

The **AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL**

VOL. 23, NO. 12

DECEMBER, 1946



"ADVANCING AMERICAN ART"

(See page 7)



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**THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

Vol. 23 DECEMBER, 1946 No. 12

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"Trolly" by Gregorio Prestopino in the State Department Art Exhibit

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

October 31, 1946

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

JOHN P. PALMER, of New York City, presently assigned to the mission at Budapest, has been transferred to Montreal as Consul.

Mr. Palmer attended the University of Washington, and was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1931. During World War II he served as a Major in the Marines as a dive bomber pilot and leader of jungle search expeditions.

V. HARWOOD BLOCKER, of 1430 Larkin Street, San Francisco, California, 3rd Secretary and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, has been assigned to Monterrey as Vice Consul.

Mr. Blocker is a graduate of Draughton's Business College in San Antonio, Texas, and joined the Foreign Service in 1926. He was formerly assigned to Vittoria, Espirito Santo.

J. KITTRIDGE VINSON, of 1518 Bonnie Brae Boulevard, Houston, Texas, Consul at Bremen, has been transferred to Berlin as Consul.

Mr. Vinson attended Floating University, Washington and Lee, and Georgetown School of Foreign Service. For two years prior to his appointment to the Foreign Service in 1939, he was assistant to the administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority. Since then he has served in Cologne, Rangoon, Karachi, Palermo and Naples.

ARTHUR F. EMMONS, of Dover, Massachusetts, assigned to the staff of the U. S. Political Adviser at Seoul, has been transferred to Madrid as 3rd Secretary and Vice Consul.

Mr. Emmons received his B.S. at Harvard and joined the Foreign Service in 1939. He is the author of "Men Against the Clouds," and his articles have appeared in many periodicals. He was a member of the Sikong Expedition to Southeastern Tibet in 1931-33, and of the British-American Himalayan Expedition in 1941.

EUGENE HINKLE, of Milldale, Warren County, Virginia, 1st Secretary and Consul at Madrid, has been assigned as Consul at Montreal, his assignment to Lisbon having been cancelled.

Mr. Hinkle attended Groton School and graduated from Harvard University in 1923. Before his appointment to the Foreign Service in 1925, he was in the steel construction business.

SCOTT LYON, of 192 South Cassady Road, Columbus, Ohio, Vice Consul at Antwerp, has been assigned to Mexico City as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

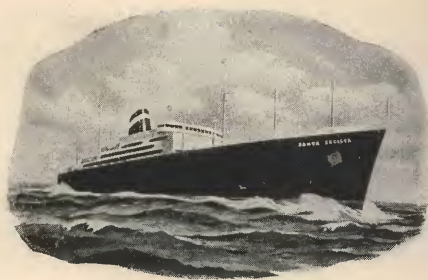
Mr. Lyon attended Ohio State University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his first Foreign Service assignment was to the American Consulate General in Lisbon in 1940. He was formerly with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as a petroleum engineer.

HERBERT SCHMITT, of 1661 Wealthy Street, S. E., Grand Rapids, Michigan, now on duty in the Department of State, has been assigned to Toronto as Vice Consul.

Mr. Schmitt graduated from Colgate University in 1939 and was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1941. Prior to his appointment, he was associated with the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and with the Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

HENRY T. SMITH, 2495 Rivers Road, Atlanta, Georgia, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Moscow, has been assigned to New Delhi as Secretary of Mission.

Mr. Smith was formerly with the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, and with the Atlanta and West Point Railway. He has served in Matamoros, Mexico, Port Limon, Costa Rica, Moscow, and Vladivostok.



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CHARLES THOMPSON, of Fairbanks, Alaska, Consul at Montreal, has been transferred to Calcutta in a similar capacity.

Mr. Thompson graduated from Georgetown University and has served in Singapore and Bombay. Before entering the Foreign Service, he was Assistant and Acting Trade Commissioner of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

ARTHUR F. TOWER, of 263 Alameda Street, Rochester, New York, Consul at Las Palmas, has been assigned as Consul at Hull.

Mr. Tower received his A.B. at Hamilton College and was appointed to the Foreign Service in 1923. During World War I, he served as a 2nd Lieutenant in France.

November 1, 1946

JOHN X. CARRIER, of 1832 East 10th Street, Duluth, Minnesota, has been assigned to Paris as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

Mr. Carrier is a graduate of St. John's University, and attended the Duluth State Teachers College. During World War II he served as a Captain in the Army, and received both the Silver Star and the Bronze Star.

THOMAS J. DUNNIGAN, of 2253 Maplewood Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, has been assigned to Berlin as Vice Consul.

Mr. Dunnigan is a graduate of John Carroll University, and continued his studies at Harvard Graduate School. He served with the Army for two years in the European Theatre of Operations.

ARTHUR D. FOLEY, of 888 Madison Avenue, Birmingham, Michigan, has been assigned to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

Mr. Foley graduated from the University of Michigan with an AB degree in Political Science. As a Captain in the Army he served in the European Theatre of Operations.

ARTHUR L. GAMSON, of 1201 F. Avenue, Douglas, Arizona has been assigned to Buenos Aires, Argentina, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

Mr. Gamson attended New York University and the University of Arizona, where he received his B.S. degree in 1940. From 1941 to 1946 he was Inspector of Customs in Douglas, Arizona, with the exception of two years' service in the Army.

JOHN C. HARLEY, of 333 East 69th Street, New York City, has been assigned to Guayaquil, Ecuador, as Vice Consul.

Mr. Harley is a graduate of the Georgetown School of Foreign Service. He also attended Dartmouth College and Ecole de Sciences Politiques in Paris. As a Lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve, Mr. Harley saw sea duty during World War II in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

BEN D. KIMPEL, of 901 South 25th Street, Fort Smith, Arkansas, has been assigned to Vienna as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

Mr. Kimpel received A.B. and M.A. degrees from Harvard University, and a Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina. Prior to joining the Foreign Service, he served as a 2nd Lieutenant with the Army in France and Germany.

EDWARD P. PRINCE, of Tamworth, New Hampshire, has been assigned to Budapest, Hungary, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

Mr. Prince graduated from Harvard University, and attended the Virginia Theological Seminary. A Lieutenant in the Navy, he served as Naval Aviator during four years of the war.

(To be continued in next issue)



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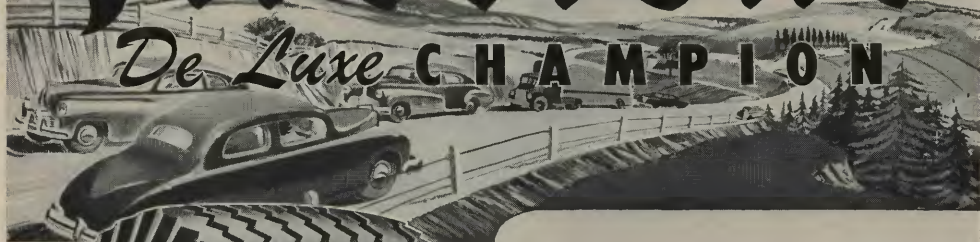
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DECEMBER, 1946

Advancing American Art

By J. LEROY DAVIDSON
Division of Libraries and Institutes

On October 4, 1946, an exhibition called *Advancing American Art*, prepared by the Department of State, opened at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. This exhibition focused attention upon a program that had been carried on for six years by the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the Office of War Information, and the Department of State. In January 1946 this program was consolidated in the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State.

The exhibition itself was, by museum standards, a comparatively modest display. Only 79 paintings were shown as contrasted with this year's Pepsi-Cola exhibition of 267 pictures and Pittsburgh's Carnegie exhibit of 300 paintings. The Department's exhibition, however, was received with more than usual interest because of the very fact that the Department had an art program, because the paintings had been purchased rather than borrowed, and, third, because the selection had been limited chiefly to advanced creative work.

The purchase of art works for exhibition purposes is a departure from custom. One of the main problems involved in maintaining an art program on a worldwide basis is that of controlling sufficient first-rate material over a considerable period of time. Demands on museums, collectors, and dealers for the loan of art works have become so burdensome that it is increasingly difficult to borrow material for long periods even for exhibition within the United States. A museum director rightly feels that his immediate obligation is to his community; the collector justifiably wants to enjoy his own

acquisitions; while the art dealer complains of inadequate stocks due to recent heavy buying. To the dealer a picture on tour may actually mean a financial loss. Consequently it is only under unusual circumstances that good art works can be borrowed for foreign display, and the most favorable arrangement that can be hoped for is a loan for a year or less. A period of six months is the more common time limitation.

Thus borrowed material can rarely be shown in more than one or two cities within the time limit allotted. Costs of specially designed packing cases and insurance charges on borrowed works become excessive, while return shipping expenses to this country account for a too large proportion of the costs. When material is the property of the Government it may be used indefinitely. Packing and shipping costs are reduced to a minimum, and insurance charges are eliminated by Government risk. Furthermore, a maximum of flexibility in scheduling is achievable. For example, an urgent plea for a priority showing can be acted upon promptly without protracted negotiations with numerous lenders. On the debit side is the restriction of material to what is available on the market, but this is balanced by the difficulty of borrowing top quality art from owners. Thus the purchase of works of art has turned out to be a more economical and efficient means of obtaining material for exhibition. Finally, when the exhibition tour is completed, the material remains the property of the Government and can form the basis for permanent collections in cultural centers and libraries operated by



REGINALD MARSH, *Lifeguard*

Marsh, a realistic portrayer of the American scene, captures the fleeting moods of types familiar throughout the nation. Technically competent, he uses tempera and oil glazes with a sober palette and dancing lines.

the Department throughout the world.

The October exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum, because of the attention it attracted, deserves, perhaps, a few more words of discussion. For the first time a major exhibition of American paintings was about to be sent abroad in which the emphasis of selection had been consciously placed on creative and experimental work produced in America. The decision to assemble an exhibition of this type was arrived at after careful consideration.

Analyses of reports from the field, conversations with officers brought to Washington for consultation, and studies of foreign press reactions to art exhibits were all taken into account. A classic example is the report in which a Cultural Relations officer stated that, having heard of the possibility of an American painting exhibition to be organized by the Department, he consulted the leading critic of the country. The critic, who has spent much time in the United States, was vehemently opposed to

EVERETT SPRUCE,
Canyon at Night

Spruce, a painter who feels the plastic richness of the paint itself, imparts to the spectator his own delight in rich, vigorous color, and in the landscape of his native Southwest.



KARL ZERBE, *Clown and Ass*

An experimentalist in his use of the long-neglected, durable encaustic technique in painting, Zerbe is also forward-looking in his organization of rich color and complex symbolism into intricate but satisfying patterns.

such an exhibition because he felt that any exhibition chosen by the State Department would surely turn out to be hopelessly "academic" and "un-modern." He stated that any exhibition to be well received in his country should contain many abstractions, and that, if the idea of sending an ultra-modern collection was impractical, as he was certain it must be, only historical material should be sent. This critic will soon find that his apprehensions were unfounded for surely the exhibition is not of the "official" type which he deplored.

The title *Advancing American Art* indicates the scope and defines the limitations of the selection. Some excellent but conservative painters have been omitted, while almost all the leading exponents of modern trends are included. The older generation is represented by John Marin, Max Weber, Georgia O'Keeffe, Walt Kuhn, and Arthur Dove. Stuart Davis, Ben-Zion, Julio de Diego, Joseph De Martini, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Franklin Watkins, Karl Zerbe, Morris Kantor, and Ben Shahn, among others,



STUART DAVIS
Tree and El

Prominent among American painters since the early thirties, Davis has a strongly individual style of abstract geometric forms in which can be seen the familiar small towns and daily life of America.

represent artists who came into prominence during the early thirties. Younger artists whose importance has been recognized within the last ten years include Jack Levine, George L. K. Morris, Charles Howard, Ralston Crawford, Robert Gwathmey, Everett Spruce, Adolph Gottlieb, and Byron Browne. These are only a few of the forty-five artists listed. The only painter no longer living whose works have been included is Marsden Hartley.

The range of styles extends from the precise renderings of Charles Sheeler to the explosive colorism of Ahraham Rattner; from the human commentary of Gregorio Prestopino to the intellectual abstractions of I. Rice Pereira; from the social criticism of Philip Evergood to the whimsy of Loren MacIvor. Vital paintings such as these will have a strong appeal. Ephemeral and topical examples have been omitted. What remains is sound inventiveness and creative exuberance.

Despite its variety the exhibition attains distinct unity through the common factor of creative vitality. In order to avoid confusing the spectators abroad by a plethora of unfamiliar names the exhibition has been held to moderate size. The New York group was chosen so that it could be divided into two similar shows, one of forty-nine pictures destined for Europe, the other of thirty paintings to tour the other American republics.

This exhibition, however, is only one phase of

a complete program. Through its direct operations the Department has organized exhibitions of water-colors, photographs, and original prints, including lithographs, etchings, serigraphs, etc. These exhibitions vary in type from "modern" to conservative and include the "cross-section" type as well. Panel exhibitions on specific themes such as a history of domestic American architecture and city planning, have been purchased from such organizations as the Museum of Modern Art, New York, and Life Magazine. Plans are under way to produce exhibitions of industrial art, textiles, and housing.

Under some conditions it is not desirable for the Department to carry on certain activities through direct operations. In such instances grants-in-aid are offered to other organizations, either Government agencies or private non-profit professional groups. Currently cooperating in this type of activities are the Inter-American Office of the National Gallery of Art, the Council for Inter-American Cooperation, and the American Federation of Arts.

The National Gallery has maintained an exhibition program throughout the other American republics and has assisted other museums in the United States in bringing exhibits to this country. Among the exhibits sent out may be mentioned a selection of 19th and 20th century French prints from the collection of Lessing Rosenwald, North American

(Continued on page 37)



BEN SHAHN, *Renaissance*

Shahn, risen to maturity during the depression years of the thirties, is deeply aware of permanent human values. Using anti-naturalistic color within realistic forms, he forcibly portrays the human tragedies in the life of our time.

The Foreign Service Examinations

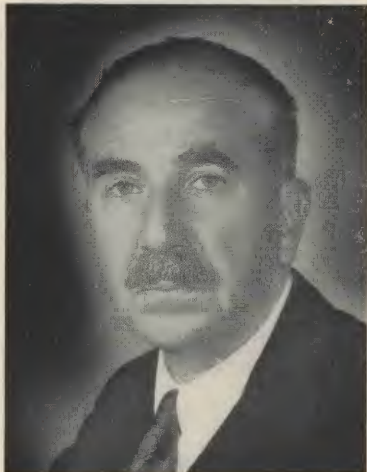
By JOSEPH C. GREEN, Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service

Because of the present widespread interest in the Foreign Service Examinations, the Journal asked Mr. Green for the following authoritative article. Mr. Green was appointed member of the Allied Mission to Observe the Greek Elections with the rank of Minister the first part of this year. He is the man chiefly responsible for the new type examinations first given in 1932.

FOR two or three years after the present system of examinations for admission to the Foreign Service was devised in 1931, the Written Examinations were very strongly criticized by many officers of the Department and of the Foreign Service. This criticism was directed exclusively to the written examinations. It related not to the general plan of those examinations nor to their content, but solely to the degree of intelligence and education which was required or, to be more accurate, which was popularly supposed to be required to pass them. When it became evident that fully qualified candidates in sufficient number to fill all vacancies were able to pass the examinations, the flame of criticism which greeted the establishment of the new system died away.

During the last three years there has been a recrudescence of criticism of the examinations from within the Department and the Foreign Service. In part this is one aspect of the prevailing tendency to reexamine and reassess all of the institutions, procedures, and practices concerned with the conduct of our foreign relations. It has been stimulated by the recent reorganization of the Foreign Service and of the administrative agencies within the Department dealing with the Foreign Service. It has been given public expression by the extensive articles and correspondence on the subject published in *The American Foreign Service Journal*.

The character of this recent criticism has been most diverse. Very little if any of it has emanated from persons having any expert knowledge of the technique of selection by examination. Some of it



Joseph C. Green

has been intelligent and thoughtful; some of it has seemed to be the product of rather superficial thinking, and it has often betrayed a lack of acquaintance with the system of examination which it purported to criticize. Some of it has been reduced to writing, but much of it has been merely the subject of conversations with officers of the Department dealing with the matter, or the subject of gossip at chance encounters at lunch tables or in the corridors. Most of it has been in good spirit and in good taste, but some of it has been violent, vehement, and denunciatory. Much of it has had to do with matters of detail, often irrelevant, and some of it has dealt with the entire system

of examinations, written and oral. Most of it has been entirely destructive, but some of it has contained elaborate constructive suggestions for modification of the present system.

The chief difficulty with which we are faced in any attempt to put the criticism and suggestions of the examinations to practical use in perfecting the system is that there is no agreement among the critics. They are often in violent contradiction with each other, both as to the alleged faults of the present system and as to the system which should take its place. The more numerous class of critics is that which comprises those who insist that the examinations are too difficult. Their criticism is usually based upon the entirely false assumptions that the General Examinations are graded upon a rigid arithmetical scale which requires a candidate to answer 90% of the questions correctly in order to attain a grade of 90; to answer

80% of the questions correctly in order to attain a grade of 80, and so forth; and that the candidates are expected to deal successfully with every single item in the Third General. These criticisms seldom amount to more than: "I couldn't pass the examination myself"; "I don't know the answer to that question. Why should any candidate be required to know it?" On the other hand, a few critics have attacked the present Written Examinations as too easy. The position of these critics is usually based upon the assumption that general examinations testing aptitude are necessarily easier than substantive examinations requiring the composition of essays. It has even been urged that the examinations should be raised to the level of examinations for the Ph.D. degree in such subjects as history, economics, and international law. Some critics have urged that the scope of the examinations be broadened to include questions in other subjects of study, such as the physical sciences; others have suggested that it be narrowed to include only subjects with which the average Foreign Service officer will necessarily have to deal in his career. The suggestion has been made by several critics that the examination should be more broadly cultural in order to cover a greater range of the social sciences and the humanities; others have suggested that the present type of examination is far too academic and pedantic. Some critics voice violent opposition to the General Examinations and wish them entirely suppressed so that the Written Examinations will comprise examinations of the nature of our present Special Examinations only; others insist that the Special Examinations should be abolished and only the General Examinations retained. Several show great partiality for the British system of selecting Foreign Office personnel and wish that system in whole or in part adopted here. The irreconcilable suggestions made for the modification of the Oral Examination are almost as numerous as those which concern the Written Examination. The most elaborate of them suggest that the present Oral Examinations be either supplemented by or replaced by a series of psychological tests, such as were used by the Office of Strategic Services for the selection of some of its personnel, or by the British "house party" system in which the prospective candidate is observed over a period of several days at a "house party."

The proponents of the present system of examination are convinced that it is entirely suited to its purpose. They recognize, however, that any system is subject to improvement. With a view to further improvement of the system, all of these criticisms and suggestions have been placed before a new Advisory Committee on the Foreign Service Examinations which was appointed in October. Its members are:

Henry Chauncey, Acting Executive Secretary, College Entrance Examination Board; James Bryant Conant, President, Harvard University; Joseph C. Green, Executive Director of the Board of Examiners for the Foreign Service; Paul Horst, Director of Personnel Research, The Procter and Gamble Company; Julius Klein, Former Under Secretary of Commerce; James Lewis Morrill, President, The University of Minnesota; John M. Stalnaker, Dean of Students, Stanford University.

The Committee was appointed in order that the Board of Examiners may have the benefit of the best advice obtainable, and the Committee has been requested to study the present system of examination with a view to determining whether any modification is desirable.

The appointment of this Committee is an appropriate occasion for a review of the present system of Foreign Service examinations. The system was devised fifteen years ago on the advice of a Committee composed of: Joseph C. Green, Department of State, Chairman; John Van A. MacMurray, Johns Hopkins University; Edward Lee Thorndike, Columbia University; Louis Leon Thurstone, University of Chicago; George Grafton Wilson, Harvard University.

There were later added to that Committee: Carl C. Brigham, Princeton University; Henry Chauncey, College Entrance Examination Board; L. J. O'Rourke, Civil Service Commission; John M. Stalnaker, Stanford University.

The system has not been static. It has been modified and improved from time to time on the advice of the Committee in the light of elaborate statistical analyses of the results, and it has kept pace with the advancing techniques of selection by examination. It remains, however, essentially the system devised in 1932.

The examination consists of three parts—the Written, the Oral, and the Physical. The Written Examination comprises eight separate parts given during a period of three and one-half days; the Oral Examination is conducted by an Examining Panel which interviews the candidate for from one-half to three-quarters of an hour; the Physical Examination, given ordinarily by physicians of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, consists of a physical check-up such as is given to naval officers.

The several parts of Written Examinations are:

Subject	Hours	Weights
First General	2	4
Second General	1	2
Third General	2	4
Fourth General (English)	3	6
First Special (Modern Languages)	1½ or 3	3

Second Special (Commercial, Maritime, and International Law and International Relations)	3	7
Third Special (History and Government)	3	7
Fourth Special (Economics).....	3	7

The First General Examination is designed to test the ability of the candidate to read the English language with comprehension and with reasonable speed. It consists of some 15 or 16 paragraphs of from moderate to very considerable difficulty and complexity. The candidate is required to read as many of these paragraphs as he can within the time allotted and to answer questions by selecting and checking one of several optional answers. These questions are designed to indicate the extent to which the candidate has comprehended the text.

The Second General Examination is designed to test the ability of the candidate in interpreting statistical tables and graphs. The questions require no manipulation of mathematical symbols. They do require a comprehension of simple numerical relationships and the ability to make simple mathematical deductions.

The Third General Examination is designed to test the memory, the accuracy of factual information in various fields, particularly in History, Economics, and Geography, and the vocabulary of the candidate. The standard devices of true-false, matching, and multiple-choice questions are used.

The Fourth General Examination is designed to test the ability of the candidate to express himself in written English. It endeavors to accomplish its purpose by requiring the candidate to perform such exercises as the writing of précis, the expression of deductions from statistical tables, the writing of reports based upon data supplied, the exposition of a complicated set of facts, etc. The importance of the ability of Foreign Service officers to write English is emphasized not only by this specific examination but also by the grading of the examinations in Law, History and Government, and Economics in which appropriate weight is given to the manner of presentation and the quality of the English used.

The First Special Examination is an examination in French, German, and Spanish.* The candidate is required to take the examination in one of these languages, and he may take the examinations in two of them. In the latter case, he is given credit if he is successful in the second examination but is not penalized if he is unsuccessful. The questions are designed primarily to test the candidate's vocabulary in the foreign language and his ability to read that language with comprehension rather than his ability in translation.

*The Board of Examiners has prescribed additional examinations in Portuguese and Russian to be instituted in 1947.

The Second Special Examination is a general examination in Commercial, Maritime, and International Law and International Relations. The emphasis is upon the principles of international law and upon international relations in the very recent period.

The Third Special Examination is a comprehensive examination in world history since 1776 and in the government of the United States and of the principal countries of Europe. The questions are general rather than specific, designed to test the candidate's knowledge and comprehension of causes, trends, and results. The questions are so arranged that a candidate who is especially well prepared in some particular field of modern history or of government can elect to write almost half of the examination on questions in that field.

The Fourth Special Examination is a general examination in the principles of economics.

The First, Second, and Third General Examinations are ordinarily scored by the Civil Service Commission on a basis prescribed by the Executive Director of the Board of Examiners; the Fourth General Examination and the Examination in Modern Languages are ordinarily scored by the College Entrance Examination Board; the Examinations in Law, History and Government, and Economics are scored by outstanding teachers of those subjects in our colleges and universities, different men being selected for this work from year to year in order that colleges and universities in all parts of the country may be represented. The raw scores on all of these examinations are then converted into percentage grades by the staff of the Executive Director by methods which standardize the results of the several parts so that the highest score becomes 100%, and approximately 19.5% of the candidates attain grades of 70 or higher on each examination. Thus, for example, in a recent series of examinations, the relation between the raw scores and the final grades was:

Examination	Number Items	Items Correct	Percent- age
1st General	103	83	100
		81	90
		76	80
		62	70
2nd General	59	55	100
		52	90
		47	80
		42	70
3rd General	436	332	100
		253	90
		213	80
		161	70

The candidates who attain an average grade of

(Continued on page 38)



Christmas, 1946

To all members of the American Foreign Service:

I take particular pleasure in extending my greetings to the Foreign Service this Christmas, for I feel that the Foreign Service Act of 1946 has made possible an even stronger and more valuable service than in the past.

The Foreign Service must realize that the passage of this legislation with the unanimous consent of Congress, was a remarkable demonstration of the confidence that the American people place in you. This trust is shown at a time when the problems of our representation abroad are becoming more and more difficult, and when the successful performance of your duties is one of the most vital factors in securing the kind of world in which we want to live.

In wishing you a successful New Year I want to assure you that you have my full confidence and support.

Harry S. Truman.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington

To members of the American Foreign Service:

At this time last year it was my pleasure to extend greetings to you, and I remarked then that I felt this year would be one of great importance for the Foreign Service. It is therefore an especial satisfaction for me to be able to refer to the Foreign Service Act of 1946 which will, I am confident, do so much to maintain the American Foreign Service as the outstanding organization it has been and to improve the conditions existing therein to a tremendous degree. However, I do not mean to indicate that we can in any sense of the word adopt an attitude that our work is finished, and I realize that to keep pace with our heavy and constantly increasing responsibilities we must ensure vigorous application of this piece of legislation and we must carry out its administrative provisions to the fullest extent.

Therefore, in sending you my greetings, I wish all of you to know that we are aware of the important task ahead in obtaining the maximum benefits of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 to every member of the Foreign Service, while at the same time devoting our energies to the other substantive problems facing us. My kindest best wishes for the New Year and the assurances of my fullest support.

JAMES F. BYRNES

Transfer of Foreign Service Officers from Old to New Classes

By CARL W. STROM, Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Planning*

IN an article in the September issue of the JOURNAL, entitled "What Will My Salary Be," I outlined briefly how Foreign Service personnel would be transferred from their present positions to positions in one of the new categories established by section 401 of the Foreign Service Act. In the cases of Foreign Service officers, so many inquiries have been received in the Department that it seems desirable to describe in more detail the formula used in determining their salaries. The table of old and new rates with the net increase for each rate is printed on pages 00 and 00 of this issue.

The pertinent paragraphs of the Act are the following:

"SEC. 1102. (a) Foreign Service officers on active service on the effective date of this Act shall, by virtue of this Act, be transferred from the classes in which they are serving on such date to the new classes established by this Act as follows: Officers of class I to the new class 1; officers of class II to the new class 2; officers of classes III and IV to the new class 3; officers of classes V and VI, to the new class 4; officers of classes VII and VIII, to the new class 5; officers in the unclassified grade, to the new class 6.

"(b) Each officer so transferred shall under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe receive that salary in the new class which shall as nearly as possible correspond to his relative standing in the Service."

These sections imposed certain limitations on the operation:

1. The relative standing of officers in the Service had to be preserved. As a matter of fact, this was taken care of by section 1104 of the Act which reads as follows:

"In making transfers of personnel in accordance with the provisions of sections 1102 and 1103, credit for time served in a previous class or position shall be given for the purpose of determining eligibility for in-class promotions in

a new class in the same manner as if such time had been served in the new class."

In providing that time served in a previous class should count in determining eligibility for in-class promotions in a new class, it was clearly indicated that seniority in class should not be lost in the transfer made under section 1102(a). In the cases of officers in a new class that was made up of officers who previously served in two different classes, section 1102(c) provided specifically that seniority in the new class should be based on time served in the two former classes.

2. Officers in a given old class had to be transferred to a particular new class at one of the salary rates of that class. This requirement might have been a serious obstacle to carrying out the transfer according to a consistent pattern except for the fact that the broad outlines of the operation were worked out when the lower and upper boundaries of the new classes were established with the purpose of evading such difficulties.

3. Nine classes (regarding the unclassified grades as one class) had to be compressed into six so that some officers who had previously been in different classes found themselves on November 13 in the same class. Furthermore, the difference between the number of salary steps in the old and new classes made it inevitable that some officers who were paid at different rates in their old class would receive the same rate in the new. The number of salary steps in each set of classes is as follows:

Old Classes	Number of Salary Steps	New Classes	Number of Salary Steps
I**	6	1	5
II	7	2	7
III and IV	12	3	8
V and VI	15	4	8
VII and VIII	10	5	8
Uncl.	4	6	7

These three limitations were set by the statute.

The following four administrative decisions completed the framework within which the transfer formula was drawn up.

*Mr. Strom was in charge of the working party consisting in addition to himself, of Mr. Edward A. Gullion, Mr. Lionel M. Summers, and Dr. Edward T. Lampton, that drafted the Foreign Service Act of 1946 and was also responsible for laying the plans for its implementation.

**It may be helpful to note that old classes are designated by Roman numerals and new classes by Arabic.

(Continued on page 18)

FORMULA FOR TRANSFERRING FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Classes							Increase F. S. Act over Pay Act, 1946
Old	New	Rogers Act	Pay Act of 1945	Pay Act of 1946	F. S. Act of 1946		
I	1	10,000	10,000	10,000	13,500	3,500	
		9,800	10,000	10,000	13,500	3,500	
		9,600	10,000	10,000	13,200	3,200	
		9,400	10,000	10,000	12,800	2,800	
		9,200	10,000	10,000	12,400	2,400	
II	2	9,000	9,800	10,000	12,000	2,000	
		8,900	9,695	10,000	11,750	1,750	
		8,800	9,590	10,000	11,400	1,400	
		8,600	9,380	10,000	11,050	1,050	
		8,400	9,170	10,000	10,700	700	
III	3	8,000	8,750	10,000	10,350	350	
		8,200	8,960	9,975	10,350	375	
		7,900	8,645	9,855.30	9,900	44.70	
		7,800	8,540	9,735.60	9,900	164.40	
		7,600	8,336	9,496.20	9,800	303.80	
IV	3	7,400	8,120	9,256.80	9,500	243.20	
		7,200	7,910	9,017.40	9,200	182.60	
		7,000	7,700	8,778.00	8,900	122.00	
		6,900	7,595	8,658.30	8,900	241.70	
		6,800	7,490	8,538.60	8,900	361.40	
V	4	6,600	7,280	8,299.20	8,600	300.80	
		6,400	7,070	8,059.80	8,300	240.20	
		6,200	6,860	7,820.40	8,000	179.60	
		6,000	6,650	7,581.00	8,000	419.00	
		5,900	6,545	7,461.30	7,800	338.70	
VI	4	5,800	6,440	7,341.60	7,500	158.40	
		5,700	6,335	7,221.90	7,500	278.10	
		5,600	6,230	7,102.20	7,200	97.80	
		5,500	6,125	6,982.50	7,200	217.50	
		5,400	6,020	6,862.80	7,200	337.20	
VII	5	5,300	5,915	6,743.10	6,900	156.90	
		5,200	5,810	6,623.40	6,900	276.60	
		5,100	5,705	6,503.70	6,600	96.30	
		5,000	5,600	6,384.00	6,600	216.00	
		4,900	5,495	6,264.30	6,300	35.70	
VIII	5	4,800	5,390	6,144.60	6,200	155.40	
		4,700	5,285	6,024.90	6,300	275.10	
		4,600	5,180	5,905.20	6,000	94.80	
		4,500	5,070	5,779.80	6,000	220.20	
		4,400	4,960	5,654.40	5,900	245.60	
Uncl.	6	4,300	4,850	5,529.00	5,700	171.00	
		4,200	4,740	5,403.60	5,500	96.40	
		4,100	4,630	5,278.20	5,500	221.80	
		4,000	4,520	5,152.80	5,300	147.20	
		3,900	4,410	5,027.40	5,100	72.60	
Uncl.	6	3,800	4,300	4,902.00	5,100	198.00	
		3,700	4,190	4,776.60	4,900	123.40	
		3,600	4,080	4,651.20	4,700	48.80	
		3,500	3,970	4,525.80	4,700	174.20	
		3,400	3,860	4,400.40	4,400	—40	
Uncl.	6	3,100	3,530	4,024.20	4,300	275.80	
		2,800	3,200	3,648.00	3,900	252.00	
		2,500	2,870	3,271.80	3,500	228.20	

1. The Federal Pay Act of 1946 was passed after the Foreign Service Act of 1946 had been drafted. The substantial increases in salaries which the Act was designed to give were in large part anticipated by the Pay Act excepting in the case of officers in Classes I and II, who had been crushed under the salary ceiling established by the Pay Act. However, in view of the passage of the Pay Act, it was considered that it would be impossible after a lapse of a few months to justify either to the Bureau of the Budget or to Congress the use of the Foreign Service Act to give additional substantial increases in salaries to Foreign Service officers, except where increases had not been given by the Pay Acts.

2. It was considered desirable from the point of view of Service morale that the formula for the transfer of Foreign Service officers should give them essentially the same treatment as Staff officers and employees would receive. The Act gave the Secretary full discretion in fixing the salaries of Staff personnel but other considerations dictated a formula for them involving only small increases at the present time.

3. It was agreed that officers in classes I and II, most of whom were receiving \$10,000 per annum as a result of the salary ceiling imposed by the two Pay Acts, should be assigned to salary steps in the new classes 1 and 2 in accordance with their relative standing, i.e., seniority, in their respective classes.

4. As for officers in classes 3, 4, 5, and 6, it was decided that they should be given as nearly as possible the same net increases. In one case, Unclassified (A), the ceiling of the corresponding new class made it impossible to give any increase. In fact, a decrease of forty cents per annum was suffered by officers in this class. The largest increase, \$419 per annum, was received by officers in the first step of class IV. This was out of line with what was given to officers in these four classes but the rate at which they were transferred to class 3 was the lowest rate of that class.

The transfer to the new classes is, of course,

an accomplished fact at this time and all this article can hope to do is to contribute to a better understanding of the problem that was involved in making this change in the Service. It is believed that anyone who accepts the administrative decisions on the basis of which the transfer was made will arrive at a scheme that differs only in a few places from the one that was adopted. The plan drawn up by the editors and referred to in an editorial in this issue of the JOURNAL differs substantially from the one described here. They adopted no such rule as the fourth one above with results which would, I believe, have been totally unacceptable to the Service. Under their plan, for example, some officers in class 4 would have received increases of \$98 per annum and others of \$1,177.

In view of the above, most officers will at this point probably ask, "What then becomes of the much-heralded improvements in salaries and compensations of the new Act?"

Although for most officers the immediate advantages of the Act were, as pointed out above, largely nullified by the passage of the Federal Pay Act of 1946, the fact remains that the Act has raised the salary ceiling for Foreign Service officers from \$10,000 per annum to \$13,500, and at the same time raised the maximum retirement annuity from \$6,000 a year to \$8,100. These are very substantial gains. Secondly, the Act provides larger in-grade increments than the old legislation and by increasing the salary range in each class makes in-grade promotions of considerably greater value to officers as a whole. Furthermore, the new arrangement of the classes and the provisions which the Act makes for promotions reduces by three or four years the time within which an officer can normally expect to get into the \$5,000 or \$6,000 per annum salary range. Finally, the Act provides for reimbursement of many out-of-pocket expenses that have been a heavy burden on officers in the past through the authorizations it contains for principal officer's residence allotments, temporary quarters allowances on first arrival at a post, transfer allowances, payment of medical and hospital expenses, and payment of certain storage expenses.

The distribution of officers of Classes I and II in the new classes was made in accordance with the following rules:

- Officers admitted to Class II after October 1, 1944 but on or before October 1, 1945 shall receive \$10,350.
- Officers admitted to Class II after October 1, 1943 but on or before October 1, 1944 shall receive \$10,700.
- Officers admitted to Class II after October 1, 1942 but on or before October 1, 1943 shall receive \$11,050.
- Officers admitted to Class II after October 1, 1941 but on or before October 1, 1942 shall receive \$11,400.
- Officers admitted to Class II after October 1, 1940 but on or before October 1, 1941 shall receive \$11,750.
- Officers admitted to Class II before October 1, 1940 shall receive \$11,900.
- Officers admitted to Class I after October 1, 1945 shall receive \$12,000.
- Officers admitted to Class I after October 1, 1944 but on or before October 1, 1945 shall receive \$12,400.
- Officers admitted to Class I after October 1, 1943 but on or before October 1, 1944 shall receive \$12,800.
- Officers admitted to Class I after October 1, 1942 but on or before October 1, 1943 shall receive \$13,200.
- Officers admitted to Class I before October 1, 1942 shall receive \$13,500.

Editors' Column

FSO PAY SCALES

The way in which Foreign Service officers were reclassified under the Foreign Service Act of 1946 undoubtedly raised many questions in the minds of *Journal* readers and we are therefore pleased to be able to present in this issue an authoritative explanation of the principles and procedures which were followed in this reclassification.

To this account there should be added the fact that Service planning groups did draw up more generous alternative formulae and that the Bureau of the Budget was consulted on the salary scales to prevail after the reclassification; its advice was presumably decisive for the selection of this formula rather than some other which, we believe, could be equally strongly defended.

We question the manner in which the "relative standing in the Service" requirement has been interpreted. We are assured that the "relative standing" of each officer is maintained in that he will be eligible for promotion before other officers in his salary grade whom he ranked before reclassification. The fact remains that, our demon statistician informs us, 264 officers have lost "relative standing in the Service" to the extent that they have been placed in the same salary grades as officers who were previously at lower salary levels.

The status of the 64 officers in the next to the lowest salary step of old Class V (\$6503) illustrates another type of loss of relative standing which results from the reclassification. In accordance with the Act, officers of Classes V and VI have been transferred to the new Class 4, which has 3 salary grades. On a basis of relative standing in the Service, therefore, it would seem that the logical procedure would be to distribute the old Class V appropriately in the upper 4 salary grades of the new Class 4 and the old Class VI in the lower 4 salary grades of the new Class 4. Actually, however, these 64 officers were reclassified into the \$6600 grade, which, although it results in \$97.00 a year increase in salary, places them in the sixth salary grade of Class 4 rather than in the third where a reasonable interpretation of "relative standing in the Service" clearly entitles them to be. We fully realize that, as Mr. Strom points out in his second and third "limitations set by the statutes," the discrepancies in class and salary grade are such that no completely tidy, indiscriminatory method of fitting the old into the new is possible. It therefore seems all the more important that exactness in preservation of relative standing should be followed as far as possible, that is, down to the least common denominator of half classes.

In addition to overriding fiscal necessity there are said to have been four administrative decisions

which governed the preparation of the transfer formula.

The first puzzles us. It seems to say, in effect, that it is impossible to justify salary increases under an Act one of the purposes of which is to raise salaries! A more positive approach to the question of justification would be to adhere as closely as humanly possible to the spirit and letter of the Act, in the knowledge that any formula developed on that basis would be its own justification.

The second administrative decision, to give Foreign Service officers essentially the same treatment as the Staff Corps, raises considerations which were, we must assume, deliberately omitted from the Act. The *Journal* has always believed that the Staff Corps personnel deserve better treatment, and is under the impression that the Act will eventually result in greater relative benefits to them than to the Foreign Service officers. The Act does, however, put the Staff Corps on a completely different basis from the Foreign Service officers and the *Journal* does not believe that sensitivity to "morale" considerations should lead to the creation of a relationship between the two which is obviously not contemplated in the Act. The quicksands of complaint and counter-complaint into which this leads can be seen when it is pointed out that, whereas Foreign Service officers receive only one reclassification under the Act, much of the Act's salary benefits to the Staff Corps presumably depend, not on their present reclassification, but on the results of the reclassification of positions provided for in Sections 441 and 442, which, we understand, cannot be accomplished for a year or so.

We are in thorough accord with the third administrative decision, that officers in Classes I and II "should be assigned to salary steps . . . in accordance with their relative standing, i.e., seniority, in their respective classes." This to us is merely a paraphrase of the language of the Act that each officer shall "receive that salary in the new class which shall as nearly as possible correspond to his relative standing in the Service." Our only complaint with this decision, therefore, is that it was not applied to Classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 as well as to the two top classes.

Finally we come to what Mr. Strom states is the controlling administrative decision, that officers in classes 3, 4, 5 and 6 should receive as nearly as possible the same increase in salary. Although not so stated, it is assumed that the purpose of this decision was another "morale" consideration, an attempt to give everybody as close as possible to the same percentage salary increase. The Act says nothing about discrepancies in salary increases and

here again it seems to the Editors that departing from the Act only leads to trouble. We are left to assume, for example, that the large percentage increases in Classes 1 and 2 just compensate the officers in those classes for the increases they were denied a few months ago by the \$10,000 ceiling; yet it appears that the officers in the next to highest Class I group, for instance, received an increase of almost 12% over and above what they would have been receiving if the \$10,000 ceiling had not been in effect! Where does the 5% formula fit in here?

It is doubtless true that some officers receiving 3% or 4% increases would have resented colleagues in neighboring classes receiving 10% to 15% increases, but we like to believe that such pettiness is not widespread and we are confident that the great majority of officers would prefer to take their chances under a fair formula based on the Act as passed rather than enjoy the greater uniformity (in the middle classes, at least) of a formula derived from an Act in effect amended by "administrative decisions."

At this point it may be well to explain that the Editors, anticipating the challenge, "let's see you do it better," managed to concoct with relatively little pencil chewing a formula which would have fitted each old class exactly within its corresponding portion of the new class and would have left only 15 officers (instead of the 264 mentioned above) at the same salary levels as officers in the lower salary grades before reclassification. Furthermore, 395 officers would have received a greater salary increase than they did under the formula actually used. And most important, our formula needs to be buttressed by no "administrative decisions" not implicit in the Act; its only principles are the "relative standing" provision of Section 1102 and the statement in Section 111 that one of the objectives of the Act is "to provide salaries, allowances, and benefits that will permit the Foreign Service to draw its personnel from all walks of American life and to appoint persons to the highest positions in the Service solely on the basis of their demonstrated ability."

It would be profitless to moralize at length on this subject. There is absolutely no doubt in our minds of the good intentions, fair mindedness and conscientiousness of those who developed the transfer formula and approved its use. They are also responsible for the budget estimates for 1948 which are based on increase in funds and personnel of over 60%, and which seem for the first time to ask for what the Service needs and is entitled to receive under the law. We regret all the more, therefore, that the same imaginative approach to Service needs which characterizes the Act of 1946 and the budget estimates for 1948 could not prevail in this transfer question. The outcome is a demonstration

of the hard fact that all projects for Service reform seem ultimately to stand or fall by the decisions of the budgetary authority. Whether our spokesman could have secured approval for the salary formula outlined herein we do not know—probably not—but the justification advanced for the formula which was adapted does not seem to us to square with the intention of the Act.

STANDING IN NEED OF AMENDMENT

The success of the Republican Party in capturing both Houses of Congress in the November 5 elections raises again urgently the question of the desirability, or rather the necessity, of terminating the situation whereby the Executive and Legislative branches of the United States Government are arrayed against each other for a period of two years. If the experience of the recent past (1918-1920 and 1930-1932) is repeated we can expect little governmental achievement during the coming two years.

The press in the United States has almost unanimously held that the prospect we will face on January 1 is potentially dangerous and at best anomalous. In fact asking the people to avoid such a situation provided the Democratic Party with one of its campaign arguments. This argument was valid in a sense, since the split is undoubtedly unfortunate; however, it is an extremely negative basis for returning a candidate to office, and one which should never be permitted to arise.

This problem is of special interest to us because of its implications in the field of foreign policy. In the first place under the present situation committees in either House of Congress handling foreign affairs will have majorities hostile to the Executive Branch of the Government. Despite the present tendency towards a bi-partisan foreign policy, there is no assurance of cooperation and certainly no legal basis to guarantee a united approach to world problems. Furthermore it has been fashionable to feel that our system of checks and balances resulted in the fairest possible arrival at a decision. However, with the abrupt inception of the atomic age it appears desirable to accelerate its normal courses. It is difficult enough at best to reach timely decisions in the realm of foreign policy, and with the two branches of the Government responsible for this policy in opposition interminable delays are likely which we cannot afford. The almost geologic process by which the nation makes up its mind in foreign policy is sometimes an element of ultimate strength but it should not be needlessly protracted by prolonged Executive-Legislation division. For this reason, if for no other, the need for a change is apparent.

The recent suggestion of Senator Fulbright that the President appoint a Republican Secretary of State, and then resign in order that the latter might assume the Presidency is open to serious criticism

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Press Comment

Diplomatic Milestone

Editorial, Washington Post, November 13, 1946

Today marks the inauguration of the new Foreign Service Act wisely legislated in the closing days of the Seventy-ninth Congress. Far more important than the higher salaries, better personnel standards and other incidental benefits that the act embodies is the new status it gives our Foreign Service. It was treated more or less as a founding—on the assumption, implicit in the very name of our Department of State, that foreign affairs were incidental. World War II taught us the cost of this indifference. Now the Foreign Service has been placed in a position commensurate with this country's international responsibilities.

The importance we attach to the work of our representatives abroad will not be lost on other nations. It is proof of our deep concern with what happens in the rest of the world and is a hopeful augury for the future. As Assistant Secretary of State Donald Russell said in a radio address Tuesday, the flow of intelligence from overseas is "the grist for the policy mill of our Government. . . . Thus strengthened and revitalized, the Foreign Service of tomorrow will more truly represent America and the ideals in which we believe. It may be one of the principal agencies for bringing about that world peace for which we all strive."

Of primary significance in the new law is the expansion and reclassification in the Foreign Service. The corps itself will be increased from 11,000 to 17,000. The present complicated structure of 12 separate classifications will be consolidated into six. The work of regular career officers will be supplemented by experts in particular fields selected as Foreign Service reserve officers for specific periods. Training for new members and refresher courses for career men will be provided by the Foreign Service institute to be estab-

lished. Elimination of unfit personnel will be assured by a new policy of either promoting officers after a given period or weeding them out.

The salaries and allowances we have paid our Ambassadors and Ministers have long been a barrier in obtaining competent representatives who do not have independent incomes. In this respect the United States has lagged far behind other nations of lesser stature. This has now been corrected at least in part. Ambassadors will be paid up to \$25,000 instead of the old figure of \$17,500, and allowances have been raised accordingly. Nor is this the most significant part of the raises allowed by the new law. The \$10,000 salary ceiling for career Federal employes, which has squeezed out many topnotch men, has now been modified. Class I Foreign Service officers may receive up to \$13,500, and a substantial number of the 123 men in Classes I and II will be boosted above the \$10,000 mark. Also career men will now be allowed to keep their Foreign Service status when they are selected as Ministers and Ambassadors.

Not the least of the new law's accomplishments is the broadened Board of the Foreign Service. Agencies other than the State Department will now have a hand in guidance of the Foreign Service.

The new board will have permanent representatives from the Departments of Labor, Commerce and Agriculture, and other Federal departments will be consulted on matters affecting them. This should serve to make the Foreign Service truly representatives of the Government as a whole.

A tremendous increase in prestige and effectiveness of the Foreign Service as well as in the morale of its members thus seems assured by the new law. To be fully effective, however, the act must have the continued support of Congress. Certain essentials, such as allowances, leave and repatriation, will require specific appropriations

(Continued on page 43)

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY, ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMING INTO EFFECT OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946

I am happy to say that our Ambassadors and Ministers abroad are today getting their first pay raise since 1855. This is but one of the improvements in our Foreign Service made possible by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, which was passed by the Congress three months ago and which becomes effective today.

This measure provides a framework for the better Foreign Service which must represent this country abroad. It is very encouraging to me that this Act was passed by the unanimous consent of both Houses and that Republicans and Democrats alike contributed to its provisions.

The Service has already established a tradition of non-partisan activity in the execution of a national foreign policy. The broad base on which the new Act rests sustains my belief that it will continue in that tradition.

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Office of the Foreign Service

MR. SELDEN CHAPIN has been appointed the Director General of the Foreign Service (pursuant to Section 201 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946), and MR. JULIAN F. HARRINGTON is appointed Deputy Director General of the Foreign Service (Section 202), effective November 13th. Mr. Harrington is also designated Director of the Office of the Foreign Service *ex officio*. MR. H. P. MARTIN is designated Deputy Director of the Office of the Foreign Service.

Personals

MRS. LUCY JOHANSEN, widow of Foreign Service Officer BEPPO JOHANSEN, has been assigned by the Department as a receptionist in the Office of the U. S. Political Adviser in Tokyo.

PROFESSOR PHILIP W. THAYER has been appointed to the faculty of the School of Advanced International Studies in Washington. Professor Thayer was former Assistant Chief of the Division of World Trade Intelligence in the Department and later Special Assistant to the Ambassador and Cultural Attache in the Embassy in Santiago.

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF, Chief of the Telecommunications Division of the Department, was Chairman of the U. S. representation attending an informal four-power Broadcasting Conference in Paris in October. Mr. de Wolf is Book Review Editor of the JOURNAL.

Retired FSO LESLIE A. DAVIS is residing in the Berkshires in Massachusetts. His place is called "Pine Knoll" and is just outside the village of Stockbridge.

FRANK MCCARTHY, who upon his resignation as Assistant Secretary of State became assistant to Byron Price of the Association of Motion Picture Producers, is in New York on loan to Nelson Rockefeller.

PAUL NYHUS, Agricultural Attache at London was

an adviser of the U. S. Delegation to the International Wool Talks in London which began November 11th.

LAURENCE DUGGAN, former Chief of the Division of American Republics, has been chosen by a special committee to succeed his father as Director of the Carnegie-endowed Institute of International Education.

Erle R. Dickover Assaulted

Foreign Service Officer ERLE R. DICKOVER of the Far Eastern Division, detailed to the Far Eastern Commission, was robbed and beaten on November 6th while en route from the Japanese Embassy building, where the Commission is located, to his home on Wyoming Avenue. Mr. Dickover was attacked by three men and dragged into the bushes where he was beaten and kicked and relieved of his wallet.

As the trio was leaving he called after them, "Hey, what about my papers?" One called back, "You'll find your wallet at the next corner, 'Mac'." Sure enough, he found his wallet at 24th and California Streets, with only the money—\$3—missing.

Journal Staff Changes

FSO ROBERT H. MCBRIDE, assigned to the Office of American Republic Affairs, has been appointed to the Editorial Board of the JOURNAL. The Editors welcome Mr. McBride to the staff. Readers of the JOURNAL will remember the great contribution to the growth of the JOURNAL of Colonel HARRY MCBRIDE, father of the new Editor. Col. McBride is now with the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

The JOURNAL also announces with pleasure the appointment of FSO ADRIAN B. COLQUITT as Treasurer of the JOURNAL. He replaces FSO CLIFTON B. ENGLISH who is on assignment of indefinite duration in Germany.



Robert H. McBride
... new Journal editor.

Foreign Service Public Relations

A recent memorandum from FRANCIS H. RUSSELL, Director of the Office of Public Affairs, points out the progress made by the joint efforts of his Office and the Office of the Foreign Service in bringing before the American public the needs of the Foreign Service.

His memorandum stated that operations during the past year included the following:

Speeches by Foreign Service Officers

Sixty-five speaking engagements were arranged in the East, South, Mid-West and Far West, before such groups as Kiwanis, Rotary, The American Legion.

Services to Private Publications

Thirty articles on the Foreign Service appearing in twenty-five national magazines yielding many millions of reader impressions.

Twenty-seven additional articles contained Foreign Service material.

Four hundred and fifty feature writers, columnists and editors on a selected mailing list were systematically supplied with information on the Foreign Service. Results included stories by Lindley, Stanford, Folliard, Shirer and the Associated Press, in the *New York Times*, the *Herald Tribune*, the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Washington Post*.

Radio

Twenty-one weekly broadcasts by NBC, "Tales of the Foreign Service," were initiated and serviced by PL in cooperation with OFS, producing an estimated total of 168 million listener-impressions.

Two programs on the Foreign Service in the

NBC "Our Foreign Policy" series produced an additional eight million listener-impressions.

New Association Committees

The new Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association at its first meeting on October 23 appointed the following Committees:

Foreign Service Protective Association

LOY W. HENDERSON, *President*

WALWORTH BARBOUR, *Vice President*

RAY L. THURSTON, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Education Committee

RICHARD H. HAWKINS, *Chairman*

ARTHUR RICHARDS

EVAN M. WILSON

MRS. JOHN CARTER

VINCENT

MRS. ANDREW FOSTER

TER

MRS. HENRY LEVERICH

ICH

MRS. ROBERT NEWBIGIN

BEGIN

Entertainment Committee

MILTON K. WELLS

CHARLES W. ADAIR

GEORGE L. WEST

SYDNEY K. LAFOON

ROBERT F. HALE

Flags for Autos

The Supply Division has now received the flags for displaying from the front bumpers or fenders of automobiles being used abroad for official business. These are being sent out according to Foreign Service Serial No. 607 of August 13, 1946.

These flags are eight by twelve inches in size. The regular flag of the United States is for display on the front right-hand side. The flag with 48 white stars on a blue background, known as the Union Jack, is to be flown from the front left-hand side only when the Chief of Mission is actually using the automobile. The flag with 13 white stars in a

(Continued on page 37)

APPLY NOW FOR ADMISSION TO SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES NEXT YEAR

Officers and employees of the Foreign Service are urged by the Education Committee of the Foreign Service Association to apply now for the admission of their sons and daughters to schools and colleges in the United States for the academic year 1947-1948.

Enrollments in all educational institutions throughout the country have been extremely heavy this year. It is clear that enrollments will be just as heavy, if not heavier, next year. One of the largest boys' boarding schools in the East has already received twice as many applications for admission next year as it had on file a year ago for admission this year.

The continued rise in tuition and other educational fees will undoubtedly increase competition for scholarship aid. Inquiry regarding such assistance should therefore be made *at once*.

Parents or students should correspond directly with the schools and colleges they have chosen. To secure addresses and other preliminary information before making inquiries, parents are advised to consult handbooks on educational institutions in the United States and other material that may be available in libraries at their posts or at nearby posts. The Education Committee will do its best to provide such further information and assistance as may be needed.

Later this year, the Committee will announce the closing dates and conditions of the next annual Foreign Service scholarship competitions. Meanwhile, it is *urgent* for parents and children to make their plans at the earliest possible date.



Mildred Asbjornsoa and Dorothy Yovich of the Secretary's office snapped at the airport in Paris.



(Upper left) A charming group below the Acropolis of Cuma, near Naples. Left to right: Titi Granata, wife of V.C. Harold Granata; Joan Braadt, daughter of C.G. George Brandt; Clemence Jaadray (on wall), wife of Consul Fred W. Jaadray; and Lois Murrell, wife of V.C. Franklin Murrell. The two headless ladies (or gentlemen?) are nameless and did not answer to the roll-call.

SERVICE

(Left) Miss Mary Jane Penny of the Embassy in Quito who went to Guayaquil and won the Ecuadoran National Open Golf Tournament for Women for the second time. Miss Penny is shown holding the engraved sterling silver platter which was the prize this year. She is accompanied by Mrs. Delia Vallarino, runner-up.



Staff of the Consulate at Fortaleza. Left to right, standing back row: Dr. Jorge Mariera da Rocha, Director O.I.C.; Murilo F. Duarte, Clerk; Eduar D. Oliveira, Messenger; Jose F. de Matos, Messenger; Luiz A. Meadez, Clerk; Jose M. Pequeao, Clerk; Geneiso Duarte, Clerk; Coldwell S. Johnson, Consul in Charge. Seated front row: Mrs. C. S. (Etoile B.) Johnson, Administrative Assistant and Secretary, wife of the Consul; Wilbur Nadel, Chief Clerk. Saco. Office Mascot.



Luncheon at the American Legation, Dublin
Seated, from left to right: Mrs. La Freniere, Consul General Thomas McEnelly, Mrs. K. R. Kreps, the Minister and Mrs. David Gray, Mr. Ralph Wheeler, Mrs. Stauffer, Miss Jeaa Colladay, Mr. Tom Baaou, Miss Joaa Colladay. Standing, from left to right: W/O Ardea Stauffer, Mrs. Wheeler, Vice Consul J. A. Freniere, Miss Noaa Penner, Mr. Russell Quirke, Vice Consul and Mrs. Sanford Menter, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Bouch, Mr. P. J. McEvoy of the "Readers Digest," Mr. Moatgomery Colladay, Secretary of Legation and Mrs. Colladay.



Photo by Don Vasque

(Above) Consulate at Ciudad Juarez.



(Upper Right) Wedding in Tangier on September 3rd of A. David Fritzman and Miss Marigold Helyar. (See page 31.) L. to r.: Mrs. Paul Alling, Mr. Alling, the bride and groom, Mrs. Dundas, Captain Bedford. Rear: Mrs. Goodyear, Mr. Goodyear, Mr. Dundas, Mrs. Peake. Seated: Mr. Wilkins with Master Sam Goodyear.

GLIMPSES

(Right) Vice Consul Charles Gilbert receives the Medal of Freedom. Col. Frank M. S. Johnson is shown pinning the award on Mr. Gilbert, while Ambassador Hornbeck looks at it. Mr. Gilbert received the medal in recognition for his wartime activities, mostly in Spain. He is now assigned to Rotterdam.



Ambassador Caffery's visit to Rabat last summer. Left to right: Mr. Marchat, Ambassador Caffery, Major Chergie of the Residency General, Consul Pasquet (putting on hat); Maurice Guirmand, Chief of the Diplomatic Cabinet of the Resident General; and Mr. Elim O'Shaughnessy, second secretary of the embassy at Paris.



Admiral Halsey and President Jiménez and Mrs. Jiménez at Panama Embassy Residence. Reading from left to right: Mr. Blocker, Counselor of Embassy; Admiral Shafroth, Commandant, Fifteenth Naval District; Mrs. Shafroth; Admiral Halsey; Mrs. Jiménez; Ambassador Hines; President Jiménez; Mrs. Hines; V. Lansing Collins, Jr., Second Secretary of Embassy.

Letters to the Editor

The Journal Dignity?

American Embassy,
Habana,

October 16, 1946

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

It was with a feeling of very real shock and dismay that I saw, when my copy of the JOURNAL for September 1946 fell open at page 22, the photograph of "the late President Gualberto Villarroel hanging from a lamp-post in the Plaza Murillo," as the leading illustration of the article *Diary of a Successful Revolution*.

I cannot think that this is the standard of journalism which the house organ of our Foreign Service should set for itself. I refer not to the text of the article—which my former assignment to Bolivia made especially interesting to me—but to the use of a picture which even in these violent times must shock the sensibilities and remain in the memory of many people long after the details and merits of the "successful revolution" have been forgotten. Is not this a disservice to a friendly country and one which is also in the Good Neighborhood?

Apart from that, the printing of such a picture is not in keeping with the dignity nor the purpose of the JOURNAL. It is true that the other picture from Bolivia, page 30 of the same issue, showing Ambassador Flack and his staff after the presentation of credentials to the late President Villarroel, will not arrest the attention so much nor remain so long in the memory. But is the more suitable subject for the house organ of our Service. Please understand that I am not questioning the publication of the Villarroel photograph elsewhere but I do question its appearance in the JOURNAL.

It is particularly unfortunate that this picture appeared in this issue of the JOURNAL, devoted to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, which will therefore be read and studied very extensively both by those in the Service and by others; and, I believe, by the chanceries and foreign services of other nations.

HENRY NORWEB

Retirement Benefits

American Embassy,
London,

October 21, 1946.

TO THE EDITORS,

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

Reference is made to recent legislation affecting the Foreign Service, and particularly to that section

of the Act which treats of a variety of retirement and pension benefits.

I feel that I reflect the sentiments of a vast number when I state that failure to be included in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System, as revised in the Foreign Service Act of 1946, came as a very great disappointment. Now, the Journal of September, 1946, in the article entitled "The Retirement System," page 27, gives rise to new hope. I should like to state that, in my opinion, inclusion in these benefits would do more to raise morale of recipients than any other single privilege which might be extended, and further it would:—

1. Result in increased living standards, since it would lessen the necessity to save against retirement and other contingencies. (Presently, of course, saving for any purpose is purely theoretical, in view of extraordinary living costs.)

2. Reduce the differential between career and staff, in matters of treatment accorded as distinct from rank, removing a sharp distinction between United States citizens similarly serving the Government. This would appear to conform to the Department's policy as recently set forth in several issues of the Journal.

Accomplishment of Nos. 1 and 2 would inevitably increase individual efficiency, to the mutual satisfaction of the Department and the employee.

In contrast to the above reference, the ultimate phrase of the article beginning on page 36 of the same issue, to wit:—

"furthermore, there is some reason to believe that the Civil Service Retirement Fund is actually more advantageous in some respects for persons in the lower salary brackets," is rather incongruous.

The extensive actuarial studies and ultimate clerical and fiscal details which may be involved in effecting a change are recognized as considerable. However, the sweeping benefits accruing to so many would appear to warrant this effort. It is to be sincerely hoped that the introduction of the prospective amendment receives the early attention it appears to merit.

The Department may be assured that the appreciation of the interested group will be unstintingly subscribed for any action which may be taken toward inclusion of all United States citizens in the System.

EDWIN S. COLEMAN

Benjamin Franklin House—A Suggested Foreign Service Club

By SELDEN CHAPIN, Director General of the Foreign Service

The expansion of the Foreign Service and of the Department, which will remain scattered over many buildings even after removal to the new State Department area, brings forcibly home the fact that officers in the Department see very little of each other outside of their immediate divisions or offices. This is clearly an unhealthy situation if we are to build the esprit de corps and the mutual understanding of each other's problems which alone can give this Government a strong and united corps which will formulate our foreign policy.

In the old days the Department was a small organization and officers stationed in Washington, whether in the home or the Foreign Service, and returning Foreign Service Officers unavoidably got to know each other, both professionally and socially. It seems clear that in the circumstances described above such association must be stimulated by the creation of some center where officers and their families can meet socially on a friendly basis.

Accordingly, it has been suggested by a number of officers that the much-discussed idea of a club should be revived, although on a somewhat more expanded scale. Such a club or association might include as active members all Foreign Service Officers on active duty, whether line, staff or reserve, as well as officers of the Department. Provision might be made for associate membership for retired Officers as well as for former reserve officers or members of the Foreign Service wartime Auxiliary. Honorary members might include the Secretary of State and some of the higher officers of the Department, members of appropriate Congressional Committees, and officers of other Departments and Agencies connected with the conduct of our foreign relations.

The purposes of the club would be primarily social, although later on, certain minimum athletic facilities might be added. One function of the Club would be to provide luncheon facilities for members and their guests. In the afternoon and evening the facilities should be open to members' families. Occasional dances or reunions could be held, and many officers would find the facilities of the club useful for any small private entertaining which they might do or for meeting their colleagues and their families. While presumably no effort would be made to provide permanent living quarters in the club proper, it would be helpful if a number of bedrooms could be made available for transient officers.

No attempt is being made here to advance any

detailed proposal and it is hoped that officers of the Foreign Service and of the Department will come forward with their own suggestions, in letters to the Editors of the Journal. The idea of an active Foreign Services Club or association has been put forth many times before but it is earnestly suggested that the need has never been more apparent.

MARRIAGES

HOFFMAN-FLIEDNER. Miss Dorothy Grace Fliedner and Foreign Service Officer Thomas E. Hoffman were married on October 5 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hoffman is assigned to the Division of Controls.

STARCEVIC-GARDNER. Miss Helen Bassett Gardner and Anthony Edward Starcevic were married on October 5th in Monterrey, Mexico, where Mr. Starcevic is Vice Consul.

BERGMAN-SABLE. Miss Sylvia Sable and Edward B. Bergman were married on October 27th in New York City. Mr. Bergman is a Foreign Service Officer assigned to Liverpool.

HENRY-BEARD. Miss Margaret Beard and David Henry were married on November 16th in Princeton, New Jersey. Miss Beard is a Research Assistant in the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs. Mr. Henry is a Foreign Service Officer assigned to Moscow.

BIRTHS

PARSONS. Twin sons, Berry Ed and Terry Martin, were born on August 26th to Mr. and Mrs. Givon Parsons in Brownsville, Texas. Mr. Parsons is Vice Consul at Matamoros.

LUTKINS. A daughter, Patricia McGovern, was born to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. LaRue R. Lutkins on September 1st in New Haven, Conn. Mr. Lutkins is assigned as Vice Consul to Peiping.

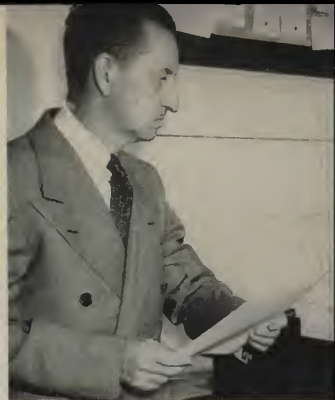
CORY. A son, Thomas Ramsdell, was born to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Thomas J. Cory on September 25th in Glendale, California. Mr. Cory is Second Secretary and Vice Consul at Moscow.

SMITH. A son, Bromley Keables, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bromley Keables Smith, on October 30th in Washington, D. C. Mr. Smith is a Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Secretary's Office.

BREUER. A son, Peter John, was born to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Carl Breuer in Washington on November 7th. Mr. Breuer is serving in the Department as Advisor on Cooperatives.



FSO Sanders has just returned to the Department from his post. Immediately upon his arrival he reports to Mr. Marvin Will of the Personnel Relations Section of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, in the War Manpower Building, 1778 Pennsylvania Ave. (just across the street from the Roger Smith Hotel). This building houses the Office of the Foreign Service as well as the Divisions of Foreign Service Personnel, Administration and Planning. Mr. Will is presenting Mr. Sanders with the instruction sheet of just what he should do first. Mr. Ronald Taylor, Mr. Will's Assistant, is seated at the desk.



FSO signs the Register in the Foreign Service hall from Mr. Will's office. The room is in the War Manpower Building, 1778 Pennsylvania Ave. (left). This step should never be omitted. The registers are sent daily to the appropriate

AN FSO RETURNS TO THE DEPARTMENT

The *Journal* photographer followed FSO Terry Sanders around the Department upon his return from the field and presents the following picture story of how he found his way through the maze of the Department's thirty-odd buildings to the offices where he had to transact business. This story is outlined on an instruction sheet now furnished by the Department to all incoming members of the Service.

Photos by Ralph Duter

Lower left: The FSO checks up with Mrs. Barbara Chalmers on his *Foreign Service Journal* subscription address and enters one for his mother in Edenburg, Texas, who likes to keep up with the activities incident to her son's career.

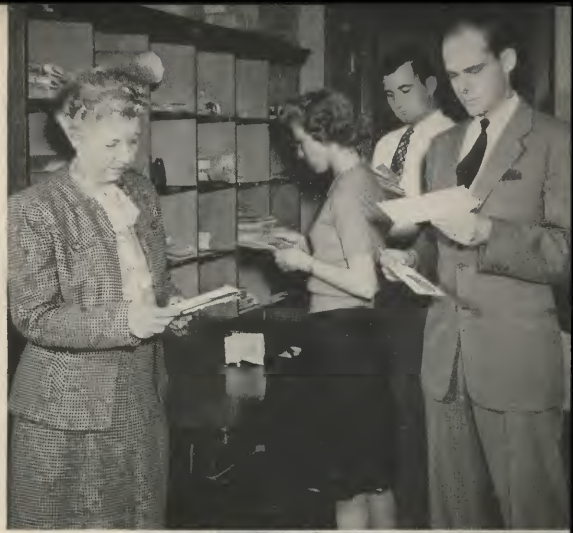
Lower Right: "How about my leave of absence?" is a natural first question upon arrival in the States. Here the FSO is being given directions by Miss Kathryn Mallow of FP regarding the prompt submission of despatches reporting what he has been ordered to do, what he has done and what he desires in the way of allowable leave. Miss Voigt is at the phone.



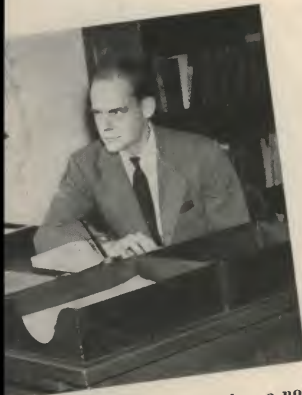
Mr. John Ocheltree, area office representative, is giving instructions on the possible new assignment and instructions to the area desk officer.



Mrs. Emilie Dowell, in charge of the Foreign Service Mail Room (Room 865 War Manpower Building), gives Mr. Sanders mail that has been accumulating for him since his departure from his post. Miss Carmelita Brewster and Wallace E. Smith are sorting mail.



Reception Room, just across the under the supervision of Mr. George [omitted] as transcripts of this Regis- [omitted] throughout the Department.



FP, discusses with Mr. Sanders a pos- [omitted] to get in touch with the appropri- [omitted] the geographic division.

All officers doing economic or commercial work report in to Mr. Archie Childs of the Division of Reporting Services in the Main Building. Mr. Childs makes sure that they meet the proper people in the Department who are interested in whatever they may have been doing at their last post.



Lower left: Mr. Sanders checks in at the Division of Finance in order to insure salary payment while in the U. S. Here he is seen with Miss Mildred Trescott, and he has not forgotten to bring along his statement of last pay received at his post.

Lower Right: Miss Martha Litz of Central Services in Room 712 Walker Johnson Building guides Mr. Sanders over the pitfalls of travel accounts.



News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Austria—Thomas S. Estes
Bolivia—Merlin E. Smith
Brazil—Walter P. McConaughy
Canada—(Western)—Ralph A. Boernstein
Canada Eastern—Terry B. Sanders
Colombia—John W. Campbell
Costa Rica—J. Ramon Solana
Dominican Republic—Hector C. Adam
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
Morocco—Charles W. Lewis, Jr.
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—Raymond Phelan
New Zealand—John Fuess
Panama—Henry L. Pitts, Jr.
Peru—Maurice J. Broderick
Portugal—William Barnes
Southampton—William H. Beck
Spain—John N. Hamlin
Syria—Robert E. Cashin
Tangier—Paul H. Alling
Union of South Africa—Robert A. Aclý

ALEXANDRIA



FIRST AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT

Ambassador S. Pinkney Tuck presented his credentials to King Farouk I in Alexandria on October 10, 1946, as first American Ambassador to Egypt. Mr. Tuck is shown taking the salute of the Household Guard at Ras El Tin Palace prior to the ceremony. Left to right: H. E. Ismail Teymour Pasha, First Chamberlain; the Honorable S. Pinkney Tuck, American Ambassador; the Grand Chamberlain, H. E. Abdel Latif Talaat Pasha; and the Second Chamberlain, H. E. Abdel Aziz Mohamed Bad Bey. Mr. Jefferson Patterson, Counselor of Embassy, may be seen behind Mr. Tuck.

The Secretary's departure from the Paris Conference at the airport in Paris.

Top, foreground: Mrs. Byrnes and Ambassador Caffery. Right background: M. Bonnet.

Center: Mrs. Vanderburg, Secretary Byrnes—who's he shaking his finger at?—(behind Mr. Byrnes) Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, FSO George Abbott, Miss Cassie Connor and Mr. H. Freeman Matthews.

Below: Ambassador James C. Dunn takes photos at the airport.

Photos by R. Borden Reams

AUCKLAND

October 17, 1946.

As in so many offices, work in the Consulate and Legation here has undergone a considerable change of emphasis since the termination of hostilities and the departure of American troops which have been stationed here. While for some time there continued a backlog of visa work for wives and fiancées of servicemen together with citizenship work covering children of servicemen, all wives desiring to go to the United States have now left and most of the fiancés will have departed by the end of the year. The famed versatility of Foreign Service Officers has been expanded during the war years to cover a certain amount of facility in handling matters which have been perhaps more naturally covered previously by Dorothy Dix or Mr. Anthony!

There have been a great many staff changes in Wellington during the past several months. Third Secretary J. Jefferson Jones, III, departed for Bombay and was replaced by Third Secretary Marshall Green. Second Secretary Thomas Weil who likewise departed for Bombay was replaced by Second Secretary Elvin Seibert. Second Secretary Roswell Beverstock arrived a few months ago and First Secretary Jack Service arrived on the Monterey this week. Foreign Service Inspector Walton Ferris is expected to arrive within the next few weeks.

There have been a good many visitors of importance passing through New Zealand recently among whom may be mentioned Senator Leverett Saltenstall of Massachusetts; Dr. Karl Compton, President of the M. I. T., and Vice Admiral Hoover, all of whom visited New Zealand between the two Bikini atom bomb tests. There have been a good many American businessmen passing through making surveys in anticipation of expanded world trade.

JOHN C. FUESS

TANGIER

September 23, 1946

On September 3, 1946, in St. Andrews Church, Tangier, Morocco, Cynthia Mary Cicely Wellman



(Marigold) Helyar was married to A. David Fritzlan, Esquire, Second Secretary and Vice Consul, American Legation, Tangier.

Miss Helyar was a member of the staff of the British Consulate General in Tangier. Her late father was a distinguished member of the British diplomatic service.

Robert G. Dundas, Esquire, Acting British Consul General, gave the bride away. The Reverend Mr.

(Continued on page 44)

Our Retired Officers

The Editors of the JOURNAL believe that our readers are keenly interested in the whereabouts and activities of former members of the Service. Retired Foreign Service Officers are being invited by letter (several each month) to send in for publication a brief description of their present dwelling place and occupation, with whatever details as to hobbies and future plans they may care to furnish. It is hoped in this way the widely separated members of the American Foreign Service Association may keep in touch with one another and preserve the common ties which unite them.

FROM COERT DU BOIS
13 Elm Street
Stonington, Connecticut.
October 30, 1946

When I saw in the October JOURNAL letters from Adams, Armour, Busser and Boyle all referring to an invitation to write about how retired officers live, I thought,

"Oh-oh! Alphabetical stuff."

Mine came this morning.

We decided on Stonington as a place to live for several reasons. It has a group of very congenial people—artists, writers and retired officers of the Services, an excellent harbor and base for yacht cruising and we found an attractive old stone house just the right size for our comfort and for our pocket book.

I have done some writing and some drawing and hope to do more. I have done a lot of day sailing and cruising from the Connecticut River to the Cape Cod Canal in my 30-foot auxiliary gaff-rigged yawl and I certainly will do more and I have revived my old profession of forestry and taken on

a couple of consultant jobs for owners of small forest tracts for the fun and interest of it.

I have always had a travelling job even before I went into the Foreign Service. I never stayed in one place long enough to become a part of a community. I am gradually doing so here in this Connecticut village and it is interesting and satisfying. I am on the Race Committee of the Yacht Club, the working committee of the Village Improvement Association and the Finance Committee of a Wildlife Sanctuary near by.

Did you ever look closely at an ivy vine that has just started to climb up a stone wall? It puts out little rootlets or "feet" from the growing part of the stem on the side nearest the wall which gradually lengthen until they get a grip on the stone and hold the vine up. And no matter how old the lower part of the vine is, there are always new growing shoots reaching up for a fresh hold.

I would like to think I had as much sense as an ivy vine.

Sincerely,
COERT DU BOIS

(Continued on page 51)



"Hill-Top," Malden-on-Hudson, New York—home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Clum.

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.

We also write all risk jewelry and fur policies, baggage insurance, fine arts policies, etc.

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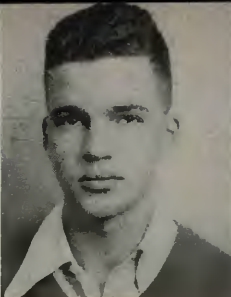
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FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Miss Laura C. Converse, daughter of the late Charles Albert Converse, Foreign Service Officer, was awarded one-third of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship for the year 1946-47. She is now a senior at Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta, Georgia.

Mr. David T. Styles, son of Francis H. Styles, Consul at Shanghai, is also a one-third winner of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship. He is now a freshman at Yale.

Miss Caroline Randolph is the daughter of Retired Foreign Service Officer John Randolph. She entered Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio, in September.

ASSOCIATION AND CHARLES B. HOSMER SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS



Miss Catherine Lord, daughter of John Hayes Lord, Consul at Antwerp, received the award of one-third of the Charles B. Hosmer and American Foreign Service Association Scholarships. Miss Lord entered Bryn Mawr College in September.

Miss Margaret Helen Funk, also a winner of one-third of the Charles B. Hosmer and American Foreign Service Association Scholarships, is a daughter of Ilo C. Funk, Consul at Veracruz. Miss Funk is attending the University of Texas.

Miss Constance Monroe Converse, daughter of the late Charles Albert Converse, Foreign Service Officer, was awarded one-third of the Charles B. Hosmer and American Foreign Service Association Scholarships for the year 1946-1947. Miss Converse entered Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta, this September.

Winner Paul S. Guinn, Jr., son of Paul S. Guinn, Consul at Istanbul, entered Swarthmore College in September, where he will major in International Relations, as he intends to enter the Foreign Service.

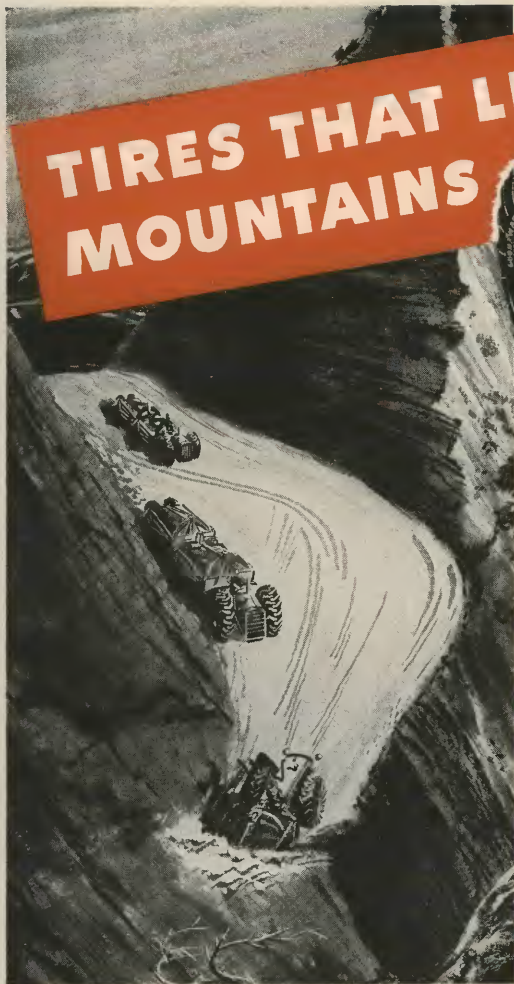
Miss Lucienne Doyle is the daughter of Albert M. Doyle, Consul General at Amsterdam. She is now in her third year at Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal Scholarship for the year 1946-1947 was awarded Jacques (Jack) Gray, son of Archibald E. Gray, Consul at Amsterdam. Mr. Gray is in his last year at St. Andrew's School, Middletown, Delaware.



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ADVANCING AMERICAN ART

(Continued from page 10)

Indian Art (organized by the Denver Museum), and American watercolors from Winslow Homer to today (assembled by the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, with the aid of the Whitney Museum of American Art).

Seven exhibitions of art from South and Central America are now circulating in this country under the direction of the Council for Inter-American Cooperation. Chief among these are paintings by the Uruguayan artist, the late Pedro Figari, Peruvian textiles, and drawings by Latin American artists.

The American Federation of Art is now organizing an exhibition of contemporary American watercolors to be sent to the Far East and, at the request of the Department, has circulated throughout the United States several exhibitions of art from foreign countries.

It is hoped that enabling legislation will be passed in the future which will permit the Department to assist in bringing art material from the Eastern Hemisphere to this country. At this time legislative authority permits financial aid of this type to be carried on only in connection with material from the other American republics.

Through its libraries, cultural centers, and missions the Department makes other material such as reproductions, slides, and books on American art available throughout the world.

Although the program just described is broad in concept, its implementation is necessarily restricted by budgetary limitations. Moreover, requests for exhibitions are so numerous that only a minute fraction can be serviced through Departmental activities. Exchange activities by private art organizations are still in the formative stage. Major exhibitions are sometimes exchanged by leading museums, notably the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, San Francisco Museum of Art, and the Toledo Art Museum, but such services usually extend only to a few of the larger cities.

The Department is attempting to stimulate more privately sponsored activities. An example is an exhibition of 18th and 19th century American painting which is being sent to Cairo through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas J. Watson of the International Business Machines Corporation, Inc. The exhibition, consisting of sixty paintings, will constitute the American representation at an international exhibition during the month of February 1947. In the Spring, it will be sent to Rome to join with a group of forty more paintings lent by

leading American business firms such as the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Pepsi-Cola, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and others. In Europe the combined exhibition will circulate under the title *American Industry Sponsors Art*. This exhibition will bear witness that American industry is supporting not only traditional but also the most advanced forms of modern art. Other organizations, such as the American Association of University Women, are planning to assist the Department by preparing exhibits to be sent abroad.

It is the ultimate aim of the Department to transfer the responsibility for American artistic dissemination to private hands. Art dealers will have to be convinced of potential sales and non-profit organizations will need to build up larger funds to carry on foreign programs. Meanwhile, the Department will endeavor in so far as possible to bring important examples of American art to our friends abroad.

The United States is a country which produces gifted artists as well as brilliant scientists and technicians. Our program, therefore, is based on sound premises. As American art becomes known throughout the world, it will become recognized as part of today's vital achievement and American cultural prestige will be acknowledged.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 23)

circle in the center on a blue background is to be displayed when other diplomatic or consular officers are actually using the automobile. All the flags will have white tape sewed to the upper and lower corners of the hoist side for tying to the standard.

Two each of the Chief of Mission and other officers flags and four regular flags of the United States will be sent to each mission. Other offices should submit requisitions, if flags are desired.

Due to the varying sizes and shapes of bumpers and fenders it has not been possible to obtain suitable brackets to hold standards to which the flags may be tied. Brackets and metal or wooden standards should be obtained locally and the cost charged to the regular contingent expense allotment.

IN MEMORIAM

LeFRANC. Mrs. Gertrude LeFranc, Chief Clerk in the Consulate General at Calcutta, died at her post on September 4th.

DORSEY. W. Roderick Dorsey, retired Foreign Service Officer, died on October 24th in Orlando, Florida.

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FOREIGN SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

(Continued from page 13)

70% or higher on the Written Examinations are eligible for the Oral Examinations. In these examinations, the candidates appear singly before the Examining Panel of five members selected by the Board of Examiners and are examined for from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. Their previous success in the Written Examination is presumably a guarantee of their intelligence and education, but many qualities other than those of intelligence and education are required of a Foreign Service officer. The Oral Examination is designed to test such qualities as appearance; manner; diction; readiness, clarity, and precision in oral expression; forcefulness; earnestness; effectiveness of personality; initiative; imagination; elasticity; resourcefulness; and general adaptability for the service. It is conducted in accordance with techniques suggested by experts in the selection of personnel by examination. The questions asked in the Oral Examination vary greatly in accordance with the history and aptitudes of the several candidates. They follow, however, a general pattern as follows:

- a. Biographical questions
- b. questions in regard to studies pursued
- c. questions in regard to extra-curricular activities in college
- d. questions in regard to military career and experiences
- e. questions in regard to employment
- f. questions in regard to recreation
- h. questions designed to bring out the degree to which the candidate profits from casual reading
- i. questions designed to bring out the degree to which the candidate can observe intelligently
- j. questions in regard to foreign countries in which he has lived or traveled
- k. questions designed to bring out the proficiency of the candidate in foreign languages which he professes to understand or speak
- l. questions designed to bring out the degree of the candidate's knowledge of matters concerning which he professes himself to be particularly well-informed, or concerning which his record should raise the presumption that he is particularly well-informed.

Each candidate is assigned an arithmetical grade by the Panel, and this grade is averaged with the grade on the Written Examination to determine the final grade of the candidate. A final grade of 80% is required for admission to the Service. Candidates receiving a grade of 70% or higher but not



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sugar to stiff-beaten whites. Mix together:—beaten egg yolks, one pint cream, one pint milk, adding gradually the full bottle of BACARDI Gold Label. Stir thoroughly; fold in stiff-beaten egg whites, and serve very cold with grated nutmeg.



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attaining an average grade of 80% are permitted to appear for another Oral Examination at the expiration of one year without taking another Written Examination.

The Written Examinations have been generally considered difficult. It is believed that the standard maintained is the highest maintained in any examinations given by any public authority in the United States. The examinations in Law, History and Government, and Economics are rigorously graded in accordance with the standards of final examinations for the A.B. degree in our leading colleges and universities. In the years immediately preceding the war, the number of candidates varied from 440 to 512; the percentage of candidates attaining an average grade of 70% on the Written Examinations was so standardized that it varied only between 18.6% and 19.7%; the percentage of successful candidates—that is, of candidates attaining a final average grade of 80% on the Written and Oral Examinations—varied between 6.8% and 9.3%. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the severity of these examinations—and their severity has sometimes been exaggerated by the uninformed—analysis of the results has demonstrated that candidates from colleges and universities in all parts of the country can cope with them and can enter the Foreign Service. In 1940, 483 candidates from 169 colleges and universities essayed the Written Examination. Of these 93 from 46 colleges and universities attained a grade of 70% or higher, and 45 from 26 colleges and universities attained a final average passing grade of 80%. The corresponding figures for 1941—the last year in which the regular examinations were given—are 440, 164, 77, 37, 37, and 21.

During the war the regular series of annual examinations was necessarily interrupted but the desperate need of the Department for additional Foreign Service officers obliged the Board of Examiners to take steps to recruit additional personnel. To this end the Board decided to give a series of examinations for employees of the Department and of the Foreign Service and for members of the armed forces and veterans. As candidates in these categories were in almost all cases several years from the classroom and often were so occupied with other duties that they had no time for review or other special preparation, the regular series of Written Examinations were scarcely appropriate. The Board, relying upon the advice of experts in the selection of personnel by examination, decided to omit the Special Examinations in Law, History and Government, and Economics. The other examinations were weighted as follows:

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This Yezidi girl, who lives near Pamp, Soviet Armenia, wears her treasures on her head, nose, and breast. Photographed for the *National Geographic* by Maynard Owen Williams.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
Gilbert Grosvenor, Litt.D., LL.D., Editor

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Third General	6
Fourth General (English)	5
First Special (Modern Languages)	2
—	
Total	20

In view of the omission of the three most important of the Special Examinations, special educational qualifications were prescribed for candidates in the armed forces and veterans. They were required to have received a bachelor's or other equivalent degree from a college or university accredited by recognized national or regional accrediting agencies; or, if their courses were interrupted by entrance on active duty in the armed forces, to have at the time of submitting their application completed approximately three-fourths of the course needed for a bachelor's or equivalent degree.

These curtailed examinations were at best a temporary expedient adopted to meet an emergency. They were the best device available for examining the special "population" of candidates which could be tapped in war time. In the opinion of the experts which advised the Board, these examinations had they been applied to the "population" which took the examinations in the years preceding the war, would have selected men of approximately the same qualifications.

The results of the curtailed examination given to members of the armed forces and veterans in November 1945 are indicated in the following table:

Took Written	3,413
Passed Written	632
Took Oral	520
Did Not Take Oral	112
Passed Oral	186
Did Not Pass Oral	334
Obtained 70% on Oral	48

Five thousand thirty-five candidates in the armed forces and veterans were designated to take the curtailed Written Examination which was given on September 30-October 1, of this year, and 283 candidates in the employment of the Department and of the Foreign Service to take the "In-Service Examination" on the same dates.

The next Written Examination for the Foreign Service will be held in September 1947. Whether it will follow the pattern of previous examinations or whether that pattern will be modified will depend upon the decision of the Board of Examiners which is awaiting the advice of the new Advisory Committee.

PRESS COMMENT

(Continued from page 21)

before they can be instituted. We are confident that the non-partisan spirit which already prevails in our foreign policy will carry the Foreign Service Act to its logical conclusion.

Living Wage for Diplomats

From *The Economist*, London, September 1946

The war made America, like Britain, conscious of the weaknesses of its foreign service. The recent reforms in the British Foreign Office have been followed by the passing of the Foreign Service Act in the United States. This measure, which President Truman has blessed as a step to make the winning of the peace "much more effective," parallels the British plan in making it easier to retire misfits; in providing tests of quality more imaginative than the old examination system; and in drawing recruits from a much wider pool of talent.

But it is inevitable that the spotlight of publicity has centred on the provisions in the Act raising the pay of American diplomats. It has often been noted by critics at home and abroad that the richest country in the world paid its foreign representatives a starvation wage. Ninety years ago—at the time of the Crimean war—the salaries of US Ambassadors and Ministers were fixed at \$17,500 and \$10,000, and, until the present Act, have not been raised since. The result was that the chief Embassies were closed to men of talent and distinction who were without private means, and became the prerogatives of the rich.

They were often the rewards demanded by lavish contributors to the party funds. The prestige of the United States has been considerably damaged by this system. Notorious examples spring to mind of American Ambassadors whose only recommendations have been their wealth and their social aspirations. And, on the other hand, there have been men of outstanding merit who have been discouraged and humiliated by their inability to discharge the normal social obligations of an Ambassador.

The new scales under the Foreign Service Act register an improvement, but they still do not show Uncle Sam as a very generous paymaster. The salaries for the most important (and expensive) ambassadorial posts are raised to \$25,000, while Ministers are to receive \$15,000. For lesser diplomatic posts, the awards are of a corresponding modesty. These are still below the emoluments granted by the British Foreign Office for comparable posts and—if appearances are to be trusted—far below the standards that Soviet Russia sets for her representatives abroad. The Act is a tardy attempt to deal with a shocking anomaly in the



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democratic process. but it is a distinctly half-hearted attempt. No one familiar with the demands made nowadays on an Ambassador in the leading capitals can regard the US diplomatic service as anything but a sweated industry still. They apparently order these things better in the Kremlin.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 31)

J. E. Seddon officiated at the ceremony and John Goodyear, Esquire, Second Secretary and Consul, was best man. Fraser Wilkins, Esquire, Second Secretary and Vice Consul, and Captain John P. Bedford, Assistant Military Air Attaché acted as ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fritzman left for a wedding trip by motor through Spain and France to England and return.

TANGIER

October 9, 1946.

Tangier has become a favorite center for Army and Navy visits from nearby places. During the past year we had naval visits from the U.S.S. *Memphis*, (Admiral Glassford); H.M.S. *Liverpool*, (Admiral Sir John Cunningham); U.S.S. *Missouri*, (Admiral Hewitt was to be on board but was called suddenly to Paris for the Foreign Ministers' Conference); the French Cruiser, *Montcalm*, (Admiral Mariana in command of French naval forces in Morocco); U.S.S. *Providence*, (Admiral James, commanding United States Naval Forces in Mediterranean); U.S.S. *Fargo*, (Admiral Bieri, successor to Admiral James); U.S.S. *Franklin D. Roosevelt*, (Admiral Cassady). In addition, we have been receiving weekly from 60 to 100 Army, Navy and Air Force personnel for the past year from Casablanca, Port Lyautey and Gibraltar. They appear to have enjoyed themselves and their behavior has generally been exemplary.

Tangier is fast becoming a retreat for retired Foreign Service Officers. Eddie Lawton, Hooker Doolittle and Maxwell Blake already own property here and we hear rumors that Bill Schott may be returning here to settle down. We also have feelers from ex-Foreign Service Officer, Frank Henry. I should add that Maxwell Blake, who, as all the Service knows, was in Tangier for nearly thirty years has sold his beautiful Moorish house to Mrs. Barbara Woolworth Hutton, who plans to maintain her residence here, having presented the United States Government with her London house as a residence for the United States Ambassador.

We have had a large increase in the American population in Tangier during the past year. We now number about 150, as compared with 50 a year ago, and more are coming every month. Last

year, my daughter, Anne, was the sole American in the French lycee; this year she has support from about ten compatriots. Of course this is duck soup for her since from a position of inferiority she has now become more or less official interpreter. Much of this "second African landing" is due to the establishment here of three American radio stations. R.C.A. and Mackay have established regular commercial radio telegraph stations here, largely for direct relay between the United States and points east, and recently Mr. Herbert Southworth, former O.W.I. representative in Casablanca, has opened the first American broadcasting station in the eastern hemisphere. He broadcasts in English, French, Spanish and Arabic from his station "Radio International." R.C.A. and Mackay have installed ticker machines in the Legation which give us almost instantaneous connection with New York and Washington. This can prove to be a doubtful blessing!

During the past few weeks we have had numerous arrivals and departures; we welcomed Colonel Marion Carson, the new Military Attaché, his wife and two children; Lieutenant Colonel Kiplinger, Assistant Military Attaché assigned to Casablanca, and his wife; Captain "Pete" Bedford, Assistant Military Attaché and pilot of the Legation plane, his wife and young son—not to count his Boxer—"Monty"; "Bud" Sherer, his wife and four-months-old son, our new Third Secretary, replacing Fraser Wilkins who has been ordered to Washington via the Azores, also arrived. We have just said goodbye to Lieutenant Colonel John Edwards, Military and Assistant Military Attaché for about five years. John and his wife made a particular place for themselves in Tangier and he was dean of the American personnel in the Legation.

During the past few months we have organized our library. We scrounged about 3,500 books from the Army and with what the Department has sent us I believe we have one of the largest American libraries in Africa! Our indefatigable Mrs. Howard works regularly on the Anglo-American little theatre plays and is now set to produce "Yes, My Darling Daughter." We know it will be good.

Jack and Julia Goodyear are enjoying a well-deserved vacation in Switzerland.

Your reporter recently had the doubtful honor of being elected president of the "Country Club Diplomatique" and is trying, so far unsuccessfully, to put some life into that ancient organization. As readers may know, Maxwell Blake had a great deal to do with the establishment of the Club, the land for which was granted by the Sultan. The governing body is the diplomatic corps and we provide a nine hole golf course and a polo field.

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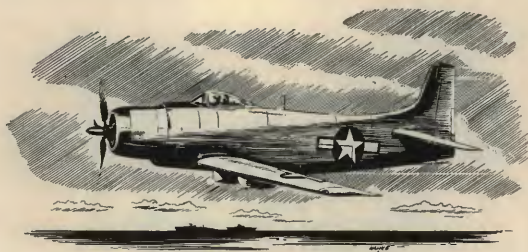
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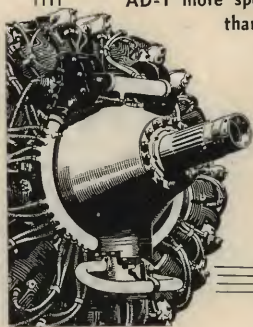
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EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 20)

not only because it gives the President the power of appointing his successor. Such a solution also does not take into account the will of the people, and does not permit freedom of choice. It is conceivable that an election today might result in the election of a Democratic President, and if this were the case, the people should be entitled to have this result respected, regardless of the split. The important point is that we should not, by law, be forced to reside in such a divided house, and should have the opportunity of reconciling at an early date the policies of Congress and the President.

Since under the present system we are unable to remedy the situation promptly, it appears that the only solution is through the passage of a Constitutional amendment which would permit elections for a President in the off-year between the Congressional elections and the convening of Congress in January, in the event that either or both Houses of Congress return a majority unfavorable to the President's Party. It is obvious that should each major Party control one House, the Presidential election would be of primary importance in deciding Governmental policy for the forthcoming two years, and might easily result either in the return of the incumbent or the election of a member of the opposing Party; if one Party, as in the present case, gained majorities in both Houses, it would of course reign a heavy favorite in Presidential elections.

Admittedly the Constitutional Amendment, requiring approval by thirty-six States is a somewhat clumsy method today and one which would not solve the immediate crisis. However, since the present situation is the third of its kind in less than thirty years, it is evidently not an especially unusual one. Crises of this type are never anticipated sufficiently long in advance and it is only their arising which makes us consider preventing their repetition. For this reason it is believed that the immediate introduction of an amendment requiring the holding of Presidential elections within, say, seventy-five days after Congressional elections in an off-year, when the President loses control of one or both Houses of Congress, is of immediate urgent interest to our nation. It is, it goes without saying, to be hoped that relative Democratic-Republican harmony until 1948 may prevent a complete governmental stalemate until 1948; nevertheless, it is our belief that we should not be required to rely on such an intangibility but should be in a position to retain our unity of government action and policy.

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OUR RETIRED OFFICERS

(Continued from page 32)

FROM HAROLD D. CLUM

Hilltop, P. O. Box 98,
Malden-on-Hudson, New York,
October 13, 1946.

When I retired, in 1940, Mrs. Clum and I came to our home, "Hilltop," Malden-on-Hudson, to live. We had bought this place and built on it a few years before. It is in Ulster County, one hundred and two miles from New York City, and, as its name implies, is on the top of the west bank of the Hudson River, above the road which leads from 9-W highway down into the village of Malden. There are eight acres of garden, orchard, and woodland. These, together with the house, barn, and garage, constitute the home.

Retired life supposedly brings with it quite a good measure of leisure. This has not proved to be the case with the Clums, though we have taken a great deal of pleasure in the magnificent views that we enjoy up and down the Hudson, across the Taconics, and westward to the Catskills. Our fruit, flowers, and fresh vegetables have of course been of great satisfaction and use to us, our families, and friends; but it has all entailed very constant and steady "seasonal work," in summer to plant and harvest and keep ahead of the weeds, grass, "jap" beetles and other pests, in winter to contend with the pretty constant and heavy snowfalls.

Our hobbies and future plans may be said to be just keeping Hilltop as comfortable, presentable, and livable as it is at present. We are so accessible to motorists that we have already had the pleasure of visits from a number of Service friends and others from places where we lived while in active service. We extend a cordial invitation to any motoring colleagues to drop in on us at Hilltop, where a hearty welcome and a beautiful view await them.

Very sincerely yours,
HAROLD D. CLUM.

FROM CHARLES C. EBERHARDT

Metropolitan Club
Washington, D.C.
November 12, 1946

Many thanks for your recent invitation for me to send a brief description of my present dwelling place and occupation, and details as to hobbies and future plans that I may care to furnish.

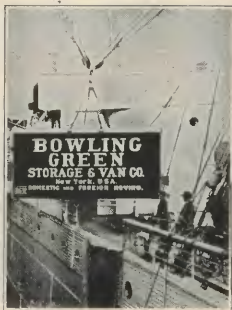
My response could be, and probably should be very brief—unless I should enlarge somewhat on some of my hobbies and experiences, as old friends so often request.

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My legal residence remains as always, the place of my birth, SALINA, KANSAS—present address 448 South 8th Street.

However, I still spend considerable time in Washington, the home of so many long-time and much-appreciated friends, and also the "cross-roads," where I enjoy renewing old acquaintances and reminiscing with so many good fellows of the Foreign Service, both retired and active, male and female, whom I have known through the years, here and in the far corners of the world. For, as the oldsters will recall, I was Inspecting Consul-General (Consul-General at Large, to them) over a period of fourteen years. My address in Washington is the Metropolitan Club.

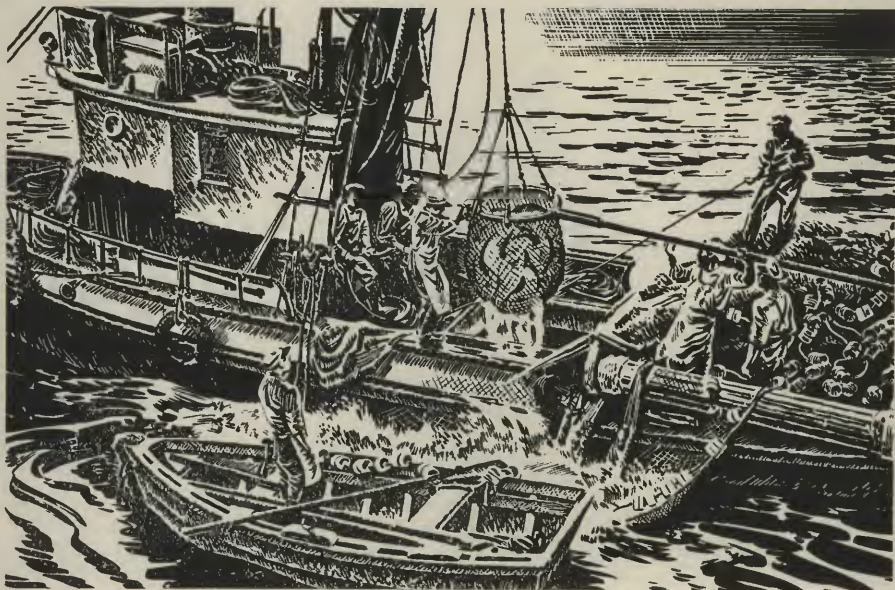
While a lover of good music (though never a finished performer), my hobbies may be said to be limited almost exclusively to activity in God's own Out-of-Doors—athletics (rarely indulged in these days); gardening; long tramps; fishing; hunting; swimming; boating; and traveling, any or all of which constitute real diversion for one who finds "loafing" one of the most difficult tasks he has ever undertaken.

Most of last summer was spent in the lake regions of Minnesota where, to be honest—for a fisherman—we didn't have even moderate success. Indian Summer days were spent in other parts of the Middle West, terminating with a very successful pheasant hunt (we bagged our limits each day) in South Dakota.

One ambition, as yet unattained, has been to own a small farm or a large garden where I might engage principally in flower culture and landscaping. The nearest approach toward attainment of this ambition has been the joy of spending several seasons, from blossom-time through harvest, on a well kept coffee plantation on the north shoulder of the Andes, in South America.

No orange grove was ever more fragrant than a similar number of coffee trees in bloom, nor could one ever compare in beauty, with the snow-like wreaths of coffee blooms, with their background of glossy deep green leaves of the coffee trees upon which shone the dim light of mid-day sun, produced by a trimming and thinning of the branches of the taller shade tree, the Mother of Coffee.

Riding a mule over the trails of the plantation from three to six hours a day (do I hear Totten and other oldsters chuckle and comment sarcastically, "Poor mule!," when, on reading the foregoing, they recall that for the years they have known me I have tipped the scales at more than 200 lbs?), and not infrequently, on rounding a curve, have burst upon



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me a view of the distant blue ocean, 5,000 feet below, was an experience of which I never tired.

During 1939-1941, I made two long trips through Central and South America for New York firms. I was in Lima, Peru, when Pearl Harbor was bombed.

For some 2½ years during World War II I was glad to lend my services as the State Department's representative visiting Alien Detention Camps, German and Italian Prisoner of War Camps, and Japanese Relocation Centers, accompanying Attachés of the Spanish Embassy and Swiss Legation, whose Governments were the Protecting Powers for those detained.

Early in 1940 I was selected to be a member of the panel which conducted the Foreign Service Oral Examinations, and I have been asked to serve again in this capacity, probably for the greater part of the coming winter.

The foregoing may or may not be what you had in mind when your letter was addressed to me. You are the Censor, to use the items as you see fit—all; many; few; or none at all.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES C. EBERHARDT

FROM MAURICE P. DUNLAP
Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass.
9:XI:46

"Whatever happens, we have the Barn," said Mary Desirée.

And so it seemed, until they wrote from South-Dakota, that it would be sold. Sighed my Wife:

"I wanted that for a museum; a place for curios."

"Things like my tiger-skin," I said, "will fit in nowhere else."

"We *might* make an Antique-shop of the Barn," Wife pondered, "and sell our surplus things."

So Desirée wrote back: "Don't sell the Barn, until we come."

* * *

Last June, we traveled West to see the Barn. We found it full of household goods (ours). Forty-six cases had just come from Bergen, Norway. After five years.

"Good store-house!" I admired.

"But it leaks," said Eldest Sister, Sue.

We covered crates with canvas. Then—it rained. And blew. Harder than in Bergen. Said Sister Sue:

"We'll move the best things to the House."

Eldest Sister lived in the Big House. She deals out kindly hospitality to family guests. Just now, it was our turn.

We liked it there. In that town of homes and

churches, of shady streets and gardens by the river, there was room to breathe. And time to chat with friends.

My Wife found time for house-work. I found time to mow the lawn, trim bushes. The lilac trees remind of Sweden, whence the family came.

. . . Boys from the neighborhood helped carry things to House from Barn; furniture, bedding. Then they found curios and what a time!

A "tiger" pranced on the lawn. Others prodded him with prayer-fans from Siam. A band of Highlanders each wore the kilt (or curtain!) of his clan-tossing Filipino hats. They tweaked the tiger's tail till it came off.

We sighed—relieved. That junk had *finally* brought *jun* to earth. Less need for a Museum. The Barn looked almost bare. Said Mary (who can draw):

"We'll use it for a Studio. . . ."

Yes, the loft could be removed, a sky-light made.

We slid the East-door back, revealed a view. A greensward, like a carpet, rolled away—dotted with farms. Beyond were fields of grazing herds and corn; strawberry heds and woodland by the stream.

And look! The Barn on *that* side, had a lower story—built of pink granite. Beyond, a granite wall hordered a shady lane.

"Room for a garage down there," quoth I.

"And flowers," said my wife.

She thought roses should grow by that wall; *I* thought nasturiums. We compromised (as we do) on hollyhocks. Says she:

"We'll make a Flat, and *live* here."

"Why not *two* flats and rent one out—with the garage?"

And so we planned it. From nearby quarry we could get ground-granite for a path—pink, to match the wall.

"But first," said Wife, "we'll shingle Barn."

She is member of a co-operative lumber-yard. So shingles, otherwise expensive, were purchased—good and cheap. * * *

Enroute to Boston, to wind up our affairs, we stopped in Toronto, called on Arthur and Clara Frost, in their charming home.

We loved their Library. It has low ceiling with highly polished beams. The books are on low shelves, easy to reach.

"I'd like *our* books like this," I said.

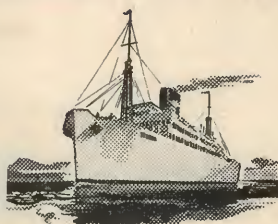
Mary peered thru leaded panes that over-looked a garden:

"I'd like a *Library* like this. . . ."

We took measurements and made a sketch.

Maybe the Frosts will feel at home in *our* Library? * * *

"Listen," said my wife looking up from her



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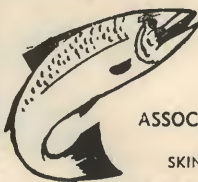
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book. (We were back in Boston.) Then she read of a Danish sage who retired, at sixty, to a little town and began to live anew. At ninety, he was holding folk-dances and sing-songs in a barn.

"Our barn might do for that," said Desirée.

I shook my head.

"Listen!" And I read from another book: "The senile must soon confine themselves to simpler things—

(1) Watch birds;

(2) Feed squirrels;

(3) Consider the ant;

(4) Enjoy sunshine;

(5) Look for four-leaf clovers—when they can."

" . . . Listen!" said my wife, looking up from her "local news" (another night); then read:

"The pheasant-season is on. These birds, brought into our State, some decades ago, now number millions. Some 70,000 hunters came here last year. How shall we house them now, with housing short?"

Mary's eyes were bright:

"Let's make the Barn into a Hunting-lodge!"

"There's no heat nor light."

"We could wire the Barn, put up your stoves from Norway."

Three stoves just came, with 26 more crates, from Norway. They had been mixed with the office things "so the Nazis wouldn't find them." Now they're in the Barn.

"But we shall live in the Barn," objected I.

"Oh, didn't I tell you? Sister Sue thinks we should live with her, in the House."

Now we plan to divide the House in two, with one part for ourselves. The Barn will serve as Store-house, over-flow Museum, Studio-Library-Lodge—with Garage for hunters bringing cars.

(O. Gaylord Marsh and other pheasant-hunters. NOTE!)

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