Army. He is now Consul at Yokohama. In paying his Association dues Mr. Weatherby wrote:

"I wish to tell you what a fine magazine I consider the present Journal to have become. Doubtlessly its transition has been gradual and persons who have been reading it regularly may not perceive so clearly the great strides it has made since 1942, the time when I was last reading it. Particularly, I commend its tendency to become more and more a representative voice of Foreign Service personnel, both officers and employees, rather than a Departmental organ."

The Distaff

In April and May the Board of Foreign Service Examiners passed four more women for the Foreign Service:

KATHERINE W. BRACKEN—Clerk in the Embassy in Montevideo

MARY S. OLMSTED—Jr. Economic Analyst at Montreal

REBECCA M. STRIBLING—WAVE

MARY V. TRENT—State Department employee, was at London UNO, now with delegation with UNESCO.

Personals

MARGARET GLASSFORD has been appointed Information Assistant at the Embassy in Asuncion. She was formerly a WAVE officer, and is the daughter of Vice-Admiral William Glassford, Naval Adviser in the Office of Military Government for Germany.

FSOs FINDLEY BURNS, JR., and EDWARD CLARK, and STERLING COTTRELL, Civil Air Attache at Bogota, were ushers in the recent wedding of FSO WALTER STOESEL and Miss Mary Ann Ferrandou.

JOE D. WALSTROM, former FSO, now Acting Chief of the Aviation Division, represented the Department at the discussions in June in Mexico City between the U. S. and the Mexican Governments looking toward the conclusion of a bilateral agreement for reciprocal air services between the two countries. MERWIN L. BOHAN, Counselor for Economic Affairs in Mexico City, and ROBERT W. BRADBURY, specializing in aviation matters in the Embassy in Mexico, also participated in the talks.

LT. DAVID R. THOMSON, son of the late FSO ALFRED R. THOMSON, is now training German civilians to become guards for replacing GIs in Berlin. Lt. Thomson was one-time winner of the Association and Journal scholarships. MALCOLM STUART THOMSON, his brother, is Electronics Technician's Mate 3/c in the Navy.

GEORGE MADOLE, husband of State Department employee SADIE JO CARROLL MADOLE in Berlin, has the distinction of being the first and only husband-dependent in Germany. She has listed him as a "dependent" entitling him as well as her to quarters in Berlin.

The Ceará Ilustrado, Brazilian magazine, featured FSO and MRS. COLDWELL S. JOHNSTON in its May 1946 issue. Mr. Johnston is Consul at Fortaleza.



(Somewhat super-imposed version of the famous Tenniel illustration of Lewis Carroll's "Thru the Looking Glass" with Our Mister Byrnes looking a mite perturbed at Their Mister Gromyko, while a Cheshire cat-like Mister Molotov grins from the forest off to the East.)

All this is about an anonymous poem, believed to have originated on the Princeton campus, and now circulating around the State Department. It's a parody of Lewis Carroll's "The Jabberwocky," which begins with those surrealist lines: "'Twas brillig and the slithy toves did gyre and gimbel in the wabe . . ." Here, then, the parody:

'Twas Greenwich and the Gromyko
Did Byrnes and Trygve in the Lie:
All Evatt was the Vandenberg,
And the Thomas Connally.

"Beware the Molotov, my son!
Avoid its clauses if you can!
Beware the Yalta bird and shun,
The red Azerbaijan."

He took his Trieste sword in hand:
Long time the Mukden foe he sought.
So rested he by the Nuclear tree,
And fissioned there in thought.

And as in Fulton thought he stood,
The Molotov with ears aflame,
Come Brettoning thru the Plenary Wood.
And vetoed as it came.

"Offside! Noscore!" And Truman swore
His Iran blade went snicker-snack
He cleared his throat, Francoed a note,
Requesting quick an answer back.
But what hast Dunn the Molotov?
"Come to my arms, my Bullitt boy!
Oh Acheson, Stettinius."
He Murphied in his joy.

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Council of Ex-Ambassadors

The Honorable JAMES W. GERARD, former Ambassador to Germany, has organized a Council of Ex-Ambassadors. Mr. Gerard reports:

"I believe that all the Ex-Ambassadors have joined with the exception of Berle and Joe Kennedy who is still considering. There are no dues and no rules and we hope to be useful in putting the experiences of the members at the service of the Nation.

It is possible that one of the first things that will be taken up will be the enormous number of attaches, secretaries and so forth allowed to all countries in their Embassies and Legations throughout the world.

I have been credibly informed that recently we had attached to our Embassy in Mexico eight hundred and that the number is now about four hundred, and in *Time*, I think, it was stated that we had nine hundred in the Embassy in London.

I am sure that I never had more than eighty-three or eighty-four in Germany although I had the interests of many nations, all the work of inspecting the prison camps and running a bank. This includes the office boy and I think, as a matter of fact, it was very much less than the number that I have stated. Several Ex-Ambassadors in our Council have given me the numbers employed in their Embassies.

I think it would be very difficult for the F.B.I. to keep an eye on all the secretaries, attaches, and so forth, attached to the Soviet and its subject states in this country, and certainly the taxpayers of the United States should not be burdened by the enormous numbers attached to our foreign missions. These people must be falling over each other's feet in the endeavor to make some showing justifying their salaries. . . ."

Journal Promotes FSO

RALPH A. SCHWEITZER, at Recife recently passed the Foreign Service exams. Read what he has to say about his reaction to the List of Foreign Service Changes which the Journal reprinted:

"I wish to thank the Foreign Service Journal for its generous action in promoting me recently. I had planned on working several years before getting this promotion, but upon perusing the pages of the April 1946 issue, I find (on page 44) that Ralph A. Schweitzer of California, serving as Clerk at Pernambuco (incidentally I was never a clerk—I was sent here as Vice Consul) has now been assigned American Consul at Pernambuco. But it has done my morale no end of good to think that I could jump from clerk to consul in one easy jump."

Left to right: Edward W. Clark, Stephen A. Rynas, Helen R. Nicholl, Elie Jan Nadelman, Mr. Acheson, Robert Irving Owen, Frederick D. Sharp, Gerald Strycker.



INDUCTION OF NEW FSOs

These new Foreign Service Officers, being welcomed by Undersecretary Acheson on July 19, 1946, were among approximately 175 who will be appointed as a result of the examinations concluded in June.

Left to right: Curtis F. Jones, Herbert B. Leggett, Albert R. Sherer, Jr., Malcolm Toon, Mr. Acheson, Alexander Peaslee, Park E. Woolam, Edward B. Cleaver.



Left to right: Angelo D. Valenza, Oscar V. Armstrong, Francis E. Melroy, Jr., Secretary Acheson, Harry L. Hamlette, and David G. Nes.



News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Australia—John R. Minter
Austria—Thomas S. Estes
Bolivia—Hector C. Adam, Jr.
Brazil—Walter P. McConaughy
China—James O'Sullivan
Colombia—John W. Campbell
Costa Rica—J. Ramon Solana
Dutch West Indies—Lynn W. Franklin
Ecuador—George P. Shaw
El Salvador—Robert E. Wilson
France—George Abbott
French West Indies—William H. Christensen
Greece—William Witman, 2d
Ireland—Thomas McEnelly
Jamaica—John H. Lord

London—Dorsey G. Fisher
Mexico—Robert F. Hale
Morocco—Charles W. Lewis, Jr.
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—Raymond Phelan
New Zealand—John Fuess
Panama—Arthur R. Williams
Peru—Maurice J. Broderick
Portugal—William Barnes
Southampton—William H. Beck
Spain—John N. Hamlin
Syria—Robert E. Cashin
Tangier—Paul H. Alling
U. S. S. R.—Edward Page, Jr.
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Aclý

IRAN



Staff of the Embassy at Tehran upon the occasion of the presentation of credentials of Ambassador George V. Allen. Left to right: Third Secretary F. Lester Sutton, Consul Samuel G. Ebling at Tabriz, Counselor Angus Ward, Ambassador Allen, and Second Secretary John D. Jernegan. In court uniform is Mr. Momtaz, Chief of Protocol of the Iranian Foreign Office. The staff of the U. S. Military Attaché is in the left rear.

GROUP AT THE ROYAL PALACE IN BANGKOK

Left to right: FSO Charles W. Yost, U. S. Political Adviser; the late King Ananda; The Hon. Hugh Gibson (with back to camera); ex-President Herbert Hoover; the Princess Mother (the King's mother); and Prince Phumiphon (Ananda's brother, now King of Siam). This photograph was given to Mr. Yost by the late King Ananda a few days before he died.



LIMA

June 28, 1946.

Ambassador Cooper, his Mother and party arrived in Lima June 25, and as a good omen it was the first day with any sunshine in months. They were met at the dock in Callao by a representative of the President, the "Introducer de Ministros" of the Foreign Office, the officers of the Embassy and their wives and a large group representing the American colony. Ambassador and Mrs. Flack who were also on the same (Santa Olivia) boat on their way to Bolivia, came ashore later. They are going on to Arica on June 27.

Ambassador Flack made a hole in one at the Lima Golf Club on June 26, and lucky man! it was also witnessed by his wife. The world-shaking event took place on the 130 yard 6th hole while playing with 2nd Secretary Leslie Johnson and Herbert Hallett (formerly of the Lima Embassy). The shot was a perfect one and not a fluke. It was a low well-hit ball which landed about 20 feet in front of the flag and with quiet deliberation slowly dribbled up to the cup and dropped beautifully into the hole. 2nd Secretary Bernard Connolly is due partial credit as he was the owner of the educated set of clubs, and Les Johnson also claims credit for being the owner of the ball. (Correspondents note—This man Flack seems to have plenty on the ball!)

The first six months of 1946 have seen an almost complete turnover of the Embassy staff. First Ed Trueblood, Counselor of Embassy, left in February. Countless Peruvian friends in literary and political circles continue to ask of his health and whereabouts—he is genuinely missed. Maurice Broderick, 3rd Secretary, with his wife and three children arrived from Ciudad Trujillo. Julian Greenup, Economic Counselor, amid much fanfare and entertainment by Rotary Clubs and business organizations, left Lima after a stay of eleven

years—a possible record in the Foreign Service. The esteem in which he was generally held may be judged by the fact that the Peruvian Government awarded him the decoration of "El Sol del Peru." Leslie Johnson, 2nd Secretary, and his wife arrived from Buenos Aires via the U. S. in May. Walter Donnelly, Counselor of Embassy, arrived in Ambassador Pawley's private plane from Panama, accompanied by his wife and four children. Then Ambassador Pawley was appointed to Brazil, and just when his staff was clicking like a well-oiled machine. However we consoled ourselves by realizing, together with his many Peruvian friends, the greater importance of his new assignment. Bernard Connolly notified some months ago of his transfer to the Department, has been sitting on the edge of his chair awaiting a replacement. But as Ambassador Pawley's man Friday he could not be spared, and as time goes on he seems to become more and more indispensable. The Stratton Andersons (2nd Secretary) left in May for Washington en route to Budapest. They were a great loss and the innocent victims of a very strenuous round of "despedidas." Economic Analysts Jesse Benson and William Mitchell resigned after completing two years of efficient wartime service. "Mitch" went home to his old stamping grounds and the Bensons are going to settle in Buenos Aires. Jim Lobenstine (3rd Sec.) arrived from Bogota via the U. S. He has already established and furnished his home and is anxiously awaiting the arrival of his wife and three youngsters. Our new acting Commercial Attache Thomas Campen arrived from Costa Rica with his wife the latter part of June, to the vast relief of Economic Analyst Findley Weaver who had been holding down the Economic Section since Julian Greenup's departure.

MAURICE J. BRODERICK.

(Continued on page 48)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

I Accuse de Gaulle. By Henri de Kerillis. *Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1946. 270 pages with index, \$2.75.*

Henri de Kerillis, a French journalist of repute and an aviation ace of World War I, was a deputy in the last French Parliament elected before World War II, escaped the Gestapo only by stealing a plane from the airport at Bordeaux. During the war he was editor of *Pour la Victoire* (recently merged with *La France Amerique*), a Free French newspaper published in New York and which was widely distributed amongst the French in various parts of the world.

This book is the fourth in a series of exposes written by de Kerillis. The first, *Français, voici la Guerre!*, was published in 1936.

I Accuse de Gaulle is a bitter and vitriolic attack on General Charles de Gaulle and De Gaullism. De Kerillis explains that originally he had been an ardent De Gaullist and then develops the reasons why he became so violently anti-De Gaullist. He says of de Gaulle that "his fame was the result of mass infatuation created by propaganda and kept alive through ignorance."

De Kerillis claims that de Gaulle was the unwitting tool of his own ambitions and because of his political aspirations became the coadjutant of the notorious Nazi Cagoulards, most notable of whom was Col. Passy now being tried for his activities in gold. Of the relationship between de Gaulle and the Cagoulards de Kerillis offers several explanations: first, de Gaulle was the victim of a plot; second, that the Cagoulards needed a "leader," and de Gaulle needed a "gang"—Q.E.D.! and, third, that de Gaulle had compromised himself with the Cagoulards, innocently, prior to the war because of his "hatred for democratic institutions and fear of communism."

The book describes de Gaulle's vacillating policy vis-a-vis the Allies throughout the war, the dissention within the Free French, de Gaulle's violent Anti-American campaign, the animosity of de Gaulle towards Churchill and Roosevelt, and deplores the fact that a mere Brigadier General had the effrontery to resist the wishes of the Allied leaders, to obstruct the conduct of the war with his petty bickerings and ambitions, and to assume the authority to demote French officers his superior in rank. With sarcasm and bitterness de Kerillis berates de Gaulle's political activities and maneuver-

ings for personal aggrandizement. He charges that de Gaulle's foreign policy throughout the war, to serve his own ends, fluctuated between violent anti-Anglo-Americanism, anti-communism, pro-Anglo-Americanism, pro-communism—when he signed a treaty of friendship with Moscow in November, 1944. De Gaulle's MRP party ran in the recent elections on an anti-communist theme!

I Accuse de Gaulle is quick and easy to read. It is by no means an authentic document and leaves a strong feeling of bewilderment and dissatisfaction, and makes one wonder, "Well, if all this is true, why did Churchill and Roosevelt bother to deal with de Gaulle at all?" I suggest reading some work by the ardent de Gaullist, Jacques Maritain, to balance the account and to regain equilibrium.

ELEANOR WEST.

Rival Partners, America and Britain in the Postwar World. By Keith Hutchison. *The Macmillan Company, New York, 1946. 251 pages, \$2.00.*

This book is a handy introduction for every citizen anxious to understand the world of today and tomorrow. Mr. Hutchison analyzes the postwar situation in America and Britain and we learn that the peace and prosperity of the entire world depend, among other things, upon the successful settlement of the financial and trade problems which confront those two countries today.

The war partnership, while "uneasy," worked not so much through brotherhood as by reason of a common peril. But Mr. Hutchison points out that while the two countries fought together with a remarkable degree of harmony, it appears that now, as commercial rivals, they must pursue foreign trade aggressively and separately. The reader is cautioned not to blind himself to the dangers of serious friction affecting this situation, dangers such as the divergence of political trends of the two countries, Britain's swing to the left and the strained Anglo-American economic relations. The only solution is to work for harmonious programs which will stimulate and facilitate the expansion of world trade as America and Britain may together exercise a dominating influence on world trade in postwar years because of their position as the only major countries with surplus commodities.

The idealist who feels that the war solved the economic problems which baffled Americans before 1939 will find that he is very much mistaken; that, on the contrary, it has intensified them and added fresh ones. New industries, old ones adapted to wartime needs, shifts in population are some of the problems pointed out as facing America. And Mr. Hutchison tells us that "whether we like the new contours of the map or not, they cannot be erased."

While Britain is committed to planning, to the gradual building of a socialist society, America, undoubtedly meaning the United States, remains the citadel of private enterprise. Americans are plagued with the problem of whether private enterprise can deliver the jobs necessary to bring about the "full employment" everyone in the United States is striving for. In that connection, the importance of an enlarged export trade after the war cannot be underestimated. The author tells us that if foreign countries cannot earn dollars by selling goods to America they cannot continue to buy American goods. The reader may take exception to Mr. Hutchison's belief that foreign trade, a scientific sale of commodities internationally on the one hand and on the other the purchase of products which we might ourselves produce, would result in saving of manpower—but his examples are challenging to an America which prides itself the most efficient processes. He further comments, however, that "foreign trade in itself cannot solve America's unemployment problem but full employment is the key to the problem of America's foreign trade."

We learn that Britain's postwar problems are in direct contrast to those of the United States and that we, fully to understand our own problems, must understand theirs. According to the author, while in the United States there is overproduction and underconsumption threatening a deflationary crisis, in Britain there is overconsumption and underproduction threatening to bring about inflation. Here the major problem is the maintenance of employment and there the maintenance of the standard of living.

The author describes how Lend-Lease, one of the most powerful weapons of victory, led to considerable mutual suspicion. British businessmen fear the United States' use of its surplus capacity after the war and they realize acutely how immensely strengthened the position of the United States in world trade has become while theirs has been weakened.

Especially interesting the reader should find the chapters of the book which Mr. Hutchison has devoted to various phases affecting the mutual problems of the two countries, such as transport, par-

ticularly air, full employment, "spreading prosperity," and the like.

The book is recommended for the reading of everyone interested in seeing a working relationship maintained between these two countries and of everyone anxious to understand the world of today and tomorrow.

MARY B. AGNEW

Political Handbook of the World, 1946. By Walter H. Mallory. *Harper & Brothers, New York, for Council on Foreign Relations.* 202 pages. \$3.00.

At one time it may have been so considered, but no longer can China be thought of in terms of a mysterious land of the Far East, a land of queer customs and slant-eyed inhabitants; no longer can Russia be considered only a country of vast proportions, extended from the Arctic Ocean on the one end to the Caspian and Black Seas on the other, with steppes throughout and peopled by a vodka drinking population, nor can Australia any longer bring to mind only the thoughts of a rather large island in the Southwest Pacific having some political attachment to England and frequented with kangaroos.

These, and all lands of the world, now are our immediate neighbors through the media of the jet propelled plane, the short wave radio, and, inter alia, our common respect of the power of the atomic bomb.

Today the United Nations are meeting on our home shores—meetings which are an aftermath of the second world war of our time—and it is fitting and imperative that we become acutely aware of our neighbors.

In this connection, there is now available the Political Handbook of the World which contains vital information, as of January 1, 1946, respecting all governments, cabinets, party programs and leaders, and the press, in addition to such valuable statistics as area and population.

The preceding war years have wrought chaotic and world shaking events with resulting changes in governments and regimes, and so the Handbook proves itself to be most valuable and helpful in the discernment of the current global situation. Also included is a detailed description of the organizational structure and functions of the United Nations.

This excellent reference book is strongly recommended for all those who are cognizant of what is going on in the world of today and who are desirous of knowing more of the underlying motivations.

MARGARET R. KOHLEPP

Memorial Plaque of the Foreign Service

In accordance with a resolution of the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association made at a meeting on May 2, 1946, there is brought to the attention of the readers of the *Journal* a Report of Special Committee on the Memorial Plaque of the Foreign Service. The members of the Committee were: Julian F. Harrington, Chairman; George H. Butler; H. S. Villard; and John K. Emmerson, Secretary. Comments on the recommendations contained in the report are solicited. After a suitable interval the matter will be brought up at a meeting of members of the Association in Washington. The Committee feels that the additional inscription on the tablet proposed by recommendation No. 4 should not be placed thereon until at least one name has qualified under the new basis of selection provided by recommendation No. 1.

Report of Special Committee on the Memorial Plaque of the Foreign Service

The Special Committee is of the opinion that, while names in the past have been selected on the basis of tragic circumstances of death, future emphasis should be placed on "peculiarly heroic circumstances". No effort should be made to review or change the names already included on the plaque. However, it is the Committee's opinion that the original intent of the plaque was to establish an honor roll rather than merely a tribute, well-deserved as that may be, to Foreign Service officers who have died on active duty.

The Committee also is of the opinion that in the future the names selected for the plaque should be those chosen from the entire American personnel of the Foreign Service and not limited only to diplomatic and consular officers.

The normal standard of devotion to duty in the Foreign Service is a high one. Names included on the plaque should indicate performance of duties beyond even this high standard. The circumstance of death is generally regarded as tragic in itself. A great many of the names now on the plaque are of officers who died abroad of disease. As an example of recommended future procedure, death by disease would be accepted as reason for placing a name on the plaque only if the disease were acquired while the individual concerned was performing relief work in some serious epidemic, or contracted the disease under some other similar heroic circumstances.

The Committee has been forced to the conclusion that there has been a good deal of vagueness in the planning and carrying out of the project for a memorial plaque. It does not believe that what has been done in the past should be reviewed or changed, but it does make the following specific recommendations for future procedure:

1. The basis of selection shall be death under peculiarly heroic circumstances in the performance

of acts abroad beyond and above the accepted high standard of duty of the Foreign Service.

2. All American personnel of the Foreign Service shall be eligible to have their names included on the memorial plaque.

3. The suggested change in procedure shall be effected on a date to be determined by the Executive Committee after consulting with and obtaining the approval of the members of the Foreign Service Association.

4. In order to carry out the new procedure a line shall be drawn on the memorial plaque underneath the last name, together with an asterisk, and the following footnote inscribed at the bottom of the plaque.

"* The names following this line are those of American personnel of the Foreign Service who, subsequent to (date) died abroad under peculiarly heroic circumstances in the performance of acts beyond and above the call of duty."

5. The addition of such an inscription would leave space on the present plaque for perhaps ten or twelve additional names. With the new basis of selection, the plaque probably would not be filled for another four or five years. However, the Foreign Service Association should give study to what action it intends to take when there is no space remaining on the present plaque for the addition of other names.

6. The final recommendation of the Committee is that the Foreign Service Association should keep a suitably bound record of the names and circumstances of the death of all members of the Foreign Service who died while on active duty, either at home or abroad. This record would contain an appropriate notation if the name of the individual also is included on the plaque.

FOREIGN SERVICE MEMORIAL PLAQUE

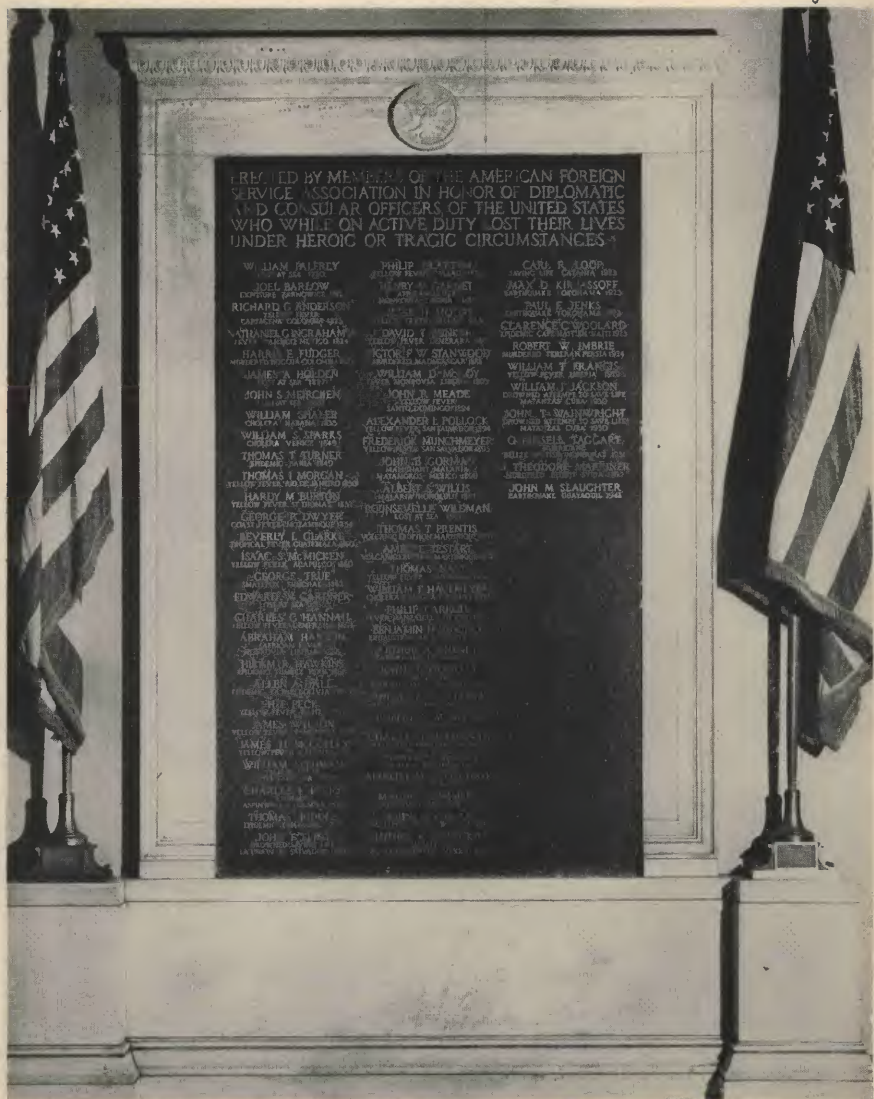


Photo by Ralph Duter

SERVICE



Office Entrance of the Consulate at Seville. This is a Government-owned building. Courtesy John Hamlin.



Brig. Gen. Aaron Bradshaw presenting the Allison Nailor Medal to David T. Styles, son of Consul Francis H. Styles at Tampico, for being captain of the winning company at Western High School at the annual competitive drill of the Washington, D. C. High School cadet corps.



Group photographed following the taking of Oath of Allegiance of the Hon. Charles U. Boy as Ambassador to Norway. Left to right: Mrs. Tom Clark, Ambassador Bay, Judge Clark, Postmaster General and Mrs. Hannegan, Attorney General Tom Clark. Photo by Ralph Duter.



Wedding of Legol Attaché James W. Curtis and Miss Ruth Williams, both of the Embassy at Managua, May 16, 1946. Ambassador Warren gave the bride away and Commercial Attaché Borry T. Benson was best man. Left to right: Betty Flohr, bridesmaid; Mrs. Warren, Ambassador Warren, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Benson.

GLIMPSES

Lt. Comdr. Homer Brett, Jr., and Miss Marjorie Jeanne Hess were married in Quito on May 29th. Retired FSO Hamer Brett, Sr., attended the wedding. (See page 20.)



Consul General and Mrs. Edwin C. Kemp at Kingstan, Jamaica.



FSO Hartan Henry swearing in the Hon. Walter Thurston as Ambassador to Mexico. Mrs. Connelly is in the center.



Ambassador Cooper's Arrival at Callao, June 25. Mrs. Connelly; Bernard Connelly, 2nd Secretary; Mrs. Carrel Larson (wife of Minerals Attaché); Ambassador Cooper and his mother, Mrs. A. Cooper; Sr. de la Fuente (Introducer de Ministros of the Peruvian Government); Walter Donnelly, Counselor of Embassy; Mrs. Donnelly; General Powell, USMC, Chief of Naval Air Mission to Peru.



Letters to the Editors

"I'm Sick and Tired of These Clerks"

June 4, 1946

TO THE EDITORS:

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have been reading in recent numbers of the JOURNAL letters to the editors entitled "The Clerical Caste System," "The 'Untouchables?'" and "Reproving the Humble Clerk," and while I agree almost entirely with the first two, I am thoroughly amazed at the third one for the complete lack of understanding of the clerks' problems and state of mind evidenced in it.

First of all I want to state that of the six posts in which I have been stationed during my fourteen years in the Service I have been extremely fortunate in five. The officers and their wives were always very kind to me, and among them I have now some of my dearest friends. But I have come in contact with utmost unkindness and snobbishness too, and that I shall never forget. The Non-Career Vice Consul who travelled on the *West Point* touched a tender spot when he mentioned that trip. Yes, I was there, too. But the trip on the ship was nothing, compared to the train trip preceding it across several European countries. In Spain, the Spanish Government saw fit to make available two railway cars for the trip of the Foreign Service group with which I was travelling from Barcelona to Madrid. Only one of these was a compartment car; the other was a second class coach with no drinking water, no water in the basin for washing, and about thirty windows most of which could not be closed. If a true democratic spirit (which should be inherent to all Americans) had prevailed, the old and infirm, and the mothers with small children would have been given preferential accommodations. But, Oh, no! Rank comes first; and while in the compartment car all the middle aged healthy officers and their wives, and bachelor vice consuls of career, were comfortably and quietly seated, the coach was like a refugee camp. The population of this camp consisted of non-career officers and clerks and their respective families. There were about 20 children whose ages ranged from four months to 12 years. There were dogs and cats. There were baby diapers hung to dry on the baggage nets. There were very old ladies (my mother one of them), and an old clerk who was almost blind, with his wife. The coal dust coming in through all windows, particularly in the tunnels settled on everything and everybody. After three hours, all of us were dirty and tired; the trip lasted fifteen hours. When I asked

the officer in charge of the group to let my mother, who was over 70, sit in the compartment car because she had been very seriously ill before we left my post and needed quiet, he refused to give the permission and said that when everybody was seated, if there was any space left, he would let her know. Of course, when he did let her know she refused to take the seat offered.

I could give more details, but it would be monotonous. It was in that trip, too, that I heard the wife of a consul general say, "I am sick and tired of these clerks!". When I was in the States last year, one of my friends who was a clerk at that time and who resigned as soon as we landed in the United States still referred to that coach as the Jim Crow car. By the way, his wife's ancestors came to the United States before the Revolution and she did not feel that she had to take any snobbishness from anybody.

It is not invitations to formal teas and cocktails that the clerks would appreciate in foreign countries. This form of entertainment is, in fact, rather boring. It is kindness of heart and human friendliness that they miss. An invitation to lunch or tea with the family (one more plate on the family table once in a while is no hardship) with the children around in a home atmosphere; a call at the hospital by the wife of one of the officers when a clerk is ill; to be asked to go hiking on Sunday with a group of friends, or to a picnic and perhaps being introduced to some visiting Americans. These things and hundreds of others cause no expense and very little effort and would make those girls that are away from home, many of them for the first time in their lives, feel so much better!

It takes a great deal more (or, rather, a great deal less) than singing lessons or shopping for antiques to fill a girl's life in a foreign country. A little friendliness on the part of fellow Americans who, because of their position, are better situated to meet people and make friends would go much farther toward creating contentment in Foreign Service offices than high salaries and allowances.

As to the last paragraph in the "Reproving" letter, it seems to imply that the clerks do not always act in accordance with the customs of the country in which they are stationed. How true! Except that it is not only the clerks who show at times ignorance of foreign customs and manners!

A NON-CAREER OFFICER who was
once a Clerk, but never humbly.

(Continued on page 58)

INSURANCE IN DOLLARS

Wherever you are our special insurance policies are available.

Use one of the Insurance orders if available in the shipping office. If not, write us giving value of the goods, date of policy desired, point of origin and destination of the shipment. State whether an annual policy is desired or one to cover the shipment only. We will mail the policy and the bill.

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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Press Comment

DIPLOMACY GONE DAFT

From the Chicago Daily Tribune, June 26, 1946

The state department has stocked the American embassy in London with 747 payrollers, three times as many as there were at the start of the war. Of the total, 413 are aliens, most of them British subjects. The same situation obtains in the embassy in Paris, where there are more than 400 jobholders, compared with 185 in 1941. Again, the majority are aliens. In Switzerland and other European countries there has been a similar mushrooming.

These vast congregations of loafers are living off the fat of the land at American expense while representing the nations to which they are accredited against the United States. In London the embassy has been leasing a palatial seven story building in select Grosvenor square, but the British have undertaken to build an even greater structure at a cost of \$2,500,000. It won't be a gift. The charge will be credited to reverse lend-lease.

In Paris the embassy staff occupies the exclusive Hotel Crillon, has a special mess for which food is supplied by the army quartermaster department, and a private bar which is supplied by embassy trucks sent out to forage in the wine and brandy districts of France. The chancellor of the embassy has a five-story palace and the ambassador has a luxurious mansion on Avenue d'Ilena. The staff is currently waging a campaign to induce the state department to restore a special living allowance which was paid until a month ago.

The state department, as viewed through its activities in Washington and its sprawling establishment abroad, is comparable to an insane asylum where the inmates are rewarded in proportion to the damage they do to the remainder of the American community. Our policy in Europe is to be the silent partner of British, French, and Russian despoilers. The policy advocated by Acting Secretary of State Acheson in Japan is to admit Russia, Britain and China to that country on terms of complete equality with the United States, to terminate Gen. MacArthur's firm but just occupation, and to give the new-found partners the opportunity of extending oppression to a new quarter of the world.

Acheson and the secretary of state, James Byrnes, propose to tie the United States to these eastern and western plunderbunds for a minimum of 25 years, with the possibility of an extension to 50. We would assist in holding the victim while our associates pick his pockets. The policy of Truman, Byrnes, and Acheson is a negation of decency and Christianity and is being implemented abroad by

diplomatic staffs composed partly of alien-minded Americans and predominantly of foreign fifth columnists whom we harbor in our embassies.

When Byrnes was seeking 131 million dollars in appropriations to finance the upkeep of his preposterous establishment he encountered demands from both houses of congress that he clean the Communists out of his department. He admitted they were there but sought refuge in the argument that his hands were tied by civil service and other regulations requiring that accusations against suspected employes be proved. All he could do, he said, was transfer the most dangerous of his hirelings to posts in which they could do the least mischief.

The senate wrote into the appropriation bill a provision giving Byrnes complete authority to remove any state department official or employe, regardless of any other law. If adopted by a senate-house conference, this provision will force Byrnes to clean house or admit that he is the protector of the fellow travelers. He is under the same moral obligations to shake foreign agents out of their roosts in the European embassies.

Certainly the American people are not going to put up with his madhouse of malicious mischief much longer.

WHITE HOUSE HEADACHE

From The Progressive of Madison, Wisconsin

The agency which is giving the White House the biggest headache, next to the Army and Navy, is the State Department. The Army and Navy want more money than can be reasonably justified for the next fiscal year, but the State Department can't be persuaded to ask for enough for the right things. . . .

The State Department career men run diplomacy as though it were an extension of Harvard-Yale-Princeton club life. In their nicely-cut clothes and homburg hats, they stalk imperturbably through the granitic halls of the State Department Building—a building erected after the Civil War. Glacial and snobbish, they want to preserve the old-school tie, keep the old order going, prevent expansion and modernization of the department in line with post-World War II needs.

Thus, the State Department has an antiquated accounting and budgetary system. The salaries paid are shockingly small for the abilities required—the foreign service division being the worst (instead of the best) paid. The department has no official working hours, and its personnel policies are based on an attitude reflected in Harvard's attitude to—

(Continued on page 39)

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wards its scrubwomen. Surveillance and snooping are rife. The State Department refuses to correct these evils, and it also refuses to study its real needs and ask for the money required to staff itself, particularly its foreign service, adequately.

The only bright spot in the Department is the influx of people from the ex-war agencies, such as the Overseas OWI, FEA, and OSS, and the advent of aggressive top-flight men like William Benton. The old-line State Department people do not like this influx, still refuse to regard them as regular members of the Department, and seem bent on defeating appropriations for these new units.

At the moment, Washington observers believe that the State Department is mainly a branch of the British Foreign Office. You would be surprised to see how much of its thinking originates from 10 Downing St., and even how much of the British propaganda is disseminated in official U. S. Government publications. You read some of these publications, and if you didn't see the imprint you would imagine that they were published by His Majesty's Stationers' Office.

FOOD PARCELS FOR EUROPE

Readers wishing to send food in the most efficient way to friends in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway or Poland, or to make an effective contribution for direct assistance to starving people in those countries, will welcome the establishment of CARE: Cooperative for American Remittance to Europe. Set up as a non-profit corporation by twenty-four religious, labor, cooperative and relief organizations, CARE is sending to Europe 3,000,000 food packages each weighing 50 pounds (30 pounds net foods) and containing a balanced ration with 40,000 calories, enough to make the difference between a starvation diet and an adequate diet for one person for three months. One carton costs \$15—all expenses included and delivery guaranteed. Anyone wishing to use these facilities should make out a money order or check to CARE for \$15 or a multiple thereof, print plainly on a sheet of paper the name and address of the sender and the name and address of the person to whom the food is to be delivered (or indicate "general relief" or other distribution), and mail to the Personnel Relations Section, Division of Departmental Personnel, Department of State, Washington, D.C., which will make out the application forms and forward the checks to the CARE office in New York. A receipt will be obtained and returned to the donor. UNRRA Director LaGuardia said on a recent broadcast: "I have examined this package and it is one of the best values I have ever seen."

AUGUST, 1946



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THE AGREEMENT OF SANA'A

(Continued from page 10)

to have several airplanes. However, investigation proved that the planes had not been out of their hangar for many years and that the Sana'a airfield had become a flourishing wheat field, traversed by irrigation ditches. It was decided, therefore, that the mission should land at the Yemeni port of Hodeida on the Red Sea. There being no steamer services to Hodeida of any kind, the United States Navy kindly arranged to supply a small warship for this purpose.

On April 4, 1946, Harlan Clark, Stein, Hedley, Pulvino, Nahas, McClure and Blair set out from Aden in a new 1946 American automobile, five jeeps and two United States Army two-and-a-half ton, six by six trucks. One of the trucks contained food, blankets, medicines and such supplies; the other an American Army model 399 mobile radio station. Their route took them across the "gold and black" deserts of the Aden Protectorate, over the Yemeni frontier, up through the mountain valleys to Taiz, the home of Crown Prince Ahmed, and thence to Zabid and across the sandy Tihama to Hodeida.

Meanwhile Colonel Eddy, Fred Awalt, Dr. Lapenta, Mohammed Effendi and I were picked up

at Jidda by the crack twenty-two hundred ton United States Destroyer, "Ernest G. Small," which ran swiftly down the Red Sea and anchored off Hodeida at dawn on April 8. We scrambled ashore there at the primitive stone jetty just twenty minutes after Harlan Clark had driven up to the pier in his jeep. The entire male population of Hodeida, held back by two lines of barefooted, yellow-turbaned riflemen, turned out to watch our progress to the Palace. After compliments and coffee with the Governor of Hodeida, we were escorted to the Guest House, for there are no hotels in Yemen and anyone who travels either sleeps in the open, puts up with friends, or stays as the guest of the Government at the Guest House with which every town is provided. These guest houses are substantial stone buildings in which two or three heavily carpeted rooms on the top floor are put at the disposal of the visitors. Usually one takes off one's shoes on reaching the living quarters and sits cross-legged on the cushions along the walls. However, the Guest Houses at Hodeida, Sana'a and Taiz are sufficiently Europeanized to boast tables and chairs. The two latter even have electric lights, and European plumbing of a sort had been installed in our honor at Sana'a.

The rest of the motor caravan, considerably bat-

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• • •
Bikes and Billboard reveal two delights of prewar Java—Cycling and "Opera"! Photographed for the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE by Maynard Owen Williams.

The NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.— *Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor* — WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

tered by the desert, rolled into Hodeida the next day and halted for repairs. We organized an advance party of jeeps and two Yemeni cars and on April 10th waved goodbye to the hospitable officers of the destroyer and headed northeast toward Sana'a, two hundred and ten miles away. For the first forty miles the route lay across the flat sands of the coastal plain to Bagil, a small walled town where the British Jacobs Mission were held as prisoners for three months in 1919. A line of riflemen drawn up across the main square gave us a few bad moments until we found they were part of a reception committee that entertained us for an hour. We pushed on the rest of the day up a rocky valley cultivated in spots but otherwise inhabited largely by baboons. The night was spent about ninety miles inland on a little plateau perhaps four thousand feet above the Red Sea. A stream roared down the valley four hundred feet below us, three ruined Turkish towers guarded the entrance to our camp site and bare rocky crags rose three thousand feet toward the stars above us. In approved "western" style we made a circle of our motor vehicles, spread our blankets on straw mats and slept in the clear moonlight around a cheerful campfire.

We were off at dawn along a rough trail that had been widened and smoothed in honor of our coming. The route wound in sharp switchbacks over three mountain harriers, the last of the three a ten thousand foot range that guards the great central valley of the High Yemen. We ate that evening on the rugs of the low-ceilinged stone Guest House in the little town of Maaba at the head of the pass and slept on the floor of the two "bed-rooms." Leaving our hosts soon after sunrise we drove northward across the broad plain, passed terraced fields in which the grain was just beginning to turn green under the first of the cold spring rains. One hour to the north we puffed over another steep switchback pass and reached the heart of the High Yemen, a valley about one hundred miles long and from five to twenty miles wide, where the capital is located. A crowd of some ten thousand Yemeni turned out to see our arrival in Sana'a and we drove slowly between long lines of white-robed riflemen to the strange discordant music of three Yemeni bands. A cavalry escort led us through the city gate and across the large Scharar square to where the two storied stone Royal Guest House was decorated by a United States, as well as a Yemeni, flag; the first time,

we were told, that such an honor had ever been accorded a foreign mission.

Two days later, again surrounded by prancing cavalry and serenaded by a band, we drove to the Palace for our first meeting with the Imam. We found him, a short, stocky, round-faced, white-bearded monarch, who has occupied his throne longer than any other king alive today. On our first visit he was suffering from rheumatism, but the able ministrations of our two doctors soon put him on the road to recovery and he strolled into our later meetings like a man of fifty. The Imam expressed great pleasure at our arrival and Colonel Eddy returned the compliment and then presented President Truman's letter of March 4th recognizing the independence of Yemen. After a series of appropriate messages to President Truman, the Imam designated Turkish-born Qadi Raghīb Bey, his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his assistant, Qadi Abdelkrim Moutahhar, to negotiate an agreement of friendship with us.

During the next ten days we met almost every morning and afternoon with these officials. Raghīb Bey intrigued us particularly with his courtly manners, flowing purple robes, spotless white turbans and old-world charm. During moments of relaxation he was full of stories of his youth in the diplomatic corps of the Ottoman Empire, when he served at Saint Petersburg at the coronation of the Czar, at Vienna and in Constantinople.

The chief points which the Government of Yemen desired in the agreement were re-affirmation by the United States of the complete and absolute independence of Yemen and non-infringement of Koranic law. Moreover, the Yemeni officials wished all reference to the United Nations, of which their country is not a member, eliminated. Our main interest was in the treatment to be accorded United States citizens in Yemen. Considerable time was required to explain technical phrases such as "juridical protection," but a meeting of minds was accomplished after ten days and we were able to wire Washington suggesting only minor changes in the text of the proposed agreement which we had brought with us.

In spite of our mobile radio transmitter, communications with the outside world were not as fast as we had hoped. Our set could make contact with Asmara, directly across the Red Sea in Eritrea, only in the afternoons, and there was only one operator at that station. As a result, it was sometimes three days before our messages reached Washington. We were particularly grateful however, for the speed with which the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, the Division of Commercial Policy, Division of Finance, Division of

Investment and Economics Development and other interested Divisions in the Department handled replies to our messages. Five days after our wire to Washington we had complete instructions from the Department and presented Raghīb Bey with our suggested final text.

The next morning after breakfast as was our practice, we turned on the radio in Colonel Eddy's ornate sitting room for the morning news and heard the word that the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine had submitted its report recommending, among other proposals, the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine. No direct reference was ever made to this but the political atmosphere of Sana'a immediately changed. Foreign-minded Raghīb Bey and his ghat-chewing assistant, Abdelkrim Moutahhar, disappeared from the scene and were replaced by one of the most religious of the sons of the Imam. Four days of long drawn-out meetings, broken by an exchange of notes followed. The new negotiators insisted that the agreement should contain no reference to the "generally recognized principles of international law." We, on our part, insisted that without such a reference no American would be safe in Yemen and there was no use in concluding an agreement without it. It was a complete deadlock. Reluctantly we sent word to the Imam that the negotiations had broken down and that we wished to call upon him to take our leave.

At nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, May 4th, the entire mission, except for Colonel Nahas and Corporal McClure who were to stay on in Sana'a to teach the Yemeni to run the mobile radio station, met the Imam in the blue and silver throne room of the Palace. After the usual compliments and discussion of the Imam's health which, thanks to our doctors, was now excellent for a man of four score years, the Imam expressed his sorrow that we were leaving without having come to an agreement. Colonel Eddy told of our regret that this should be the case, and went on to say that if we could negotiate further with Qadi Raghīb Bey he felt a satisfactory solution might be reached. The Imam then summoned his veteran Foreign Minister and ordered him to continue the negotiations. Thereupon Raghīb Bey, with tears streaming down his face, addressed the Imam for ten minutes in Arabic. He stated that he had served the Imam as Foreign Minister faithfully for twenty-one years, that he had never made a serious mistake and that these negotiations, which would join Yemen in friendship and commerce with the United States, the most powerful nation in the world, were to have been the culmination of his career. However, just as all was progressing smoothly and an agreement was in sight, he had



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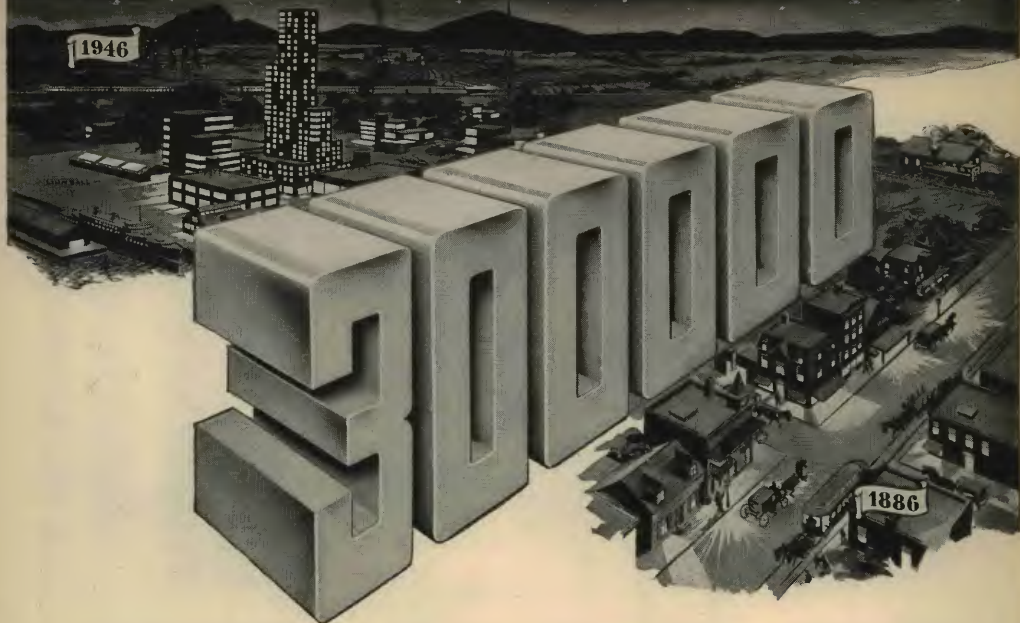
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been removed from the negotiations, the talks had broken down, and the negotiations had been turned over to an unenlightened official who had succeeded only in insulting the great American nation. If the advice of this man was to prevail, Yemen and the Imam himself would be the laughing stock and the only losers. It would be known abroad that Yemen, alone among all the nations of the world, was unable to conclude an agreement with the United States which had similar friendly agreements with sixty other nations. Raghīb Bey declared he would not continue to act as Foreign Minister under these circumstances and he resigned.

We were amazed at this outburst but the Imam quietly appointed Qadi Abdelkrim Moutahhar Acting Foreign Minister to carry on the discussions with us and asked Colonel Eddy what was the real problem to be solved. Colonel Eddy replied that since the difficulty was not in minor matters but was that the new negotiator had expressed mistrust of the intentions and of the word of the United States Government, no agreement would be worthwhile concluding. Colonel Eddy stated further that the American position had been fully explained in a letter written four days before to the Foreign Minister. The Imam expressed great surprise, said he had never seen or heard of this letter and ordered that it be brought to him at once. When he had read it, he smiled and said that he felt sure some agreement could be reached. Colonel Eddy hoped that this would be the fact, and said that if the Government of Yemen had anything further to communicate to our mission we would be at the Guest House for one hour more. We thereupon left Mohammed Effendi, our competent young interpreter, at the Palace and took our leave of the venerable Imam Yahya. Despite the tenseness of the situation, I could not but feel drawn to the bluff, stocky mountain Chieftain, who had brought law and order to the wildest corner of the Arabian Peninsula and was now working to bring his kingdom into the family of nations.

Back at the Guest House the time dragged by interminably. Finally, five minutes before the end of the hour, Mohammed Effendi appeared alone. He said the meeting at the Palace had been a stormy one and that the isolationist elements had made every effort to block the agreement. However, the Imam had overridden their objections and despatched Qadi Moutahhar Effendi to go to the Guest House and conclude the agreement along the lines we had laid down. Halfway across the great Scharar Square, a horseman had galloped up to the automobile and summoned the deputy Foreign Minister to return immediately to the Palace. Apparently the isolationists had scored again. We decided to have a quick lunch and then

leave the capital. Forty-five minutes later Qadi Moutahhar strode up the broad stone stairs of the Guest House armed with full powers to conclude the agreement according to our suggestions.

An hour of feverish discussion and every point of difference had been solved. Qadi Moutahhar, generally considered the best penman in the Yemen, said he could write the Arabic copy of the agreement in a couple of days. But the weekly plane for Jidda left Kamaran Island, off the coast north of Hodeida, in thirty-six hours, and Colonel Eddy persuaded the Qadi to have the two Yemeni copies made on our Arabic typewriter. Then, just as we were getting out the sealing wax and red, white and blue ribbons with which to adorn the Treaty paper, a message came from the leader of the isolationists. For a moment we thought that all was lost, but it was merely a request for the return of the notes they had sent us during the four days of deadlocked negotiations. At 4:10 o'clock in the afternoon of May 4, to the accompaniment of the first photographic flash bulbs ever used in Yemen, the agreement of Sana'a was signed by Colonel William A. Eddy for the United States and Qadi Abdelkrim Moutahhar for Yemen.

One hour later Colonel Eddy was off on a record-breaking all-night jeep ride that brought him to the Red Sea just in time to catch the boat to Kamaran Island. Harlan Clark and I left the next day by car, soon changing to truck, horse and mule for the trip over the spectacular high mountain passes of the southern Yemen. After four sixteen-hour days across peak, valley and desert, through Yerim, Ibb and Taiz, the lights of Aden shone on the horizon. Three days later, most of the other members of the mission started by jeep down the long, rough trail from Sana'a to Hodeida, Taiz and Aden.

By the end of June, Colonel Nahas and Corporal McClure had set up our mobile radio set in a small permanent building, whose completion was undoubtedly the fastest construction job ever seen in Yemen. Then at a colorful ceremony attended by the Imam and the chief officials of the realm, the first regular Sana'a broadcast was put on the air. The little mountain kingdom of Yemen, the Tibet of the Red Sea, had begun its march into the 20th century.

THE PHILIPPINES RECEIVES ITS INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from page 14)

lacks trained Foreign Service Officers. During the past year the Department of State has been conducting a Philippine Foreign Affairs Training Program for the purpose of training selected Filipinos

in foreign service and departmental work. President Roxas of the Republic of the Philippines has therefore formally requested that the training program be continued for an indefinite period after independence and plans are now being made to continue this training program.

The United States has agreed to represent Philippine interests abroad in certain areas having particular Philippine interests while the Philippine Foreign Service is developing.

For some months now the Office of Foreign Relations of the Commonwealth Government in Manila has been preparing plans for the establishment of the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs. These plans are now being put into operation.

At the request of President Roxas, an American adviser, Mr. Richard P. Butrick, has been assigned by the Department to act as an adviser on foreign relations to the new Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Butrick's background as a career officer and Foreign Service Inspector particularly qualifies him for this assignment.

On July 4 the Philippine Commonwealth Building in Washington became the location of the Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines. The Honorable Joaquin M. Elizalde, former Resident Commissioner to the United States, was designated the first Philippine Ambassador to the United States.

In addition to the Embassy in Washington it is expected that the Philippines will establish Consulates General in New York and San Francisco, and Consulates in Seattle, Chicago, and possibly Philadelphia and New Orleans.

THE DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE PLANNING

(Continued from page 12)

and the Division of Foreign Service Personnel is now trying to build for itself, with such help as the Planning Division is able to give, the necessary organization and techniques.

The Planning Division's major responsibilities have included: the preparation of "The Foreign Service Act of 1946" (a draft of which was sent to the field under cover of Foreign Service Serial 555 of May 6, with the request for comments and suggestions from the Service); the "Manpower Bill" for the admission of new officers to the classified grades of the Service (described in Foreign Service Serial No. 446 of October 9, 1945); the general preparation of the annual Foreign Service budget in the planning and programming sense; the maintenance of the Foreign Service Regulations (which were transferred to the Division from

the Division of Foreign Service Administration on March 16, 1946); the project for the classification of personnel other than Foreign Service officers, which is just getting underway; certain aspects of the integration of the OIC into the Foreign Service; and the coordination and analysis of the semi-annual report on Form 351 from the field concerning function and organizational structure. Incidentally, Form 351 is invaluable to headquarters in the administration of the Service and has a great many uses, particularly in budgeting and in personnel management. We recognize that its submission is a laborious chore but we can assure the field that it is worth its weight in gold.

On March 16, 1946, the Allowance Branch of the Division, responsible for the analysis and determination of the schedules of Foreign Service allowances and headed by Dr. Ruth W. Ayres, was transferred to the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

The budget and regulations are permanent responsibilities of the Division. The legislative and other projects mentioned are at present primarily the responsibility of the Division but in time will become more the responsibility of the operating men. This does not mean that the Division will relinquish its interest in them but that once established and underway, they become an operating rather than a planning enterprise.

The Division has deliberately confined its activities to date to the administrative structure and management of the Service. Staff and resources are limited and we are putting first things first. However, while the foundations are being laid for a better Service in terms of organizational structure, recruitment, appointment, assignment, training, salaries, allowances, promotion, and retirement, we must keep sight of the bigger problem of the place of the Service in the conduct of this country's foreign affairs, the relationships between the Service, the Department and the other agencies of the Government, and the substantive work of the Service itself. In short, there will always have to be a planning division. If the point is ever reached when there is no need for one, this will be less the sign of a Service that has reached perfection than of a Service which has lost touch with reality.

It is one of our strongest convictions that the Service in the field is entitled to know of the plans being made for its improvement and to participate in them. We want the field to know what we are doing and to give us its comments and criticisms, no holds barred. Only upon the first-hand field experience of Foreign Service officers themselves can the plans for a better Service be founded.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 27)

ATHENS

June 24, 1946.

The visit in mid-May of the USS Helena, a new heavy cruiser, marked one more event in the series universally accepted as evidence of increasing American interest in Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean. The most notable development was, of course, the arrival of more than 500 Americans headed by Ambassador Henry F. Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, to observe the first popular elections to be held in Greece for 10 years. The personnel of the Mission arrived at intervals during the late winter and were up to full strength by the end of February. As a result, the number of Americans in Athens during March probably was greater than ever before in the city's history. In addition to Ambassador Grady, former Assistant Secretary James Grafton Rogers was also a member of the Mission. The Department and the Foreign Service were directly represented by the Honorable Joseph C. Green, James H. Keelev, Foy D. Kohler, William Barnes, Reginald P. Mitchell, W. Shepard Jones.

Just before the departure of the Electoral Mission the USS Missouri, flying the flag of Admiral H. K. Hewitt, dropped anchor in Faliron Bay. The Missouri was escorted by one of the Navy's latest destroyers, the USS Power. In addition to official calls on the Regent, the Prime Minister and other officials, social functions included a reception on April 11 given by the American Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Rankin which was attended by nearly 500 guests, including 100 officers from the two ships, members of the Greek Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Electoral Mission, representatives of the American Greek and British Armed Forces, and the American colony.

Two days after the Missouri's departure former President Herbert Hoover and his famine survey group arrived in Athens for a stay of 39 hours. Among his party were Ambassador Hugh Gibson and W. Hallam Tuck, brother of the American Minister to Egypt. A very full schedule of meetings with local food experts was punctuated by an informal reception at the Embassy residence, a luncheon given by the Charge d'Affaires, the granting of the honorary degree of Doctor of Science to Mr. Hoover by the University of Athens, and a dinner by the Prime Minister.

We are happy to report that Mrs. MacVeagh has practically completely recovered from her very serious illness of last fall. Ambassador and Mrs. MacVeagh are expected to return from several months absence in the United States toward the

end of June. Shortly thereafter Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Rankin are scheduled to depart from Athens, after a total of more than eight-and-a-half years at this post, including service here both before the war and since the liberation of Greece. Mr. Rankin has been Charge d'Affaires during the Ambassador's absence. They will be very keenly missed.

WILLIAM WITMAN II.

MANAGUA

May 12, 1946.

While on a short vacation in Panama Ambassador Fletcher Warren had made arrangements with a Colonel Cox of the U. S. Army by which the Colonel was to ship to the Ambassador a serum for booster shots against typhoid upon telegraphic advice from the Ambassador.

After his return at Managua Ambassador Warren wired Colonel Cox that he was ready to receive the desired serum. Within a few hours a telegram was received from Panama worded as follows:

"Arriving flight 702.

Cox."

The airplane company was immediately contacted and requested to notify the Embassy upon the receipt of the serum and to place it in a refrigerator until someone from the Embassy would go to the airport to fetch the serum. At frequent intervals throughout a whole Saturday the airplane company was contacted by telephone, but, alas, no one knew about any kind of package containing a serum or anything else for the Ambassador.

In the evening Ambassador Warren had a few guests at dinner. In the course of the conversation one of the guests mentioned that a certain lady had arrived to join the Embassy staff and appeared to be somewhat disappointed because no one had met her at the airport, nor had a room reserved for her at the hotel. Mr. Warren expressed his surprise as he did not know of anyone who was expected to arrive that day to join his staff and asked his guest whether she happened to know the name of the lady in question. The answer was: "Oh, yes, her name is Cox, Miss Rose Cox." It then dawned on the Ambassador that the telegram received the night before was not from Colonel Cox and was not announcing a shipment of serum, but it emanated from Miss Cox who had deemed it prudent to wire the Embassy from Panama reporting her expected arrival in Managua.

Miss Cox was advised that in the future she should sign her telegrams "Rose Cox" so as to make sure that she would not be taken for a serum shipped by a Colonel Cox.

RAYMOND P. PHELAN.

Staff of the American Legation, La Paz, Bolivia, May, 1946.



LA PAZ

June 28, 1946.

A large social event recently took place in La Paz on the occasion of the marriage of Third Secretary Wallace W. Stuart to Miss Elena Munoz, Bolivia's leading debutante. The wedding, which was one of the biggest social events which La Paz has seen in many years, took place in the Cathedral with the Archbishop of La Paz conducting. This was followed by a tremendous reception attended by all members of the Embassy and La Paz society *en toto*. A few days later Mr. and Mrs. Stuart left for the United States by Panagra where he will take home leave after more than five years' absence from the United States.

The Embassy was saddened some time ago to learn that Ambassador Thurston was being transferred to another post. However, given the importance of his new assignment in Mexico City, the sadness was tinged with pleasure that he should receive such a tremendous promotion. Meanwhile, the new Ambassador-designate, Mr. Joseph Flack, is nearing the Chilean port of Arica on the Grace liner, *Santa Olivia*, and will shortly arrive in La Paz to present his credentials.

HECTOR C. ADAM, JR.

GUADALAJARA

May 2, 1946.

On April 30, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Henderson at Guadalajara gave a dance at their home in honor of Mrs. Beulah Smith, Foreign Service Clerk, upon her retirement, and for Miss Elizabeth Penn Savage, Foreign Service Clerk, upon her resignation. Gifts of Mexican silver work were presented them by the staff of the Consulate.

Mr. Henderson when making a few remarks upon this occasion said:

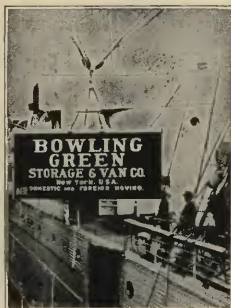
"... Our Foreign Service is blessed with a corps of loyal public servants that has served its country beyond the call of duty as truly as the soldiers that have defended it. All over the world, where we are so fortunate as to have them, they are characterized by their industry and devotion to duty, serving always without complaint, though often in the face of discouragement. In 20 years of faithful service under nine different chiefs and with fifteen different vice consuls, Beulah Smith has earned her membership in that elite group.

"Beulah's renown has spread throughout the Service. In fact, the first things we heard about, on being assigned to Guadalajara, were the climate and Beulah Smith. And both of them have lived up to our expectations. . . ."

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FOREIGN POLICY BEGINS AT HOME

(Continued from page 18)

ment?" "Who is the man in the Department responsible for our policy in Germany?" "How can we bring about the adoption of a more positive foreign policy?"

A veteran who had served two years in Europe asked: "Will we be able to establish a stable policy in Europe to eradicate the present confusion there? I hope the people in the State Department realize how we feel about the mass in Europe and will do something to straighten it out."

Another veteran expressed doubt whether "the right people in Washington" were listening to the voice of the people, and expressed himself quite frankly as follows: "The State Department didn't do anything about Spain, because, for years, the fact that the Franco regime was a mess, and was getting worse all the time, was a secret carefully kept from the State Department by the public."

Ex-service men frequently voiced this feeling: "We have fought two wars in Europe, wars which we did not plan and did not wish to fight. But we went into them to keep Europe from being dominated by one power. We can't pull out now to have the same thing happen again with Russia taking over. We took the responsibility of helping to win this war, and by doing so we became a great world power. Now, to hold that power, and to be able to tell the world how things should be run, we must accept the continuance of our responsibility."

Some of the better informed members of the various audiences, bankers, professional men and women, members of the Council on Foreign Relations, etc., who are well acquainted with the Department of State and its organization, made more specific criticisms. I heard several objections to the feature of State Department organization whereby, in the division of work, the Regional principle was combined with the functional principle, so that there are at least two people responsible for every area—political division men and economic men.

It is evident that the American people today want the United States to exercise a strong influence abroad. We are a great nation and should have that influence. But many of us are not prepared to assume the responsibilities, which are concomitant to the exercise of influence.

Many Americans today are saying: "If we want to have influence in Central Europe we must take responsibility in Central Europe. The same is true for other areas. It follows that our soldiers will not come home right away. Also a number of economic measures will have to be taken which many will regard as undesirable. But the two go together and cannot be separated. We cannot wait until the

world is shattered by the hunger and despair of war-devastated countries before taking action. We must form our plan now and put it into operation."

I believe the people are anxious for action and would back a positive American foreign policy. However, they are sharply divided on the issue as to whether our foreign policy, when we formulate it, should be one of large scale intervention in the affairs of other countries and in the administration of foreign areas, or a policy of isolationism.

People are confused. Often the same individuals are making arguments both for and against an interventionist policy. They need leadership to bring them out of their confusion.

"In adopting a foreign policy," one business man pointed out, "we must not forget that although Russian foreign policy decisions are made by Stalin in the Kremlin, they are affected nevertheless by the policies of Great Britain and the United States. Russian policy towards us and towards the rest of the world in the next generation will, in great measure, be determined by the United States policy in those areas in which we are now in contact with the Russians—in the Far East and in Europe."

The idea of world government is maturing among the American people and its voice is heard increasingly through such organizations as the United Nations Council in Philadelphia, whose president is Justice Owen J. Roberts; the Council on Foreign Relations; the United Nations Forum; the American Association for the United Nations; Rollins College Conference on World Government and Americans United for World Organization. These organizations represent a growing feeling that the United States must and will gradually subordinate its national sovereignty to a world government, provided other nations do the same. This feeling has as yet found little expression either in Congress or in the press. In this I believe the people are ahead of both Congress and the press.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize these four points:

1. Americans today are deeply interested in the Department of State and its foreign policy.

2. They are yearning for statesmanlike leadership, which both the Department of State and the press fail to give them.

3. They are ready to back up and support a positive, constructive policy, even if it is expensive and difficult.

4. The State Department today has an unprecedented opportunity to make policy, to lead the people and steer the country wisely towards progress, peace and plenty in a united world, if only it can find the courage and imagination to exercise real leadership.

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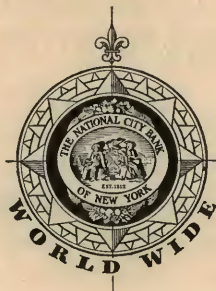
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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)



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First Secretary of Legation. He has been serving as Consul in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.

Mr. Maher was born in Norman, Oklahoma, and is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He served in the U. S. Army from 1919 to 1924 as a First Lieutenant. Appointed a Foreign Service officer in 1926, he has served in Calcutta, Madras, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Rotterdam, and Budapest. His last post prior to going to Johannesburg was Second Secretary of Legation at Bern.

ROBERT McDONALD SHEEHAN of Washington, D. C., who has recently been appointed a Foreign Service officer, is being assigned as Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

Mr. Sheehan was born in Stoneham, Massachusetts, and graduated from Georgetown University. He has previously served in the Foreign Service at Martinique, Algiers, and Palermo, Sicily.

He served on the staff of the U. S. member, Advisory Council, Allied Control Commission for Italy in 1934 and 1944.

June 4, 1946

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

HENRY CHARLES BARKHORN, Jr., of 45 Johnson Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, whose commission as a Foreign Service officer was recently confirmed by the Senate, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Mr. Barkhorn was born in Newark, New Jersey, and attended Princeton University. He served in the U. S. Army in 1943 and 1944, and in the U. S. Navy as a Lieutenant (j.g.) from May 1944 to March 1946. He entered the Foreign Service through the recent examinations for veterans and members of the armed forces.

HERBERT S. BENNETT of 1301 Seneca Avenue, New York, New York, whose appointment as a Foreign Service officer has recently been confirmed by the Senate, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Mr. Bennett was born in New York City and studied at City College of New York, where he received his B.E.E. cum laude, and his M.E.E. degrees. He also did post-graduate work at Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and the University of Dayton. Mr. Bennett entered the Foreign Service through the recent examinations for veterans and members of the armed forces, after service in the U. S. Army Signal Corps as a Major.

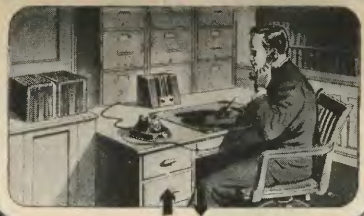
LEE R. BLOHM of Beardstown, Illinois, is being transferred from the American Consulate at Paramaribo, Surinam, to the American Embassy in Guatemala, Guatemala, where he will serve as Consul.

Mr. Blohm was born in Virginia, Illinois, and is a graduate of the University of Illinois. He was appointed an officer in the Foreign Service of the United States in 1919 and has since served at Frontera, Aguascalientes, Vancouver, Regina, Habana, Chichuahua, and Antofagasta. He is now a Class V Foreign Service Officer.

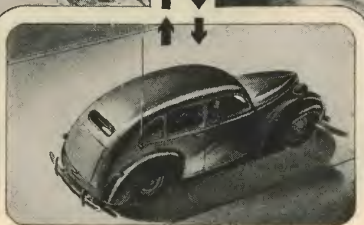
GEORGE J. HAERING of New York City, who has been serving as First Secretary and Consul at The Hague, Holland, is being transferred to the Department of State.

Mr. Haering was born in New York, New York, and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He was appointed a Foreign Service officer in 1924 and has since

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units are located on the dispatcher's desk. For mobile operation, the transmitter and receiver are usually in the automobile trunk; the telephone-type hand-set and control are on the dashboard.

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served at Kobe, Rangoon, Glasgow, Pernambuco, Antwerp, Warsaw, Berlin, Vigo, and Madrid. Mr. Haering is a Class III Foreign Service Officer.

Prior to entering the government service, he served with the U. S. Army during the first World War and later with the U. S. Shipping Board.

E. JAN NADELMAN of Riverdale-On-Hudson, New York, whose appointment as a Foreign Service officer has recently been confirmed by the Senate, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty. Mr. Nadelman was born in New York City, attended Princeton University where he received his A.B. degree, and entered the Foreign Service through the recent examinations for veterans and members of the armed forces.

During the war he served with the Military Intelligence Service and participated in the campaigns of Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe.

DAVID G. NES of Baltimore, Maryland, whose appointment as a Foreign Service officer was recently confirmed by the Senate, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Mr. Nes was born in York, Pennsylvania, and is a graduate of Princeton University where he received his A.B. degree. He also attended the Harvard Graduate School. During the war he served in the Army as a Captain in the Field Artillery in the India-Burma-China theater. Prior to his military service, Mr. Nes was a reporter with the Baltimore Sun, and later was a divisional assistant with the Department of State.

HELEN ROBERTA NICHOLL of 662 South Seventh Avenue, Mt. Vernon, New York, whose appointment as a Foreign Service officer was recently confirmed by the Senate, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Miss Nicholl was born in New York City and received her B.A. from Barnard College and her M.A. from Mt. Holyoke College. She also studied at the University of Grenoble, France, and the School of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland.

At the time of her appointment, Miss Nicholl was employed by the Division of Public Liaison, Department of State. Prior to that she had served as a research assistant at the Institute of International Studies, Yale University, and on a war job at the Library of Congress. She edited Nicholas J. Spykman's "Geography of Peace" published by Harcourt, Brace in 1944.

CLAIBORNE PELL of Tuxedo Park, New York, whose appointment as a Foreign Service officer was recently confirmed by the Senate, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Mr. Pell was born in New York City and received his education at Princeton University where he received his A.B. degree. He also attended American University. Mr. Pell served in the Coast Guard Reserve during the war and received the Portuguese Cruz Vermelha da Merito. Prior to his military service Mr. Pell was a U. S. diplomatic courier.

ROBERT IRVING OWEN of Marlboro, New Jersey, whose appointment as a Foreign Service officer has been recently confirmed by the Senate, has been assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Mr. Owen was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and attended Rutgers University where he received his B.S., and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Princeton University. Mr. Owen entered the Foreign Service through the examinations given for veterans and members of the armed forces after having served as a Lieutenant, USNR, during the war when he had over two years overseas service in the Pacific.



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June 11, 1946

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

JAMES M. GILCHRIST, Jr., of Hinsdale, Illinois, Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, has arrived in the United States on home leave.

Mr. Gilchrist, a graduate of Cornell, joined the United States Foreign Service in 1941, and prior to his assignment at Lagos, served in the Department of State in Washington, and at Managua.

Upon completion of his leave, Mr. Gilchrist will go to Brisbane, Australia, where he will serve as Vice Consul. **JOSEPH N. GREENE, Jr.**, of 690 North Green Bay Road, Lake Forest, Illinois, who has recently been released from the Navy has been assigned as Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Rome.

Born in New York City, Mr. Greene is a graduate of Hotchkiss and Yale, and was an instructor in the Phillips Andover Academy prior to his appointment as a Foreign Service Officer in 1941.

HENRY HANSON, Jr., of 134 Mt. Vernon Street, Middletown, Connecticut, who has been serving as Vice Consul at Accra, Gold Coast, West Africa, has been assigned to the Department of State in Washington.

Born in Middletown, Mr. Hanson was graduated from Wesleyan in 1940, received his A.M. from Harvard in 1941, and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He joined the Foreign Service from the FBI in 1942, and was assigned to the American Legation in Stockholm. He joined the U. S. Navy there in 1944, and has recently been released.

LAURENCE W. TAYLOR, of 609 North Hill Avenue, Pasadena, California, who has been serving as United States Consul at Montreal, has been assigned to the Department of State in Washington.

Mr. Taylor received his B.S. Degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1919, and subsequently became a member of the Faculty of Letters at the University of Bordeaux in France. He served on the staff at the University of California for eleven years, and in 1931 joined the United States Foreign Service. His first assignment was Vancouver, B. C.

JEFFERSON PATTERSON, of Washington, D. C., Counselor of the Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, is on home leave in the United States before going to his new post as Counselor of Legation at Cairo, Egypt.

Born in Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Patterson is a graduate of Yale and of the Schools of Law and Business Administration at Harvard. He served overseas in World War I, and as assistant secretary to the Conference on Limitation of Armaments in 1921-22.

He was appointed Foreign Service Officer in 1924 and has served in Bogota, Constantinople, Breslau, Oslo, Berlin and Lima, as well as with the Department of State in Washington.

June 25, 1946

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

LORA C. BRYNING, of Olympia, Washington, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Mexico City, has been transferred to La Paz in a similar capacity.

Born in Olympia, Miss Bryning is a graduate of the College of Puget Sound, and also studied at Mills College. She joined the Foreign Service in 1944 as a Clerk in the Embassy in Mexico City, and in 1945 became a Foreign Service Officer.

REGINALD S. KAZANJIAN, of 35 Kay Street, Newport, Rhode Island, has been assigned to Warsaw as Second Secretary and Consul. He has been on duty at the Department of State in Washington.

Born in Newport, Mr. Kazanjian received his A.B. degree from Harvard; attended the Harvard Law School and Oxford. He was appointed Foreign Service Officer in 1930, and has been stationed at Havana, Matanzas, Rangoon, Bogota, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Florianapolis, Fortaleza, Victoria, Curitiba, and also served at the 3rd Inter-American Radio Conference at Rio in 1945.

M. GORDON KNOX, of 211 Wendover Road, Baltimore, has been assigned to duty with the Department of State in Washington. He has been serving as 3rd Secretary and Vice Consul in Stockholm.

Born in Baltimore, Mr. Knox received his B. A. from Yale and his B. A. B. Litt. from Oxford. Prior to his appointment as Foreign Service Officer in 1940, Mr. Knox was a foreign correspondent for Newsweek Magazine, New York, for the London News Chronicle, and later for the Baltimore Sun.

Prior to his assignment in Stockholm, Mr. Knox was on duty in Berlin, Germany.

KATHLEEN MOLESWORTH, of 207 Archway, Austin Texas, Consul at Algiers, has been transferred to London as 2nd Secretary and Consul.

Born in Montell, Texas, Miss Molesworth received her B.A. and M.B.A. degrees from the University of Texas. She became Assistant Trade Commissioner at Havana in 1930, in the employ of the Department of Commerce, and was transferred to Guatemala in the same capacity in 1936. She transferred to the State Department and was appointed Foreign Service Officer (Vice Consul) at Guatemala in 1939, and was sent to Algiers in 1944.

The following Foreign Service Officers, whose appointments have recently been confirmed by the Senate, have been assigned to the Department of State in Washington for training:

Oscar V. Armstrong, of Montreat, North Carolina
William N. Dale, College Hill, Clinton, N. Y.
Alfred le S. Jenkins, RFD 1, Baxley, Georgia (Pinchaven Farm)

Curtis F. Jones, Bangor, Maine
Francis E. Meloy, Jr., of Chevy Chase, Maryland
Alexander Peaslee, of Defiance, Ohio
Howard A. Reed, 580 Columbia Avenue, Pomona, California

Stephen A. Rynas, 622 West 141st Street, New York City
Frederick D. Sharp, 111, Fairfield, Connecticut
Albert W. Sherer, Jr., Round Hill Rd., Greenwich, Connecticut

Gerald Strycker, Stanwick Rd., Greenwich, Connecticut
Stanley B. Wolff, 5 Minerva Place, New York City

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

CARL BREUER, of Buffalo, New York, formerly Second Secretary at Caracas, has been assigned to the Division of International Labor, Social and Health Affairs at the Department of State in Washington.

Born in Buffalo, Mr. Breuer received his B. S. degree from Princeton, and entered the Foreign Service in 1931. He has served at Zurich, Haiti, Ottawa, La Paz, Callao-Lima, La Guira and, since 1943, Caracas.

SAMUEL G. EBLING, of 208 South Detroit Street, Bellefontaine, Ohio, Consul at Tehran, has been assigned as Consul at Luanda.

A native of Bellefontaine, Mr. Ebling graduated from George Washington University and attended the University of Nancy and the University of Madrid. He entered the Foreign Service as a clerk in Marseille in 1921, was appointed an officer in 1924. He has since served at Paris, Stockholm, Penang, Colombo, Bremen, Coring, Lourenco-Marques, Johannesburg, Izmir and Tabriz.

JOHN F. HUDDLESTON, of 1719 King Street, Jackson-



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ville, Florida, First Secretary and Consul at Rome, has returned to the United States for consultation and home leave.

Mr. Huddleston joined the Foreign Service in 1923 and has since been stationed at Milan, Funchal, Dresden, Caracao, and Aruba.

HENRY L. PITTS, JR., of 3303 Elliott Street, San Diego, California, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Panama, is at the Department of State in Washington for consultation and will soon return to his post.

Mr. Pitts joined the Department of State as a clerk shortly after his graduation from Princeton in 1941. In 1942 he was appointed Foreign Service Officer, and prior to Panama was stationed at Mexico City.

WILLIAM L. PECK, of Washington, Connecticut, Consul of Palermo, has been transferred to Perth, West Australia in a similar capacity.

Born in Putnam, Connecticut, Mr. Peck received his B. A. degree from Trinity College and studied at the Sorbonne. He served in France during World War I—received the French Croix de Guerre, the Purple Heart and five battle stars.

He was appointed a clerk in Stockholm in 1920, an officer in 1922. He has since served at Reval, Leipzig, Cohn, Lagos, Riga, Naples, Venice and Marseille. At Marseille he was interned by the Germans in 1942—was released in 1944. He was on duty at the Department of State in Washington prior to being sent to Palermo.

JOHN L. STEWART, of 722 South Royal Street, Alexandria, Virginia, Agricultural Attache at Copenhagen, is on home leave and will soon return to his post.

Mr. Stewart received his B. S. degree in Agriculture from Pennsylvania State College and his M. S. degree in Economics from Lehigh. Prior to joining the Foreign Service in 1945, he was with the Department of Agriculture in the field of foreign agricultural relations.

The following Foreign Service officers, whose appointments were recently confirmed by the Senate, have completed their training in the Department and have been assigned as follows:

Edward W. Clark, 28 East 10th Street, New York City—3rd Secretary and Vice Consul at Panama.

Eli J. Nadelman, Riverdale-On-Hudson, New York—3rd Secretary and Vice Consul at Warsaw.

David G. Nes, Joppa Road, Lutherville, Maryland—Vice Consul at Glasgow.

Helen R. Nicholl, 662 South 7th Avenue, Mount Vernon, New York—Vice Consul at Calcutta.

Robert I. Owen, Marlboro, New Jersey—3rd Secretary and Vice Consul at Ciudad Trujillo.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

(Continued from page 34)

"The Foreign Service Act of 1946"

American Consulate General
Amsterdam, Netherlands
May 6, 1946

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I wish to refer to the article in the March 1936 issue of the Foreign Service Journal in which comment is invited on the draft proposal for the "Foreign Service Act of 1946". While it is obviously impossible to comment in detail on the proposed bill until its exact provisions are available, two general considerations seem immediately apparent,

which while not new to anyone with experience in the Service, are perhaps worth emphasizing in connection with the proposed bill.

One of the avowed purposes of the proposed salary increases is to make it possible for qualified persons without private means to aspire to the highest positions in the Service. In this connection, however, it would seem that the effect of such salary increases would be largely counteracted, especially in the higher brackets, if the present tax structure remains unchanged. On the premise that increases in salary will be made with a view to improvement of the quality of officer personnel, it would seem desirable at the same time to approach Congress with the complementary proposal that salaries of persons in the Foreign Service stationed outside the United States should revert to the situation which existed some years ago, i. e. that such salaries should be tax free. It would seem that the objective of strengthening our representation abroad by raising salaries would tend to be nullified if at the same time the bulk of the increases were diverted back into the Treasury in the form of taxes.

The statement that the Foreign Service within the next few years is expected to reach a personnel strength of 12,000 underlines in no uncertain fashion the prime necessity for in-service training in administrative procedures of Foreign Service Officers assigned in executive capacity. If the Service is to be expanded to several times its present strength, administrative problems may be expected to increase geometrically. If present administrative procedures tend to creak, as they do, with the Service at its present strength, confusion might result, especially in the larger missions, through a large personnel expansion without a correspondingly serious effort to improve administration. Many persons who have served in offices where the personnel numbers 100 or more have noted that a good deal of drive and planning are required to get the work done and to get it done on time. If the responsible executive officers had received at one time or another in their careers training in the specialized techniques necessary or desirable in managing large offices, much time and effort could be saved, and both the quality and quantity of the work improved.

ARCHIBALD E. GRAY

The Written Exams

American Consulate,
Rotterdam, Netherlands,

TO THE EDITORS: June 17, 1946.

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Recent issues of the JOURNAL have carried several communications criticizing the written exam-

inations required of members of the Foreign Service Auxiliary who wished to enter the career service. Since many members of the Auxiliary are still in service, I think they are entitled to hear the other side of the question. While I have no special competence in the subject, except in having passed the public examinations, I should like to take the liberty of presenting a few ideas.

Two main and fundamental criticisms have been made: First, that the examinations do not test the Auxiliary Officers on the work which they are doing. Second, that the examinations have resulted in eliminating many highly qualified Auxiliary Officers who have been carrying out their duties successfully, or even with great merit. The basic error in these criticisms, I believe, is the assumption that the written examinations should test the ability to do work of vice-consular grade. From my own experience, I should estimate that the duties of a newly appointed Vice Consul are barely a cut above those of a moderately experienced clerk. There are duties very different in kind in the higher consular and diplomatic grades. Implicit in the concept of a career service, especially if we are to have a grade of career Minister, and an "up-or-out" promotion-retirement policy, is the theory that every Vice Consul is a potential Minister. A test based on the duties of a Vice Consul is therefore not adequate; a test based on the specific duties of a Minister is not possible. The only solution is to test for the qualities of character and intellect required of a competent Foreign Service Officer, whatever his title. A thoughtful analysis should lead to the conclusion that this is what the Foreign Service examinations have sought to do.

The second of these charges may be further answered with the frank admission that, in the past, the written examinations have invariably eliminated each year many well-qualified candidates, undoubtedly quite capable of doing work of vice-consular, or even higher, grade. This is explained in part by the above reasoning, but also by the generally accepted theorem that the type of man who does best on written examinations does not make the best Foreign Service Officer. Unsuccessful Auxiliary candidates would do well to remember that the initiative and determination shown in a repeated effort on the written examinations are generally believed to exert a favorable influence at the orals, while undue success on the written is commonly supposed to render one suspect as an "academic type." In particular, the Auxiliary Officers' on-the-job demonstration of the mastery of technical skills, and their lack of opportunity for preparatory study have presumably been recognized in the dropping of the three major Special

Examinations and the apparent easing of the English vocabulary test. It may be alleged that the process of simplification has not been carried far enough, but who is to say where the line should be drawn, short of waiving the written examinations entirely?

Another criticism recently advanced is that the foreign language vocabularies contained some unreasonably recondite expressions. Note also that they contain some extraordinarily simple words, from which it may be inferred that they are graduated. The testing principle employed appears to be that found in the Army's General Classification Test, that *no one* should be able to answer *all* the questions. This is said to give a more exact determination of the relative standing of the examinees, and is obviously taken into account in the scoring, as witness some of the high grades received on the language section.

The written examinations for the Foreign Service have helped to maintain the *esprit de corps* of the organization, and have protected it from a great deal of criticism to which it was formerly subject. It would be unfortunate if these hard-won advantages were to be sacrificed to reward a comparatively small group of men, deserving as that group undoubtedly is. Especially is this so if only a very small fraction of that group would actually benefit from further concessions, since most of the Auxiliary Officers who have been unsuccessful on past examinations will undoubtedly succeed at their next opportunity.

THOMAS A. GOLDMAN,

Emphasize the Career Principle

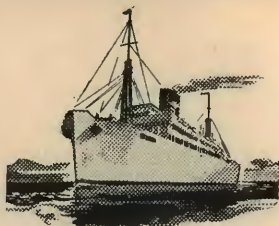
American Embassy,
Habana, Cuba, April 15, 1946.

TO THE EDITORS,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I have examined with interest the salient points of the proposed "Foreign Service Act of 1946" as outlined in the March JOURNAL. However, I should like to express a word of caution concerning the recruitment of Foreign Service officers from the new reserve and staff categories, as well as from officers of the Department. Tapping new sources for officer material may well serve the purpose of introducing needed new blood and brains into the higher brackets of the Service, but it should be kept clearly in mind that this procedure is exceptional, and that the best and surest way of achieving success in the Service is to enter through regular examination as a junior officer.

Unless the career principle is constantly emphasized the Service will fail to attract able junior officers who are so essential to the smooth functioning of the organization.

PHILIP M. DAVENPORT.



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"Where Is George Today?"

40 West Elm Street
Greenwich, Conn.
January 8th, 1946

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

I recently found a photo of the memorial to George Washington erected by subscriptions from the American colony of Florence, Italy. It was inaugurated, I think, on February 22, 1931. I was at the time Vice Consul and the colony made quite a gala event of it. Ambassador Garret spoke and also "Beppi" Gheradesca, the Mayor of Florence.

The memorial was erected in a lovely spot on one of the main viali in the cascine (park) which was covered with many age-old trees. . . . Letters inform me that no civilians are allowed in the park, being a military reservation, so I wonder "where is George today?" and how he fared. . . .

My friends in Florence can give me no information as to the fate of George but I hope he returns by February 22 for the usual red white and blue carnations. From the fund 2,000 lire were left which were invested in 5% Italian bonds, the income being used to purchase a wreath of red, white and blue carnations for his birthday and to give him a bath and remove the initials and names of his admirers accumulated during the year.

For a number of years the attendance for the placing of the wreath was good but it gradually dwindled almost to the vanishing point as in the photo of February 22, 1941.

FREDERICK L. WASHBOURNE.

In-Service Exams

TO THE EDITORS,

May 13, 1946

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The letter of Mr. Barnaby Conrad, Jr., published in March 1946 issue of the JOURNAL, calling for a redesign of in-service examinations, places me in the unexpected position of defending them, when I felt that they possibly represented too sharp a falling-off from previous standards in that the elimination of the special examinations appeared to be sufficient allowance for wartime conditions, without a simplification of the general examinations as well.

The elimination of the special examinations appeared to me to be a step in the right direction, since they tended to place a premium of special preparation, not readily available to all. I believe, however, that the difficulty and "unfairness" of the examinations given up to 1941 have been exaggerated. My own experience, with the examinations of September 1941, demonstrates that general knowledge properly applied was sufficient to obtain a passing grade. I was graduated from college in



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1940, having majored in English and minored in Education. Thereafter, I had a series of jobs which placed more strain on back than on brain and certainly did not have any educational advantages over visa work, commercial and political reporting, etc. When I applied for the Foreign Service examinations of 1941 I was unaware that the special examinations existed, and thereafter was too busy even to look at the previous examinations until precisely 48 hours before the examinations were to be given. My preparation consisted of a hasty review of Spanish grammar . . . and reading a few chapters of a book on business law. Nevertheless, I obtained a passing grade of 77 on the written examinations, my average having been bolstered by higher grades on the general examinations. Lest it appear that I was or am material for "Information Please", I may add, first, that I did know how to go about taking an examination because of experience in taking various Civil Service examinations, and, second, that common sense went a long way, especially in view of the wide range of "choice" questions. . . .

Although Mr. Conrad himself characterizes his letter as an outcry of injured pride, there are two implications in it that merit examination. Both are contained in the statement: "In the year and a half that I have been in the Foreign Service, the Department has seen fit to give me three promotions and to place me in charge of two Consulates, which would seem to imply that the knowledge demanded on the examination is not indispensable in the performance of a Foreign Service Officer's duties."

It is true that the knowledge demanded on the examination is not indispensable in the performance of a Foreign Service Officer's duties, nor is it even necessarily indispensable in the cultural background of a Foreign Service Officer. As I understand it, the prime function of the written examinations was to reduce the number of applicants coming before the oral examination board while weeding out those who do not qualify in at least one respect. Provision for those whose other qualifications outweighed relative weakness in "book-learning" was made in the waiving of written examinations for those who served successfully in the Foreign Service for five years.

As regards the recognition implicit in rapid promotion, I may point out that no one in my class, which passed examinations the half of which Mr. Conrad says is too difficult, has enjoyed such recognition. Possibly, then, the former Foreign Service examinations were indeed badly conceived, since they apparently failed to discover even one man of such caliber.

Or perhaps there is some other explanation?
FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, *Unclassified A*

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Promotions

Nominations of the following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, being confirmed by the Senate, became effective as of May 19, 1946:

From Foreign Service Officer of Class three to Foreign

Service Officer of Class two:

Maurice W. Altaffer, of Ohio
George R. Canty, of Massachusetts
Fayette J. Flexer, of Illinois
Julian C. Greenup, of California
George J. Haering, of New York
Joel C. Hudson, of Missouri
Lester DeWitt Mallory, of California
Earl L. Packer, of Utah
J. Bartlett Richards, of Maryland
Paul P. Steintorf, of Virginia
George H. Winters, of Kansas

From Foreign Service Officer of Class four to Foreign

Service Officer of Class three:

Ware Adams, of Georgia
Sidney A. Belovsky, of New York
Burton Y. Berry, of Indiana
Russell M. Brooks, of Oregon
Allan Dawson, of Iowa
Charles H. Derry, of Georgia
Bertel E. Kuniholm, of Massachusetts
John H. Morgan, of Massachusetts
Sidney E. O'Donoghue, of New Jersey
Harry L. Troutman, of Georgia
Carlos J. Warner, of Ohio

From Foreign Service Officer of Class five to Foreign

Service Officer of Class four:

Glenn A. Abbey, of Wisconsin
Roy E. B. Bower, of California
Robert Y. Brown, of Alabama
Montgomery H. Colladay, of Connecticut
John Davies, Jr., of Ohio
Henry B. Day, of Connecticut
Edmund J. Dorsz, of Michigan
Ernest E. Evans, of New York
Dorsey Gassaway Fisher, of Maryland
Willard Galbraith, of California
James W. Gantenbein, of Oregon
John N. Hamlin, of Oregon
Randolph Harrison, of Virginia
Thomas A. Hickok, of New York
Frederick A. Hinke, of New York
Morris N. Hughes, of Illinois
Henry P. Leverich, of New Jersey
J. Winsor Ives, of Illinois
Raymond P. Ludden, of Massachusetts
Cecil B. Lyon, of New York
Robert Mills McClintock, of California
Walter P. McConaughy, of Alabama
Thomas J. Maleady, of Massachusetts
Patrick Mallon, of Ohio
Edward S. Maney, of Texas
Gerald A. Mokma, of Iowa
John B. Ocheltree, of Nevada
Troy L. Perkins, of Kentucky
Joseph P. Ragland, of the District of Columbia
Charles S. Reed, 2d, of Ohio
Arthur R. Ringwalt, of Nebraska

James C. Sappington, 3d, of Maryland
Willard Quincy Stanton, of Montana
Tyler Thompson, of New York
Clifton R. Wharton, of Massachusetts
Charles W. Yost, of New York

From Foreign Service Officer of Class six to Foreign.

Service Officer of Class five:

R. Austiu Acly, of Massachusetts
Stephen E. Aguirre, of Texas
William K. Ailshie, of Idaho
Daniel V. Anderson, of Delaware
Carl H. Boehringer, of Michigan
Ellis A. Bonnet, of Texas
Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Maryland
Richard W. Byrd, of Virginia
Carl E. Christopherson, of Iowa
Harlan B. Clark, of Ohio
Glion Curtis, Jr., of Missouri
Sherburne Dillingham, of New Jersey
Howard Elting, Jr., of Illinois
James Espy, of Ohio
Edmund A. Gullion, of Kentucky
James E. Henderso, of California
Paul C. Hutton, of North Carolina
Beppo R. Johansen, of Florida
U. Alexis Johnson, of California
Perry Laukhuff, of Ohio
F. Ridgway Lineaweaver, of Pennsylvania
Elbert G. Mathews, of California
Gordon H. Mattison, of Ohio
Ernest de W. Mayer, of New York
Miss Kathleen Molesworth, of Texas
Robert Newbegin, of Massachusetts
Carmel Offie, of Pennsylvania
John Ordway, of the District of Columbia
Marselis C. Parsons, Jr., of New York
Edward E. Rice, of Wisconsin
W. Garland Richardson, of Virginia
Winfield H. Scott, of the District of Columbia
William P. Snow, of Maine
Carl W. Strom, of Iowa
Robert M. Taylor, of Washington
Charles W. Thayer, of Pennsylvania
Ray L. Thurston, of Wisconsin
Jay Walker, of the District of Columbia
T. Eliot Weil, of New York
Rolland Welch, of Texas
H. Bartlett Wells, of New Jersey
Evan M. Wilson, of Pennsylvania

From Foreign Service Officer of Class seven to Foreign

Service Officer of Class six:

Waldo E. Bailey, of Mississippi
William Belton, of Oregon
Niles W. Bond, of Massachusetts
William O. Boswell, of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Chalker, of Florida
H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Nebraska
Philip M. Davenport, of Maryland
Arthur B. Emmons, 3d, of Massachusetts
Nicholas Feld, of Mississippi

William N. Fraleigh, of New Jersey
 Fulton Freeman, of California
 Forrest K. Geerken, of Minnesota
 John Goodyear, of New York
 Robert Grinnell, of New York
 Theodore J. Hadraba, of Nebraska
 Parker T. Hart, of Massachusetts
 Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., of Pennsylvania
 Outerbridge Horsey, of New York
 Randolph A. Kidder, of Massachusetts
 Joseph Palmer, 2d, of Massachusetts
 Robert W. Rinden, of Iowa
 M. Robert Rutherford, of Montana
 Robert C. Strong, of Wisconsin
 Alfred T. Wellborn, of Louisiana

From Foreign Service Officer of Class eight to Foreign Service Officer of Class seven:

Charles W. Adair, Jr., of Ohio
 H. Gardner Ainsworth, of Louisiana
 Donald B. Calder, of New York
 Leonard J. Cronie, of Connecticut
 C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., of New York
 Robert S. Folsom, of Massachusetts
 Paul E. Geier, of Ohio
 Lewis E. Gleck, Jr., of Illinois
 Richard E. Gnade, of Pennsylvania
 Richard A. Johnson, of Illinois
 M. Gordon Knox, of Maryland
 Alfred H. Lovell, Jr., of Michigan
 David H. McKillop, of Massachusetts
 John M. McSwecney, of Massachusetts
 Henry T. Smith, of Georgia
 William L. Smyser, of Pennsylvania
 John L. Topping, of New York
 John W. Tutill, of Massachusetts
 William W. Walker, of North Carolina
 Fraser Wilkins, of Nebraska

From Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, to Foreign Service Officer of Class eight:

Philip H. Bagby, of Virginia
 Walter W. Birge, Jr., of New York
 Byron E. Blankinship, of New York
 George F. Bogardus, of Iowa
 Robert M. Brandin, of New Jersey
 Gray Bream, of Wyoming
 Findley Burns, Jr., of Maryland
 Kenneth A. Byrns, of Colorado
 Ralph N. Clough, of Washington
 William A. Crawford, of Pennsylvania
 Juan de Zengotta, of Pennsylvania
 Thomas P. Dillon, of Missouri
 James M. Gilchrist, Jr., of Illinois
 George McM. Godley, 2d, of New York
 Alden M. Haupt, of Illinois
 James C. Lobenstine, of Connecticut
 Wilfred V. MacDonald, of Missouri
 Edwin W. Martin, of Ohio
 W. Paul O'Neill, Jr., of Pennsylvania
 Albert E. Pappano, of Missouri
 Richard A. Poole, of New Jersey
 Lubert O. Sanderhoff, of California
 William Langdon Sands, of Florida
 Harold Shullaw, of Illinois
 Ernest V. Siracusa, of California
 Joseph S. Sparks, of California
 James P. Speer, 2d, of Oklahoma
 Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of California
 F. Lester Sutton, of New Jersey
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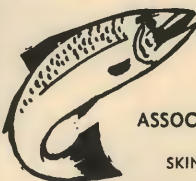
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IMPLEMENTING THE MANPOWER BILL

(Continued from page 22)

tion and administration and other surveys indicates an immediate over-all need for 1,280 officers as against the present actual strength of about 800. In the fiscal year 1947 and the years following still more officers will be required to handle the new functions of the Service and a total of 1800 may be needed.

In arriving at these figures and at the 250 figure, we understand that the Department has calculated as closely as possible but the results are necessarily estimates. This is one of the reasons why the recruitment plan in the draft bill will be carried out over a period of two years. For the fiscal year 1947 Congress has appropriated funds to pay the salaries of only 120 officers in this category.

The figure of 120 bears a close and verified relation to the requirements of some 35 posts reopened or to be opened in the Far East. Officers recruited under the proposed scheme would not necessarily be assigned to that area but their entry in the Service makes possible the assignment of other qualified men to these posts.

It is obvious that any plans for the Foreign Service must take account of the views and requirements of other Departments and agencies of the Government who are clients of the Service; it has become clear that these other client groups continue to accept the principle of a single and unified Service on the assumption that it contains sufficient personnel with a range of specialized skills adequate for their requirements. It was their view and the view of most of the divisions of the Department—a view confirmed by the opinion of the Bureau of the Budget—that 250 was the figure which would give sufficient margin to the Department in recruiting the necessary personnel.

During the two years following the enactment of the bill, we believe the Department should do the following three things:

- a. Institute a detailed inventory and classification of all positions in the Foreign Service and thereby achieve a clearer idea of exact needs.
- b. Continue the policy of accelerated flow of promotions, a policy made possible by the Act of May 3, 1945.
- c. Permit the retirement of a number of officers who have remained in the Service during the emergency although overdue for retirement, and provide incentive for the retirement of other officers who do not seem to have potentialities for further development.

As to the criticism that the new officers would constitute an unassimilable bloc in the Service, the Department should induct them gradually, and distribute them proportionately within the classes of the Service. The whole operation, as stated in the bill, would be spread over two years.

The new officers should not lack the requisites for field service if a careful system of selection and orientation is followed. Under present plans, applicants for designation, in addition to general requirements as to education, linguistic ability, and service in the armed forces and the government will have to demonstrate that they have had broad and progressively responsible experience: (a) in executive positions in the Government or private business; or (b) in activities abroad in the Government, business, or in the armed forces; or (c) equivalent academic experience; or (d) reportorial experience such as in foreign correspondence, editorial work, etc. The application itself should constitute a formidable hurdle and should produce candidates having specifically that experience which, in the best opinion available to the Department, is required by the Service. We believe there should be further tests designed to establish a candidate's writing ability, in addition to a series of oral interviews and examinations.

Before the officers selected under the new plan go to the field they will have had an intensive orientation course in Washington designed to familiarize them with Service and Departmental procedures.

A number of officers have expressed the opinion that the plan to admit the new officers at the average of the youngest ten percent in each class is inequitable to men now in the Service and that a level of the youngest 50 percent, or of the average age, or various other levels, would be preferable. The ten percent proposal was in the nature of a compromise. It was proposed by the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association and accepted by the Coordinating Committee. It does not follow that all such persons would come into classes at the level of the youngest ten percent. Actually, in administering the recruitment scheme, only the most distinguished candidates should be admitted at this level.

This emergency measure endeavors to reconcile the career principle on which the Service is founded with the necessity of bringing in a limited number of outstanding men from the outside. For the job ahead none but the best men will do. They cannot be obtained unless they are to be given compensation and position comparable to that to which their age, qualifications, and experience entitle them.



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