

The **AMERICAN**
FOREIGN SERVICE
JOURNAL

VOL. 24, NO. 4

APRIL, 1947





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APRIL, 1947



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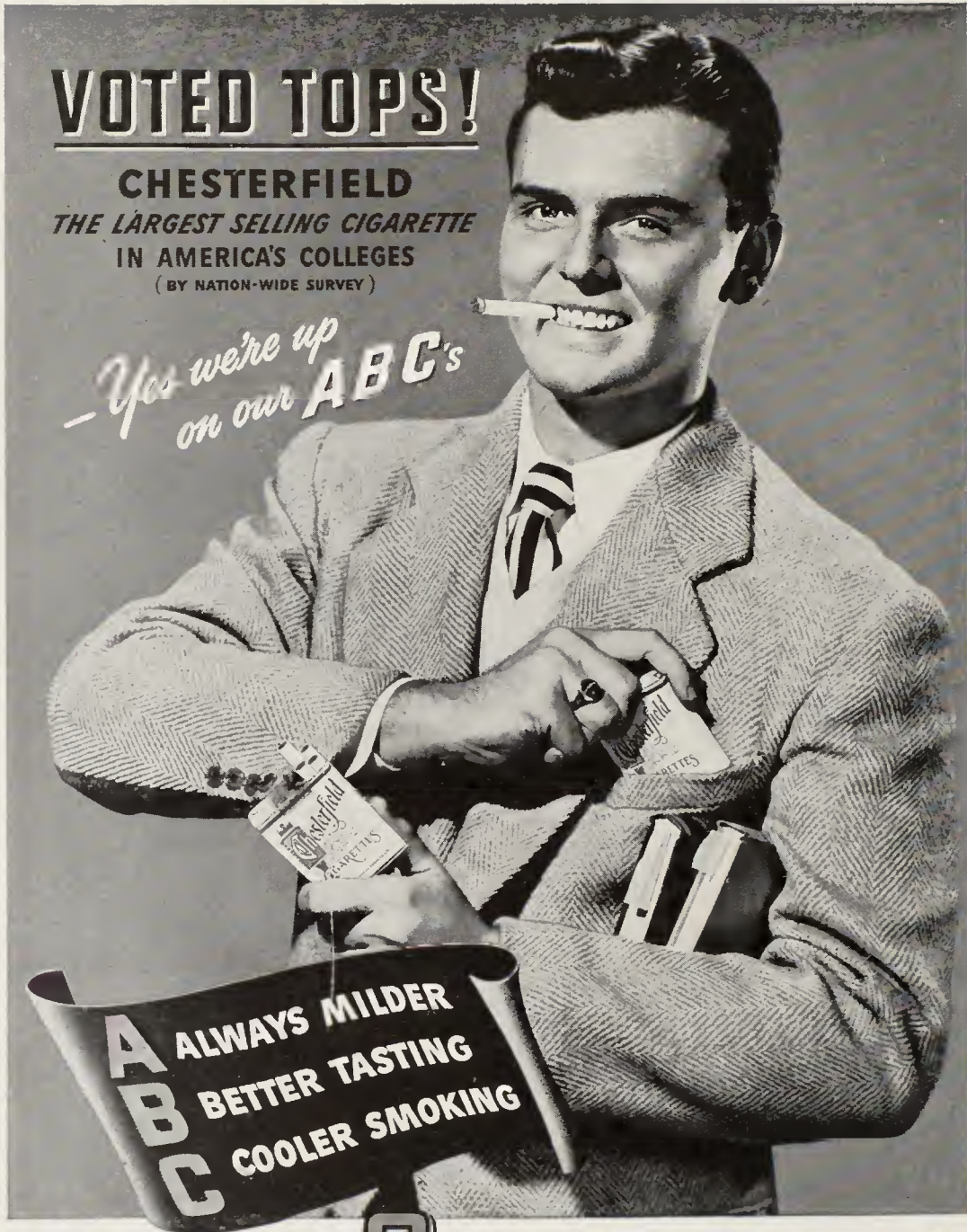
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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

January 31, 1947

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

V. HARWOOD BLOCKER, of 1430 Larkin Street, San Francisco, California, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as Vice Consul, his assignment to Monterrey, Mexico, has been canceled.

FINDLEY BURNS, of 1526 Bolton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned to Warsaw, Poland, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

A graduate of St. Andrew's School and Princeton University, Mr. Burns was employed by the Continental Can Company prior to entering the Department of State in 1941. He was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1942 and has subsequently served as Secretary and Vice Consul at Madrid, Brussels and Antwerp.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, of Wayne, Pennsylvania, has been transferred from the Department of State to the staff of the U. S. Political Adviser in Berlin, Germany.

Born in Stockton, Maryland, Mr. Cochran graduated from the United States Military Academy and studied further at Temple University, Harvard University and the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru. After two years' service with the Navy he was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1928 and was assigned to Auckland, New Zealand, as Vice Consul. His subsequent posts have included Wellington, Mexico City, San Salvador, Lima and Veracruz. Mr. Cochran's last assignment in the Department of State was Chief of the Division of Caribbean and Central American Affairs. He has recently completed a course of study at the National War College.

ROBERT J. DORR, of 2828 Vaquero Avenue, Los Angeles, California, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Santiago, Chile, has been transferred to Cochabamba, Bolivia, as Vice Consul.

A native of California, Mr. Dorr graduated from the University of California in 1941. Prior to being commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1944 he served for three years as Classification and Wage Administration Analyst in the San Francisco Branch of the Office of the Secretary of War.

WILLIAM N. FRALEIGH, of 9 Llewellyn Road, Summit, New Jersey, Second Secretary and Vice Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Mr. Fraleigh is a graduate of Summit High School and Haverford College, where he received a B.A. in 1938. Commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1939, he has subsequently served at Naples, Athens, Istanbul and London.

DOUGLAS HENDERSON, of 78 Chestnut Street, Weston, Massachusetts, Vice Consul at Cochabamba, Bolivia, has been assigned to Monterrey, Mexico, in a similar capacity.

A native of Weston, Mr. Henderson graduated from Boston University, Phi Beta Kappa, and received an M.A. from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. In 1942 he was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer and was assigned to Nogales, Mexico, as Vice Consul.

JOHN J. MUCCIO, of Providence, Rhode Island, now on the staff of the U. S. Political Adviser at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Born in Valle Agricola, Italy, Mr. Muccio is a graduate of Providence High School and Brown University, and received an M.A. from George Washington University. During World War I he served with the Army. He entered

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the Foreign Service in 1921 and was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer and assigned to Hamburg in 1924. Mr. Muccio's previous posts have included Hong Kong, Yunnanfu, Foochow, Shanghai, La Paz, San Jose, Panama, Managua, and Havana.

JAY WALKER, of Washington, D. C., has been assigned as Consul at Oporto, Portugal, upon closing the Consulate at Bello Horizonte, Brazil.

A native of Washington, D. C., Mr. Walker served as a Captain in the Army during World War I. After working with the American Red Cross in Europe, he entered the Foreign Service in 1920 as a clerk in the American Consulate in Riga. He was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1930 and has subsequently been assigned to Niagara Falls, Bombay, Tunis, Buenos Aires, Tripoli, Cairo, Peru and Bahia.

SIDNEY A. BELOVSKY, of Alfred, New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned to Toronto, Canada, as Consul.

Educated in Brooklyn, New York, and Canada, Mr. Belovsky entered the Foreign Service in 1921 and was assigned to the American Consulate at Prince Rupert. After further assignments at Vancouver and Edmonton, he was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1929 and has since served at Dublin, Bremen and Lisbon. At present Mr. Belovsky is Assistant Chief of the Visa Division in the Department of State.

SIDNEY H. BROWNE, of Short Hills, New Jersey, Consul at Batavia, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned to the staff of the U. S. Political Adviser in Tokyo, Japan.

A graduate of Kent School and Harvard University, Mr. Browne also studied at the Columbia University School of Political Science. Prior to being commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1927, he worked for Dodd, Mead Publishing Company and the Library of Congress. His first Foreign Service assignment was at Antofagasta, and he has since served at Rotterdam, Medan, Buenos Aires, Saigon, London and The Hague.

CHARLES E. DICKERSON, of Oldwick, New Jersey, First Secretary and Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, has been assigned to Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, as Counselor and Consul General.

Mr. Dickerson attended Mt. Hermon School in Massachusetts and graduated from Harvard University in 1920. After teaching for a year at Robert College in Constantinople, he entered the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and was assigned as a Clerk to the Commercial Attaché in Athens, where he later became Assistant Trade Commissioner. In 1928 he was appointed Commercial Attaché at Cairo and after seven years was transferred to Stockholm in the same capacity. Commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1939, Mr. Dickerson has served at Moscow and in the Department of State prior to his assignment to Lisbon.

CURTIS T. EVERETT, of Nashville, Tennessee, Consul at Toronto, has been transferred to Basel, Switzerland, in a similar capacity.

Born and educated in Kentucky, Mr. Everett is a graduate of Vanderbilt University, receiving a B.S. in 1915 and an M.A. in 1916. He also studied at the Sorbonne in Paris, France. After serving for two years as a Lieutenant in the Army in World War I he entered the Consular Service in 1920 and was appointed to Liege and later to Stuttgart. Commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1924 Mr. Everett's subsequent assignments have been to Bombay, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Geneva, Paris and Vichy.

February 17, 1947

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

(Continued on page 42)



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LOUIS UNSER

Won Pike's Peak Climb; shattered all previous records on Firestone Tires.



REX MAYS

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TONY BETTENHAUSEN

Won A. A. A. National Championship Race at Goshen, N. Y. on Firestones.



TED HORN

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GILBERT KLECAN

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APRIL, 1947

First Aid to Greece

By HENRY S. VILLARD, *Deputy Director, Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs*

"The gravity of the situation which confronts the world today necessitates my appearance before a joint session of the Congress.

"The foreign policy and the national security of this country are involved."

WITH these blunt words President Truman on March 12, 1947 began an address of historic significance. He reported to the Senators and Representatives assembled in the Capitol—and through them to the people of the United States—that the United States had received from the Greek Government an urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance, without which Greece could not survive as a free nation. He reported that Turkey, too, needed our support for the maintenance of its national integrity. And he reported that the British Government, owing to its own difficulties, could no longer extend to either Greece or Turkey the financial or economic aid it had supplied in the past.

The challenge was far-reaching in its implications. Before his attentive listeners, the President did not hesitate to discuss the issue frankly. He expressed the belief that, primarily through economic and financial assistance, the United States "must support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures"; that we must assist free peoples "to work out their own destinies in their own way." He drew a straightforward parallel between the alternative ways of life confronting nearly every nation today, with coercion and minority rule on the one hand, freedom of the individual on the other.

The following day, March 13, Congress began consideration of the action requested by the President in his address:

(a) Assistance to Greece and Turkey in the amount of \$400,000,000 for the period ending June 30, 1948 (over and above Greece's share of the proposed \$350,000,000 relief program for countries devas-



The Nazis left ruin and destruction. A factory in Athens completely destroyed.



The Germans made an art of destruction, especially of railroads and bridges. The above photograph shows the work of a special rail-destroying machine which gouged out alternate rails, every few yards.



Illustrations courtesy "Report of the FAO Mission for Greece"

Typical condition of unpaved highways. This is the main highway between Patras and Pyrgos. Much of it can be travelled only at 3 to 5 miles per hour, even in dry weather.

tated by the war);

(h) Authorization to detail American civilian and military personnel to Greece and Turkey, at the request of those countries, to assist in the tasks of reconstruction, and for the purpose of supervising the use of such financial and material assistance as might be furnished;

(c) Authorization for the instruction and training of selected Greek and Turkish personnel; and

(d) Authorization which would permit the speediest and most effective use, in terms of needed commodities, supplies, and equipment, of such funds as might be authorized.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee immediately met in closed session with the Secretaries of War and Navy and with the Acting Secretary of State to discuss legislative action to provide the requested assistance. On the general theme that the President had "courageously faced the problem of Communist aggression," the machinery of government was thrown into high gear for the task ahead. Top-level officials were called to testify. Public hearings were begun in the House. Conferences and meetings of every sort were the order of the day. Committees on ways and means sprouted overnight. Our Ambassadors to Greece and to Turkey were called home for consultation.

It has been no secret for some time now that the problem of Greece was twofold: economic and political. The one naturally involves the other. Until tranquillity is restored to the country and the present feeling of insecurity is allayed, there can be no real economic restoration. Peaceful political development cannot take place in an atmosphere of hunger, misery, wild inflation and general economic chaos.

The enemy occupational forces, as they withdrew from Greece in the autumn of 1944, left a country prostrate and demoralized in all aspects of its national life. It was deliberate German policy to destroy Greek economy and to encourage internal factionalism to such an extent that a liberated Greece would have slight prospects of normal recovery in the foreseeable future and would therefore become a liability rather than an asset to the Allies in whose cause it had suffered physical and moral devastation.

Although Greek cities had not been submitted to heavy bombing and although the withdrawing Germans did not blow up the Marathon dam (upon which Athens, swelled by perhaps 500,000 refugees, depended for its very existence), the damage inflicted on the country was sufficient to result in almost complete paralysis. Greece, which in normal times was unable to meet its food requirements



Canea, Crete. Cretan cities and villages alike were devastated in the parachute attack, and in preceding bombing; or in retaliation for the resistance of the inhabitants.

without heavy imports, had been kept alive during the war by an Allied relief program (mainly U. S.) which had eventually reached 30,000 tons per month through the blockade. The extremely tight shipping situation during many months following liberation meant that almost no imports could reach Greece except those essential commodities programmed by UNRRA.

During the occupation of Greece many guerrilla groups were organized to harass the Germans. However, personal and political rivalries, of which the occupation authorities took full advantage, led to dissipation of much of their strength in fighting among themselves. The two groups which finally absorbed or destroyed the weaker guerrilla organizations were the Communist-dominated EAM (National Liberation Front) with its army known as ELAS and its smaller Rightist rival EDES under the leadership of General Zervas. For a period of about twelve months (from late 1942 to late 1943) when harmony prevailed among the guerrillas, notable successes were achieved against the Germans, but their political differences could not be adjusted. EAM eventually was instrumental in setting up a Political Committee, or "Government of the Mountains," which negotiated with the Greek Government-in-Exile and succeeded in reaching an agreement, on the eve of liberation, whereby EAM had five ministers in the Government. At about the same time both EAM and EDES signed the "Caserta

Agreement" placing themselves under orders of the Greek Government and General Wilson, Allied Commander of the Mediterranean Theatre. By a military decision of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, which was approved by the USSR, the British were assigned sole responsibility for military operations involved in the liberation of Greece. As a result, Allied occupation of Greece was a completely British operation, with the exception of approximately thirty U. S. officers attached to British Land Forces in Greece for the purpose of assisting in the administration of the pre-UNRRA civilian relief program.

When the liberation forces entered Greece they found less starvation and superficial devastation than had been expected. However, the results of occupation soon manifested themselves. The retreating Germans had completely destroyed all means of communications: port facilities were wrecked, roads had degenerated into a series of potholes, telecommunications were almost nonexistent, and 90 percent of the Greek merchant marine (which had totaled 2 million tons before the war) had been sunk. More than 1,000 villages had been burned. Eighty-five percent of the children were tubercular. Livestock, poultry, and draft animals had almost disappeared. In all of Greece, according to one early report, there remained only six locomotives and less than 100 freight cars. Railways had been systematically ripped up, and the

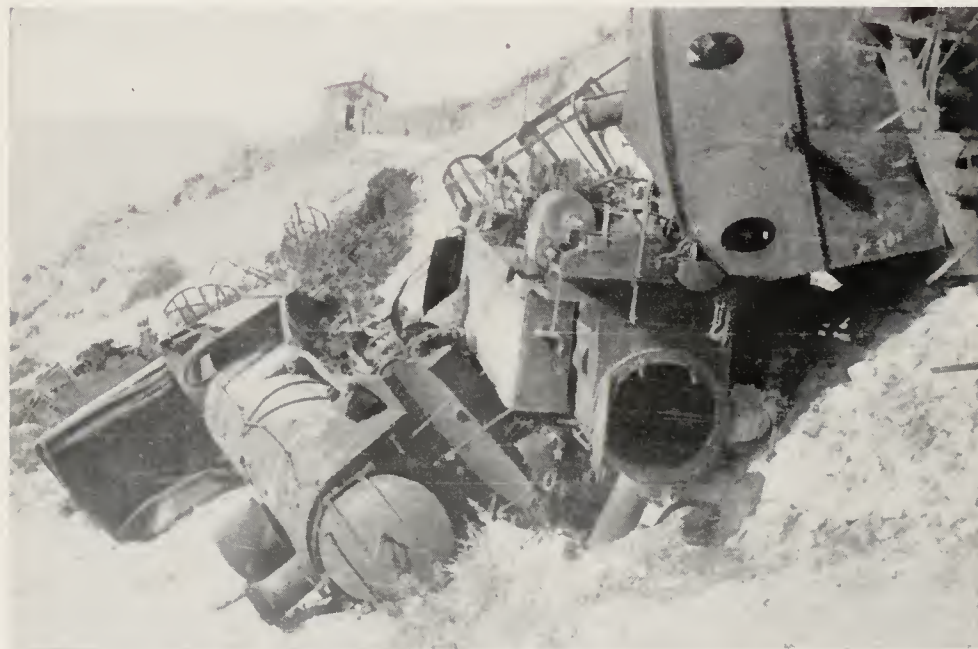
Corinth Canal dynamited. The printing presses had been steadily at work and inflation mounted until the drachma was eventually "stabilized" at the astronomical rate of 2 billion to one, thus wiping out all savings.

Irreconcilable differences between the EAM ministers and the other cabinet members soon came to a head over plans for disarming all "irregular" forces. Shots fired during the course of a demonstration on December 3, 1944, set off a civil war in which British troops came to the aid of the government, which, as the legally constituted Government of Greece, Britain was bound to defend. Before the peace terms stipulating ELAS disarmament, a plebiscite and elections under Allied supervision within the year had been signed at Varkiza on February 12, 1945, the King had appointed Archbishop Damaskinos as Regent and officially stated that he himself would not return to Greece until called by a vote of the people.

American interest in the reestablishment of political stability in Greece has been demonstrated by our participation during the past year in two Allied missions conceived in the spirit of the Yalta declaration—one to observe the general elections of March 31, 1946 (U.S.-U.K.-France, with USSR declining the Greek invitation because it did not approve of "intervening in the internal affairs of another country") and one to observe the revision of Greek electoral lists prior to the plebiscite of September 1, 1946. The first Mission (AMFOGE I)

reported that the elections were fair and free, and that they represented the will of the majority of the Greek people, in spite of the organized abstention of the Communist-dominated EAM. The second Mission (AMFOGE II), after having satisfied itself that the revised electoral lists were accurate enough to serve as a basis for consulting the Greek people on important national questions, remained in Greece at the insistence of the Greek Government for an informal observation of polling on the day of the plebiscite. Although there were unquestionably some irregularities, it was felt that the outcome represented the will of the majority of the Greek people.

Three times within the past year the Greek question has figured prominently in the United Nations. In January 1946 the USSR presented to the Security Council the question of the presence of British troops in Greece. In August 1946 the Ukrainian SSR filed with the Security Council a complaint which, besides commenting unfavorably on the presence of British troops in Greece, accused the Greek Government (a) of systematic frontier incidents and propaganda against Albania in order to obtain Albanian territory and (b) alleged Greek persecution of minorities in Macedonia, Thrace, and Epirus. A Soviet-sponsored resolution condemning Greece was rejected by a vote of 9 to 2. The U. S. resolution calling for investigation of both sides of Greece's northern frontiers failed to pass because of a Soviet veto.



Wrecked and burned engines, below the right of way.



Food is the first essential for rehabilitation. Programs for school meals have been largely responsible for improvement in the physical condition of these children in Patras. (Photo courtesy of UNRRA)

Early in December the Greek Government filed a complaint with the Security Council which stated that a situation had been created which was "leading to friction between Greece and her neighbors" by reason of the fact that Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were "lending their support to the violent guerrilla warfare being waged in Northern Greece against public order and the territorial integrity" of Greece. After some days of debate the Council adopted a U. S. resolution establishing a Commission of Investigation to examine the facts in all four countries and to make any proposals deemed wise

for averting a repetition of border violations and disturbances in these areas. The Commission has been in Greece since the end of January and is expected to commence drafting its report at Geneva, Switzerland, early in April.

One of the principal questions raised in the public mind by the action of the President in proposing direct American aid to Greece is the relation thereof to the United Nations Organization. Why, it is asked, should not the UN automatically take over the problem and process a solution acceptable to all

(Continued on page 55)

Impressions of the Foreign Service Officers at the National War College

KENNER F. HERTFORD, Colonel, U. S. Army

Recently, articles have appeared in this Journal and in the Department of State Bulletin extolling the merits of the new experiment in politico-military education now being perpetrated at the National War College. They were written, respectively, by two of our State Department classmates, Foy Kohler and Perry Jester, who have been exposed to military hierarchial associations for the past several months. The uniformed students at the College feel that the Foreign Service should have an unbiased account of their colleagues' participation in this experiment by one of the military caste who has been privileged to observe them in action. Furthermore, the impressions expressed herein were truthfully noted and outlined before there was any inkling of a recent replacement in Departmental direction which might suggest reveille formations and Saturday inspections in the sacred precincts of the Old State, War and Navy Building.

In this connection, I heard Ray Hare, who seemed previously to prefer Admirals by reason of some obscure affinity, say last week that now he believed he preferred Generals. However, it appears that we are all getting merged or submerged in one way or another and perhaps we students can also contribute something by assisting Admiral Hill to

mix a palatable, potent and permanent National Defense cocktail. The experimental mixture, so far, has proved most pleasant to take; time alone will determine its relative potency and permanent after effects.

The military training of our State Department brethren started in the daily morning lectures. Two rings of the college bell summon us to the first morning lecture at 0840 and five minutes later the seated student body awaits the arrival of the Commandant, his staff and faculty, visiting dignitaries, and the speaker of the hour. As this assemblage approaches the lecture hall, an alert Army Captain deftly flicks the lights off and on, whereupon the students rise, stand at attention and take seats at a nod from the faculty member designated to introduce the lecturer. Both Perry Jester and Newbie Walmsley dropped their large notebooks the first few times in jumping to attention, but soon learned to stand almost erect with the forefinger of the notebook-free hand along the seam of the trousers and not in the pocket. Then there were others of the "experimental ten" who defied all military protocol by inquiring *sotto voce* who the visiting Generals and Admirals were who filed in to the first two reserved rows.



The State Department student finally resolved the situation by escaping in peace leaving the Marine and doughboy vying contentedly with each other for the best story.

Illustrations by Paul T. Art



The military training of our State Department brethren started in the daily morning lectures. Upon arrival of the Commandant the class stands at attention . . . Some of the "experimental ten" dropped their notebooks a few times and others defied all military protocol by inquiring *soto roce* who the visiting Generals and Admirals were . . .

At the completion of the lecture, a ten minute break for a cigarette ensues before the half hour question and comment period. The faculty of the college has not yet finished compiling statistics on who asked the most questions, but preliminary estimates on the first term put the State Department boys far in the lead. Whether the subject was politics, economics, demography, electronics, bathymetry or logistics, they always had some question or item to add to or subtract from the speaker's remarks. Most of them had been, several times, in almost every spot imaginable in the world, attended high level conferences, spoke innumerable languages (it is alleged) and knew personally some of the great of each country including, frequently, the speaker himself. You can imagine, then, the uncomfortable moments of an honest academic lecturer during the question period with forthright souls like Carmel Offie, Charlie Thayer, Jack Cabot and others of the same ilk leading the attack. Perhaps many years of lonely watches at sea or long associations with the now extinct horses and mules have given the Navy and Army Officers here the reticence they more generally exhibit to talk before the assembled class. We frankly have been unable to decide whether our State Department colleagues really know a lot more about everything than we do or whether their early training in the Department just naturally makes them more voluble or more inclined to heckle. Frequently, it appears as if they already know the answer to the question they ask, but there are times when it does sound like an honest quest for knowledge.

As a corollary to the propensity just related, I might add another factor which has been noted in

practically all committee study rooms where one of the State Department tyros sits with from four to seven Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers. There is one telephone in the room and the officer whose desk is nearest must answer it. Amidst earnest endeavors to comprehend ponderous tomes of foreign policy or produce a modicum of original thinking concerning mankind's future as viewed against his none too glamorous past, the call is invariably for the one in civilian clothes. Perhaps it is someone in the Department knowing that Charlie Thayer will freely offer advice on Korea and Jungoslavia simultaneously, or that Bill Cochran knows all the answers concerning the Caribbean, or it may be one of a hundred contacts, personal or official for a dinner, an article, a speech, or just plain guff. It is rumored that the budget of the National War College had to be increased by the salaries of two telephone operators to handle the extra calls. Incidentally, while we could not hear both ends of the conversations, we have found many of our sides of them quite interesting.

We soldiers and sailors, schooled in terseness and the need for simple clarity of expression, believed that all things could be described and painted in basic white or black. We have never tried to manipulate grey word pictures. Our State Department classmates have achieved a signal success in introducing us to the veritable art of enunciating a policy, taking a position or answering a delicate question with the most convincing assemblage of grey prose that commits nobody to anything, but sounds good. It portends a revolution in the stereotyped military verbiage, to say nothing of basic

(Continued on page 50)

Respite

By BYRON WHITE, Vice Consul, Montreal

After the novelty and glamour of his life have worn thin, doubtless from time to time a certain type of diplomatic-consular officer wishes he could be isolated for a few days from ubiquitous rank and rules and regulations and other worldly necessities. He longs for complete peace. He craves to contemplate—to contemplate without thought of material profit. He is dismayed by the thought of having to utter another commonplace plesantry in reply to one; he is distressed at the idea of having to accept ungracious or obsequious service from harried people who have not had his blessings; he shrinks at again being patronized by others who by chance have had far greater earthly advantages than he.

Where can he find rest and peace of mind—spiritual and moral refreshment? At first no place he can go to or think of supplies what he sorely needs.

I, a Calvinist, discovered for a few days what I had long yearned for in a Benedictine monastery.

I first wrote to the monastery at St. Benoit du Lac, Quebec, and identified myself, both religiously and professionally. In a few days I received a reply from the guest master, Pere Francisco Leal Martinez. Father Leal, a 29-year-old native of Monterey, who left Mexico nine years ago, said I could come to the monastery at any hour, any day, and stay as long as I wished.

The abbey is about 85 miles southeast of Montreal on a hill overlooking Lake Memphramagog and is 12 miles from the nearest town. With the unpaved roads, practically devoid of traffic, wending through them, the rolling hills provide a perfect backdrop for a man

seeking peace.

A Magag cab driver took me to this place. I asked him first to have a hite to eat with me. He ordered three double size hamburgers, two pieces of pie, two bottles of beer, and a cup of coffee. This decidedly worldly response to a casual invitation was the last of its kind for seven days.

At the abbey Father Leal led me over to the two finished "L" wings of the granite, modified Norman-style building, which will eventually house all the monks and brothers. Upon completion within the next twenty-five to fifty years, the building will have cost between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000. It gives the impression that it is growing slowly like the mighty oaks near by.

My expectations of being placed in a narrow, windowless cell with a plank for a bed were agreeably shattered. I was given the two-room "archbishop's" suite with a private bath on the second floor, where guests were lodged. Father Leal explained I was being honoured with both a study and bedroom because I was an American vice consul. I thought this rather mundane reasoning until later in the day I learned that one of my fellow guests, who had only a single room, was the retired minister plenipotentiary to Canada from a European country. Perhaps it was because I conversed in Spanish with Father Leal—or perhaps I looked rather crapulous.

Supper was at seven. It was served in a three-story wooden building, connected with the main structure by a tunnel, in which some forty brown-habited brothers lived. They ate at one side of the



Father Francisco Leal Martinez and the author.

The Benedictine Monastery at
St. Benoit du Lac, Quebec.



huge refectory. The tables, each large enough for two persons, of the tonsured priests, professed, and novices were arranged in a quadrangle around the walls and a small side wall which separated them from the brothers. In this quadrangle was a large table set for eighteen or twenty guests. There were only six of us.

I and two other new arrivals—Christian brothers—were escorted into the dining room by Father Leal, where, waiting to receive us, was the abbot and a novice. The abbot poured holy water over our fingers and blessed us. Then the novice, who had held a salver in which the water was poured, handed us a towel to dry our hands.

For some ten minutes before supper the black-cowled monks chanted an antiphonal service.

I now realized that not only was I likely to find peace at St. Benoit du Lac, but also an abundance and variety of well prepared food. Huge pitchers of milk from the monastery's herd were on the table.

Canadian split-pea soup, steak, ham, three vegetables, dessert, coffee, and roquefort cheese made up the supper. Solicitous novices and brothers were constantly and silently at one's elbow with second and third helpings. No one conversed. The plentuousness of supper was characteristic of every meal.

Probably the only thing that kept me from gaining weight was the monks' fasting. They were the fastest eaters I have encountered. They ate supper and dinner in about 20 minutes. They usually only took 15 minutes for breakfast which they consumed standing. That their diet was restricted is indicated by the fact that all of them except one were thin and had an ascetic appearance. A roly-poly tenor looked like a kindly, well-fed friar Tuck is supposed to look. Whether the fact that he is an American citizen from New Hampshire had anything to do with the matter is uncertain.

At supper and dinner a monk, seated in an enclosed pulpit at the lower end of the guest table, read in French in a high monotone, usually from something martyrological. However, during my visit this was alternated with a history of Catholicism in modern China, written by a former Chinese diplomat who is now a Benedictine. The abbot had a little hammer he plunked down on his table, signalling that the reading was to end and the meal was over. It got to be quite a game between him and me, since I, a slow eater, was always the last to finish. I would look out of the corner of my eye at him and feel that he was looking at me out of the corner of his eye wondering when I would get through. So I would take a final gulp of coffee to wash down the last morsel of savory cheese. Then the French-Canadian abbot would raise his hammer, strain his ears, and when it appeared that the reader had reached the end of a sentence, down went the hammer.

After supper the monks were allowed half an hour of recreation when they could converse with each other. They also had an hour of recreation following dinner at noon. *Complines* were at 8:00 in the beautiful little chapel on the first floor beneath the guest quarters. The chapel was exquisitely plain. It had only three statues—two carved wooden ones of Benedict and his twin sister, who also is a saint, and a marble one of the Virgin. The choir was of plain, dark wood; while the altar was a heavy, oblong table, raised about two feet above the vari-coloured, tessellated, square-tiled floor.

Between 8:30 and 9:00 apparently everyone, from teen-age oblate to the 84-year-old co-founder of the institution, was in bed. From the large Gothic windows of my suite I could not see a light or

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Letters to the Editors

Hugh R. Wilson
2750 Que Street, N.W.
Washington 7, D. C.
February 14, 1947.

TO THE EDITORS,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

At a recent meeting of the Literary Society, of which Hugh Wilson was a member, Mr. W. R. Castle, former Under Secretary of State, read a tribute to Mr. Wilson's long and notable services to our country.

Mr. Wilson's diplomatic career, and his subsequent services to the government, can only be an inspiration to men now in the Service and I thought, therefore, that you might like to publish in the JOURNAL Mr. Castle's tribute, of which I enclose a copy.

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT WOODS BLISS

For the records of the Literary Society may I have the privilege of saying a few words about Hugh Wilson, our former member, who resigned because he did not expect to live in Washington. This was only a few weeks before his sudden death. He was to have read a paper this winter. It would have been stimulating and beautifully expressed.

Hugh Wilson, who gave his life to the diplomatic service and through that service to his country, was an outstanding public servant. He was as modest as he was able. His missions were often difficult but he never failed. He had served in all parts of the world, never complained about his posts, always carried with him a message of good will, was firm but gentle in presenting the wishes or demands of the United States, is everywhere remembered with respect and affection. Only on his last assignment, to Hitler's Germany, did he have to be stern as well as unyielding. Had he been permitted to remain in Berlin he could not have stopped the war but he could have made the Germans really understand the position of his country. He must always stand with the small company of America's really important diplomats.

Hugh Wilson was a writer of distinction. His despatches to the Department of State were clear, full, explicit and wonderfully revealing. His two books about his own career in the Service are delightful to read because the author never pushes himself into the picture but rather uses himself as a rack on which to hang memorable pictures of those parts of our history in which he was himself an

actor. When he died suddenly in the last days of 1946, he was engaged on still another book which might have been even more interesting than his earlier writings because it would have covered more stirring times. There is no-one to write what he knew and felt, as there is no-one to take his place in the Government.

Those of us who knew Hugh Wilson well recognized in him a man of rare intellectual and personal distinction. He was thoroughly objective in his attitude toward men and events, but he had a philosophy of his own, a sense of the right thing to do, which made his standards of conduct very high. He could not tolerate carelessness or inefficiency, least of all the slightest deviation from complete loyalty to Government or friends. It often seemed to us that virtues crowded in on him. Hugh Wilson was the kind of man who is always needed in every country, especially was needed here and now. Had his work permitted him to come often to our meetings every member of the Society would have felt in his death a deep sense of personal loss.

The "Political" vs. the "Economic" Problem

American Embassy,
Santiago, Chile.
February 21, 1947.

TO THE EDITORS,
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL:

The letter of "Member of the Staff" from Rome under date of November 18, 1946, strikes me as a very sound statement of the "political" vs. "economic" problem of the Foreign Service. In fact, that statement and the excellent article by Mr. Fisher Howe in the December issue of "THE JOURNAL" are the only published statements that I have seen on this subject.

The letter from Rome sums up the situation in a nutshell. It is quite obvious that the distinction that has been made in the Department of State and Embassies between "political" and "economic" is fallacious and reflects a lamentable lack of clear thinking along organizational lines. This distinction has undoubtedly grown up for two reasons: (1) Lack of knowledge of the formal principles of organization; (2) the fact that it furnishes a "defensive mechanism" for the perpetuation of "line" command by political officers, many of whom are not adequately equipped for modern diplomatic work, and relegates to a "technical" status economic

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LET'S CUT OUR MILITARY COSTS WITH TRADE, TRAVEL AND THE FACTS

Excerpts from an Address by PHILIP D. REED
Chairman of the General Electric Company
and

Chairman of the United States Associates, International Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

Delivered at a recent dinner of the New York Financial Writers' Association

Let me say at the outset that I believe America must maintain a strong, modern military machine. We must not only *be* formidable—and, if possible, *the most formidable*—in land, sea and air forces but we must be *known* in the capitols of the world to be in this commanding position.

The reason for this is, of course, that a powerful military establishment is an insurance policy against war. Its very existence is a powerful deterrent against warlike acts by others. That it should be necessary at this stage of the development of human civilization to carry insurance against international war is deplorable and shocking. But in the light of the firsthand experience of two generations now living, few would dispute the fact that the necessity is very real.

The dreadful thing about this insurance is that it costs so much. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1947 the American people will pay more than 10% of the total national income and roughly 50% of the Federal Government's total tax receipts for the support and development of our Army, Navy and Air Force. This is the premium we are paying on our insurance policy against war. If you and I were using half our income to pay our fire, automobile and accident insurance premiums, we would be giving a great deal of thought and putting a great deal of heat on our Government to adopt measures which would reduce fires, automobile and accident hazards and thereby make possible a substantial reduction in the cost of that insurance. This, precisely, is what we must do to reduce the cost of our war insurance. For only as the risk or hazard of international warfare is reduced will it be possible to cut the terrific premium on our war insurance policy to more reasonable levels.

Briefly stated, the three major tools or instruments for reducing the hazards of war are: Trade, Travel and The Facts.

Trade. The arguments for expanding world trade both in the interest of high employment and better living standards here at home and in foreign countries are well known, and I will not repeat them here. Let me say, however, that I am profoundly convinced that a far larger volume of

foreign trade—and this means imports as well as exports—would be good for America. And I mean positively, affirmatively—selfishly, if you will—good. And I mean, particularly and especially, good for America as a whole, not simply for those who would profit directly from increased exports or imports.

As you know, our Government, under the leadership of the Department of State, has taken a strong position on this matter, and its recently published SUGGESTED CHARTER FOR AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS is aimed at freeing the world of many of these impedimenta to international trade. This effort deserves the enthusiastic support of every American.

I am told that our government is now reviewing American tariff schedules in preparation for the negotiation of mutual tariff reductions with a large number of countries with whom we trade. It is devoutly to be hoped that American business will take the long view and a statesman-like attitude on proposed tariff reductions.

It is my belief that a healthy, prosperous, expanding volume of trade between the nations of the world is a strong antidote to war. And an increasing degree of economic interdependence between nations will correspondingly reduce the risk of war.

Travel. If there is any more potent instrument for building international understanding and reducing the risk of war than travel, I have failed to discover it.

I have not analyzed the House or Senate vote on the United Nations Charter, the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Treaty Bill, the British Loan or other important Foreign Policy legislation which has been acted upon by Congress since VE Day, but I am told that of our Congressmen and Senators who before the war were known to have isolationist leanings those who saw foreign service during the war or who visited foreign theatres of war voted heavily in favor of these measures while most of those who did not travel abroad persisted in their former views or modified them only in

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Founding of the New Foreign Service Institute

By WILLIAM P. MADDOX, *Director*

THE establishment of the Foreign Service Institute was announced on March 13. Designed to provide Foreign Service and Departmental personnel with training facilities of an advanced and systematic order, comparable to that available in the higher-level staff and command schools of the armed services, the Institute was initially authorized in Title VII of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Issuance of the Departmental orders fulfilling this section of the Act was unavoidably delayed until certain administrative snags were straightened out.

The Institute represents the culmination of efforts extending over forty years to furnish some measure of training for American governmental personnel serving abroad. Within the framework provided by its charter, the Institute should be able to develop levels and standards of training appropriate to every need of a Foreign Service bearing the brunt of America's new responsibilities as a world power.

It is a far cry from those days prior to the reorganization of the consular service in 1906 when, it was said, new consuls went abroad with no other advice than "to take snuff often and slowly, sit with your back to the light, speak the truth, and the rest you will learn by observing your colleagues."

The first instruction for new consuls began in September, 1907, to be followed in 1909 by a "school for diplomats," in which, according to the *New York Times* of the day, "Young men who would be Ambassadors have nothing to do but absorb the lectures and look happy." With the issuance of the Executive Order of June 7,

1924, following upon the passage of the Rogers Act, the Foreign Service Officers Training School was established for new appointees. Under Mr. William Dawson (who recently retired as Ambassador to Uruguay), the school gave instruction to each annual class of new officers for a period averaging six months. In 1929 the practice was established of assigning new officers immediately to the field and returning them after a year's service abroad to the Department for an extended period of training.

Aside from a handful of officers assigned to universities for instruction in economics, and the authorization of funds to cover tutoring in a few languages, no provision was made for advanced officer training until the establishment in 1945 of the Division of Training Services which is now absorbed into the Institute.

Expanding along the basic lines which have been emerging in the two-years' operation of this Division, the organization of the Institute will include four "Schools," as follows: Basic Officer Training, Advanced Officer Training, Management and Administrative Training, and Language Training. Di-

recting these Schools are, respectively: Laurence W. Taylor, Foreign Service Officer; Frank S. Hopkins, ex-newspaper man, Nieman Fellow, and training specialist; John B. Whitelaw, former professor at Smith College and George Washington University, and director of training in war-time agencies; and Henry Lee Smith, Jr., who formerly taught at Columbia and Brown Universities, and who supervised the language instruction program of the Army during the war.

In order to meet successfully the challenges of the post-war world, the Foreign Service must constantly strive to develop to the utmost the abilities of its personnel. It has long been one of our most cherished ambitions to provide advanced and specialized in-service instruction as well as training in basic service technics. In particular we hope to increase our program of language training, and I am glad to note that already much progress has been made in this regard. In the Foreign Service Institute we have at last the instrumentality for such a purpose. It is my most earnest hope that the plans now being developed in the Institute may be fulfilled in such a way that Foreign Service Officers will be offered intellectual stimulation and enrichment and specific instruction, at various stages throughout their careers.—SELDEN CHAPIN.

Headquarters of the Institute have been established in the Mayfair Building at 2115 C Street, within a half-block of the New War Building which is about to become the center of State Department operations. In addition to the necessary office space, the Mayfair Building provides two floors of small rooms arranged for individual and class instruction in languages, five large class rooms, conference rooms, and space for a library (presently containing a very meagre collection) and reading rooms. The nine and ten o'clock series of Orientation lectures, designed for Foreign Service and Departmental personnel, are still being delivered in Room 474 of the State Department, but will probably be transferred to the New War Building when the major move is completed.

During the present fiscal year, the principal training responsibility has been concerned with new personnel. The one-month's indoctrination given new career officers in 1946 will be extended to two months with the new classes starting in April. About 200 officers, including some Manpower Act appointees, will be admitted monthly to the Institute in groups of 25, calling for overlapping classes of 50 when the program is in full swing from the

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New quarters of the Foreign Service Institute in the Mayfair Building, 2115 C Street, near the new State Department headquarters.



Dr. Maddox addressing a class of Vice Consuls.

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The American Foreign Service Association

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

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"DEMOKRATIKO METOPO!"

Several months ago—a traveler from Greece relates—a small and rusty ship was bearing into the quay of a Greek harbor. Even before the moorings were fast a rhythmic chant could be heard across the water. When the gangplank was lowered, men in tattered clothes began to stream ashore. Their

fists were clenched and they were shouting in unison: "Demokratiko Metopo! Demokratiko Metopo!"

The men were militant members of the ELAS bands who had been taken prisoner and were being transferred to a government camp. They were calling for the "democratic front."

On March 12, 1947, President Truman appeared before a Joint Session of the Congress and stated his belief that "the very existence of the Greek State is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists. . . ." He declared that "Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting and a self-respecting democracy."

Obviously, the word "democracy" means one thing to the men with the clenched fists and quite another thing to the President of the United States.

This same problem in semantics has confused nearly every major issue in our foreign relations since it was discovered that all those fighting Hitlerite Germany were engaged in the defense of "democracy." At the great international conferences since Yalta, pious resolves have been taken in the name of democracy but these resolutions have often foundered in the gulf which sunders our definition of "democracy" from that of certain other countries.

We believe that nations can progress toward material well being without sacrificing these rights of political democracy which were won at great cost, and, in the main, long ago. In our own memory in our own country these have not been systematically challenged although some individuals in some places may have turned their faces from the Bill of Rights. We Americans really take for granted the right of a free press, free speech and assembly. We are free if we choose to abuse the President's recent speech in public or in private without fearing the knock on the door by the State Police.

We forget that each successive step toward the political freedoms we now enjoy was won in earnest contest; that "true Americanism" was once a revolutionary doctrine and still is in some quarters both here and abroad.

In Europe there are many bankrupt, divided and sorely doubting peoples who wonder whether our eighteenth century kind of democracy has the drive and resourcefulness to grapple with the problems of economic reconstruction. The dispossessed and the hungry cannot eat political freedoms nor warm themselves with Jeffersonian fire. The need to live is usually more compelling than the need to vote. "Democracy," to the destitute, may well mean

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The Journal's Guest Editor

MARQUIS CHILDS

Since VJ-Day most of us in America have persisted in believing that the world would somehow snap back to normalcy. This dangerous delusion has caused us to make one mistake after another: mistakes at home and mistakes abroad.

Thus we rushed to take off all wartime controls. Our economy is now completely uncontrolled. What is the result? Mr. Herbert Hoover returns from a survey trip to Germany and Austria with the recommendation that we send much greater quantities of food to save the occupation from disaster and wheat goes up to \$2.80 a bushel.

In the foreign field we wait until the crisis is right on top of us. When the flames are actually creeping up the second floor, we finally call the fire department. That is the story on Greece. At least two years ago we should have shaped a positive policy on the Middle East and Greece. Instead we stood timidly by, neither approving or disapproving the actions of the British. If we had had a positive program, calling for reconstruction and rehabilitation in the Middle East, we would have acted long ago. Then our action would not have seemed to be directed against Soviet Communism. It would have had a purpose and a justification of its own.

Behind the confusion and the uncertainty that beset us, even in the wake of President Truman's terse, unequivocal message to Congress, is one central fact. We are the supreme economic and technological power in the world today. With that power goes a responsibility. Yet we resent having that responsibility forced upon us.

It is not merely the fault of our policy-makers. The reluctance and the resentment lie very deep. For so long we lived isolated on this rich continent. With our great range of climate we had almost everything we needed. The illusion of continental self-sufficiency persisted long after certain profound changes had utterly altered our position. For the past fifty years Great Britain's power and authority have been declining; now that decline has been accelerated to an extraordinary degree. The technology of war and peace has reduced the scale of the earth so that the oceans we once regarded as impregnable barriers are reduced to the dimensions of a moat around a walled castle.

The time left to us to learn what these facts mean is very short. Greece is a test in more ways than one. Unfortunately it is an extremely difficult and complicated test, made doubly difficult by the unsuccessful efforts of Britain to bring some order out of the Greek tangle. Under our system of government we shall necessarily act in a goldfish bowl. Congress will insist upon publicity for each phase of the preparation and execution of the task in Greece. While there are some advantages in this, there are also grave disadvantages. It subjects our every act to the attack of those elements eager to proclaim our failure in Greece.

On the outcome of this test far more than our own destiny turns. All the world will be watching the experiment. Western democracy itself will be on trial.



Marquis Childs

Marquis W. Childs, syndicated Washington columnist, is widely read on international and national subjects in his column "Washington Calling."

He received his B.A. degree at the University of Wisconsin and his M.A. from the University of Iowa. He worked for the United Press in Chicago between degrees and later was on the staff of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. He made the first of his foreign educational sallies in 1930 when he attended a housing exposition in Sweden where he wrote a series of dispatches on the social and economic improvements in that country. In 1936 Mr. Childs wrote the best seller "Sweden: The Middle Way." In 1937 he wrote his first novel, "Washington Calling." Next came his series of articles on the Spanish War, the author having been present at the siege of Madrid. He later wrote a series of articles on Mexico, with accent on the oil expropriations. In 1943 Mr. Childs wrote from England and Sweden.

Mr. Childs received the Sigma Delta Award for Washington Correspondents for 1944. The first part of 1945 he spent in Europe writing dispatches from eight countries and every battlefield. Last year he flew to Scandinavia to study how the small countries of northern Europe are reacting to current international trends and problems. Mr. Childs was in 1947 appointed an Associate in Journalism at the Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University, where he delivered a series of lectures.

News from the Department

By JANE WILSON

Joint Meeting of Board of Foreign Service and Advisory Committee on Commercial Activities

A group of leading businessmen, who are well-known in the American foreign trade community, met on February 26 in the Department of State with the Board of Foreign Service to exchange views on the activities of governmental officials in promoting and protecting the commercial interests of the United States abroad.

This joint meeting of the Board of Foreign Service and the Advisory Committee on Commercial Activities in the Foreign Service was under the chairmanship of Mr. John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State for Administration. Mr. Norman P. Ness, Director of the Office of Financial and Development Policy, Department of State, discussed current developments in international economic affairs.

Mr. Selden Chapin, Director-General of the Foreign Service, presented a summary of the problems now facing the service and invited comments from the business group. Mr. George Bell, Associate Director of the Office of International Trade in the Department of Commerce, called for suggestions as to how government agencies could best meet the demands placed upon them by business and industry in the field of world trade, and how they can be correlated with the existing and planned facilities of the Foreign Service.

The members of the Advisory Committee which is jointly sponsored by the Secretaries of State and Commerce, participated in their individual capacities, but are affiliated with the following organizations: the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Committee for Economic Development, National Association of Manufacturers, United States Associates of the International Chamber of Commerce, National Council of American Importers, National Foreign Trade Council, and the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade. The following are members of the Advisory Committee:

Wilbert Ward, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York

Francis L. Hopkinson, Vice President of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.

Morris S. Rosenthal, Executive Vice President, Stein, Hall & Company, Inc.

J. D. Fletcher, Vice President, Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Arvid L. Frank, Executive Director, United States Associates, International Chamber of Commerce

Clarence E. Hunter, Vice President, New York Trust Co.

Kenneth H. Campbell, Manager, Foreign Commerce Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America

A. M. Lederer, Morris & Van Wormer, New York

Noel Sargent, Secretary, National Association of Manufacturers

Harry S. Radcliffe, Executive Secretary, National Council of American Importers;

William S. Swingle, Vice President, National Foreign Trade Council

Patrick McMahon, Special Executive Assistant, National Association of Manufacturers



Joint meeting of the Board of Foreign Service and the Advisory Committee on Commercial Activities of the Foreign Service.



Left: John E. Peurifoy, new Assistant Secretary for Administration.



Right: Christian M. Ravndal recently appointed Deputy Director General of the Foreign Service.

- H. F. Sheets, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.
- C. B. Thomas, President, Export Division, Chrysler Corporation
- Gerald Le Vino, Vice President, Guiterman Company, New York
- W. S. Morrison, Vice President in Charge of Sales, United States Steel Export Company
- D. A. Paterson, H. A. Astlett Company, New York
- Curt G. Pfeiffer, New York

The Board of Foreign Service, which advises the Secretary of State in the administration of the Foreign Service, is composed of:

- John E. Peurifoy, Assistant Secretary of State
- Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State
- William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State
- Selden Chapin, Director-General of the Foreign Service
- David Morse, Assistant Secretary of Labor
- Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture
- George L. Bell, Associate Director, Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce.

New Foreign Service Heads

Mr. John E. Peurifoy was on March 17 sworn in as Assistant Secretary of State.

From March 1946 until his appointment as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, he served as Special Assistant to Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson. He previously served as Deputy Director, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs and Special Assistant, Office of Public Affairs, 1945-46. He was in charge of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945 and served as Deputy Secretary General of the American Delegation at the First Meeting of the General

Assembly of the United Nations in London in January 1946.

Mr. Peurifoy entered the Department on October 1, 1938, serving as Economic Analyst and later as Divisional Assistant in the Division of Controls. Mr. Peurifoy also served as Department of State Representative on the Policy Committee of the Board of Economic Warfare, 1941-42; as the Department's Representative on the Reviews and Appeals Committee on export applications of the Board of Economic Warfare, 1941-42. He was detailed to the American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro, in 1942 and served as the Department's Representative of the Requirements Committee, War Production Board, 1943-44.

He was born at Walterboro, South Carolina, August 9, 1907. Mr. Peurifoy attended Walterboro High School; United States Military Academy, West Point, New York; American University, and George Washington University. Prior to entry into the Department of State, he was engaged in the insurance business for the Kansas City Joint Stock Land Bank at Kansas City, Missouri, and the American Surety Company, New York.

* * *

The Department has also announced the appointment of CHRISTIAN M. RAVNDAL as Deputy Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of the Office of the Foreign Service.

Mr. Ravndal, a Foreign Service Officer, Class I, who has been serving as Counselor of Embassy at Stockholm, replaces Julian Harrington who became Counselor of Embassy in Ottawa in January.

Mr. Ravndal was born in Beirut, Syria, of Amer-

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News From the Field

FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Austria—Martin F. Herz
Bolivia—Merlin E. Smith
Brazil—Walter P. McConaughy
Canada (Western)—Ralph A. Boernstein
Canada (Eastern)—Terry B. Sanders, Jr.
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

Mexico—Dixon Donnelly
Morocco—Charles W. Lewis, Jr.
Nassau—John H. E. McAndrews
Nicaragua—Raymond Phelan
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—John C. Fuess
U.S.S.R.—Foy D. Kohler

MEXICO CITY

March 3, 1947.

Today at 4:45 p.m. President Truman received 52 members of the Embassy's staff, in perhaps one of the most democratic and exclusive receptions held by any Chief of State at any time. A hearty handshake with a genial smile was proffered to the Embassy's messengers, guards, porters, cleaners, chauffeurs, gardeners and laborers—all Mexicans. Introductions were made flawlessly and with dignity by the Building Superintendent, M. Eseiza, a worthy Mexican of many years' service, who achieved present rank by promotions through the ranks from messenger. Don Cornelio, the Embassy's gardener, who has been on the Staff for over 35 years, was so overcome by emotion that he kissed the President's hand. A contagious feeling of good will is rampant here affecting all, from the bottom up.

FORREST K. GEERKEN.

LISBON

February 15, 1947.

The Embassy was recently honored when the Portuguese Government conferred upon Mrs. Edward S. Crocker, wife of the Counselor, the decoration of the Order of Public Instruction, with the rank of Commander. She is the first woman ever to receive such high rank in the Order which was established over one hundred years ago. The award was made on January 27 by His Excellency, Dr. Jose Caeiro da Mata, then Minister of Education and since then appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. In bestowing the award Dr. Caeiro de Mata

expressed on behalf of the Government appreciation of Mrs. Crocker's efforts during the past four years to promote American understanding of Portugal as well as to interpret American life to the Portuguese people.

* * * *

Lisbon continues to be a popular port of call for foreign naval vessels. During the course of 1946 official visits were made here by the British Home Fleet, including the battleship *Nelson*, seven units of the United States European Squadron among which was the 45,000 ton aircraft carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt*, the battleship *Richelieu*, largest and most powerful unit of the French Navy, and the Argentine training cruiser *La Argentina*. In January, 1947, several vessels of the Danish Navy visited Lisbon and Setúbal to be followed shortly thereafter by an informal call from the United States cruiser *Spokane* lasting from January 30 to February 4. After the elaborate program for the official visit of the European squadron last August which included everything from a bullfight to the operation of the *FDR* and its planes at sea with President Carmona and Prime Minister Salazar aboard as guests, the Embassy was able to take the *Spokane* in its stride without evening missing a beat. Entertainment for the complement of the 6,000 ton vessel, one of the newest of its class, included a stag dinner given by Ambassador Baruch for Captain L. E. Crist and his officers which was attended by the Minister of Marine and a number of ranking Portuguese naval Officers; two cocktail parties offered by the Naval Attache, Commander Walter F. McLallen, Jr., and a large reception at the Embassy residence.

WILLIAM BARNES.

The Embassy Residence,
Manila, P. I.

Courtesy Mrs. N. P. Davis



DAMASCUS

February 26, 1947.

Damascus desires to claim the title of "fastest growing Foreign Service Post in the Near and Middle East." Probably there will be no challengers when the story of the progress of what used to be a sawed-off little legation on the edge of the desert is told. Formerly a country cousin of the American Legation in Beirut, dependent upon Beirut for its Minister and Attachés, and not even authorized to issue passports or visas, Damascus is now emerging as a full-fledged combined office.

One year ago, only three Americans were stationed at Damascus. They were Gordon H. Mattison, Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. (in addition to his assignment as Second Secretary and Consul at Beirut), and Vice Consuls William H. Porter and John R. Barrow. Bill Porter, now a F.S.O. Class V and Consul at Jerusalem, was Chargé d'Affaires for a time at Damascus—one of the few instances where non-career vice consuls have served in such capacity.

Now the American personnel at Damascus has increased over one hundred per cent, and more are on the way. The office is headed by James S. Moose, Jr., Counselor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. Although he was assigned to Damascus on March 5, 1945, Mr. Moose arrived on February 23, 1947! Assisting Mr. Moose are three Third Secretaries: Alexander J. Davit, Robert E.

Cashin, and Deane R. Hinton; Vice Consul Barrow, Administrative Assistant John O'Grady and Foreign Service Clerk Carl Gitschlag. Two more Foreign Service clerks have been assigned. One of them is a woman—a precedent smashing assignment. (The Department, although it has assigned women to Izmir, Baghdad, Basra, Kabul and Jidda, has apparently been reluctant to assign women to Damascus. Contrary to popular opinion, Damascus bows to no post in this area in the matters of climate and cleanliness.)

The Department has terminated Damascus' consular dependence on Beirut (this move was greeted by a loud "Hamdillar" from the harassed consular section at the Lebanese capital!). Syrians are no longer compelled to go to a foreign country in order to get American visas, nor must Americans in Damascus journey to the coast for their new passports. And the transfer of Minister Wadsworth to Baghdad as Ambassador, and the assignment of a Military Attaché to be accredited to Syria only and resident in Damascus, this Legation's independence and importance grow.

Although it is rapidly expanding, the Damascus Legation is never too busy to extend a warm "ahlan wasahlan" to all Service personnel who pass through the "oldest constantly inhabited city in the world." Visitors are definitely desired!

ROBERT E. CASHIN.

(Continued on page 38)

The Bookshelf

FRANCIS C. DE WOLF, *Review Editor*

Together, Annals of an Army Wife. By Katherine Tupper Marshall. *Tupper and Love, Inc., Atlanta, 1946. 292 pages. \$3.50*

"What is the new Secretary like?" A natural question. But, how can our Foreign Service Officers all over the world, and even the thousands of us here in the Department in Washington, actually find out? Usually we have to wait for private reports, personal letters, the unofficial grapevine, the surmises of columnists, and interviews in the press. This time we are fortunate in more ways than one, for, while General Marshall was in China, Mrs. Marshall wrote her book which is the story of her life with the General since she married him 16 years ago in her home in Baltimore.

She had met him two years previously in Columbus, Georgia. "My first impression was of a tall, slender man with sandy hair and deep-set eyes. He refused the cocktails when they were served and this attracted my interest, for it was in prohibition times when the main topic of conversation was, 'How do you make your gin?' I said, 'You are a rather unusual Army officer, aren't you? I have never known one to refuse a cocktail before.' He asked agreeably how many I knew. 'Not many.' I confessed. This certainly was someone different." Later in the evening, Colonel Marshall asked to take home the then Mrs. Clifton Stevenson Brown. "Now Columbus is a rather small place and after driving around for an hour I asked, 'How long have you been at Fort Benning?' 'Two years.' 'Well,' I said, 'after two years haven't you learned your way around Columbus?' 'Extremely well,' he answered, 'or I could not have stayed off the block where Mrs. Blanchard lives!'"

Two years later they were married. Mrs. Marshall had her first initiation in the duties of an Army wife at the reception given at Fort Benning by the Commanding General. Before the reception, Colonel Marshall gave his wife some instructions. "While I unpacked, George was telling me of special friends to whom he wished me to show particular attention when they came down the receiving line. There was a group who had served with him in China, young officers and their wives, another group of Infantry School instructors and their wives—one wife in particular, who was the mother of triplets. I must be sure to have a special greeting for her. . . . I believe I did very well for the first five hundred or so,

but after that the smile began to freeze on my face, my husband's voice seemed to come to my left ear from afar off—'China,' 'Staff,' 'flowers'—and at the same time the names of the guests sounded on my right. There was a whirling jumble in my brain. Suddenly through this maze penetrated the word 'triplets.' By that time I did not know triplets from flowers and I said as graciously as possible, 'Oh thank you so much for your lovely triplets.' My husband looked astounded, the mother aghast."

And what manner of a man was this Colonel Marshall? ". . . he possesses a wicked memory; and this is true—he never forgets a brilliant performance and he never forgets a dullard. Mediocrity seems to make little impression on him, except by way of momentary irritation. . . . If General Marshall was convinced, his decisions were instantaneous."

And so they were started together on a career which included Fort Benning, where Colonel Marshall spent 4 years; Fort Screven, Georgia; Fort Moultrie, where were situated all the CCC camps in South Carolina. The author comments: "It was at this time that I became aware of a fortunate quality in my husband's make-up. He was completely a part of a post while he was there, but when he left he never seemed to look back. The new job was all-absorbing. He would start with the freshness and enthusiasm of a young lieutenant on his first assignment. And so it was at Fort Moultrie; no detail was too small for his attention, no soldier too lowly for his interest. He moved slowly at first and yet, immediately, things began to happen. The changes seemed to come of themselves with none of the irritation of a new broom sweeping clean. He issued few orders, but those he did issue were necessary and rigidly enforced."

Later, the Marshalls moved to Chicago where one day Mrs. Marshall answered the telephone. "'Oh! Mrs. Marshall, you have returned,' said a woman's voice. 'I just called to congratulate General Marshall.' I do not know to this day who called, for I let go of the receiver and sank into a chair. The strength had gone from my knees. I could not speak. I sat there just looking at George. I think that lady unwittingly had deprived him of one of his biggest moments." The new General was soon ordered to Vancouver where, to his great joy, he again took command of troops. In the fall of 1938,

the Marshalls moved to Washington where the General was soon appointed Deputy Chief of Staff. From there on the General participated in all the stirring events which followed in such rapid succession.

In her Foreword, Katherine Tupper Marshall states that she has included trivial events along with the more serious ones in order to "illumine and make more readable this homespun account of our years together." The result is a very happy one. Mrs. Marshall has a fine sense of humor and a feeling for the dramatic which is not surprising since she studied for the stage at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, and for several seasons played leads with Sir Frank Benson's Shakespearean Company in England, Scotland and Ireland and with the National (Repertoire) Theater of Chicago.

Foreign Service wives will particularly enjoy her accounts of official entertainments, sometimes under great difficulties.

Then, there are quotations from official documents, personal letters, personal conversations, but always interspersed, here and there, all the little incidents of everyday life, told by someone who has the real flair of the raconteur; and underlying it all—and this is most heartening—there is the love and devotion of two very intelligent and sensitive people. I say heartening, for intelligence and love are two qualities that are cryingly needed in our present day world.

I spent a whole Sunday reading this book and I feel as though I had spent that day with the Marshalls, perhaps in Dodona Manor, their home in Leesburg, Virginia, with their Mexican servants and "Fleet," the dalmatian who was beloved—but, alas, stupid—coming back with the pleasant feeling that I had really got to know this couple who form a perfect team. And so I confidently recommend this book to all those who would like to know "What is the new Secretary like?"

FRANCIS COLT DE WOLF

The Balance of Tomorrow. Robert Strausz-Hupé. 302 pages. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1945. \$3.50

The Balance of Tomorrow is a book on geopolitics, written on the assumption that a third World War involving Russia on the one side and the United States on the other, is inevitable. This is evidenced by the fact that Strausz-Hupé concentrates on the contrasting potentials of the U.S.S.R. vis-à-vis the United States, with discussions of population trends, agricultural resources, raw materials, such as coal, iron and oil, as elements of national power, and the weapons of power into which these are transformed by economic, political and military

forces. The United States is advised to prepare for the future by alliances with those countries whose interests are parallel to its own. The book is an admirably clear and precise prognosis of "power politics."

The chief criticism of the book is that the author disregards the United Nations and the role which it should play in effecting any permanent peace. The United Nations simply has no substantive place in this book. He states, in conclusion, that the organization provides for "many likely contingencies in international relations" but that it does not provide for the substitution of a world government. The alternatives of world politics are the perpetuation of "the ascendancy of one power to world domination: or the creation of a world federation." On this Strausz-Hupé says "its practical application may become the transcendent issue of coming decades. If this is the right reading of the future, then the question before the makers of United States foreign policy is this: shall the United States lead in a world-wide movement nourished by its own historic experience?"

ELEANOR WEST

For This We Fought. By Stuart Chase. *Twentieth Century Fund*. New York, 1946. 123 pp. \$1.00.

The Twentieth Century Fund has sponsored a series of six reports by Stuart Chase on the problems facing postwar America. The series was designed to "provoke thought and to stimulate discussion" on these vital issues. In the first five volumes Mr. Chase discussed the changes in our social and economic life between the two world wars, the needs of the American people for a better post war world, financial problems of full employment, "Democracy Under Pressure" and international trade and foreign exchange. In "For This We Fought," the final volume in this series of "guide lines to America's future," Mr. Chase deals with the problems of the returned veteran and his community. What do the veterans and the American people want? Their needs are alike—full employment and security for the future, adequate housing, and a workable international peace organization. These are vital problems that America can and must solve. Mr. Chase emphasizes the change brought about by the discovery of atomic energy and the immediate need for international agreement for its control. In a clear, entertaining style Mr. Chase examines these problems through the eyes of the returned veteran, and gives his own ideas for a solution.

BARBARA DOHERTY

"Prior Service Credit" in the Retirement and Disability System

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

This article has been prepared at the request of the editors in response to a letter from Mr. Cornelius J. Dwyer, Third Secretary of Embassy at London. Mr. Dwyer pointed out that the many officers who performed military or naval service during the war are all interested in the subject of "prior service credit." He raised the questions that are answered in this paper.

Foreign Service officers who were granted military leave receive credit toward retirement for the period of such leave without making any contributions for it to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. (Section 854, Foreign Service Act of 1946).

An officer who, prior to becoming a participant in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System, performed active military or naval service may count this period of service toward retirement from the Foreign Service if he makes the payments required. [Section 852(a) (2) and 852(b)].

The Civil Service Retirement System has exactly similar rules. Any person who holds a position comprehended under the provisions of that System may receive credit toward retirement under that system for any period of military leave without making contributions covering such period to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. (Public Law 265, 79th Congress, approved December 21, 1945.). If military service was performed prior to holding a position under the Civil Service Retirement System, credit toward retirement under that system may be obtained by making the required payments to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

A Foreign Service officer who, prior to his appointment in such capacity, performed service as a civilian officer or employee of the Government may include his service in that capacity in his period of service for retirement from the Foreign Service if he makes the required payments to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. His period of service as a civilian officer or employee of the Government may include periods of military leave for which no contributions were required for retirement under the rules of the system to which he was making retirement contributions when the leave was taken. However, when claiming credit for such periods toward retirement under the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System, contributions

*With the collaboration of Mr. Russell R. Reagh, Government Actuary (Treasury Department).

covering them must be made to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund. In other words, there is no reciprocity between the retirement systems as far as free credit for periods of military leave is concerned.

Application for prior service credit may be made at any time while the participant is still making contributions to the Retirement Fund. Credit can be purchased on an installment basis but if death or retirement for any cause occurs before full payment has been made, the amount that has been paid is returned to the participant in accordance with the provisions of section 841 and the application for prior service credit is canceled. However, once payment in full has been made, the amount deposited cannot be withdrawn except in the event of separation from the Service without becoming eligible for an annuity or for any benefits under the sections of the Act referring to retirement.

The rules of the Civil Service Retirement System differ from those of the Foreign Service on this point. Under that system, if full payment for prior service credit has not been made at the time when an annuity becomes payable, payment may be completed by means of a reduction in the retirement annuity, the reduction being actuarially equivalent to the amount owed on prior service credit. An effort should probably be made to have the Foreign Service Act amended by the incorporation of a similar provision.

Under what conditions is it advisable for an officer to spend money in order to obtain prior service credit? Consider the case of an officer who entered the Army as a private at the age of 25 and served five years before being commissioned as a Foreign Service officer at age 30. Assume promotion and annual salary rates as indicated below:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Annual Salary Rate</i>
25	Private	\$ 600
26	2nd Lieut.	2,160
27	1st Lieut.	2,400
28	Captain	2,760
29	Major	3,300
30	FSO 6	3,300
31	FSO 6	3,500
32	FSO 6	3,700
33	FSO 5	4,500
34	FSO 5	4,700
35	FSO 5	4,900

Age	Rank	Annual Salary Rate
37	FSO 5	5.100
38	FSO 5	5.300
39	FSO 5	5.500
40	FSO 4	6.000
41	FSO 4	6.300
42	FSO 4	6.600
43	FSO 4	6.900
44	FSO 4	7.200
45	FSO 4	7.500
46	FSO 3	8.000
47	FSO 3	8.300
48	FSO 3	8.600
49	FSO 3	8.900
50	FSO 3	9.200
51	FSO 3	9.500
52	FSO 2	10.000
53	FSO 2	10.350
54	FSO 2	10.700
55	FSO 2	11.050
56	FSO 2	11.400
57	FSO 2	11.750
58	FSO 1	12.000
59	FSO 1	12.400
60	FSO 1	12.800

In the case of a Foreign Service officer who has been in the Foreign Service five years, sections 831 and 832 of the Foreign Service Act provide certain benefits in the event of disability or incapacity incurred in the line of duty or of death in service. Prior service credit may not be counted in satisfying this five-year requirement. If the officer had had less than 20 years' service at the time of his disability, incapacity, or death, the benefits under these sections are computed on the assumption that he had had 20 years' service. Hence, up to the end of his 15th year of service, an officer cannot increase the possible benefits under section 831 and 832 by buying prior service credit. On the day he entered the Foreign Service, his prior service credit would have cost the officer of the above about \$607.00. However, suppose that he purchased prior service credit for his period of military service at the end of his sixteenth year in the Foreign Service and that he was retired under section 831 immediately thereafter. The cost of his prior service credit, including interest, at that time would be about \$934.00, while the "present value" of the *additional* disability retirement pension to which he would become entitled by virtue of having purchased prior service credit would be about \$2,300.00.

If disability occurred at the end of the 20th year of service and prior service credit for military serv-

ice was purchased immediately prior to disability, the value of the additional annuity would be about \$9,350 as against a cost at that time of about \$1,093.

If it were not for the risk of sudden death and consequent failure to apply for the purchase of prior service credit, the intelligent person would wait until disability, or until imminent death, before making such purchase. The only person who could be sure that such purchase would be advantageous to him is the one who, without such credit, would have less than 30 years of allowable service at the time of his retirement for age. Under present law, the person who is deprived of the opportunity to buy service credit, without gambling on the possibility of a bad bargain, is the one who dies suddenly. Since anyone may die suddenly, no one can be sure of what course to follow. This is an unsatisfactory situation that should be corrected by means of an amendment of the Foreign Service Act.

A solution that would be technically sound from the actuarial point of view would be to limit the period during which prior service credit can be purchased to the first year in the Foreign Service, and at the same time provide for eventual payment in full or in part by means of a reduction in the annuity payable until full payment has been made.

Or, assume that, instead of being retired for disability, the officer died immediately after having purchased prior service credit at the end of his 16th year in the Foreign Service. The additional annuity to which his widow would become entitled by virtue of his having purchased prior service credit would have a "present value" at the time of his death of about \$2,100 on the assumption that he and his wife were about the same age.

By purchasing prior service credit, the officer of the example, therefore, acquired a considerable amount of paid-up insurance against incapacity, disability, or death prior to the death of his wife. However, after the officer has been in the Foreign Service 30 years, the maximum benefits under sections 831 and 832 are payable by virtue of that fact alone and any advantage that was derived from the purchase of prior service credit is nullified. The deposits made for the purchase of prior service credit, cannot, however, be withdrawn.

The officer of the example may retire at age 50 under section 636. If at that age he purchases prior service credit for his period of military service, the cost, including interest, will be about \$1,093.00. The additional retirement annuity to which he would become entitled by virtue of having purchased prior service credit would have a "present value" on the date of his retirement of about \$11,900.00.

In summary, the officer who serves his full 30

years in the Foreign Service gains no financial advantage as far as his retirement annuity is concerned by purchasing prior service credit. However, by purchasing prior service credit, the officer who wishes to retire after less than 30 years in the Service can make an increase in his retirement annuity which is large in comparison with the amount he expends. And the officer who can claim (x) years of prior service credit and who makes payments for such credit after (20 — x) years in the Foreign Service can generally obtain at a low cost a considerable amount of paid-up insurance against disability, incapacity, and death, in addition to that otherwise provided by sections 831 and 832. After (30 — x) years in the Foreign Service such additional amount of insurance begins to decrease and, after 30 years, the advantage gained is completely revoked by the provision of section 821 which limits to 30 years the length of service that can be counted toward retirement.

FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE

(Continued from page 19)

month of May through most of 1947. In addition, a course of training has been furnished several hundred new Foreign Service clerical personnel since December, as well as to over one hundred new staff officers proceeding to the field in various capacities. Classes for administrative officers start in April. Language training has been given to some several hundred personnel, both new and old, since the inception of the program last summer.

Under the Institute, it is planned to devote considerable attention and energy to improving, strengthening, and expanding these training programs.

In addition, the Institute will undertake to achieve a better balance between the initial training and indoctrination offered new personnel, and programs of more advanced and specialized training adapted to the needs of middle-grade and senior officers of the Service. Plans for this level of training, which should be of general interest to Foreign Service Officers, will be announced within a few months as soon as they are definitely formulated and approved. Undoubtedly, the need for economy will severely limit the Institute during the next year both in respect to the numbers to whom advanced training will become available, and the scope and quality of such training.

It is with a profound sense of humility and responsibility that the staff of the Institute prepares to develop and offer its contribution toward that

steady advancement in proficiency, skills, and wisdom which it is the goal of every Foreign Service officer to achieve for himself, and for the Service of which he is a part.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 16)

officers who must bear the brunt of the daily job. While all economic officers may not be qualified to assume "line" functions, why debar those who may be so qualified merely because they do not wear a "political" label?

As the Department is now organized, it really consists of two main departments, "political" and "economic" (not to mention cultural, etc.), making the task of coordination thereby all the more difficult. This flaw, of course, extends to the Embassies, where coordination is just as difficult, and the two sections work as a rule in closed compartments.

The remedy, in my opinion, lies in coordination on a regional basis and in seeing that the "line" or "front-office" positions go to the men who have the most all-round qualifications, i.e., who understand best at first hand the nature of the problems that are being handled. The present practice of putting a man in separate "political" or "economic" grooves is archaic, and until this distinction is wiped out in the Department and the Foreign Service, no reorganization plan can be really effective.

WILLIAM E. DUNN

BIRTHS

NEIGHBORS. A daughter, Suzanne Milbourne, was born on January 14, 1947, to Vice Consul and W. Milbourne Neighbors at Manchester.

HENDERSON. A son, Bruce Kirkwood, was born in February to Mr. and Mrs. George D. Henderson at Rome where Mr. Henderson is Second Secretary and Consul.

SATTERTHWAITE. A daughter, Ruth Eva, was born to FSO and Mrs. Joseph C. Satterthwaite on February 14, 1947 in Washington, D. C. Mr. Satterthwaite is assigned to the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs.

DAVIT. A son, Alexander J., Jr., was born on February 25, 1947, to Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Davit, in Beirut, Lebanon. Mr. Davit is Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Damascus.

Mrs. Monnett B. Davis, Foreign Service Inspector Walton C. Ferris, and Minister Monnett B. Davis watching the American Army-Navy football game on New Year's Day in Shanghai.

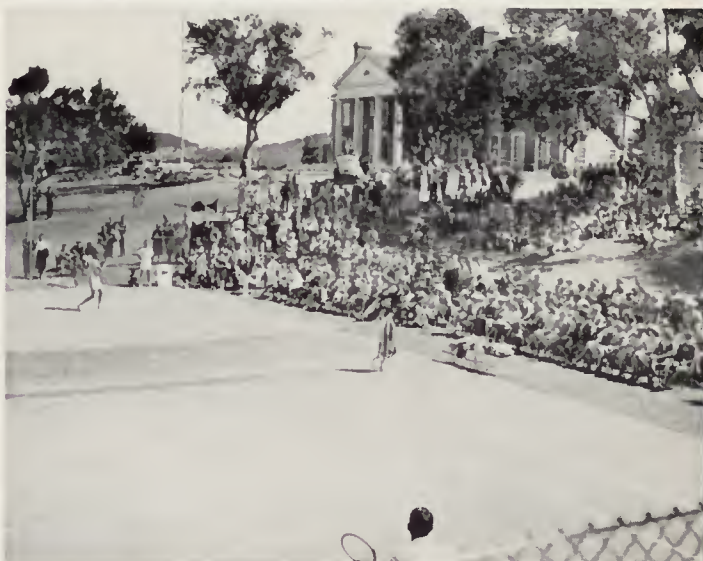


Lt. Gen. Willis D. Crittenger, Commanding General, Caribbean Defense Command and Panama Canal Department, is seen with Ecuadoran and Embassy officials prior to his departure for Panama, after having decorated Ecuadoran Minister of Defense with Legion of Merit. L. to r.: Mr. George Price Shaw, Counselor, Embassy; Captain Oswaldo Merino, Aide to Colonel Mancheno; Major General Hubert R. Harmon, Commanding General, Caribbean Air Command; Colonel Carlos Mancheno C., Minister of Defense; Lieutenant General Crittenger; Ambassador Robert M. Seotten, and Second Secretary Halleck L. Rose.



Service Glimpses

The American Tennis Team playing an exhibition match on January 13 to mark the opening of the Embassy's new tennis court at Canberra. Two thousand Canberra enthusiasts availed themselves of the open invitation by Ambassador Robert Butler to visit the Embassy grounds for the match.



At the wedding reception in La Paz of Miss Louise Morris, American Clerk, to Garth P. James, Information Officer of the Embassy, on February 6th. The entire Embassy staff attended. Ambassador Flack gave the bride away and Mrs. Flack was Matron of Honor. The couple left for a honeymoon in Rio. L. to r. Miss Dorothy Trostel, Mr. and Mrs. Garth P. James, Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph Flack, Mr. William Byess, Miss Elaine Hughes, Mr. Ned Campbell, and Miss Margaret Weuf.



NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 23)

ican parents and attended Robert College in Constantinople and Luther College where he received his A.B. He is the son of Gabriel Bie Ravndal, a retired Consul General of the United States. After serving in the United States Army from 1917 to 1919 he was appointed a clerk in the American Consulate in Vienna in 1920, where he became a Vice Consul in 1922. In 1924 he was appointed a Foreign Service Officer.

He has served in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Cologne, Toronto, Vancouver, Buenos Aires, as well as in Stockholm.

Duty other than abroad has included that of Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republic Affairs in the Department of State, Chief of the American Hemisphere Exports Office, Chief of the Division of Exports and Requirements, member of the Board of Economic Operations and member of the Requirements Commission of the War Production Board.

Personals

The engagement has been announced of LAURITA BRADEN, daughter of Assistant Secretary Spruille Braden, and JOHN B. YOUNG of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

FSO ALLAN DAWSON, until recently Counselor of Embassy at Caracas, has been made Chief of the Division of Brazilian Affairs. FSO TYLER THOMPSON has been made Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Planning.

Redrepresentative FRANCES P. BOLTON, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, on February 14, stressed the importance of adequate appropriation for the new Foreign Service organization voted by Congress last summer.

Retired FSO STUART GRUMMON spoke on the radio on February 20 with Dean Mildred

Thompson of Vassar on a "World University." Mr. Grummon wrote an article "A World University for Public Service" which appeared in the November, 1946, issue of the JOURNAL.

THE HON. LAURENCE A. STEINHARDT, Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was recently awarded the Medal for Merit for his services to the United States while serving as Ambassador to Turkey.

CONSUL FRITZ ALFSEN, recently at Barcelona, while on consultation at the Department, made a two-weeks trip on trade conference work to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

LLOYD A. FREE, editor of the Journal of Public Opinion and member of the faculty of Princeton University, on February 13th joined the State Department staff as a Special Assistant to William T. Stone, Director of the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. He has previously served as a Consultant of the Department of State.

FSOs NILES W. BOND and WILLIAM F. BUSSEY departed from Washington on February 27 on temporary detail to the United Nations Economic Social Council meeting at Lake Success which opened on February 28.

THE HONORABLE FRANCIS B. SAYRE, former Assistant Secretary of State, was on February 28 sworn in as U. S. Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, ATTENTION!

A 16 mm. motion picture showing typical operations of the Foreign Service is now in process of being filmed, to be used for educational purposes. It is planned that the major part of the picture will be made in the Paris Embassy. However, the script calls for an introductory section showing representative scenes from widely scattered posts throughout the world. It is requested that members of the Foreign Service who own or have access to a 16 mm. camera and who would like to make a contribution send in some footage showing post views and activities.

Each contribution should include a general view of the mission or consulate, a close-up of the entrance, and an activity scene of some kind, preferably one in which there are distinctive native costumes or other elements providing local color. Photography should be at sound speed, 24 frames a second, on either color film or black-and-white. Address films to the Foreign Service Institute, Department of State. Footage accepted will be duplicated and the original film returned to the owner.

HALLETT JOHNSON, JR., son of the Hon. Hallett Johnson, Ambassador to Costa Rica, was nominated "Man of the Week" by the Princeton Calendar in its February 10-16 issue. Said the Calendar, ". . . this Christmas he majored in Costa Rica, studying the various genera femina Latina. He finished this short course of intensive study by helping to elect Miss Central America of 1946 thus furthering the good neighbor policy. If he sticks to his Eco, we are sure of bright future for this week's Man of the Week. . . ."

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LET'S CUT OUR MILITARY COSTS

(Continued from page 17)

response to pressures from home.

Examples of the broadening effect of foreign travel could be given almost without limit. I am satisfied that this country could not and would not go to war with any other country whose people had become well known to the American people by direct personal contact. Travel to each other's country, a free exchange of the facts concerning each other's way of life, their likes and dislikes, their culture and conditions, are potent factors in reducing the risk of war.

I believe that if foreign travel is encouraged and facilitated many millions of Americans will go abroad on business or pleasure during the next decade. It is of utmost importance in my judgment, that our government and foreign governments collaborate in encouraging foreign travel by simplifying and, where possible, eliminating passport and visa requirements, customs duty procedures, and currency and exchange restrictions which today add so greatly to the inconvenience and expense of foreign travel.

It is also of great importance, especially in countries which suffered war damage, that adequate preparation be made to receive and comfortably accommodate foreign travellers. Here, from the purely economic standpoint, lies a most valuable source of dollar income. And foreign governments can well afford to give high priority to the provision of adequate transportation, hotel and resort facilities in order to attract their full share of foreign visitors.

The Facts. This brings me to the third item in our triumvirate for reducing the cost of insurance against another war. Intelligence, information, communications—call it what you will—the essential objective is to provide means of currently and continuously exchanging the facts with other countries of the world. What I am concerned with under this heading, however, are the other well known media for communicating information about our country to every corner of the earth to the end that a true picture of America, her way of life, the interests and activities of her people, her current events, her accomplishments and her failures, shall be faithfully depicted and understood everywhere.

It is important that this running story be well and fully told. Anyone in a position of great power will be feared, suspected and perhaps ganged-up on if he fails to demonstrate his good intentions or to win the confidence and respect of the community.

The urgency and importance of getting this job

organized and under way is emphasized by the fact that other governments are continuously putting out false and misleading statements about us, our activities and our objectives.

The job of telling adequately and truthfully the story of America to the rest of the world is not a simple one. It is a mixed task in which both government and private agencies must play important roles. But we may start, I submit, with the fundamental necessity of having competent, first rate Americans to represent us in the embassies, legations and consulates around the world. In years gone by our official foreign representation has all too often lacked both quality and quantity. The compensation has been inadequate both at the top and in the rank and file. Indeed, the cost of discharging the duties of an American Ambassador in many capitals of the world so greatly exceeds his official salary and expense allowance that the post is closed to all but independently wealthy individuals. This state of affairs must be corrected. Some steps have already been taken. More must be taken to the end that a career in American foreign service will be eagerly sought by thousands of our ablest young men and women.

Libraries where a wide selection of American books, magazines and official government documents can be obtained should be made available in all countries. Educational films showing what our country looks like and how we live, work and play should likewise be made available. Adequate coverage of day to day news events, not simply the headlines, must somehow be made available to the press of other countries. And finally, international short-wave broadcasts from America should be greatly increased and improved.

We come next to the question of how the great task shall be divided between government and private agencies. I, for one, am strongly and unalterably opposed to our Government's providing any foreign informational services which can and will be adequately supplied by American private enterprise. I hold this view for two reasons. First, because I believe it to be elemental that any and all informational material prepared or released by government is subject to the charge of being slanted (and try as we may, some part of it *will* be slanted); and, second, because I believe our government should abstain from engaging in any activity (other than those which are peculiarly the functions of government) which private individuals and private capital are ready and willing to undertake.

It is clear, however, that private agencies and private capital will not be available to undertake some substantial part of the informational pro-

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gram I have outlined. Take, for example, international broadcasting. All reports confirm the fact that our current activities are woefully inadequate both in content and in the quality of the signal. Other countries are doing a very much more effective job than we are on the Continent of Europe. But inadequate as it is, foreign broadcasting would fall away to a small fraction of the present output if the government withdrew its support and private broadcasters were relied upon alone. The reason for this, of course, is that in the present state of international broadcasting and trade the operators of private broadcasting facilities would be unable to obtain commercial sponsorship of foreign broadcasts in sufficient amount to finance more than a small fraction of the hours currently devoted to such broadcasting. There is good reason to believe that as trade expands and international broadcasting and the foreign radio audience grows, more and more of the broadcast time will be purchased by commercial sponsors and the job of providing adequate foreign informational service will gradually revert to private agencies.

These elements, then—Trade, Travel and The Facts—properly and wisely developed can bring about a degree of international friendship, confidence and understanding that will greatly reduce the risk of war. And since our military establishment, which is currently taking fifty cents of every dollar we pay in taxes, could be reduced proportionately to reduced hazard or exposure to war as measured by the attitude and armament of other countries, our great task is to develop and apply these friendship-building measures with all possible speed and effectiveness.

Not Responsible for Shrinkage

January 29, 1947

Dear Consul:

I take the liberty of enclosing a cable which I have just received from my wife and of pointing out to you that while the number of my file was originally 811.111, later on, it shrunk to 811.11.

Could this have anything to do with the unusual delay of my case? I don't think the Department of State would veto my return to the States on any information about my affiliation to the Party, as there is not one single thing in my life, I would want to hide.

I shall be most grateful to you, if you will help me in solving the mystery of this weary delay. (sic)

Very truly yours,

APRIL, 1947

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IN MEMORIAM

GARDNER. Oliver Max Gardner, Ambassador to Great Britain, died on February 6, 1947, in New York City en route to London to assume his duties as Ambassador.

LARSEN. Mrs. Gilbert E. Larsen died on February 11, 1947, at Lima, where Mr. Larsen is Economic Analyst.

DYE. Mrs. Alexander Dye, wife of retired FSO Alexander V. Dye, died in Tryon, North Carolina, on February 12, 1947.

BLOCKER. FSO William P. Blocker, Counselor of Embassy at Panama, died on February 28, 1947, in New Orleans, en route to return to his post.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 25)

CASABLANCA

February 15, 1947

With the gradual decline of Air Transport Command activities in Casablanca since the termination of hostilities this city is no longer, as it was during the war, one of the main crossroads of the world. It thus happens that the former constant stream of passengers through the Air Base at Casablanca has by now dwindled to small proportions, and with the transition few of our Foreign Service people put in an appearance here. In that respect, a regretted silence has descended upon our community. One recent visitor by air, however, was Major General Clayton L. Bissell, Military Attaché in London, who passed this way on his return from the United States to his post. Other recent visitors by air were the Diplomatic Agent and Mrs. Alling of Tangier, traveling from Marrakech, after a brief sojourn in that sunny southern city of Morocco. They were accompanied by the Military Attaché, Colonel Carson, and Mrs. Carson.

By sea, bound for other posts in North Africa, we still see an occasional Foreign Service personality. The latest to arrive were Vice Consul and Mrs. Stookey and Vice Consul and Mrs. Brandon, the former couple bound for Tangier, the latter for Algiers. They crossed from New York on the Moroccan vessel *Moulay Bouchaib*, and theirs was an odyssey of many backs and fills, requiring, even after the final start, eighteen days to make the crossing. This ship, of 910 gross tons, is said to have been the first ship ever to fly the Moroccan flag in the port of New York—perhaps, for that matter, in any other American port.

Jumping from the subject of travel to the weather, the town erier says that the recent rains in Morocco, which have turned the countryside into a land carpeted with verdure and wild flowers, have brought

heavy snows to the Atlas mountains. This is good news to skiers, of whom Consul Howard Elting, Jr., lately arrived from Switzerland, is one. A drive of two or three hours from Casablanca brings one to a magnificent sight of snow-capped peaks along that massive mountain wall, and another hour puts one on the snow, if he is a good skier; if not, then in the snow. Most of the rest of us prefer, in the way of recreation, the less hazardous business of knocking a golf ball around one or the other of the two courses in Casablanca or shooting wild fowl, of which this year there has been an abundance. For the Foreign Service souls in Europe weary of dreary skies and cold rooms a couple of cheery weeks in the balmy sunshine of Morocco is recommended.

CHARLES W. LEWIS, JR.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, D. R.

February 20, 1947.

The gaiety of the New Year season was enlivened in Ciudad Trujillo by the presence of the Argentine Battleship *Rivadavia* with a large special embassy and twelve hundred crew members aboard. More recently, on February 4, *HMS Kenya*, flagship of the British Caribbean Squadron, based on Bermuda, was in port on a good-will mission. An unusually gala reception was held on board and it had the effect of sort of reassuring the guests that "all was right with the world."

Many old friends of Mrs. Louise Nelson will be glad to know she is again working in this Embassy, as before, but after having made a complete circle of the globe to accomplish her mission in Chungking, China. Unfortunately, her elderly father passed away shortly after her return. He was buried in the local Church of England, the Embassy staff, local masons and other friends attending Father Locke's impressive service.

Passenger airplane service in this part of the Caribbean has increased to such an extent that a traveler would be surprised not to find a seat on the plane of his choice. What with a particularly cool season in Florida, plus the ultra-elegant (though expensive) Hotel Jaragua, Ciudad Trujillo has attracted many tourists this season. The Jaragua has had the "All full" sign up throughout February.

Dr. Rhine, of Duke University extra-sensory perception fame, is here for a month of special lectures at the Santo Domingo University. Not having been in the Dominican Republic for twenty-eight years, he found his Spanish rusty, but after two weeks it's running on at least seven cylinders. His lectures deal with such a novel subject that they have



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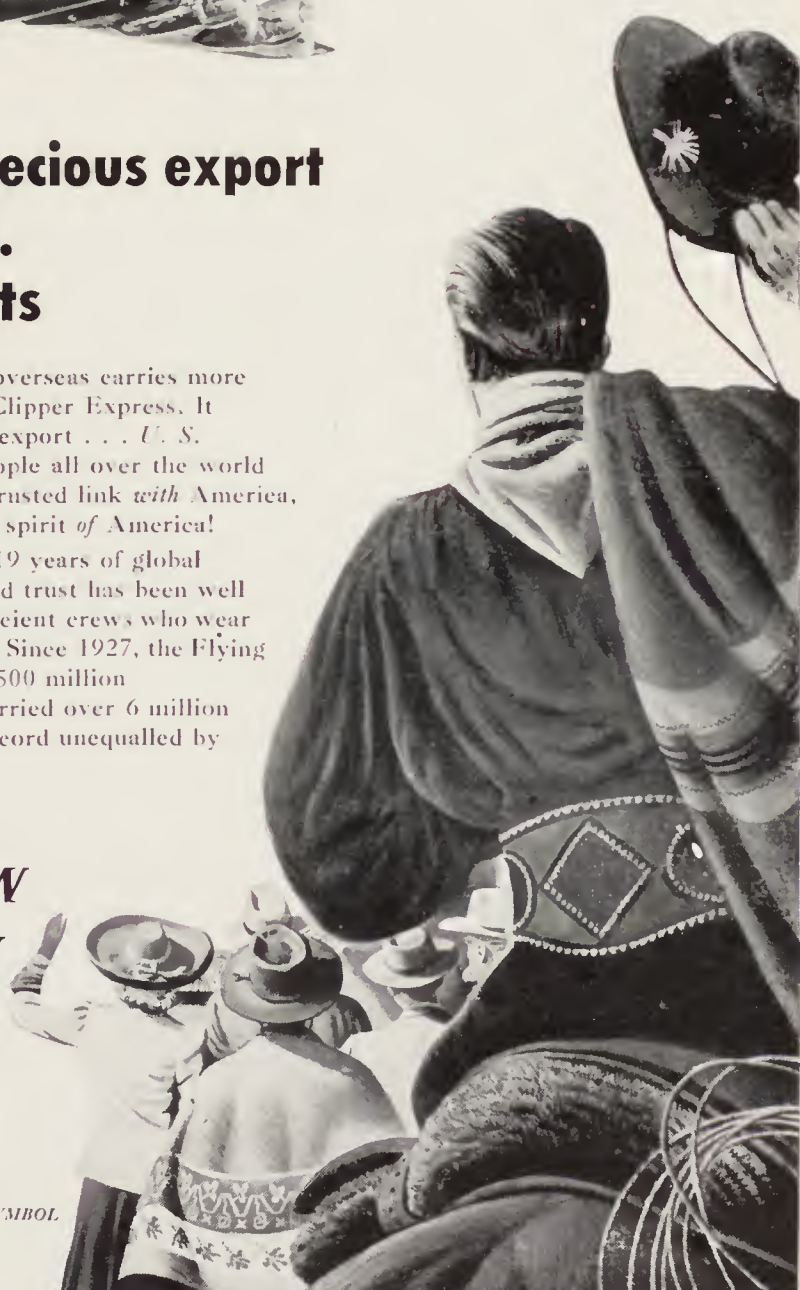
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been heavily attended, with people clamoring for chapters of his basic books, as fast as the Public Affairs Officer's staff can translate them. Dr. and Mrs. Rhine are house guests at the Embassy residence during their stay.

Ambassador Butler left recently for a special six weeks assignment in the Department. Standing at the airport to see him off, the Embassy staff was not envious after seeing the heavy overcoat he carried, bearing in mind also the wintry news accounts splashed over the front page of that morning's *Miami Herald*.

HECTOR C. ADAM, JR.

SHANGHAI

On the evening of January 27, 1947, Minister and Mrs. Monnett B. Davis were guests of honor of the staff of the American Consulate General at Shanghai, who had gathered together enthusiastically to express their pleasure over the fact that the President had nominated Mr. Davis to be a Career Minister under the provisions of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

Following a toast offered by Executive Consul Mr. James E. McKenna, Mr. Davis made a brief address expressing his and Mrs. Davis' pleasure and appreciation at being so honored. After commending the staff for the progress made during the

past months, the Minister remarked that he and Mrs. Davis had been guests of honor upon arrival and upon departure at posts, but that this was the first time such an affair had taken place in the "midst of an assignment."

LYDA MAE FRANCIS.

ANTWERP

On October 28, 1946 Madame Gabrielle de Lersy-Andrade completed 45 years of service as a clerk and accountant at the Consulate General at Antwerp. In the evening Consul General A. R. Preston gave a party at his home in honor of Madame Andrade which was attended by the entire staff of the Consulate General. Mr. Preston presented to Madame Andrade, on behalf of all present, a silver plate appropriately engraved.

At Madame Andrade's suggestion, a member of the staff read aloud the speech made by Vice Consul Harry Tuck Sherman at a similar celebration held in her honor twenty years ago at the home of Consul General Messersmith. At that time Vice Consul Sherman pointed out that on a day in October 1901 he had found himself swamped with work and had asked Mlle. de Lersy to help out for a few hours. That was the beginning of forty-five years of faithful service.

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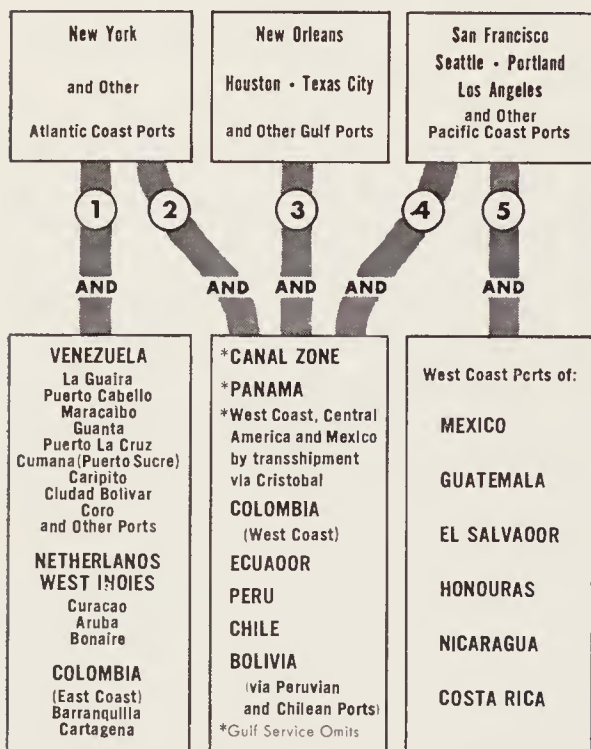


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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 5)

EDWARD V. LINDBERG, of 529 Stellar Avenue, Pelham Manor, New York, who has completed training in the Department of State, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Born in Nicaragua, Mr. Lindberg is a graduate of Pelham Memorial High School and Columbia University. During World War II he served as a First Lieutenant in the Army in the Pacific.

WILLIAM R. WIELAND, of New York City, Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been transferred to Bogota, Colombia, in a similar capacity.

Mr. Wieland attended schools in New York and Cuba, and Villanova College, prior to a year's service in the U. S. Army in 1927-28. In 1933 he went to Cuba as a correspondent for International News Service, where he also became a reporter for the Havana Post. He returned to the United States in 1937 to become a reporter for Associated Press, where he remained until his appointment as Special Assistant to the American Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro.

STIEPHEN A. KOCZAK, of 261 Ashmore Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, has completed training in the Department of State and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

A native of Trenton, Mr. Koczak graduated from Harvard University in 1942 and studied further at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland. During World War II he served as a Captain in the Army in the European Theater.

RAYMOND L. HARRELL, of 10 Monroe Street, New York City, Foreign Service Reserve Officer at Bogota, Colombia, has been transferred to Havana, Cuba.

Born in the Philippine Islands, Mr. Harrell graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1927 and served as an Ensign in the Navy for the next two years. He then became associated with International Telephone and Telegraph as Assistant to the Vice President in charge of Radio, working both in Argentina and New York. In 1937 he became a partner in Ray Pressure Snubber Co., and in 1939 was appointed Branch Manager of the Connecticut branch of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. Ordered to active duty in the Navy in 1941, he served for four years as a Lieutenant Commander. Since that time he has been an Attaché at the American Embassy in Bogota.

M. ROBERT RUTHERFORD, of 400 Connell Avenue, Missoula, Montana, Vice Consul at Moscow, Russia, has been assigned to Tientsin, China, as Vice Consul.

A native of Missoula, Mr. Rutherford graduated from Montana State University and did two years of graduate work toward an M.A. Commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1939, his first assignment was Winnipeg. His subsequent posts have included Shanghai, Chungking, Kunming and the Department of State.

FRANKLIN HAWLEY, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, Vice Consul at Arequipa, Peru, has been assigned to Cali, Colombia.

Born in Tokyo, Japan, Mr. Hawley is the son of a Foreign Service Officer, and also has a brother in the Foreign Service. He attended school in Japan and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933, studying further in France the following year. Prior to being commissioned a Foreign Service Officer in 1938, he served as clerk and Vice Consul at Lille, France. His subsequent posts have been Calais, Hankow, Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba and the Department of State.

WELDON LITSEY, of Laramie, Wyoming, Vice Consul

(Continued on page 44)



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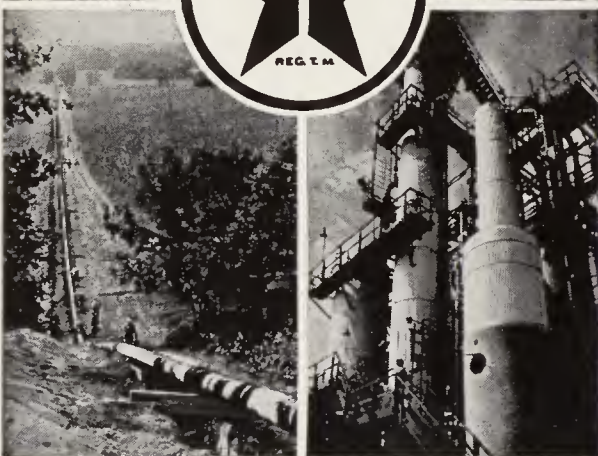
key, light in body, and with a distinctive flavor all its own.

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at Cali, Colombia, has been assigned to Montevideo, Uruguay, as Third Secretary and Vice Consul.

A native of Texas, Mr. Litsey attended Paschal High School in Fort Worth, the University of Texas, where he received an A.B. in 1932, and the Universidad Nacional de Mexico, where he received an A.M. in 1934. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Prior to being commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer he was an instructor at Temple High School in Temple, Texas, at the University of Colorado from 1938 to 1940, and at the University of Wyoming from 1940 to 1944. His first Foreign Service assignment was Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, where he served for five months before being transferred to Cali.

THOMAS D. KINGSLEY, of 385 School Street, Watertown, Massachusetts, recently appointed Foreign Service Officer, has been assigned to Caracas, Venezuela, as Third Secretary.

Born in Rutland, Vermont, Mr. Kingsley attended Mercersburg Academy, Yale University, where he graduated in 1940, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Harvard University Summer School and the Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires. Prior to being commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer, he has been serving as Economic Analyst and Administrative Assistant at Montevideo.

ERWIN P. KEELER, of Brookville, Indiana, now in the Department of State, has been assigned to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as First Secretary and Consul.

A native of Brookville, Indiana, Mr. Keeler graduated from the Brookville High School and De Pauw University, and studied further at Brookings Institution and American University, both in Washington, D. C. In 1924 he entered the Department of Commerce and subsequently served as assistant trade commissioner at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Constantinople. He later became Commercial Attaché at Constantinople and Sofia and at Mexico City, and in 1931 was sent to Caracas as Commercial Attaché. After a year in Washington with the NRA, he joined the Department of Agriculture where he remained until he was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1939. Mr. Keeler has recently been serving as adviser to the American republics branch of the Division of Commercial Policy in the Department of State.

CHARLES S. MILLET, of 10 Aspinwall Road, Dorchester, Massachusetts, Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned as Consul to St. John's, Newfoundland, his assignment to Hongkong having been cancelled.

Mr. Millet is a graduate of Vermont Academy, and after studying at Harvard and Norwich Universities, received a diploma from Cesare Alfieri in Florence, Italy, in 1935. He was commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in October and was assigned to Peiping as language officer. His subsequent posts have included Harbin, Valparaiso and Chungking.

GERALD WARNER, of Northampton, Massachusetts, Consul at Tientsin, China, has been assigned to the Staff of the U. S. Political Adviser in Tokyo, Japan.

A graduate of Northampton High School and Dartmouth College, Mr. Warner was a market analyst for two years prior to being commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1930. He has subsequently been assigned to Windsor, Mukden, Tokyo, Taihoku, Kobe, Buenos Aires and Chungking.
February 28, 1947

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

11. EARLE RUSSELL, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, Counselor at Canberra, Australia, has been assigned to the staff of the U. S. Political Adviser in Tokyo, Japan.

Born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, Mr. Russell received A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the University of Michigan. After

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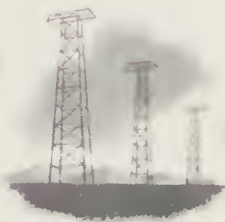
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paper work in Florida and Washington, D. C., he entered the Foreign Commerce Service in 1928 and was assigned to Winnipeg, Bangkok, Batavia, London, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Warsaw. Commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1939 his subsequent posts have been Singapore, London, Shanghai, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALLAN DAWSON, of Washington, D. C., Counselor at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned to the Department of State.

Mr. Dawson attended Central High School in Washington and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1924. Prior to entering the Academy he was a reporter on the Washington Star and the New York Tribune. Commissioned as a Foreign Service Officer in 1925, his first assignment was to Rio de Janeiro as Vice Consul. Subsequently he has served at Panama, Mexico City, Havana, Bogota, Managua, Buenos Aires, La Paz and Hamburg. He also served as Secretary of a Committee at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945.

EDITORS' COLUMN

(Continued from page 20)

a chance to share in the distribution of material things, or a system of government which clothes them, as well as the rich.

We must make "democracy" mean a decent standard of living for "demos" as well as universal suffrage. That should be our "Demokratiko Metopo!"

Democracy must be adequate for the Atomic Age as well as for the Steam Age; as efficient in rebuilding shattered economies as it is comfortable in an economy of abundance.

If some of the peoples of Europe feel compelled toward a reordering of their economic life, they can go about it in two ways: By government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, or by using the ruthless methods of totalitarianism. We want them to be free to choose the former if they so desire.

In the Middle and Far East, there are ancient peoples now "emerging into statehood" who prefer the free institutions of democracy as we know it. But these peoples may be compelled toward the quick results and drastic solutions of totalitarianism if our democracy is so sterile that it cannot even aid with its material wealth the country which gave birth to democracy.

Our policy of aid to Greece is not a threat to any nation. It does not mean that we shall send armies to Europe. It is not an endorsement of any particular Greek government. It is an attempt to use American money to help Greece to help itself. If, by this aid, the economic base for truly representative government is strengthened, then the democratic process can be assured a fair chance. Extremists using "strong arm" methods will find it hard to exploit disunion and poverty; some of the insurgents may forswear a role and an allegiance they adopted only as a counsel of despair.

But if an armed minority imposes on Greece the "democracy" of the clenched fist, a chain reaction starting in Hellas may threaten the well being of free peoples everywhere. The things for which embattled Greeks died in the lofty passes at Marathon and in Epirus, not so long ago, will be without meaning, and the security of the United States itself may be threatened.

This is the problem before Congress and the American people.

RESPIRE

(Continued from page 15)

hear a sound other than the sighing of a soft October breeze through the adjacent copse.

But they certainly needed to go to bed early, since they had to get up at 4:00 a.m. The tolling of *la grosse cloche* at that hour woke me. *Matines* and *laudes* were at 4:20. Communion mass for guests was at 6:30. But I never got to any of these services, as I always rolled over and slept until half an hour before breakfast, which was 7:45. Gregorian chants were sung for an hour beginning at 9:00 a.m. prior to another mass. Vespers, consisting also of Gregorian chants, were at 4:00 p.m.

Gregorian music is probably the simplest yet most satisfying emotional experience that can be derived from sound. The St. Benoit du Lac choir is world famous, as is indicated by the fact that Victor recordings have been made of the music. Father Leal told me in a sort of amused fashion that the monks went to Montreal to have the recordings made in a leading Anglican church, since its acoustics were superior to those of the chapel. When I discovered that the chants were Latin versions of the Psalms—which I was able to follow in a missal—they made perfect sense.

At first it was somewhat distracting to watch the monks singing, as every once in a while one would get down on his knees, bow contritely, and then sit back down in the choir. With my confounded curiosity, I was all on edge to know what this symbolized, if anything. Father Leal laughingly explained it to me. The monk had made a mistake, such as losing his place in a song, mispronouncing a word, or something similar. The genuflection was the culprit's way of doing immediate penance.

With my eyes closed, the skeletonized music of the early Christian fathers—in which could be sensed a Semetic and Byzantine influence—literally seemed to transport me outside of the world on waves of sound. Dogma, secretarianism, the omnipresent three Rs of life, and hope of a superannuity at 60 or earlier were totally sloughed off my wearied body and soul.

While the chanting and the meals were the prin-



Look *before* you Leap

One day a Fox fell into a well. A Goat, passing by, was invited by the Fox to jump in, too. The foolish Goat did so, and the Fox, by means of the Goat's horns jumped out, leaving him to drown. As he ran away, the Fox said, "If you had as much brains as beard, you would have looked before you leaped." AESOP'S FABLES

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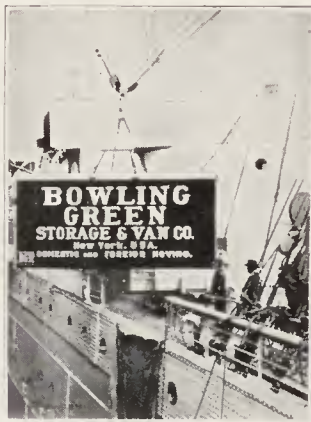
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cial psychosomatic pleasures at the monastery, there were others. Father Leal, an old retired French secular priest, and I took long walks over the hills. Father Charles, the French-born priest who had acquired American citizenship somehow, carried along a telescope. He would screw a gadget into a tree trunk, put the telescope in it, cover the eyepiece with a dark glass, and we would look at sunspots. We could also twist the instrument around and explore the other side of Lake Memphramagog. Father Leal and I would have long discussions, always in the best of humour, in Spanish, on theology and dogma, somewhat like Laurenee Darrell had with his divers advisers.

In a huge, turreted recreation room I could have listened to a thousand records of symphonies, concertos, and fugues.

For seven days I did not see a newspaper or hear a radio. For seven days I found peace of mind.

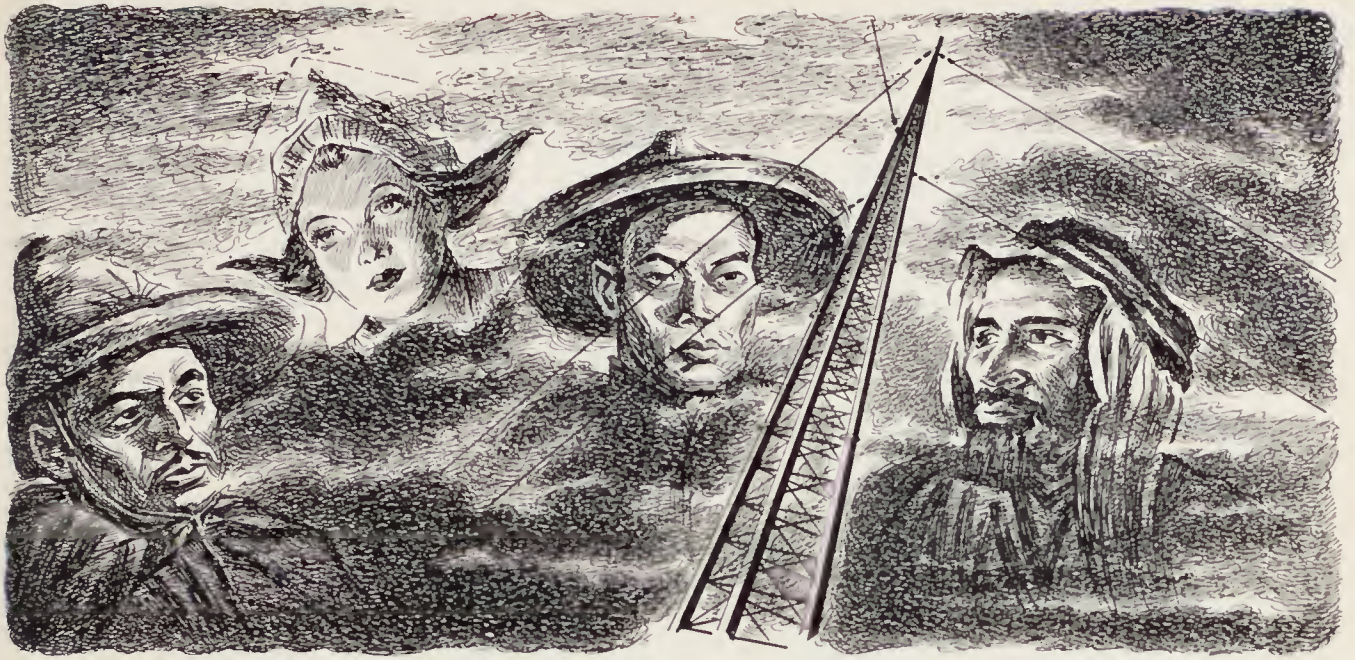
It is, of course, expensive to operate such an institution. But it is largely self sustaining. The bulk of the food is raised on the abbey's 600-acre farm. The monks sell a roquefort-type cheese known as *fromage hermite*. It is extremely popular with English-speaking Canadians, particularly those in British Columbia. (A penicilin preparation, bought in the United States, substitutes for the Aveyron caves in giving the cheese its mold.) Record royalties also bring the establishment a modest revenue. On entering the French-speaking community, many of the novices endow it with their worldly goods, which are shared on a communal basis. Some few of them are scions of wealthy families.

At least there is not the remotest suggestion that a guest is expected to contribute to the upkeep of the abbey. When I was ready to depart, following an embraço with my friend, Dom Leal, I discreetly handed him an envelope with a donation. But there had been no anxious hovering around in the hope of receiving this inadequate compensation for the respite from worry and concern I had found at St. Benoit du Lac with the good Benedictine monks.

IMPRESSIONS OF FSOs

(Continued from page 13)

military cerebration. We now use words and phrases, Latin, French, or abstract English with a suave, polished touch, even tho they may mean something different to each of the ninety caste-bound military students. Veteran submariners, hoary Brigadier Generals of the Army Air Forces (aged 33), and tough doughboy regimental commanders have been initiated into the vagaries, nuances and possibilities of the written word. There will undoubtedly be a new life and lilt to military



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and naval orders in the future.

One of the tasks assigned us last term was the writing of a thesis of several thousand words properly footnoted with sources and bibliography and requiring much research with considerable thought and even more longhand writing. This was something new for most of the unformed students. During the weeks of the ordeal of gathering, assembling and digesting data and finally giving birth to a quasilitary opus with a faint flavor of creative thinking, many of us received encouragement, facts and helpful hints from our diplomatic colleagues concerning the mysteries of substances and procedure. They, on the other hand, blithely continued life in a normal manner, and were seldom observed taking home brief cases laden with homework and library volumes. Their theses appeared before the deadline, scholarly in form and context and well over the minimum several thousand words suggested by the management. I have not read all of them but have been assured by those who have that none has the slightest suggestion of additive phraseology we sometimes call padding. Even Foy Kohler's monumental treatise on something to do with the development of applied military neopsychology was all pay dirt.

In another field, with few exceptions, we have been able to hold our own and try the patience of even the most tolerant State Department servant. I mean the tales of wartime happenings from Leyte clear across the islands and oceans to the Elbe river. One of the purposes of this College of higher learning was stated to be the opportunity for the exchange of ideas and points of view between the various services. In the committee rooms, the cafeteria and even around the bulletin board, groups of beribboned warriors hold some hapless State Department student at bay and regale him with the exploits and merits of carrier task forces, amphibious operations, fighting the Kraut in the Appenines or strategic bombing thru slack. He simply must take it, which he invariably does with good grace and humor, also giving the impression that he is really interested. I have seen John MacDonald cornered in a room with a Marine and a doughboy, who both insisted on recounting exploits at the same time. In his quiet way, "Mac" finally resolved the situation by escaping in peace leaving the Marine and doughboy vying contentedly with each other for the best story.

Discussions in committees and seminars on a particular school problem requiring a written solution within a week or two are apt to be extremely heated with all hands, military and diplomatic, joining in the arguments. Initially, if the committee has eleven members, there will be set forth and



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championed eleven different approaches and solutions to the problem. The Chairman strives for unanimity until the deadline draws near when he evokes the majority rule according to democratic processes. There is no veto in the National War College. By this time the committee is usually split between two solutions with usually a vociferous leader of one of the factions wearing civilian clothes. It is odd how very expressive in this preliminary work everyone can be and yet none wants the job of making the oral presentations of the solution to the assembled class from the platform of the lecture hall. On one occasion Bill Trimble made an admirable presentation on a subject related to disarmament taking what might be called a typical military point of view. An Army and a Navy officer immediately took the opposite side and a heated debate ensued, causing the supervising faculty advisor some bewilderment at first as to who believed in what. This type of mental exercise, whether backed with firm convictions or not is extremely healthy and good for better inter-service understanding.

The censor will not permit me to recount some of the other human foibles of our Foreign Service classmates, nor will space permit me to give an

adequate description of the frailties or many encouraging characteristics of our confreres. It should suffice to attempt to epitomize our impressions with a few succinct phrases anent each of the ten. Therefore, with all due apologies, there was:

Carmel Offie—"Perpetuum mobile," which like the wind ever bloweth in all directions;

Jack Cabot—Imperviously desiring an orderly Scheme of Things without too many "Hub City" convictions of appropriateness;

Foy Kohler—Objectively energetic, yet keenly aware of the efficacy of persuasion and compromise;

John MacDonald—Reservedly reticent notwithstanding a willingness to impart elicited constructive criticism;

Charlie Thayer—Skeptical, with few illusions of the military but enthusiastic without too much pre-occupation;

Bill Trimble—Tolerantly receptive but adamantly polite in a quizzical, cooperative way;

Bill Cochran—Unawed by gold braid and moderately aggressive with a sympathetic alert comprehension.

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tempered with a sense of humor and the Fitness of Things;

Perry Jester—Quite articulate and inventive, with a plethora of ideas, suggestions and wily logic:

Newbie Walmsley—Pleasantly antinomian in a modest, reasonable way.

Collectively, they were enthusiastic, outwardly conscientious, loquacious and took the curricula of the first semester in normal stride.

Underscretary of State Dean Acheson should remember a question asked him following his talk to us on Foreign Policy and Its Mysteries. One Army officer stated that in his opinion the military had received almost as much of value from the State Department students as from the school and asked why the Department did not leave all of them here for the second semester. The question, being irrelevant to the subject of the lecture, was somewhat lightly evaded. We all knew the reason, however, and are quite familiar with the complex intricacies of service personnel problems. Altho there is no doubt in our minds about the indispensable character of our ten State Department associates, we would remind the Department that our historical reference books list many names of persons once considered indispensable in the affairs of mankind. We are, nevertheless, extremely grateful for the presence of the three who have remained with us and who are in a position to exert an even greater influence on military thinking during this term of emphasis on the military phase of politico-military subjects.

I have tried to indicate, briefly, the positive benefits which are accruing to the military and naval services from rubbing elbows with our diplomats. Some of the rough edges of the military mind are slowly but surely being polished off and any old-fashioned preconceived prejudices concerning striped trousers and Homburg hats, which some of us may have held, have been completely eradicated. I am sure that any of us will be able now to approach officially an American Embassy, Legation or Consulate or even the hallowed halls of the State Department itself, with the hope first that we might meet a classmate and, at any rate, with the feeling that we will get a sympathetic reception from career officers whose planes of vibration are not so dissimilar, after all, to our own. We will even expect to find a good sense of humor among people we once misjudged as taking themselves too seriously. I can only repeat here substantially what we thought of the four university civilian members of the faculty last term and apply it in all sincerity to the Foreign Service Officers among us. They have taught us very definitely that all that glitters is not gold braid.

FIRST AID TO GREECE

(Continued from page 11)

the members, including Greece? Aside from the fact that Greece did not address its appeal to the UN, the answers to this question may best be described in the words of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"The United Nations in no sense was set up as a relief organization and it has no resources and was never expected to have for such purposes," he said. "To meet any such responsibilities it would have to reassemble the General Assembly, make a general assessment and invoke a procedure foreign to its original purpose—to keep the peace. Secondly, the United Nations was built on the theory that it would operate with two ultimate functions: (1) to exhaust all pacific measures and means; and (2) in the event of an international threat to peace and security if all pacific measures fail, the United Nations military forces shall be available."

Senator Vandenberg urged that every possible effort be made to complete the implementation of the United Nations as contemplated by its Charter, but he noted that the United Nations does not have available military forces at the present time. "The United Nations Charter," he said, "calls for agreement between the United Nations and member nations to create this military potential. The agreement has never been made because it has been impossible to get action in the United Nations commission to draw up these agreements. The difficulty has been to find a common ground with representatives of the Soviet Union." He also pointed out that, even if such forces were available, their use would have to be authorized by the United Nations Security Council which is subject to veto power.

Senator Vandenberg also pointed out that the United Nations has already recognized the existence of a threat to peace in Greece by appointing a commission to investigate reported border disputes, and United Nations responsibility in the matter will depend upon the nature of that commission's report.

He emphasized that the United Nations has already clearly demonstrated "its very great utility," and the fact that the United Nations was not intended as a relief agency or has not fully completed its equipment "most emphatically does not reflect upon the importance of the United Nations as a dominating peace factor in the world."

Acting Secretary Acheson on March 20 added to the comment on this subject by stating before the House Foreign Affairs Committee that "In the longer range the United Nations may be able to take

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over various parts of the economic and financial problem in Greece and Turkey. We are giving serious study and consideration to ways in which the United Nations may take hold of this problem after the present emergency is past."

In the final analysis of the present situation, it should be realized that the security of the United States is involved. The preservation of Greek democracy will not threaten the legitimate interests of any power large or small. Should Greek democracy break down, however, the interests of all democratic states would be affected and the resulting chaos might engulf a large part of the world. This situation is, therefore, of vital concern to the United States. If Greece cannot govern itself it is clear that it will be governed by outside influences. Failure on the part of the United States to take action now to preserve Greek democracy would start a train of events that could not fail to affect the strategic situation of the United States.

"If we falter in our leadership we may endanger the peace of the world," said the President in his address, "—and we shall surely endanger the welfare of our own nation."

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